AHRIM

ASSOCIATION DES HOTELIERS ET RESTAURATEURS ILE MAURICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

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"... while Travel & Tourism already provides considerable opportunities for women, young people and some of the world's most marginalised people, we need to ensure this increases."

Julia Simpson
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

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AHRIM Past Presidents

Year	Name
1973	Mr Peter Goldsmith
1974	Mr Peter Goldsmith
1975	Mr Claude Mallac
1976	Mr Claude Mallac
1977	Mr Bernard De Rosnay
1978	Mr Claude Mallac
1979	Mr Claude Mallac
1980	Mr Herbert Couacaud
1981	Mr Eddie Goldsmith
1982	Mr Paul Jones
1983	Mr Eddie Goldsmith
1984	Mr Jean Patrice Clozier
1985	Mr Jean Patrice Clozier
1986	Mr Paul Jones
1987	Mr Paul Jones
1988	Mr Jens Grossner
1989	Mr Jens Grossner
1990	Mr Jacky Pitot
1991	Mr Jens Grossner
1992 /1993	Mr Norbert Angerer
1993/1994	Mr Karl Braunecker
1994/1995	Mr Karl Braunecker
1995/1996	Mr Karl Braunecker
1996/1997	Mr Arnaud Martin
1997/1998	Mr Patrice Hardy

Year	Name
1998/1999	Mr Patrice Hardy
1999/2000	Mr Jean Marc Lagesse
2000/2001	Mr Christopher T. Najbicz
2001/2002	Mr Christopher T. Najbicz
2002/2003	Mr Jean Jacques Vallet
2003/2004	Mr Jean Jacques Vallet
2004/2005	Mr Arnaud Martin
2005/2006	Mr Patrice Hardy
2006/2007	Mr Jean Michel Pitot
2007/2008	Mr Jean Michel Pitot
2008/2009	Mr Tommy Wong
2009/2010	Mr Tommy Wong
2010/2011	Mr Jean Jacques Vallet
2011/2012	Mr Jean Jacques Vallet
2012/2013	Mr François Eynaud
2013/2014	Mr François Eynaud
2014/2015	Mr Gregory de Clerck
2015/2016	Mr Gregory de Clerck
2016/2017	Mr Jean Louis Pismont
2017/2018	Mr Jean Louis Pismont
2018/2019	Mr Jean Michel Pitot
2019/2020	Mr Jean Michel Pitot
2020/2021	Mr Jean Michel Pitot
2021/2022	Mr Désiré Elliah
2022/2023	Mr Désiré Elliah
2023/2024	Mr Thierry Montocchio

Introduction

1.1 World economy at a glance

According to the IMF, varying levels of economic activity at the start of the year have slightly narrowed the output gap across economies, as activity aligns more closely with potential. However, while risks to the outlook are broadly balanced, some near-term concerns have intensified. These include the risk of inflation stemming from slow progress in services disinflation and price pressures due to renewed trade or geopolitical tensions. Inflation in the services sector is closely tied to wage and price setting, given the high labour costs. If nominal wage growth, which in some cases is catching up with real wages, outpaces productivity gains, firms may struggle to control price increases, especially if profit margins are already tight. This could result in persistent wage and price inflation.

The potential for significant changes in economic policy due to elections in several countries around the world has heightened uncertainty with possible negative impacts on the global economy. Such shifts could lead to fiscal irresponsibility, worsening debt dynamics, rising long-term yields, and increased protectionism. Trade tariffs, combined with the global expansion of industrial policies, could create harmful cross-border effects and provoke retaliatory measures, leading to a costly downward spiral. Conversely, policies that foster multilateral cooperation and expedite macrostructural reforms could enhance supply, boost productivity, and drive growth, generating positive global spillovers.

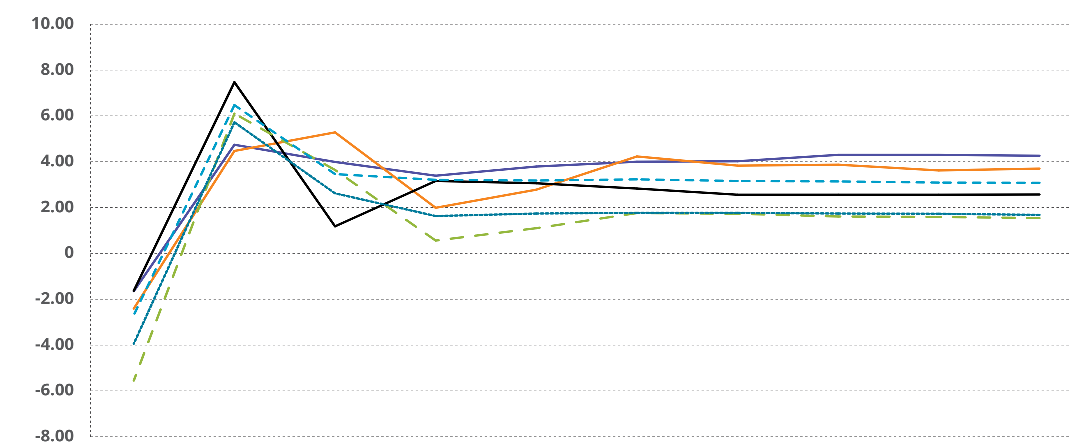
According to the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2024 by the Institute for Economics and Peace, the world is at a critical juncture, with the risk of a surge in major conflicts if rising tensions are not addressed. There are currently 56 active conflicts — the highest number since World War II. These conflicts are becoming increasingly international, with 92 countries involved in disputes beyond their borders, a record high since the GPI's inception.

While the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war remains largely confined to that region, the recent Gaza conflict has plunged the Middle East into crisis, drawing in countries such as Syria, Iran, Lebanon, and Yemen. The economic consequences are escalating, and the risk of open warfare is high. Should the conflict spread further, it could have severe global economic repercussions, potentially triggering a worldwide recession.

1.2 GDP growth forecasts

The July 2024 World Economic Outlook report forecasts global growth at 3.18 percent for 2024 and 3.23 percent for 2025. Persistent services inflation is slowing progress on disinflation, complicating efforts to normalise monetary policy. With inflationary pressures mounting, the likelihood of prolonged higher interest rates is increasing, especially amid rising trade tensions and greater policy uncertainty.

Figure 1: GDP growth (constant prices) in selected country groupings, 2020 – 2029 (%)



	2020	2021	2022	2023e	2024e	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e
World	-2.69	6.47	3.46	3.21	3.18	3.23	3.16	3.14	3.09	3.08
Advanced economies	-3.94	5.72	2.62	1.63	1.74	1.77	1.77	1.74	1.73	1.68
European Union	-5.55	6.10	3.64	0.56	1.10	1.76	1.73	1.61	1.59	1.54
Middle East and Central Asia	-2.41	4.47	5.28	1.99	2.78	4.23	3.83	3.87	3.62	3.70
Emerging and developing economies	-1.63	7.47	1.18	3.16	3.06	2.83	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.57
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.65	4.74	3.99	3.39	3.79	4.00	4.02	4.30	4.30	4.26

e: Estimated.
Source: International Monetary Fund (April 2024 dataset).

1.2.1 European Union

The EU economy rebounded at the start of 2024, ending a period of stagnation and mild recession in the euro area. Almost all member states are projected to return to growth, with Southern EU countries outpacing the North and West, driving further economic convergence.

Despite stagnant output, the EU added over two million jobs in 2023, with the employment rate for ages 20-64 reaching a record 75.5 percent in the last quarter. Another 2.5 million jobs are expected to be created, with unemployment remaining low. Nominal compensation grew by 5.8 percent in 2023, but is expected to decelerate, easing inflationary pressures. Real wages, which began recovering late last year, are projected to fully rebound to 2021 levels by 2025.

Inflation in the EU continued to decline in early 2024, but with the manufacturing sector weakness and underutilised capacity, equipment investment is expected to grow only marginally this year.

1.2.1.1 France

Economic activity in France continues to stagnate with growth expecting to reach 0.7 percent in 2024 after recording 0.9 percent in 2023. It is however expected to recover and reach 1.4 percent and 1.6 percent in 2025 and 2026 respectively. Inflation is expected to decrease significantly, dropping from 5.6 percent in 2023 to 2.4 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025, driven by falling energy and commodity prices.

The 2025 recovery will be largely driven by domestic demand, sustained by preserved household purchasing power, rising real wages, and a strong labour market. In fact, unemployment is forecast to decrease to 7.4 percent and 7.0 percent in 2024 and 2025 respectively and to fall below 7 percent thereafter.

Table 1: Selected economic indicators in France, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	0.87	0.74	1.44	1.57	1.46
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	26.36	22.35	22.03	21.93	21.86
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	5.66	2.42	1.79	1.79	1.82
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	1.48	2.26	3.49	3.56	3.37
Unemployment rate (%)	7.41	7.36	7.02	6.90	6.81

Source: IMF.

1.2.1.2 Germany

The German economy experienced a recession in 2023, with GDP contracting by 0.3 percent. Despite ongoing challenges, purchasing power has significantly improved, though private consumption remained subdued throughout 2023. High financing costs continue to weigh on investment, which is expected to negatively impact economic growth in 2024. Additionally, weak foreign demand for capital and intermediate goods is dampening German exports. Overall, real GDP growth is forecasted to reach 0.2 percent and 1.3 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Fiscal consolidation is ongoing with the government deficit and debt-to-GDP ratio gradually decreasing as the energy support measures are being phased out. With inflation easing further, real household income is expected to continue recovering.
This, coupled with improved consumer sentiment, is projected to boost private consumption to pre-pandemic levels by 2025 as real wage growth resumes.

Table 2: Selected economic indicators in Germany, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	-0.31	0.15	1.33	1.45	1.12
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	30.37	29.59	29.61	29.66	29.65
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	6.03	2.41	2.02	1.97	1.97
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-1.66	2.57	3.65	2.98	3.07
Unemployment rate (%)	3.01	3.29	3.08	3.02	2.97

Source: IMF.

1.2.2 UK

According to IMF figures, the UK economy stagnated at just 0.2 percent in 2023, impacted by tighter fiscal and monetary policies and weak consumer confidence.

Economic data showed a slight improvement in early 2024, with consumer confidence recovering over the past six months, albeit from very low levels. The outlook for 2024 appears more optimistic, with inflation continuing to decline. However, household consumption is expected to remain sluggish, affected by slow employment growth and some fiscal tightening.

As monetary policy becomes more accommodative and fiscal consolidation decelerates, growth momentum is expected to strengthen in 2025. However, investment is likely to remain weak, and trade is projected to see only modest gains. Risks to the growth outlook are broadly balanced.

Table 3: Selected economic indicators in UK, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	0.15	0.46	1.54	1.73	1.74
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	16.18	14.23	14.37	14.83	14.77
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	7.31	2.45	2.01	2.00	2.00
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-1.36	-1.16	0.72	1.39	1.92
Unemployment rate (%)	4.03	4.15	4.05	4.00	4.00

Source: IMF.

1.2.3 South Africa

The current combination of inflation and high interest rates is straining household budgets in South Africa. During 2022-2023, wages and salaries failed to keep pace with consumer price inflation, leading to a decline in purchasing power that is expected to persist into 2024. The economy has also been hit by persistent electricity shortages, transport sector constraints, and lower international prices for gold and platinum group metals, causing ripple effects across key sectors. The South African rand weakened by 12.4 percent against the US dollar in 2023, reaching 18.40 rand to the dollar, largely due to declining terms of trade for the country's main exports.

In the short term, the economic outlook is cautiously optimistic, with GDP growth projected at 0.5 percent in 2024 and 1.5 percent in 2025, supported by new infrastructure investments that are expected to boost construction and aid in the recovery of other sectors. Inflation is anticipated to drop significantly and reach 2.5 percent in 2024. However, significant risks remain, including ongoing electricity and transport issues, fiscal vulnerabilities linked to state-owned enterprise bailouts, volatile commodity prices, and climate change shocks. Despite these challenges, macroeconomic reforms, increased investment, and trade are expected to provide some stimulus to the economy.

Table 4: Selected economic indicators in South Africa, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	0.15	0.46	1.54	1.73	1.74
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	16.18	14.23	14.37	14.83	14.77
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	7.31	2.45	2.01	2.00	2.00
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-1.36	-1.16	0.72	1.39	1.92
Unemployment rate (%)	4.03	4.15	4.05	4.00	4.00

Source: IMF.

1.2.4 Middle East and Central Asia

The Middle East and Central Asia regions are benefiting from the resilience of the global economy. Lower world commodity prices and proactive policy measures have helped ease inflation in many countries. However, rising uncertainty and risks from ongoing conflicts, shipping disruptions, and reduced oil production are contributing to an uneven recovery across these regions.

1.2.4.1 India

The IMF has set India's growth forecast for 2024 at 6.8 percent, supported by improving private consumption, particularly in rural areas. Since 2021, despite global uncertainties, India has achieved impressive economic growth driven by strong domestic demand and continuous government efforts in reforms and capital expenditure.

Optimism is high among industry leaders, reflecting confidence in India's sustained growth. The rural economy shows signs of rebounding, while strong manufacturing growth, robust bank balance sheets, increasing credit growth, and stronger exports in services and high-value manufacturing continue to brighten India's growth prospects.

Table 5: Selected economic indicators in India, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	7.83	6.81	6.46	6.47	6.48
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	31.78	31.93	31.59	31.16	30.77
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	5.38	4.56	4.17	4.09	4.00
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-0.87	3.89	4.10	3.91	3.86

Source: IMF.

1.2.4.2 China

Driven by recovering consumption and investments, the Chinese economy rebounded in 2023 (+5.2 percent), following weaker growth in 2022 (+3.0 percent), on the back of the post COVID-19 reopening and a limited fiscal impulse in the second half of the year. The growth momentum continued though more subdued and is expected to reach 4.6 percent in 2024, driven by domestic demand and net exports. In fact, consumption is projected to provide the largest contribution to growth, supported by stable income growth, which however remains significantly lower than during the pre-pandemic period.

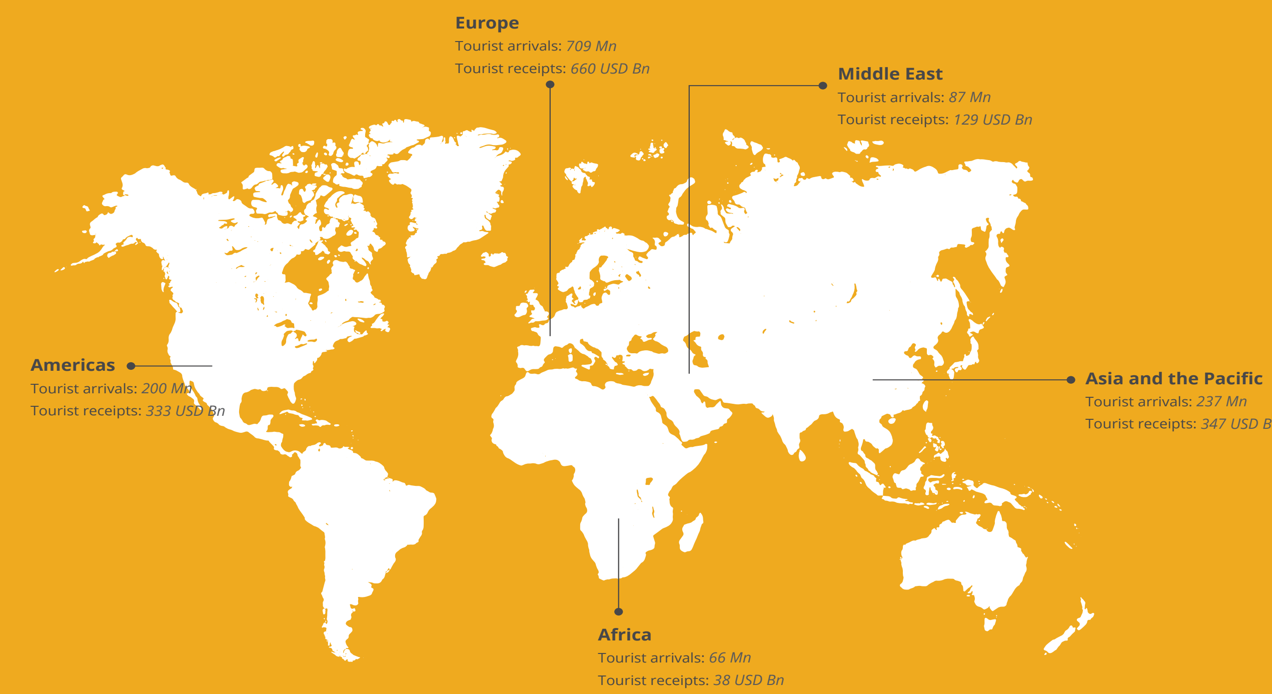
Table 6: Selected economic indicators in China, 2023 – 2027

Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	5.24	4.64	4.09	3.77	3.58
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	43.64	43.81	43.73	43.62	43.52
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	0.23	0.97	1.99	1.95	1.95
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-0.32	2.52	2.00	3.00	3.00
Unemployment rate (%)	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10

Source: IMF.

World tourism performance

Figure 2: Tourist arrivals and tourism receipts by region, 2023



Source: UN Tourism.

2.1 Tourist arrivals begin 2024 on strong note

In the first quarter of 2024, international tourist arrivals reached 97 percent of 2019 levels, with 285 million tourists – a 19 percent increase compared to the first quarter of 2023. According to UN Tourism, this near-complete recovery of pre-pandemic performance was driven by strong demand, the reopening of Asian markets, improved air connectivity, and streamlined visa processes.

The Middle East experienced the strongest relative growth, with international arrivals beating pre-pandemic levels by 36 percent in Q1 2024. This follows an exceptional performance in 2023 when the Middle East became the first global region to fully recover its pre-pandemic level (+22 percent). Qatar (+177 percent) and Saudi Arabia (+98 percent) were standout performers in the region.

Europe, the world's largest tourism region, exceeded pre-pandemic levels for the first time in a quarter, with a 2 percent increase over Q1 2019, attracting 120 million tourists. This growth was supported by robust intra-regional demand. Some of the most significant gains were seen in Albania (+121 percent over 2019), Serbia (+43 percent), Bulgaria (+38 percent), Malta (+37 percent), Norway (+34 percent), and Andorra (+30 percent). Among larger destinations, Türkiye saw a 29 percent increase in arrivals, Portugal 26 percent, and Greece 25 percent. Spain and France also performed well, with Spain exceeding its pre-pandemic level by 13 percent and France seeing an 11 percent increase in arrivals, reaching the 100 million visitor threshold in 2023.

Africa saw a 5 percent increase in arrivals in Q1 2024 compared to Q1 2019, with Tanzania (+53 percent), Morocco (+32 percent), and Algeria (+17 percent) all surpassing their respective 2019 figures.

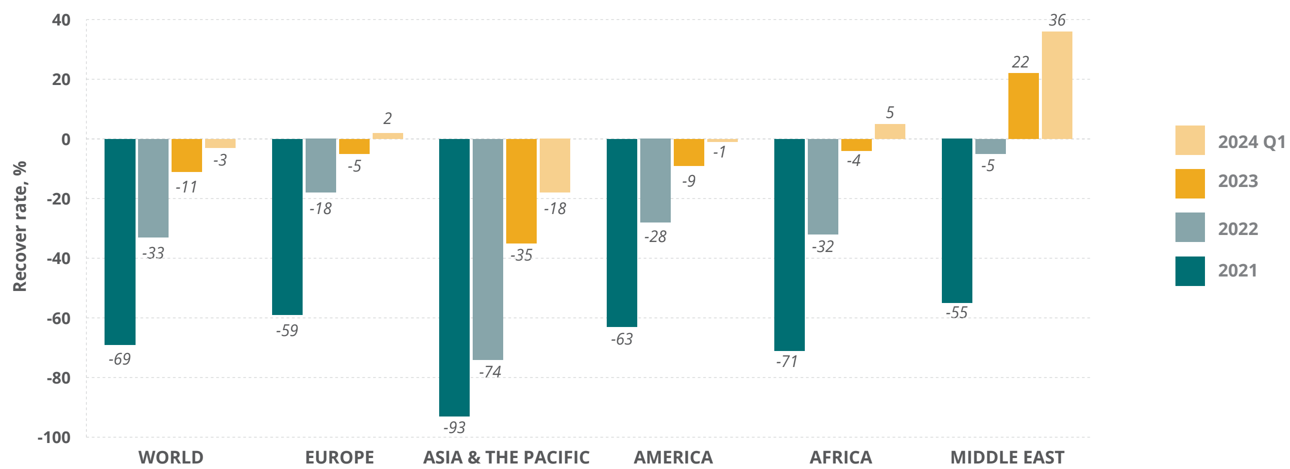
The Americas nearly returned to pre-pandemic levels, reaching 99 percent, driven by strong intraregional demand. Destinations in Central America and the Caribbean particularly benefited from robust travel from the United States, with El Salvador (+90 percent), Curaçao (+45 percent), Turks and Caicos (+42 percent), Guatemala (+41 percent), Colombia (+32 percent), the Dominican Republic (+24 percent), and Puerto Rico (+21 percent) among the top performers in Q1 2024.

Asia and the Pacific saw a rapid international tourism rebound, reaching 82 percent of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2024, up from 65 percent in 2023 when these destinations began reopening to international visitors. All subregions in Asia experienced strong growth, with South Asia recovering 93 percent, South-East Asia 89 percent, and Oceania 85 percent of pre-pandemic levels.

Although North-East Asia is still slightly behind with a 73 percent recovery, arrivals more than double compared to the same period in the previous year, in this sub region - notable performers in Asia and the Pacific included Maldives (+25 percent), Mongolia (+14 percent), Fiji (+13 percent), Samoa (four percent), and Vietnam (three percent). Japan also saw a six percent increase in international arrivals, reflecting the sustained recovery of inbound tourism and a favourable exchange rate of the Yen for inbound travel.

While official data for China is still awaited, Trip.com reported significant growth in international and inbound travel during the Lunar New Year travel period (10–17 February), with bookings indicating a tenfold increase in both inbound and outbound travel, spurred by more relaxed visa policies, particularly in Asia Pacific destinations.

Figure 3: International tourist arrivals 2021-2024, performance against 2019 by region



Source: UN Tourism.

2.1.1 Strong tourism spending across most destinations

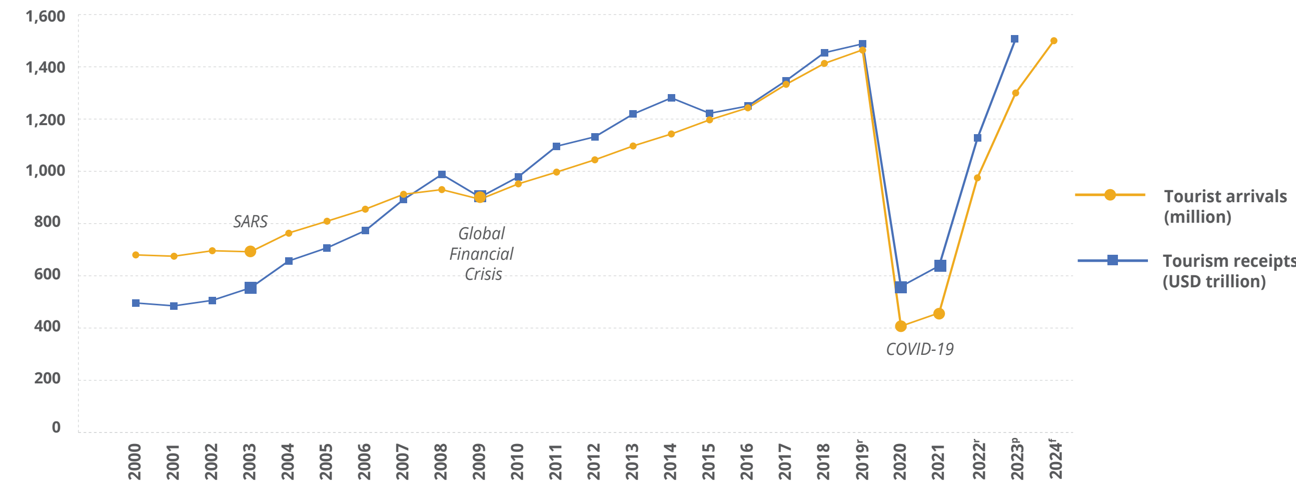
International tourism receipts based on UN Tourism figures reached USD 1.5 trillion in 2023, nearly matching pre-pandemic levels with just 3 percent below those of 2019. When combined with passenger transport revenues, total export earnings from tourism hit USD 1.7 trillion, about 97 percent of pre-pandemic levels when adjusted for inflation.

In the first quarter of 2024, strong outbound travel demand was noted in several major source markets. Germany and the United States increased their spending on outbound travel by 37 percent and 33 percent, respectively, compared to 2019, while Italy saw a 29 percent increase. France's outbound expenditure rose by 5 percent through February.

Regionally, Europe led in tourism receipts in 2023, with destinations earning USD 660 billion, surpassing pre-pandemic levels by 7 percent in real terms. The Middle East saw receipts rise by 33 percent above 2019 levels. The Americas recovered 96 percent of its pre-pandemic earnings, and Africa reached 95 percent. Asia and the Pacific earned 78 percent of its pre-crisis receipts, a notable improvement from its 65 percent recovery in arrivals the previous year.

Based on available data, several destinations achieved impressive growth in tourism receipts in the first quarter of 2024 compared to 2019 levels. Among these, Serbia (+127 percent), Türkiye (+82 percent), Pakistan (+72 percent), Tanzania (+62 percent), Portugal (+61 percent), Romania (+57 percent), Japan (+53 percent), Mongolia (+50 percent), **Mauritius (+46 percent)**, and Morocco (+44 percent) were standout performers, according to UN Tourism.

Figure 4: International tourist arrivals and receipts, 2000-2024



r: Revised; p: Preliminary; f: Forecast.
Source: UN Tourism.

2.1.2 Top destinations and source markets in 2023

France solidified its status as the world's most visited destination in 2023, attracting 100 million international tourist visitors. Spain followed with 85 million visitors, while the United States welcomed 66 million, Italy hosted 57 million, and Türkiye completed the top five with 55 million international tourists.

Rounding out the top ten most visited destinations in 2023 were Mexico, the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, and Austria. Compared to pre-pandemic rankings, Italy, Türkiye, Mexico, Germany, and Austria each climbed one position. The United Kingdom moved up from 10th to 7th, and Greece rose from 13th to 9th. Thailand with 28 million arrivals in 2023 compared to 40 million in 2019 left the top 10 list. Due to the unavailability of data for China at the time of writing, it was excluded from the 2023 ranking.

In terms of international tourism receipts, the United States led the rankings with earnings of USD 176 billion in 2023, followed by Spain (USD 92 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 74 billion), France (USD 69 billion), and Italy (USD 56 billion). Other top earners from international tourism in that year included the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Australia, Canada, Japan, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Macao, India, and Mexico.

China regained its position as the top spender on international travel in 2023, with expenditure reaching USD 196.5 billion, followed by the United States (USD 150 billion), Germany (USD 112 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 110 billion), and France (USD 49 billion). The top ten spenders also included Canada, Italy, India, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Korea. Notably, India jumped to 8th place from 14th in 2019, underscoring the country's growing significance as a source market, while Italy moved up from 10th to 7th position.

2.1.3 New trends

Tourists are likely to prioritise value for money and choose destinations closer to home in response to rising prices and economic challenges. Extreme temperatures and other weather events may also influence travellers' destination choices, with the impact of such events becoming a growing concern, as highlighted by the UN Tourism Panel of Experts.

Booking patterns have shifted from the last-minute decisions seen during the pandemic to more early bookings, as indicated by a decrease in the share of 'wait and see' attitude from 27 percent in January to 18 percent in May 2024.

It is also believed that visa facilitation, such as e-visas, visas on arrival, or visa exemptions, will continue to encourage travel. A unified GCC 'Grand Tours' visa, expected by the end of 2024, will allow foreign nationals to travel through the six GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) member states (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) on a single multiple-entry tourist visa. Additionally, China has extended its visa-free travel for 11 European countries and Malaysia until the end of 2025.

Urban and city breaks are being viewed as the fastest recovering segment among destinations, followed by nature/mountain tourism and sun and sea vacations. Wellness tourism is also seeing a significant rise in popularity.

2.2 Hotel world occupancy

Industry indicators further underscore this recovery: global occupancy rates in accommodation tourist facilities reached 65 percent in March 2024, consistent with the 66 percent recorded in March 2023, according to STR data. In April 2024, global occupancy rose slightly to 67 percent, matching the level seen in April 2023 (66 percent). The highest occupancy rates in April 2024 were observed in Europe (69 percent), Asia Pacific (68 percent), the Americas (65 percent), and the Middle East (65 percent).

Subregional performance was also strong, with Northern Europe (74 percent) and the Caribbean (72 percent) leading the way in April 2024. Other high-performing regions included North-East Asia (69 percent), Oceania, Southern Mediterranean Europe, and Western Europe (all at 68 percent).

2.3 Economic impact of tourism

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) forecasts a record-breaking year for the Travel & Tourism sector in 2024, with its global economic contribution expected to reach an unprecedented USD 11.1 trillion. This marks an increase of USD 770 billion over its previous peak, solidifying its role as a global economic powerhouse, generating one in every ten dollars worldwide.

In collaboration with Oxford Economics, WTTC's latest Economic Impact Report highlights a sector brimming with opportunities, supporting nearly 348 million jobs globally. This represents an increase of more than 13.6 million jobs compared to its previous high in 2019.

Figure 5: GDP contribution and employment in the tourism sector, 2019 and 2023-2024

GDP contribution, USD Tn			As a % of world GDP		
2019	2023	2024f	2019	2023	2024f
10.3	9.9 *-4.1% vs 2019*	11.1 *7.5% vs 2019*	10.4%	9.1%	10.0%

Employment, Mn			As a % of total employment		
2019	2023	2024f	2019	2023	2024f
334	330 *-1.4% vs 2019*	348 *4.1% vs 2019*	10.5%	10.0%	10.4%

f: Forecast.
Source: WTTC.

2.4 International travel by air and sea

2.4.1 Air travel

IATA reported that international air traffic in 2023 increased by 41.6 percent compared to 2022, reaching 88.6 percent of 2019 levels. Meanwhile, domestic air traffic for 2023 rose by 30.4 percent YoY, surpassing full-year 2019 levels by 3.9 percent.

Air passenger traffic continued its upward trajectory in the first quarter of 2024. Global air passenger numbers surpassed pre-pandemic levels by 2 percent in Q1 2024, following a 94 percent recovery in 2023. International traffic reached 98 percent of 2019 levels in Q1 2024, mirroring the 97 percent recovery in international arrivals for 2023. All regions contributed to these positive outcomes.

North America led the regional recovery, with international air traffic exceeding 2019 levels by 9 percent, followed by the Middle East (6 percent) and Africa (3 percent). International revenue passenger-kilometres (RPKs) in Latin America and Europe both saw near complete recovery at 99 percent. Asia and the Pacific also showed significant improvement, with international RPKs rising to just 11 percent below 2019 levels, up from a 29 percent deficit.

Global domestic air traffic (RPKs) surpassed pre-pandemic levels by 9 percent in Q1 2024. Notably, China (+18 percent RPKs), India (+10 percent), the United States (+8 percent), and Japan (+2 percent) all exceeded 2019 levels, while Brazil (-1 percent) and Australia (-4 percent) were close to full recovery.

2.4.1.1 Air capacity

IATA indicated that international air capacity worldwide, measured in available seat-kilometres (ASKs), recovered to 98 percent of 2019 levels in Q1 2024, following an 88 percent recovery in 2023. North America exceeded pre-pandemic capacity by 10 percent, while Europe was up by 5 percent. Africa fully recovered its 2019 capacity levels in Q1 2024, with the Middle East recovering to 98 percent, Latin America to 96 percent, and Asia Pacific to 86 percent.

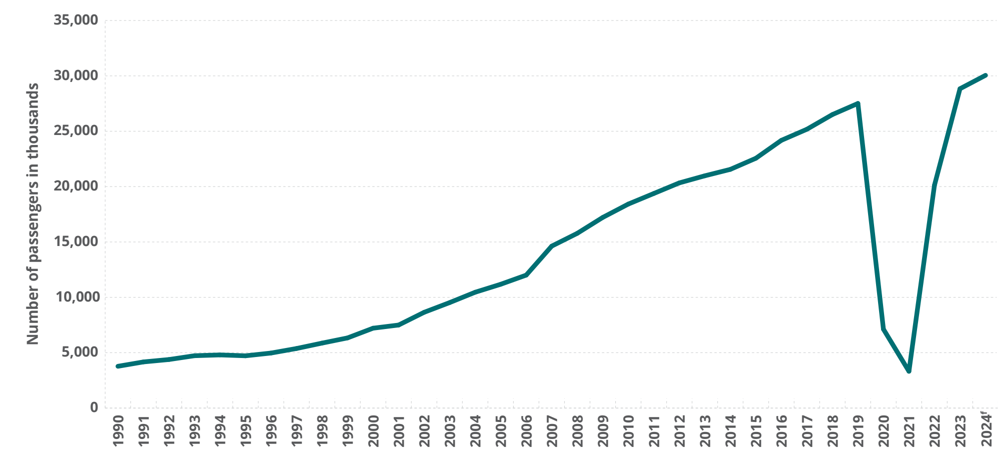
Domestic air capacity (ASKs) also exceeded 2019 levels by 9 percent in Q1 2024. By market, China (+22 percent), India and the United States (both +9 percent), and Brazil (+1 percent) all surpassed 2019 levels.

2.4.2 Sea travel

From 1990 through 2024, the global ocean cruise industry experienced a compound annual growth rate of 5.9 percent in passenger numbers. In 2024, the industry's total market value is estimated to be USD 66.2 billion, marking a 13.8 percent increase over 2023.

Though the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily halted the ocean cruise industry for nearly two years, it led to the accelerated retirement of many older vessels. This period thus saw the introduction of newer, more modern, and environmentally friendly ships. Between 2023 and 2024, 10 new ships, with a combined passenger capacity of 25,450, will be added to global fleets. This expansion will increase the total worldwide ocean cruise passenger capacity to 673,000 across 360 ships. These vessels are projected to carry a total of 30.0 million passengers by the end of 2024, representing a 4.2 percent increase over 2023 and a 9.2 percent increase over 2019.

Figure 6: World cruise passenger evolution, 1990 – 2024



f: Forecast.
Source: Cruise Market Watch.

2.5 Going forward

The strong performance of international tourism is evident in the UN Tourism Confidence Index, which reached 129 points (on a scale of 0 to 200) for the period January-April 2024, surpassing the mid-January forecast of 122. The latest data also shows positive prospects for May-August 2024, with a slightly higher score of 130, indicating an increasingly optimistic outlook.

In the latest Confidence Index survey, 62 percent of tourism experts expressed improved expectations for the second four-month period (May-August 2024), covering the Northern Hemisphere's summer season, with 53 percent anticipating better conditions and 9 percent expecting much better outcomes. Additionally, 29 percent expect performance similar to 2023. This reflects a strong desire to travel despite ongoing complexities and volatility in the global environment.

Optimistic projections are supported by ongoing pent-up demand, streamlined visa processes, enhanced air connectivity, and the continued recovery of Asian markets and destinations. Strong demand is anticipated from North America, Europe, and the Middle East, with a notable resurgence in long-haul travel. Europe was also the stage for two major international sporting events this year: the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris during July and August, and the UEFA EURO in Germany in June and July.

However, economic and geopolitical challenges continue to impede the full recovery of international tourism and confidence. Persisting inflation, high interest rates, volatile oil prices, and trade disruptions are contributing to elevated transport and accommodation costs. Uncertainty stemming from the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and other geopolitical tensions further exacerbate risks to the tourism sector.

Experts also highlighted that high airfares are impacting travel costs, particularly for price-sensitive segments. On a positive note, favourable exchange rates have enhanced the price competitiveness of certain destinations, including Japan, Mexico, and Türkiye.

Going forward, as international tourism continues to recover and expand, driving economic growth and job creation worldwide, governments must keep adapting and improving tourism management at both national and local levels to ensure that communities and residents remain central to this development.

The sector's growth in 2024 and beyond will depend on the decisions made today. Enhancing connectivity, whether through transport or telecommunications infrastructure, is essential. Additionally, the global labour and skills shortages affecting many businesses must be addressed. As Artificial Intelligence (AI) evolves rapidly, the industry must leverage its potential to make travel smoother and more efficient, creating a sector tailored to the needs of every traveller.

Industry performance in Mauritius, 2023 – 2024

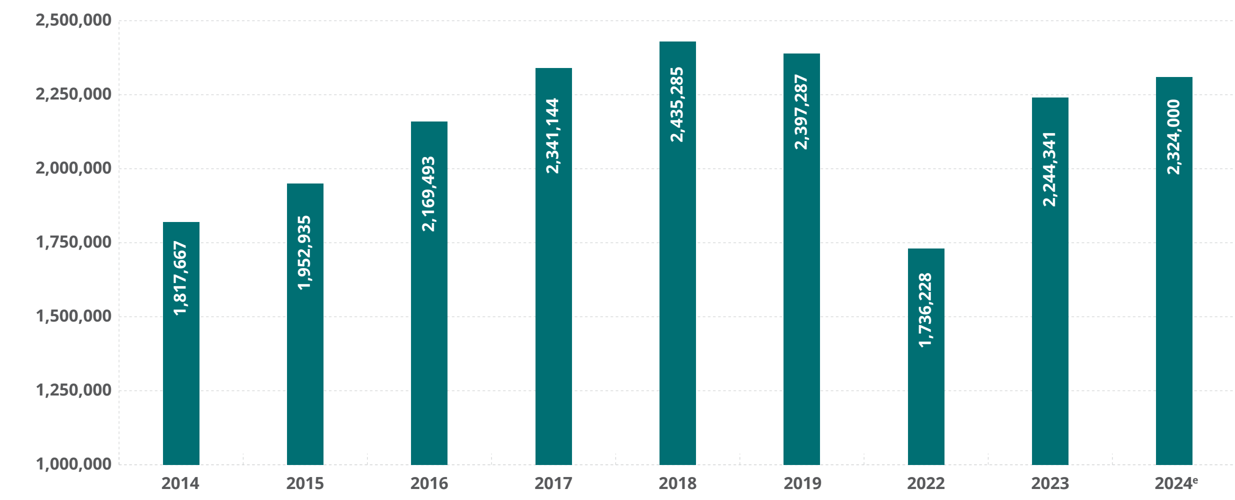
3.1 Connectivity

Connectivity is crucial to the appeal of island tourist destinations. A well-connected network not only reduces travel distances but also improves accessibility, making destinations like Mauritius, which is far from its primary source markets, more attractive to travellers.

3.1.1 Air connectivity

With over 98 percent of tourist arrivals by air in 2023, air connectivity remains vital to the destination. In 2023, actual seat capacity reached 94 percent of the 2019 level, and for the first half of 2024, seat capacity has exceeded the 2023 level by 5 percent and has reached 1.14 million. For 2024, seat capacity is estimated to reach 2.3 million, excluding special flights scheduled for the second half of the year.

Figure 7: Air seat capacity, 2014 – 2019 and 2022 - 2024



e: Estimated.

Sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority, Department of Civil Aviation and airlines.

New cities added to the network during FY 2023/24 include Geneva, serviced by Air Mauritius since October; Moscow, by Aeroflot since December 2023; and Chennai, by Air Mauritius since April 2024. Unfortunately, Air Belgium ceased its services in Mauritius in September 2023, after nearly two years of operation. Looking ahead, a new route has been announced - Bangalore by IndiGo, starting in October 2024. Additionally, several airlines are considering increasing their flight frequencies to Mauritius during the last quarter of 2024, which bodes well for the future.

Figure 8: Airlines with direct air connectivity with Mauritius, 2024

Sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority and Department of Civil Aviation.

In FY 2023/24, Air Mauritius held a dominant market share, accounting for 39.2 percent of all available seats, totalling nearly 902,000. Emirates followed with a 17.6 percent share, while Air Austral, Air France, Corsair, and Turkish Airlines held 9.4 percent, 4.9 percent, 3.5 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively. Europe, being our primary source market, contributed 30.0 percent of the total seats, with 49.5 percent of these seats originating from France. Major hub airports such as CDG, LHR, FRA, DXB, and IST collectively accounted for 37.1 percent of the total seat capacity.

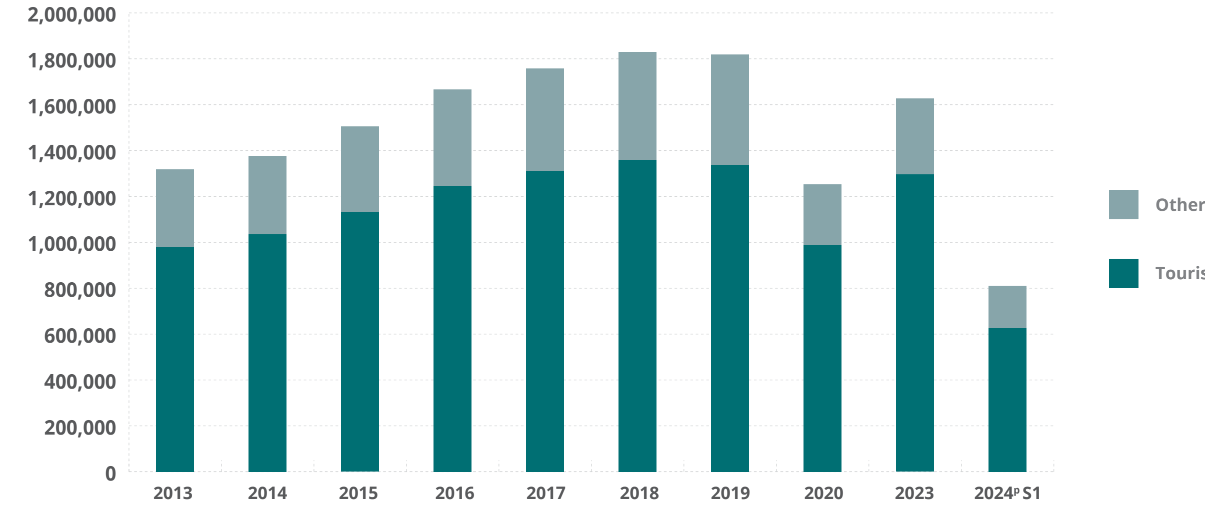
The average pre-COVID-19 load factor across all airlines fluctuated between 74 percent and 77 percent from 2011 to 2019. As of today, these levels have not yet been reached, with the load factor at 72 percent in 2022 and 73 percent in 2023. In the first half of 2024, the semestrial load factor improved to 71 percent, a two-percentage-point increase compared to the same period in 2023.

3.1.2 Airport activity

In 2023, the number of international air passengers reached 1.6 million, representing 89.4 percent of pre-pandemic levels. For the first half of 2024, passenger numbers rose to 811,538, equivalent to 108.4 percent of the 2023 level for the same period.

The air seat per passenger ratio, which remained stable between 1.30 and 1.35 seats from 2011 to 2019, increased to 1.39 in 2022, 1.38 in 2023, and 1.40 in the first half of 2024. On average, tourists account for 74 - 75 percent of air passengers. This proportion increased to 79 percent in 2022 and 80 percent in 2023 but decreased to 77 percent in the first half of 2024.

Figure 9: Passenger arrivals by air and by type, 2013 – 2019 and 2022 - 2024



p: Preliminary.
Sources: MTPA, airlines and Statistics Mauritius.

Within the "Other" passenger category, three distinct groups can be identified: direct transits, excursionists, and Mauritian residents. Direct transits, who remain in the airport transit lounge upon arrival without passing through the police border portals, accounted for approximately 7 percent of total passenger arrivals by air during the pre-COVID-19 era. In the first half of 2024, this figure stood at 6.1 percent. The number of excursionists – those who pass through police border portals but depart on the same day – has yet to recover fully, totalling 10,536 in 2023 and 6,526 in the first half of 2024. Meanwhile, Mauritian residents made up 18.1 percent of total international air arrivals in 2019, a proportion that increased to 20.3 percent in the first six months of 2024.

Table 7: Non-tourist arrivals by type and by air, 2019 - 2024

Details	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Semester 1	
						2023	2024p
Direct transits	132,660	28,882	6,657	58,028	96,631	39,448	49,185
Excursionists	20,670	5,243	500	3,706	10,536	3,936	6,526
Mauritian residents	329,417	84,091	41,209	234,439	330,052	148,170	164,737

p: Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

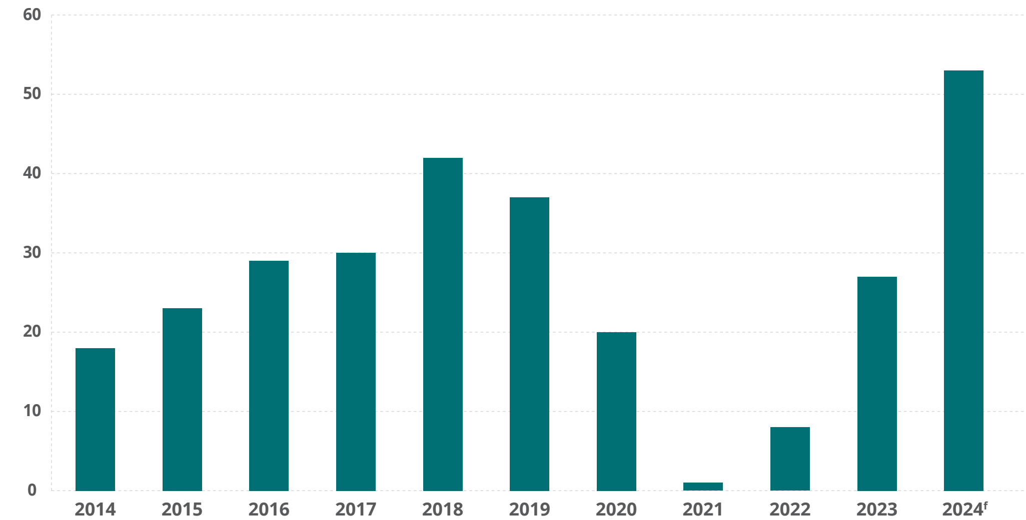
3.1.3 Sea connectivity and activity

As of 11 December 2023, Mauritius features a state-of-the-art cruise terminal in Port Louis, designed to accommodate up to 4,000 passengers during peak periods. The Port Louis Cruise Terminal, covering an area of 7,500 square meters, is equipped with cutting-edge facilities that adhere to international standards, ensuring a smooth and efficient embarkation and disembarkation experience for cruise passengers.

With the cruise industry experiencing a strong recovery, Mauritius welcomed 27 cruise vessel calls in 2023, though this number remains below the 2018 peak of 42 calls. Between January and August 2024, 35 cruise ships docked at Port Louis Harbour, bringing 40,427 passengers, with 39,665 passengers departing. An additional 18 cruise ships are expected between October and December 2024, bringing the total for the year to 53, which would be a new peak. Looking ahead, 44 cruise ships are expected to call at Port Louis in 2025, and 26 vessels are already confirmed for 2026.

In 2019, the number of sea passengers peaked at nearly 84,000, with 94 percent originating from the cruise segment. In 2023, 27 cruise ships called at Port Louis Harbour, bringing a total of 40,403 cruise travellers, including 16,099 tourists, 10,707 excursionists, 34 Mauritian residents, and 13,563 crew members. Additionally, over 4,800 other international arrivals by sea were recorded during that year.

Figure 10: Number of cruise vessel calls, 2014 – 2024f



f: Forecast.
Source: Mauritius Ports Authority.

For the last quarter of 2024, the following cruise ships are expected to dock Port Louis Harbour.

Table 8: Cruise timetable quarter 2 of 2024

Ship		Pax capacity	Arrival	Departure
1	BLUE DREAM STAR	1,053	30.10.2024	30.10.2024
2	AMADEA	604	03.11.2024	Dep 05.11.2024
3	EUROPA 2	544	04.11.2024 - 07h00	04.11.2024 - 18h00
4	WORLD ODYSSEY	636	05.11.2024 - 08h00	07.11.2024 - 17h00
5	VIKING VENUS	930	15.11.2024 - 08h00	16.11.2024 - 18h00
6	VASCO DA GAMMA	1,258	20.11.2024 - 07h00	20.11.2024 - 16h00
7	AZAMARA PURSUIT	702	20.11.2024 - 17h00	21.11.2024 - 18h00
8	AIDASTELLA	2,700	20.11.2024 - 08h00	20.11.2024 - 20h00
9	AIDAPRIMA	3,300	24.11.2024 - 14h00	25.11.2024 - 18h00
10	SEABOURN ENCORE	600	28.11.2024 - 12h00	28.11.2024 - 18h00
11	HEBRIDEAN SKY	120	02.12.2024 - 09h00	03.12.2024 - 18h00
12	MEIN SCHIFF 6	2,534	06.12.2024 - 07h00	06.12.2024 - 19h00
13	NORWEGIAN DAWN	2,340	08.12.2024 - 00h00	08.12.2024 - 20h00
14	COSTA SMERALDA	6,554	12.12.2024 - 09h00	12.12.2024 - 18h00
15	MV NORWEGIAN SKY	2,450	19.12.2024 - 07h00	21.12.2024 - 11h00
16	HEBRIDEAN SKY	120	20.12.2024 - 09h00	20.12.2024 - 18h00
17	LE DUMONT-D'URVILLE	184	22.12.2024 - 07h30	22.12.2024 - 19h00
18	PACIFIC WORLD	2,272	28.12.2024 - 07h00	28.12.2024 - 18h00

Source: Mauritius Ports Authority.

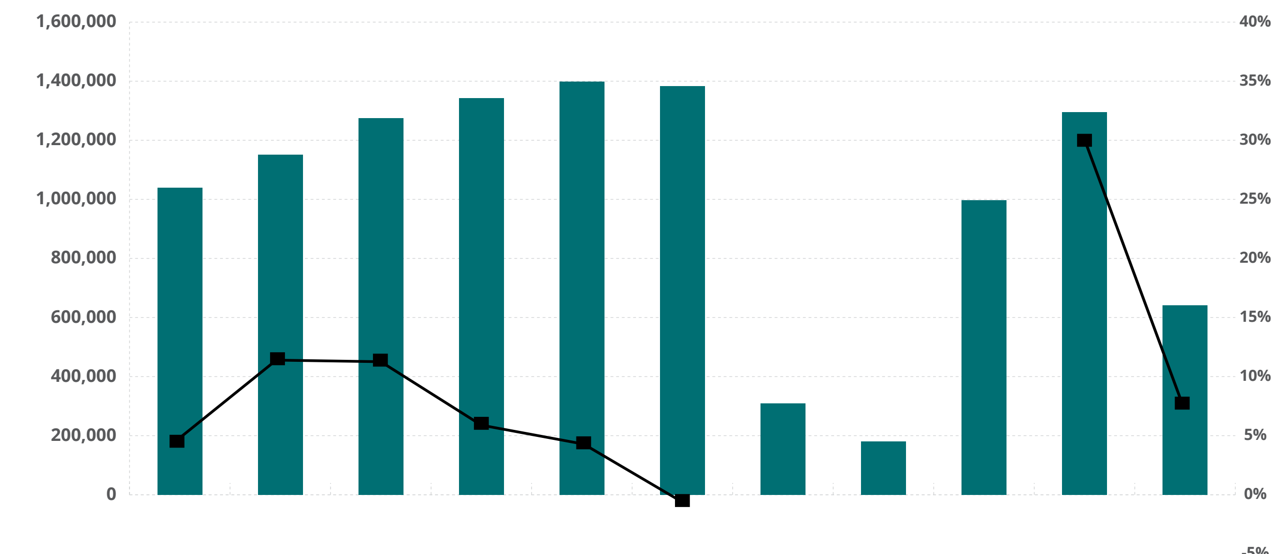
3.2 Tourism in figures

Over 97 percent of tourists have historically used the air mode of transport to Mauritius. This proportion peaked at 99 percent in 2022 and dropped to 98 percent in 2023. On average, every 100 air seats carry 55 to 58 tourists into Mauritius and post-COVID-19, this proportion remained within that same range. For cruise ships, the number of tourists varies significantly depending on the size of the ship and the nature of its call at Mauritius (with or without new passenger boarding). Between 2013 and 2020, the average number of tourists per cruise ship has varied from 178 to 1,425, the latter being in 2020. The highest number of cruise tourists was reached in 2019 (41,829 or 1,131 tourists per cruise ship on average).

3.2.1 Overall tourist arrivals

In 2023, the number of tourist arrivals in Mauritius reached 1.3 million, representing a recovery rate of 93.6 percent compared to pre-pandemic levels. During the first half of 2024, Mauritius welcomed over 641,000 tourists, marking an increase of more than 7.6 percent compared to the same period in 2023. These figures are expected to improve further once the final tourist arrival data for March to May 2024 are released. At the time of writing, only air arrival figures have been officially published for these three months.

Figure 11: Trend in tourist arrivals and growth in Mauritius, 2014 – 2024

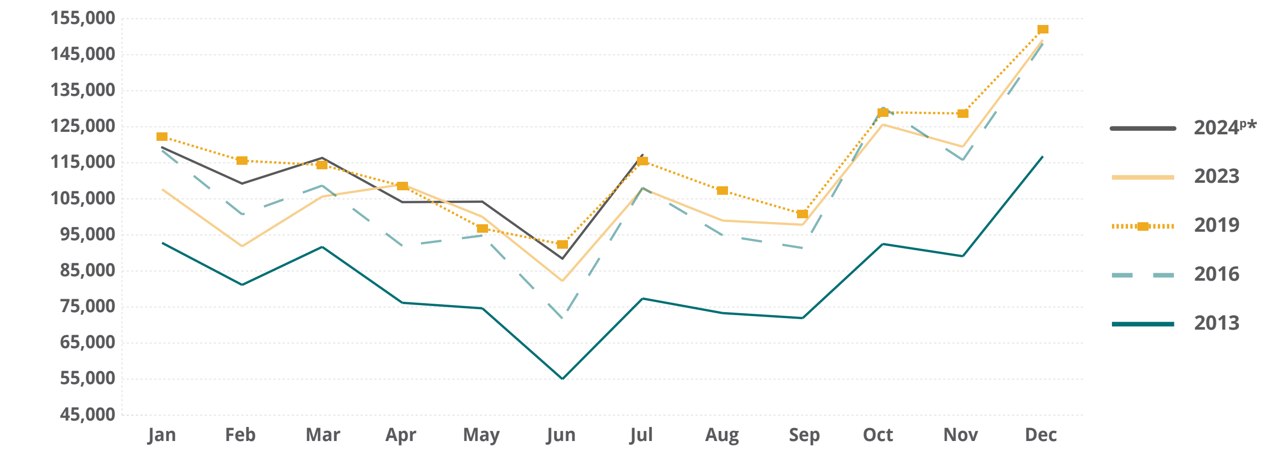


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 S1*
Tourist arrivals	1,038,968	1,151,723	1,275,227	1,341,860	1,399,408	1,383,488	308,980	179,780	997,290	1,295,410	641,725
Growth	4.6%	10.9%	10.7%	5.2%	4.3%	-1.1%	-77.7%	-41.8%	454.7%	29.9%	7.6%

*Preliminary and excluding tourist arrivals by sea in the months of March to May 2024.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Seasonal variations have a significant impact on tourism in Mauritius with December typically seeing the highest influx of tourist arrivals that nearly double that of the "low" month of June. However, in recent years, the ratio of arrivals between these two months has shown a downward trend, consistently remaining below 2.0 since 2017. In 2019, the ratio reached a record level of 1.65, but by 2023, it has increased to 1.81.

Figure 12: Tourist arrivals by month, 2013, 2016, 2019 and 2023-2024



*Preliminary and excludes arrivals by sea from March to May 2024.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

3.2.2 Tourist arrivals by port of last embarkation

An analysis of the air travel and tourism data for the first half of 2024, segmented by direct air seats, passengers, and tourist arrivals by last embarkation point, yielded the following insights:

French market 167,040 air seats were available, carrying 131,604 passengers, 87 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, 78 percent resided in France, while 3 percent in Germany.

UK market There were 79,391 air seats available, bringing 55,832 passengers, with 78 percent being tourists. Of these tourists, 90 percent resided in the UK.

German market A total of 41,145 air seats were available, transporting 32,208 passengers, 93 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, 71 percent resided in Germany, and 9 percent were from France.

Indian market There were 82,374 air seats available, accommodating 58,424 passengers of which 47 percent were tourists. Of these tourists, 88 percent were residents of India.

For key regional hubs, the figures for the first semester of 2024 were as follows:

Dubai The 200,682 air seats brought 159,455 passengers, 73 percent of whom were tourists. Of these tourists, 17 percent resided in the UK, 14 percent in Germany, 10 percent in France, and 6 percent in Russia.

Türkiye The 43,639 air seats carried 37,791 passengers, 83 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, 11 percent resided in France, 10 percent in Germany, 9 percent in Italy, and 9 percent in Türkiye.

Saudi Arabia There were 23,970 air seats with 15,781 passengers, 44 percent of whom were tourists. Of these tourists, 70 percent resided in Saudi Arabia, 7 percent in Indonesia and 6 percent in France.

Kenya 28,472 air seats from Kenya carried 15,552 passengers of whom 76 percent were tourists. Of these tourists, 20 percent resided in France and 12 percent in Nigeria.

Table 9: Seats, passengers and tourist arrivals by air and by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2024p

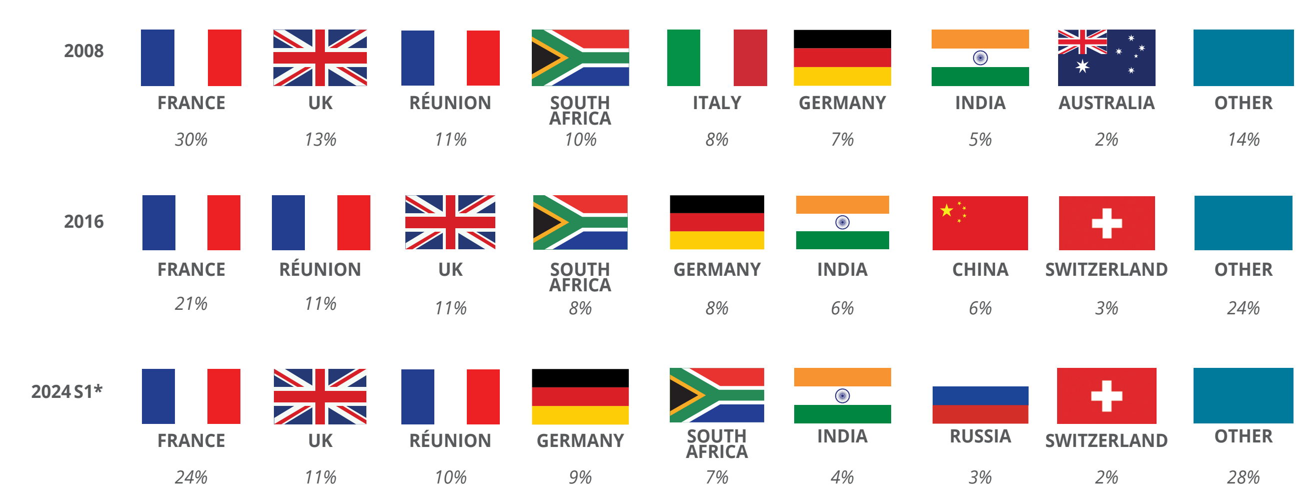
Country of last embarkation	Seats	Passengers	Tourists as a % of passengers	Proportion of tourists by top four country of residence			
France	167,040	131,604	86.6%	France 78.1%	Germany 2.4%	Belgium 1.9%	Switzerland 1.7%
UK	79,391	55,832	78.2%	UK 89.7%	France 1.2%	Canada 0.9%	USA 0.8%
Germany	41,145	32,208	93.3%	Germany 71.3%	France 9.1%	Switzerland 2.8%	Poland 1.7%
India	82,374	58,424	47.4%	India 87.9%	Nepal 3.0%	USA 1.8%	RSA 0.9%
Dubai	200,682	159,455	73.2%	UK 16.6%	Germany 13.9%	France 10.3%	Russia 6.2%
Türkiye	43,639	37,791	82.8%	France 10.9%	Germany 10.4%	Italy 9.1%	Türkiye 8.7%
Saudi Arabia	23,970	15,781	44.3%	S. Arabia 69.5%	Indonesia 6.9%	France 5.6%	Philippines 3.3%
Kenya	28,472	15,552	75.6%	France 19.8%	Nigeria 12.3%	Kenya 11.2%	UK 6.3%

p: Preliminary.
Sources: MTPA and Statistics Mauritius.

3.2.3 Tourist arrivals by markets

France has been our leading source market since 1993, surpassing Réunion that year. Réunion, along with the UK (excluding a few exceptions), has consistently remained among the top three markets. Other key markets include South Africa and Germany, while Italy's share has declined over the years. India's market share has hovered around 5 percent, whereas China's share peaked at 8 percent in 2015 and has yet to recover post-COVID-19. Switzerland's market share has remained steady at around 2 percent over the years.

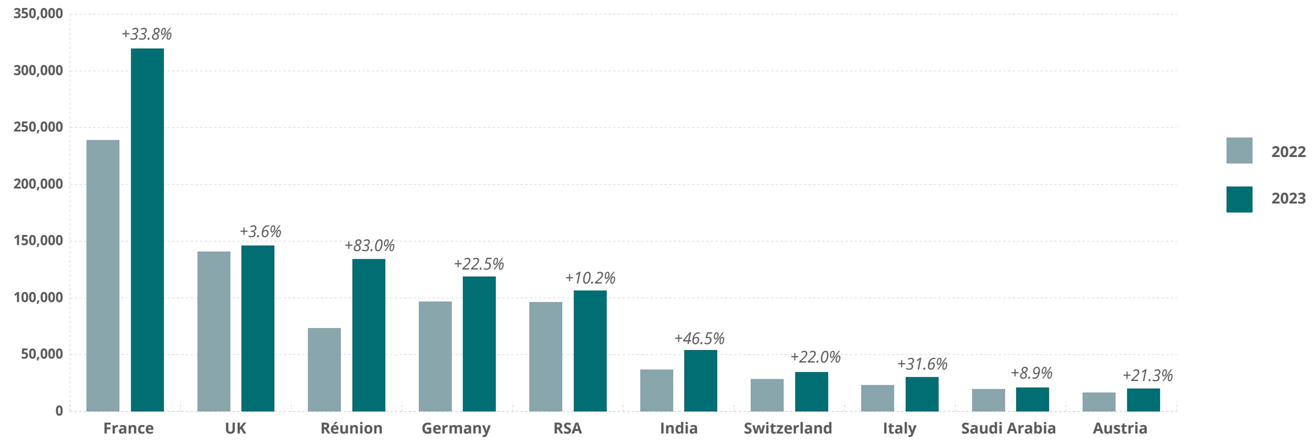
Figure 13: Trend in the market share of the top eight markets, 2008, 2016 and semester one of 2024



*Preliminary and excludes tourist arrivals by sea from March to May 2024.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

In 2023, all our top 10 markets showed positive performances compared to 2022. France, our leading market, experienced a remarkable growth of 33.8 percent compared to the previous year, surpassing pre-COVID-19 levels. The UK, which had nearly returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, saw a further increase of 3.6 percent in 2023. Réunion had a strong recovery year, with growth reaching 83.0 percent - the extended "Maurice Sans Passeport" initiative now running until June 2025, continues to significantly boost this market. Significant growth rates were also recorded across the other top 10 markets.

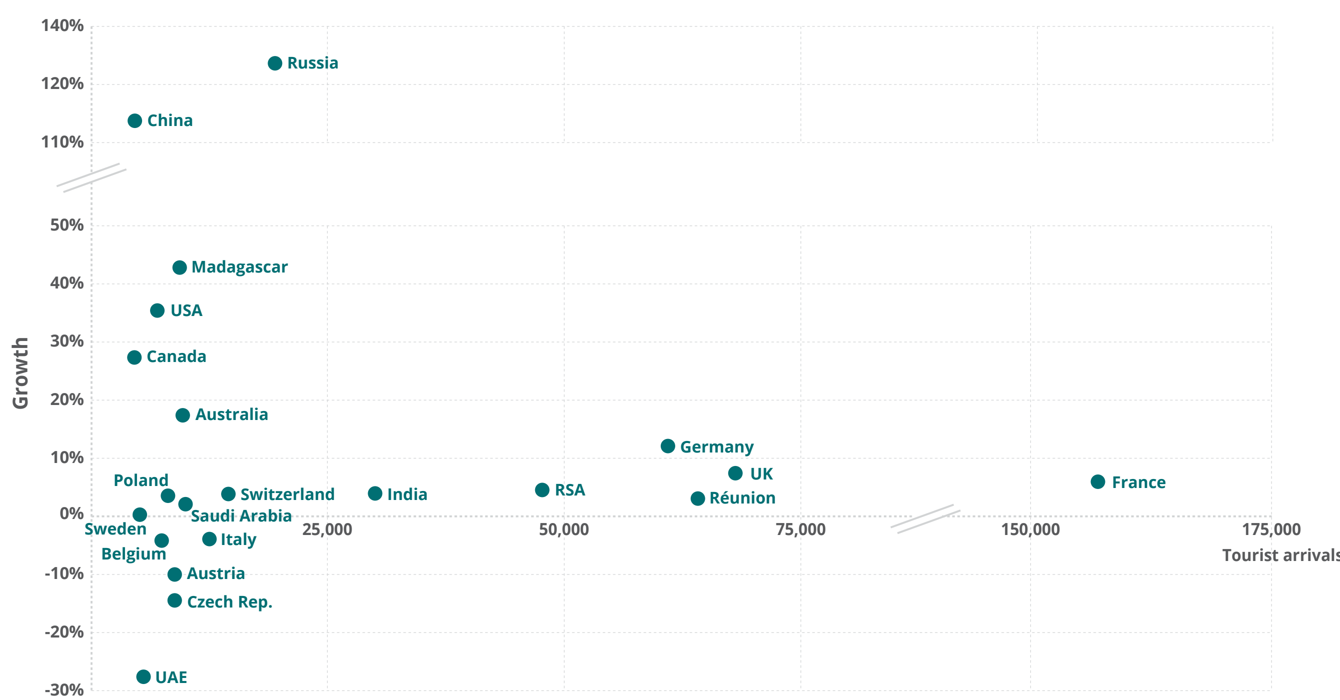
Figure 14: Tourist arrivals from our top 10 markets and recovery rate (%) 2022 and 2023



Source: Statistics Mauritius.

In the first half of 2024 (excluding arrivals by sea from March to May), tourist arrivals from our top seven markets all showed positive growth: France by 6.0 percent, the UK by 7.6 percent, Réunion by 2.7 percent, Germany by 11.9 percent, South Africa by 4.6 percent, India by 3.9 percent, and Switzerland by 3.8 percent. However, tourist arrivals from Italy declined by 3.3 percent during that same period.

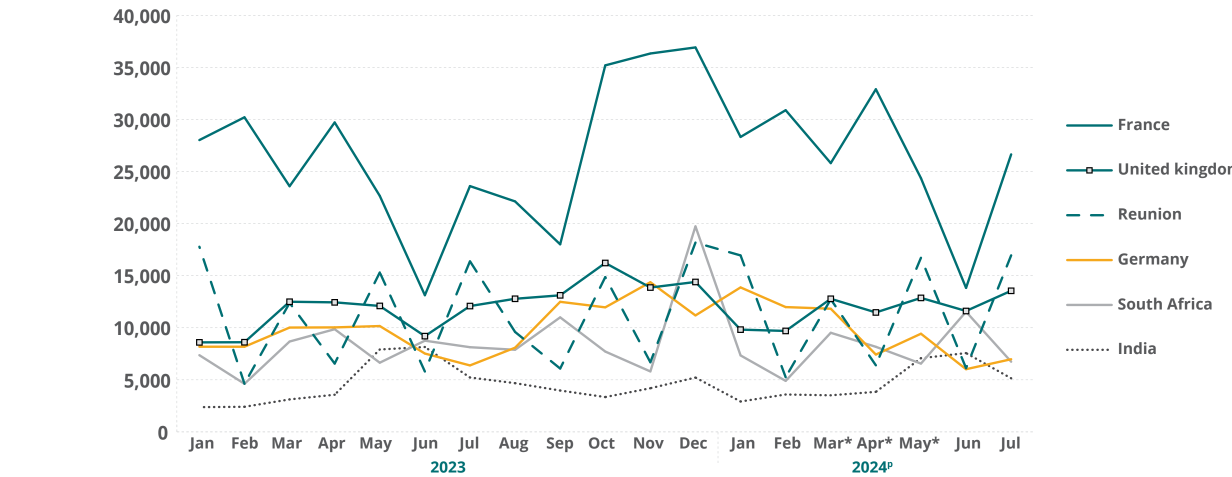
Figure 15: Tourist arrivals and year-on-year growth of Top 25 markets for semester 1 of 2024*



*Preliminary figures and excludes arrivals by sea from March to May 2024.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

The seasonality patterns of our top six markets typically present some intriguing insights. Notably, the French market exhibited strong fluctuations during the May to September 2023 period. However, these variations were not sufficiently offset by the performance of the other key markets, indicating the need for additional marketing efforts and strategic or tactical initiatives to better capitalise on these seasonal shifts. The drastic dip of the same French market in June 2024 has however been somehow amortised by the good performances of the UK and RSA markets in that particular month.

Figure 16: Top six markets - tourist arrivals by month, 2023 and 2024



*Excludes arrivals by sea from March to May 2024.
p: Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

3.2.4 Tourist profiles

Understanding the profile of visitors – why, how tourists select a destination and their behaviour during their stay in the destination – is important. Statistics Mauritius is the main source of such information, and an exhaustive reading of tourist profile data has to combine the following:

- Monthly passenger and tourist arrivals;
- Quarterly travel and tourism data which include tourist nights and hotel occupancy among others; and
- 2 or 3-yearly sample surveys of Incoming, Outbound and Domestic Tourism, with variations/rotations in the questions put to departing tourists.

Consolidating the above data sources at any time of writing do display consistency in most cases. At times though, numbers and proportions would show a few unexplained differences; the industry is endeavouring to better harmonise such crucial information for the future.

Hereafter, the latest 2023 Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT) is mostly used. It is also worth mentioning that SIT data can be purchased from Statistics Mauritius should one wish to run further data sorting, which is the case for us when we conduct additional analyses of hotel vs non hotel tourists for example.

Repeat visitors Mauritius already boasts an impressive repeat visitor rate of 32-34 percent which peaked at 39 percent in 2023. In the first half of 2023, the rate of return visitors actually surged to a remarkable 41 percent. It should be noted that the behaviour of repeat tourists is quite different from that of first-time visitors. A much higher proportion of first timers come for honeymoon, select a package tour, opt for hotel accommodation, come as a couple and select an All-inclusive or Half-board meal plan. First timers also spend more for each night of their stay.

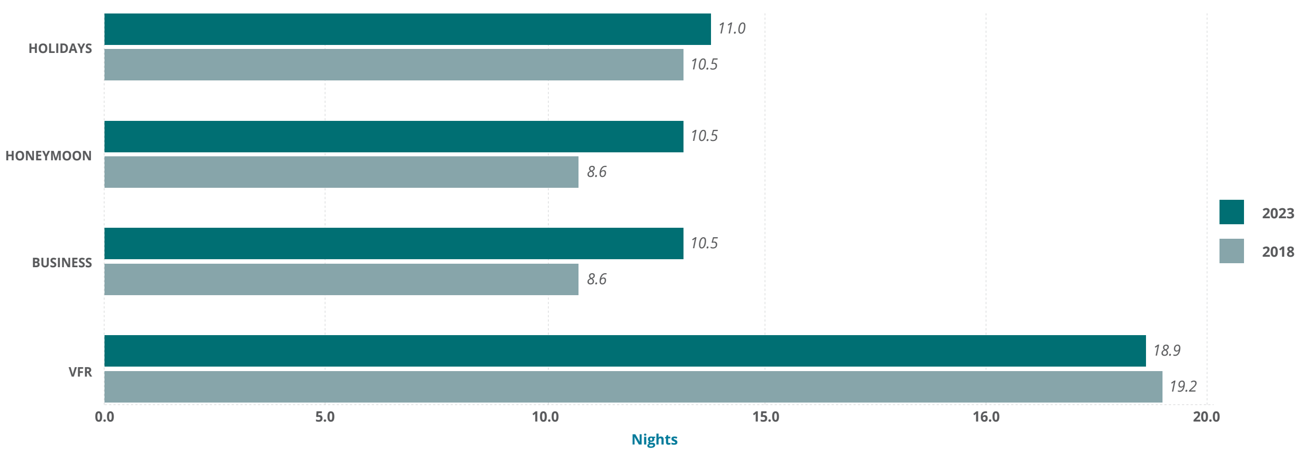
Party size The SIT also provides insights into the average party size, which has slightly decreased from 2.2 persons in 2010 to 2.1 persons since the 2016 survey. According to the 2023 SIT, the average party size was 2.2 persons for those staying in hotels, compared to 2.0 persons for non-hotel accommodations, the latter category being highly diverse, encompassing both paid and unpaid, licensed and unlicensed options.

Purpose of visit In 2023, the overwhelming majority of tourists (94.9 percent) selected Mauritius as their holiday destination, with business travel accounting for only 2.7 percent. While official figures primarily reflect leisure travel, the island's strong appeal in key market segments such as golf and kite surfing, which are growing in popularity, may also influence these preferences, though they are not explicitly captured in the available data.

The 2023 SIT also provides further insights into the purposes of visits. However, there is a notable discrepancy in the business travel segment. According to the survey, 92.3 percent of tourists visited Mauritius for holidays, followed by visits to friends and relatives (VFR) at 3.1 percent, and honeymoons at 2.4 percent. The business travel segment, representing just 0.9 percent, has not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels, which ranged between 2.6 percent and 3.3 percent in previous surveys. One can also observe that the SIT field methodology at the airport consists of interviews conducted within the main departure hall only.

Length of stay Between 2010 and 2020, the average length of stay fluctuated between 10.1 and 10.9 days. As expected, the average stay was shorter for hotel guests, averaging 9.8 days, compared to 16.5 days for non-hotel accommodations, resulting in an overall average of 11.3 days in 2023, according to the SIT. By purpose of visit, the average stay was 11.0 nights for holiday travellers and 18.9 nights for those visiting friends and relatives (VFR).

Figure 17: Average length of stay by purpose of visit, 2018 and 2023



Source: Statistics Mauritius.

The year 2022 confirmed the trend of longer stays observed in the post-pandemic travel surge, peaking at an average of 11.8 nights. In 2023, the average length of stay which decreased slightly to 11.3 nights yet remained above the pre-pandemic average. For our key source markets, the average stay was as follows: 12.1 nights for France, 12.0 for Germany, and 11.8 for the UK.

Tourist nights In 2023, total tourist nights amounted to 14.4 million, up from 11.4 million in 2022 and represented an increase of 26.6 percent. France accounted for 26.3 percent of total tourist nights followed by UK (11.9 percent) and Germany (9.5 percent).

Accommodation choices The 2023 SIT revealed that 77.0 percent of tourists opted for hotels as their primary accommodation, followed by 12.8 percent choosing tourist residences, and 2.2 percent selecting guest houses. Additionally, 6.7 percent of tourists reported staying with friends and relatives, which is theoretically unpaid accommodation. However, it is acknowledged that a number of unlicensed businesses, particularly those operating through platforms such as Airbnb, may also be included in this category. Among the key source markets analysed, Italy led with 95.7 percent of tourists choosing hotel accommodations, followed by the UAE (93.6 percent), Switzerland (90.2 percent), Germany (86.6 percent), India (86.3 percent), and China (86.2 percent). As expected, Réunion had the lowest percentage, with only 56.1 percent of its tourists opting for hotel accommodations.

Expenditure pattern The 2023 survey also provided insights into tourist expenditure patterns in Mauritius. The overall per capita expenditure reached MUR 68,800, with a per capita per diem expenditure of MUR 6,100. Tourists staying in hotels spent significantly more, with a per capita expenditure of MUR 75,600 and a per diem of MUR 7,700, compared to MUR 46,100 and MUR 2,800, respectively, for non-hotel tourists (a much diverse category, as previously noted).

Among the selected source markets, tourists from China had the highest average expenditure at MUR 149,000, followed by the USA (MUR 109,500, though based on a small sample), Switzerland (MUR 91,600), and the UK (MUR 82,500). For France, our main market, average expenditure was MUR 66,700, while it stood at MUR 75,900 for Germany, MUR 44,600 for South Africa, and MUR 31,800 for Réunion. Tourists from the UAE had the highest per capita per diem expenditure at MUR 10,800, followed by those from China (MUR 9,700), the USA (MUR 8,500), and Italy (MUR 7,500). In contrast, tourists from Réunion had the lowest per capita per diem expenditure at MUR 4,600, closely followed by those from South Africa and India, both at MUR 4,700.

Share of expenditure by main item Accommodation accounted for the largest portion of tourist expenditure, representing 69.0 percent of the total, followed by meals and beverages (8.9 percent), shopping (6.1 percent), sightseeing (5.0 percent), local transport (4.9 percent) and entertainment (4.1 percent). Tourists from Europe spent the highest proportion on accommodation, with Switzerland leading at 75.7 percent, followed by Germany (75.0 percent) and the UK (73.2 percent).

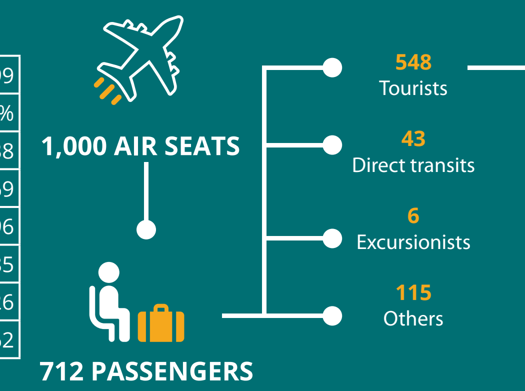
The lowest proportion was observed among tourists from Réunion, at 58.9 percent. For meals and beverages, US tourists allocated the highest percentage of their expenditure (12.3 percent, though based on limited data), followed by tourists from Réunion (11.7 percent) and the UK (10.9 percent). Tourists from Réunion also spent the most on shopping (15.6 percent), followed by South Africans (6.7 percent) and tourists from France and India (both at 6.3 percent). Sightseeing was most popular among tourists from Asia, with 6.3 percent of Indian tourists' expenditure and 3.9 percent for Chinese tourists allocated to this activity.

Some key figures that illustrate the interplay between connectivity, tourism, and tourist behaviour can be summarised below (based on the figures for semester 1 of 2024).

Figure 18: Key figures illustrating the interplay between connectivity, tourism and tourist behaviour

Connectivity (Semester one of 2024)

Total seats	1,139,999
Load factor	71.2%
Total passengers by air	811,538
Total international arrivals by air	900,569
Tourists by air	624,896
Direct transits	49,185
Excursionists	6,526
Other	219,962



Top 8 source markets (by air only)	
France	25.0%
United Kingdom	10.6%
Réunion	10.3%
Germany	8.2%
South Africa	7.7%
India	4.6%
Russian	3.0%
Switzerland	2.3%

Tourist profile based on Survey of Inbound Tourism for the year 2023			
Indicators	**Hotel tourists**	**Non-Hotel tourists**	**All tourists**
Accommodation facilities used	77%	23% (Tourist Residence:13%; VFR: 7%; Guest Houses: 2%; Others: 1%)	100%
Purpose of visit	Holiday: 95.4 Honeymoon: 3.1	Holiday: 81.9 VFR: 13.1	Holiday: 92.3 Honeymoon: 2.4
Average party size	2.2	2.0	2.1
Average stay	9.8	16.5	11.3
Expenditure per tourist	MUR 75,600	MUR 46,100	MUR 68,800
Expenditure per tourist per night	MUR 7,700	MUR 2,800	MUR 6,100
Expenditure by category, Rs M	73,800	13,400	87,300
- Accommodation	54,600	5,600	60,200
- Meals & Beverages	4,400	3,400	7,800
- Sightseeing	3,600	700	4,300
- Shopping	3,700	1,700	5,400
- Sports	3,000	600	3,600
- Land Transport	3,700	600	4,300
- Other	800	900	1,700

Sources: MTPA, airlines and Statistics Mauritius.

The above gives a few clear indications on what Mauritius needs to do in order to increase unit tourist revenue; it also to some extent explains why our Indian Ocean competitors currently achieve higher per tourist revenue.

3.2.5 Mauritius and directly competing locations

Mauritius, along with its key IO competitors — Maldives, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka — has experienced positive year-on-year growth since 2022. These four destinations have successfully capitalized on the 'revenge travel' phenomenon that emerged post-COVID-19 and have, thus far, managed to sustain this momentum.

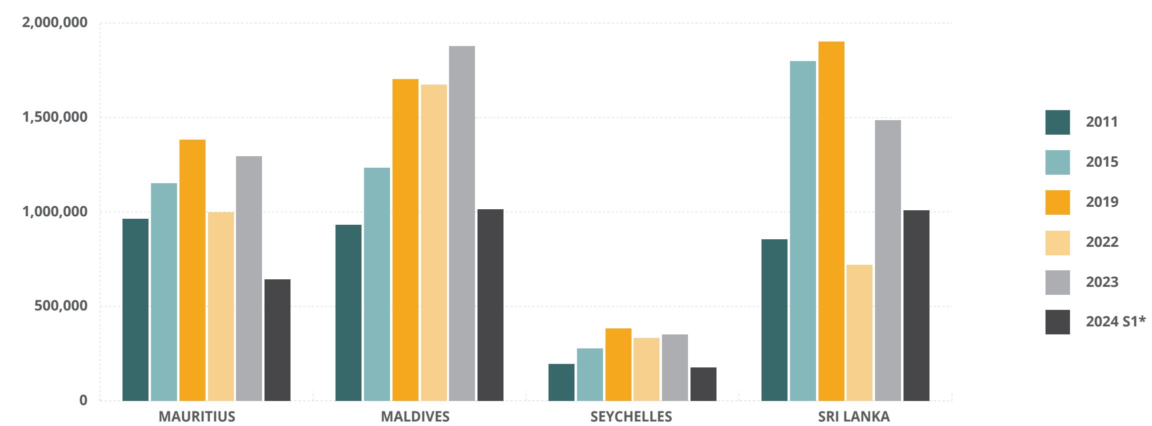
The Maldives, in particular, has shown remarkable resilience, already surpassing its 2019 visitor numbers by 2023, and is on track to achieve a new record high in 2024. Mauritius is also making significant strides and is expected to reach the 1.4 million visitor threshold in 2024, marking a robust recovery. Sri Lanka, however, has faced additional challenges as its recovery has been hampered by the political crisis in 2022. Thereafter, growth has picked up significantly. Meanwhile, Seychelles is steadily recovering from the pandemic's impact, although the pace of growth has somehow slowed down.

Figure 19: Positive annual growth since 2022 across competing destinations

	Mauritius	Maldives	Seychelles	Sri Lanka
2021	-41.8%	138.0%	559.1%	-61.7%
2022	454.7%	26.7%	81.6%	270.2%
2023	29.9%	12.1%	5.7%	106.6%
2024 S1*	7.6%	10.4%	2.4%	61.7%

*Preliminary and excludes arrivals by sea for Mauritius from March to May 2024.

Figure 20: Tourist arrivals in Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles and Sri Lanka, 2011, 2015, 2019, 2022 - 2024



*Preliminary and excludes tourist arrivals by sea from March to May 2024 for Mauritius.
Sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles) and Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority.

China is regaining its dominant position among the top five source markets for both the Maldives and Sri Lanka. Over the past four years, India played a crucial role in the recovery of the Maldivian tourism sector, becoming the primary source market for the destination. However, a decline in Indian tourist arrivals has been observed over the last two years. This decline has been exacerbated by the anti-India sentiment in the Maldives, leading to a significant drop of 42.5 percent in Indian tourists during the first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. Russia remains in second place as a primary source of tourist arrivals during the second half of 2024.

This ongoing situation in the Maldives has inadvertently benefited Sri Lanka's tourism sector, which saw an impressive 61.7 percent growth in the first half of 2024 compared to 2023. Notably, with the exception of Russia, all other top 10 source markets for Sri Lanka experienced at least double-digit growth during this period.

Meanwhile, the top five source markets for Mauritius and Seychelles remained unchanged in the first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Table 10: Top five markets in Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles and Sri Lanka, semester 1 of 2023 and 2024

Mauritius				Maldives				Seychelles				Sri Lanka			
2023		2024p*		2023		2024		2023		2024		2023		2024	
Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share	Markets	Share
France	24.7%	France	24.3%	India	11.9%	China	11.9%	Germany	13.2%	Germany	17.6%	India	18.6%	India	18.3%
UK	10.6%	UK	10.6%	Russia	11.7%	Russia	10.3%	France	12.8%	France	12.1%	Russia	17.6%	Russia	11.3%
Réunion	10.5%	Réunion	10.0%	Réunion	8.7%	UK	7.9%	Russia	11.6%	Russia	11.0%	UK	8.1%	UK	8.8%
Germany	9.1%	Germany	9.4%	Germany	7.1%	Italy	7.9%	UK	5.6%	UK	5.4%	Germany	7.2%	Germany	6.9%
RSA	7.7%	RSA	7.5%	Italy	7.0%	Germany	7.7%	Italy	5.4%	Italy	5.2%	France	4.4%	China	6.3%

*Preliminary and excludes tourist arrivals by sea from March to May 2024 for Mauritius.
Sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles) and Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority.

Some comparative tourism-related indicators are summarised in the table below.

Table 11: Selected tourism-related indicators in competing island destinations in the region, 2018 – 2023

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tourist arrivals						
Mauritius	1,399,408	1,383,488	308,980	179,780	997,290	1,295,410
Maldives	1,484,274	1,702,887	555,494	1,321,937	1,675,355	1,878,543
Seychelles	361,844	384,204	114,858	182,849	332,068	350,879
Sri Lanka	2,333,796	1,903,702	507,704	194,495	719,978	1,487,303
Annual growth rate in tourist arrivals						
Mauritius	4.3%	-1.1%	-77.7%	-41.8%	454.7%	29.9%
Maldives	6.8%	14.7%	-67.4%	138.0%	26.7%	12.1%
Seychelles	3.4%	6.2%	-70.1%	59.2%	81.6%	5.7%
Sri Lanka	10.3%	-18.4%	-73.3%	-61.7%	270.2%	106.6%
Average room[1] operational capacity						
Mauritius	13,523	14,108	13,865	13,801	13,017	13,387
Maldives (beds) - facilities registered	41,887	47,274	21,446	48,960	57,254	61,562
Of which: Resorts/Marinas	29,400	33,440	21,446	36,320	39,797	41,945
Seychelles	2,648	2,796	1,677	2,887	2,990	3,107
Sri Lanka (facilities graded only)	24,757	24,831	25,407	25,958	25,597	26,422
Average bed[1] occupancy rate (%)						
Mauritius	67	64	20	17	55	66
Maldives	75	74	29	65	71	66
Seychelles (hotels)	73	72	44	41	64	63
Sri Lanka (room)	73	57	15	19	30	39p
Average length of stay (nights)						
Mauritius	10.4	10.6	12.6	14.7	11.8	11.3
Maldives	6.4	6.3	18.5	8.8	8.0	7.6
Seychelles	10.1	9.9	8.8	9.8	9.9	9.5
Sri Lanka	10.8	10.4	8.5	15.1	9.3	8.4

p: Preliminary
[1]For Mauritius: in hotels only at year end; For Maldives: in resorts only; For Seychelles: In hotels only; For Sri Lanka: in graded establishments only.
Sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles) and Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority.

3.3 Performance of tourism operators

3.3.1 Inventory of tourist accommodation facilities

As at end June 2024, the Tourism Authority had issued/renewed a total of 1,176 Tourism Accommodation Certificates (or Tourism Enterprise Licences – Accommodation) as follows:

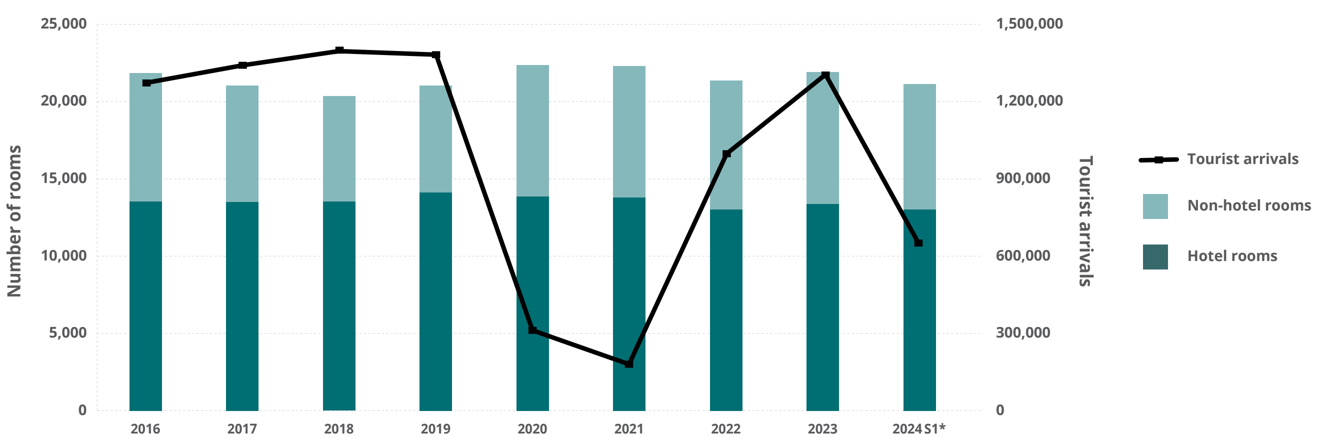
Table 12: Accommodation facilities with operational licence, June 2023 and 2024

Type of facility	June 2023		June 2024	
Tourist arrivals	No.	Rooms	No.	Rooms
Hotel	108	13,377	110	13,705
Guest House	216	2,734	214	2,684
Tourist Residence	847	5,607	845	5,431
Domaine	5	16	5	16
Total	1,176	21,734	1,174	21,836

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and Tourism Authority.

Out of 110 hotels, 102 were operational, offering a total of 13,011 rooms. Six hotels, accounting for 654 rooms, were temporarily closed for renovation, one hotel with 17 rooms was temporarily closed, and one hotel with 50 rooms was not yet operational. Additionally, there were active licenses for 214 guest houses with 2,684 rooms, 845 tourist residences with 5,431 rooms, and five domaines with 16 rooms. Overall, there were over 21,800 operational rooms, with 63 percent of these being hotel rooms.

Figure 21: Accommodation and tourist arrivals, 2016 – 2024



*Preliminary and excluding arrivals by sea from March to May.
Sources: Statistics Mauritius and Mauritius Tourism Authority.

At the time of writing, Airbnb displayed Mauritius accommodation listings of over 1,000 “places” for some 270 entities/hosts. There is obviously a number of short-term accommodation establishments that are listed but not duly licensed by the Tourism Authority; their precise number is unknown.

It should be noted that accommodation grading applies exclusively to hotels. As of August 2024, according to the Tourism Authority's star ratings, 42 percent of hotel rooms were classified in the 5-Star and 5-Star Luxury categories, while 37 percent were in the 4-Star and 4-Star Superior categories.

Table 13: Number of hotels and rooms by star category, August 2024

Star category	Hotels	Rooms	
		Number	Share
5 Star Luxury	10	1,235	8.8%
5 Star	28	4,898	35.0%
4 Star Superior	7	1,489	10.6%
4 Star	25	3,916	28.0%
3 Star Superior	13	1,017	7.3%
3 Star	16	898	6.4%
2 Star	9	381	2.7%
In progress	5	165	1.2%
Total	113	13,999	100.0%

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and Tourism Authority (as of August 2024).

3.3.2 Overall performance of licensed tourist accommodation

The distribution of tourist stays among the various types of accommodation is not measured exhaustively; the latest Statistics Mauritius Survey of Inbound Tourism (2023) does however give the following indications.

Table 14: Distribution of tourists by type of accommodation, 2023

Accommodation	Percent
Hotel	77.0
Tourist residence	12.8
With friends/relatives	6.7
Guest house	2.2
In own villas/houses/bungalow/IRS	0.2
Other	1.0

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism.

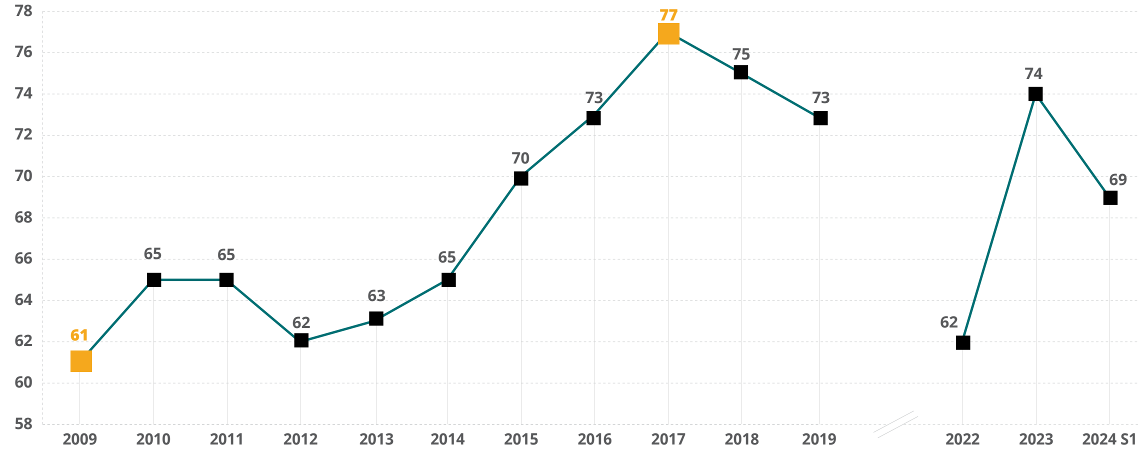
The proportion of tourist nights spent in hotels is estimated at 68 percent as per data extracted from the above survey. The distribution of the remaining tourist nights cannot be accurately determined, as the only official data split available is between hotel accommodation and other types, the latter being a heterogeneous mix that includes unpaid accommodations and unlicensed operators.

Similarly, the performance of non-accommodation tourism operators cannot be accurately measured. This gap represents a significant weakness in the formulation of national tourism policies.

3.3.2.1 Hotel performance

The hotel sector saw a recovery in room occupancy, reaching a satisfactory 74 percent in 2023. In the first six months of 2024, the average room occupancy rate stood at 69 percent compared to 73 percent for the same period in 2023. For beach hotels with over 80 rooms, these rates were slightly higher, at 76 percent in 2023 and 71 percent in the first half of 2024.

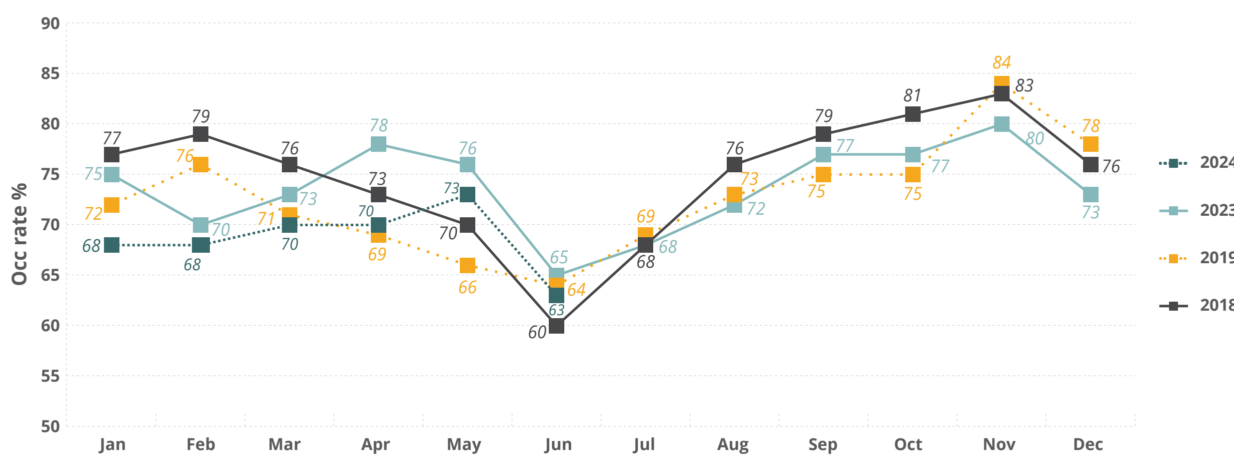
Figure 22: Average hotel room occupancy rate (%), 2009 – 2024



Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Seasonality significantly impacts hotel occupancy rates, with typical dips observed in June. On the other hand, even during peak months, occupancy has not exceeded 86 percent. However, the promotion of Mauritius as a year-round destination has positively influenced the traditionally low occupancy rates, with a notable peak at 65 percent in June 2023.

Figure 23: Average hotel room occupancy rate (%) by month, 2018 – 2024 (excluding 2021)



Source: Statistics Mauritius.

3.3.2.2 Restaurants

As of the end of June 2024, the Tourism Authority had issued or renewed licenses for a total of 823 restaurants, an increase from the 794 restaurant licenses issued by the end of June 2023. This represents a net gain of 29 operators over the year.

Other food outlets that directly compete with restaurants include both franchised and unfranchised establishments operating in food courts or as roadside vendors. Licenses for these outlets are issued by local municipal and village or district councils, and their business registration, where applicable, is done through a Business Registration Number (BRN). Data on these registrations are regularly published by the Statistical Business Register Unit of Statistics Mauritius.

3.3.3 Other tourism operators

The following table displays the comprehensive details of licences (excludes private Pleasure Craft licence) issued by the Tourism Authority as of June 2024 compared to June 2023.

Table 15: Licenses issued by the Tourism Authority to other tourism operators, at 30 June 2023 and 2024

Activity	June 2023	June 2024
Operating health and fitness centre within hotel premises	79	83
Operating beauty parlour, including hairdressing, within hotel premises	52	52
Operating spa outside hotel premises	13	12
Restaurant	794	823
Table d'Hôte	24	24
Operating golf course	8	9
Operating boat house	73	75
Operating pleasure craft for commercial purpose (excluding Private Pleasure Craft licence)	1,374	1,362
Operating rental agency for jet ski	0	0
Operating rental agency for kite surf	21	22
Operating rental agency for windsurf	2	2
Operating scuba diving centre	67	69
Operating helmet diving centre	10	10
Providing non-motorised water sports such as pedaloes, canoes, kayaks and laser	9	9
Hawking on beaches facing hotels	425	421
Hawking in tourist sites	16	16
Eco-tourism activities (nature-based tourism activities or adventure-related tourism activities, or both)	14	14
Operating rental agency for bus, including minibus	1	2
Operating rental agency for motorcycle	32	34
Operating rental agency for bicycle	22	22
Operating rental agency for quad	10	9
Karting	0	1
Operating aquarium displaying fish or marine animals for public viewing	1	1
Providing tour operator service	378	394
Working as tourist guide, including tourist guide employed by a tour operator	21	33
Operating travel agency	144	148
Nightclub	17	17
Private club	6	5
Pub	8	9
TOTAL	**3,621**	**3,678**

Source: Tourism Authority.

One can also add as relevant to local transport for tourists, the licences issued by the National Land Transport Authority to airport and hotel taxis as well as other vehicles such as car rentals mostly dedicated to visitors.

3.4 Tourism and the economy

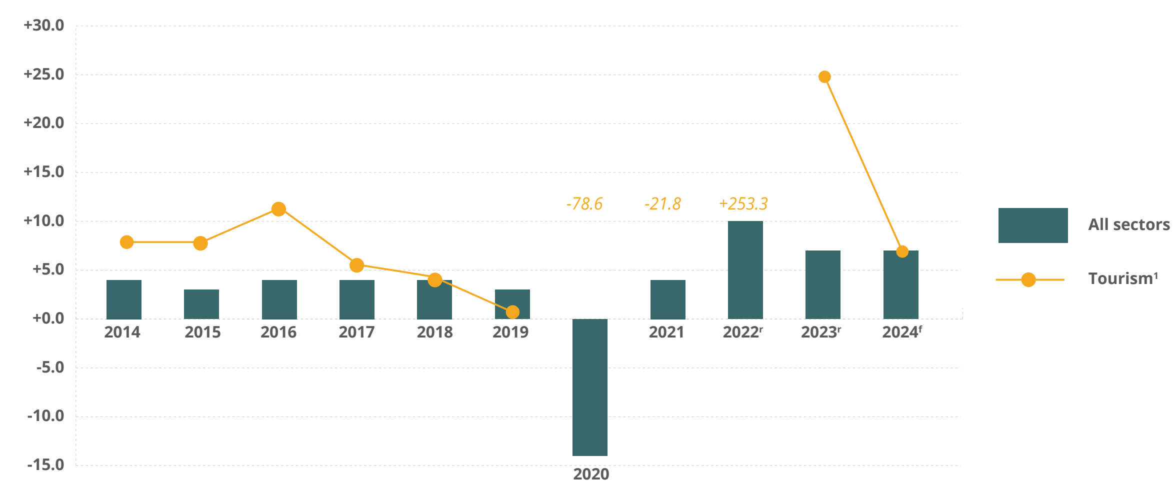
The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) 2018 (a five-year publication) was released in September 2020. The TSA actually captures latest data from the respective Surveys of Inbound, Outbound and Domestic Tourism conducted in 2018, and it updates both historical and projected data on the main dimensions of the travel and tourism industry, including production and consumption accounts, value addition and employment, every 5 to 10 years using Census data. It is worth noting that the TSA does not consider indirect contributions such as investment contribution (e.g., construction of hotels/ recreation parks/ restaurants; investment on aircraft/vehicles/boats; taxis, etc) and government collective spending (e.g., output of MPTA, output of the Ministry of Tourism, and government spending on marketing and promotion campaigns).

TSA is also not geared towards capturing the induced contribution of the Travel and Tourism Industry. Spending of direct and indirect employees implies that the impact of the salaries (consumption) of the employees on the different local industries has to be measured (e.g., food and other manufacturing industries, transport, travel, construction, education, etc.).

3.4.1 Contribution to GDP

Between 2014 and 2018, the growth of the tourism sector consistently outpaced the national average. However, this trend reversed from 2019. During the recovery phase, the contribution of the tourism sector, rebounding from a negative base, was exceptionally high at +253 percent, compared to 9.9 percent for the entire economy in 2022. In 2023, growth in the tourism sector remained robust at 25.1 percent, compared to 7.0 percent for the overall economy. Looking ahead to 2024, the sector's growth is projected to be slightly above the national average, at 7.0 percent versus 6.5 percent. Gross value added for the tourism sector is expected to reach MUR 52,508 million in 2024.

Figure 24: Gross Value Added - real growth of tourism sector v/s national average 2014 – 2024 (%)



r: Revised; f: Forecast
[1]Tourism covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

According to the Census of Economic Activities in 2018, the value added by the tourism sector was MUR 33,960 million, which is 7.3 percent higher than the official estimate of MUR 31,648 million. For the entire economy, the Census reported figures that were 3.2 percent above the official estimates, with MUR 449,299 million compared to MUR 435,377 million.

The 2018 Tourism Satellite Account also indicated a positive balance of trade for the tourism sector, amounting to MUR 48,681 million. This surplus contributes to narrowing the overall trade balance deficit, which stood at MUR 68,657 million.

3.4.2 Tourism and employment

In 2023, total direct employment in the accommodation and food services sector, as reported by the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey, reached 47,800—an increase of nearly seven thousand compared to 2022 (+16.9 percent). During the peak of the pandemic in 2021, employment in the sector fell to 36,000, resulting in a loss of approximately 8,000 jobs compared to 2019. In terms of proportion of total employment, over the past decade, the sector has accounted for around 7.2 percent. In 2023, this proportion reached a peak of 8.2 percent.

Based on the 2018 Census of Economic Activities, total employment in the Accommodation and food service activities was 65,523 in the sector or 9.4 percent of total employment. Compared to the official estimates (41,600 in 2018), employment in the accommodation and food service activities was 58 percent higher. The 2018 Census also revealed that some 2,600 persons worked in small tourist accommodation facilities (less than 10 employees) and 26,937 were engaged in large ones.

According to the 2018 Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), direct employment in the tourism sector totalled 68,037 in 2022, down from 83,774 in 2019. The distribution of employment within the sector in 2022 was as follows: 32.8 percent in accommodation services, 21.8 percent in food and beverage serving services, 10.1 percent in recreational, cultural, and sporting services, 5.6 percent in inland transport, 2.8 percent in air and sea passenger transport services, and 2.7 percent in travel agencies and other reservation services. In 2022, direct employment in the tourism sector accounted for 12.4 percent of total employment.

The annual survey of large establishments (with 10 or more employees) indicated a 1.7 percent increase in the labour force in the tourism sector, totalling 28,014 people at the end of March 2023. Of these, over 22,330 were employed in hotels, more than 2,930 in food services, and nearly 2,750 in travel and other services. The survey also revealed that the number of expatriates in the sector reached 537 by the end of the same period, up from 363 at the end of March 2022. As hotels are now operating at fuller capacity, average monthly earnings have increased to Rs 27,706, marking a rise of nearly MUR 3,300 or 13.5 percent compared to the previous year.

3.4.2.1 Tourism and the challenge of staff shortages

Globally, one of the most pressing challenges for many businesses is the shortage of staff and the difficulty in attracting and retaining talent. After losing 62 million travel and tourism jobs in 2020, the labour market remains imbalanced, with labour supply struggling to meet demand. It is estimated that approximately 60 million positions in the hospitality sector remain vacant worldwide. Many of these positions are expected to remain unfilled, as millions of workers have transitioned to other industries, retrained for different careers, or exited the labour market entirely.

In Mauritius, the hotel sector faces an estimated shortfall of around 5,000 jobs and is competing with other industries to attract new talent in an already constrained labour market, further challenged by declining demographics.

The recovery and sustainable growth of the travel and tourism sector are heavily contingent on effectively addressing these labour shortages. Failing to do so could result in a long-term structural issue that hinders the sector's ability to meet rising consumer demand and deliver high-quality service. To prevent this scenario, a multi-faceted approach involving public-private-community partnerships is critical. Collaboration across all levels of government and industry stakeholders will be necessary to develop and implement comprehensive strategies.

3.4.3 Tourism earnings

Since July 2022, tourism earnings have consistently surpassed monthly levels recorded in 2019. In 2023, earnings peaked at MUR 86.0 billion or 32.6 percent higher than in 2022. During the first six months of 2024, earnings reached MUR 44.4 billion, reflecting a 6.5 percent increase compared to the same period in 2023.

Earnings per tourist reached new heights in 2023, with an average of MUR 66,383, while per capita per diem expenditure stood at MUR 5,978. Several factors contributed to these impressive results, including longer average stays, increased holiday budgets, and the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee against the Euro and other major currencies.

According to Statistics Mauritius, the MUR depreciated by approximately 20.9 percent in 2023 compared to 2019. Consequently, tourism earnings in 2023, adjusted to constant 2019 values, amounted to around MUR 68.0 billion, up from MUR 63.1 billion in 2019.

3.4.4 Taxes and levies

With the increase in the passenger fee rate, the growth in tourist numbers, and the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee (MUR), revenue from passenger fees on air tickets is expected to rise to MUR 3,450 million in FY2024/25, up from MUR 2,500 million in FY2023/24. The Tourist Enterprise License fees are forecasted to reach MUR 118 million, while fees collected from the Environment Protection Fee (EPF) are projected to total MUR 720 million during the same period.

Tourist accommodation facilities are a major contributor to the EPF, with the sector generating MUR 505 million in FY2023/24 as it continued to recover. The total EPF collected during that fiscal year was MUR 638 million, with the accommodation sector accounting for 79 percent of this amount, down slightly from the peak of 82 percent in FY2022/23. Additionally, the estimated VAT collected by the accommodation and food service sector amounted to MUR 7.5 billion in FY2023/24, while corporate taxes paid by the sector continues to significantly increase, reaching MUR 526 million compared to MUR 198 million in the previous fiscal year. The sector also contributed MUR 159 million as a training levy during FY2023/24.

3.4.5 Debt

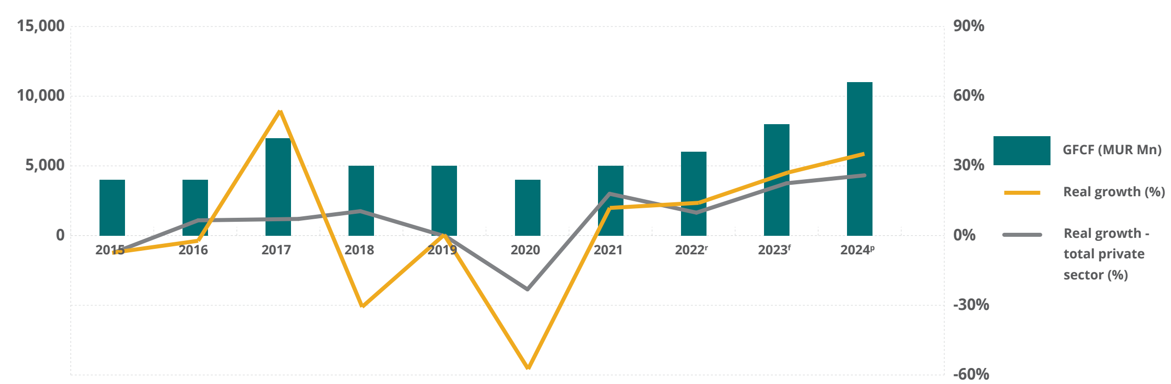
Hotels continue to pursue debt restructuring efforts, resulting in an actual decline in the level of bank loans to the accommodation and food service sector. Following significant increases in 2020, with a peak of MUR 56.3 billion in June 2020, the sector's debt levels stabilised in 2021 and have since trended downwards, reaching MUR 43.4 billion in June 2024. Loans in foreign currencies have also dropped considerably, with the MUR equivalent of these loans standing at MUR 24.1 billion in June 2024, down from MUR 29.8 billion in June 2023. As a proportion of total bank loans, this figure has fallen below pre-pandemic levels, reaching 8.7 percent in June 2024.

3.4.6 Investment

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (net increase in physical assets) in the Accommodation and Food Services sector has rebounded from a record low of MUR 3.9 billion in 2020 and is projected to peak at MUR 11.2 billion in 2024, representing 7.3 percent of total private sector investment. Notably, since 2022, investment in this sector has been growing at a faster pace than overall private sector investment, highlighting ongoing efforts to maintain and upgrade infrastructure.

In 2023, at least 10 hotels, comprising over 1,782 rooms, were temporarily closed for renovation, although this figure excludes hotels that opted to renovate specific rooms while remaining operational. During the first half of 2024, an additional six hotels, accounting for 654 rooms, were also closed for renovation. These figures underscore the sector's commitment to maintaining high standards and ensuring a quality experience for guests.

Figure 25: Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Accommodation and Food Service Activities, 2015 - 2024



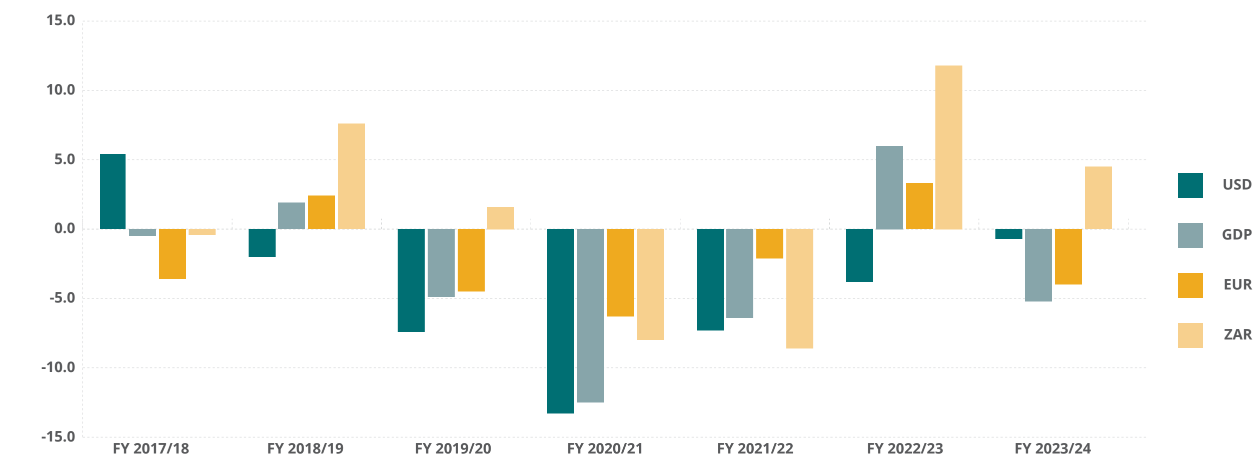
r: Revised; f: Forecast; p: Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

The revised figures, supplemented by the results of the annual Foreign Assets and Liabilities Survey (FALS), indicate that gross direct investment from abroad in the Accommodation and Food Services sector reached MUR 5.1 Bn, or 15.1 percent of the total in 2022. For 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, preliminary figures, excluding the FALS input, show foreign direct investments of MUR 3.0 billion and MUR 158 million, representing 8.0 percent and 2.5 percent of total FDI, respectively.

3.4.7 Rate of exchange

On average, for the year ending June 2024, the MUR continued to decline against the US Dollar, depreciating by 0.7 percent year-on-year to reach MUR 45.73. Despite showing appreciation against the British Pound (GBP) and the Euro (EUR) at the same time last year, the MUR has since weakened against both currencies, reaching MUR 57.97 against the GBP and MUR 49.80 against the EUR. Conversely, the MUR has appreciated by 4.5 percent against the South African Rand (ZAR), reaching MUR 2.52.

Figure 26: Appreciation/depreciation* of the MUR against selected currencies, FY 2017/18 – FY 2023/24



*Based on the average for the 12 months ended June of each year.
Source: Bank of Mauritius.

Table 16: Exchange rate of the MUR vis-a-vis selected hard currencies, FY 2018/19 – FY 2023/24

Indicative Selling Rates[1] (average for the 12 months ending June)						
Currencies	**FY2018/19**	**FY2019/20**	**FY2020/21**	**FY2021/22**	**FY2022/23**	**FY2023/24**
US Dollars	35,122	37,914	40,473	43,674	45,420	45,732
Pound Sterling	45,404	47,756	54,559	58,284	54,967	57,968
Euro	40,042	41,943	48,353	49,410	47,832	49,801
South African Rand	2,510	2,470	2,684	2,937	2,628	2,516
Indian Rupees (100)	50,517	53,080	55,813	59,099	57,078	56,632

[1]Calculated on the basis of the daily average exchange rates for the period July to June. The daily average exchange rate of the MUR is based on the average indicative selling rates for T.T. & D.D. of banks.
Source: Bank of Mauritius.

3.5 Industry files

3.5.1 Conducting business

3.5.1.1 Annual land lease rental payments

Since FY 2021/22, annual land lease rental for the tourism sector is payable in arrears. However, some hotels were still receiving Statements of Claims for payment in advance. Despite discussions with the relevant authorities, this situation still prevailed. As such, AHRIM had to regularly communicate with its members on this issue and make recommendations on the way forward.

When temporarily closed for renovation/reconstruction, tourist accommodation facilities were granted 50 percent reduction in their respective annual land lease rental up to 30 June 2023. This annual incentive was not renewed in 2023 and following discussions with the relevant authorities, it was agreed that the 50 percent incentive would be reinstated. The 2024-25 Budget Speech actually extended the incentive up to June 2025.

3.5.1.2 MICE VAT Exemption Scheme

With the enactment of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023, the MICE VAT Exemption Scheme has been introduced, replacing the previous MICE VAT Refund Scheme. Under the new scheme, both local and foreign event organisers can apply for a VAT exemption on accommodation costs incurred during events held in Mauritius, subject to specific terms and conditions. This scheme applies to all qualifying events held on or after 01 October 2023.

3.5.1.3 Conversion of helipads into heliports

The Civil Aviation (Amendment) Regulations 2023 of July 2023 required the conversion of helipads into heliports under the guidance of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA). However, the technical and financial feasibility of the said conversion was not as straightforward as initially expected and complying with DCA directives, which are reflective of EU practices, demanded expertise that was not largely available in Mauritius. The Civil Aviation (Amendment) Regulations 2024 – Heliport issued in July 2024 eventually extended the implementation deadline to December 2025.

3.5.1.4 Passenger fee

The implementation of the Passenger Fee increase, announced in the previous Budget, encountered difficulties when it was introduced on 01 January 2024. The increase was not reflected in the various airlines' sales systems until early January, causing confusion between tour operators and passengers. After discussions with the authorities, the implementation date was postponed to 14 February 2024.

3.5.2 Budget 2024/25

AHRIM President and CEO met with the Minister of Finance on 25th March and our Budget Memorandum was subsequently submitted on 29th. As usual, AHRIM has prepared and submitted its Budgetary Proposals for 2024/25 which included the following proposals:

Strengthen the destination without compromising its future	Explicit our Mauritius offering and actively promote our non - beach components of tourism
• Tackling coastal protection and the impacts of beach erosion with substantially better means of response • Working out an enabling legal framework for the use of private water service providers and encouraging the operation of larger, more efficient desalination plants	• Promoting local tourism and building on wider identities that make up the whole destination, namely its national sustainability agenda • Proposing Mauritius as an all-year round tourism destination and enhancing our winter season tourism promotion strategy • Working more smartly with airlines rather than sticking with the traditional source market approach
Improve the ease of doing business and recognise the impact of Covid-19	
• Encouraging re-investment through a specific package of incentives for hotel renovations • Extending the eligibility period for the carrying forward of operating losses	

3.5.3 Scarcity of labour

The labour market in Mauritius is currently grappling with multiple challenges, including demographic shifts, digital transformation, and the pressures of globalisation. These issues are further compounded by simultaneous crises such as the cost-of-living crisis and the environmental crisis. The Human Flight and Brain Drain Index for Mauritius was 2.0 in 2006 and steadily increased to a peak of 4.6 in 2018. However, this index has since declined, reaching 4.2 in 2021 and 3.9 in 2024, indicating a gradual slowing down in the brain drain situation.

The tourism sector, like other sectors of the economy, continues to struggle with filling vacancies. In response to this persistent issue, authorities have relaxed restrictions on the employment of foreign labour. The recent introduction of a new foreign labour policy in the tourism industry, including the updated list of scarcity areas, aims to address the labour shortage. However, it is important to note that the industry still shows an undisputed preference for local labour.

3.5.3.1 Review of the scarcity list and foreign labour policy

AHRIM collaborated with the ministries responsible for tourism and labour to facilitate the employment of foreign workers in the tourism sector. After lengthy discussions with the authorities over the last few years, a revised scarcity list was finalised with the inclusion of additional positions experiencing acute shortages at operational level.

The collaboration with the authorities resulted in a revised policy for Work Permit and Occupation Permit (Professional Category) applications in the tourism sector, which took effect in November 2023. Furthermore, an acceptable and reasonable quota of one foreigner to three locals was established and validated.

However, the application procedures have unfortunately remained cumbersome and lengthy despite the encouraging policy change.

3.5.3.2 Annual wage compensation

AHRIM, along with Business Mauritius, participated in the annual tripartite exchange to discuss the salary compensation rate for 2024. The agreed-upon compensation rate was subsequently ratified in the Workers' Rights (Additional Remuneration) (2024) Regulations as follows:

(a) For full-time employees: 10 percent of their basic wage, subject to a minimum of Rs 1,500 and a maximum of Rs 2,000 per month, rounded to the nearest rupee, regardless of the amount of basic wage or salary earned; and

(b) For part-time employees: 10 percent of their basic wage or salary, rounded to the nearest rupee, with a maximum of Rs 2,000 per month.

3.5.3.3 National Minimum Wage

In January 2024, the National Minimum Wage (NMW) was increased alongside the enforcement of the 2024 Annual Wage Compensation. As such, effective 01 January 2024, the NMW was set at Rs 16,500 per month for full-time workers, inclusive of salary compensation. With the additional monthly CSG Income Allowance provided by the government, the guaranteed minimum income for a full-time worker amounted to Rs 18,500 per month.

3.5.3.4 Report on wage relativity

Following the significant increase in the National Minimum Wage, it was anticipated that the changes in wages for all positions above entry-level would be formalised in a Ministerial report and appropriate regulations. In collaboration with Business Mauritius, AHRIM had the opportunity to share industry views on the issues at stake. As of this writing, the Ministerial report has not yet been published and relevant regulations are still being awaited.

3.5.3.5 Catering and Tourism Industries Remuneration Order (CTIRO)

With the increase in the National Minimum Wage effective from January 2024, a new CTIRO grid has been published to reflect required changes; these actually show an overall increase of MUR 4,925 in absolute terms. This minimum adjustment, minus any increases already implemented during the first six months of 2024, is expected to be in force starting July 2024.

3.5.3.6 Changes in the Workers' Rights Act

For the third consecutive year, the national budget speech introduced a series of measures aimed at promoting and enhancing the quality of employment for workers. The Workers' Rights Act was further amended through the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2024 and included several key changes, such as:

- No discrimination, in respect of the career development, opportunity or promotion of a worker on maternity or paternity leave;
- When working from home –
  - The right to disconnect during unsocial hours; and
  - Entitlement to a disturbance allowance when working during unsocial hours.
- Possibility to opt for paid time off in lieu of remuneration due for overtime;
- New sections regarding labour contractor, his obligations and liability;
- Amendments to the Payment of Remuneration in Other Special Circumstances to –
  - Payment of an allowance of three times the basic rate per hour and to provide an adequate free meal during the special circumstances; and
  - Remuneration of twice the normal rate of the worker when required to work from home under these special circumstances.

- Section on Vacation Leave is amended to:
  - Refund leave in case a request for leave has not been acceded under specific circumstances;
  - Vacation leave can be taken for a minimum period of six consecutive days; and
  - Requirement to give a notice of at least three months, except in special circumstances, when applying for the vacation leave.
- Amendments to Maternity Leave and Other benefits –
  - Extend the maternity leave, adoption leave and leave for still born child to up to 16 weeks with full pay; and
  - Additional two week paid maternity leave in case of birth of twins, triplets, multiple or premature birth.
- Provide for Regulations to be made to facilitate the implementation of Childcare Facilities in entities employing more than 250 workers;
- Extension of paternity leave to up to four consecutive weeks with full pay;
- Requirement to give at least 20 working days' notice to the Supervising officer of the Ministry of Labour before terminating the contract of a migrant worker;
- An employer cannot terminate the employment of a worker while he is on paternity leave; and
- Violation of the provisions for the failure by an employer to notify the Supervising Officer of the Ministry of Labour of the proposed repatriation of a migrant worker and to pay all the remuneration and benefits due to him before his repatriation under Section 63(7) is now a criminal offence.

3.5.3.7 Salary review by the NRB

Hearings concluded with oral submissions from AHRIM in August 2023 and Business Mauritius in September, following our earlier written submissions. The position of AHRIM has remained consistent: the current review lacks significance unless work conditions are reassessed; monetary adjustments for loss of purchasing power and CSG allowance have already been made; and the challenge faced by the NRB is huge as it must consider the potentially irreversible impacts on salary inflation.

3.5.3.8 Communication campaign on the industry's attractiveness

This initiative is funded by a consortium of hoteliers, with the AHRIM Secretariat providing primarily administrative support. As of this writing, contributing members include Beachcomber, Sunlife, Lux, Constance, Attitude, Rogers Hospitality, Ninety-Six Hotel Collection, Beau Vallon Hospitality, Le Méridien, and Hilton Mauritius.

The campaign utilised a blend of English, French, and Creole to resonate with the younger generation. It was officially launched on 22 May 2024 at the Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel with the media in attendance. A dedicated website (https://www.metierhotel.mu) was also launched, featuring videos that highlight career opportunities in the sector, testimonials from various hotel staff – from CEOs to waiters – and current job vacancies. Social media platforms were actively leveraged to better reach the target audience.

Since the campaign's launch in May 2024, the results have been promising. Within the first week, the website received over 1,800 visits, with the 'Trouver un job' page being the mostly visited one. The campaign launch video garnered 60,000 views within two days. Additionally, a social media boost aimed at informing the public about the benefits of working in the hospitality sector reached approximately 171,150 people on Facebook and Instagram.

To independently evaluate the impact of this campaign, Kantar was selected based on their previous work in the same field, conducted in 2019. The evaluation process involved two waves of 400 interviews — one conducted before the campaign and another scheduled for after. The results from the pre-campaign evaluation have already been shared with participating members.

3.5.3.9 Reward to the best students 2023/24

AHRIM rewarded Mr Emmanuel Clive Antonio Legrand, a Higher National Diploma graduate in Hospitality Management from EHSGD, for his outstanding performance. He was awarded a trophy along with a cash prize in acknowledgment of his achievement.

3.5.4 Regular activities

3.5.4.1 Participation in international fairs

During the year under review, AHRIM utilised the allocated funds to provide complimentary exhibition tables for its Small and Medium Hotels (SMH) members at three major trade fairs:

- Aanari Hotel & Spa participated in IFTM TOP RESA, held in Paris from 03 to 05 October 2023;
- Aanari Hotel & Spa, Alizée Resorts and Seapoint Boutique Hotel attended the World Travel Market in London from 06 to 08 November 2023; and
- Aanari Hotel & Spa and Alizée Resorts took part in ITB 2024 from 05 to 07 March.

3.5.4.2 Messe du Tourisme 2023

This year, World Tourism Day was celebrated in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the theme "Tourism and Green Investment." The event featured a call to action for the international community, governments, multilateral financial institutions, development partners, and private sector investors to unite around a new tourism investment strategy.

In Mauritius, La Commission Diocésaine du Tourisme organised the Messe du Tourisme on 27 September at Saint Croix Church, with the theme: "Ouvrir la porte à ton cœur, viens vivre avec nous." Stakeholders from both the public and private sectors attended the event.

3.5.4.3 Petit Futé

With support from MTPA, AHRIM renewed its subscription to the Le Petit Futé website and guide for the 2024 edition. The two-page advertisement highlighted the diverse offerings of AHRIM's small and medium-sized hospitality and restaurant members.

3.5.4.4 La Fête du Pain

The renowned Fête du Pain was revamped this year and divided into two distinct events. The first event, a competition among professionals, took place on 16 May at the EHSGD. It featured four competitions: Pièces Artistiques (with a sports theme), Tente du Boulanger, Viennoiserie Gourmande, and Restauration Boulangère (sandwich/snack making).

The finalists will have the opportunity to join a Mauritian team of bakers and compete for a spot in prestigious international bakery competitions in France, such as the Mondial du Pain in October 2025 and/or the World Bakery Cup in January 2026.

The second event, scheduled in October, will also celebrate the World Bread Day and will be open to the public. During these two-day festivities, traditional bakers, chefs, and related professionals will join the finalists from the May competition. The Grand Finale of the various competitions will also be held during this time.

3.5.5 Other files / projects

3.5.5.1 HotelWorld – buyer seller meeting

The new version of the HotelWorld event, the Buyer-Seller meeting held in 2023 was a success, attracting over 130 suppliers and approximately 560 buyers and professionals from hotels, restaurants, and other tourism-related entities. This event will be held again in September 2024, once more in collaboration with PubliPromo.

The event provides an opportunity for both large and small suppliers to showcase and promote their products and services to participating members of AHRIM, including hotels, restaurants, Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS) operators, and other stakeholders.

3.5.5.2 Working session with the MRA on the E-Invoicing project

On 17 January 2024, AHRIM hosted a working session with the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) at the Hennessy Park Hotel in Ébène. The session was organised to address the concerns of AHRIM members regarding the national implementation of the E-Invoicing Project.

The event saw the participation of over 60 AHRIM members and key representatives from the MRA, including Mr D. Ramdin, Director of Medium and Small Taxpayer, and Mr S. Moti, Section Head of the MRA IT Team.

3.5.5.3 Sensitisation sessions by the police force

To enhance the safety and security of tourists visiting Mauritius, the Police Force, in collaboration with AHRIM, organised three sensitisation sessions across different regions of the island. These sessions took place between 15 and 27 February 2024 and were aiming to educate stakeholders and public bodies on various issues concerning tourist safety and the measures being implemented to address them.

The sessions were well-attended, with over 100 AHRIM member representatives present. Public sector participants included representatives from the Head of the Police du Tourisme, Divisional Commanders from different regions, officials from the Criminal Investigation Division, the National Coast Guard, the Crime Prevention Unit, the Tourism Authority, and the Beach Authority.

3.5.5.4 Dengue and Leptospirosis prevention campaigns

The first case of dengue fever was reported in Mauritius on 11 December 2023 while one month later, cases of leptospirosis were reported. AHRIM, together with a few other private sector entities, were invited in different working sessions and multi-sectoral meetings with the relevant authorities to discuss preventive campaigns, communication strategies, cleaning, etc. Informative meetings on Dengue were also organised and AHRIM extended the invitation to its members.

3.5.5.5 Road closure at Chamarel

The complete closure of the road section between Varangue sur Morne and Rhumerie de Chamarel has disrupted a legendary road circuit, which allowed tourists to drive uphill to Plaine Champagne or downhill to Chamarel. This closure, necessary for urgent repairs, is scheduled to last until at least November 2024. In the meantime, operators are facing significant business losses as destination management companies cancel this circular trip and fewer self-driving tourists visit. Additionally, there are logistical challenges in transporting personnel and receiving deliveries from suppliers and other service providers.

Operators have requested government assistance, and AHRIM has liaised with the authorities to explore potential support measures. In May 2024, the government responded by providing income support to workers, enabling operators to retain their staff during these difficult months.

3.5.5.6 "Feel our island energy" campaign

This robust public-private partnership effectively collaborated on various aspects of the "Feel Our Island Energy" campaign, which was launched in March 2023. The campaign focuses on the vibrant life, pulse, and energy of Mauritius, extending an open invitation from Mauritians to visitors. It encourages exploration of the island's mountains, lagoons, waterfalls, beaches, national parks, and bustling markets.

3.6 Tourism and sustainability

In April 2024, a global online survey conducted by Booking.com, which included 31,000 travellers from 34 countries and territories, revealed that 83 percent of respondents consider making sustainable travel choices important. However, 45 percent noted that while sustainability is important, it is not a decisive factor when planning or booking a trip. Additionally, 44 percent of respondents believe that governments have the most potential to address the economic impacts of travel, while 43 percent think that travel service providers are key actors to mitigate environmental effects. These insights highlight the need for increased partnership to address emerging consumer feelings of powerlessness and ensure the ongoing prioritisation of sustainability in the travel industry.

3.6.1 Coral gardening project by Reef Conservation

Launched last year, this project has made significant progress with three hotels participating in its first year: Trou aux Biches Beachcomber, Paradis/Dinarobin Beachcomber, and Heritage Le Telfair Golf & Spa Resort.

In May 2024, a second call for interest was issued, resulting in six additional hotels expressing their desire to participate. An information session for these prospective participants was held on 28 June at Voilà Bagatelle.

3.6.2 The Environment Protection Fee (EPF)

The EPF was introduced in 2002 to fund environmental protection strategies, applying to designated operators such as accommodation providers and enterprises in industries like stone crushing, aggregate processing, and the manufacture of mobile phones and vehicle batteries.

Due to challenges in the tourism sector, the government suspended EPF commitments for loss-making enterprises in 2013 - 2014 and again in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since its introduction, the EPF has seen few changes, apart from these suspensions and adjustments in rates. The hotel sector, which contributes significantly to the EPF (MUR 450 million out of MUR 565 million in 2022/23), leads in efforts towards sustainable practices.

AHRIM has repeatedly urged Government to reconsider the EPF, suggesting a broader inclusion of other sectors and improved environmental impact considerations. Today, with the introduction of the Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) levy, the longstanding EPF needs a proper review.

3.6.3 Coastal erosion

Coastal erosion poses a significant threat to destinations that rely heavily on tourism, as it not only endangers natural landscapes but also jeopardises the very attractions that draw visitors. The gradual loss of beaches around the island due to rising sea levels and cyclones, will significantly impact the sector and the livelihoods dependent on this sector. Preserving the coastline is therefore crucial, requiring urgent investment in sustainable management and protection strategies to ensure that tourism remains viable for future generations.

In response to this significant threat, coastal protection was listed among the top priorities of collaborative Government of Mauritius / Business Mauritius (BM) works for this year. A private sector Working Group under BM has thus been set up and AHRIM has been allocated adequate representation therein.

AHRIM is also supporting its members in their various coastal protection initiatives, particularly with the process of obtaining the necessary clearances.

Mauritius competitiveness and rankings

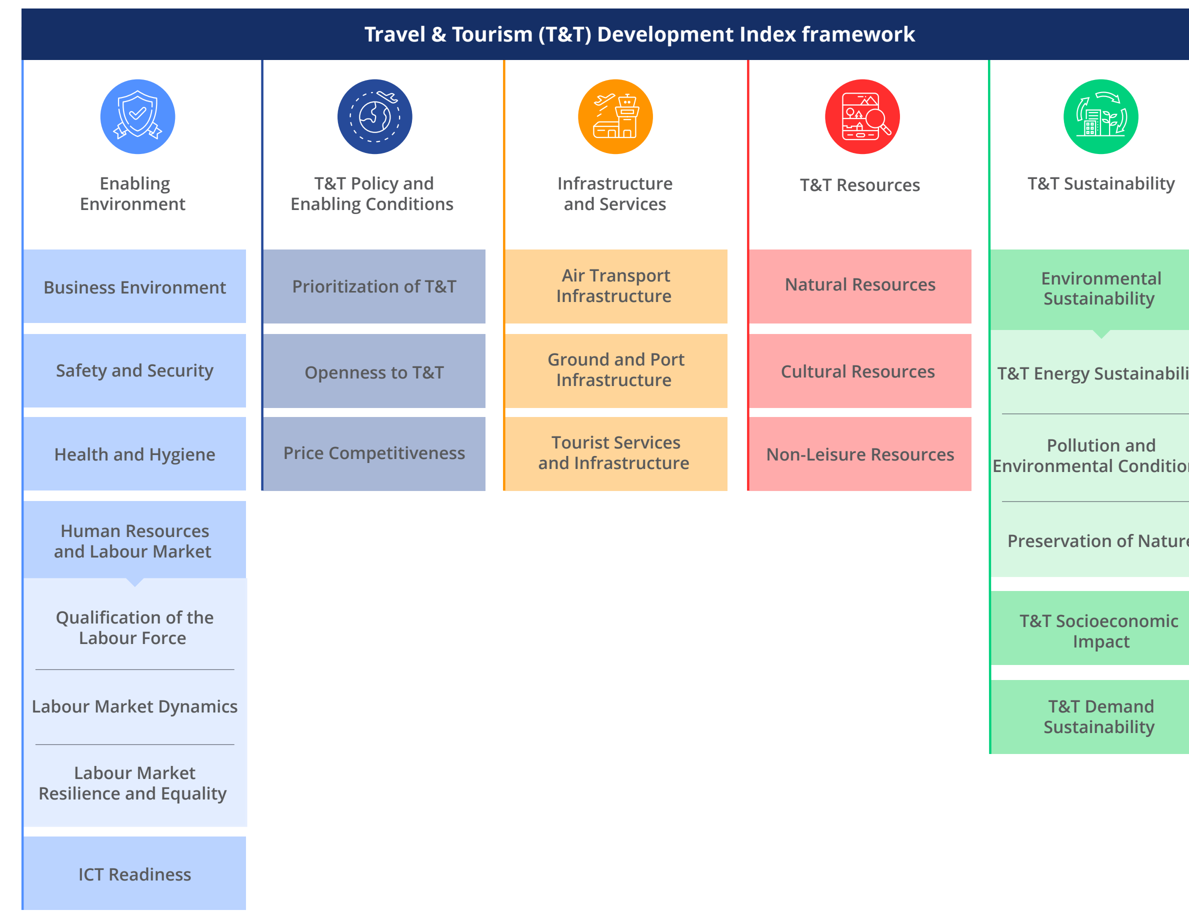
4.1 International rankings

The Travel & Tourism Development Index (TTDI) 2024 is the second edition of an index that evolved from the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) series, which the World Economic Forum has produced since 2007. The TTDI is a key component of the Forum's broader collaboration with industry and government stakeholders, aimed at fostering a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future for economies and local communities.

Developed in collaboration with the University of Surrey and incorporating input from leading Travel & Tourism (T&T) stakeholder organisations, thought leaders, and data partners, the TTDI assesses the factors and policies that support the sustainable and resilient development of the T&T sector.

This edition of the index examines the sector's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic within an increasingly complex operating environment. It also underscores the sector’s potential to tackle global challenges, such as environmental degradation and the promotion of socioeconomic prosperity.

Figure 27: The Travel & Tourism Development Index framework



Source: Travel & Tourism Development Index Report 2024.

Figure 28: Travel & Tourism Development Index 2024 overall rankings[1]

Rank	Economy	Score[2]	Change since 2019[3] Rank	Change since 2019[3] Score	Diff. from TTDI Avg. (%)
1	United States	5.24	0	-0.5%	32.3%
2	Spain	5.18	0	0.9%	30.6%
3	Japan	5.09	0	-0.3%	28.5%
4	France	5.07	2	0.8%	28.0%
5	Australia	5.00	2	0.8%	26.0%
6	Germany	5.00	-1	-0.8%	26.0%
7	United Kingdom	4.96	-3	-2.4%	25.2%
8	China	4.94	1	1.0%	24.6%
9	Italy	4.90	3	2.1%	23.5%
10	Switzerland	4.81	-2	-2.3%	21.3%
11	Canada	4.81	-1	-1.1%	21.2%
12	Portugal	4.78	1	-0.1%	20.6%
13	Singapore	4.76	-2	-1.7%	19.9%
14	Korea, Rep.	4.74	0	1.1%	19.6%
15	Austria	4.65	0	-0.5%	17.4%
16	Netherlands	4.64	1	0.1%	17.0%
17	Denmark	4.63	-1	-0.9%	16.8%
18	United Arab Emirates	4.62	7	4.4%	16.5%
19	Sweden	4.57	0	0.7%	15.4%
20	Finland	4.52	-2	-1.7%	14.0%
21	Greece	4.52	5	2.6%	13.9%
22	Indonesia	4.46	14	4.5%	12.4%
23	Belgium	4.45	0	-0.5%	12.2%
24	Ireland	4.44	-3	-1.5%	12.0%
25	New Zealand	4.41	-5	-2.6%	11.3%
26	Brazil	4.41	8	3.3%	11.2%
27	Poland	4.40	3	2.0%	11.1%
28	Luxembourg	4.40	-4	-0.9%	10.9%
29	Türkiye	4.39	8	3.1%	10.6%
30	Cyprus	4.37	-3	-0.4%	10.4%
31	Chile	4.33	4	1.4%	9.2%
32	Iceland	4.32	-10	-3.4%	9.0%
33	Czech Republic	4.31	-2	0.3%	8.8%
34	Malta	4.30	4	1.1%	8.4%
35	Malaysia	4.28	-7	-2.2%	7.9%
36	Estonia	4.28	4	0.7%	7.8%
37	Hungary	4.27	5	1.7%	7.7%
38	Mexico	4.26	-6	-0.6%	7.4%
39	India	4.25	-10	-2.1%	7.1%
40	Bulgaria	4.25	-1	0.0%	7.1%

Rank	Economy	Score[2]	Change since 2019[3] Rank	Change since 2019[3] Score	Diff. from TTDI Avg. (%)
41	Saudi Arabia	4.23	9	5.7%	6.7%
42	Slovenia	4.22	-9	-1.2%	6.4%
43	Romania	4.19	2	0.8%	5.7%
44	Lithuania	4.17	4	1.4%	5.2%
45	Georgia	4.14	4	1.0%	4.4%
46	Croatia	4.13	-2	-0.7%	4.3%
47	Thailand	4.12	-6	-2.5%	3.9%
48	Israel	4.10	-5	-1.6%	3.4%
49	Argentina	4.10	-2	-0.6%	3.4%
50	Colombia	4.08	6	2.3%	3.0%
51	Costa Rica	4.08	4	2.2%	2.9%
52	Kazakhstan	4.07	6	3.7%	2.6%
53	Qatar	4.02	-7	-3.3%	1.3%
54	Slovak Republic	4.00	-2	-0.2%	0.8%
55	South Africa	3.99	7	3.4%	0.7%
56	Azerbaijan	3.98	-5	-0.6%	0.3%
57	Mauritius	3.98	-4	-0.7%	0.3%
58	Bahrain	3.96	3	2.1%	-0.1%
59	Vietnam	3.96	4	3.2%	-0.2%
60	Montenegro	3.96	-1	0.9%	-0.2%
61	Egypt	3.96	5	4.3%	-0.2%
62	Peru	3.90	7	3.5%	-1.5%
63	Panama	3.90	-6	-1.2%	-1.6%
64	Dominican Republic	3.88	1	1.8%	-2.0%
65	Latvia	3.88	-11	-3.0%	-2.1%
66	Albania	3.87	12	5.9%	-2.4%
67	Oman	3.87	-7	-1.2%	-2.5%
68	Serbia	3.86	3	2.7%	-2.8%
69	Philippines	3.84	-2	1.7%	-3.1%
70	Jordan	3.81	2	2.0%	-4.0%
71	Uruguay	3.79	-3	0.4%	-4.3%
72	Armenia	3.73	-8	-2.4%	-5.9%
73	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.72	4	1.5%	-6.3%
74	Barbados	3.71	-1	-0.4%	-6.5%
75	Botswana	3.71	6	2.5%	-6.5%
76	Sri Lanka	3.69	-1	0.0%	-6.8%
77	Kenya	3.68	-1	0.1%	-7.1%
78	Uzbekistan	3.68	16	7.8%	-7.3%
79	Lebanon	3.66	1	0.8%	-7.6%
80	Ecuador	3.66	-6	-1.0%	-7.6%

Rank	Economy	Score[2]	Change since 2019[3] Rank	Change since 2019[3] Score	Diff. from TTDI Avg. (%)
81	Tanzania	3.65	7	4.5%	-7.9%
82	Morocco	3.64	-12	-3.2%	-8.2%
83	Tunisia	3.60	2	1.0%	-9.2%
84	Jamaica	3.59	-1	-0.1%	-9.5%
85	Mongolia	3.57	-6	-2.0%	-9.8%
86	Cambodia	3.57	4	2.5%	-10.0%
87	North Macedonia	3.53	-5	-1.9%	-10.9%
88	Moldova	3.53	1	1.0%	-11.1%
89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.52	-5	-2.1%	-11.3%
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.51	1	1.1%	-11.5%
91	Lao PDR	3.48	2	1.7%	-12.1%
92	Paraguay	3.47	0	0.8%	-12.5%
93	Rwanda	3.45	6	2.6%	-12.9%
94	Bolivia	3.45	3	2.1%	-12.9%
95	Namibia	3.45	-8	-1.7%	-13.0%
96	Kuwait	3.44	-10	-2.9%	-13.2%
97	El Salvador	3.43	4	4.0%	-13.4%
98	Algeria	3.42	2	2.6%	-13.6%
99	Tajikistan	3.42	-3	0.7%	-13.7%
100	Guatemala	3.42	-5	0.5%	-13.8%
101	Pakistan	3.41	3	3.6%	-14.0%
102	Kyrgyz Republic	3.38	1	2.8%	-14.7%
103	Venezuela	3.34	-5	-0.9%	-15.7%
104	Zambia	3.34	-2	1.4%	-15.7%
105	Nepal	3.34	0	2.8%	-15.7%
106	Ghana	3.28	1	1.5%	-17.2%
107	Senegal	3.24	2	2.5%	-18.2%
108	Nicaragua	3.24	-2	0.0%	-18.3%
109	Bangladesh	3.19	2	3.0%	-19.5%
110	Zimbabwe	3.19	0	2.5%	-19.6%
111	Honduras	3.19	-3	-1.4%	-19.6%
112	Nigeria	3.18	1	4.2%	-19.8%
113	Benin	3.16	-1	3.3%	-20.4%
114	Côte d'Ivoire	3.13	2	6.4%	-21.0%
115	Malawi	3.06	0	2.8%	-22.8%
116	Angola	3.05	-2	1.3%	-22.9%
117	Cameroon	2.99	0	3.1%	-24.6%
118	Sierra Leone	2.89	0	2.7%	-27.1%
119	Mali	2.78	0	-0.4%	-30.0%

The Americas · Asia-Pacific · Europe and Eurasia · Middle East and North Africa · Sub-Saharan Africa

1. Index results represent the latest data available at the time of collection (end of 2023) .
2. Overall scores range from 1 to 7 where 1 = worst and 7 = best.
3. Change since 2019 refers to 2019 results using new index framework and methodology.

Source: Travel & Tourism Development Index Report 2024.

Mauritius ranks 57th (from 62nd in 2021) and second highest in the African region. The best-ranked countries in Eastern, Southern and Western Africa are Mauritius, South Africa (55th) and Ghana (106th) respectively.

The below table shows the performance of Mauritius in terms of the different component of the TTDI versus top performing African countries, the first ranked country and other small island countries.

Figure 29: TTDI – Performance of Mauritius versus selected countries

		Enabling Environment					T&T Policy and Enabling Conditions			Infrastructure and Services			T&T Resources			T&T Sustainability		
Economy	TTDI rank	Business Environment	Safety and Security	Health and Hygiene	Human Resources and Labour Market	ICT Readiness	Prioritization of T&T	Openness to T&T	Price Competitiveness	Air Transport Infrastucture	Ground and Port Infrastructure	Tourist Services and Infrastructure	Natural Resources	Cultural Resources	Non-Leisure Resources	Environmental Sustainability	T&T Socioeconomic Impact	T&T Demand Sustainability
Mauritius	57	4.91	6.06	5.13	4.05	5.41	5.93	4.79	3.91	4.12	3.90	3.12	1.41	1.48	1.33	3.74	3.98	4.32
South Africa	55	3.88	3.97	3.55	3.98	5.16	4.38	4.35	5.17	3.69	3.33	2.41	4.86	2.67	4.19	3.91	4.69	3.71
Botswana	75	4.71	5.00	3.57	4.67	4.57	4.37	2.53	5.27	2.08	2.93	3.76	2.70	1.29	1.17	4.60	6.07	3.73
United States	1	5.71	5.36	5.56	5.16	6.32	4.94	4.78	2.59	6.15	4.42	5.46	6.23	5.06	6.63	4.94	5.03	4.83
Singapore	13	6.15	6.82	5.14	5.36	6.41	5.71	5.70	2.67	5.94	6.54	4.41	1.57	1.75	3.80	4.37	4.38	4.14
Dominican Republic	64	4.22	4.90	4.14	3.90	4.68	5.83	4.20	3.79	4.30	3.27	3.40	2.25	1.47	1.63	4.38	5.38	4.30
Barbados	74	3.64	5.29	5.49	4.02	4.88	5.52	4.61	1.32	4.07	3.85	4.70	1.26	1.10	1.07	3.94	3.81	4.47
Jamaica	84	3.86	4.35	3.86	4.13	4.21	6.17	3.86	2.83	3.58	3.76	2.64	1.83	1.48	1.18	3.98	5.09	4.23
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.80	4.24	5.20	3.69	4.76	4.02	4.71	3.36	2.72	3.60	3.09	1.47	1.28	1.29	4.18	4.34	4.03
Sri Lanka	76	3.34	5.21	4.66	3.42	4.43	4.78	3.69	5.69	3.07	3.92	1.58	2.70	1.44	1.61	3.70	5.84	3.70

Source: Travel & Tourism Development Index Report 2024.

4.2 Other international rankings

According to the World Air Quality Report 2023 by IQAir, Mauritius is ranked 133 out of 134 countries with the second lowest PM2.5 concentration (µg/m³). French Polynesia, with a PM2.5 value of 3.2 (vs 3.5 for Mauritius) recorded the lowest value (the lower the value, the better the quality of air). The performance of island tourist destinations among the 134 countries are as follows:

Table 17: Air Quality Index of island destinations, 2023

Island destination	Rank	$PM^{2.5}$ value
French Polynesia	134	3.2
Mauritius	133	3.5
Grenada	131	4.1
Bermuda	130	4.1
Puerto Rico	127	4.5
Bahamas	123	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	122	5.8
Jamaica	117	7.1
Anguilla	114	7.4
Belize	108	8.3
Cyprus	73	14.3
Maldives	69	15.3
Sri Lanka	49	19.3

Source: World Air Quality Report 2023.

In general, Mauritius is well ranked in international rankings as highlighted in the table below:

Table 18: Performance of Mauritius in selected international rankings

Indices	Organisation	Year	Rank	Year	Rank
African Index on Economic Transformation	African Centre for Economic Transformation		N/A	2014	1 out of 83
Ibrahim Index of African Governance	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	2021	1 out of 54	2014	1 out of 52
Economic Freedom Index	The Heritage Foundation	2023	26 out of 178	2014	8 out of 178
Ease of doing business index	World Bank	2020	13 out 190	2014	20 out of 189
Human Development Index	United Nations	2021	63 out of 191	2014	63 out of 187
Global Competitiveness Report	World Economic Forum	2019	52 out of 14	2013-14	45 out of 148
Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report	World Economic Forum	2019	54 out of 140	2013	58 out of 140
Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD, World Intellectual Property Organization	2022	45 out of 132	2013	53 out of 14
International Property Rights Index	Americans for Tax Reform's Property Rights Alliance	2022	41 out of 129	2013	40 out of 131
Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit	2022	21 out of 16	2012	18 out of 167
Corruption Perceptions Index	Transparency International	2022	57 out of 180	2013	52 out of 175
Global Peace Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	2023	23 out of 16	2014	24 out of 162
Global Terrorism Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	2022	93 out of 93 (no risk	2012	116 out of 116 (no risk
Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders	2023	63 out of 180	2014	70 out of 180
Networked Readiness Index	World Economic Forum	2022	72 out of 131	2014	48 out of 148
E-government Readiness	United Nations		N/A	2014	76 out of 193
Environmental Performance Index	Yale University, Columbia University	2022	77 out of 180	2014	56 out of 178
Environmental Vulnerability Index	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission, UNEP		N/A	2012	192 out of 234
Happy Planet Index	New Economics Foundation	2019	32 out of 152	2012	111 out of 151
Global Gender Gap Report	World Economic Forum	2023	98 out of 146	2014	106 out of 142
Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative	2022	47 out of 169	2014	34 out of 132
Mercer Quality of Living Survey	Mercer		N/A	2014	82 out of 223

Overview of AHRIM

Since 1973, AHRIM is the main professional association of private operators in the hospitality industry in Mauritius. A non-profit making organisation, AHRIM regroups tourist accommodation facilities (representing 82 hotels or 84 percent of hotel rooms and 19 tourist residences/guest houses), 25 restaurants, 5 IRS estates and Affiliate / Associate member associations of tour operators, airport management, scuba diving, chefs, and professional training.

As an organisation respectful of the proper execution of its mandate in a changing environment, AHRIM has undertaken so far three major restructuring exercises in 1996, 2005 and 2016. A completely new set of rules was drafted and approved by our members in December 2016. In May 2018, the Registry of Associations sanctioned these new rules.

AHRIM's main goal is to ensure the sustainable development of the local tourism industry.

5.1 Our mandate

- To be the lead spokesperson of the private operators, by liaising with Government, Institutions and the Media, with regard to issues and matters pertaining to the tourism industry;
- To represent a dynamic tourism sector and contribute positively to sustainable and quality tourism; and
- To promote the interests of hotels, restaurants and other service providers of the tourism industry in general.

5.2 Organisation and structure

5.2.1 Our members, 2023 – 2024 (as at 30 June)

HOTELS

North-West / North	No. of rooms
Le Suffren Hotel and Marina	100
Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel	105
Hotel Saint Georges	81
The Address Boutique Hotel	42
Oceans Creek	136
Le Jadis Beach Resort & Wellness	55
Intercontinental Mauritius Resort Balaclava Fort	210
The Westin Turtle Bay Resort and Spa	190
The Ravenala Attitude	272
The Oberoi Mauritius	71
Victoria Beachcomber Resort and Spa	295
Le Meridien Ile Maurice	265
Récif Attitude Hotel	70
Voile Bleue	22
Veranda Pointe aux Biches Hotel	115
Constance Sakoa Boutique Hotel	16
Trou aux Biches Beachcomber Golf Resort and Spa	333
Casuarina Resort and Spa	109
Le Cardinal Exclusive Resort	13
Club Med Pointe aux Canonniers	286
Canonnier Beachcomber Golf Resort and Spa	284
Seapoint Boutique Hotel	23
Boutique Hotel 20 Degrés Sud	36
Ocean Villas Hotel	45
Mauricia Beachcomber Resort and Spa	239
Veranda Grand Baie Hotel & Spa	94
Royal Palm Beachcomber Luxury Hotel	69
LUX* Grand Baie	169
Coin de Mire Attitude Hotel	102
Paradise Cove Boutique Hotel	67
Lagoon Attitude	182
Zilwa Attitude	215
LUX* Grand Gaube	198
Veranda Paul et Virginie Hotel and Spa	81

East	No. of rooms
Radisson Blu Poste Lafayette Resort and Spa Mauritius	100
La Maison d'Eté	16
Constance Prince Maurice	89
One & Only Le Saint Géran	143
Constance Belle Mare Plage	255
Long Beach Mauritius	255
Solana Beach	116
Sunrise Attitude	153
LUX* Belle Mare Mauritius	186
Veranda Palmar Beach Hotel	77
Ambre Resort and Spa Mauritius	297
Salt of Palmar	59
Friday Attitude	51
Tropical Attitude	60
Shangri-La's Le Touessrok Resort & Spa Mauritius	303
Four Seasons Resort Mauritius @ Anahita	136
C-Mauritius	116

South-East	No. of rooms
Preskil Beach Resort Mauritius	214
Astroea Beach Hotel	16
Le Peninsula Bay Resort & Spa	88
Shandrani Beachcomber Resort and Spa	327
Anantara Iko Mauritius Resort & Spa	164
Holiday Inn Mauritius Mon Trésor	140

HOTELS

South	No. of rooms
So Sofitel Mauritius	92
Outrigger Mauritius Resort and Spa	181
Tamassa Resort	214
Heritage Awali Golf and Spa Resort	160
Heritage Le Telfair Golf & Spa Resort	158
Shanti Maurice Resort & Spa	61

South-West/West	No. of rooms
JW Marriott Mauritius Resort	172
LUX* Le Morne	149
Dinarobin Beachcomber Golf Resort and Spa	175
Paradis Beachcomber Golf Resort and Spa	299
Tamarina, Golf and Spa Boutique Hotel	50
Sands Suites Resort & Spa	92
Maradiva Villas Resort & Spa	65
Hilton Mauritius Resort & Spa	193
Sugar Beach Resort	258
La Pirogue Resort and Spa Mauritius	248
Gold Beach Resort and Spa	31
Pearle Beach Resort & Spa	74
Aanari Hotel & Spa	50
Anelia Resort & Spa	150
Veranda Tamarin	110
Club Med La Plantation d'Albion	266

Centre	No. of rooms
Hennessy Park Hotel	108
Voilà Bagatelle	118
Gold Crest Business Hotel	55

GUESTHOUSES AND TOURIST RESIDENCES

North	No. of rooms
Mont Choisy Beach Villas	20
Mystik LifeStyle by Newmark	25
Le Domaine de Grand Baie	125
Navani Villas	4
Ocean Beauty	9
Toparadis	23
La Demeure Saint Antoine	4

South	No. of rooms
Les Aigrettes	12
Chill Pill	8
Coco Villas	9
Pingouinvillas	8
Le Jardin de Beau Vallon	7
Auberge de Saint Aubin	3

West / Centre	No. of rooms
Les Chalets en Champagne	3
Lakaz Chamarel Exclusive Lodge	20
Villa Salines	12
The Bay	12
West Sand Ltd	14

Rodrigues	No. of rooms
Bakwa Lodge	7

RESTAURANTS

Port Louis
Le Courtyard Restaurant
Indra Restaurant
L'Artista

Pamplemousses/Rivière Du Rempart
L'Aventure du Sucre
Rêve D'R
Amigo Restaurant

Flacq
Splash & Fun
Restaurant Chez Manuel
Domaine de l'Étoile

Grand Port
Le Jardin de Beau Vallon
Ile des Deux cocos

Savanne/Rivière Noire
Le Bois Cheri Restaurant
La Vanille Nature Park
Le Saint Aubin Restaurant
Casela
S'Arratsu
Restaurant Le Chamarel
Varangue sur Morne

Plaines Wilhems/Moka
La Nouvelle Potinière
Great Delight Restaurant
Restaurant La Clef des Champs
Flame & Grill Barbeque & Curry House
The Gourmet Emporium
Eureka
Flying Dodo Brewing Company

IRS

Anahita Mauritius
Heritage Villas Valriche
Le Parc de Mont Choisy
Tamarina Golf Estate & Beach Club
Villa Club Med de la Plantation d'Albion

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Association of Inbound Operators of Mauritius (AIOM)

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

Airports of Mauritius Ltd
École Hotelière Sir Gaëtan Duval
Institut Escoffier Ile Maurice
Mauritius Chefs Association
Mauritius Golf Tourism Association
Mauritian Scuba Diving Association

5.2.1.1 Change in membership

AHRIM welcomed three new members during the year 2023-2024.

Hotel	Tourist Residence Rank
Shanti Maurice Resort & Spa	West Sand Holidays
Ocean's Creek Beach Hotel	

However, ex-RIU Le Morne Hotel left the Association in 2024.

5.2.2 Our Executive Council for 2023 – 2024

The AHRIM Executive Council comprises of 18 members elected at the Annual General Meeting. Among the elected members, five seats are respectively allocated to the representatives of Small and Medium Hotels Commission (2 seats), Restaurants Commission, the Association of Inbound Operators Mauritius (AIOM) and the IRS Commission.

Name	Group/Hotel	Position
Mr Thierry Montocchio	Rogers Hospitality	President
Mr Stephane Poupinel de Valencé	Beachcomber Resorts & Hotels	Vice-President
Mr Vincent De Marasse Enouf	Constance Hotels	Secretary
Mr Tommy Wong	Sunlife Resorts Ltd	Treasurer
Mr Fabio Meo	Beau Vallon Hospitality	Vice Treasurer
Mr Désiré Elliah	LUX* Island Resorts Ltd	Immediate Past President
Mr Thierry Arekion	Tamarina Golf & Spa Boutique Hotel	Member
Mr Jacques Brune	Hilton Mauritius Resort & Spa	Member
Ms Karine Curé	Beachcomber Resorts & Hotels	Member
Mr François Eynaud	Sunlife Resorts Ltd	Member
Mr Roman Goetsch	One&Only Le Saint Géran	Member
Mr Guillaume Hugnin	Bakwa Lodge	Member & SMH representative
Mr Bruno Lebreux	President AIOM	Member & AIOM Representative
Mr Dhiren Pereira	Alteo Properties Ltd	Member & IRS representative
Mr Clifford Ng	Ocean Villas	Member & SMH representative
Mr Oscar Olsen	Flying Dodo Brewing Co Ltd	Member & Restaurant representative
Mr Jean Michel Pitot	Attitude Resorts	Member
Mr Rolph Schmid	Ninety-Six Hotel Collection	Member

During the period under review, Council Meetings were held on the following dates:

- 12 October 2023
- 14 February 2024
- 04 April 2024
- 26 June 2024

5.2.3 Our Commissions

The Small and Medium Hotels, Restaurants and IRS Commissions each meet as independent entities. Once elected by their respective members, the Presidents of these Commissions propose project plans and raise issues relevant to their members with the Council.

Four Commissions making up for a broader representation of AHRIM members, namely Finance, Marketing, Environment and Human Resource Commissions, likewise advise the Council on issues related to their specific attributions. They also discuss important documents and papers, and submit constructive proposal plans to assist the Council in its works.

5.2.4 Our office

Within the organisational structure of AHRIM are four full time staff members providing a wide array of services. The day-to-day management of the office is under the direct supervision of the Chief Executive Officer.

Chief Executive Officer	Mr Jocelyn Kwok
Economist	Mrs Doris Man Seng - Venpin
Manager - Projects	Mr Vikash Aodhora (up to end October 2023)
Administrative/Accounts Officer	Mrs Pamela Teeroovengadum
Office Attendant	Mr Manoj Matur

Our Head Office

Address: Suite 83, Level 2, Medine Mews, La Chaussée, Port Louis 11328, Mauritius
Tel: (230) 208 8181
Fax: (230) 208 8282
Email: secretariat@ahrim.mu
Website: http://www.ahrim.mu
Auditors: Kemp Chatteris
Legal Advisers: ENSafrica (Mauritius)

5.2.5 Representation on boards and committees, 2023 - 2024

AHRIM was represented in the following Boards and Committees during the year under review.

Private Sector

- Business Mauritius
- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Association of Inbound Operators - Mauritius

Public Sector – Tourism

- Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority (MTPA) Board
- Star Rating Committee (under Tourism Authority)
- Tourism Employees Welfare Fund Board
- Tourism Statistics Committee (Tourist arrivals forecast - Statistics Mauritius)
- Committee on Improvement of Tourism Statistics (under Statistics Board)
- Regulatory Review - Sub-committee on Tourism
- Joint Working Group on tourism
- Sub-Committees on:
  - Talent Management
  - Product Development and Customer Experience
  - Air Connectivity
  - Destination Marketing

Technical Sub-Committee on MauritiusNow initiative (MTPA and AHRIM)

Public Sector - General

- National Tripartite Forum / Commission
- Human Resource Development Council
- National Wage Consultative Council
- Lodging Accommodation Committee
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Committee – Ministry of Environment and NDU
- Coordination Committee on the Implementation of the Mauritius Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
- Sub-Committee on Sustainable Tourism - MSB
- Sub-Committee on Engagement with the Private Sector for the Restoration, Preservation, Promotion and Management of National Heritage Sites
- Sub Committee on the Implementation of the CaDRI Report and National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Action Plan

Affiliations

AHRIM was affiliated with the following organisations:

Business Mauritius
Association of Inbound Operators – Mauritius

2023 – 2024 Statistical brief on Mauritius tourism

Fact Sheet 2023/2024

Land and sea	Unit	Mauritius	Rodrigues
Total land area	Km^2	1,868	108
Forest area (2021)	Hectares	47,159	3,427
Pas Géométriques	"	2,110	
Lagoon area	Km^2	243	240
Offshore islets	Unit	49	18
Coastline length	Km	322	80
Length of protective coral reef	"	150	90
Area of coral reefs	Km^2	300	
Public beaches	Unit	134	12
Total sea frontage of public beaches	Km	48.233	2.92

Culture and sports			
Museums	Unit	19	
UNESCO World Heritage Sites	"	2	
UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity	"	3	1
18-hole golf courses	"	11	
Kitesurf spots	"	17	
Deep sea fishing sites	"	8	

Environment and biodiversity			
Multilateral Environmental Agreements signed by Mauritius	Unit	36	
State Protected Areas (mainland and offshore islets)	Number	Area (ha)	
National Parks	2	7,071.2	
Nature Reserves	7	200.3	3 (79.5 ha)
Ramsar Sites (wetlands of international importance)	2	46.0	
National Protected Area	1	275.0	
Islet National Parks	8	134.4	
Islet Nature Reserves	7	601.9	2 (23 ha)
Ramsar sites (2 wetlands and 1 marine park)	Unit (ha)	3 (401)	
Marine protected areas	Unit/area (ha)	8 (7,190)	10 (8,730)
Marine Parks	Unit/area (ha)	2 (838)	4 (6,730)
Fishing Reserves	Unit/area (ha)	6 (6,352)	5 (2,000)
Multiple-use MPA (including two fishing reserves in Rodrigues)	Unit/area (ha)		1 (4,300)
Mangrove covered area	Km^2	1.2	0.4
Botanical/Endemic gardens	Unit	4	
Bird and Wildlife sanctuaries (excluding islets)		2	

SSR International airport
ICAO Category 9 airport (maximum is 10)
Capacity: 4 Mn passengers
1 runway (3,040 x 75) and 1 emergency runway (2,279 x 60)
8 passenger bridges (including 3 to cater for A380 aircrafts)
16 aircraft parkings and 8 additional for private jets
3 helipads
Terminal area of 57,000 sq mt
6 baggage claim conveyors
32 check-in counters

Port Louis Harbour
125-meter-long dedicated cruise jetty
7,500 square metres Cruise Terminal Building with a capacity of 4,000 passengers
ISO 14001 Environmental Management System implemented

List of tables

Table 1: Air seats, passengers, load factor (LF) and tourist arrivals by air per month, 2022 - 2024

Month	2022				2023				2024			
	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air[p]
January	106,172	51,338	48.4	39,734	209,386	142,022	67.8	105,563	217,194	151,997	70.0	109,442
February	88,391	62,724	71.0	52,402	151,920	112,182	73.8	90,012	188,494	131,240	69.6	102,710
March	113,783	80,832	71.0	65,872	186,967	127,273	68.1	103,507	204,754	143,115	69.9	116,384
April	130,897	99,602	76.1	84,177	185,793	134,240	72.3	108,705	186,593	134,917	72.3	104,114
May	126,018	89,426	71.0	70,372	186,318	124,979	67.1	99,788	185,369	132,414	71.4	104,240
June	122,182	83,929	68.7	62,689	164,878	107,413	65.1	81,730	157,595	117,855	74.8	88,006
July	160,280	121,905	76.1	93,862	181,557	138,946	76.5	107,580	191,728	151,439	79.0	116,907
August	159,488	115,638	72.5	86,349	176,009	131,656	74.8	98,536				
September	141,925	103,567	73.0	80,719	168,850	126,424	74.9	97,212				
October	181,364	141,722	78.1	117,067	204,980	151,956	74.1	125,385				
November	193,227	133,322	69.0	104,399	199,017	148,982	74.9	115,590				
December	212,501	169,352	79.7	132,457	228,666	181,032	79.2	141,655				
Year	**1,736,228**	**1,253,357**	**72.2**	**990,099**	**2,244,341**	**1,627,105**	**72.5**	**1,275,263**				
Quarter	**2022**				**2023**				**2024**			
	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air[p]
Quarter 1	308,346	194,894	63.2	158,008	548,273	381,477	69.6	299,082	610,442	426,352	69.8	328,536
Quarter 2	379,097	272,957	72.0	217,238	536,989	366,632	68.3	290,223	529,557	385,186	72.7	296,360
Quarter 3	461,693	341,110	73.9	260,930	526,416	397,026	75.4	303,328				
Quarter 4	587,092	444,396	75.7	353,923	632,663	481,970	76.2	382,630				
Year	**1,736,228**	**1,253,357**	**72.2**	**990,099**	**2,244,341**	**1,627,105**	**72.5**	**1,275,263**				
Semester	**2022**				**2023**				**2024**			
	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air	Seats	Pax[1]	LF, %	Tourist arrivals by air[p]
Semester 1	687,443	467,851	68.1	375,246	1,085,262	748,109	68.9	589,305	1,139,999	811,538	71.2	624,896
Semester 2	1,048,785	785,506	74.9	614,853	1,159,079	878,996	75.8	685,958				
Year	**1,736,228**	**1,253,357**	**72.2**	**990,099**	**2,244,341**	**1,627,105**	**72.5**	**1,275,263**				

[1]Passengers include direct transfers (i.e., those remaining in the transit lounge at the airport) but exclude crew members.
p: Preliminary.
Sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority and Statistics Mauritius.

Table 2: Number of air seats, passengers and load factor by source market, 2023 and 2024

Source market	Year 2023			January - June 2024		
	Seats	Pax[1]	Load factor	Seats	Pax[1]	Load factor
France	348,126	281,820	81%	167,040	131,604	79%
U.K	139,481	119,158	85%	79,391	55,832	70%
Germany	86,834	74,097	85%	41,235	32,208	78%
Switzerland	38,309	27,975	73%	28,360	17,182	61%
Austria	28,332	26,118	92%	12,908	12,142	94%
Spain	6,886	6,034	88%	432	388	90%
Belgium	18,518	10,109	55%	0	0	-
Italy	8,837	5,666	64%	5,744	3,570	62%
Turkey	70,486	58,173	83%	43,639	37,791	87%
Dubai	413,474	319,146	77%	200,682	159,455	79%
Saudi Arabia	47,432	30,388	64%	23,970	15,781	66%
India	139,579	91,529	66%	82,374	58,424	71%
Russia	450	345	77%	13,989	9,563	68%
Malaysia/Singapore	27,313	20,901	77%	15,342	12,148	79%
Australia	31,678	24,683	78%	22,980	14,554	63%
South Africa	236,118	169,773	72%	114,493	81,172	71%
Kenya	59,865	33,445	56%	28,472	15,552	55%
Reunion	446,261	275,857	62%	213,105	128,946	61%
Madagascar	72,122	36,456	51%	35,091	18,736	53%
Seychelles	23,942	13,559	57%	10,752	6,490	60%
One-off special flights	298	179	60%	0	0	-
Total	**2,244,341**	**1,625,411**	**72%**	**1,139,999**	**811,538**	**71%**

[1]Passengers include direct transfers (ie those remaining in the transit lounge at the airport) but exclude crew members.
Source: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority.

Table 3A: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, 2023

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
348,126	81.0%	281,820	69	239,217	172,971	6,061	9,796	5,072	4,701	50

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
139,481	85.4%	119,158	65	91,147	1,596	82,741	173	177	253	39

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
81,405	82.0%	66,774	85	69,589	7,088	779	50,217	1,706	782	14

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
38,309	73.0%	27,975	68	26,130	4,995	654	3,679	11,178	595	10

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
413,474	77.2%	319,146	57	236,473	28,005	41,889	28,825	10,415	9,432	6,053

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
70,486	82.5%	58,173	66	46,639	4,938	1,338	6,189	1,698	4,801	18

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
59,865	55.9%	33,445	38	22,965	4,505	1,862	253	102	129	615

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
47,432	64.1%	30,388	37	17,445	1,356	338	579	116	230	218

Table 3A: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, 2023 (Cont'd)

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Poland	Italy	Belgium	Canada	Czech Rep.	Spain	Others
348,126	81.0%	281,820	69	239,217	5,538	4,701	3,687	3,358	2,641	2,561	18,080

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Canada	USA	Norway	Ireland	Sweden	Australia	Others
139,481	85.4%	119,158	65	91,147	1,178	571	374	360	347	318	3,020

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Austria	Belgium	Italy	Denmark	Czech Rep.	Poland	Others
81,405	82.0%	66,774	85	69,589	1,029	848	782	702	667	661	4,314

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Belgium	Italy	Austria	Czech Rep.	Denmark	Poland	Others
38,309	73.0%	27,975	68	26,130	607	595	518	452	402	379	2,066

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					UAE	Russia	Italy	S. Arabia	Czech Rep.	Austria	Others
413,474	77.2%	319,146	57	236,473	13,667	12,109	9,432	9,347	6,141	5,840	55,318

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Türkiye	Romania	Czech Rep.	Finland	Austrai	Bulgaria	Others
70,486	82.5%	58,173	66	46,639	3,775	2,232	2,186	1,566	1,453	1,300	15,145

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Kenya	Nigeria	Uganda	Tanzania	USA	China	Others
59,865	55.9%	33,445	38	22,965	3,040	1,805	937	829	717	655	7,516

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					S. Arabia	Philippines	Indonesia	UAE	Kuwait	Pakistan	Others
47,432	64.1%	30,388	37	17,445	11,492	642	632	164	138	134	1,406

*Tourist arrivals by air from the country of last embarkation indicated.

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and MTPA.

Table 3B: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2024

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
167,040	78.8%	131,604	68	113,976	88,998	1,121	2,757	1,928	1,869	19

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
79,391	70.3%	55,832	55	43,651	504	39,155	115	69	173	39

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
41,145	78.3%	32,208	73	30,055	2,729	281	21,416	840	336	7

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
28,360	60.6%	17,182	55	15,552	2,960	184	1,631	6,937	328	4

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
200,682	79.5%	159,455	58	116,784	12,033	19,442	16,209	2,554	2,889	2,434

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
43,639	86.6%	37,791	72	31,275	3,418	1,009	3,248	691	2,846	13

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
28,472	54.6%	15,552	41	11,760	2,327	741	163	29	60	310

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air^{p}*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
23,970	65.8%	15,781	29	6,990	394	96	129	8	27	72

Table 3B: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2024 (Cont'd)

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Poland	Canada	Denmark	Sweden	Spain	USA	Others
167,040	78.8%	131,604	68	113,976	1,672	1,586	1,436	1,240	1,153	1,061	9,136

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Canada	USA	Poland	Ireland	Spain	Australia	Others
79,391	70.3%	55,832	55	43,651	406	333	281	278	138	134	2,026

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Poland	Czech Rep.	Belgium	Austria	Denmark	Luxembourg	Others
41,145	78.3%	32,208	73	30,055	513	476	398	383	264	260	2,152

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Poland	Czech Rep.	Portugal	Denmark	Belgium	Austria	Others
28,360	60.6%	17,182	55	15,552	530	516	285	277	271	205	1,424

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Russia	UAE	S. Arabia	Czech Rep.	Belgium	Poland	Others
200,682	79.5%	159,455	58	116,784	7,259	5,321	4,623	3,916	3,258	2,992	33,854

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Türkiye	Romania	Czech Rep.	Finland	Bulgaria	Poland	Others
43,639	86.6%	37,791	72	31,275	2,731	1,907	1,652	1,065	985	931	10,779

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Nigeria	Kenya	USA	Tanzania	Uganda	Comoros	Others
28,472	54.6%	15,552	41	11,760	1,446	1,318	372	359	325	320	3,990

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	LF	Pax	Tourist per 100 seats	Tourist arrivals by air*	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					S. Arabia	Indonesia	Philippines	Réunion	Pakistan	Egypt	Others
23,970	65.8%	15,781	29	6,990	4,855	479	230	204	58	35	403

*Tourist arrivals by air from the country of last embarkation indicated.
p: Preliminary.

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and MTPA.

Table 4: International arrivals by type and mode of transport, 2019, 2022 - 2024

Details	2019	2022	2023	Semester 1	
				2023	2024p
International arrivals[1] by type					
Tourists	1,383,488	997,290	1,295,410	596,466	...
Interlining passengers (direct transit)	132,660	58,028	96,631	39,448	49,185
Excursionists[2]	34,808	5,851	21,871	13,484	...
Mauritian residents	330,637	234,449	330,096	148,200	...
Other (crew, foreign workers, etc)	127,803	89,792	114,800	55,640	...
Total	**2,009,396**	**1,385,410**	**1,858,808**	**853,238**	**...**
International arrivals[1] by air and by type					
Tourists	1,338,235	990,099	1,275,263	589,305	624,896
Excursionists[2]	20,670	3,706	10,536	3,936	6,526
Interlining passengers (direct transit)	132,660	58,028	96,631	39,448	49,185
Mauritian residents	329,417	234,439	330,052	148,170	164,737
Other (including crew)	104,441	85,922	101,082	48,118	55,225
Total	**1,925,423**	**1,372,194**	**1,813,564**	**828,977**	**900,569**
of which international arrivals directly in Rodrigues	1,968	405	2,542	1,247	1,285
International arrivals[1] by sea and by type					
Cruise travellers	79,225	9,602	40,403	21,986	40,427
- Tourists	41,829	4,003	16,099	5,280	...
- Excursionists[2]	13,218	1,786	10,707	9,204	...
- Mauritian residents	1,186	3	34	29	...
- Crew members	22,992	3,810	13,563	7,473	...
Other	4,748	3,614	4,841	2,275	...
Total	**83,973**	**13,216**	**45,244**	**24,261**	**...**

[1]Excluding interisland traffic between the main island of Mauritius and the other constituent islands of the Republic of Mauritius but includes direct arrivals in Rodrigues from Réunion and crew members.

[2]Visitors arriving and leaving on the same day.

p: Preliminary.

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and Mauritius Ports Authority.

Table 5: Tourist arrivals and growth rate per month, quarter and semester, 2019 - 2024

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[1p]
January	122,273	137,419	1,232	40,028	107,684	119,305
February	115,613	111,560	1,229	52,724	91,850	109,266
March	114,419	55,863	311	66,066	105,663	116,384
April	108,565	10	58	84,268	109,031	104,114
May	96,814	20	115	70,462	100,030	104,240
June	92,398	9	280	63,008	82,208	88,416
July	115,448	45	1,242	94,084	107,832	117,224
August	107,275	317	2,499	86,605	98,990	106,130
September	100,837	369	2,494	81,087	97,838	
October	129,018	1,149	54,434	117,323	125,645	
November	128,730	1,177	65,922	106,905	119,494	
December	152,098	1,042	49,964	134,730	149,145	
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	
By Quarter						
Quarter 1	352,305	304,842	2,772	158,818	305,197	344,955
Quarter 2	297,777	39	453	217,738	291,269	296,770
Quarter 3	323,560	731	6,235	261,776	304,660	
Quarter 4	409,846	3,368	170,320	358,958	394,284	
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	
By Semester						
Semester 1	650,082	304,881	3,225	376,556	596,466	641,725
Semester 2	733,406	4,099	176,555	620,734	698,944	
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	

Year on Year growth rate

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[1p]
January	1.1%	12.4%	-99.1%	3149.0%	169.0%	10.8%
February	0.0%	-3.5%	-98.9%	4190.0%	74.2%	19.0%
March	-4.5%	-51.2%	-99.4%	21143.1%	59.9%	10.1%
April	3.4%	-100.0%	480.0%	145189.7%	29.4%	-4.5%
May	-4.3%	-100.0%	475.0%	61171.3%	42.0%	4.2%
June	9.5%	-100.0%	3011.1%	22402.9%	30.5%	7.6%
July	-0.4%	-100.0%	2660.0%	7475.2%	14.6%	7.7%
August	-2.0%	-99.7%	688.3%	3365.6%	14.3%	
September	-2.0%	-99.6%	575.9%	3151.3%	20.7%	
October	-3.8%	-99.1%	4637.5%	115.5%	7.1%	
November	-2.7%	-99.1%	5500.8%	62.2%	11.8%	
December	-3.8%	-99.3%	4695.0%	169.7%	10.7%	
Total	**-1.1%**	**-77.7%**	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	
By Quarter						
Quarter 1	-1.2%	-13.5%	-99.1%	5629.4%	92.2%	
Quarter 2	2.5%	-100.0%	1061.5%	47965.8%	33.8%	
Quarter 3	-1.4%	-99.8%	752.9%	4098.5%	16.4%	
Quarter 4	-3.4%	-99.2%	4957.0%	110.8%	9.8%	
Total	**-1.1%**	**-77.7%**	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	
By Semester						
Semester 1	0.5%	-53.1%	-98.9%	11576.2%	58.4%	
Semester 2	-2.5%	-99.4%	4207.3%	251.6%	12.6%	
Total	**-1.1%**	**-77.7%**	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	

[1]Arrivals by air only from March to May 2024.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 6: Tourist arrivals and share by selected markets, 2019 and 2022 - 2024

Continent / Country of residence	2019	2022	2023	Semester 1	
				2023	2024*p
Continent					
Europe	835,946	674,511	834,825	388,153	416,458
Africa	310,928	207,010	292,503	129,507	137,831
Asia	189,849	90,960	123,424	59,478	62,242
Oceania	20,804	7,794	21,123	8,739	10,425
America	25,379	16,530	22,959	10,345	14,386
Others & Not Stated	582	485	576	244	383
Total	**1,383,488**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**596,466**	**641,725**
Top 10 markets in 2019					
France	302,038	238,864	319,522	147,325	156,113
United Kingdom	141,520	140,847	145,873	63,424	68,231
Réunion	137,570	73,336	134,222	62,440	64,155
Germany	129,100	96,767	118,546	54,085	60,547
South Africa	118,556	96,316	106,169	45,908	48,013
India	75,673	36,956	54,137	27,522	28,595
China	42,740	1,734	7,966	2,706	5,799
Switzerland	42,045	28,350	34,585	14,110	14,650
Italy	41,991	23,035	30,307	12,932	12,508
Saudi Arabia	22,788	19,388	21,122	9,420	9,610
Total Top 10	**1,054,021**	**755,593**	**972,449**	**439,872**	**468,221**

Market share by continent / country of residence	2019	2022	2023	Semester 1	
				2023	2024*p
Continent					
Europe	60.4%	67.6%	64.4%	65.1%	64.9%
Africa	22.5%	20.8%	22.6%	21.7%	21.5%
Asia	13.7%	9.1%	9.5%	10.0%	9.7%
Oceania	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
America	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
Others & Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Top 10 markets in 2019					
France	21.8%	24.0%	24.7%	24.7%	24.3%
United Kingdom	10.2%	14.1%	11.3%	10.6%	10.6%
Réunion	9.9%	7.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.0%
Germany	9.3%	9.7%	9.2%	9.1%	9.4%
South Africa	8.6%	9.7%	8.2%	7.7%	7.5%
India	5.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%
China	3.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%
Switzerland	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%
Italy	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%
Saudi Arabia	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Total Top 10	**76.2%**	**75.8%**	**75.1%**	**73.7%**	**73.0%**

*Tourist arrivals by air only from March to May 2024.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 7: Tourist arrivals by selected country of residence, 2019 and 2022 - 2024

Selected country of Residence	2019	2022	2023	January to June	
				2023	2024*p
Europe	**835,946**	**674,511**	**834,825**	**388,153**	**416,458**
Austria	18,390	16,491	20,001	9,991	9,025
Belgium	16,959	17,791	19,531	7,668	7,381
Czech Republic	14,729	12,455	15,590	2,025	8,665
Denmark	7,388	8,192	8,753	10,131	4,410
France	302,038	238,864	319,522	147,325	156,113
Germany	129,100	96,767	118,546	54,085	60,547
Italy	41,991	23,035	30,307	12,932	12,508
Netherlands	16,814	9,166	11,208	4,962	4,643
Poland	11,411	8,197	14,524	7,688	7,958
Spain	14,307	11,645	13,413	4,517	4,442
Sweden	13,215	7,032	9,378	5,038	5,046
Switzerland	42,045	28,350	34,585	14,110	14,650
UK	141,520	140,847	145,873	63,424	68,231
CIS	16,242	12,059	19,326	10,428	22,062
- Russia	11,191	8,831	15,601	8,157	18,975
Other European	49,797	43,620	54,268	33,829	30,777
Africa	**310,928**	**207,010**	**292,503**	**129,507**	**137,831**
Kenya	4,887	2,937	3,392	1,407	1,583
Madagascar	15,979	10,752	16,777	6,395	9,134
Réunion	137,570	73,336	134,222	62,440	64,155
Seychelles	6,838	3,406	5,029	2,151	2,152
South Africa	118,556	96,316	106,169	45,908	48,013
Zimbabwe	3,021	2,078	3,112	1,126	1,324
Other African	24,077	18,185	23,802	10,080	11,470
Asia	**189,849**	**90,960**	**123,424**	**59,478**	**62,242**
China	42,740	1,734	7,966	2,706	5,799
India	75,673	36,956	54,137	27,522	28,595
Korea Republic	7,072	1,171	3,598	1,626	1,941
Saudi Arabia	22,788	19,388	21,122	9,420	9,610
United Arab Emirates	13,999	14,416	14,687	7,932	5,726
Other Asian	27,577	17,295	21,914	10,272	10,571
Oceania	**20,804**	**7,794**	**21,123**	**8,739**	**10,425**
Australia	18,997	6,986	19,687	8,094	9,503
Other Oceania	1,807	808	1,436	645	922
America	**25,379**	**16,530**	**22,959**	**10,345**	**14,386**
Canada	8,011	6,250	8,153	3,689	4,696
USA	10,407	8,357	11,619	5,285	7,166
Other American	6,961	1,923	3,187	1,371	2,524
Others & Not Stated	**582**	**485**	**576**	**244**	**383**
All countries	**1,383,488**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**596,466**	**641,725**

*Tourist arrivals by air only from March to May 2024.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 8: Tourist arrivals by mode of transport and by selected country of residence, semester 1 of 2023 and 2024

Continent / country of residence	January - June 2023			January - June 2024p		
	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea*	Total*
Continent						
Europe	384,160	3,993	388,153	403,480	12,978	416,458
Africa	129,103	404	129,507	137,661	170	137,831
Asia	57,857	1,621	59,478	61,041	1,201	62,242
Oceania	8,036	703	8,739	10,215	210	10,425
America	9,910	435	10,345	12,169	2,217	14,386
Others & Not Stated	239	5	244	330	53	383
Total	**589,305**	**7,161**	**596,466**	**624,896**	**16,829**	**641,725**
Top 15 markets in S1 2019						
France	146,998	327	147,325	155,937	176	156,113
Réunion	62,439	1	62,440	64,155	0	64,155
Germany	51,810	2,275	54,085	51,244	9,303	60,547
United Kingdom	63,104	320	63,424	66,551	1,680	68,231
South Africa	45,616	292	45,908	47,916	97	48,013
India	27,384	138	27,522	28,451	144	28,595
China	2,617	89	2,706	5,650	149	5,799
Switzerland	14,012	98	14,110	14,455	195	14,650
Italy	12,788	144	12,932	12,428	80	12,508
Austria	9,881	110	9,991	8,688	337	9,025
Czech Republic	10,123	8	10,131	8,635	30	8,665
Saudi Arabia	9,419	1	9,420	9,610	0	9,610
Australia	7,545	549	8,094	9,414	89	9,503
Sweden	5,024	14	5,038	5,005	41	5,046
Netherlands	4,781	181	4,962	4,460	183	4,643
Total Top 15	**473,541**	**4,547**	**478,088**	**492,599**	**12,504**	**505,103**

*Exludes arrivals by sea from March to May.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by country of residence, January to July 2024p

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar*	Apr*	May*	Jun	Jul	Semester 1		
								Air	Sea*	Total*
Europe	**79,391**	**81,244**	**78,310**	**71,846**	**60,826**	**44,841**	**67,469**	**403,480**	**12,978**	**416,458**
Austria	2,221	2,315	2,085	913	942	549	1,057	8,688	337	9,025
Belgium	877	988	989	1,701	1,711	1,115	2,284	7,360	21	7,381
Bulgaria	541	615	560	168	111	62	35	1,895	162	2,057
Czech Republic	1,788	2,811	2,178	1,053	481	354	591	8,635	30	8,665
Croatia	134	122	97	41	107	43	86	526	18	544
Denmark	960	1,455	1,258	279	290	168	928	4,384	26	4,410
Estonia	316	292	201	49	12	4	15	872	2	874
Finland	629	441	380	137	104	120	95	1,804	7	1,811
France	28,322	30,890	25,809	32,903	24,363	13,826	26,647	155,937	176	156,113
Germany	13,872	11,983	11,827	7,423	9,425	6,017	6,974	51,244	9,303	60,547
Greece	86	107	84	70	107	55	66	490	19	509
Hungary	818	615	637	211	159	124	141	2,506	58	2,564
Ireland	305	271	361	232	225	309	499	1,670	33	1,703
Italy	2,654	1,861	2,239	2,382	1,600	1,772	1,718	12,428	80	12,508
Latvia	181	187	144	25	35	19	15	588	3	591
Lithuania	223	278	248	134	110	90	48	1,075	8	1,083
Luxembourg	155	114	190	245	123	87	159	870	44	914
Netherlands	773	594	581	1,027	873	795	1,400	4,460	183	4,643
Norway	347	565	680	131	155	317	558	2,150	45	2,195
Poland	1,751	1,442	1,100	1,311	1,012	1,342	1,441	7,814	144	7,958
Portugal	354	335	711	453	325	563	586	2,712	29	2,741
Romania	717	939	550	866	445	299	436	3,778	38	3,816
Serbia	157	120	164	142	54	73	39	692	18	710
Slovakia	602	918	931	468	181	83	90	3,170	13	3,183
Slovenia	169	291	140	218	95	73	134	984	2	986
Spain	468	471	1,015	632	674	1,182	2,429	4,365	77	4,442
Sweden	1,536	1,586	1,029	359	249	287	303	5,005	41	5,046
Switzerland	2,397	2,485	3,388	3,573	1,717	1,090	2,752	14,455	195	14,650
Türkiye	721	416	373	692	554	583	472	3,318	21	3,339
United Kingdom	9,818	9,692	12,780	11,468	12,865	11,608	13,547	66,551	1,680	68,231
CIS[1] countries	5,313	5,836	5,376	2,309	1,561	1,667	1,772	21,920	142	22,062
- Belarus	130	116	157	49	36	53	55	539	2	541
- Kazakhstan	57	55	92	41	42	39	54	325	1	326
- Russia	4,589	5,247	4,614	1,996	1,192	1,337	1,392	18,901	74	18,975
- Ukraine	416	331	343	157	229	188	152	1,599	65	1,664
- Other CIS	121	87	170	66	62	50	119	556	0	556
Other European	186	209	205	231	161	165	152	1,134	23	1,157
Africa	**27,740**	**14,340**	**26,566**	**19,042**	**27,890**	**22,253**	**28,856**	**137,661**	**170**	**137,831**
IOC[2] countries	18,886	7,286	14,814	8,318	18,539	7,981	19,149	75,821	3	75,824
- Comoros	49	60	84	59	52	79	65	383	0	383
- Madagascar	1,470	1,754	1,697	1,392	1,375	1,446	1,757	9,132	2	9,134
- Réunion	16,945	5,248	12,731	6,392	16,718	6,121	16,950	64,155	0	64,155
- Seychelles	422	224	302	475	394	335	377	2,151	1	2,152

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by country of residence, January to July 2024[p] (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar*	Apr*	May*	Jun	Jul	Semester 1		
								Air	Sea*	Total*
Algeria	27	26	15	31	33	63	37	195	0	195
Angola	14	51	54	21	21	32	24	192	1	193
Benin	7	5	9	7	40	6	9	74	0	74
Botswana	52	63	53	99	61	52	75	380	0	380
Burundi	15	9	6	13	10	18	12	71	0	71
Cameroon	22	50	36	51	52	44	56	255	0	255
Congo	24	39	28	41	39	40	79	211	0	211
Egypt	39	41	34	62	64	150	83	385	5	390
Ethiopia	14	33	13	26	40	36	24	160	2	162
Gabon	5	13	8	17	3	6	6	52	0	52
Ghana	52	126	129	73	205	112	122	695	2	697
Ivory Coast	12	52	30	54	61	83	84	286	6	292
Kenya	106	262	227	289	265	434	413	1,582	1	1,583
Lesotho	9	13	10	10	24	28	23	94	0	94
Malawi	18	24	18	25	46	56	38	186	1	187
Mayotte	66	106	47	97	109	40	370	465	0	465
Morocco	40	60	22	61	51	90	82	324	0	324
Mozambique	74	58	32	83	53	37	62	335	2	337
Namibia	58	40	135	134	139	202	71	705	3	708
Niger	9	3	10	4	19	19	13	64	0	64
Nigeria	161	182	338	375	533	349	428	1,936	2	1,938
Rwanda	7	40	28	27	43	19	65	164	0	164
Senegal	22	30	8	22	39	21	38	140	2	142
South Africa	7,342	4,895	9,515	8,168	6,555	11,538	6,738	47,916	97	48,013
Sudan	2	0	3	4	2	7	0	18	0	18
Eswatini	23	32	31	40	16	77	22	219	0	219
Tanzania	65	62	55	84	123	88	63	471	6	477
Togo	4	13	5	12	34	13	13	81	0	81
Tunisia	33	48	31	41	44	71	51	267	1	268
Uganda	40	39	44	56	102	120	82	399	2	401
Zimbabwe	120	208	195	324	283	194	230	1,320	4	1,324
Zambia	32	55	77	74	69	79	67	386	0	386
Other African	340	376	506	299	173	148	227	1,812	30	1,842
Asia	**6,985**	**9,282**	**7,698**	**9,451**	**12,002**	**16,824**	**16,190**	**61,041**	**1,201**	**62,242**
Afghanistan	28	16	22	24	10	14	15	107	7	114
Bangladesh	36	59	298	44	37	71	38	533	12	545
Hong Kong	15	50	38	32	44	92	51	265	6	271
India	2,915	3,688	3,510	3,842	7,075	7,565	5,145	28,451	144	28,595
Indonesia	235	455	375	120	94	99	88	1,061	317	1,378
Israel	45	129	171	380	131	130	137	980	6	986
Japan	41	103	124	82	101	110	83	549	12	561
Korea Republic	303	235	278	339	437	349	292	1,933	8	1,941

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by country of residence, January to July 2024[p] (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar*	Apr*	May*	Jun	Jul	Semester 1		
								Air	Sea*	Total*
Malaysia	60	94	58	89	129	125	108	534	21	555
Maldives	2	1	3	8	3	11	9	28	0	28
Nepal	140	145	136	164	164	156	118	903	2	905
Pakistan	41	42	35	42	52	61	58	271	2	273
China	868	1,426	809	878	793	1,025	1,509	5,650	149	5,799
Philippines	451	432	245	158	163	313	297	1,340	422	1,762
Singapore	48	84	78	100	124	183	126	611	6	617
Sri Lanka	44	64	59	73	55	48	84	332	11	343
Taiwan, China	83	70	127	93	85	66	66	509	15	524
Thailand	13	29	39	58	54	34	55	223	4	227
Vietnam	73	64	35	12	11	17	23	191	21	212
Middle East	1,512	2,074	1,246	2,902	2,431	6,329	7,863	16,476	18	16,494
- Bahrain	10	4	5	17	15	59	37	110	0	110
- Iran	8	25	82	15	30	38	27	198	0	198
- Jordan	2	9	9	38	5	66	12	129	0	129
- Kuwait	28	23	8	53	35	129	118	271	5	276
- Lebanon	20	23	20	64	26	30	23	182	1	183
- Oman	6	14	4	17	7	44	38	91	1	92
- Qatar	10	16	15	28	16	54	90	139	0	139
- Saudi Arabia	1,101	1,249	204	1,441	1,489	4,126	5,480	9,610	0	9,610
- UAE	326	709	899	1,222	799	1,771	2,024	5,716	10	5,726
- Other	1	2	0	7	9	12	14	30	1	31
Other Asian	32	22	12	11	9	26	25	94	18	112
Oceania	**1,878**	**1,309**	**1,915**	**1,829**	**1,577**	**1,917**	**1,923**	**10,215**	**210**	**10,425**
Australia	1,729	1,098	1,779	1,654	1,450	1,793	1,787	9,414	89	9,503
New Zealand	86	59	82	113	90	91	104	503	18	521
Other Oceanian	63	152	54	62	37	33	32	298	103	401
America	**3,213**	**3,027**	**1,831**	**1,882**	**1,909**	**2,524**	**2,743**	**12,169**	**2,217**	**14,386**
Brazil	312	256	174	194	150	231	289	1,219	98	1,317
Canada	1,252	780	559	620	641	844	1,060	3,994	702	4,696
USA	1,396	1,751	901	906	930	1,282	1,211	5,849	1,317	7,166
Other American	253	240	197	162	188	167	183	1,107	100	1,207
Others & not stated	**98**	**64**	**64**	**64**	**36**	**57**	**43**	**330**	**53**	**383**
All countries	**119,305**	**109,266**	**116,384**	**104,114**	**104,240**	**88,416**	**117,224**	**624,896**	**16,829**	**641,725**

*Excludes arrivals by sea from of March to May 2024.

[1]Commonwealth of Independent States.

[2]Indian Ocean Commission.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 10: Monthly tourist arrivals for top ten source markets, 2022 and 2023

Month	Top ten source markets in 2022									
	France	UK	Germany	South Africa	Réunion	India	Switzerland	Italy	S. Arabia	Belgium
January	11,180	5,340	4,386	1,883	121	536	1,153	1,200	65	761
February	19,536	7,382	4,494	3,454	321	785	1,094	717	123	748
March	15,418	10,317	6,911	9,961	3,569	1,111	1,058	1,223	336	836
April	22,048	13,370	8,205	10,965	2,470	2,656	3,293	1,364	175	1,587
May	15,756	10,992	7,640	7,338	6,517	4,647	1,461	1,028	1,186	864
June	9,508	8,316	8,198	8,421	3,492	5,324	1,071	1,322	2,128	969
July	18,674	14,132	6,021	7,904	9,486	4,078	2,756	1,584	6,134	2,470
August	19,101	13,772	8,397	6,977	6,301	3,682	1,358	3,398	3,541	1,533
September	14,145	12,542	12,092	8,795	4,500	3,210	2,427	2,400	1,770	1,726
October	29,393	17,021	11,677	8,021	12,862	4,002	5,149	2,654	1,114	2,314
November	31,676	13,703	11,716	5,511	6,864	2,667	4,125	2,514	1,683	2,148
December	32,429	13,960	7,030	17,086	16,833	4,258	3,405	3,631	1,133	1,835
Total	**238,864**	**140,847**	**96,767**	**96,316**	**73,336**	**36,956**	**28,350**	**23,035**	**19,388**	**17,791**

Month	Top ten source markets in 2023									
	France	UK	Réunion	Germany	South Africa	India	Switzerland	Italy	S. Arabia	Austria
January	28,022	8,595	17,778	8,177	7,363	2,374	2,123	2,856	1,015	2,356
February	30,211	8,608	4,616	8,176	4,615	2,407	2,172	1,890	853	2,376
March	23,589	12,496	12,385	10,017	8,675	3,116	2,225	2,377	1,295	2,113
April	29,716	12,438	6,557	10,032	9,857	3,566	4,694	2,649	1,340	1,588
May	22,664	12,094	15,309	10,162	6,641	7,910	1,863	1,410	1,570	995
June	13,123	9,193	5,795	7,521	8,757	8,149	1,033	1,750	3,347	563
July	23,603	12,082	16,384	6,380	8,130	5,221	2,536	1,933	3,890	882
August	22,132	12,781	9,595	8,081	7,884	4,677	928	3,696	2,929	889
September	18,009	13,113	6,079	12,489	10,997	3,970	2,912	2,472	1,785	1,040
October	35,196	16,218	14,864	11,957	7,713	3,342	5,597	2,505	885	2,228
November	36,337	13,860	6,683	14,373	5,802	4,190	4,617	2,922	1,427	2,793
December	36,920	14,395	18,177	11,181	19,735	5,215	3,885	3,847	786	2,178
Total	**319,522**	**145,873**	**134,222**	**118,546**	**106,169**	**54,137**	**34,585**	**30,307**	**21,122**	**20,001**

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 11: Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, semester 1 of 2024p

Country of last embarkation	Total tourist arrivals	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence								
		France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Russia	Réunion	South Africa	India
Europe	**259,585**	**98,945**	**41,911**	**31,260**	**10,694**	**8,663**	**10,781**	**144**	**147**	**87**
France	113,976	88,998	1,121	2,757	1,928	1,869	79	100	32	19
Germany	30,055	2,729	281	21,416	840	336	47	1	6	7
Italy	3,145	6	5	6	44	3,047	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	15,552	2,960	184	1,631	6,937	328	32	2	5	4
Türkiye	31,275	3,418	1,009	3,248	691	2,846	718	24	38	13
UK	43,651	504	39,155	115	69	173	30	17	62	39
Africa	**200,869**	**43,765**	**4,381**	**3,500**	**1,140**	**817**	**746**	**62,268**	**46,094**	**1,492**
Kenya	11,760	2,327	741	163	29	60	57	63	287	310
Madagascar	11,211	733	82	105	61	40	165	208	50	340
Réunion	108,327	39,684	420	1,111	564	135	60	61,446	412	199
Seychelles	3,784	170	94	153	35	29	107	39	22	71
South Africa	65,506	848	3,043	1,968	451	553	357	512	45,316	572
Asia	**155,471**	**12,999**	**19,833**	**16,408**	**2,597**	**2,933**	**7,373**	**1,608**	**614**	**26,860**
India	27,693	164	245	43	17	11	54	166	262	24,337
Malaysia	3,972	407	50	27	18	6	38	674	48	17
Saudi Arabia	6,990	394	96	129	8	27	18	204	5	72
UAE	116,784	12,033	19,442	16,209	2,554	2,889	7,259	564	299	2,434
Oceania	**8,971**	**228**	**426**	**76**	**24**	**15**	**1**	**135**	**1,061**	**12**
Australia	8,966	228	426	76	24	15	1	135	1,061	12
Arrivals by air	**624,896**	**155,937**	**66,551**	**51,244**	**14,455**	**12,428**	**18,901**	**64,155**	**47,916**	**28,451**

of which:	France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Russia	Réunion	South Africa	India
Direct[1]	57.1%	58.8%	41.8%	48.0%	24.5%	52.2%	95.8%	94.6%	85.5%
From UAE	7.7%	29.2%	31.6%	17.7%	23.2%	38.4%	0.9%	0.6%	8.6%
From Türkiye	2.2%	1.5%	6.3%	4.8%	22.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
From France		1.7%	5.4%	13.3%	15.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
From Réunion	25.4%	0.6%	2.2%	3.9%	1.1%	0.3%		0.9%	0.7%
From South Africa	0.5%	4.6%	3.8%	3.1%	4.4%	1.9%	0.8%		2.0%

[1]Direct from own country of residence.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 12: Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2019 - 2024

Purpose of Visit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Semester 1 of 2024p	
						Arrivals by air	As a % of total
Holiday	1,294,160	289,175	168,246	948,818	1,229,869	592,304	94.8
Business	50,543	10,187	6,504	27,261	34,929	17,378	2.8
Transit	28,387	8,599	4,304	15,840	24,525	12,889	2.1
Conference	5,507	510	308	1,308	2,323	1,163	0.2
Sports	3,736	166	34	2,713	2,453	570	0.1
Other & not stated	1,155	343	384	1,350	1,311	592	0.1
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**624,896**	**100**

p: Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 13: Tourist arrivals by age and sex for selected markets, semester 1 of 2023 and 2024

Market: France

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	9,654	9,627	19,281	10,824	10,982	21,806	13.1%	14.0%
15 - 24	4,509	6,583	11,092	5,297	7,434	12,731	7.5%	8.2%
25 - 34	10,220	13,336	23,556	10,841	14,067	24,908	16.0%	16.0%
35 - 44	11,546	12,215	23,761	12,107	12,811	24,918	16.1%	16.0%
45 - 54	12,669	13,676	26,345	12,808	13,878	26,686	17.9%	17.1%
55 - 64	12,856	12,713	25,569	13,227	13,129	26,356	17.4%	16.9%
65 & over	9,163	8,558	17,721	9,515	9,017	18,532	12.0%	11.9%
Total	**70,617**	**76,708**	**147,325**	**74,619**	**81,318**	**155,937**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Market: Réunion

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	5,802	5,891	11,693	5,947	6,100	12,047	18.7%	18.8%
15 - 24	2,537	3,398	5,935	2,849	3,609	6,458	9.5%	10.1%
25 - 34	3,932	5,265	9,197	4,360	5,483	9,843	14.7%	15.3%
35 - 44	5,134	5,746	10,880	5,194	5,850	11,044	17.4%	17.2%
45 - 54	4,718	5,025	9,743	4,776	5,063	9,839	15.6%	15.3%
55 - 64	4,366	4,464	8,830	4,345	4,493	8,838	14.1%	13.8%
65 & over	2,981	3,181	6,162	2,875	3,211	6,086	9.9%	9.5%
Total	**29,470**	**32,970**	**62,440**	**30,346**	**33,809**	**64,155**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 13: Tourist arrivals by age and sex for selected markets, semester 1 of 2023 and 2024 (Cont'd)

Market: United Kingdom

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	3,632	3,556	7,188	3,792	3,830	7,622	11.3%	11.5%
15 - 24	1,607	2,046	3,653	1,688	2,182	3,870	5.8%	5.8%
25 - 34	5,286	6,751	12,037	4,968	6,265	11,233	19.0%	16.9%
35 - 44	5,307	5,496	10,803	5,251	5,541	10,792	17.0%	16.2%
45 - 54	4,629	5,146	9,775	4,808	5,253	10,061	15.4%	15.1%
55 - 64	5,641	5,924	11,565	6,189	6,760	12,949	18.2%	19.5%
65 & over	4,447	3,956	8,403	5,329	4,695	10,024	13.2%	15.1%
Total	**30,549**	**32,875**	**63,424**	**32,025**	**34,526**	**66,551**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Market: Germany

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	2,485	2,520	5,005	2,608	2,574	5,182	9.3%	10.1%
15 - 24	1,296	2,003	3,299	1,168	1,839	3,007	6.1%	5.9%
25 - 34	5,053	6,407	11,460	4,284	5,600	9,884	21.2%	19.3%
35 - 44	4,173	4,242	8,415	4,017	4,205	8,222	15.6%	16.0%
45 - 54	4,039	4,592	8,631	3,799	4,359	8,158	16.0%	15.9%
55 - 64	5,507	5,474	10,981	5,573	5,647	11,220	20.3%	21.9%
65 & over	3,427	2,867	6,294	3,072	2,499	5,571	11.6%	10.9%
Total	**25,980**	**28,105**	**54,085**	**24,521**	**26,723**	**51,244**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Market: South Africa

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	3,487	3,600	7,087	3,588	3,738	7,326	15.4%	15.3%
15 - 24	1,456	1,797	3,253	1,583	1,956	3,539	7.1%	7.4%
25 - 34	3,008	3,853	6,861	3,045	3,906	6,951	14.9%	14.5%
35 - 44	4,749	5,097	9,846	4,874	5,282	10,156	21.4%	21.2%
45 - 54	4,344	4,031	8,375	4,430	4,264	8,694	18.2%	18.1%
55 - 64	3,038	3,095	6,133	3,141	3,243	6,384	13.4%	13.3%
65 & over	2,195	2,158	4,353	2,323	2,543	4,866	9.5%	10.2%
Total	**22,277**	**23,631**	**45,908**	**22,984**	**24,932**	**47,916**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

All markets

Age group (years)	Semester 1 of 2023			Semester 1 of 2024p (arrivals by air only)			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2023	2024
Under 15	38,444	38,315	76,759	40,958	41,264	82,222	12.9%	13.2%
15 - 24	18,595	25,124	43,719	20,696	27,505	48,201	7.3%	7.7%
25 - 34	51,733	62,526	114,259	53,172	63,266	116,438	19.2%	18.6%
35 - 44	55,940	55,140	111,080	58,712	58,169	116,881	18.6%	18.7%
45 - 54	50,533	50,377	100,910	51,834	51,797	103,631	16.9%	16.6%
55 - 64	45,682	44,651	90,333	47,503	47,215	94,718	15.1%	15.2%
65 & over	31,088	28,318	59,406	32,583	30,222	62,805	10.0%	10.1%
Total	**292,015**	**304,451**	**596,466**	**305,458**	**319,438**	**624,896**	**87.1%**	**100.0%**

p: Preliminary.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 14: Tourist arrivals, nights and average length of stay, 2019 - 2023

Year		Tourist arrivals	Tourist nights	Average length of stay
2019	Quarter 1	352,305	4,117,859	10.8
	Quarter 2	297,777	3,028,030	10.2
	Semester 1	650,082	7,145,889	10.6
	Quarter 3	323,560	3,599,943	11.3
	Quarter 4	409,846	3,720,033	10.2
	Semester 2	733,406	7,319,976	10.7
	Year	**1,383,488**	**14,465,865**	**10.6**
2020	Quarter 1	304,842	3,854,358	11.0
	Quarter 2	39	230,780	105.4
	Semester 1	304,881	4,085,138	11.6
	Quarter 3	731	191,439	146.1
	Quarter 4	3,368	208,680	118.9
	Semester 2	4,099	400,119	130.5
	Year	**308,980**	**4,485,257**	**12.6**
2021	Quarter 1	2,772	153,588	77.2
	Quarter 2	453	146,216	115.7
	Semester 1	3,225	299,804	92.2
	Quarter 3	6,235	189,954	46.7
	Quarter 4	170,320	1,678,483	12.0
	Semester 2	176,555	1,868,437	13.0
	Year	**179,780**	**2,168,241**	**14.7**
2022	Quarter 1	158,818	2,188,334	13.5
	Quarter 2	217,738	2,531,533	11.6
	Semester 1	376,556	4,719,867	12.4
	Quarter 3	261,776	3,104,678	12.2
	Quarter 4	358,958	3,538,497	10.9
	Semester 2	620,734	6,643,175	11.5
	Year	**997,290**	**11,363,042**	**11.8**
2023	Quarter 1	305,197	3,907,503	11.9
	Quarter 2	291,269	3,182,486	10.9
	Semester 1	596,466	7,089,989	11.4
	Quarter 3	304,660	3,404,113	11.5
	Quarter 4	394,284	3,889,914	11.1
	Semester 2	698,944	7,294,027	11.2
	Year	**1,295,410**	**14,384,016**	**11.3**

Note: "Tourist nights" for a reference period refer to nights spent by tourists departing in that reference period.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 15: Tourist nights by selected markets, 2019 and 2022 - 2023

Country of residence	2019	2022	2023
France	3,461,461	2,950,217	3,786,169
United Kingdom	1,620,673	1,703,890	1,710,357
Germany	1,256,685	1,191,166	1,370,484
Réunion	932,025	448,174	910,553
South Africa	991,897	924,837	988,408
India	989,138	567,904	795,754
China	477,770	50,404	117,059
Switzerland	469,866	347,717	425,265
Italy	400,035	221,164	302,020
Australia	250,706	98,075	273,755
Belgium	208,537	230,832	256,868
Austria	186,874	184,996	222,712
Sweden	148,594	72,913	100,636
Russia	151,118	159,851	261,795
Netherlands	167,889	103,671	119,973
Spain	117,397	105,638	125,847
Sub-total	**11,830,665**	**9,361,449**	**11,767,655**
All markets	**14,465,865**	**11,363,042**	**14,384,016**

Note: "Tourist nights" for a reference period refer to nights spent by tourists departing in that reference period.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 16: Average length of stay by selected markets, 2019 and 2022 - 2023

Country of residence	2019	2022	2023
France	11.6	12.7	12.1
United Kingdom	11.5	12.2	11.8
Germany	10.4	12.5	12.0
Réunion	6.8	6.8	6.9
South Africa	8.2	10.2	9.6
India	13.3	16.2	15.3
China	11.4	33.7	15.7
Switzerland	11.5	12.8	12.4
Italy	9.8	10.0	10.0
Australia	13.5	18.8	13.9
Belgium	12.3	13.1	13.1
Austria	10.7	11.3	11.2
Sweden	11.3	11.0	10.6
Russia	13.7	19.3	18.0
Netherlands	10.0	11.5	10.8
Spain	8.3	9.3	9.3
Sub-total	**10.5**	**11.9**	**11.3**
All markets	**10.6**	**11.8**	**11.3**

Note: "Average length of stay" refers to average number of nights spent by tourists departing in the reference period.
Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 17: Main results of the Survey of Inbound Tourism, 2015 - 2018 and 2023

Indicators		2015	2016	2017	2018	2023
1.	**Average length of stay by travel arrangement (nights)**	**10.6**	**10.4**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**11.3**
	Package	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.4
	Non- package	14.0	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.2
2.	**Average party size**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
3.	**Travel arrangement (%)**					
	Package Tour	65.7	67.0	63.1	63.3	49.1
	Non-package tour	34.3	33.0	36.9	36.7	50.9
4.	**Purpose of visit (%)**					
	Holiday	76.5	75.8	80.4	79.3	92.3
	Honeymoon	15.6	17.4	12.3	13.1	2.4
	Business	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	0.9
	Visiting friends/relatives	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	3.1
	To get married	0.5	0.4	0.3*	0.5*	0.0*
	Other	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.2
5.	**Frequency of visit (%)**					
	First visit	73.0	68.0	66.7	66.0	61.1
	Repeat visit	27.0	32.0	33.3	34.0	38.9
6.	**Accommodation used (%)**					
	Hotel	82.3	81.2	79.6	78.2	77.0
	Tourist residence	8.3	7.3	8.5	10.8	12.8
	Guest house	2.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	2.2
	With friends/relatives	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.7
	In own villas/houses/bungalow/IRS	0.6	0.6*	0.8	0.4	0.2*
	Other	0.4*	0.5	0.3*	0.4	1.0
7.	**Evaluation of visit (%)**					
	Beyond expectation	35.0	34.0	21.9		18.8
	As expected	63.0	63.0	75.6		80.2
	Below expectation	3.0	3.0	2.3	n/a	1.0
	Highly enjoyable	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
	No response	n/a	0.0	0.1		n/a
8.	**Per capita expenditure (MUR)**	**43,986**	**44,660**	**45,518**	**46,500**	**68,800**
9.	**Per capita per diem expenditure (MUR)**	**4,154**	**4,290**	**4,409**	**4,500**	**6,100**
	Package	4,904	4,923	5,158	5,200	7,000
	Non-package	3,244	3,410	3,537	3,600	5,400
10.	**Distribution of total expenditure by category, %**					
	Accommodation	60.5	60.7	61.7	63.0	69.0
	Meals & Beverages	10.9	10.5	10.6	9.2	8.9
	Transportation (local)	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.9
	Sightseeing	6.2	7.5	7.6	7.0	5.0
	Entertainment	5.2	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.1
	Shopping	10.2	8.9	8.7	8.0	6.1
	Other	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.0

*These figures should be treated with caution; they are subject to low reliability since they are based on few observations in the sample.
Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 18: Selected tourism statistics by type of accommodation (hotel/non-hotel), 2015, 2018 and 2023

Details	2015			2018			2023		
	Hotel	Non-hotel	Total	Hotel	Non-hotel	Total	Hotel	Non-hotel	Total
Average party size	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
Average length of stay (nights)	9.0	18.1	10.6	9.0	15.5	10.4	9.8	16.5	11.3
Travel arrangement, %									
Package	79.0	4.4	65.7	79.2	6.2	63.3	62.3	4.7	49.1
Non-package	21.0	95.6	34.3	20.8	93.8	36.7	37.7	95.3	50.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Purpose of visit, %									
Holiday	76.3	77.5	76.5	78.0	84.1	79.3	95.4	81.9	92.3
Honeymoon	18.6	1.6*	15.6	16.2	2.0	13.1	3.1	0.3*	2.4
Business	2.2	4.3	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.7	0.8	1.4*	0.9
Visiting friends/relatives	0.2*	10.9	2.1	0.1*	5.9	1.4	0.2*	13.1	3.1
To get married	0.4	0.6*	0.5	0.5*	0.2*	0.5*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Other	2.3	5.1	2.8	2.6	4.3	3.0	0.6*	3.3	1.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Average expenditure (MUR)									
Per tourist	45,782	35,657	43,986	49,400	36,100	46,500	75,600	46,100	68,800
Per tourist per night	5,104	1,970	4,154	5,500	2,300	4,500	7,700	2,800	6,100

*These figures should be treated with caution; they are subject to low reliability since they are based on few observations in the sample.
Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 19: Group composition, influencing factor and meal arrangement of tourists, 2023

Group composition	%	Influencing factor	%	Meal arrangement	%
Couple without children	63	Friends & words of mouth	36	All Inclusive	54
With friends and / or relatives	14	Web % Social media	40	Full Board	1
Couple with children	17	Travel agencies % Tour operators	23	Half Board	18
Alone	4	Publicity	1	Bed & Breakfast	8
Other	2			Bed only	14
				Free	5

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 20: Average expenditure per tourist by selected country of residence, 2015, 2018 and 2023 (MUR)

Selected country of residence	Average expenditure per tourist			Average expenditure per tourist per night		
	2015	2018	2023	2015	2018	2023
Europe	**47,462**	**48,700**	**74,500**	**3,933**	**4,300**	**6,300**
France	41,917	46,200	66,700	3,415	3,900	5,500
Germany	48,175	46,400	75,900	3,964	4,300	6,300
Italy	42,527	43,300	74,700	4,039	4,400	7,500
Switzerland	56,459	59,800	91,600	4,624	5,200	7,400
UK	52,819	53,300	82,500	4,237	4,600	7,000
Africa	**29,429**	**31,400**	**41,600**	**3,640**	**3,900**	**4,600**
Réunion	22,839	22,800	31,800	3,302	3,300	4,600
South Africa	31,408	33,900	44,600	3,803	4,300	4,700
Asia	**51,664**	**59,200**	**85,300**	**5,702**	**5,900**	**6,900**
China	52,509	56,200	149,100	7,179	7,100	9,700
India	33,779	47,700	72,200	3,505	4,700	4,700
UAE	51,692	66,900	70,800	7,255	10,400	10,800
Oceania	**50,566**	**50,000**	**74,400**	**3,774**	**3,900**	**5,300**
Australia	50,164	49,400	74,400	3,743	3,800	5,300
America	**64,597**	**56,800**	**109,700**	**5,122**	**5,300**	**7,600**
USA	67,188	64,700	109,500*	7,161	7,000	8,500*
Total	**43,986**	**46,500**	**68,800**	**4,154**	**4,500**	**6,100**

*These figures should be treated with caution; they are subject to low reliability since they are based on few observations in the sample.

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 21: Selected expenditure patterns of tourists by selected country of residence, 2023

Country of residence	Average expenditure, MUR		Expenditure by major item, %						
	Per tourist	Per tourist per night	Accommodation	Meals & Beverages	Local Transport	Sightseeing	Entertainment & Recreation	Shopping	Other
Europe	**74,500**	**6,300**	**71.0**	**8.1**	**4.8**	**5.1**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**2.1**
France	66,700	5,500	68.1	8.9	5.0	5.4	3.6	6.3	2.6
Germany	75,900	6,300	75.0	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.9	5.0	1.9
Italy	74,700	7,500	71.4	2.4	4.7	5.8	4.0	5.0	6.7
Switzerland	91,600	7,400	75.7	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.1	5.0	0.6
UK	82,500	7,000	73.2	10.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	4.0	1.5
Africa	**41,600**	**4,600**	**63.2**	**10.6**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**3.1**	**11.8**	**1.7**
Réunion	31,800	4,600	58.9	11.7	6.1	3.4	2.2	15.6	2.1
RSA	44,600	4,700	70.8	8.9	4.8	4.0	3.1	6.7	1.7
Asia	**85,300**	**6,900**	**63.9**	**11.3**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**7.5**	**5.0**	**1.7**
China	149,100	9,700	67.4	8.3	5.1	3.9	10.0	4.0	1.4
India	72,200	4,700	61.0	9.7	5.5	6.3	8.8	6.3	2.4
UAE	70,800	10,800	72.4	6.7	3.9	3.8	8.8	4.5	0.0
Oceania	**74,400**	**5,300**	**77.4**	**5.1**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**1.7**
Australia	74,400	5,300	77.4	5.1	3.5	2.2	5.0	5.1	1.7
America	**109,700**	**7,600**	**63.9**	**12.3**	**4.6**	**5.3**	**9.0**	**3.8**	**1.1**
USA	109,500*	8,500*	65.0*	12.3*	3.8*	2.7*	11.3*	3.4*	1.5*
Total	**68,800**	**6,100**	**69.0**	**8.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.1**	**6.1**	**2.0**

*These figures should be treated with caution; they are subject to low reliability since they are based on few observations in the sample.

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 22: Distribution of tourists and average expenditure by hotel and non-hotel tourists for selected source markets, 2023

Country of residence	Distribution of tourists, %		Average expenditure per tourists, MUR			Average expenditure per tourist night, MUR		
	Hotel	Non-hotel	Hotel	Non-hotel	Total	Hotel	Non-hotel	Total
Europe	**81.1**	**18.9**	**78,700**	**56,500**	**74,500**	**7,500**	**3,200**	**6,300**
France	74.2	25.8	73,000	48,500	66,700	7,400	2,600	5,500
Germany	86.6	13.4	79,900	49,900	75,900	7,200	2,700	6,300
Italy	95.7	4.3*	75,800	48,300*	74,700	7,800	3,000*	7,500
Switzerland	90.2	9.8*	93,700	72,500*	91,600	7,800	4,500*	7,400
UK	80.6	19.4	91,400	45,600	82,500	8,600	2,700	7,000
Africa	**63.0**	**37.0**	**50,300**	**26,700**	**41,600**	**7,400**	**2,100**	**4,600**
Réunion	56.1	43.9	40,100	21,100	31,800	6,700	2,600	4,600
RSA	81.0	19.0	47,700	31,700	44,600	6,900	1,500	4,700
Asia	**84.0**	**16.0**	**89,300**	**63,900**	**85,300**	**9,300**	**2,300**	**6,900**
China	86.2	13.8*	144,400	178,400*	149,100	11,600	5,400*	9,700
India	86.3	13.7*	73,800	62,400*	72,200	7,800	1,200*	4,700
UAE	93.6	6.4*	70,700	72,000*	70,800	11,200	6,800*	10,800
Oceania	**77.4**	**22.6***	**87,700**	**28,800***	**74,400**	**6,600**	**1,800***	**5,300**
Australia	77.4	22.6*	87,700	28,800*	74,400	6,600	1,800*	5,300
America	**69.4**	**30.6***	**127,200**	**70,100***	**109,700**	**9,500**	**4,200***	**7,600**
USA	74.7	25.3*	131,300	45,500*	109,500	10,100	3,600*	8,500
Total	**77.0**	**23.0**	**75,600**	**46,100**	**68,800**	**7,700**	**2,800**	**6,100**

*These figures should be treated with caution; they are subject to low reliability since they are based on few observations in the sample.

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 23: Distribution of tourism expenditure by product and category of tourists, 2018

Product group	Internal tourism expenditure (%)		Outbound tourism expenditure, %
	Inbound	Domestic[1]	
Tourism characteristics products	**98.8**	**97.3**	**97.2**
Accommodation[2] services for visitors	55.1	14.9	27.3
Food and beverage serving services	8.0	10.6	12.9
Road passenger transport services	3.8	3.4	4.7
Air and sea passenger transport services	12.5	51.0	11.3
Transport equipment rental services	1.8	2.1	0.4
Travel agencies and other reservation services	6.1	2.1	4.2
Recreational, cultural services and sporting services	4.4	0.9	0.8
Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services	7.0	12.2	35.6
Other consumption products and services	**1.2**	**2.7**	**2.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total tourism expenditure (MUR Mn)	**73,212**	**7,417**	**22,488**

[1]Comprises expenditure for a domestic trip (between Mauritius and Rodrigues) and part of an outbound tourism trip by residents (mainly through air travel).

[2]Includes accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018 (revised, September 2023), Statistics Mauritius.

Table 24: Tourist ratings on key experience components, 2023

Selected experience components	No. of parties	Rating					
		Very Poor	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent	Total
Rating of level of security							
In hotels	8,357	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	96.0	100.0
In non-hotel accommodations	1,337	0.1	0.0	0.7	10.1	89.1	100.0
Regarding taxi service	4,914	0.0	0.1	0.7	8.9	90.3	100.0
On beaches	7,892	0.0	0.1	0.6	10.5	88.8	100.0
In public places	7,180	0.1	0.2	1.2	14.9	83.5	100.0
On tourist sites	5,740	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.9	90.6	100.0
On cultural/heritage sites	2,976	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1	91.7	100.0
On nature-based sites	5,261	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.7	93.0	100.0
In Mauritius	9,811	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.0	89.6	100.0
Rating of state of environment							
In hotels	8,349	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.4	94.0	100.0
In non-hotel accommodations	1,333	0.2	0.7	2.0	14.0	83.1	100.0
On the beaches	7,893	0.2	0.4	2.8	20.0	76.5	100.0
In public places	7,187	0.3	0.9	5.5	25.9	67.4	100.0
On tourist sites	5,727	0.1	0.2	1.3	18.7	79.7	100.0
On cultural/heritage sites	2,994	0.0	0.0	0.8	15.1	84.0	100.0
On nature-based sites	5,215	0.1	0.1	0.7	17.0	82.2	100.0
In Mauritius	9,806	0.1	0.3	2.3	20.5	76.8	100.0
Rating of customer service at the airport	9,827	0.1	0.1	0.6	12.5	86.8	100.0
Overall appreciation of Mauritius as a holiday destination	9,823	0.1	0.0	0.4	14.8	84.7	100.0

Source: Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 25: Number of tourist accommodation facilities, air seat capacity and tourist arrivals, 2019 and 2022 - 2024

Details	2019	2022	2023	2024 S1
Built hotel capacity				
Number of hotels	114	109	108	110
Number of hotel rooms	13,676	13,828	13,404	13,705
Operational tourist accommdation facilities				
Hotel	112	105	107	102
Guesthouse	199	219	221	214
Tourist residence	756	857	862	845
Domaine	n/a	5	5	5
Operational rooms				
Hotel	14,108	13,017	13,387	13,011
Guesthouse	2,124	2,778	2,771	2,684
Tourist residence	4,814	5,562	5,753	5,431
Domaine	n/a	16	16	16
Total operational rooms	**21,046**	**21,373**	**21,927**	**21,142**
Air seats and tourist arrivals				
Total air seats	2,397,287	1,736,228	2,239,886	1,139,999
Total tourist arrivals	1,383,488	997,290	1,295,410	641,725*

*Preliminary figure and excludes tourist arrivals by sea for the months of March to May 2024.

Sources: Statistics Mauritius, Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority, ATOL and Tourism Authority.

Table 26: Number of licences[1] issued by the Tourism Authority as at 30 June 2023 and 2024

Activity	June 2023		June 2024	
	No.	Rooms	No.	Rooms
Hotel	108	13,377	110	12,705
Guest House	216	2,734	214	2,684
Tourist Residence	847	5,607	845	5,431
Domaine	5	16	5	16
Operating spa				
- within hotel premises[2]	67		n/a	
- outside hotel premises	13		12	
Operating health and fitness centre within hotel premises[2]	79		83	
Operating beauty parlour, including hairdressing, within hotel premises[2]	52		52	
Restaurant	794		823	
Table d'Hôte	24		24	
Operating golf course	8		9	
Operating boat house	73		75	
Operating pleasure craft for commercial purpose (excluding Private Pleasure Craft licence)	1,374		1,362	
Operating rental agency for jet ski	0		0	
Operating rental agency for kite surf	21		22	
Operating rental agency for windsurf	2		2	
Operating scuba diving centre	67		69	
Operating helmet diving centre	10		10	
Providing non-motorised water sports such as pedaloes, canoes, kayaks and laser	9		9	
Hawking on beaches facing hotels	425		421	
Hawking in tourist sites	16		16	
Eco-tourism activities (nature-based tourism activities or adventure-related tourism activities, or both)	14		14	
Operating rental agency for bus, including minibus	1		2	
Operating rental agency for motorcycle	32		34	
Operating rental agency for bicycle	22		22	
Operating rental agency for quad	10		9	
Karting	0		1	
Operating aquarium displaying fish or marine animals for public viewing	1		1	
Providing tour operator service	378		394	
Working as tourist guide, including tourist guide employed by a tour operator	21		33	
Operating travel agency	144		148	
Nightclub	17		17	
Private club	6		5	
Pub	8		9	
Total	**4,666**		**4,717**	

[1]Excludes Private Pleasure Craft Licence.

[2]Already included in the hotel licence as no separate licence is required.

Source: Tourism Authority.

Table 27: Large establishments in the accommodation and food service activities - number, employment and production account, 2018

Indicators	Accommodation				F&B service activities	Total
	Large hotels[a]	Small hotels[b]	Other[c]	Total		
Number of establishments	77	43	11	131	80	211
Number of persons engaged	23,496	3,044	397	26,937	3,427	30,364
Gross output at basic prices, MUR Mn	33,121	3,783	394	37,298	5,081	42,379
Gross output per establishement, MUR '000	430,143	87,977	35,818	284,718	63,513	200,848
Gross output per persons engaged, MUR '000	1,410	1,243	992	1,385	1,483	1,396
Value Added at basic pricces, MUR Mn	20,216	2,162	239	22,617	1,924	24,541
Value Added as a % of Gross output	61.0	57.2	60.7	60.6	37.9	57.9
Value Added per establishment, MUR '000	262,546	50,279	21,727	172,649	24,050	116,308
Value Added per person engaged, MUR '000	860.4	710.2	602.0	839.6	561.4	808.2
Compensation of employees, MUR Mn	7,104	906	95	8,105	1,061	9,166
Compensation as a % of Value Added	35.1	41.9	39.7	35.8	55.1	37.3

[a]Large hotels with more than 80 rooms.
[b]Small hotels with up to 80 rooms.
[c]Other establishments with more than 10 persons.
Source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 28: Large establishments in selected economic activities - number, employment and production account, 2018

Indicators	Accommodation and food service activities	Wholesale trade[1]	Information and communication	Financial and insurance	Real estate	All economic activities
Number of establishments	211	189	82	95	34	2,119
Number of persons engaged	30,364	10,919	11,055	13,855	1,244	221,707
Gross output at basic prices, MUR Mn	42,379	15,688	22,802	58,766	3,218	399,531
Gross output per establishement, MUR '000	200,848	83,005	278,073	618,590	94,647	188,547
Gross output per persons engaged, MUR '000	1,396	1,437	2,063	4,242	2,587	1,802
Value Added at basic pricces, MUR Mn	24,541	9,517	17,373	47,164	2,042	229,695
Value Added as a % of Gross output	57.9	60.7	76.2	80.3	63.5	57.5
Value Added per establishment, MUR '000	116,308	50,355	211,866	496,463	60,059	108,398
Value Added per person engaged, MUR '000	808.2	871.6	1,571.5	3,404.1	1,641.5	1,036.0
Compensation of employees, MUR Mn	9,166	4,131	6,010	13,683	655	87,620
Compensation as a % of Value Added	37.3	43.4	34.6	29.0	32.1	38.1

[1]Wholesale trade excluding motor vehicles and motor cycles.
Source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 29: Small establishments in the accommodation and food service activities - number, employment and production account, 2018

Details	Hotel and tourist residences	Restaurants (small)	Bars	Victuallers, selling cooked food on and off premises	Caterers, others	Total
Number of establishments by employment size						
1 to 3 persons	659	1,087	1,180	5,674	1,925	10,525
4 to 6 persons	115	470	0	811	484	1,880
7 to 9 persons	100	152	0	189	571	1,012
Total number of units	**874**	**1,709**	**1,180**	**6,674**	**2,980**	**13,417**
Persons engaged in the small establishment by type						
Employer	563	786	202	2,101	1,254	4,906
Own account worker	327	770	997	4,710	1,725	8,529
Employee	1,463	3,407	404	5,217	6,484	16,975
Contributing Family worker	246	939	0	3,279	305	4,769
Total number of persons engaged	**2,599**	**5,902**	**1,603**	**15,307**	**9,768**	**35,179**
Full-time and part-time employment by sex						
Full time	1,996	5,280	1,584	13,390	6,248	28,498
- Male	829	2,790	1,382	5,087	2,598	12,686
- Female	1,166	2,490	202	8,303	3,650	15,811
Part time	603	622	0	1,917	3,520	6,662
- Male	161	260	0	907	1,712	3,040
- Female	443	362	0	1,010	1,808	3,623
Production account, MUR Mn						
Gross output	1,626	3,624	746	6,936	4,197	17,129
Intermediate consumption	308	1,478	281	2,968	1,473	6,508
Value Added at basic prices	1,318	2,146	465	3,968	2,723	10,620
Compensation of employees	384	586	69	619	661	2,319
Other taxes on production	12	16	24	17	10	79
Gross operating surplus	922	1,544	372	3,331	2,053	8,222
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, MUR 000s	**22,520**	**14,437**	**2,371**	**8,909**	**8,499**	**56,736**

Source: Census of Economic Activities - Small Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 30: Number of informal[1] units and persons engaged, gross output and Value Added by industry group, 2018

Industry Group	Number of units	Number of persons engaged	Gross output (MUR Mn)	Value Added (MUR Mn)
Manufacturing	6,495	9,946	3,194	1,514
Construction	4,517	10,378	5,692	2,614
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,914	21,074	4,388	3,540
Transportation and storage	9,044	12,807	4,891	3,169
Accommodation and food service activities	3,181	5,888	1,812	1,079
Information and communication	40	58	33	26
Real estate activities	50	75	168	162
Professional, scientific and technical activities	186	231	94	69
Administrative and support service activities	208	602	250	214
Education	175	189	116	93
Human health and social work activities	276	529	168	113
Arts, entertainment and recreation	384	687	488	393
Other service activities	1,080	1,923	438	341
Total	**38,550**	**64,387**	**21,732**	**13,327**

[1]The informal sector comprises of household unincorporated market enterprises that do not have a complete set of accounts. These are not considered as separate legal entities independent of the households who own them.
Source: Census of Economic Activities - Small Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 31: Hotel room occupancy rate, 2019 - 2024 (%)

Large hotels[1]						
Month	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
January	74	75	18	44	76	70
February	77	72	14	46	71	70
March	72	43	9	52	74	71
April	71	0	1	67	80	72
May	67	0	3	61	78	76
June	65	1	6	53	67	66
July	70	1	8	67	71	
August	75	5	16	72	75	
September	77	8	11	75	79	
October	76	16	38	81	79	
November	85	17	59	83	81	
December	79	21	42	80	75	
Whole Year	**74**	**24**	**21**	**65**	**76**	
Quarter	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022[p]**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
Quarter 1	74	64	14	47	74	71
Quarter 2	68	0	3	60	75	71
Quarter 3	74	4	12	71	75	
Quarter 4	80	18	46	82	78	
Whole Year	**74**	**24**	**21**	**65**	**76**	
Semester	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022[p]**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
Semester 1	71	35	9	54	75	71
Semester 2	77	12	32	76	76	
Whole Year	**74**	**24**	**21**	**65**	**76**	

All hotels						
Month	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022[p]**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
January	72	73	18	42	75	68
February	76	70	15	44	70	68
March	71	42 2	8	50	73	70
April	69	1	2	63	78	70
May	66	0	3	58	76	73
June	64	1	6	51	65	63
July	69	2	8	63	68	
August	73	5	16	68	72	
September	75	9	12	71	77	
October	75	16	37	78	77	
November	84	17	57	81	80	
December	78	21	40	78	73	
Whole Year	**73**	**24**	**21**	**62**	**74**	
Quarter	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022[p]**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
Quarter 1	73	63	14	45	73	69
Quarter 2	66	1	3	57	73	69
Quarter 3	72	5	12	68	72	
Quarter 4	79	18	45	79	77	
Whole Year	**73**	**24**	**21**	**62**	**74**	
Semester	**2019**	**2020[2]**	**2021[2]**	**2022[p]**	**2023**	**2024 S1**
Semester 1	69	34	9	51	73	69
Semester 2	76	12	31	73	75	
Whole Year	**73**	**24**	**21**	**62**	**74**	

[1]Large hotels are well established beach hotels of over 80 rooms.

[2]For the periods March 2020 to end of September 2020 and March 2021 to end of December 2021, occupancy rate excludes number of nights spent in hotels which were used as quarantine centres.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 32: Tourism earnings and tourist arrivals by quarter and semester, 2019 - 2024

Quarter/Semester	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tourism earnings by quarter (MUR Mn)						
Quarter 1	16,518	14,144	522	12,539	22,281	23,981
Quarter 2	14,534	1,939	385	12,733	19,420	20,421
Quarter 3	14,052	824	1,704	16,335	19,097	
Quarter 4	18,003	757	12,642	23,238	25,195	
Total	**63,107**	**17,664**	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	
Tourism earnings by semester (MUR Mn)						
Semester 1	31,052	16,083	907	25,272	41,701	44,402
Semester 2	32,055	1,581	14,346	39,573	44,292	
Total	**63,107**	**17,664**	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	
Tourist arrivals by quarter						
Quarter 1	352,305	304,842	2,772	158,818	305,197	344,955*
Quarter 2	297,777	39	453	217,738	291,269	296,770*
Quarter 3	323,560	731	6,235	261,776	304,660	
Quarter 4	409,846	3,368	170,320	358,958	394,284	
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	
Tourist arrivals by semester						
Semester 1	650,082	304,881	3,225	376,556	596,466	641,725*
Semester 2	733,406	4,099	176,555	620,734	698,944	
Total	**1,383,488**	**308,980**	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	

[1]Tourism earnings are estimated by the Bank of Mauritius based on monthly statements of Inward and Outward Remittances of Commercial Banks as well as returns submitted by Money-changers and Foreign exchange dealers as from 2015.

*Preliminary figures excluding arrivals by sea from March to May 2024.

Sources: Statistics Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius.

Table 33: Monthly gross tourism earnings, 2018 - 2024 (MUR Mn)

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	6,615	6,178	5,995	243	4,343	8,441	9,162
February	6,060	5,140	4,899	176	3,556	6,452	7,382
March	5,808	5,200	3,250	103	4,640	7,388	7,437
April	5,631	5,450	808	90	4,296	6,632	7,833
May	5,228	4,915	748	124	4,309	6,900	7,063
June	4,118	4,169	383	171	4,128	5,888	5,525
July	4,401	4,937	414	370	5,128	6,440	6,894
August	4,501	4,753	195	577	5,892	6,537	
September	3,895	4,362	215	757	5,315	6,120	
October	5,440	5,434	222	3,044	6,676	7,714	
November	5,678	5,964	254	4,962	7,834	8,745	
December	6,662	6,605	281	4,636	8,728	8,736	
Total	**64,037**	**63,107**	**17,664**	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	
Average expenditure based on tourism earnings published by the Bank of Mauritius (MUR)							
Per capita	45,760	45,614	Not comparable - COVID-19 pandemic		65,021	66,383	
Per capita per diem[2]	4,479	4,362			5,707	5,978	
Average expenditure based on Survey of Inbound Tourism (MUR)							
Per capita	46,500	n/a				68,000	
Per capita per diem	4,500					6,100	

[1]Tourism earnings are estimated by the Bank of Mauritius based on monthly statements of Inward and Outward Remittances of Commercial Banks as well as returns submitted by Money-changers and Foreign exchange dealers as from 2015.

[2]Tourist nights for a reference period refer to nights spent by tourists departing in the reference period.

Sources: Bank of Mauritius and Statistics Mauritius.

Table 34: Some direct/indirect taxes and levies paid to government, 2019/20 - 2023/24 (MUR Mn)

Details	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23[r]	2023/24[p]	2024/25[p]
Passenger Fee on Air Tickets[1]	1,264	26	613	1,648	2,500	3,450
Contribution in respect of Tourism Development Projects on State Lands	6	0	24	28	10	10
Tourist Enterprise Licenses	73	24	49	112	112	118
Environment Protection Fee	330	89	326	549	638	720
- of which by tourist accommodation facilities	248	14	237	450	505	
Estimated VAT paid by hotels and restaurants	4,121	873	3,115	6,542	7,499	
Corporate Tax paid by the accommodation sector	250	-26	17	198	526	n/a
CSR paid to the MRA by the Accommodation And Food Service Activities	27	20	10	10	31	
Training levy paid by the Accommodation And Food Service Activities	94	61	93	133	159	
Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy (by all sectors)			n/a			5,000

[1]Exclude service charge and terminal expansion fee - paid to AML.

r: Revised.

p: Preliminary.

Sources: Digest of Public Finance and Mauritius Revenue Authority.

Table 35: Tourism share in the output of tourism and other industries, 2018 (MUR Mn)

Tourism and Other industries		Total output of tourism industries	Other industries	Gross output at basic prices	Imports	Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported	Domestic supply at purchasers' price	Internal tourism consumption	Tourism ratio
Tourism Industries									
Accommodation services for visitors[1]	Output	46,073		46,073		3,607	49,679		
	Tourism share	37,779		37,779		3,607		41,386	83.3
Food and beverage serving industry	Output	10,138		10,138		718	10,856		
	Tourism share	5,880		5,880		718		6,598	60.8
Road passenger transport services	Output	7,390		7,390			7,390		
	Tourism share	2,956		2,956				2,956	40.0
Air and sea passenger transport services	Output	31,326		31,326		1,659	32,985		
	Tourism share	11,277		11,277		1,659		12,937	39.2
Transport equipment rental services	Output	7,566		7,566		201	7,767		
	Tourism share	1,312		1,312		201		1,513	19.5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	Output	4,711		4,711		611	5,322		
	Tourism share	4,005		4,005		611		4,617	86.7
Recreational, cultural services and sporting services	Output	25,149		25,149		276	25,425		
	Tourism share	2,993		2,993		276		3,269	12.9
Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services	Output	2,999	2,099	5,098	900		5,998		
	Tourism share	2,999	2,099	5,098	900			5,998	100.0
Total tourism industries	**Output**	**135,351**	**2,099**	**137,450**	**900**	**7,072**	**145,423**		
	Tourism share	**69,203**	**2,099**	**71,302**	**900**	**7,072**		**79,274**	**54.5**
Other consumption products and services									
Other industries	Output		614,185	614,185	60,500	47,717	726,549		
	Tourism share		1,065	1,065				1,065	0.1

[1]Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 36: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices), 2018 (MUR 000s)

Tourism and Other industries		Total output (at basic prices)	Total intermediate consumption (at purchaser's price)	Total Gross Value Added (at basic prices)	Compensation of employees	Other taxes less subsidies on production	Gross operating surplus
Tourism Industries							
Accommodation services[1]	Output	46,072,538	19,350,466	26,722,072	9,675,233	889,953	16,156,886
	Tourism share	37,779,481	15,867,382	21,912,099	7,933,691	729,762	13,248,646
Food and beverage serving industry	Output	10,137,669	4,359,198	5,778,471	2,128,910	200,485	3,449,076
	Tourism share	5,879,847	2,528,334	3,351,513	1,234,768	116,281	2,000,464
Road passenger transport services	Output	7,389,843	2,586,445	4,803,398	1,551,867	118,954	3,132,577
	Tourism share	2,955,937	1,034,578	1,921,359	620,747	47,582	1,253,031
Air and sea passenger transport services	Output	31,326,272	24,591,124	6,735,148	5,325,466	1,130,978	278,704
	Tourism share	11,277,458	8,852,805	2,424,653	1,917,168	407,152	100,334
Transport equipment rental services industry	Output	7,566,405	2,496,914	5,069,491	1,134,961	114,836	3,819,694
	Tourism share	1,312,338	433,072	879,266	196,851	19,918	662,498
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Output	4,710,842	2,119,879	2,590,963	800,843	97,496	1,692,624
	Tourism share	4,005,169	1,802,326	2,202,843	640,827	82,891	1,479,125
Sports, cultural and recreational industry	Output	25,148,554	8,801,994	16,346,560	3,772,283	404,815	12,169,462
	Tourism share	2,993,308	1,047,658	1,945,650	448,996	48,183	1,448,471
Retail trade of country-specific goods	Output	2,999,031	749,758	2,249,273	479,845	34,482	1,734,946
	Tourism share	2,999,031	749,758	2,249,273	479,845	34,482	1,734,946
Total tourism industries	**Output**	**135,351,154**	**65,055,776**	**70,295,378**	**24,869,409**	**2,992,000**	**42,433,969**
	Tourism share	**69,202,569**	**32,315,912**	**36,886,657**	**13,472,892**	**1,486,251**	**21,927,514**
Other industries							
Other industries	Output	616,284,146	264,264,524	352,019,622	150,316,091	362,400	201,341,131
	Tourism share	3,164,603	1,356,991	1,807,611	771,869	1,861	1,033,881
Gross output at basic prices	Output	751,635,300	329,320,300	422,315,000	175,185,500	3,354,400	243,775,100
	Tourism share	72,367,172	33,672,903	38,694,269	14,244,762	1,488,112	22,961,395

[1]Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 37: Gross Value Added by selected industry group at current basic prices, 2020 - 2024

Selected industry group	2020	2021	2022[f]	2023[f]	2024[f]
Gross Value Added (MUR Mn)					
Accommodation and food service activities	11,633	10,719	32,082	45,491	48,836
Sugar sector	1,912	2,414	3,521	3,775	4,392
Textile	10,920	12,824	14,466	13,580	14,123
Wholesale and retail trade	47,053	48,706	54,750	60,681	65,506
Financial and insurance activities	55,562	58,829	67,711	79,567	84,828
Real estate activities	25,357	26,042	27,544	28,662	29,562
Total Gross Value Added (basic prices)	**394,248**	**423,482**	**500,239**	**574,882**	**633,731**
Share by selected industry group					
Accommodation and food service activities	3.0%	2.5%	6.4%	7.9%	7.7%
Sugar sector	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Textile	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Wholesale and retail trade	11.9%	11.5%	10.9%	10.6%	10.3%
Financial and insurance activities	14.1%	13.9%	13.5%	13.8%	13.4%
Real estate activities	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%
Real growth rates of selected industry group (% over previous year)					
Accommodation and food service activities	-65.6	-13.7	+200.8	+26.8	+7.4
Sugar sector					
- Sugarcane	-18.1	-7.2	-10.6	+2.8	+5.1
- Sugar manufacturing	-17.2	-5.1	-8.4	+2.5	+3.8
Textile	-29.0	+8.9	+6.7	-9.5	+0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	-11.7	+4.1	+3.0	+3.5	+3.8
Financial and insurance activities	+4.0	+4.2	+4.2	+4.3	+4.8
Real estate activities	-1.8	+1.4	+1.6	+2.2	+2.0
Gross Value Added at basic prices	**-14.3**	**+4.0**	**+9.9**	**+7.0**	**+6.5**
Contribution of selected industry group to Gross Value Added growth at basic prices					
Accommodation and food service activities	-4.7	-0.4	+5.1	+1.7	+0.6
Sugar sector					
- Sugarcane	-0.1	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
- Sugar manufacturing	0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
Textile	-0.9	+0.2	+0.2	-0.3	+0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	-1.4	+0.5	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
Financial and insurance activities	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6
Real estate activities	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Gross Value Added Growth at basic prices	**-14.3**	**+4.0**	**+9.9**	**+7.0**	**+6.5**

f: Forecast.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 38: Gross Value Added of selected sub-sectors at current basic prices, 2020 - 2024

Selected sub-sector	2020	2021	2022f	2023r	2024f
Gross Value Added (MUR Mn)					
Tourism[1]	9,099	8,311	37,450	49,383	52,508
Global business[2]	32,399	36,431	42,246	46,868	50,348
ICT[3]	26,398	28,177	29,553	32,026	35,235
Seafood[4]	5,693	6,076	7,421	8,420	8,718
Freeport[5]	1,868	2,338	2,811	3,104	3,389
Share (%)					
Tourism[1]	2.3	2.0	7.4	8.6	8.3
Global business[2]	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9
ICT[3]	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.6
Seafood[4]	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Freeport[5]	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Real growth rates (% over previous year)					
Tourism[1]	-78.6	-21.8	+255.3	+25.1	+7.0
Global business[2]	-3.6	+6.8	+3.3	+3.9	+3.4
ICT[3]	+1.5	+6.9	+1.8	+5.2	+4.9
Seafood[4]	-9.7	+3.0	+16.0	-2.9	+1.7
Freeport[5]	-18.0	+20.0	+10.0	+3.1	+4.0

[1]Covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

[2]The global business sector includes activities of GBCs and main services purchased by GBCs from local enterprises (e.g. management, accounting, auditing, legal, advertising, real estate, banking, etc.).

[3]Covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Information & communication" and "Call centres", related to ICT.

[4]Covers mainly the activities of "Fishing" and "Fish processing".

[5]Covers "Wholesale and retail trade" and "Storage" activities of the freeport operators.

f: Forecast.

r: Revised.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 39: Direct Gross Value Added of the tourism industries, 2018

Activities	Tourism Value Added	
	MUR 000	Percent
Tourism Industries	**38,987,000**	**100.0**
Tourism Characteristics Products	36,931,000	94.7
- Accommodation services for visitors[1]	23,623,000	60.6
- Food and beverage serving services	3,215,000	8.2
- Road passenger transport services	1,453,000	3.7
- Air and sea passenger transport services	2,518,000	6.5
- Transport equipment rental services	901,000	2.3
- Travel agencies and other reservation services	2,876,000	7.4
- Recreational, cultural services and sporting services	2,345,000	6.0
Other consumption products and services	2,056,000	5.3

[1]Includes accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership.

Source: Balance of Payments of Mauritius 2018, Supply and Use Table 2018 and National Accounts Estimates, 2018.

Table 40: Value Added and employment estimates based on the census of economic activities and official estimates by selected industry group, 2018

Indicators	Accommodation and food service activities	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motocycles	Information and communication	Financial and insurance	Real estate	All economic activities
Value Added, MUR Mn						
Census of Economic Activities						
Small establishments	10,620	37,049	1,212	1,443	1,262	124,654
Large estabishements	24,541	22,972	17,373	47,164	2,042	229,695
Sectors not covered by the Census						
General government	0	0	134	0	0	51,005
Others	0	0	0	4,112	22,642	52,989
Sub-total	35,161	60,021	18,718	52,719	25,946	458,353
FISIM[1]	1,201	1,290	232	1,746	1,043	9,054
Total less FISIM	**33,960**	**58,731**	**18,486**	**50,972**	**24,903**	**449,299**
Official estimates	**31,648**	**52,615**	**18,154**	**53,478**	**24,924**	**435,377**
Employment						
Census of Economic Activities						
Small establishments	35,159	105,081	1,814	695	1,770	329,630
Large estabishements	30,364	29,222	11,055	13,855	1,244	221,707
Sectors not covered by the Census						
General government	0	0	261	0	0	78,286
Others	0	0	0	1,958	0	66,320
Total	**65,523**	**134,303**	**13,130**	**16,508**	**3,014**	**695,943**
Official estimates	**41,600**	**96,100**	**17,600**	**13,500**	**1,500**	**573,100**

[1]Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is defined as the value of services charged by financial institutions (banks and similar institutions).

Source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 41: Comparative level of employment in selected industry group, 2019 - 2024 (000s)

Selected industry group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023p
Large establishments (i.e., employing 10 or more persons)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.9	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.2
Manufacturing	69.2	63.0	55.6	53.5	52.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8
Construction	15.6	17.1	17.5	16.6	13.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	29.3	31.3	30.4	30.6	30.7
Transportation and storage	17.2	15.9	14.9	14.8	14.8
Accommodation and food service activities	28.5	29.8	25.6	25.6	25.9
Information and communication	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.0	13.6
Financial and insurance activities	13.4	14.2	13.5	14.7	15.3
Real estate activities	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.2	11.4	11.7	10.9	11.2
Administrative and support service activities	16.5	19.2	17.7	17.9	19.1
Other industries	97.5	97.7	92.6	93.2	93.0
Total employment in large establishments	**325.2**	**326.5**	**305.5**	**304.1**	**303.7**
Other establishments					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	26.2	20.9	22.5	23.2
Manufacturing	26.9	27.4	29.4	29.4	37.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	28.7	24.3	24.4	28.4	32.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	67.0	57.7	58.7	65.9	69.1
Transportation and storage	22.4	21.3	22.3	24.4	25.1
Accommodation and food service activities	15.5	10.3	10.4	15.3	21.9
Information and communication	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.3
Real estate activities	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.8	1.0	0.7	2.4	4.4
Administrative and support service activities	9.0	4.0	3.7	7.0	8.8
Other industries	46.6	43.4	30.6	40.0	45.6
Total employment in other establishments	**257.0**	**223.2**	**208.9**	**243.8**	**278.2**
All establishments					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40.3	35.4	29.3	30.9	31.4
Manufacturing	96.1	90.4	85.0	82.9	89.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Construction	44.3	41.4	41.9	45.0	46.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	96.3	89.0	89.1	96.5	99.8
Transportation and storage	39.6	37.2	37.2	39.2	39.9
Accommodation and food service activities	44.0	40.1	36.0	40.9	47.8
Information and communication	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.7	19.7
Financial and insurance activities	13.9	14.4	14.0	15.3	17.6
Real estate activities	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.0	12.4	12.4	13.3	15.6
Administrative and support service activities	25.5	23.2	21.4	24.9	27.9
Other industries	148.5	145.9	127.9	138.2	143.4
Total employment	**582.2**	**549.7**	**514.4**	**547.9**	**581.9**

Note: The above figures have been worked out in order to give a set of comparable labour force estimates obtained from different sources. Users are cautioned in the use of these figures given that there are differences related to the reference period, coverage and methodology. The different sources from which these estimates have been obtained are as follows:

- CMPHS for Mauritian labour force estimates which are subject to sampling variability.
- The Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) carried out in March of each year. Employment figures refer to jobs in large establishments employing 10 or more persons and include both Mauritians and foreign workers.
- Employment in 'other than large' establishments has been estimated after reconciling data from CMPHS, SEE and administrative sources.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Digest of Labour Statistics, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 42: Estimated direct employment[1] in the tourism-related industries, 2018 - 2022

Tourism-related industries	2018	2019r	2020	2021	2022p
Accommodation services for visitors[2]	27,011	27,369	27,755	23,051	22,288
Food and beverage serving services	15,636	17,646	14,028	11,088	14,814
Road passenger transport services	5,643	5,885	4,443	3,335	3,814
Air and sea passenger transport services	2,240	2,199	2,228	1,786	1,881
Transport equipment rental services	674	734	708	396	547
Travel agencies and other reservation services	2,490	2,629	2,593	1,478	1,858
Recreational, cultural services and sporting services	5,100	5,667	5,489	2,834	6,884
Country-specific tourism characteristics goods and services	6,918	7,610	3,805	1,902	2,854
Other services	11,149	14,035	14,118	12,913	13,097
Total employment in tourism industry	**76,860**	**83,774**	**75,165**	**58,784**	**68,037**
Total employment	**573,100**	**582,200**	**549,700**	**514,400**	**547,900**
Share of total employment	**13.4%**	**14.4%**	**13.7%**	**11.4%**	**12.4%**

[1]Employment estimates are based on benchmark data available from the 2007, 2013 and 2018 Census of Economic Activities for small establishments, the annual survey of Employment and Earnings from large establishments supplemented by estimates from the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey for other than large establishments conducted by Statistics Mauritius and license statistics.

[2]Includes Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 43: Direct employment in large establishments in the tourism industry, 2019 - 2023 (at end-March)

Type of establishment	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Hotels	24,510	25,039	21,693	21,811	22,333
Food Service	3,526	3,662	3,463	2,992	2,932
Travel & Other Services[1]	3,514	3,552	2,702	2,736	2,749
Total	**31,550**	**32,253**	**27,858**	**27,539**	**28,014**

[1]Travel and other services include air transport services, tour operators, travel agencies and car rental.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments (i.e., employing 10 or more persons), Statistics Mauritius.

Table 44: Foreign workers employed in large establishments by industry group, March 2019 - March 2023

Industrial group	2019	2020	2021r	2022r	2023p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	99	119	62	59	74
Mining and quarrying	26	0	1	1	1
Manufacturing	22,886	22,286	19,254	16,921	17,740
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27	17	21	23	30
Construction	5,865	7,216	6,682	6,383	5,231
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	741	1,090	1,124	1,016	1,180
Transportation and storage	107	156	81	89	83
Accommodation and food service activities	**345**	**632**	**335**	**363**	**537**
Information and communication	440	451	378	344	464
Financial and insurance activities	219	209	210	192	214
Real estate activities	12	9	11	6	7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	223	251	248	232	226
Administrative and support service activities	195	207	306	280	407
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	42	204	44	73	35
Education	192	228	198	191	190
Human health and social work activities	119	135	131	144	151
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31	23	27	27	25
Other service activities	75	90	19	37	63
Total	**31,644**	**33,323**	**29,132**	**26,381**	**26,658**

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 45: Labour, capital and multifactor productivity for selected industry groups, 2018 - 2022

Selected industrial sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022p
Labour productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	100.0	109.3	92.8	112.3	127.0
Construction	100.0	96.8	74.1	89.8	84.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	103.4	98.5	102.4	97.4
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	93.5	35.3	33.9	89.7
Information and communication	100.0	102.1	107.6	114.8	117.4
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	100.8	101.2	108.4	103.4
Real estate activities (other)	100.0	104.7	95.6	126.0	96.2
Total economy	**100.0**	**101.4**	**92.0**	**102.2**	**105.4**
Capital productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	100.0	101.8	83.9	93.8	107.7
Construction	100.0	96.4	66.4	78.5	74.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	101.7	90.6	92.5	93.6
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	99.4	34.7	30.3	91.9
Information and communication	100.0	102.2	106.5	112.7	114.4
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	103.8	110.7	117.4	123.5
Real estate activities (other)	100.0	93.1	73.7	67.1	62.5
Total economy	**100.0**	**99.6**	**84.6**	**86.6**	**93.1**
Multifactor productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	100.0	105.0	87.5	101.1	115.2
Construction	100.0	96.6	70.0	83.6	79.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	102.2	92.8	95.2	94.7
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	97.3	35.1	32.8	91.1
Information and communication	100.0	102.2	106.9	113.4	115.5
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	102.6	106.6	113.2	114.1
Real estate activities (other)	100.0	96.9	80.1	80.3	71.3
Total economy	**100.0**	**100.3**	**87.6**	**92.8**	**97.9**
Index - Average monthly earnings[1] (large establishments)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	100.0	106.8	109.2	121.0	118.0
Construction	100.0	99.5	113.6	111.5	121.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	103.7	110.3	119.7	120.0
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	97.8	100.8	98.6	114.0
Information and communication	100.0	102.6	116.5	113.9	131.9
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	105.4	107.0	107.4	112.5
Real estate activities (other)	100.0	107.5	113.6	115.8	132.4
Total economy	**100.0**	**103.4**	**109.1**	**109.8**	**121.8**

Note: Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input;
Capital productivity is the ratio of real output to stock of fixed capital used in the production process;
Multifactor productivity takes into account the simultaneous influences of several factors on production, including qualitative factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs and higher quality of goods;
Base: 2018 = 100.

[1]Earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Digest of Productivity & Competitiveness Statistics, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 46: Economic productivity based on gross output/Value Added for selected industry groups, 2019 - 2022

Selected industrial sector	2019	2020	2021	2022
Productivity of intermediate consumption (gross output/intermediate consumption)				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	1.588	1.575	1.614	1.592
Construction	1.617	1.574	1.607	1.604
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	3.200	3.201	3.200	3.199
Accommodation and food service activities	2.187	2.187	1.887	2.187
Information and communication	3.147	3.381	3.750	3.677
Financial and insurance activities	2.260	2.058	1.779	1.771
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	5.550	5.272	5.727	5.470
Total economy	**2.397**	**2.412**	**2.301**	**2.263**
Factor productivity measure of "compensation of employees" (gross output/compensation of employees)				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	6.082	6.300	5.995	6.123
Construction	5.395	5.648	5.448	5.469
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	4.981	4.981	4.981	4.981
Accommodation and food service activities	5.437	2.351	2.930	5.424
Information and communication	4.111	3.982	3.822	3.850
Financial and insurance activities	4.718	4.842	5.040	5.401
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	17.379	19.783	18.488	17.163
Total economy	**4.223**	**3.980**	**4.041**	**4.289**
Total productivity measure (gross output/all input resources[1])				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	1.257	1.254	1.269	1.260
Construction	1.242	1.229	1.239	1.238
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	1.934	1.934	1.933	1.934
Accommodation and food service activities	1.547	1.126	1.142	1.550
Information and communication	1.767	1.811	1.874	1.863
Financial and insurance activities	1.506	1.427	1.302	1.322
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	4.034	3.997	4.189	4.055
Total economy	**1.482**	**1.492**	**1.457**	**1.474**
Productivity of intermediate consumption (Value Added/intermediate consumption)				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	0.588	0.575	0.614	0.592
Construction	0.617	0.574	0.607	0.604
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	2.200	2.201	2.200	2.199
Accommodation and food service activities	1.187	1.187	0.887	1.187
Information and communication	2.147	2.381	2.750	2.677
Financial and insurance activities	1.260	1.058	0.779	0.771
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	4.550	4.272	4.727	4.470
Total economy	**1.397**	**1.412**	**1.301**	**1.263**

Table 46: Economic productivity based on gross output/Value Added for selected industry groups, 2019 - 2022 (Cont'd)

Selected industrial sector	2019	2020	2021	2022
Factor productivity measure$_{VA}$ of "compensation of employees" (Value Added/Compensation of employees)				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	2.251	2.299	2.280	2.277
Construction	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	3.424	3.425	3.424	3.424
Accommodation and food service activities	2.950	1.276	1.377	2.943
Information and communication	2.805	2.804	2.803	2.803
Financial and insurance activities	2.630	2.489	2.206	2.351
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	14.248	16.030	15.260	14.025
Total economy	**2.461**	**2.330**	**2.284**	**2.394**
Overall productivity measure (Value Added/all input resources[1])				
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	0.465	0.458	0.483	0.468
Construction	0.474	0.448	0.468	0.466
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	1.330	1.330	1.329	1.330
Accommodation and food service activities	0.839	0.611	0.537	0.841
Information and communication	1.206	1.276	1.374	1.356
Financial and insurance activities	0.839	0.734	0.570	0.575
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	3.307	3.239	3.457	3.313
Total economy	**0.885**	**0.873**	**0.824**	**0.822**

[1]All input resources = intermediate consumption + compensation of employees + other taxes.

Source: Digest of Productivity & Competitiveness Statistics, Statistics Mauritius.

Table 47: Average monthly earnings in the hotel and restaurant sector, 2017 - 2023 (In large establishments, as at March)

Year	Average monthly earnings (MUR)	Per cent change
2017	19,623	1.9
2018	20,787	5.9
2019	20,791	0.0
2020	20,963	0.8
2021[r]	20,474	-2.3
2022[r]	24,409	19.2
2023[p]	27,706	13.5

r: Revised

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 48: Wage rate index in selected industry groups, 2020 - 2024

Selected industry group	Weight	2020	2021	2022	Weight	2020	2021	2022
	Base as from 2017: Q4 of 2016 = 100				Base as from 2022: Q4 2021 = 100			
Accommodation and food service activities	65	110.3	112.0	114.4	63	103.4	111.5	122.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	114.5	116.5	119.7	79	105.0	114.1	130.3
Financial and insurance activities	75	119.1	131.3	132.5	83	104.0	115.1	122.4
Real estate activities	4	113.6	116.5	120.0	6	105.6	113.4	118.2
All sectors	**1,000**	**113.9**	**117.4**	**123.4**	**1,000**	**104.5**	**112.0**	**122.5**

Note: The wage rate index measures changes in the price of labour, i.e., changes in the average rates actually paid by employers to their employees for work during normal working hours.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 49: Balance of trade of tourism sector, export-oriented enterprises and total economy, 2018 - 2022 (MUR Mn)

Details	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022[p]
Total exports of goods and services	**230,503**	**228,749**	**176,631**	**211,641**	**324,181**
Tourism sector	73,212	71,821	19,598	16,449	73,060
Export-oriented enterprises	43,311	42,319	37,289	42,657	49,918
Total imports of goods and services	**259,979**	**265,399**	**208,640**	**257,590**	**359,158**
Tourism sector	22,488	23,298	8,560	5,982	19,175
Export-oriented enterprises	25,929	24,645	19,629	25,673	33,466
Balance of Trade (goods and services)	**-29,476**	**-36,650**	**-32,009**	**-45,949**	**-34,977**
Tourism sector	50,724	48,523	11,038	10,467	53,885
Export-oriented enterprises	17,382	17,674	17,660	16,984	16,452

p: Preliminary.

Source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018 (revised, September 2023), Statistics Mauritius.

Table 50: GFCF[1] in the accommodation and food service activities sector, 2020 - 2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[f]	2024[p]
GFCF in Accommodation and food service activities (MUR Mn)	3,865	4,646	5,902	7,994	11,150
As a proportion of total private sector GFCF (%)	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.3
Total private sector GFCF (MUR Mn)	58,478	74,043	90,336	117,942	153,496
Annual real growth rates, %					
Accommodation and food service activities	-57.4	12.4	14.1	26.1	34.8
Total private sector GFCF	-22.7	18.4	9.6	21.7	25.7

[1]Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

r: Revised.

f: Forecast.

p: Preliminary.

Source: Statistics Mauritius.

Table 51: Gross direct investment flows from abroad in the accommodation & food service activities sector, 2020- 2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022[r]	2023[e]	2024 Q1[e]
Flows from abroad in the Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector (MUR Mn)	1,017	2,368	5,057	2,965	158
As a proportion of total (%)	6.0	12.8	15.1	8.0	2.5
Total gross direct investment flows (MUR Mn)	16,944	18,469	33,491	37,011	6,431
Year on year growth					
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-32.1%	132.8%	113.6%	-41.4%	-94.7%
Total flows	-24.0%	9.0%	81.3%	10.5%	-82.6%

[e]Preliminary estimates. The data would be revised in the wake of the results from future FALS and are therefore not strictly comparable with prior years' data.

The data up to 2022 has been supplemented with the results from the annual Foreign Assets and Liabilities Survey (FALS) and therefore also include reinvested earnings and shareholders' loans.

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

Table 52: Bank loans[1] to the accommodation and food service activities, June 2021 to June 2024 (MUR Mn)

Details	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24
Bank loans in MRU							
Accommodation and food service activities	**22,269**	**22,202**	**21,877**	**20,388**	**19,051**	**19,532**	**19,290**
Accommodation	21,163	21,132	20,826	19,669	18,521	18,981	18,695
- Resort hotels	18,595	18,105	18,065	16,310	15,172	15,348	15,081
- Hotels other than resort	2,093	2,608	2,313	2,922	2,877	3,144	3,133
- Bungalows	152	89	83	64	87	111	107
- Guest houses	176	178	213	222	251	255	261
- Holiday homes	42	26	17	30	29	27	28
- Other	105	128	134	121	106	95	86
Food and beverage service activities	1,106	1,070	1,051	718	530	551	595
Grand total	**261,133**	**263,571**	**279,460**	**303,850**	**310,720**	**321,255**	**331,148**
Share of accommodation	8.1%	8.0%	7.5%	6.5%	6.0%	5.9%	5.6%
Bank loans taken in foreign currencies[2]							
Accommodation and food service activities	**34,030**	**32,684**	**29,933**	**29,269**	**29,784**	**27,576**	**24,078**
Accommodation	34,023	32,679	29,931	29,269	29,772	27,564	24,078
- Resort hotels	30,418	29,050	26,500	25,689	26,724	24,689	21,373
- Hotels other than resort	3,291	3,330	3,181	3,341	2,824	2,667	2,505
- Bungalows	57	5	5	5	4	4	3
- Guest houses	90	127	123	124	127	122	128
- Holiday homes	62	67	26	18	17	13	11
- Other	106	101	95	92	75	68	58
Food and beverage service activities	7	4	2	0	12	12	0
Grand total	**131,331**	**132,562**	**142,706**	**147,591**	**156,457**	**165,036**	**162,814**
Share of accommodation	25.9%	24.7%	21.0%	19.8%	19.0%	16.7%	14.8%
Total bank loans							
Accommodation and food service activities	**56,299**	**54,886**	**51,810**	**49,657**	**48,835**	**47,108**	**43,368**
Accommodation	55,186	53,811	50,757	48,939	48,292	46,545	42,774
- Resort hotels	49,013	47,154	44,565	41,999	41,896	40,037	36,454
- Hotels other than resort	5,384	5,937	5,494	6,263	5,701	5,810	5,637
- Bungalows	209	94	88	68	91	115	110
- Guest houses	266	305	336	346	378	378	388
- Holiday homes	103	92	44	49	46	41	39
- Other	211	228	230	213	181	164	145
Food and beverage service activities	1,113	1,075	1,053	718	542	563	595
Grand total	**392,463**	**396,133**	**422,166**	**451,441**	**467,177**	**486,291**	**493,963**
Share of accommodation	14.4%	13.6%	12.0%	10.8%	10.3%	9.6%	8.7%

[1]Bank loans include only facilities provided by banks in the form of loans, overdrafts and finance leases.

[2]Refers to the rupee equivalent of loans in foreign currencies.

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

Notes

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