AHRIM

ASSOCIATION DES
HOTELIERS ET
RESTAURATEURS
ILE MAURICE

annual report

2024/2025

> *"Every traveller can be an ambassador, engaging respectfully with local populations, recognizing our diversity and shared humanity — tourism is not just about economic recovery; it's about building bridges between cultures, promoting mutual respect and ensuring that every visitor leaves with a sense of connection to the destination."*
>
> António Guterres
> UN Secretary-General

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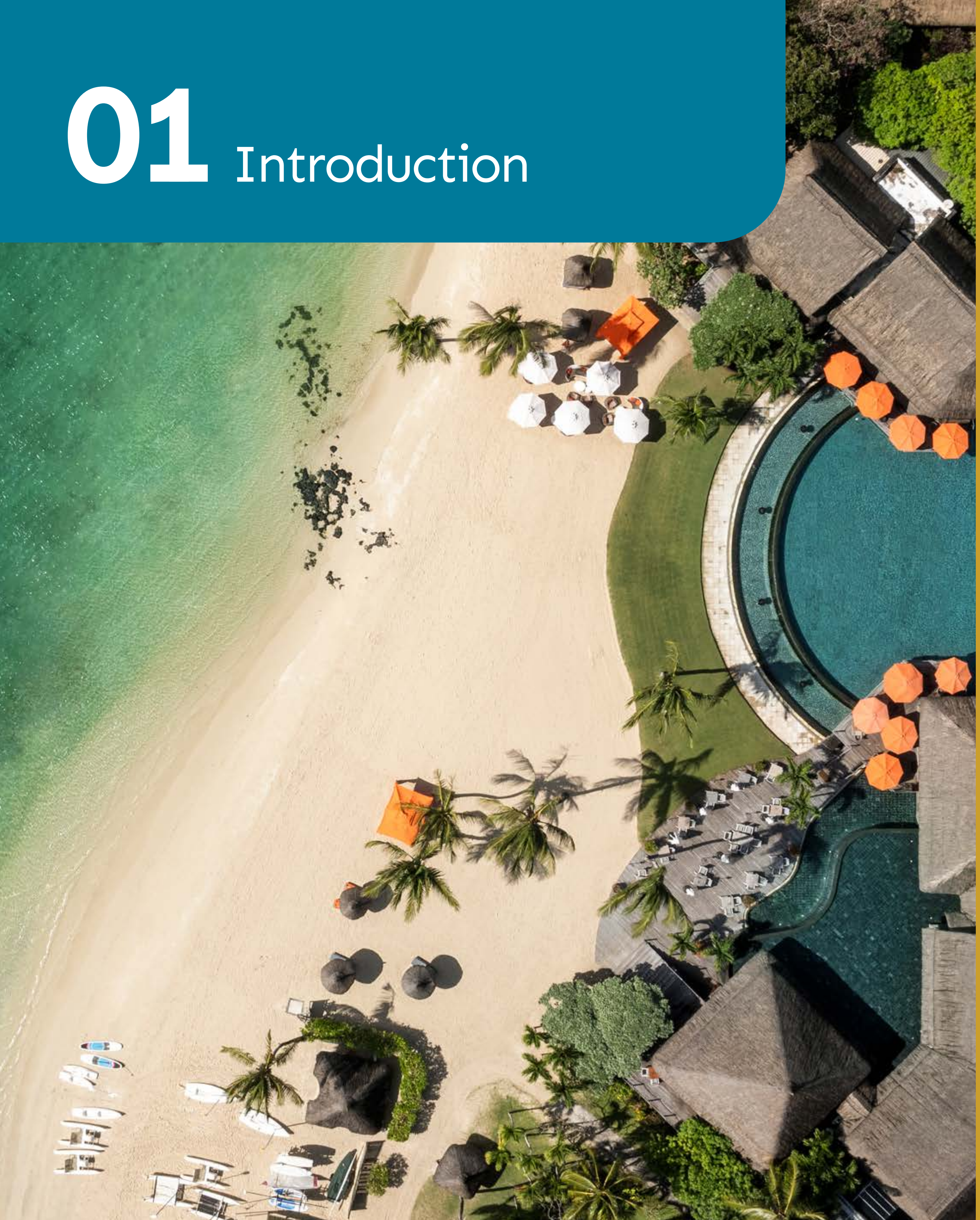
AHRIM
past presidents

YEAR	NAME	YEAR	NAME
1973	Mr. Peter Goldsmith	1999/2000	Mr. Jean Marc Lagesse
1974	Mr. Peter Goldsmith	2000/2001	Mr. Christopher T. Najbicz
1975	Mr. Claude Mallac	2001/2002	Mr. Christopher T. Najbicz
1976	Mr. Claude Mallac	2002/2003	Mr. Jean Jacques Vallet
1977	Mr. Bernard De Rosnay	2003/2004	Mr. Jean Jacques Vallet
1978	Mr. Claude Mallac	2004/2005	Mr. Arnaud Martin
1979	Mr. Claude Mallac	2005/2006	Mr. Patrice Hardy
1980	Mr. Herbert Couacaud	2006/2007	Mr. Jean Michel Pitot
1981	Mr. Eddie Goldsmith	2007/2008	Mr. Jean Michel Pitot
1982	Mr. Paul Jones	2008/2009	Mr. Tommy Wong
1983	Mr. Eddie Goldsmith	2009/2010	Mr. Tommy Wong
1984	Mr. Jean Patrice Clozier	2010/2011	Mr. Jean Jacques Vallet
1985	Mr. Jean Patrice Clozier	2011/2012	Mr. Jean Jacques Vallet
1986	Mr. Paul Jones	2012/2013	Mr. François Eynaud
1987	Mr. Paul Jones	2013/2014	Mr. François Eynaud
1988	Mr. Jens Grossner	2014/2015	Mr. Gregory de Clerck
1989	Mr. Jens Grossner	2015/2016	Mr. Gregory de Clerck
1990	Mr. Jacky Pitot	2016/2017	Mr. Jean Louis Pismont
1991	Mr. Jens Grossner	2017/2018	Mr. Jean Louis Pismont
1992/1993	Mr. Norbert Angerer	2018/2019	Mr. Jean Michel Pitot
1993/1994	Mr. Karl Braunecker	2019/2020	Mr. Jean Michel Pitot
1994/1995	Mr. Karl Braunecker	2020/2021	Mr. Jean Michel Pitot
1995/1996	Mr. Karl Braunecker	2021/2022	Mr. Désiré Elliah
1996/1997	Mr. Arnaud Martin	2022/2023	Mr. Désiré Elliah
1997/1998	Mr. Patrice Hardy	2023/2024	Mr. Thierry Montocchio
1998/1999	Mr. Patrice Hardy	2024/2025	Mr. Thierry Montocchio



01 Introduction

World economy at a glance 1.1

The global economy continued to navigate a complex landscape in 2024/2025, marked by diverging growth trajectories, persistent inflation in key sectors, and rising geopolitical uncertainty. According to the IMF, global GDP growth is projected at 3.2 percent in 2024 and 3.3 percent in 2025, reflecting a modest pickup in advanced economies and easing cyclical pressures.

While overall activity is gradually aligning with potential output, several downside risks remain. Inflationary pressures, particularly in the services sector, have proven more persistent than expected due to strong wage growth and cost-push dynamics. Given the high labour intensity of services, nominal wage increases outpacing productivity gains could sustain inflation, especially where margins are thin. Renewed trade tensions and fragmented supply chains also pose risks, inflating input costs and potentially delaying the disinflation process.

The global economy also faces increasing geopolitical complexity. A surge in protectionist and industrial policies across major economies may restrict trade and provoke retaliatory measures, while reforms supporting labour productivity, green transition, and digitalisation could boost growth and generate positive spillovers.

Several major conflicts are furthermore exerting significant economic and humanitarian pressure. The ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war continues to dampen regional output and prompted IMF assistance to Ukraine's resilient but strained economy. In the Middle East, violence around Gaza, along with related instability in neighbouring areas, maintains elevated regional risk.

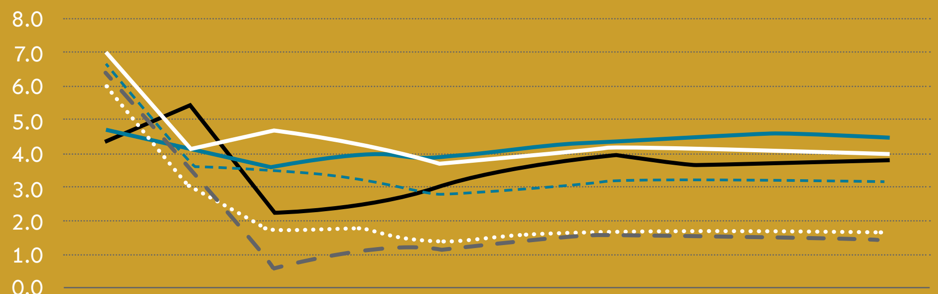
In this context, maintaining policy credibility is essential. Monetary authorities must carefully anchor inflation expectations even as structural and fiscal policy focus on building supply-side resilience and supporting vulnerable populations. The global economy remains on a delicate footing, requiring coordinated action to manage the convergence of inflation dynamics, trade fragmentation, and conflict-driven disruptions.

GDP growth forecasts 1.2

The World Economic Outlook projects global growth at 2.8 percent in 2025 and 3.0 percent in 2026, reflecting a slowdown as downside risks intensify. Persistent inflation, tight financial conditions, and geopolitical tensions weigh on confidence and investment.

The outlook remains fragile, with heightened uncertainty surrounding global demand, supply chain resilience, and the effectiveness of policy responses to emerging economic pressures.

Figure 1: GDP growth (constant prices) in selected country groupings, 2021 - 2030e



	2021	2022	2023	2024e	2025e	2026e	2027e	2028e	2029e	2030e
World	6.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Advanced Economies	6.0	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
European Union	6.4	3.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Middle East and Central Asia	4.4	5.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
Emerging and developing economies	7.0	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5

Data source: International Monetary Fund (April 2025 dataset)

e: estimated

European Union 1.2.1

The EU economy showed moderate but steady improvement through 2024/2025, building on the rebound that began mid-2024. Most member states returned to positive growth with Southern and Eastern EU economies continuing to outpace their Western and Northern counterparts, further supporting economic convergence across the bloc.

Labour market conditions remained resilient. Following the creation of over two million jobs in 2023, employment continued to expand in 2024, with the employment rate for those aged 20-64 holding near record highs. A further 2.5 million jobs are projected by mid-2025, while unemployment remains historically low. Nominal wage growth slowed from 2023 levels, helping to reduce inflationary pressures. Real wages, which had started to recover in late 2023, are expected to return to or exceed pre-crisis levels by 2025.

Inflation in the EU has continued to ease, supported by lower energy prices and declining core inflation. However, ongoing weakness in industrial production and underutilised capacity in several member states have constrained investment, with equipment spending expected to remain subdued through the first half of 2025.

France 1.2.1.1

Economic activity in France remained subdued during 2024/2025. Real GDP growth is estimated at 1.1 percent in 2024, slowing to 0.6 percent in 2025, before modestly recovering to 1.0 percent in 2026. From 2027 to 2028, growth remains moderate at approximately 1.2-1.3 percent.

Heading into mid-2025, inflation is projected to fall significantly, from 2.3 percent in 2024 to 1.3 percent in 2025, before stabilising at 1.6-1.9 percent from 2026 onwards. This reflects disinflation driven by lower energy and commodity prices and easing core pressures. The labour market remains relatively stable.
The unemployment rate is forecast at 7.4 percent in 2024, rising modestly to 7.7 percent in 2025, then easing back to 7.4 percent by 2026 and 7.1 percent by 2028. Real wages are expected to recover as inflation decelerates, supporting household purchasing power.

Macroeconomic conditions reflect tightening fiscal space: public savings (GNS) steadily fall from 24.1 percent in 2024 to 19.5 percent in 2028, while export growth remains modest (rising from 1.1 percent in 2024 to 2.4 percent in 2028). Equipment investment is expected to grow marginally given sluggish core inflation and limited capacity utilisation.

Table 1: Selected economic indicators in France, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	46,204	46,792	48,211	49,530	50,958
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	24.1	20.6	19.9	19.5	19.5
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.1	2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.1

Data source: IMF

Germany 1.2.1.2

The German economy entered a recession in 2023, with GDP contracting by 0.3 percent. In 2024, economic activity remains subdued, with real GDP expected to decline by 0.2 percent, reflecting ongoing structural and cyclical headwinds. High financing costs and lingering uncertainty continue to constrain investment, while weak global demand, particularly for capital and intermediate goods, has led to a further contraction in exports, forecast to fall by 1.0 percent in 2024 and 2.0 percent in 2025.

Despite these challenges, purchasing power is gradually recovering, supported by easing inflation - projected at 2.5 percent in 2024 and 2.1 percent in 2025 - and improving real household income. However, private consumption has yet to fully rebound and is expected to recover more strongly from 2025 onwards as consumer confidence builds and real wage growth resumes. GDP growth is expected at -0.1 percent in 2025, before gaining moderate momentum in subsequent years.

Fiscal consolidation is progressing, aided by the phasing-out of energy support measures. This is contributing to a gradual reduction in the government deficit and the debt-to-GDP ratio. Meanwhile, the labour market remains resilient, with the unemployment rate projected to remain low at 3.4 percent in 2024 and 3.5 percent in 2025.

Table 2: Selected economic indicators in Germany, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	1.5	1.2
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	54,990	55,911	57,801	59,771	61,734
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	26.8	26.2	26.0	26.2	26.1
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-1.0	-2.0	-0.5	1.7	2.9
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9

Data source: IMF

UK 1.2.2

According to IMF estimates, the UK economy grew marginally by 0.2 percent in 2023, as tight fiscal and monetary policies, coupled with persistently weak consumer confidence, weighed on domestic demand.

In early 2024, data pointed to a modest improvement with consumer sentiment recovering over recent months, albeit from historically low levels. Real GDP growth is projected at 1.1 percent in 2024, supported by easing inflation, which is expected to average 2.5 percent for the year. However, household consumption is likely to remain soft due to sluggish employment growth and the continued impact of fiscal tightening.

Looking ahead, growth momentum is expected to strengthen slightly in 2025, with real GDP again forecast at 1.1 percent. This is underpinned by a gradual shift toward a more accommodative monetary stance and a slower pace of fiscal consolidation. Nonetheless, investment activity is likely to remain subdued, and export performance is expected to improve only modestly, with export volumes projected to decline by 1.2 percent in 2024 and a further 0.4 percent in 2025.

Labour market conditions are projected to remain relatively stable, with the unemployment rate expected to rise slightly from 4.3 percent in 2024 to 4.5 percent in 2025. Overall, risks to the economic outlook appear broadly balanced.

Table 3: Selected economic indicators in UK, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	52,648	54,949	57,387	59,828	62,596
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	14.3	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.7
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-1.2	-0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2

Data source: IMF

South Africa 1.2.3

South Africa's economy remains under pressure as high interest rates and inflation continue to strain household finances. Although inflation has eased averaging around 4.4 percent in 2024, real wages remain subdued following earlier periods of price growth outpacing income. Consumer purchasing power is yet to fully recover.

Electricity and transport constraints persisted during 2024/2025 and continued to weigh on output especially in mining and manufacturing. However, significant improvement in power availability and large-scale infrastructure investments are now stabilising these bottlenecks and setting the stage for longer-term recovery. After a sharp depreciation in 2023, the rand showed signs of recovery in 2024, trading around 17.7 rand per US dollar, supported by rising gold prices and a softer US dollar.

GDP growth is projected at 1.3 percent in both 2025 and 2026, supported by infrastructure investment and easing inflation. Inflation is expected to decline further to 3.8 percent in 2025, while the unemployment rate is forecast to remain elevated at 32.8 percent. Risks remain high, particularly around energy supply, public finances, and external demand. However, ongoing reforms and gradual improvements in supply-side constraints may provide some support to the recovery.

Table 4: Selected economic indicators in South Africa, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	6,332	6,397	6,516	6,649	6,792
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	-2.0	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.4
Unemployment rate (%)	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.4	32.1

Data source: IMF

Middle East and Central Asia 1.2.4

The Middle East and Central Asia regions continue to benefit from the relative resilience of the global economy. Inflation pressures have eased in many countries due to lower global commodity prices, especially for energy and food, along with proactive fiscal and monetary policies of proactive fiscal and monetary policies. However, recovery remains uneven amid persistent risks, including ongoing geopolitical tensions, disruptions in shipping and trade routes, and constraints on oil production resulting from both supply adjustments and conflict-related uncertainties. These factors are contributing to slower growth in some economies, highlighting vulnerabilities linked to external shocks and regional instability.

India 1.2.4.1

India's strong growth is projected to continue, with GDP expanding by 6.5 percent in 2024 and moderating slightly to 6.2 percent in 2025. This robust growth is supported by steady improvements in private consumption and investment, along with ongoing government reforms and infrastructure spending. GDP per capita is expected to rise from about USD 2,711 in 2024 to nearly USD 2,878 in 2025, reflecting gradual improvements in living standards. The country's gross national savings remains high, at around 32.6 percent of GDP in 2024, supporting sustained capital formation.

Inflation is forecast to ease moderately, averaging 4.7 percent in 2024 and declining to 4.2 percent in 2025, which provides some room for accommodative monetary policies. Exports of goods and services continue to grow, albeit at a slower pace, 4.7 percent growth in 2024, slowing to 3.3 percent in 2025, driven largely by services and high-value manufacturing sectors. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate is expected to hold steady at around 4.9 percent, indicating stable labour market conditions.

Overall, India is set to maintain its position as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, with steady growth, manageable inflation, and solid external performance laying a strong foundation for continued expansion over the medium term.

Table 5: Selected economic indicators in India, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	2,711	2,878	3,136	3,426	3,744
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	32.6	32.4	32.0	31.8	31.6
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	4.7	3.3	2.2	3.7	3.7
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9

Data source: IMF

China 1.2.4.2

China's economy is projected to grow by 5.0 percent in 2024, driven by a strong rebound in exports, expected to increase by 13.9 percent, and sustained public investment. While industrial production has remained robust, growth remains constrained by weak consumer demand and a struggling property sector. Inflation is expected to remain exceptionally low, averaging just 0.2 percent in 2024, reflecting ongoing deflationary pressures. Despite these headwinds, high gross national savings, estimated at 42.7 percent of GDP, and targeted fiscal support have helped maintain overall economic stability.

In 2025, GDP growth is forecast to moderate to 4.0 percent as the boost from earlier stimulus measures fades and structural constraints weigh on activity. Export growth is expected to stagnate, and inflation is projected to remain flat at 0.0 percent, signalling persistent demand-side weaknesses. The unemployment rate is expected to hold steady at 5.1 percent, suggesting little improvement in labour market conditions.

Policymakers are expected to maintain a supportive stance, but long-term sustainability will depend on addressing demographic pressures, corporate debt, and broader economic reforms to enhance productivity and resilience.

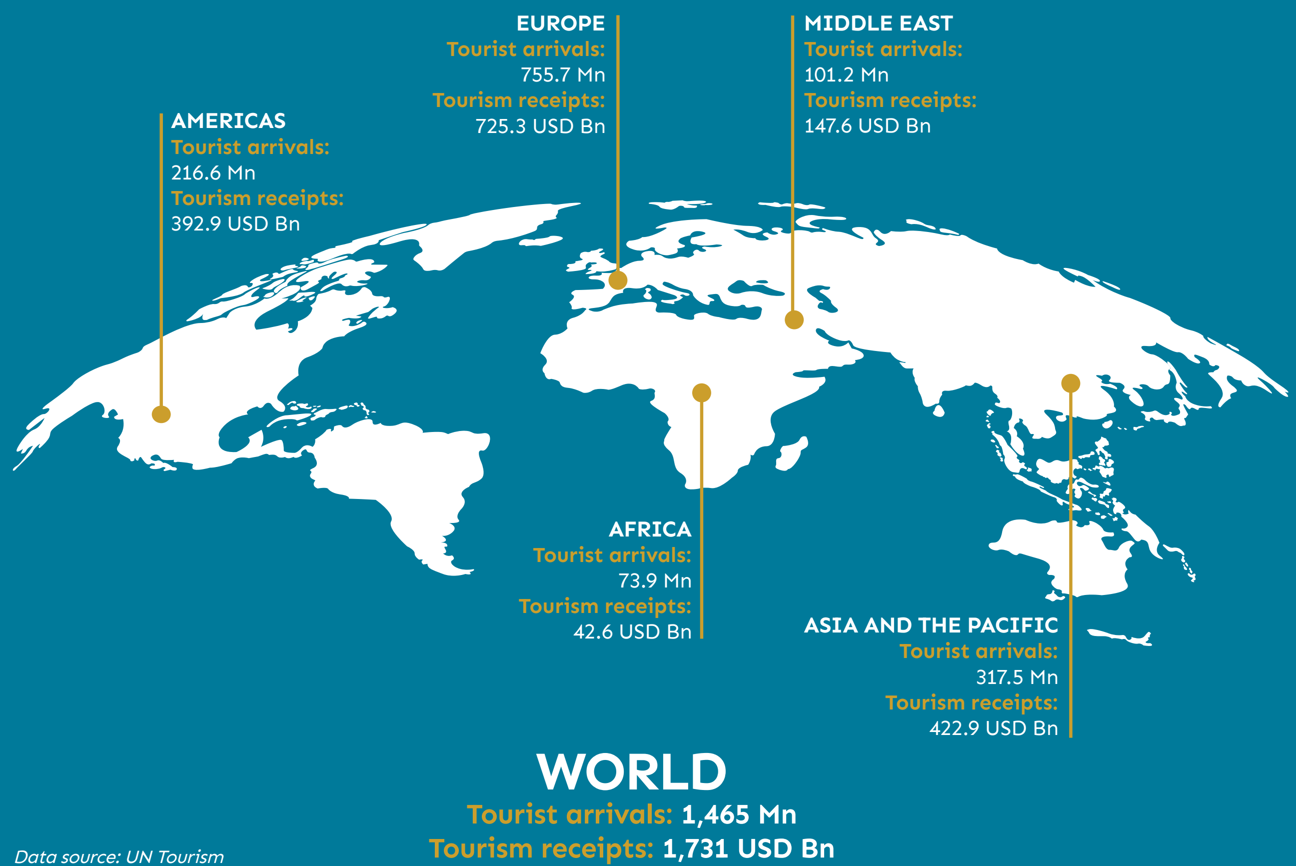
Table 6: Selected economic indicators in China, 2024 - 2028

INDICATOR	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Gross domestic product, constant prices (%)	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1
GDP per capita, current prices (USD)	13,313	13,687	14,534	15,519	16,559
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	42.7	42.4	42.4	42.8	43.1
Inflation, average consumer prices (%)	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.8
Change in volume of exports of goods and services (%)	13.9	-0.3	1.6	3.4	3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

Data source: IMF

02 World Tourism Performance

Figure 2: Tourist arrivals and tourism receipts by region, 2024



Data source: UN Tourism

Global tourism recovers in 2024, momentum continues in 2025 2.1

International tourism made a near-complete comeback in 2024, with global arrivals just 1 percent below 2019 pre-pandemic levels. This marks a significant milestone for the industry, following four years of steady recovery from the sharp declines seen in 2020 and 2021. The rebound was fuelled by pent-up demand, increased air connectivity, and greater easing of travel restrictions across all world regions. Despite economic pressures such as inflation and geopolitical uncertainty, international travel proved remarkably resilient throughout the year.

During the first quarter of 2025, international tourism maintained strong momentum, with arrivals increasing by 5 percent compared to the same period in 2024. This puts global travel activity 3 percent above pre-pandemic levels, continuing the robust recovery seen throughout 2024. Over 300 million international tourists were recorded worldwide in Q1 2025, approximately 14 million more than in the first quarter of the previous year. This growth came despite persistent challenges such as high inflation in tourism-related services, geopolitical instability, and global economic uncertainty. By region, the outlook is as follows:

Europe, the world's top destination region, surpassed its 2019 level in 2024, with arrivals 1 percent higher than pre-pandemic levels. The trend continued in early 2025 with a 2 percent year-on-year rise, reaching 5 percent above Q1 2019 levels. Central and Eastern Europe rebounded strongly (+8 percent), driven by strong demand for Baltic destinations, though the subregion overall remains slightly below 2019 figures. Southern Mediterranean Europe also performed well (+2 percent), with increased interest in off-season travel. Notable early 2025 performers include North Macedonia (+22 percent), Lithuania (+21 percent), Malta (+19 percent), Latvia (+16 percent), Finland (+15 percent), and Spain (+6 percent).

Asia and the Pacific remained 13 percent below 2019 levels in 2024 but showed rapid acceleration with a 12 percent year-on-year increase in Q1 2025. North-East Asia led global subregions with a 23 percent rise over Q1 2024, reaching 91 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Japan (+23 percent) benefited from a weak yen and increased demand from European and North American markets, while Mongolia (+19 percent), Korea (+14 percent) and Laos (+11 percent) also posted double-digit growth. Asia is expected to reach pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2025, with China's long-awaited return to outbound travel playing a critical role. Longer term, the region is projected to drive 50 percent of global air passenger growth over the next 15 years, fuelled by a rapidly expanding middle-income class. With only around 13 percent of Chinese citizens currently holding passports, the country's outbound travel market holds vast untapped potential.

Africa exceeded pre-pandemic levels by 7 percent in 2024 and saw a 9 percent rise in Q1 2025, putting arrivals 16 percent above Q1 2019. The region continues to benefit from better air connectivity that increases regional mobility and growing demand for its diverse cultural and nature-based experiences. Gambia (+46 percent), Morocco (+22 percent), Ethiopia (+7 percent), and South Africa (+6 percent) were among the best performers in early 2025.

Americas approached full recovery in 2024 (3 percent below 2019) and posted a modest 2 percent rise in Q1 2025. While overall growth remains stable, South America stood out in early 2025 with a 13 percent increase, driven by summer travel. Paraguay (+53 percent), Brazil and Chile (both +48 percent), and Ecuador (+17 percent) posted exceptional results, while Mexico welcomed 6 percent more international tourists than a year earlier.

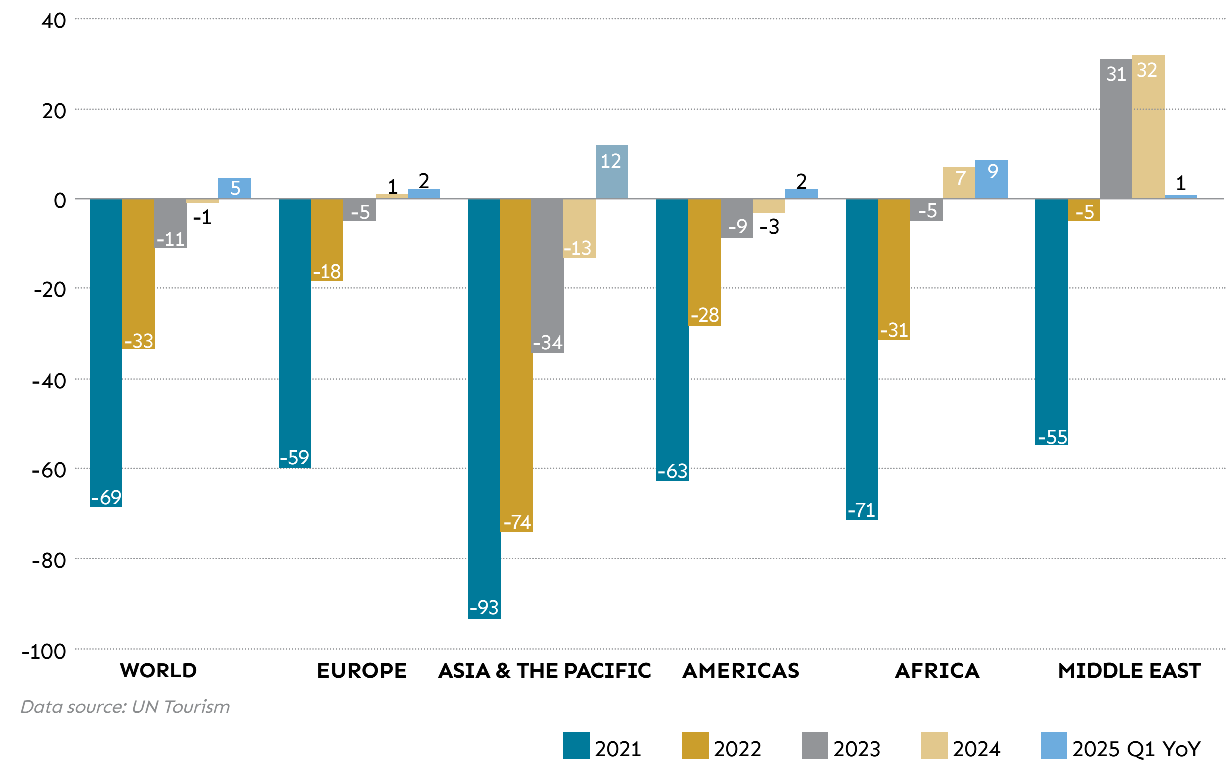
The **Middle East** led global recovery in 2024 with arrivals 32 percent above 2019 levels. Although Q1 2025 growth was more moderate at +1 percent year-on-year, the region remains the world's top performer relative to pre-pandemic levels, with arrivals 44 percent above Q1 2019. Egypt (+21 percent), Jordan, and Bahrain (both +9 percent) were the top early 2025 performers. Strong business travel, tourism investments, and large-scale events continue to support the region's momentum.

Contrasting picture in the United States - While most regions reported positive results, the United States faces a concerning downturn. It is the only major destination among 184 economies experiencing a decline in international visitor spending. Inbound travel to the U.S. fell by 12 percent in early 2025, as rising costs, tighter visa policies, and reduced competitiveness make it less attractive to international travellers. This has serious economic consequences, with every 1 percent drop in visitor spending equating to a USD 1.8 billion loss in export revenues.

Outlook for 2025 - Despite persistent risks, travel demand is expected to remain resilient in other regions. Global outbound travel is forecast to grow by 13.1 percent in 2025. However, the latest UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts survey notes that high travel costs, weak economic performance, and uncertainty from trade and geopolitical tensions are the main factors that could weigh on demand. Travelers are expected to remain value-conscious, increasingly opting for shorter trips or destinations closer to home.

The UNWTO Confidence Index points to cautious optimism for the May-August 2025 period. Around 45 percent of experts expect performance to improve compared to the same period in 2024, while one-third anticipate a similar outcome and 22 percent expect it to worsen. Nevertheless, UN Tourism maintains its projection of 3 percent to 5 percent growth in international arrivals for the full year, underscoring the resilience and adaptability of the global tourism sector in the face of ongoing uncertainty.

Figure 3: International tourist arrivals 2021-2025, performance against 2019 by region



Data source: UN Tourism

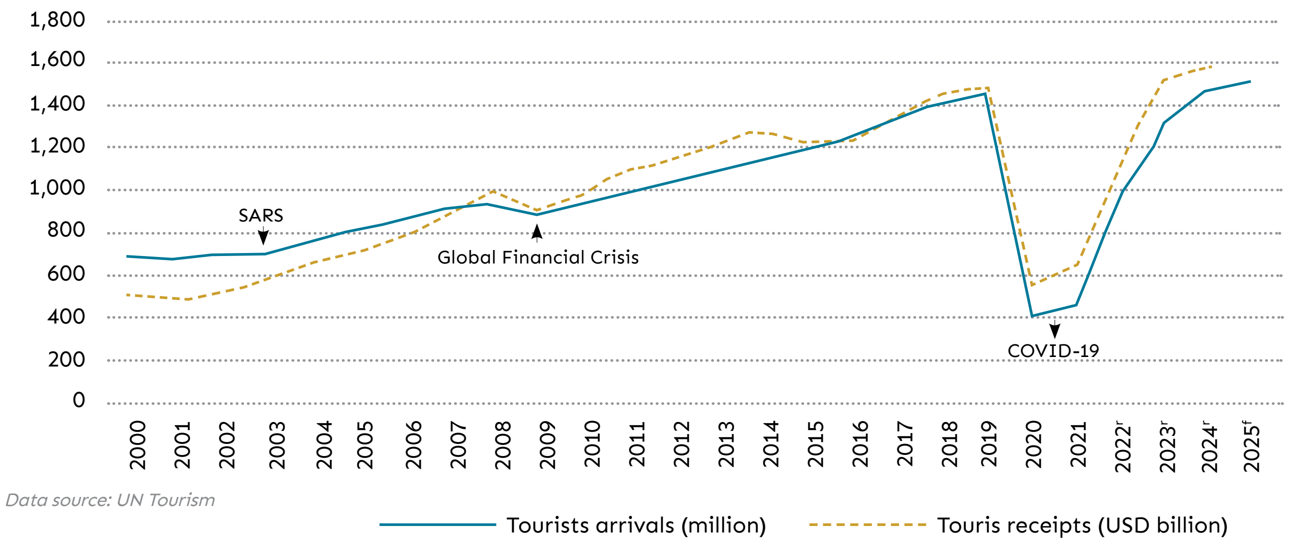
Tourism revenues hit record in 2024, with strong start to 2025 2.1.1

In 2024, international tourism export revenues reached an all-time high of USD 2.0 trillion, marking an 11 percent increase in real terms from the previous year and placing tourism 15 percent above pre-pandemic levels. This total includes both international tourism receipts and revenues from international passenger transport. Tourism alone accounted for 6 percent of total global exports and a striking 23 percent of global trade in services, underscoring the sector's crucial role in the global economy. International tourism receipts, money spent by international visitors at destinations, grew to USD 1.7 trillion, with average spending per trip holding steady at USD 1,170, well above the pre-pandemic average of USD 1,000.

This exceptional performance was fuelled by robust outbound spending from several key markets. Notably, China's outbound tourism expenditure surged by 30 percent to USD 251 billion in 2024, surpassing its 2019 level by 3 percent thus marking a strong return to the global stage. Pre-pandemic, Chinese travellers made 155 million international trips, spending approximately USD 245 billion, making their full return highly anticipated by the global tourism sector.

Other major markets also played a significant role in the recovery. The United Kingdom (+16 percent), Canada (+13 percent), the United States (+12 percent), Australia (+8 percent), and France (+7 percent) all posted strong outbound spending growth. Additionally, Saudi Arabia (+17 percent), Spain (+14 percent), Belgium (+14 percent), and the Netherlands (+13 percent) saw double-digit increases, reflecting not only growing demand but also rising average spending levels. Together, these markets are driving a robust rebound in international tourism.

Figure 4: International tourist arrivals and receipts, 2000 - 2025

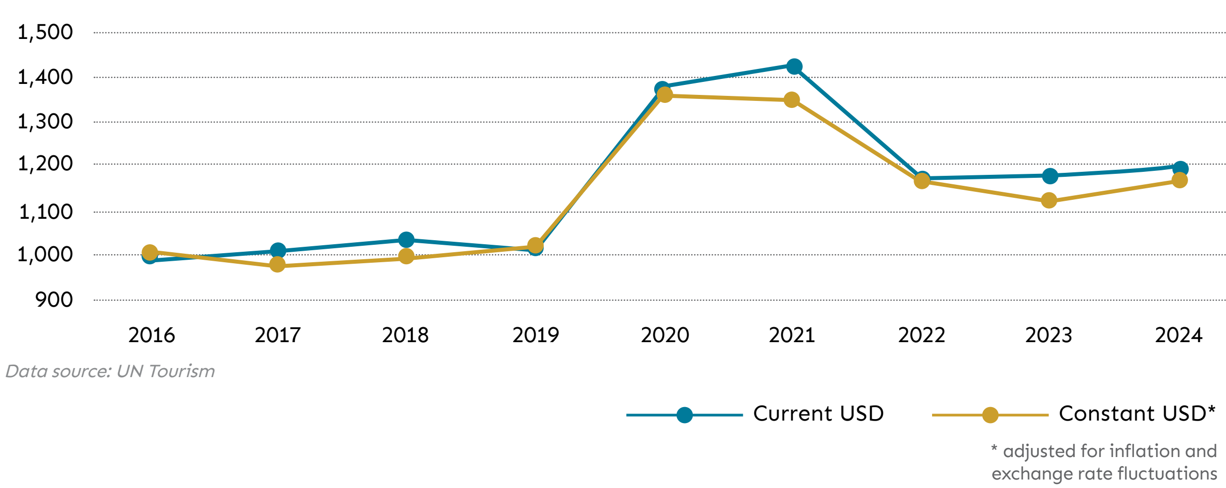


Data source: UN Tourism

The positive momentum carried into the first quarter of 2025, with strong growth in tourism receipts in several key destinations. Spain, the world's second-largest tourism revenue earner, recorded a 9 percent year-on-year growth in the first two months, following a 16 percent surge in 2024. In Southern Mediterranean Europe, Türkiye reported a 7 percent increase, while Greece, Italy, and Portugal saw gains of 4 percent. In Northern Europe, France grew 6 percent, Norway 20 percent, and Denmark 11 percent, confirming continued strength across subregions.

In Asia and the Pacific, momentum accelerated in Q1 2025 as borders fully reopened and demand rebounded. Japan saw a 34 percent increase in international tourism revenues, supported by a weaker yen and surging inbound demand. Other top performers included Nepal (+18 percent), South Korea, and Mongolia (both +14 percent). These figures signal solid and geographically widespread recovery in spending patterns. Meanwhile, the United States, the world's top tourism earner prior to 2025, posted a more modest 3 percent growth in Q1 2025, compared with a strong 14 percent rise in 2024. Unlike in previous years, however, the trajectory ahead is expected to be negatively shaped by new domestic policies.

Figure 5: Average spending per international trip, 2016 - 2024 (USD)



Data source: UN Tourism

Average spending per international trip has fluctuated notably over the past decade, influenced by global economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic. In current USD, spending rose from USD 1,000 in 2016 to a peak of USD 1,421 in 2021, reflecting increased travel costs and reduced trip volumes. While the figure has slightly declined since, it is projected to reach USD 1,192 in 2024. When adjusted for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations (constant USD), the 2024 estimate stands at USD 1,168, marking a recovery from pandemic lows and nearing pre-pandemic levels seen in 2019. This suggests a gradual normalisation of travel behaviour, with spending stabilising as international tourism rebounds.

Looking ahead, the outlook for 2025 remains cautiously optimistic according to UN Tourism. While inflation in tourism services remained high in 2024 (8.0 percent, versus 5.7 percent for the overall economy), spending resilience, strong source market performance, and pent-up demand continue to support growth. However, risks remain -economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and high travel costs could temper momentum. Still, early 2025 results suggest another positive year for global tourism receipts, reinforcing tourism's recovery as both robust and durable.

Top outbound tourism markets in 2024 2.1.2

International travel experienced a strong rebound in 2024, with outbound tourism spending reaching unprecedented levels. According to the UN Tourism report published in May 2025, China reaffirmed its position as the world's leading outbound tourism spender, with Chinese travellers spending a remarkable USD 250.6 billion abroad. This reflects the continued expansion of China's middle class and a growing demand for international travel experiences.

The United States ranked second with USD 177.8 billion in outbound spending, followed by Germany at USD 120.3 billion. The United Kingdom came close behind in fourth place with USD 119.2 billion, while France rounded out the top five with USD 60.0 billion. Other notable markets included Australia (USD 45.6 billion), Canada (USD 43.6 billion), and the Russian Federation (USD 38.8 billion). Italy ranked ninth with USD 35.7 billion, and India followed closely in tenth place with USD 35.0 billion, signalling its growing importance in global outbound tourism.

New trends 2.1.3

The rise of sustainable tourism 2.1.3.1

Sustainability has become a defining factor in global travel decisions, with over 80 percent of travellers now considering sustainable travel important and increasingly aligning their spending with their values. This shift is reflected in the rapid growth of the sustainable tourism market, which is projected to rise from USD 3.11 billion in 2025 to USD 10.50 billion by 2032.

Key trends driving this transformation include the rise of carbon-neutral travel options offered by airlines and hotels, the growth of regenerative tourism that contributes positively to destinations, and the increasing popularity of ecotourism and wellness retreats that integrate environmental consciousness with personal wellbeing. With tourism accounting for an estimated 8 percent of global emissions, travellers are seeking ways to reduce their environmental footprint while still enjoying enriching travel experiences.

This movement is being led in large part by millennials, who make up 39 percent of the sustainable tourism market. Their strong environmental values are directly influencing industry practices, pushing travel providers to adopt more eco-friendly policies and offerings. As this market continues to grow, sustainable tourism is expected to evolve from a niche trend to a core pillar of the global travel industry.

Travel for real-world connections 2.1.3.2

In 2025, travel is increasingly becoming a vehicle for meaningful real-life connections, with more solo travellers seeking new people and experiences beyond the digital world. Amadeus data reveals a 15.6 percent increase in solo leisure travel in 2023 compared to the previous year, with the trend continuing into 2024 - up 9.2 percent year-on-year to date.

This shift reflects a broader appetite for authentic, in-person interactions, as individuals move away from screen-based connections in favour of spontaneous, shared experiences. Whether it's forming friendships through common interests or the possibility of holiday romance, travel is emerging as a powerful way to foster human, in-real-life (IRL), connection.

The trend also translates into shorter booking windows, with more last-minute hotel and flight reservations as travellers embrace spontaneity. Hospitality providers with communal, sociable spaces are particularly well positioned to benefit from this evolving preference. As the desire for IRL connections continues to grow, the travel industry is poised to play a central role in helping people reconnect - with others and with themselves.

Evolving traveller profiles 2.1.3.3

Traveller demographics are undergoing significant shifts, driven by rapid growth in emerging markets and changing generational preferences. By 2030, India and China are expected to account for over 25 percent of all international outbound travel. This growth is fuelled by rising middle-class incomes, increased passport ownership, and greater access to affordable travel options. India's outbound travel is projected to triple, while China's will double, making their preferences and behaviours critical in shaping global travel trends.

At the same time, Millennials and Gen Z are becoming the dominant traveller segments. Digital-native and experience-driven, they value authenticity, live events, and immersive activities over material purchases. They rely heavily on social media and influencers for travel decisions, making online content a powerful driver of demand.

Hybrid travel is also expanding, with more travellers blending business and leisure, enabled by flexible remote work policies. Over half of business travellers now prefer such blended trips, with this trend projected to grow at a CAGR of 9 percent through 2032. As motivations and behaviours evolve, businesses and destinations must move beyond traditional demographic targeting and offer flexible, personalised experiences that align with these new expectations.

Technology as a key enabler 2.1.3.4

Technology is rapidly transforming the travel and tourism ecosystem, reshaping how travellers plan, experience, and interact with destinations, while also streamlining operations for businesses and authorities. the global travel technology market, estimated at USD 10.5 billion in 2024, is projected to nearly double by 2033 (7.5 percent CAGR), reflecting growing investment and innovation. AI and machine learning are central to this shift, powering everything from chatbots to personalised travel planning. Platforms like Trip.com now use AI to generate real-time, data-informed itineraries, while companies like Yanolja in South Korea leverage smart data integration and automation to enhance global competitiveness.

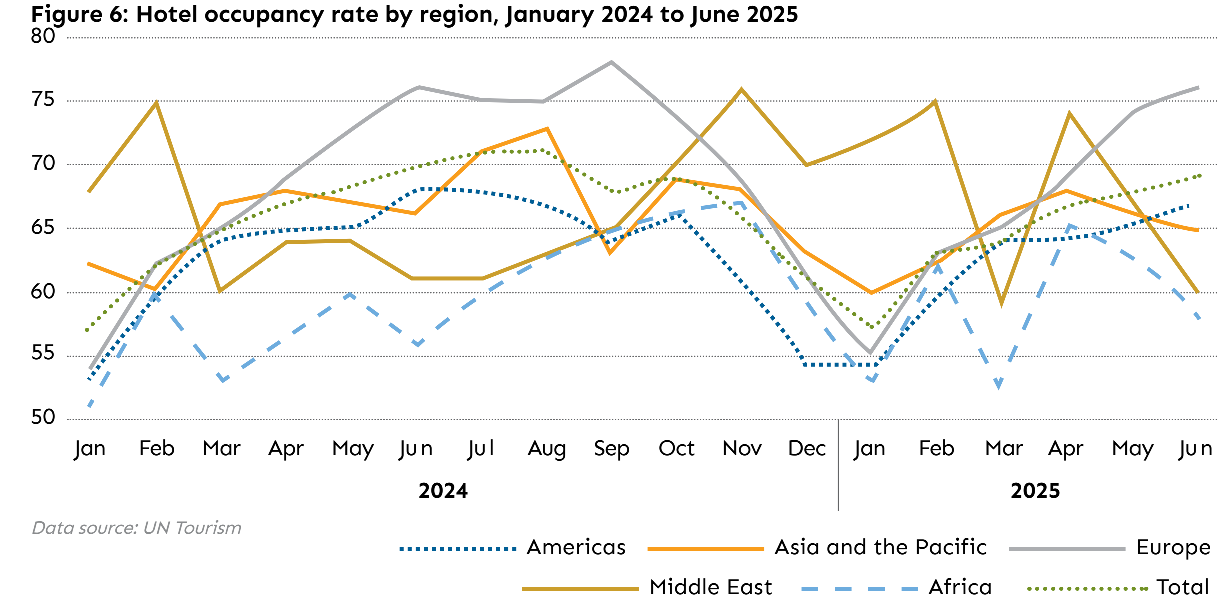
Internet of things (IoT), biometrics, and immersive technologies are further elevating the travel experience. Hotels and airports are adopting IoT for energy efficiency, predictive maintenance, and seamless guest services, while biometric systems like Hong Kong International Airport's "Flight Token", enable frictionless, face-based processing. Augmented and virtual reality, along with gamified cultural content, are engaging younger, digital-native travellers in new ways, making heritage experiences both interactive and accessible. However, challenges persist: disparities in ICT readiness limit access in some regions, and concerns around data privacy, cybersecurity, and workforce disruption highlight the need for responsible, inclusive implementation.

Hotel occupancy reflecting sustained global recovery 2.2

Global accommodation occupancy rates showed strong, steady recovery across 2024 and into the first half of 2025. In 2024, occupancy rose from 57 percent in January to a peak of 71 percent in July and August, reflecting robust summer travel demand. Europe consistently led all regions, reaching 78 percent in September 2024 and maintaining high levels through October (74 percent) and November (69 percent). Asia Pacific also performed well, peaking at 73 percent in August and maintaining strong occupancy through the latter half of the year. The Americas followed a steady upward trend, rising from 53 percent in January to 68 percent in July, while the Middle East displayed seasonal peaks, hitting 76 percent in both November and December.

In the first half of 2025, the positive momentum continued. Global occupancy held at 64 percent in March, climbed to 67 percent in April, and reached 69 percent in June, mirroring 2024's seasonal patterns. Europe remained a top performer, with occupancy climbing from 55 percent in January to 76 percent in June, while the Middle East saw a strong 74 percent in April before dropping slightly to 60 percent in June. Asia Pacific maintained consistent levels, averaging 66-68 percent across the period. The Americas and Africa showed more modest gains but remained stable, ending June 2025 at 67 percent and 58 percent respectively. These figures confirm a broad-based and sustained recovery across global regions, driven by resilient demand and the return of seasonality.

Figure 6: Hotel occupancy rate by region, January 2024 to June 2025



Data source: UN Tourism

Economic impact of tourism 2.3

Travel and tourism is emerging as one of the most powerful drivers of the global economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2025, the sector is expected to generate a record USD 11.7 trillion through its direct, indirect, and induced contribution, representing 10.3 percent of global GDP. This follows a strong year in 2024, where the sector reached USD 10.9 trillion, representing 10 percent of global GDP, an 8.5 percent increase from 2023 and 6 percent above pre-pandemic levels. These figures underscore the sector's growing role not just in recovery, but in shaping global economic momentum.

Looking ahead, the long-term outlook signals even greater economic weight. By 2035, the global economic contribution of travel and tourism is projected to reach USD 16.5 trillion, representing 11.5 percent of global GDP. This growth trajectory, averaging 3.5 percent annually, is expected to outpace the broader global economy, which is forecasted to grow at 2.5 percent. As such, travel and tourism is not just a vital service industry; it is a strategic economic pillar, creating jobs, stimulating investment, and driving innovation across regions. The scale of its impact demands continued attention from policymakers and businesses alike to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth.

Figure 7: GDP contribution and employment in the tourism sector, 2019, 2024 and 2025

	2019	2024	2025[f]
GDP CONTRIBUTION	USD 10.3 TN	USD 10.9 TN *8.5% vs 2023*	USD 11.7 TN *6.7% vs 2023*
As a % of world GDP	10.5%	10.0%	10.3%
EMPLOYMENT	337.7 Mn	356.6 Mn *6.2% vs 2023*	371.0 Mn *4.0% vs 2023*
As a % of total employment	10.7%	10.6%	10.9%

Data source: WTTC

International travel by air and sea 2.4

Air travel 2.4.1

In 2025, global air passenger traffic is projected to grow by 5.8 percent year-over-year (YoY), a notable slowdown from the 10.6 percent growth forecasted for 2024. This deceleration is attributed to several macroeconomic factors, including global economic uncertainty and ongoing supply chain disruptions, which continue to limit the airlines' ability to expand their fleets and reduce carbon emissions. Despite these challenges, the aviation industry remains resilient, with the Asia-Pacific region expected to lead the growth, contributing 52 percent of the industry's total Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPK) increase. The region is poised for a 9 percent YoY growth, benefiting from a robust economic recovery and the expansion of international travel. Europe will also experience a solid growth of 6 percent YoY, driven largely by the continued success of low-cost carriers, despite the sector's struggles in 2024.

In contrast, North America's growth is expected to slow down considerably, with an estimated RPK increase of just 0.4 percent YoY, down from previous forecasts. This slowdown is a result of weaker GDP growth expectations and lingering uncertainties in the US regarding tariffs, migration policies, and federal employment reductions. Similarly, Latin America's growth is projected to align with the industry average at 5.8 percent, reflecting a fragile macroeconomic environment and ongoing currency fluctuations. The Middle East and Africa are expected to see more moderate growth, with the former projecting a 6.4 percent increase, thanks to government investments and the region's strategic location.

The global industry load factor is set to reach a record-high 84 percent in 2025, marking a 0.5 percentage point improvement over 2024. This increase is expected across most regions, except North America and Latin America. In North America, a decline in load factors is anticipated, largely due to the economic uncertainty surrounding trade and migration policies. Latin America's decrease in load factor can be attributed to the depreciation of local currencies against the US dollar, which has affected the purchasing power of passengers, particularly on domestic routes.

Emerging markets in regions such as Central Asia and Northern Africa continue to outperform, expanding significantly in the first quarter of 2025. Central Asia saw a remarkable 9.4 percent YoY growth in international traffic, benefiting from enhanced trade, tourism, and political stability. Similarly, Northern Africa's growth rate of 18 percent YoY illustrates its growing connectivity to mature markets like Europe and the Middle East. However, geopolitical tensions, particularly the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, have hindered growth in Eastern and Central Europe. Meanwhile, the Americas are experiencing a shift in momentum, with both North and South America showing signs of stagnation, particularly in the US market, which has impacted its neighbouring regions.

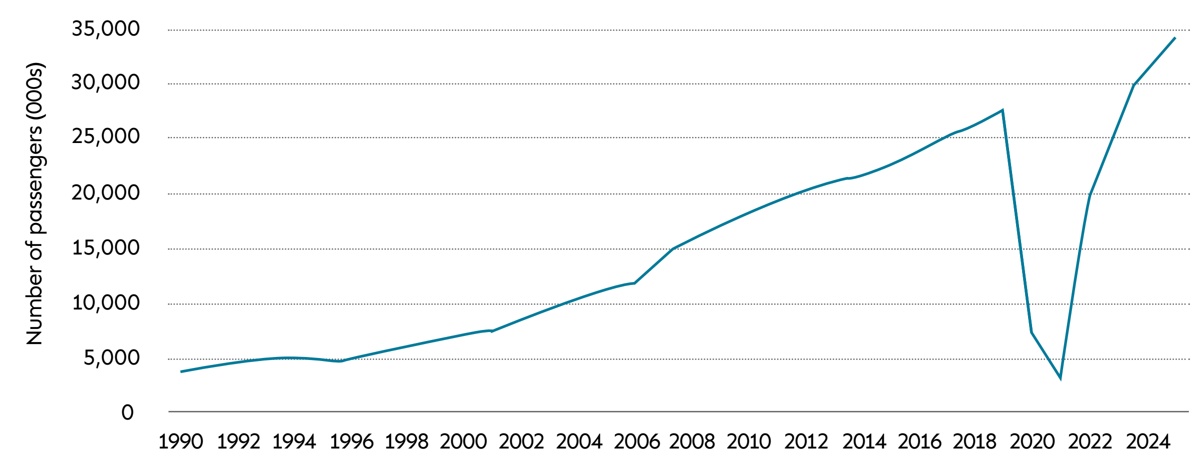
The air travel industry's strong recovery in 2024 laid the foundation for 2025, with all regions setting new all-time records for passenger traffic. Asia Pacific led the charge with an impressive 17.3 percent growth, followed by Africa at 13.3 percent, and the Middle East at 9.5 percent. Despite the expected deceleration in 2025, the aviation industry remains on track for continued growth, even as challenges such as supply chain disruptions and global geopolitical uncertainties persist. The sector's adaptability and focus on expanding emerging markets will be crucial for maintaining its positive trajectory.

Sea travel 2.4.2

By the end of 2025, the global ocean cruise industry is projected to reach a total capacity of 704,200 passengers across 370 ships. This growth follows a robust recovery, with passenger numbers already surpassing pre-COVID levels in 2023. Between 2024 and 2025, 15 new ships, collectively adding 38,629 passengers to the fleet, will contribute to this increase, further driving industry expansion. The total number of passengers carried by these vessels is expected to reach 33.7 million by the end of 2025, representing a 4.9 percent growth over 2024 and a 22.4 percent increase compared to 2019, signalling a continued and steady resurgence in the sector.

The ocean cruise industry's long-term growth is evident, with a compound annual growth rate of 6.3 percent from 1990 to 2025. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, which halted operations for nearly two years, the industry has quickly recovered, aided by the retirement of older ships and the introduction of more modern, eco-friendly vessels. Alongside the fleet expansion, the economic impact of the industry is also significant, with cruise passenger and crew spending in ports of call and homeports estimated to reach USD 18.3 billion by 2024. This growth is fuelled by the industry's extensive itineraries, spanning over 1,100 port destinations worldwide and the ongoing development of new, more sustainable ships.

Figure 8: World cruise passenger evolution, 1990 - 2025



Data source: Cruise Market Watch

Going forward 2.5

Looking ahead, the global tourism sector faces a complex mix of cautious optimism and persistent headwinds. The latest UN Tourism Confidence Index for May to August 2025, while positive at 114, reflects a dip from 130 during the same period in 2024, indicating a more tempered outlook for the Northern Hemisphere summer season. Experts remain generally hopeful, with nearly half anticipating better or much better performance compared to last year. However, the decline in confidence signals growing concerns around several macroeconomic and geopolitical developments.

Economic uncertainty, driven by weaker growth prospects, elevated travel costs, and the recent imposition of new import tariffs, continues to weigh on both traveller sentiment and industry performance. According to the UN Tourism Panel of Experts, these tariffs are now among the top three challenges for global tourism in 2025, as they contribute to rising consumer prices and add further strain on household spending. Trade tensions and broader geopolitical risks are also undermining confidence, with lower consumer sentiment and political uncertainty ranking among the most pressing concerns.

In this environment, travellers are expected to remain highly value-conscious, favouring shorter trips, destinations closer to home, and experiences that offer strong value for money. At the same time, the relative affordability of certain destinations, boosted by currency depreciations in countries like Japan, Türkiye, Egypt, and Argentina, may provide new opportunities for growth.

Despite these challenges, the overall outlook remains resilient. UN Tourism's forecast of 3 percent to 5 percent growth in international tourist arrivals for 2025 remains unchanged. Falling oil prices are also expected to ease some cost pressures, potentially supporting demand across both leisure and business travel segments. While global uncertainty remains a defining feature of the current landscape, the sector continues to demonstrate adaptability and strength, signalling a cautiously optimistic trajectory for the months ahead.

03 Industry Performance in Mauritius, 2024/2025

Connectivity 3.1

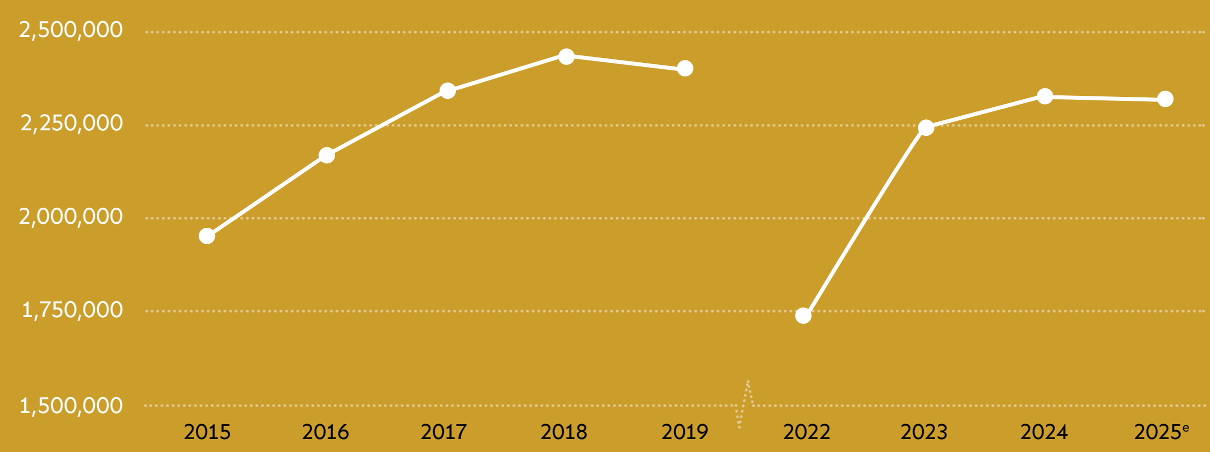
In 2024/2025, connectivity remains a critical factor in enhancing the competitiveness of island tourist destinations. Efficient air links not only shorten travel times but significantly improve overall accessibility, an essential advantage for remote destinations such as Mauritius, which lies far from its key source markets. In an increasingly time-sensitive travel landscape, convenient and reliable flight connections are vital to maintaining and growing tourism flows. Strengthening regional and international air connectivity will be central to ensuring that island destinations remain both reachable and appealing to today's globally mobile travellers.

Air connectivity 3.1.1

With nearly 98 percent of tourist arrivals in 2024 arriving by air, air connectivity remains fundamental to the destination's tourism industry. In 2024, total seat capacity reached 2.33 million, surpassing 2023 levels and reflecting continued recovery and growth in air traffic. During the first half of the year alone, seat capacity reached 1.14 million, marking a 5 percent increase over the same period in 2023.

Looking ahead, seat capacity for 2025 is currently estimated at 2.32 million. This estimate excludes special and additional flights typically scheduled during peak travel periods, suggesting further potential upside. Sustaining and expanding air connectivity will remain essential to meeting travel demand and supporting continued growth in international tourism.

Figure 9: Air seat capacity, 2015 - 2019 and 2022 - 2025



Data sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority, Department of Civil Aviation and airlines

Expanding air network in 2024/2025 3.1.1.1

Mauritius continued to strengthen its international air connectivity during 2024/2025 with the addition of new routes and services. IndiGo launched flights from Bangalore in November 2024, enhancing access from southern India. During the same fiscal year, Air India completed its takeover of Vistara, consolidating operations and expanding its reach in the Indian market, while World2Fly began direct services from Madrid in July 2025. Looking ahead, South African Airways will introduce flights from Cape Town in December 2025 while Emirates has also announced the launch of a third daily flight from Dubai starting in December, further boosting capacity from one of Mauritius's key transit hubs.

In addition, several international carriers are exploring plans to increase flight frequencies to Mauritius during the last quarter of 2025. This growing interest signals strong confidence in the destination and supports a positive outlook for sustained tourism growth.

Figure 10: Airlines with direct air connectivity with Mauritius, 2025

AIRLINES

Air Mauritius
Air France
Corsair
British Airways
Condor
EW Discover
Austrian Airlines
Edelweiss AA
NEOS
Meridiana fly
Evelop
Iberojet
World2fly
Polish Airlines
Emirates
Turkish Airlines
Saudia Airlines
Air India
Indigo
Flysafair
SAA
Kenya Airways
Air Austral
Air Seychelles

During 2024/2025, a total of 1.8 million passengers were carried on 2.32 million available air seats to Mauritius. The national carrier Air Mauritius led with 634,667 passengers, representing 35 percent of total passenger traffic and 38 percent of total seat capacity. Emirates Airlines followed as the second-largest carrier, accounting for 20 percent of passengers and 18 percent of seats. Other notable contributors included Air Austral (9 percent of both passengers and seats), Air France (6 percent of passengers, 5 percent of seats), and Turkish Airlines (5 percent of passengers, 4 percent of seats), reflecting the diversity of key airline partners.

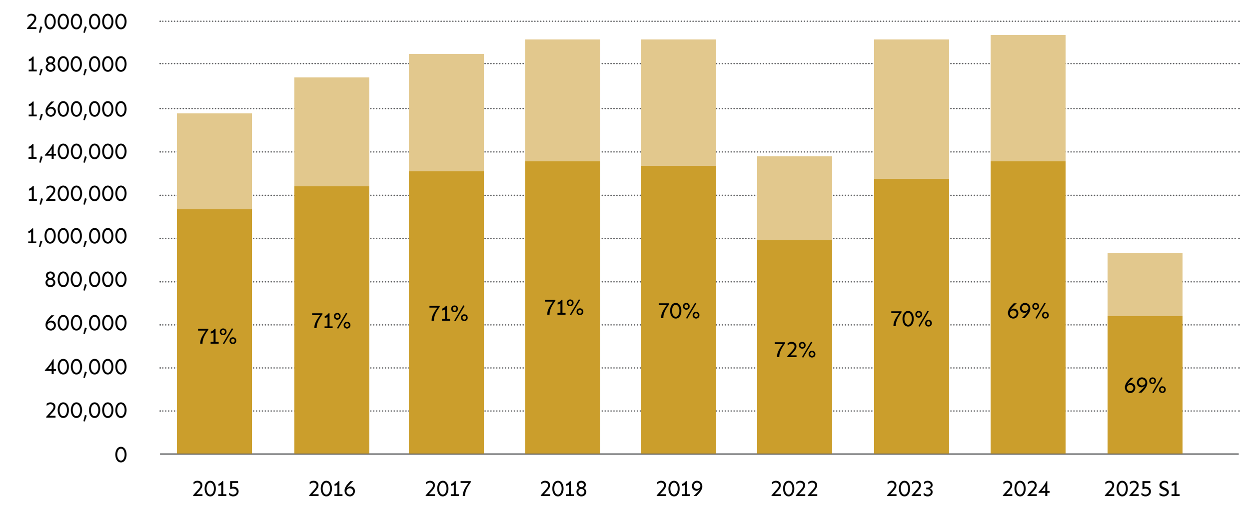
Major international hubs continued to play a central role in connectivity. Dubai remained the top hub, handling 362,861 passengers, followed by Paris Charles de Gaulle (CDG) with 277,008, Istanbul (IST) with 86,497, and Frankfurt (FRA) with 67,764 passengers. Collectively, these four hubs accounted for 44 percent of total passenger traffic and 40 percent of seat capacity, underscoring their strategic importance in facilitating access to Mauritius from key global markets.

The average passenger load factor for reached 75.6 percent in 2024, marking a notable improvement from 72.4 percent in 2023 and returning to pre-pandemic levels last seen in 2019. The load factor for the first half of 2025 stood at 75.0 percent, up from 71.0 percent in the same period of 2024, reflecting more efficient capacity utilisation and stronger alignment between seat supply and passenger demand.

Airport activity 3.1.2

In 2024, total international arrivals by including arrivals by private jets, international arrivals directly in Rodrigues and crew, reached 1.94 million, representing a 7.2 percent increase over 2023 and a full recovery beyond pre-pandemic levels. For the first half of 2025, total international arrivals stood at 932,951, representing a 3.6 percent growth. The air seat-to-passenger ratio (excluding private jets, Rodrigues and crew), which remained relatively stable between 1.30 and 1.35 prior to the pandemic, had risen to 1.39 in 2022 and 1.38 in 2023, before declining to 1.32 in 2024, indicating improved alignment between available seat capacity and actual passenger volumes. The ratio remained stable at 1.33 in the first half of 2025.

Figure 11: International arrivals by air and by type, 2015 - 2019 and 2022 - 2025



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

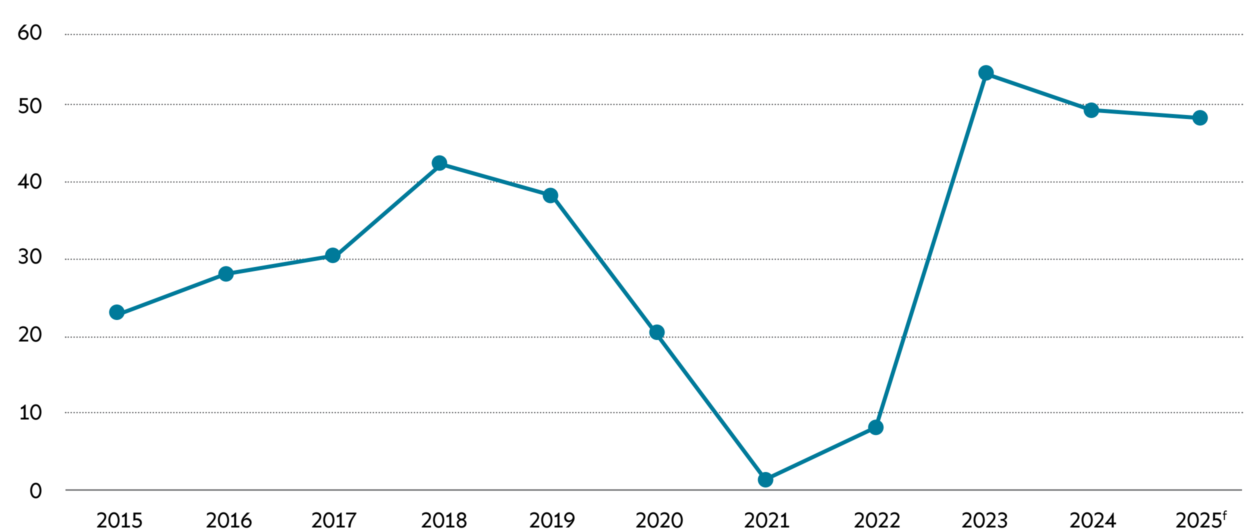
Tourists continued to represent the majority of international air arrivals to Mauritius, accounting for 69 - 72 percent of the total. Within the 'Other' category, the share of Residents increased from 17 percent in 2019 to 19 percent in 2024, reaching 20 percent in the first half of 2025. Interlining passengers (direct transit not leaving the airport) declined from 7 percent in 2015 - 2019 to 5 percent since 2023.

Sea connectivity and activity 3.1.3

In 2024, Mauritius welcomed 49 cruise ship calls, carrying a total of approximately 83,459 cruise travellers. This number included 28,960 tourists, 25,107 excursionists, 426 Mauritian residents, and 28,966 crew members. The steady increase in cruise traffic reflects growing interest in the island as a cruise destination and highlights the country's appeal within regional cruise circuits.

During the first half of 2025, 28 cruise ships called at Port Louis, bringing some 60,800 cruise travellers. With an additional 20 calls anticipated in the second half of the year, total cruise activity is expected to remain robust. Looking ahead, around 50 cruise ship calls are already scheduled for 2026, signalling continued confidence from cruise operators and sustained momentum in the sector.

Figure 12: Number of cruise vessel calls, 2015 - 2025[f]



Data source: MPA

For the second semester of 2025, the following cruise ships are expected to dock Port Louis Harbour.

Table 7: Cruise timetable semester 2 of 2025

SHIP	PAX CAPACITY	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Pacific World	2,010	07.09.2025 - 10.00hrs	07.09.2025 - 19.00hrs
The World	481	07.10.2025 - 10.00hrs	09.10.2025 - 18.00hrs
Mein Schiff 4	2,506	30.10.2025 - 06.00hrs	30.10.2025 - 17.30hrs
Amera	835	04.11.2025 - 13.00hrs	06.11.2025 - 18.00hrs
World Odyssey	636	08.11.2025 - 08.00hrs	10.11.2025 - 20.00hrs
Voyager of the Seas	3,602	22.11.2025 - 07.00hrs	22.11.2025 - 19.00hrs
MSC Opera	2,679	23.11.2025 - 09.00hrs	23.11.2025 - 20.00hrs
Aidastella	2,050	24.11.2025 - 08.00hrs	26.11.2025 - 18.00hrs
Mein Schiff 6	2,534	26.11.2025 - 06.00hrs	26.11.2025 - 17.30hrs
Azamara Pursuit	702	27.11.2025 - 08.00hrs	28.11.2025 - 17.00hrs
Island Sky	118	02.12.2025 - 08.00hrs	03.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Luminara (Yacht)	456	03.12.2025 - 07.00hrs	03.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Aidastella	2,050	08.12.2025 - 08.00hrs	10.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Le Bougainville	184	11.12.2025 - 07.00hrs	12.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Costa Toscana	6,554	11.12.2025 - 09.00hrs	11.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Sirena	684	12.12.2025 - 08.00hrs	12.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Europa	408	20.12.2025 - 04.00hrs	20.12.2025 - 23.59hrs
Azamara Journey	600	21.12.2025 - 08.00hrs	23.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
Aidastella	2,050	22.12.2025 - 08.00hrs	24.12.2025 - 18.00hrs
World Voyager	198	28.12.2025 - 07.00hrs	28.12.2025 - 18.00hrs

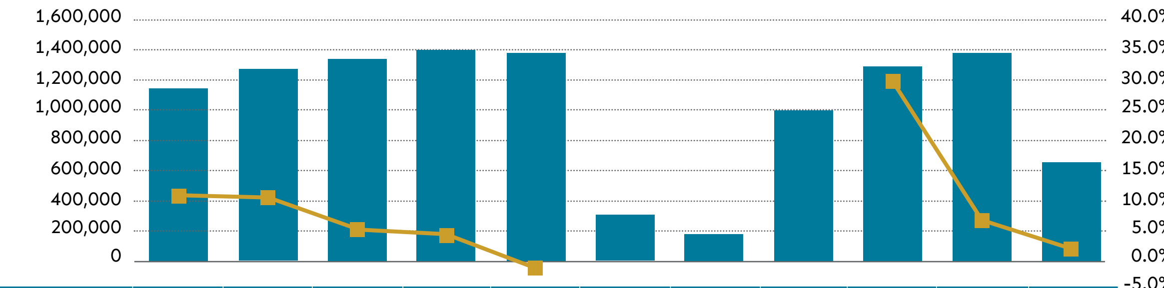
Data source: MPA

Tourism in figures 3.2

Tourist arrivals to Mauritius continued their upward trend in 2024, reaching 1,382,177, just shy of the pre-pandemic level recorded in 2019. This represents a 6.7 percent increase over 2023, reflecting a steady recovery in the tourism sector. The growth is underpinned by a strong return of international travel confidence and the sustained efforts of stakeholders to reposition Mauritius as a preferred destination. Notably, arrivals by air remained the dominant mode of entry, while cruise tourism contributed with 33,777 arrivals in 2024, underscoring its growing relevance.

During the first semester of 2025, Mauritius recorded 658,909 tourist arrivals, marking a modest increase of 2.1 percent compared to the same period in 2024. Of these, 643,930 visitors arrived by air, while 14,979 arrived by sea. Despite the slower growth rate, the overall trend remains positive, with strong air connectivity and cruise calls supporting visitor inflows.

Figure 13: Trend in tourist arrivals and growth in Mauritius, 2015 - 2025



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 S1
Tourist arrivals	1,151,723	1,275,227	1,341,860	1,399,408	1,383,488	308,980	179,780	997,290	1,295,410	1,382,177	685,909
Growth	10.9%	10.7%	5.2%	4.3%	-1.1%	-77.7%	-41.8%	454.7%	29.9%	6.7%	2.1%

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

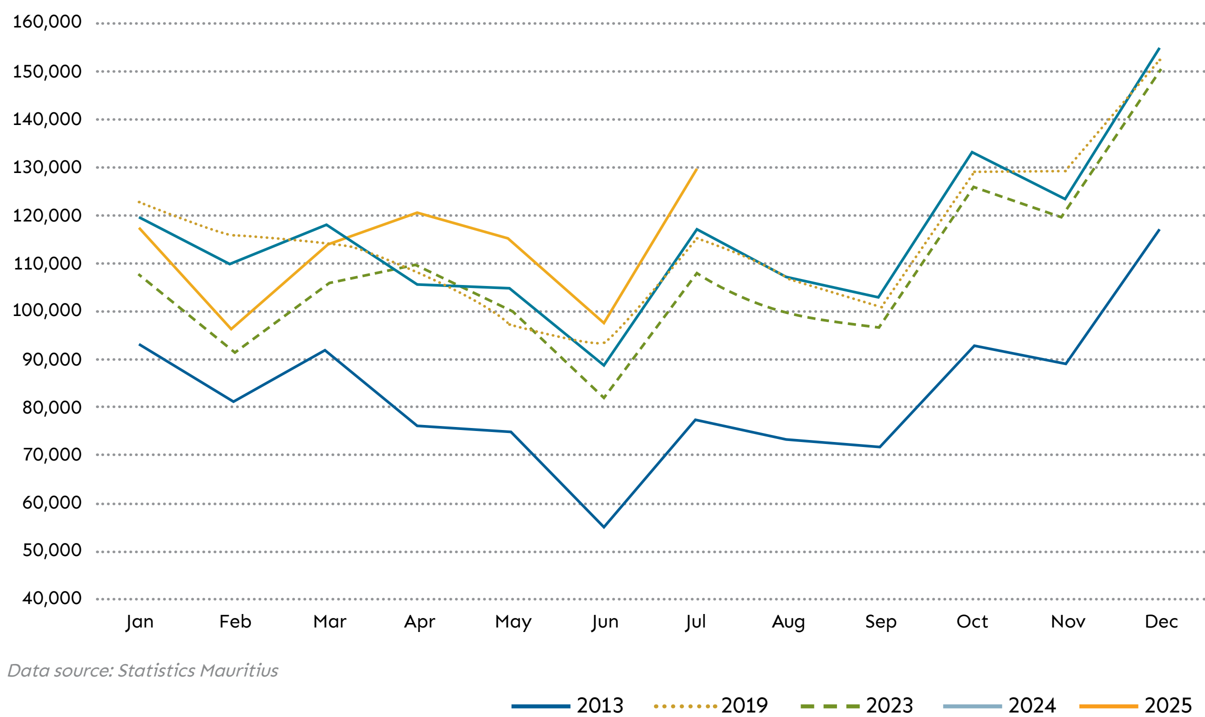
Tourist arrivals by month 3.2.1

Tourist arrivals to Mauritius continued on an upward trajectory in 2025, with monthly figures from January to July consistently outperforming or closely matching previous years. The highest monthly arrivals so far were recorded in July 2025, with 129,206 tourists, marking a new record for that month. Strong numbers were also observed in April (120,157) and May (115,090), which significantly surpassed figures from the same months in both 2024 and pre-pandemic years such as 2019. The first quarter also remained robust, with January and March each bringing in over 110,000 tourists.

Traditionally, the period from May to August is considered the low season for tourism in Mauritius. However, April to July 2025 recorded exceptional performance, defying historical seasonal trends. This off-season growth points to the success of diversification strategies targeting emerging markets, as well as increased regional travel, enhanced flight connectivity, and year-round promotional campaigns. With the April - July period collectively bringing in over 460,000 tourists, the data indicates a narrowing of the seasonality gap that is paving the way for a more balanced and resilient tourism growth moving forward.

The monthly seasonality index, calculated as the ratio of each month's arrivals to the average monthly arrivals for the year, further illustrates this evolution. In 2019, low season months such as May and June recorded indices of 0.84 and 0.80, respectively, well below the yearly average of 115,291. By contrast, in 2024, May reached an index of 0.91, while June dropped to 0.77, reflecting a stronger relative performance in May and a slight dip in June. High-season months like December remained strong, with an index of 1.12 in 2024 (compared to 1.32 in 2019), but the overall distribution of arrivals was more balanced in 2024. This flattening of the seasonality curve suggests a positive trend toward stabilising visitor flows across the year.

Figure 14: Tourist arrivals by month, 2013, 2019 and 2023 - 2025



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Tourist arrivals by port of last embarkation 3.2.2

An analysis of the air travel and tourism data for the first half of 2025, segmented by air seats, passengers, and tourist arrivals by last embarkation point, yielded the following insights:

French market 158,552 seats were available, carrying 129,237 passengers, 87 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, 78 percent resided in France, while Italy, Germany and Belgium each accounted for 2 percent.

UK market There were 75,587 seats available, bringing 58,366 passengers, with 79 percent being tourists. Of these tourists, 90 percent resided in the UK.

German market A total of 42,491 air seats was available, transporting 32,090 passengers, 93 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, 74 percent resided in Germany, and nine percent were from France.

Indian market There were 102,072 air seats available, accommodating 72,779 passengers of which 51 percent were tourists. Of these tourists, 89 percent were residents of India.

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

Dubai The 202,217 seats brought 179,057 passengers, 72 percent of whom were tourists. Of these tourists, 15 percent resided in the UK, while Russia, France and Germany each accounted for 11%.

Türkiye The 51,834 seats carried 43,595 passengers, 67 percent of whom were tourists. Among these tourists, there were 11 percent from Germany, 8 percent from France, 7 percent from Türkiye and 7 percent from Italy.

Saudi Arabia There were 20,740 air seats with 16,082 passengers, 51 percent of whom were tourists. Of these tourists, 61 percent resided in Saudi Arabia and 13 percent in France.

Kenya 23,680 seats from Kenya carried 13,002 passengers of whom 51 percent were tourists. Among these tourists, 19 percent resided in France and 19 percent came from Kenya.

Table 8: Seats, passengers and tourist arrivals by air by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2025

COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION	SEATS	PASSENGERS	TOURISTS AS A % OF PASSENGERS	PROPORTION OF TOURISTS BY TOP MAIN COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE			
France	158,552	129,237	87.0%	France 77.4%	Italy 2.4%	Germany 2.1%	Belgium 1.9%
UK	75,587	58,366	79.2%	UK 89.9%	Ireland 1.0%	France 1.0%	USA 0.6%
Germany	42,491	32,090	92.6%	Germany 74.0%	France 8.5%	Switzerland 3.3%	Poland 1.6%
India	102,072	72,779	51.1%	India 89.4%	Nepal 1.3%	South Africa 1.0%	USA 0.9%
Dubai	202,217	176,057	72.4%	UK 15.0%	Russia 10.6%	France 10.5%	Germany 10.5%
Türkiye	51,834	43,595	88.2%	Germany 11.2%	France 7.8%	Türkiye 7.5%	Italy 7.2%
Saudi Arabia	20,740	16,082	51.2%	S. Arabia 60.9%	France 13.4%	UK 3.7%	Italy 3.6%
Kenya	23,680	13,002	66.7%	France 19.2%	Kenya 18.9%	Nigeria 6.9%	USA 4.1%

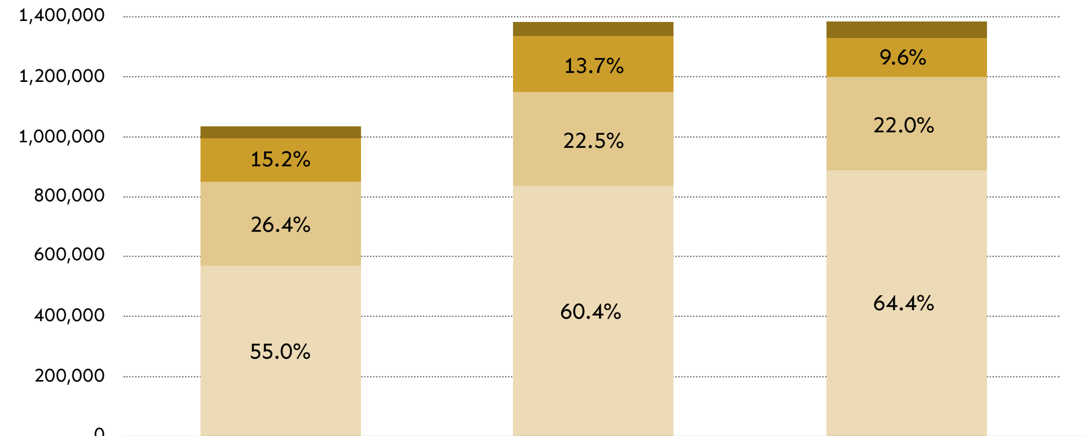
Data sources: MTPA and Statistics Mauritius

Tourist arrivals by markets 3.2.3

Tourist arrivals continued to reflect a high concentration from European markets, which expanded both in volume and share over the past decade. Arrivals from Europe increased from 570,684 in 2014 to 890,581 in 2024, raising its share of total arrivals from 55.0 percent to 64.4 percent. This sustained growth underscores the region's dominant position as the primary source market.

By contrast, the share of arrivals from Africa, including the Indian Ocean, declined from 26.4 percent in 2014 to 22.0 percent in 2024, despite relatively stable volumes. Similarly, Asia, which accounted for 15.2 percent in 2014, fell sharply to 9.6 percent in 2024, reflecting a contraction in arrivals from this region. Meanwhile, "Other" markets, though still modest, grew steadily to reach 3.9 percent in 2024. These trends highlight limited diversification in source markets, with increasing reliance on Europe and relative stagnation or decline in other regions.

Figure 15: Tourist arrivals by region, 2014, 2019 and 2024



	2014	2019	2024
Other	35, 156	46, 765	54,516
Asia	158,330	189,849	132,891
Africa includ IO	274,164	310,928	304,189
Europe	570,684	835,946	890,581
Total	1,038,334	1,383,488	1,382,177

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

France has remained the leading source market for Mauritius since 1993, accounting for 25 percent of total arrivals in 2024 and 23 percent in the first half of 2025. Réunion has also consistently ranked among the top markets, contributing 10 percent in both 2019 and 2024, and maintaining this share in the first half of 2025. The UK, which has been a key market alongside Réunion, contributed 10 percent in 2019 and increased to 11 percent in both 2024 and semester 1 2025, solidifying its place among the top three markets.

Other significant markets include South Africa and Germany. In 2019, South Africa held 9 percent of the market share, while Germany accounted for 8 percent. By 2024, South Africa's share slightly decreased to 8 percent, while Germany's share remained steady at 9 percent. However, South Africa's share declined further to 7 percent in the first half of 2025. India, maintaining a steady presence, saw its share drop from 6 percent in 2019 to 4 percent in 2024, but rebounded to 6 percent in Semester 1 of 2025. On the other hand, China, which peaked at 8 percent in 2015, has not yet recovered to pre-COVID levels, with its share remaining low at 3 percent in 2019 and declining further in 2024.

The Switzerland market, historically contributing around 3 percent of arrivals, remained steady in 2019 and 2024, and continues at 2 percent in the first half of 2025. Similarly, Italy's share, which was 3 percent in 2019, dropped to 2 percent in 2024 and held steady in 2025. Newer markets, such as Russia and Saudi Arabia, have also contributed to the mix, with Russia rising to 2 percent in 2024 and Saudi Arabia maintaining a steady 2 percent in both 2019 and 2024.

The share of other markets remains substantial, increasing from 24 percent in 2019 to 25 percent in 2024, and 26 percent in the first half of 2025, reflecting the growing importance of emerging markets in Mauritius' tourism landscape.

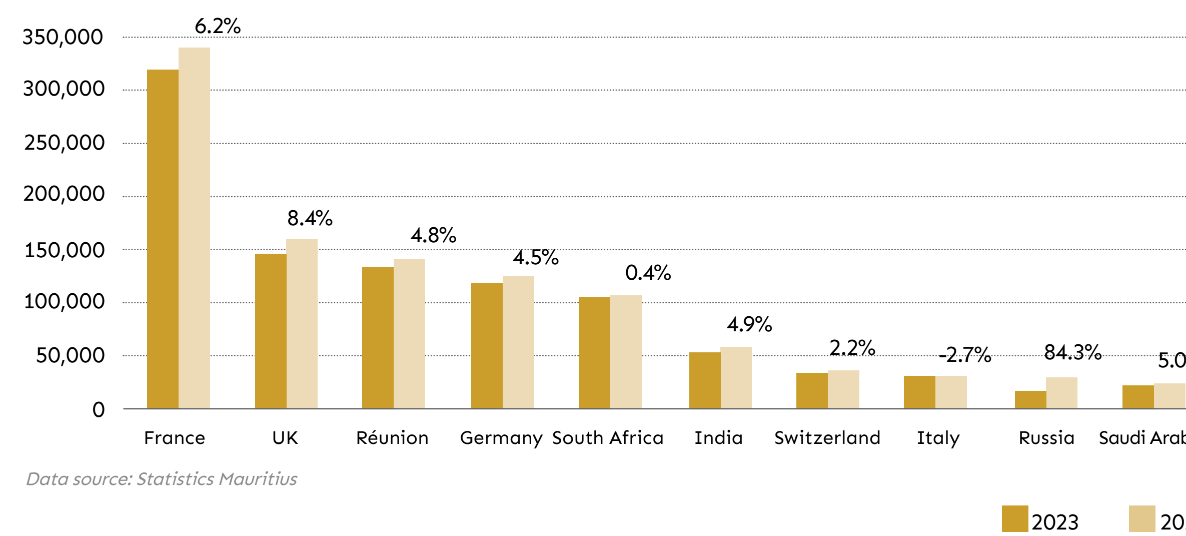
Table 9: Trend in the market share of the top 10 markets, 2019, 2024 and semester one of 2025

YEAR 2019		YEAR 2024		SEMESTER 1 2025	
France	22%	France	25%	France	23%
UK	10%	UK	11%	UK	11%
Réunion	10%	Réunion	10%	Réunion	10%
South Africa	9%	Germany	9%	Germany	8%
Germany	8%	South Africa	8%	South Africa	7%
India	6%	India	4%	India	6%
China	3%	Switzerland	3%	Russia	2%
Switzerland	3%	Italy	2%	Italy	2%
Italy	3%	Russia	2%	Switzerland	2%
Saudi Arabia	2%	Saudi Arabia	2%	Czech Republic	2%
Others	24%	Others	25%	Others	26%

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

In 2024, France remained the leading source market with 339,421 arrivals, a 6.2 percent increase from 2023. The UK and Réunion also showed notable growth, with 8.4 percent (to 158,188) and 4.8 percent (to 140,618) increases, respectively. Russia was a standout performer, with an 84.3 percent surge, reaching 28,750 arrivals. Overall, total arrivals grew by 6.7 percent in 2024, to 1,382,177 visitors.

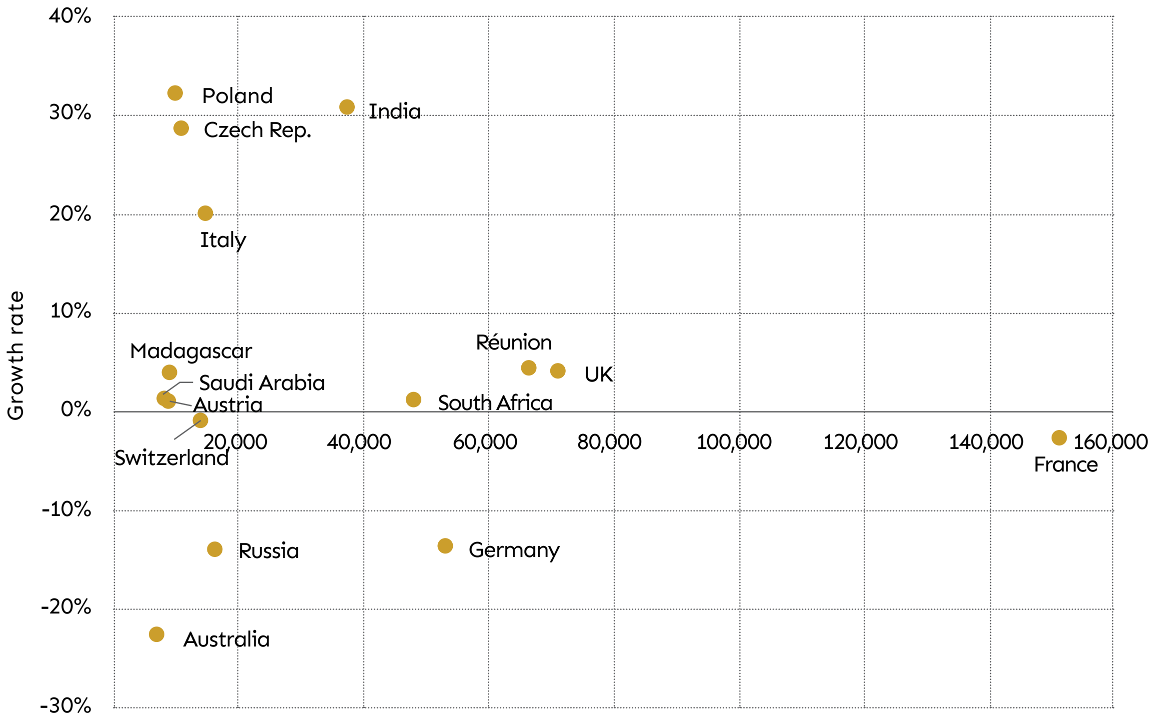
Figure 16: Tourist arrivals from our top 10 markets and growth rate (%) 2023 and 2024



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

In S1 2025, there were mixed results compared to S1 2024. France saw a slight decrease of -2.8 percent, with 151,797 arrivals, while the UK and Réunion grew by 3.8 percent (to 71,382) and 4.2 percent (to 66,892) respectively. India had a strong increase of 30.4 percent, reaching 37,501 arrivals, while Germany saw a -13.9 percent decline, dropping to 53,117. Other notable changes include Russia's decline of -14.4 percent, and Italy's growth of 19.8 percent, reaching 14,996 arrivals.

Figure 17: Tourist arrivals and year-on-year growth of top 15 markets for semester 1 of 2025

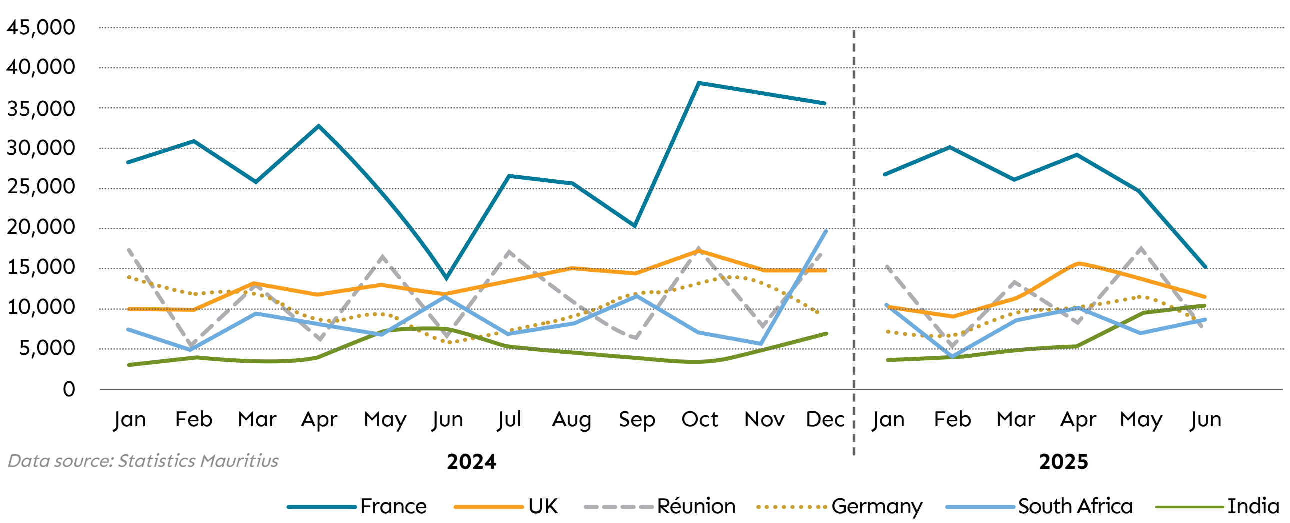


Data source: Statistics Mauritius

The seasonality patterns of our top six markets reveal key trends for 2024 and early 2025. France remains the dominant market but saw notable fluctuations, particularly in June 2024, with a significant drop to 13,826 arrivals. However, this dip was partially offset by stronger performances from the UK and South Africa in June 2024, with South Africa reaching 11,538. Réunion and Germany maintained stable numbers, while India saw steady growth, especially in June 2025, with 10,436 arrivals.

Despite some fluctuations, markets like India and South Africa showed more balanced seasonality, reducing reliance on France especially during traditionally slower months

Figure 18: Top 6 markets - tourist arrivals by month, 2024 and 2025



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Tourist profiles

3.2.4

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
- 2 or 3-yearly sample surveys of Inbound, 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 2024 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 boasts an impressive repeat visitor rate, consistently ranging from 32 percent to 34 percent, with a peak of 39 percent in the 2023 SIT results, and further rising to 41 percent in the 2024 SIT. This highlights the destination's strong appeal among returning travellers. It is important to note, however, that the behaviour of repeat visitors differs significantly from that of first-time tourists. A larger proportion of first-timers are motivated by honeymoon trips, tend to book package tours, prefer hotel accommodations, and typically travel as couples. They are also more likely to choose All-inclusive or Half-board meal plans. Additionally, first-time visitors tend to spend more per night during their stay compared to repeat travellers.

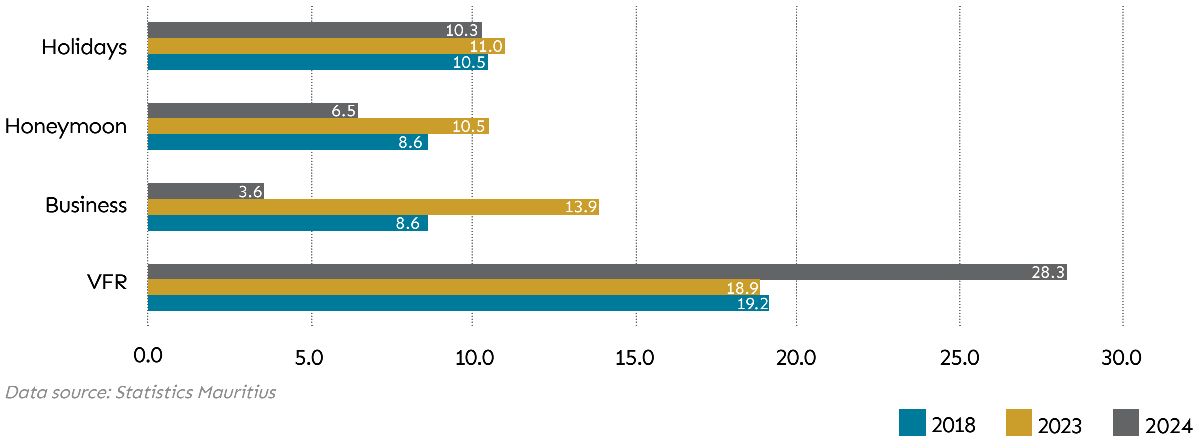
Party size The SIT also offers valuable insights into the average party size, which has gradually decreased from 2.2 persons in 2010 to 2.1 persons since the 2016 survey. According to the 2024 SIT, the average party size for hotel guests was 2.2 persons, while for those staying in non-hotel accommodations, it was 1.9 persons. The non-hotel category is notably diverse, including both paid and unpaid, as well as licensed and unlicensed lodging options.

Purpose of visit In 2024, the vast majority of tourists (94.9 percent) chose Mauritius as their holiday destination, with business travel accounting for just 2.5 percent. While official figures primarily reflect leisure travel, the island's growing appeal in niche markets such as golf and kite surfing which are becoming increasingly popular, likely contributes to these preferences, even though such trends are not directly captured in the available data.

The 2024 SIT also provides further insights into the purposes of visit. A notable discrepancy appears in the business travel segment. According to the survey, 90.5 percent of tourists visited Mauritius for holidays, followed by 5.5 percent visiting friends and relatives (VFR), and 2.1 percent for honeymoons. VFR travel has increased significantly from 3.1 percent in the 2023 SOT to 5.5 percent in 2024, reflecting a growing trend in family and social visits. Meanwhile, business travel, which represents only 0.5 percent of total arrivals, has yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels, where it ranged between 2.6 and 3.3 percent in previous surveys.

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 9.1 days, compared to 18.7 days for non-hotel accommodations, resulting in an overall average of 11.4 days in 2024, according to the SOT. By purpose of visit, the average stay was 10.3 nights for holiday travellers and 28.3 nights for those visiting friends and relatives.

Figure 19: Average length of stay by purpose of visit, 2018, 2023 and 2024 (nights)



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

The year 2022 solidified the trend of longer stays observed in the post-pandemic travel boom, with the average length reaching 11.8 nights. In 2023, the average duration dipped slightly to 11.3 nights, though it still exceeded pre-pandemic levels. By 2024, the average stay rebounded to 11.4 nights, and in the first half of 2025, it remained steady at 11.3 nights. For our key source markets, the average stay was 12.1 nights for France, 11.6 for the UK, and 11.9 for Germany.

Table 10: Average length of stay by selected markets, 2015, 2019, 2023 - 2024 (nights)

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	2015	2019	2023	2024
France	12.3	11.6	12.1	12.1
UK	12.4	11.5	11.8	11.6
Réunion	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Germany	12.0	10.4	12.0	11.9
South Africa	8.3	8.2	9.6	9.3
India	9.6	13.3	15.3	16.7
Switzerland	12.1	11.5	12.4	12.4
Italy	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.1
Russia	13.1	13.7	18.0	13.4
Saudi Arabia	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.0
All countries	**10.6**	**10.6**	**11.3**	**11.4**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Tourist nights - In 2024, total tourist nights reached 15.4 million, up from 14.4 million in 2023, reflecting a growth of 7.2 percent. France remained the leading source market, accounting for more than one-quarter of total tourist nights (26.7 percent, compared to 26.3 percent in 2023), followed by the United Kingdom (11.7 percent) and Germany (8.7 percent). In the first half of 2025, tourist nights stood at 7.68 million, representing a marginal increase of 0.2 percent over the corresponding period of 2024.

Accommodation choices - The 2024 SIT revealed that 75.4 percent of tourists selected hotels as their primary accommodation, followed by 8.7 percent who chose tourist residences and 3.3 percent who opted for guest houses. Additionally, 12.2 percent of tourists reported staying with friends and relatives, which is typically considered unpaid accommodation. However, it is important to note that this category may also include unlicensed businesses, especially those operating through platforms like Airbnb. Among the key source markets analysed, Italy topped the list, with 90.4 percent of tourists choosing hotel accommodations, followed by India (86.0 percent) and South Africa (84.1 percent). Réunion had the lowest percentage, with just 58.2 percent of its tourists opting for hotel stays.

Expenditure pattern - The 2024 survey also provided valuable insights into tourist spending patterns in Mauritius as declared by the respondents. The overall per capita expenditure was MUR 71,000, with a per capita per diem of MUR 6,200. Tourists staying in hotels spent significantly more, with a per capita expenditure of MUR 81,300 and a per diem of MUR 9,000. In contrast, non-hotel tourists (a diverse category, as previously noted) had a per capita expenditure of MUR 39,600 and a per diem of MUR 2,100.

Among the key source markets, tourists from China reported the highest average expenditure at MUR 196,000, followed by the USA (MUR 132,200, based on a small sample), Australia (MUR 122,000), Italy (MUR 87,600), and India (MUR 84,400). For France, Mauritius' main market, the average expenditure was MUR 63,800, while German tourists spent an average of MUR 65,800. Tourists from South Africa and Réunion spent an average of MUR 45,300 and MUR 30,400, respectively.

When it comes to per capita per diem expenditure, tourists from China led the way with MUR 12,900, followed by those from the USA (MUR 10,200), the UAE (MUR 9,000), and Australia (MUR 8,900). On the lower end, tourists from Réunion had the lowest per diem expenditure at MUR 4,500, closely followed by tourists from South Africa (MUR 4,900) and India (MUR 5,000).

Expenditure by main item - Accommodation accounted for the largest share of tourist expenditure, representing 72.5 percent of the total, followed by entertainment and recreation (6.3 percent), shopping (5.6 percent), local transport (5.3 percent), meals and beverages (4.7 percent), and sightseeing (4.5 percent). Tourists from Europe allocated the highest proportion of their spending to accommodation, with Switzerland leading at 74.6 percent, followed by France and Germany (72.8 percent). In contrast, tourists from Australia spent the lowest proportion on accommodation, at 60.2 percent.

For the second-largest expenditure category, entertainment and recreation, tourists from Australia dedicated the largest share (10.0 percent), followed by China (9.6 percent) and India (8.9 percent). When it comes to shopping, Australian tourists spent the most by far, at 20.1 percent, followed by those from Réunion (9.8 percent) and India (8.0 percent).

In the meals and beverages category, American tourists allocated the highest percentage of their expenditure (10.2 percent), followed by those from India and the UAE (7.5 percent each). Finally, sightseeing was particularly popular among tourists from Asia, with 9.0 percent of tourists' expenditure from the UAE and 6.4 percent from India directed toward this activity.

Activities during stay - An analysis of tourist activities during their stay in Mauritius, as per the 2023 SOT, revealed that a significant 76.9 percent of tourists visited at least one place of interest. This finding highlights the importance of attractions outside of the hotel experience, with more than three-quarters of tourists engaging in local sightseeing.

Interestingly, contrary to the common belief that tourists on all-inclusive (AI) packages typically stay within hotel compounds, 74.5 percent of these visitors still explored at least one place of interest during their stay. Among AI tourists, 54.7 percent visited at least two attractions, 38.9 percent visited at least three, and 26.1 percent visited four or more. This indicates that even AI tourists are keen to explore the island's sights beyond their resort.

The trend is even more pronounced among first-time visitors, where a remarkable 91.3 percent visited at least one place of interest. Among first-time visitors, 73.4 percent visited two or more places, and 36.6 percent ventured to four or more attractions during their stay, reflecting the desire to experience a broader range of the island's offerings. In comparison, repeat visitors showed lower engagement with local attractions. Only 54.3 percent of repeat tourists visited at least one place of interest, with 30.4 percent visiting two places, and just 5.9 percent visiting four or more.

Overall, the data underscores that the majority of tourists, regardless of their meal package type or accommodation choice, seek to explore Mauritius beyond the sea, sun and sand offering.

Table 11: Type of tourist by number of places of interest visited, 2023

TYPE OF TOURISTS	VISIT PLACES OF INTEREST		VISITED AT LEAST .... PLACES OF INTEREST				
	No	Yes	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
All Tourists	23.1	76.9	56.7	38.9	24.6	13.5	9.8
All-inclusive	25.5	74.5	54.7	38.9	26.1	15.2	11.1
Non-all-inclusive	20.3	79.7	58.9	38.9	22.9	11.4	8.3
Hotel	24.0	76.0	58.2	41.8	26.8	14.8	10.5
Non-Hotel	19.9	80.1	51.3	28.9	17.0	8.7	7.2
Package	23.3	76.7	58.5	40.6	26.1	15.3	11.6
Non-Package	22.9	77.1	54.9	37.4	23.2	11.6	8.0
First timers	8.7	91.3	73.4	54.1	36.6	20.4	14.7
Repeaters	45.7	54.3	30.4	15.1	5.9	2.6	2.0

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

The latest 2024 SIT revealed that the most frequent activities of tourists interviewed included Shopping (93.6 percent) followed by Visit of botanical gardens/National Parks (68.6 percent), Spa/wellness (39.4 percent), Visit of historical sites/Museums (28.1 percent) and parasailing (12.8 percent). The survey also showed that 5,155 parties visited the Seven Coloured Earths, 4,307 parties the SSR Botanical Garden, 3,952 parties Ile aux Cerfs, 3,477 parties the Bois Cheri Tea Factory and Museum, 3,398 parties Port Louis Centre/Town and 3,197 parties Grand Bassin. The top 5 most appealing places of interest was Ile aux Cerfs for 2,321 parties followed by the Seven Coloured Earths (1,076 parties), Ile aux Benitiers (909 parties), Port Louis Centre/Town (380 parties) and Grand Bassin (301 parties).

The table below provides a comprehensive summary of key characteristics of hotel and non-hotel tourists in Mauritius. Notably, hotel tourists make up 76 percent of the total tourist arrivals, which highlights their dominant share of the inbound market. However, when looking at tourist nights, hotel tourists account for a slightly lower 60 percent, suggesting that, on average, non-hotel tourists tend to stay longer than their hotel counterparts. In terms of total expenditure, hotel tourists contribute a substantial 86 percent, underlining their higher spending behaviour per visit. This discrepancy in expenditure, despite the smaller share of tourist nights, reflects the premium nature of hotel stays, where tourists tend to spend more on services, amenities, and experiences. In essence, hotel stays contribute more to the Mauritian tourism economy due to higher daily spending (MUR 9,000 vs MUR 2,100), while non-hotel stays provide long-term value with lower costs per night and overall expenditure may require more accurate monitoring for future policy-making.

Table 12: Key characteristics of hotel and non-hotel tourists for selected source market, 2024

		COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE						
		FRANCE	GERMANY	UK	RÉUNION	SOUTH AFRICA	INDIA	TOTAL
Tourist departures		338,731	113,329	155,546	140,271	107,766	54,073	1,346,878
Distribution of tourists, %	**Hotel**	76.6	67.4	64.2	58.2	84.1	86	75.4
	Non-hotel	23.4	32.4	35.8	41.8	15.9	14	24.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average length of stay, nights	**Hotel**	8.6	10.1	8.3	6.0	6.4	8.0	9.1
	Non-hotel	21.2	15.5	17.4	8.0	24.5	70.1	18.7
	Total	12.1	11.9	11.6	6.8	9.3	16.7	11.4
Tourist nights	**Hotel**	2,109,494	773,378	833,368	489,702	578,079	372,298	9,195,607
	Non-hotel	2,000,022	570,520	968,902	466,558	418,823	532,079	6,214,839
	Total	4,109,516	1,343,898	1,802,270	956,260	996,902	904,377	15,410,446
Total expenditure, MUR Million	**Hotel**	17,200	6,300	8,100	3,000	4,600	3,600	82,400
	Non-hotel	4,400	1,200	1,700	1,300	300	1,000	13,200
	Total	21,600	7,500	9,800	4,300	4,900	4,600	95,600
Average expenditure per tourists, MUR	**Hotel**	70,400	81,800	80,700	36,100	50,400	77,700	81,300
	Non-hotel	46,700	32,400	30,800	22,400	17,700	125,400	39,600
	Total	63,800	65,800	62,800	30,400	45,300	84,400	71,000
Average expenditure per tourist night, MUR	**Hotel**	8,100	8,100	9,700	6,000	7,900	9,700	9,000
	Non-hotel	2,200	2,100	1,800	2,800	700	1,800	2,100
	Total	5,300	5,500	5,400	4,500	4,900	5,000	6,200

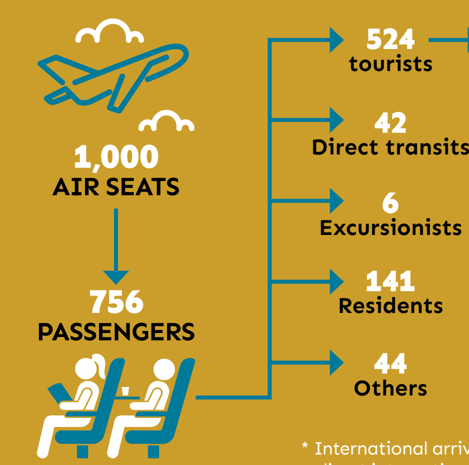
Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Some key figures that illustrate the interplay between connectivity, tourism, and tourists' behaviour can be summarised below.

Figure 20: Key figures illustrating the interplay between connectivity, tourism and tourists' behaviour.

Connectivity - Year 2024

Total seats	2,328,122
Load factor	75.6%
Total passengers by air	1,760,080
Total international arrivals* by air	1,944,160
Tourists by air	1,348,400
Direct transits	106,872
Excursionists	14,654
Mauritian resident	362,294
Other	111,940



Top 8 source markets (by air only)	
France	25.1%
United Kingdom	11.5%
Réunion	10.4%
Germany	8.1%
South Africa	7.9%
India	4.2%
Switzerland	2.6%
Italy	2.2%

* International arrivals include arrivals by private jets, direct international arrivals in Rodrigues and crew members. Passengers mentioned above excludes these.

TOURIST PROFILE BASED ON THE 2024 SURVEY OF INBOUND TOURISM

INDICATORS	HOTEL TOURISTS	NON-HOTEL TOURISTS	ALL TOURISTS
Accommodation facilities used	75.4%	24.6% (Tourist Residence: 8.7% - VFR: 12.2% - Guest Houses: 3.3%	100.0%
Tourist nights spent	59.7%	40.3%	100.0%
Purpose of visit	Holiday: 96.7% Honeymoon: 2.7%	Holiday: 71.8% VFR: 22.4%	Holiday: 90.5% VFR: 5.5% Honeymoon: 2.1%
Average party size	2.2	1.9	2.1
Average stay	9.1	18.7	11.4
Expenditure per tourist	MUR 81,300	MUR 39,600	MUR 71,000
Expenditure per tourist per night	MUR 9,000	MUR 2,100	MUR 6,200
Total expenditure, MUR M			
Accommodation	63,400	5,800	69,300
Meals and Beverages	1,800	2,700	4,500
Sightseeing	3,900	400	4,300
Shopping	3,100	2,200	5,300
Sports	5,500	500	6,000
Land Transport	4,400	700	5,100
Other	300	700	1,100

Data 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 in part due to their positioning as premium destinations.

Mauritius and directly competing locations 3.2.5

Since the post-COVID recovery, Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Zanzibar have all experienced positive growth, though at varying rates.

In 2024, Mauritius showed a slower growth rate of 7 percent, following a remarkable 455 percent increase in 2022. By S1 of 2025, growth slowed further to 2 percent. The Maldives maintained steady growth, with 9 percent in both 2024 and S1 of 2025. Seychelles had seen a sharp decline from 82 percent growth in 2022 to just 1 percent in 2024 but experienced a slight recovery with 9 percent growth in S1 of 2025. Sri Lanka, after a huge 270 percent increase in 2022, continued to stabilise, with 38 percent growth in 2024 and 16 percent growth in S1 of 2025. Zanzibar remained strong, showing 15 percent growth in 2024 and 20 percent in S1 of 2025.

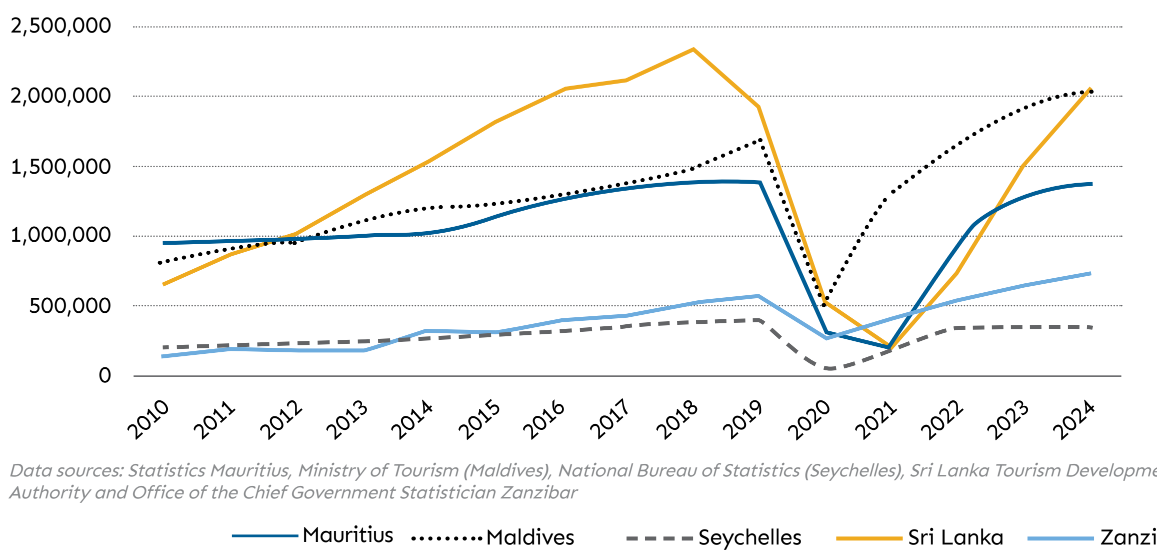
Table 13: Positive annual growth since 2022 across competing destinations

	2022	2023	2024	2025 S1
Mauritius	455%	30%	7%	2%
Maldives	27%	12%	9%	9%
Seychelles	82%	6%	1%	9%
Sri Lanka	270%	107%	38%	16%
Zanzibar	39%	16%	15%	20%

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority and Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

This trend shows that while all destinations show growth, Mauritius and Seychelles are slowing down, while the Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Zanzibar continue to show strong growth momentum.

Figure 21: Tourist arrivals in Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Zanzibar, 2010 - 2024



Data sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority and Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

In 2024, Mauritius showed strong performance with France, the UK, and Réunion leading the charge, showing YoY growth of 6.2 percent, 8.4 percent, and 4.8 percent, respectively. The island retained a solid market share, with France contributing 24.6 percent and the UK 11.4 percent, while South Africa remained the smallest market at 0.4 percent.

The Maldives saw impressive growth across key markets, especially China, which surged by 40.6 percent. The Russian market has grown by 7.4 percent, while the UK and Germany showed significant increases of 15.7 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. The Maldives has diversified its market share, with China, Russia, and the UK each contributing 12.9 percent, 11.0 percent, and 8.8 percent, respectively.

In Seychelles, there was mixed performance across markets. The UAE stood out with a 20.4 percent increase, while the French and UK markets showed more modest growth of 1.4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. Germany remained the largest market, with a 16.3 percent share, despite only a 4.7 percent YoY growth.

Sri Lanka demonstrated remarkable growth, especially from China, which has soared by 78.5 percent. India and the UK markets have also seen strong performances, with YoY growth of 37.7 percent and 37.1 percent, respectively. Despite this, market share remained quite diversified, with India leading at 20.3 percent.

Zanzibar has seen excellent growth in its main European markets, with Italy and Germany showing 22.5 percent and 19.8 percent increases. The UK, though contributing 5.7 percent to market share, grew by 8.6 percent, indicating growing interest. France maintained a steady share at 9.4 percent, with more modest growth of 2.1 percent.

Table 14: Top six source markets in Mauritius and competing destination, 2024

Mauritius	**Markets**	**France**	**UK**	**Réunion**	**Germany**	**South Africa**
	YoY chg	6.2%	8.4%	4.8%	4.5%	0.4%
	Share	24.6%	11.4%	10.2%	9.0%	7.7%
Maldives	**Markets**	**China**	**Russia**	**UK**	**Germany**	**Italy**
	YoY chg	40.6%	7.4%	15.7%	15.6%	21.7%
	Share	12.9%	11.0%	8.8%	7.7%	7.1%
Seychelles	**Markets**	**Germany**	**France**	**Russia**	**UK**	**UAE**
	YoY chg	4.7%	-1.4%	-8.2%	3.5%	20.4%
	Share	16.3%	11.9%	9.9%	5.8%	5.6%
Sri Lanka	**Markets**	**India**	**Russia**	**UK**	**Germany**	**China**
	YoY chg	37.7%	2.2%	37.1%	32.7%	78.5%
	Share	20.3%	9.8%	8.7%	6.6%	6.4%
Zanzibar	**Markets**	**Italy**	**Germany**	**France**	**Poland**	**UK**
	YoY chg	22.5%	19.8%	2.1%	4.6%	8.6%
	Share	11.8%	9.7%	9.4%	7.0%	5.7%

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority and Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

Table 15: Selected tourism-related indicators in competing island destinations in the region, 2019 - 2024

INDICATORS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tourist arrivals						
Mauritius	1,383,488	308,980	179,780	997,290	1,295,410	1,382,177
Maldives	1,702,887	555,494	1,321,937	1,675,355	1,878,543	2,041,526
Seychelles	384,204	114,858	182,849	332,068	350,879	352,762
Sri Lanka	1,903,702	507,704	194,495	719,978	1,487,303	2,053,465
Zanzibar	538,264	260,644	394,185	548,503	638,498	736,755
Annual growth rate in tourist arrivals						
Mauritius	-1.1%	-77.7%	-41.8%	454.7%	29.9%	6.7%
Maldives	14.7%	-67.4%	138.0%	26.7%	12.1%	8.7%
Seychelles	6.2%	-70.1%	59.2%	81.6%	5.7%	0.5%
Sri Lanka	-18.4%	-73.3%	-61.7%	270.2%	106.6%	38.1%
Zanzibar	3.4%	-51.6%	51.2%	39.1%	16.4%	15.4%
Average room[1] operational capacity						
Mauritius	14,108	13,865	13,801	13,017	13,387	14,059
Maldives (beds) - registered	47,274	21,446	48,960	57,254	61,562	61,739
Of which: Resorts/Marinas	33,440	21,446	36,320	39,797	41,945	42,147
Seychelles	2,796	1,677	2,887	2,990	3,107	3,305
Sri Lanka (tourist hotels only)	24,777	25,407	25,968	25,597	26,754	27,604
Zanzibar	778	958	3,035	2,544	2,404	n/a
Average bed[1] occupancy rate (%)						
Mauritius	64	20	17	55	66	65
Maldives (in Resorts)	74	29	65	71	66	71
Seychelles	72	44	41	65 (J-Sep)	63	56
Sri Lanka (room)	57	15	19	30	39[p]	n/a
Zanzibar			n/a			
Average length of stay (nights)						
Mauritius	10.6	12.6	14.7	11.8	11.3	11.4
Maldives	6.3	7.2	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.4
Seychelles	9.9	8.8	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.2
Sri Lanka	10.4	8.5	15.1	9.3	8.4	8.4
Zanzibar	6.1	8.3	9.3	8.3	8.1	8.0

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius, Ministry of Tourism (Maldives), National Bureau of Statistics (Seychelles), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority and Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar

Performance of tourism operators 3.3

Inventory of tourist accommodation facilities 3.3.1

At end June 2025, the Tourism Authority had issued/renewed a total of 1,235 Tourism Accommodation Certificates as follows:

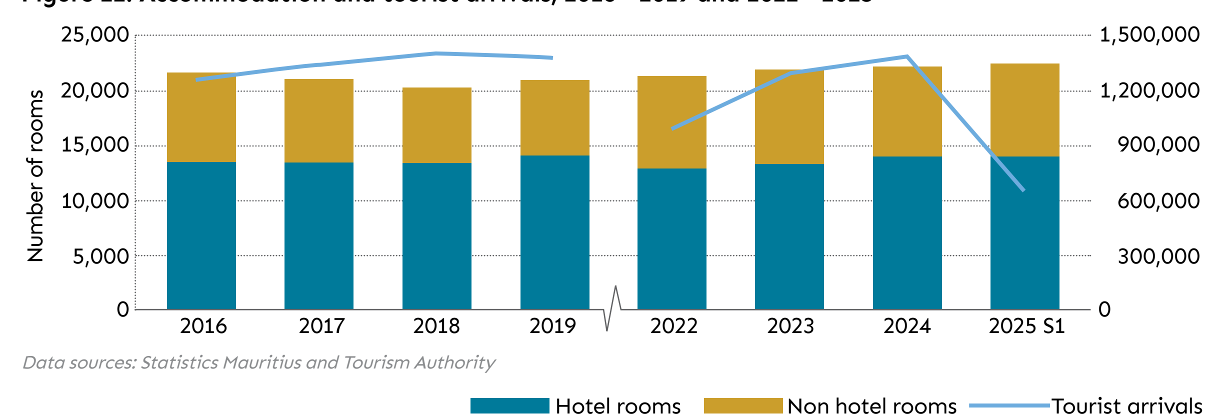
Table 16: Accommodation facilities with operational licence, June 2024 and 2025

TYPE OF FACILITY	JUNE 2024		JUNE 2025	
	NO.	ROOMS	NO.	ROOMS
Hotel	110	13,705	111	14,242
Guest House	214	2,684	200	2,563
Tourist Residence	845	5,431	919	5,700
Domaine	5	16	5	16
Total	**1,174**	**21,836**	**1,235**	**22,521**

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius and Tourism Authority

Out of 111 registered hotels, 105 were operational in the period under review, providing a total capacity of 13,470 rooms. Five hotels, representing 595 rooms, were temporarily closed for renovation, while one hotel with 17 rooms was also temporarily closed. In addition, active licences were held by 200 guest houses with 2,563 rooms, 919 tourist residences with 5,700 rooms, and five domaines with 16 rooms. In aggregate, the accommodation sector offered more than 22,500 operational rooms, of which hotels accounted for 63 percent.

Figure 22: Accommodation and tourist arrivals, 2016 - 2019 and 2022 - 2025



Data sources: Statistics Mauritius and 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 not duly licensed by the Tourism Authority; their precise number is unknown.

Accommodation grading in Mauritius applies exclusively to hotels. As at August 2025, the Tourism Authority's star rating system indicated that 47 percent of hotel rooms were classified within the 5-Star and 5-Star Luxury categories, while a further 38 percent were graded as 4-Star and 4-Star Superior. At the same date, six hotels comprising more than 800 rooms were operational, with their grading still under review.

Table 17: Number of hotels and rooms by star category, 2025

STAR CATEGORY	HOTELS	ROOMS	
		Number	Share
5 Star Luxury	10	1,238	9.2%
5 Star	29	5,101	38.0%
4 Star Superior	7	1,410	10.5%
4 Star	25	3,685	27.5%
3 Star Superior	10	754	5.6%
3 Star	15	835	6.2%
2 Star	9	388	2.9%
Total	**105**	**13,411**	**100.0%**

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius and Tourism Authority (as of August 2025)

Overall performance of licensed tourist accommodation 3.3.2

The distribution of tourist stays among the various types of accommodation is not measured exhaustively; the latest Statistics Mauritius Survey of Inbound Tourism (2024) does however give the following indications.

Table 18: Distribution of tourists and tourist nights by type of accommodation, 2024

ACCOMMODATION	TOURISTS	TOURIST NIGHTS
Hotel	75.4%	59.7%
Tourist residence	8.7%	13.8%
With friends/relatives	12.2%	23.6%
Guest house	3.3%	2.6%
In own villas/houses/bungalow/IRS	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.3%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

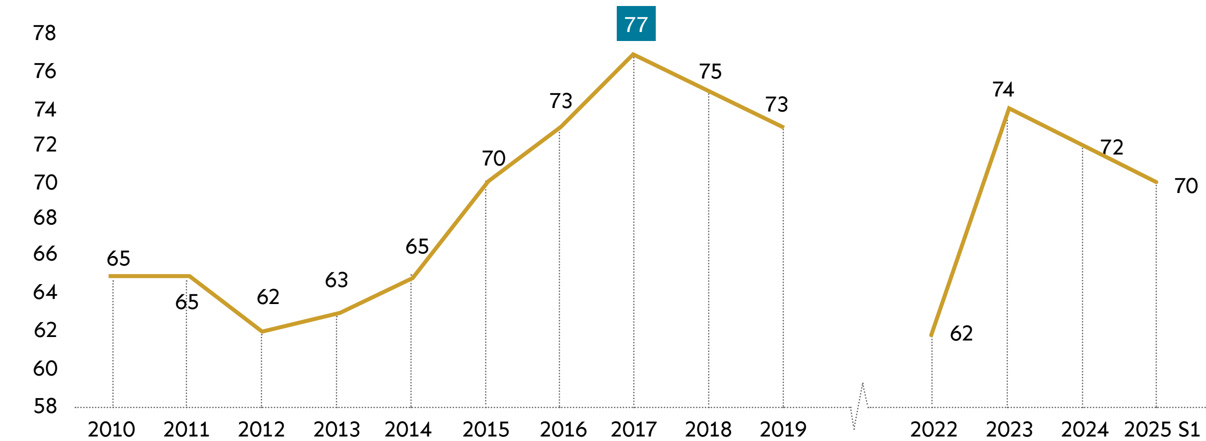
Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Hotels dominate the accommodation sector, attracting 75.4 percent of tourists but accounting for 59.7 percent of total tourist nights. In contrast, non-hotel accommodations, which include tourist residences, guest houses, private homes, and stays with friends or relatives, collectively host 24.6 percent of tourists but represent a larger share of 40.3 percent of tourist nights. Tourist nights with friends and relatives alone accounted for 23.6 percent of total tourist nights.

Hotel performance

The hotel sector continued its recovery in room occupancy, reaching a satisfactory 74 percent in 2023, up from 62 percent in 2022. In 2024, the average room occupancy rate eased slightly to 72 percent. For the first six months of 2025, the sector registered an average occupancy rate of 70 percent, compared to 69 percent for the corresponding period in 2024.

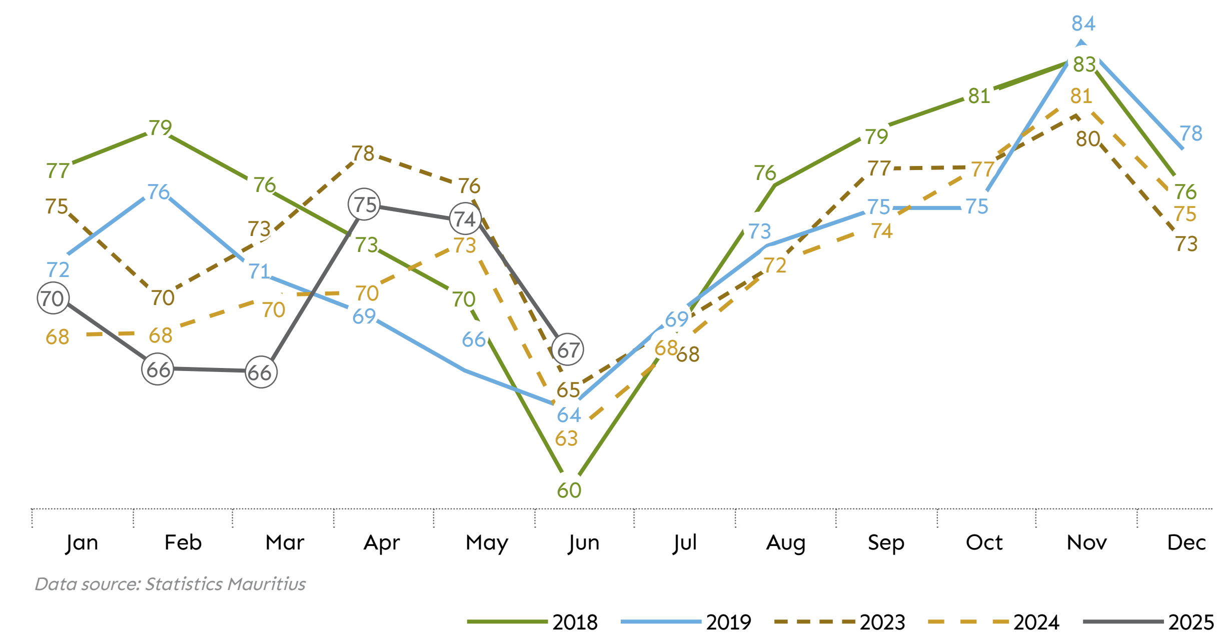
Figure 23: Average hotel room occupancy rate, 2010 - 2025



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Seasonality continues to shape hotel occupancy patterns, with the usual slowdown observed in June. Nonetheless, occupancy has never exceeded 86 percent, even in peak months. Encouragingly, efforts to promote Mauritius as a year-round destination are yielding results, as reflected in a marked improvement in the traditionally weak June performance, which reached 67 percent in 2025.

Figure 24: Average hotel room occupancy rate (%) by month, 2018 - 2019 and 2023 - 2025



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Restaurants 3.3.2.2

As of the end of June 2025, the Tourism Authority had issued or renewed licenses for a total of 841 restaurants, marking an increase from 823 licenses recorded at the end of June 2024. This reflects a net gain of 17 licensed restaurant operators over the 12-month period.

In addition to licensed restaurants, the food service sector includes a variety of other outlets, both franchised and independent, that operate in food courts or as roadside vendors. These establishments often compete directly with traditional restaurants but fall under a different regulatory framework. Their licenses are issued by municipal and village councils, and, where applicable, they are registered through a Business Registration Number. Data related to these business registrations is compiled and published by the Statistical Business Register Unit of Statistics Mauritius on a regular basis.

Other tourism operators 3.3.3

The following table displays the comprehensive details of licences (excludes private Pleasure Craft licence) issued by the Tourism Authority as at June 2025 compared to June 2024.

Table 19: Licenses issued by the Tourism Authority to other tourism operators, at 30 June 2024 and 2025

ACTIVITY	JUNE 2024	JUNE 2025
Operating spa	90	89
- within hotel premises[2]	78	79
- outside hotel premises	12	10
Operating health and fitness centre within hotel premises[2]	83	73
Operating beauty parlour, including hairdressing, within hotel premises[2]	52	47
Restaurant	823	841
Table d'Hôte	24	24
Operating golf course	9	9
Operating boat house	75	70
Operating pleasure craft for commercial purpose (excluding Private Pleasure Craft licence)	1,362	1,367
Operating rental agency for jet ski	0	0
Operating rental agency for kite surf	22	22
Operating rental agency for windsurf	2	2
Operating scuba diving centre	69	66
Operating helmet diving centre	10	8
Providing non-motorised water sports such as pedaloes, canoes, kayaks and laser	9	9
Hawking on beaches facing hotels	421	408
Hawking in tourist sites	16	15
Eco-tourism activities (nature-based tourism activities or adventure-related tourism activities, or both)	14	14
Operating rental agency for bus, including minibus	2	2
Operating rental agency for motorcycle	34	32
Operating rental agency for bicycle	22	19
Operating rental agency for quad	9	10
Karting	1	1
Operating aquarium displaying fish or marine animals for public viewing	1	1
Providing tour operator service	394	427
Working as tourist guide, including tourist guide employed by a tour operator	33	40
Operating travel agency	148	145
Nightclub	17	17
Private club	5	5
Pub	9	9
Total	**3,756**	**3,772**

Data source: Tourism Authority

In addition to accommodation facilities, local transport services dedicated to tourists are also relevant to the visitor experience. The National Land Transport Authority issues licenses for airport and hotel taxis, as well as other categories of vehicles such as car rentals, which are predominantly used by visitors. The most recent available data on hotel taxis dates back to 2014, when a total of 1,183 hotel taxis were in operation across 82 hotels.

Tourism and the economy 3.4

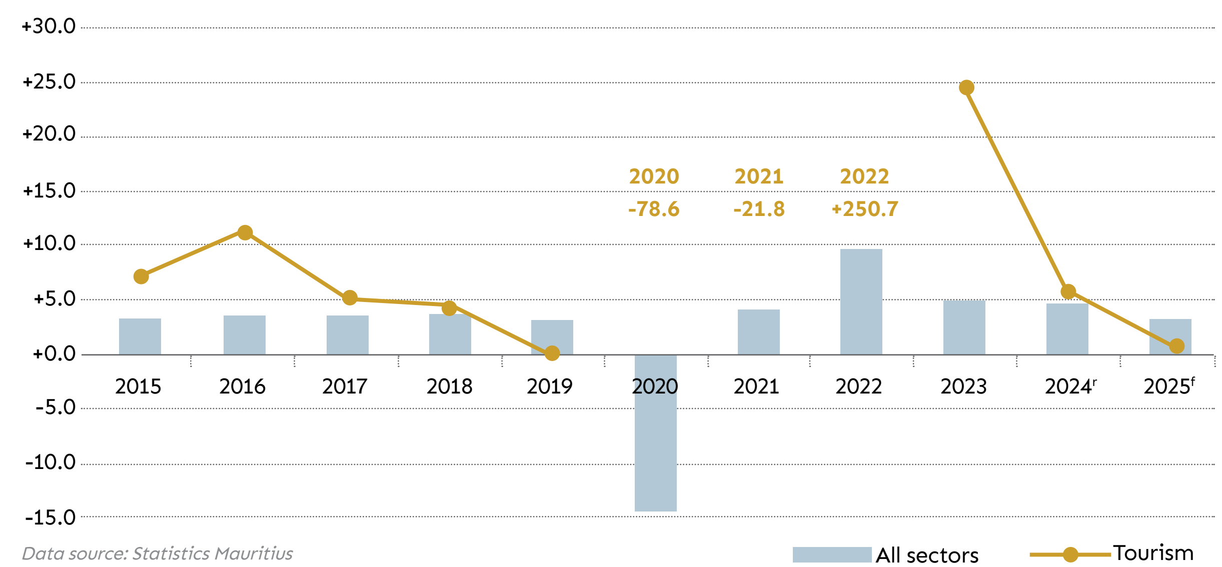
The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) 2018 (a five-year publication) was released in September 2020. The TSA actually captures latest data from the respective Surveys of Inbound, Outbound and Domestic Tourism conducted in 2018, and it updates both historical and projected data on the main dimensions of 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 take into account 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.).

Contribution to GDP 3.4.1

Between 2015 and 2018, the tourism sector consistently recorded stronger growth than the overall economy, with annual increases ranging from +4.3 percent to +11.1 percent, compared to national growth rates between +3.1 percent and +3.8 percent. However, this trend shifted from 2019, with tourism growth slowing sharply before plummeting in 2020 (-78.6 percent) and 2021 (-21.8 percent) due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the post-pandemic recovery phase, the tourism sector rebounded dramatically, growing by +250.7 percent in 2022, far surpassing the +9.7 percent growth for the economy as a whole. However, this rapid recovery has since moderated: growth in tourism dropped to +5.7 percent in 2024, slightly above the national average (+4.7 percent), and is forecasted to slow further to +0.7 percent in 2025, falling below the expected +3.2 percent growth for all sectors. The Gross Value Added for the tourism sector is projected to reach MUR 53,806 million in 2025.

Figure 25: Gross Value Added - real growth of tourism sector v/s national average 2015 - 2025[f]



Data source: Statistics Mauritius

1: Tourism covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

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 TSA 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.

Tourism and employment 3.4.2

In 2024, total direct employment in the accommodation and food services sector, as reported by the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey, stood at 48,000, slightly above the 2023 level. At the height of the pandemic in 2021, employment had dropped to 36,000, representing a loss of around 8,000 jobs compared to 2019. Over the past decade, the sector has accounted for an average of 7.2 percent of total employment, with the share peaking at 8.4 percent in both 2023 and 2024.

The 2018 Census of Economic Activities estimated total employment in accommodation and food service activities at 65,523, equivalent to 9.4 percent of overall employment. This figure was 58 percent higher than the official survey-based estimate of 41,600 for the same year, reflecting differences in methodology. The Census further indicated that about 2,600 persons were employed in small tourist accommodation facilities (with fewer than 10 employees), while 26,937 worked in large establishments.

According to the 2018 Tourism Satellite Accounts, direct employment in the tourism sector amounted to 68,037 in 2022, down from 83,774 in 2019. The employment structure 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, and 2.7 percent in travel agencies and other reservation services. In total, direct employment in tourism represented 12.4 percent of national employment in 2022.

Findings from the 2024 Annual Survey of Large Establishments (with 10 or more employees) point to a 1.5 percent increase in the tourism labour force, reaching 28,445 at the end of March 2024. Of this total, over 22,570 were employed in hotels, more than 3,000 in food services, and nearly 2,875 in travel and other services. The number of expatriates in the sector rose to 750 by end-March 2024, compared to 537 a year earlier. With hotels now operating at fuller capacity and latest salary revisions, average monthly earnings increased to MUR 32,701, representing a gain of over MUR 5,200 or 19.0 percent year-on-year.

Tourism earnings 3.4.3

Since July 2022, monthly tourism earnings have, with the exception of three months, consistently exceeded year-on-year levels. In 2024, earnings reached a peak of MUR 93.6 billion, representing an 8.8 percent increase over 2023. Momentum continued into 2025, with earnings for the first six months amounting to MUR 47.4 billion, up 6.8 percent compared to the corresponding period of 2024.

Earnings per tourist also reached record levels in 2024, averaging MUR 67,700, while per capita daily expenditure stood at MUR 6,068. These results were supported by a combination of factors, notably higher holiday budgets among visitors and the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee against the Euro and other major currencies, which enhanced the country's relative competitiveness.

Tourism receipts per tourist arrival in Mauritius and competing locations 3.4.3.1

Tourism receipts per tourist display distinct patterns across Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka. For Mauritius, receipts rose from USD 1,286 in 2019 to USD 2,036 in 2021, reflecting higher spending during the early recovery phase of the pandemic. Thereafter, receipts fell back to around USD 1,470 in 2022 and have since stabilised at similar levels through 2024. Overall, Mauritius has returned to values close to its pre-pandemic performance.

In the Maldives, receipts per tourist remained well above those of Mauritius. They increased steadily from USD 1,854 in 2019 to a peak of USD 2,685 in 2022, before declining to USD 2,252 in 2023. Despite this moderation, the Maldives continues to generate among the highest receipts in the region.

Seychelles consistently recorded the highest receipts per tourist among the four countries. An exceptional spike occurred in 2020 (USD 11,787), largely due to very low arrivals combined with high-value visitors during the pandemic. Since then, figures normalised but remained strong, stabilising at around USD 2,800 in 2022 - 2024, well above the other three destinations.

For Sri Lanka, receipts showed greater volatility. After a decline from USD 1,895 in 2019 to USD 1,343 in 2020, they surged to USD 2,607 in 2021. However, the trend reversed again, with receipts falling to USD 1,390 in 2023 before a modest rebound to USD 1,543 in 2024.

When comparing across destinations, Seychelles emerges as the leader in receipts per tourist, consistently above the Maldives, Mauritius, and Sri Lanka. The Maldives ranks second, followed by Mauritius and Sri Lanka, which show broadly similar levels in recent years. This highlights that while Mauritius has maintained stability, it trails significantly behind the higher-spending tourism markets of Seychelles and the Maldives. Importantly, while tourist receipts in Mauritian rupee terms are reaching new peaks, in USD terms they appear to be stagnating, reflecting currency effects and global price dynamics.

Table 20: Average tourism receipts per tourist in Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles and Sri Lanka, 2019 - 2024 (USD)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mauritius	1,286	1,453	2,036	1,472	1,467	1,459
Maldives	1,854	2,517	2,654	2,685	2,252	n/a
Seychelles	2,228	11,787	3,216	2,816	2,819	2,795
Sri Lanka	1,895	1,343	2,607	1,578	1,390	1,543

Data source: UN Tourism

Spending of cruise passengers and crew in Mauritius and competing locations 3.4.3.2

In 2024, Mauritius leads its competitors in terms of cruise passenger arrivals and overall spending. Port Louis recorded 33,050 passengers and a total spend of USD 8.47 million (inclusive of spending by crew), resulting in an average spend of USD 221 per disembarked persons. This is notably higher than Madagascar, which had a total of 44,229 disembarked persons across various ports, but with a much lower average spend of USD 143 per person.

Similarly, Seychelles saw 11,394 passengers and 2,247 crew members with a total spend of USD 2.49 million, achieving an average spend of USD 182 per person, still below Mauritius but competitive. Maldives recorded 3,927 disembarked persons with a spend of USD 663,552, yielding an average spend of USD 169 per person. Réunion is still a small cruise destination with total of 2,675 persons and average spent of USD 140 per person.

However, some specific ports in Madagascar and Seychelles surpassed Port Louis in terms of average spend per person. For example, Morondava in Madagascar saw an impressive average spend of USD 469 per person, significantly higher than Port Louis. Similarly, in Seychelles, the Aldabra port recorded the same high spend of USD 469 per person.

Table 21: Disembarked crew and passengers and their spending by selected port in the region, 2024

	PORT	DISEMBARKED PERSONS			SPEND, USD	
		Crews	Passengers	Total	Total	Spend per pax
Mauritius	Port Louis	**5,204**	**33,050**	**38,254**	**8,465,939**	**221**
Madagascar	Toamasina	428	2,654	3,082	432,312	140
	Belo sur Mer	64	259	323	43,988	136
	Morondav	64	311	375	176,047	469
	Nosy Be	2,736	15,210	17,946	2,500,398	139
	Antsiranana	3,221	19,282	22,503	3,149,957	140
	Total	**6,513**	**37,716**	**44,229**	**6,302,702**	**143**
Seychelles	Port Victoria	2,119	10,824	12,943	2,266,967	175
	Aldabra	64	311	375	176,047	469
	Astove and Assumption Is	64	259	323	43,988	136
	Total	**2,247**	**11,394**	**13,641**	**2,487,002**	**182**
Maldives	Male	570	2,659	3,229	444,517	138
	Vangaaru	64	259	323	42,988	133
	Uligamu	64	311	375	176,047	469
	Total	**698**	**3,229**	**3,927**	**663,552**	**169**
Réunion	Port Réunion	**381**	**2,294**	**2,675**	**374,623**	**140**

Data source: Cruise Market Watch

Taxes and levies 3.4.4

Revenues generated from passenger-related charges and sector-specific fees continued to strengthen in line with the recovery of tourism activity. Supported by higher passenger fee rates, rising tourist arrivals, and the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee (MUR), revenue from passenger fees on air tickets reached MUR 3,250 million in 2024/2025 and is projected to rise further to MUR 3,760 million in 2025/2026. Tourist Enterprise Licence fees amounted to MUR 118 million in 2024/2025 and are expected to increase to MUR 130 million in the next fiscal year. Meanwhile, collections from the Environment Protection Fee (EPF) are projected to total MUR 826 million in 2025/2026 compared to MUR 650 million in the previous period.

Tourist accommodation facilities remained the principal contributors to the EPF, generating MUR 544 million, or 84 percent of total collections during 2024/2025. The sector also generated significant revenues through the broader fiscal framework: VAT payments from the accommodation and food service sector were estimated at MUR 7.5 billion in 2024/2025, while corporate tax contributions increased sharply to MUR 709 million, up from MUR 526 million in the previous year. In addition, the sector contributed MUR 192 million in training levy payments over the same period.

New fiscal instruments are further broadening the revenue base. The Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy, introduced in 2024/2025, is expected to yield MUR 4,100 million, with MUR 72 million contributed by the accommodation and food service sector. Looking ahead, the Tourist Fee, announced in the 2025/26 Budget Speech at EUR 3 per tourist (aged over 12 years) per night in licensed accommodation facilities, is projected to generate approximately MUR 775 million in 2025/2026.

Debt 3.4.5

Hotels have continued to pursue debt restructuring strategies, which has led to a decline in the overall level of bank loans to the accommodation and food service sector. After sharp increases during 2020, peaking at MUR 56.3 billion in June 2020, sectoral debt stabilised in 2021 and has since followed a downward trend, reaching MUR 42.0 billion in June 2025.

A significant part of this decline is attributable to loans denominated in foreign currencies, which stood at MUR 21.1 billion in June 2025, down from MUR 24.1 billion in June 2024. As a share of total bank loans, lending to the sector has now fallen below pre-pandemic levels, representing 7.3 percent in June 2025.

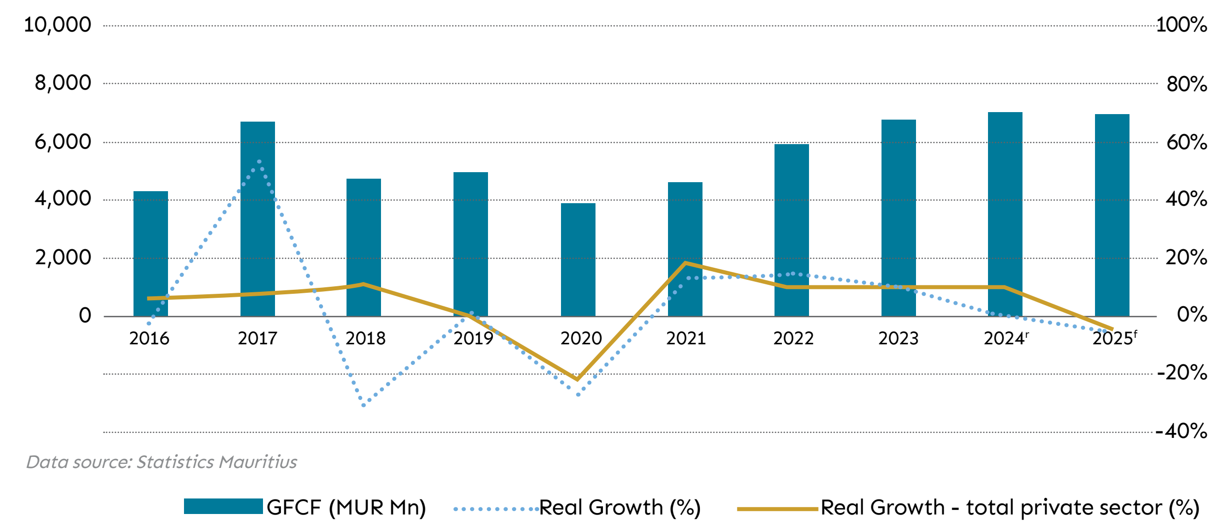
Investment 3.4.6

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), representing net investment in physical assets within the Accommodation and Food Services sector, has recovered strongly from a record low of MUR 3.9 billion in 2020. After peaking at MUR 7.1 billion in 2024, investment recorded a marginal decline to MUR 7.0 billion in 2025, accounting for 5.8 percent of total GFCF.

In real terms, however, the sector has faced two consecutive years of contraction in investment. The annual growth rate turned negative at -0.1 percent in 2024 and worsened to -5.3 percent in 2025, pointing to renewed challenges in sustaining capital expenditure.

In 2024, at least six hotels, comprising over 730 rooms, were temporarily closed to undergo renovation. This figure does not include properties that chose to renovate selected rooms while continuing operations. In the first half of 2025, a further five hotels, representing 327 rooms, were also temporarily closed for renovation works. These ongoing investments in infrastructure highlight the sector's continued commitment to maintaining high standards and delivering a quality guest experience.

Figure 26: Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the accommodation and food service activities, 2016 - 2025



Data 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 declined sharply to MUR 1.3 billion in 2024, representing a year-on-year contraction of 56.5 percent and accounting for only 3.9 percent of total foreign direct investment. For the first quarter of 2025, preliminary figures, which do not yet incorporate the FALS input, show a nil inflow of foreign direct investment into the sector.

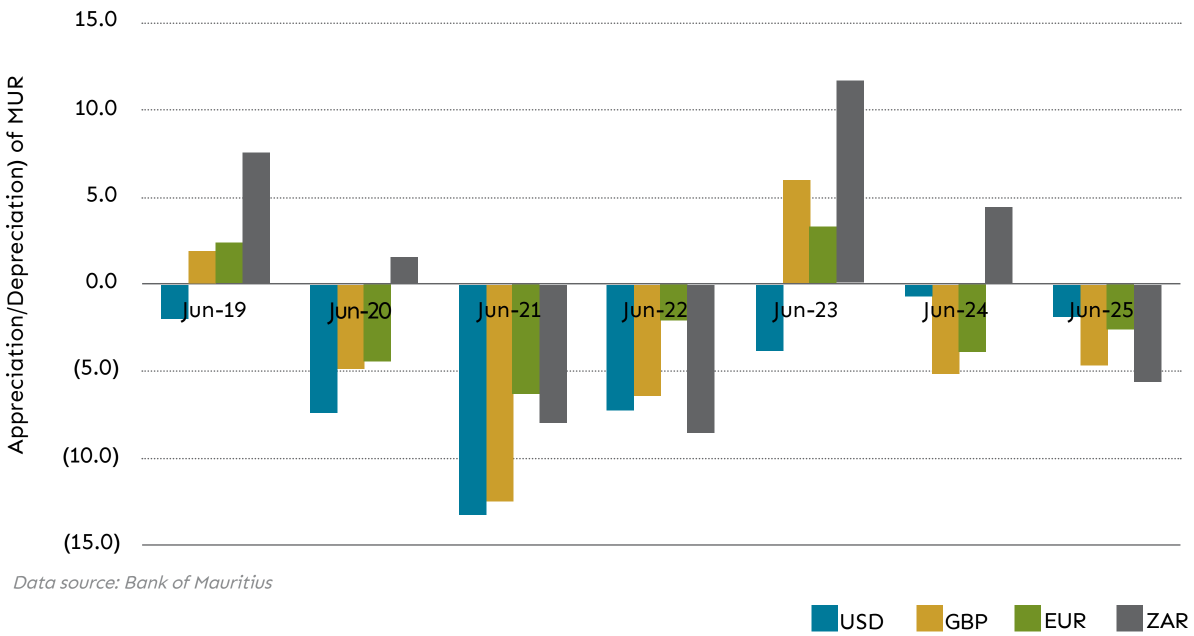
Conversely, outward gross direct investment flows by Mauritian operators in the Accommodation and Food Services sector, which amounted to only MUR 8 million in 2024, surged to MUR 179 million in the first quarter of 2025. This notable increase highlights the growing regional and international footprint of Mauritian hospitality expertise, as local groups pursue opportunities to diversify their activities and expand their brand presence beyond Mauritius.

Rate of exchange 3.4.7

On average, for the year ending June 2025, the Mauritian Rupee (MUR) continued to depreciate against major currencies from key tourist source markets. The MUR declined by 1.9 percent against the US Dollar, reaching MUR 46.60, by 4.7 percent against the British Pound to MUR 60.80, by 2.6 percent against the Euro to MUR 51.12, and by 5.6 percent against the South African Rand, closing the period at MUR 2.67.

This depreciation contributed to enhancing the relative purchasing power of foreign visitors, supporting tourism receipts in MUR terms.

Figure 27: Appreciation/depreciation* of the MUR against selected currencies, 2018/2019 - 2024/2025



Data source: Bank of Mauritius

* based on the average for the 12 months ended June of each year

Industry files 3.5

Conducting business 3.5.1

Conversion of helipads into heliports 3.5.1.1

The Civil Aviation (Amendment) Regulations 2023 mandated the conversion of existing helipads into fully compliant heliports under the guidance of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA). The technical and financial requirements proved more complex than initially anticipated, as compliance with DCA directives aligned with EU standards, required specialised expertise that was limited locally. To help address these challenges, the Civil Aviation (Amendment) Regulations 2024 extended the implementation deadline to December 2025, allowing operators additional time to meet the new standards.

Exemptions for alcohol sales during election period for AHRIM members 3.5.1.2

In preparation for the general election scheduled for 10 November 2024, AHRIM requested the collaboration of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development to address alcohol sales restrictions during the scheduled general elections period. Recognising the potential impact on member hotels and restaurants, AHRIM organised a coordinated effort to secure necessary exemptions on behalf of its members.

This proactive collaboration between AHRIM and the Ministry has enabled member hotels and restaurants to continue operations with minimal disruption while ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Lease concession for hotel renovation not extended beyond June 2025 3.5.1.3

The incentive granting a 50% reduction in annual State Land lease rental rates for hotels temporarily closed for renovation or reconstruction has been in place since 2013 and has been amended over the years to extend its application. It has been particularly beneficial for hotels that had to close completely for renovation, helping to ease the financial burden during periods with no operating revenue. This facility ended on 30 June 2025 and was not renewed in the Finance Act 2025.

Since its introduction, several hotels have benefited from the scheme, using the opportunity to upgrade infrastructure and enhance the quality of their services. Hoteliers have welcomed the measure, as it supported long-term reinvestment and helped preserve the competitiveness of the destination.

With the expiry of this facility, there is growing concern that renovation projects may now be delayed or reassessed, which could negatively impact the overall quality of the Mauritian hotel product. The industry has therefore appealed for an extension of this measure, to ensure continued reinvestment and maintain the country's strong positioning in the global tourism market.

Budget 2025/2026 3.5.1.4

AHRIM formally submitted its Budget Memorandum on 10 April. The proposals outlined therein reflected the collective concerns and aspirations of our membership and addressed matters of broader importance to all operators in the sector, with implications for the national economy as a whole. Subsequently, on 08 May, a pre-budget meeting was convened between the Junior Minister of Finance, his technical team, and representatives of the private sector. AHRIM, together with other business associations, presented its main proposals. Measures proposed by AHRIM included:

Radically improve and realign our industry statistics	Redefine our destination's competitiveness	Embrace inclusive and responsible tourism fully
• Improve current reports and publications of Statistics Mauritius by specifying all accommodation outside hotels, and all activities outside accommodation • Rely on other national authorities in order to further quality reporting • Measure value addition and employment along broader lines as businesses increasingly contract out • Encourage licensing and formalisation of the sector • Align our national targets	• Continuously improve air connectivity and concomitantly strengthen Air Mauritius • Address our coastal erosion issues more proactively and in a systematically convergent manner • Explicit labour and manning concerns affecting our quality • Maintain our hotels' quality engagement • Address our national water and electricity issues • Align green taxation for the sector	• Enhance and enlarge our destination marketing • Broaden our product with a purpose • Talk more and better about our sustainable destination • Protect our guests • Establish a National Coordinating Body for the Management of Stray Dogs and Cats

Introduction of the Tourist Fee - industry preparedness and implementation concerns 3.5.1.5

The new Tourist Fee, announced in the 2025/2026 Budget Speech and formalised through the Finance Act 2025, is scheduled to come into effect on 01 October 2025. While AHRIM supports the introduction of the fee in principle, it has expressed serious concerns regarding its implementation timeline, fairness, and lack of operational clarity. As of early September, less than one month before its introduction, no official guidelines had been issued by the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA), leaving licensed operators uncertain about compliance procedures, billing methods, currency denomination, and reporting requirements.

A key concern raised relates to the discrepancy in enforcement between licensed and unlicensed accommodation providers. While the legislation defines "tourist accommodation" broadly to include both licensed and those required to be licensed, penalties for non-compliance apply only to licensed establishments. Under Section 39E of the Act, fines and interest are levied on licensed operators who fail to remit the Tourist Fee, creating a regulatory gap that risks encouraging non-compliance and placing an undue burden on operators who are already compliant and registered. This inconsistency undermines the policy's fairness and could further entrench informality in the sector.

Given these issues, AHRIM has recommended postponing the implementation to 01 January 2026, allowing time for critical stakeholder consultations, clarification of enforcement mechanisms, and alignment of compliance obligations across all accommodation providers. The association has also called for urgent discussions with the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance, and the MRA to establish a clear, equitable, and enforceable framework for the fee's rollout.

Human capital and employment policy 3.5.2

The labour market in Mauritius continues to face multiple structural and cyclical challenges, including demographic shifts, rapid digitalisation, and the pressures of globalisation, compounded by ongoing cost-of-living and environmental crises. The Human Flight and Brain Drain Index for Mauritius, which stood at 2.0 in 2006, rose steadily to a peak of 4.6 in 2018 before gradually declining to 4.2 in 2021 and 3.9 in 2024. This trend suggests a slowing in the rate of brain drain, although retaining and attracting skilled talent remains a priority for the country.

The tourism and hospitality sector, a key pillar of the Mauritian economy, continues to grapple with persistent labour shortages. To mitigate this, authorities have eased restrictions on foreign labour, and the recent updates to the sector's foreign labour policy, including the revised list of scarcity areas, seek to address these gaps. Nonetheless, the industry maintains a strong preference for local talent, and efforts to enhance the sector's attractiveness to Mauritian workers remain central to long-term workforce sustainability.

Foreign labour policy 3.5.2.1

In the year under review, the Ministry of Tourism invited stakeholders to submit proposals regarding the foreign labour policy applicable to the sector. In response, AHRIM prepared a comprehensive set of recommendations aimed at ensuring that the framework governing foreign employment is fair, balanced, and supportive of the industry's sustainable growth pathway.

AHRIM's proposals called for the removal of discriminatory practices in the policy framework, including the scarcity areas principle and the quota obligation. It is worth noting that the tourism and hospitality sector currently employs some 48,000 workers, of whom fewer than 1,000 are foreigners according to latest estimates. This demonstrates the sector's strong reliance on local talent, with foreign labour filling only a minimal proportion of the workforce.

At the same time, AHRIM highlighted the need to streamline administrative procedures, such as eliminating unnecessary requirements for accommodation approvals, which add complexity and delays. Importantly, the association emphasised that any reforms to the foreign labour policy must be pursued in tandem with efforts to enhance the attractiveness of the industry for Mauritian workers, uplift the standards and capacity of EHSGD, and allow operators to exercise their natural preference for employing locals wherever possible.

Annual wage compensation 3.5.2.2

The annual wage compensation rate was ratified in the Workers' Rights (Additional Remuneration) (2025) Regulations as follows:

(a) MUR 610 per month for full-time workers who earn a monthly basic wage or salary of up to MUR 50,000;

(b) For part-time employees who earn a monthly basic wage or salary of up to MUR 50,000: 3.7 per cent of the monthly basic wage or salary, rounded up to the next rupee but not exceeding 610 rupees per month

National Minimum Wage 3.5.2.3

In January 2025, the National Minimum Wage (NMW) was increased alongside the enforcement of the 2024 Annual Wage Compensation. As such, effective 01 January 2025, the NMW was set at MUR 17,110 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 MUR 20,000 per month.

Awareness workshop on ethical recruitment 3.5.2.4

In July 2025, AHRIM partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to organise a Sensitisation Workshop on Ethical Recruitment for its members. This initiative was held against the backdrop of growing reliance on migrant workers to address persistent labour shortages in the tourism and hospitality sector. With nearly 1,000 migrant workers already employed in the sector (and numbers expected to rise significantly) ensuring fair, transparent, and ethical recruitment practices has become a pressing priority.

The workshop, held at the Caudan Arts Centre, brought together some 35 participants from across the tourism and hospitality industry. Members were introduced to international frameworks such as IOM's International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) and the ILO Fair Recruitment Guidelines. Through interactive sessions, participants explored risks linked to unethical recruitment, shared real life experiences, and co-designed solutions to strengthen recruitment systems and safeguard the dignity and rights of migrant workers.

This joint initiative underscores AHRIM's commitment to promoting responsible business practices, aligning the sector with international standards, and preserving Mauritius' reputation as a sustainable and ethical tourism destination.

Wage relativity adjustments 3.5.2.5

In September 2024, the Minister of Labour amended all the 31 Remuneration Regulations, including CTITRO, to provide for wages relativity adjustment of MUR 4,925 to all workers drawing a monthly basic wage up to MUR 50,000 in December 2023, covered under these Remuneration Regulations, and whether their wages were prescribed or not in these different Remuneration Regulations.

Additionally, the amendments also provided for a minimum monthly basic wage of MUR 23,000 and MUR 25,000 for jobs with a Diploma and Degree requirement respectively.

Changes in the Workers' Rights Act 3.5.2.6

This year, the Economic and Financial Measures (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2025 amended section 47A of the Workers' Rights Act to extend flexibility for workers in the use of their leave entitlements. Employees may now utilise their sick leave, accumulated sick leave, annual leave, or vacation leave to care for a spouse facing health-related issues. This amendment took effect on 09 August 2025, the date when the Act was gazetted.

Communication campaign on the industry's attractiveness 3.5.2.7

The 'Les Métiers de l'Hôtellerie' awareness campaign officially launched on 22 May 2024 continues to deliver strong results and visibility for the hospitality sector. With 10 publications to date, the campaign has reached nearly 496,000 people on Facebook and Instagram and generated close to 12,000 engagements through likes, shares, and comments. The campaign's social media platforms have also attracted more than 5,300 combined followers, helping to sustain momentum and amplify reach among the younger generation.

The campaign website has recorded over 3,000 visits, with a high engagement rate of 74.8 percent. The most visited sections were the welcome page and the job offer page, confirming the relevance of the content for prospective jobseekers. Notably, 2,700 of these visits originated directly from social media, underscoring the effectiveness of the campaign's digital strategy. Performance is expected to grow further with upcoming publications and the recent addition of a TikTok presence to engage an even wider audience.

Beyond the numbers, the campaign's impact has been reinforced by detailed monitoring of key performance indicators. Comparative analyses of reach and engagement levels, in line with the specific budgets allocated at different stages of 2024, highlighted encouraging returns. The short videos that attracted the most views and reactions have also been identified, providing insights to refine future content strategies. It is worth noting that the campaign was not only followed by the target audience but also drew close attention from professionals within the industry itself.

Youth perceptions of the hospitality sector: Kantar evaluation 2025 3.5.2.8

To assess the effectiveness of the "Les Métiers de l'Hôtellerie" campaign, AHRIM commissioned Kantar to conduct a pre- and post-campaign evaluation of the perception of Mauritian youth towards the hospitality sector. The 2024 pre-campaign survey aimed at measuring the sector's attractiveness, identifying key trends in job-seeking behaviour (local vs. expatriation, public vs. private sector), and mapping dominant employment preferences. The post-campaign evaluation, carried out in June 2025 through 400 interviews, focused on measuring message recall, campaign awareness, and the evolution of perceptions towards the hotel industry.

The findings highlighted the strong social media presence of the campaign and its favourable impact. Youth perceptions of hotels as employers have improved, with particular emphasis on the value placed on free meals, provision of uniforms, and training opportunities provided by the sector. In light of these encouraging results, members of the "collectif" have agreed to reconduct the initiative for a further year.

Award to the best student, 2024/2025 3.5.2.9

In recognition of academic excellence, AHRIM presented Ms. Sanyupta Padaruth, a Higher National Diploma graduate in Hospitality Management from EHSGD, with a trophy and a cash prize. This award highlights her outstanding performance and commitment to the values of the hospitality sector.

Regular activities 3.5.3

Participation in international fairs 3.5.3.1

During the year under review, AHRIM made strategic use of the allocated funds to support the participation of its Small and Medium Hotels (SMH) members in key international trade fairs. Complimentary exhibition tables were provided to ensure greater visibility and exposure for participating establishments, enabling them to strengthen their presence in strategic markets, build new business linkages, and enhance the visibility of Mauritius as a destination.

In this context, Aanari Hotel & Spa, Tamarina Golf & Spa Boutique Hotel, and Alizée Resorts showcased their offerings at three major events: IFTM TOP RESA (Paris) in September 2024, World Travel Market (London) in November 2024 and ITB (Berlin) in March 2025.

Messe du Tourisme 2024 3.5.3.2

This year, World Tourism Day 2024 was celebrated in Tbilisi, Georgia, under the theme "Tourism and Peace", highlighting the role of tourism in fostering peace and international understanding, and recognising peace as a key contributor to sustainable tourism development.

In Mauritius, the Diocesan Tourism Commission organised the Messe du Tourisme on 03 October at Place du Moulin, Bel Ombre, under the theme "Later, lamer, kado bondie pou servi lavi". The event brought together stakeholders from both the public and private sectors, fostering dialogue and collaboration across the tourism industry.

Petit Futé 3.5.3.3

AHRIM renewed its subscription to the Le Petit Futé website and guide for the 2025 edition, featuring a four-page advertisement that showcased the diverse offerings of its small and medium-sized hotel and restaurant members. Financial support from the MTPA was requested for this initiative.

3.5.3.4 La Fête du Pain 3.5.3.4

The 2024 Fête du Pain kicked off on 16 May 2024 with a day programme dedicated to bakery professionals: Les Boulangers à l'Honneur. Organised by Les Moulins de la Concorde at the École Hôtelière Sir Gaëtan Duval, this event showcased the incredible talent of hotel bakers who competed in challenges that were both demanding and inspiring.

The second event of La Fête du Pain 2024 was in October with the Pain'Croyable Talent competition. Twelve finalists competed at La Fournée des Moulins, where they received guidance from professionals. This year, Les Moulins de la Concorde introduced new elements, with more extensive public events and more ambitious competitions for hospitality and restaurant professionals. The grand winner of this year's contest will be the official representative of Mauritius at the Mondial du Pain to be held in Paris.

AHRIM member hotels and restaurants, as in previous years, generously provided vouchers as prizes for the various winners of the different competition categories.

HOTEL STAY FOR TWO PERSONS	DINNER FOR TWO	LUNCH FOR 2
Rogers Hospitality	Long Beach Resort	C Beach Club
Victoria Beachcomber	Restaurant La Potinière	The Ravenala Attitude
Constance Belle Mare Plage Hotel	Le Meridien Ile Maurice	JW Marriott Mauritius Resort
Canonnier Beachcomber	JW Marriott Mauritius Resort	LUX* Grand Baie
Preskil Beach Resort	C Mauritius	C Mauritius
Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel	Royal Palm Beachcomber	Constance Belle Mare Plage Hotel
Le Suffren Hotel & Marina	Constance Sakoa Boutik Hotel	LUX* Le Morne
	Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel	Canonnier Golf Resort & Spa
	Le Suffren Hotel & Marina	Le Mauricia Resort & Spa
		Hilton Mauritius Resort & Spa
Others		
Rogers Hospitality - Entry tickets at Chamarel's Seven Coloured Earth Geopark and World of Seashells		

Other files/projects 3.5.4

HotelWorld - Buyer Seller meeting 3.5.4.1

HotelWorld 2025, organised once again in collaboration with PubliPromo Ltd, confirmed its status as a key yearly event for the hospitality and tourism sector. This year's edition, held on 17 June, brought together 130 suppliers and around 800 visitors, including buyers and professionals from hotels, restaurants, Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS) operators, food outlets and other tourism-related entities.

A total of 158 tables were sold, reflecting the strong interest of suppliers in engaging with AHRIM members and stakeholders. An important new feature this year was the participation of members of Cap Business Océan Indien, with operators from Réunion joining the event, further enhancing the regional dimension of HotelWorld.

Training session for compliance with Food Regulations 2024 3.5.4.2

On 24 September 2024, AHRIM, in collaboration with the Mauritius Food Standards Agency (MFSA), organised a training session to support its members in aligning with the new Food Regulations 2024. Moderated by Mr. Yousouf Gaungoo, Officer in Charge of MFSA, the event held at the Hennessy Park Hotel, brought together 110 participants from the hospitality and restaurant industry.

The session covered essential topics such as the Food Act 2022, the Food Regulations 2024, and the Mauritius Food Standards Agency Act 2022. Mr Gaungoo highlighted the importance of implementing food safety management systems, such as HACCP, in maintaining high standards of food quality and safety within hotels and restaurants. These practices not only reduce the risk of foodborne illnesses but also help build trust with customers by ensuring a safe dining experience.

The Q&A session allowed participants to seek clarity on regulatory requirements and operational changes needed in order to meet the standards. This collaborative effort by AHRIM and MFSA reflects a shared commitment to helping food operators fulfil their responsibility to provide safe, quality food to consumers.

Low season tourism initiatives 2025 3.5.4.3

In 2025, the Ministry of Tourism established a new Low Season Committee, which held its first meeting on 21 February and a follow-up session on 14 March. The committee aimed to stimulate tourism during the May to September period, with a target of generating an additional 60,000 visitors. Key initiatives approved include the launch of a new edition of the Golf Pass, strengthened collaboration between airlines and operators under the aegis of the MTPA, enhanced digital marketing and online visibility, and renewed efforts to boost Mauritius' presence in key source markets.

The committee also prioritised tactical measures, including tailored strategies for specific markets and increased visibility at points of sale, as well as a comprehensive approach to Above The Line marketing, PR campaigns, fam trips, and participation in trade fairs. These concerted actions were designed to maximise arrivals and ensure sustained interest in Mauritius during the traditionally slower months of the tourism calendar.

AHRIM-MCCI Business School partnership: independent tourist survey 3.5.4.4

In line with its commitment to better understand visitor behaviour beyond hotel premises, AHRIM collaborated with the MCCI Business School to support a field survey undertaken by seven Master's students in Tourism. The study, entitled « Étude des Comportements des Touristes Français en libre circulation à l'Île Maurice », focused on French tourists exploring Mauritius independently, outside of the main framework of organised tours.

The main objectives of the survey were to capture information on the locations visited, the food outlets and restaurants used and meals consumed, the modes of transport used, as well as the level of satisfaction derived from their various interactions with Mauritians, the national infrastructure and retail outlets. The methodology adopted combined a strategic, on-site approach and targeted interviews conducted at key locations such as Caudan Waterfront, Aapravasi Ghat, the Central Market, as well as popular beaches including Flic-en-Flac and Pointe aux Piments, in addition to museums and shopping areas. The profile of respondents included couples, groups of friends and families who had stayed in Mauritius for at least three days and who were circulating autonomously, either on foot, by bus or with self-driven rented transport.

To encourage participation, giveaways were generously offered by member companies, namely Beachcomber Hotels, Constance Hotels, LUX Island Resorts, Rogers Hospitality and SunLife. These contributions helped increase response rates and ensured the collection of valuable insights, contributing to a better understanding of the spending and mobility patterns of tourists outside the hotel environment.

CEB Load Sharing Scheme 3.5.4.5

Since 2009, AHRIM has consistently advocated for an electricity exchange mechanism whereby hotels equipped with large generators could support the Central Electricity Board (CEB) in reducing the risk of blackouts during peak demand periods. The proposal aimed to establish formal agreements under which hotels would temporarily go off the grid at pre-determined times, with clear provisions regarding compensation, duration, and obligations. Such arrangements are particularly relevant for electricity-deficient areas of the island, offering a practical solution to safeguard supply stability.

In 2025, the CEB initiated discussions on a Load Sharing Scheme that would invite hotels to operate their generators during selected peak hours to alleviate pressure on the national grid. AHRIM actively engaged in the consultation process, having participated in several technical meetings to help shape the framework of this scheme. Key issues under discussion include the definition of fair compensation, operational modalities, and the establishment of a transparent agreement between CEB and participating hotels, with oversight from the Ministry of Public Utilities.

Bocuse d'Or sponsorship 3.5.4.6

AHRIM continued its support for the prestigious Bocuse d'Or culinary competition, reaffirming its commitment to promoting excellence in the hospitality and culinary sectors. The Association maintained its longstanding tradition of backing this international event, which serves as an important platform to showcase Mauritian talent on the global stage.

Dengue and Chikungunya concerns 3.5.4.7

Earlier this year, AHRIM members expressed concern over the rising number of dengue and chikungunya cases and reiterated their support for prevention campaigns and for the monitoring of positive cases. Early April 2025, Cabinet announced a temporary measure requiring all travellers from La Réunion to Mauritius or Rodrigues to present a negative RT-PCR chikungunya test taken within 48 hours prior to departure. However, this measure was not implemented, as the test was not widely available, was costly, and results could not be delivered within the prescribed timeframe.

In parallel, hotels were invited by the Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority (MTPA) to clarify and communicate their policies on stay postponements to reassure guests. Ongoing dialogue with authorities remains necessary to ensure that public health measures are both effective and practical for operators and travellers alike.

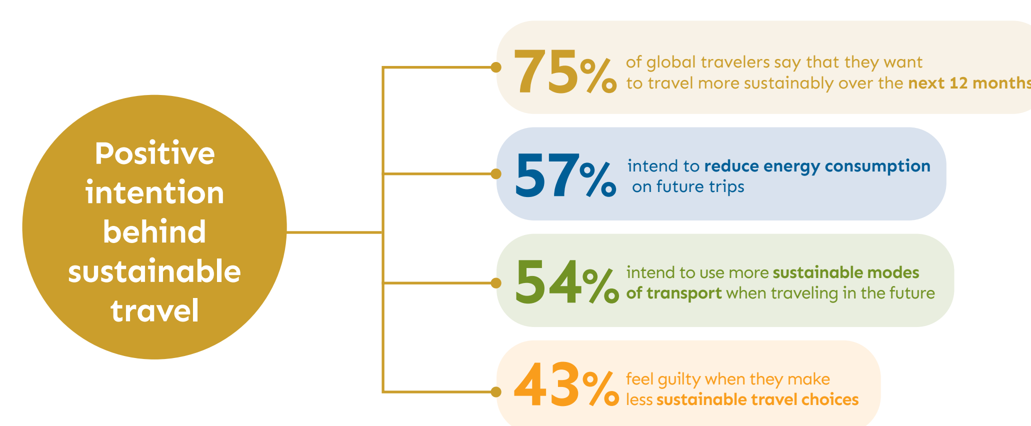
SADC Tourism Alliance 3.5.4.8

In August 2025, the CEO of AHRIM participated in a workshop organised by the SADC Tourism Alliance Industry Think Tank, held in Johannesburg on 06 and 07 August. It is to be noted that the Alliance was formed in the wake of the liquidation of RETOSA, SADC's former tourism arm. While the workshop provided valuable regional insights, AHRIM will still need to discuss its future engagement with the Alliance, as the priorities of most members such as air connectivity and visa facilitation, significantly differ from the sectoral needs and focus of Mauritius' tourism industry. Nonetheless, the participation enabled a useful debrief and a shared understanding of broader SADC tourism initiatives, including quality issues, sustainable tourism and training.

Tourism and sustainability 3.6

Sustainable tourism has become an integral priority for Mauritius, where the hospitality industry is both an engine of economic growth and a steward of the island's natural and cultural heritage. Global research, such as Booking.com's 2024 Sustainable Travel Report, confirms that awareness remains high, with 83 percent of travellers worldwide acknowledging the importance of sustainability in their travel choices. Yet, the study also highlights emerging fatigue, as nearly one in three travellers admit feeling overwhelmed by constant discussions around climate change. These findings are highly relevant to Mauritius, where the tourism sector must balance visitor expectations with the imperative to safeguard fragile ecosystems.

Figure 28: Intentions behind sustainable travel



Data source: Booking.com

For Mauritius, this global context reinforces the need to position the destination as a leader in sustainable practices. Travelers increasingly seek meaningful experiences that combine comfort with responsibility, ranging from reducing energy consumption and using sustainable transport to supporting local communities and authentic cultural encounters. However, persistent challenges remain: some visitors question the tangible impact of their choices, while others see limited value in sustainability when destinations themselves do not clearly prioritise it. This underscores the importance for Mauritius to showcase visible, measurable efforts in its sustainability journey.

As the recognised voice of the hospitality sector, AHRIM continues to work closely with its members, government, and partners to drive this agenda forward. Hotels and restaurants are already leading in implementing green practices, but progress requires collective action. By aligning industry initiatives with traveller expectations and international standards, Mauritius has the opportunity not only to strengthen its appeal as a sustainable destination, but also to ensure that tourism development remains in harmony with environmental protection and community well-being.

The Environmental Protection Fee 3.6.1

The Environment Protection Fee (EPF) was introduced in 2002 as a mechanism to finance environmental protection strategies, targeting designated operators such as accommodation providers, as well as enterprises in industries like stone crushing, aggregate processing, and the manufacture of mobile phones and vehicle batteries. Over the years, the scheme has undergone very limited change, except for temporary suspensions granted to loss-making enterprises in 2013 - 2014 and again in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as occasional adjustments in rates.

The hotel sector has consistently been the largest contributor to the EPF, highlighting its central role in sustainable development. In 2022/2023, hotels contributed MUR 450 million out of a total of MUR 565 million collected under the scheme, while in 2024/2025 this contribution amounted to MUR 544 million, representing 84 per cent of the national total of MUR 650 million. This imbalance underscores the disproportionate burden borne by accommodation providers, who are already leaders in implementing sustainability practices and investing in environmental stewardship.

AHRIM has repeatedly advocated for a comprehensive review of the EPF framework to ensure a fairer and more effective approach to green taxation. Proposals included widening the contribution base by encompassing other relevant sectors and allowing paying enterprises to allocate up to 50 per cent of their EPF contributions directly to locally managed environmental projects, under the supervision of competent authorities. Such reforms would not only achieve more visible outcomes but also strengthen the direct impact of the EPF on local ecosystems and communities.

The recent introduction of the Corporate Climate Responsibility (CCR) levy, which imposes a two per cent charge on the profits of all large companies, provides an opportunity to build a broader and more efficient green taxation system. AHRIM firmly believes that the CCR levy could pave the way for phasing out the outdated and sector-specific EPF, which in its current form remains partial and unfair to tourism accommodation operators. Hotels, as leaders in sustainable initiatives, should be incentivised and supported in their environmental commitments, rather than disproportionately penalised through a tax system that has lost relevance.

Stray dogs 3.6.2

The issue of stray dogs continues to be a matter of concern, compounded by delays in the restructuring of the Mauritius Society for Animal Welfare (MSAW) following the departure of its previous management. Although a consultant has been recruited by the Ministry of Agro Industry to provide guidance, no report has been made public. In the absence of timely action, the lack of mass sterilisation has exacerbated the problem due to the rapid reproduction rate of strays. Given the worsening situation, AHRIM together with Business Mauritius will develop a coordinated approach and present a common way forward to the authorities.

Coastal management 3.6.3

In 2024/2025, AHRIM actively engaged in high-level discussions on climate and sustainability issues through regular interactions with Business Mauritius, development partners, and government authorities. Two dedicated forums, organised by the Agence Française de Développement and the European Union, were held as part of this dialogue, with further joint works between the BM Private Sector Working Group and Government expected to commence shortly.

At Cabinet level, the formalisation of the Climate and Sustainability Fund Committee responsible, among others, for managing proceeds from the Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy, was also under way. This step is expected to bring greater coherence to the range of initiatives currently being undertaken across the island. At the same time, the newly elected Government is reviewing existing institutional arrangements. While the former structure, which included a National Committee chaired by the Prime Minister and technical public-private committees, has not yet been confirmed, new mechanisms are being put in place. A strengthened Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Committee, with strong NGO representation, is now overseeing some 40 projects led by the Ministry of Environment. These include interventions on public beaches, coastal roads, and hotel-adjacent areas. In parallel, a consultancy work on the urgent rehabilitation of hotel beaches following extreme climatic events has been completed.

Guidelines for urgent beach rehabilitation measures at resorts 3.6.3.1

The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change initiated a consultancy project to assist affected beach resorts in undertaking urgent rehabilitation works in the wake of extreme weather events such as cyclones, storm surges and swells. The project, awarded to CLAMS Ltd, focuses on developing practical guidelines to support resorts in responding swiftly and effectively to beach erosion challenges. As part of this initiative, 20 resorts were identified for site assessments, based on their geographical distribution, shoreline characteristics, and past requests. AHRIM facilitated the process by coordinating with member resorts to ensure access for the consultants and by providing the Ministry with the necessary background details.

Following the field assessments, CLAMS Ltd submitted its draft reports which outline key recommendations for shoreline protection and urgent rehabilitation interventions. To ensure that the industry's perspective was duly considered, AHRIM organised a presentation and consultative workshop on 20 June 2025 with some 25 members in attendance. This session provided hoteliers with the opportunity to discuss the findings, share experiences, and contribute to the refinement of the proposed guidelines, reinforcing a collaborative approach to safeguarding Mauritius' coastal assets.

Strengthening coastal resilience against algal bloom 3.6.3.2

The algal bloom phenomenon has re-emerged with greater scope and persistence than in previous years, with new algae species observed and a longer duration of presence as reported by local communities. Since AHRIM first raised the matter with authorities in August 2024, a Working Group chaired by the Director of Environment has been set up and has met on several occasions. Scientific tests confirm high nutrient concentrations in affected waters, with potential contributing factors including agricultural practices, hotel and golf effluents, pig farming, increased human and economic activity, as well as broader environmental drivers such as climate change and ocean acidification. Addressing this issue requires both immediate and medium-term responses, including removal of excess algae, control of identified land-based sources, and improved monitoring tools to establish clear links between inland activities and coastal water quality.

Hotels on the East Coast have been invited to integrate phosphate level testing into their routine monitoring of sewage treatment plant effluents, while authorities have sought further information on fertiliser use in golf courses. Importantly, the Ministry of Environment has recently invested in new equipment and methodologies, which will allow more precise tracing of pollutants from inland activities to specific coastal areas. This is expected to significantly strengthen the capacity to manage and mitigate algal bloom risks in the future.

Waste management and circular economy initiatives 3.6.4

The adoption of the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Bill marks an important milestone in Mauritius' sustainability agenda. Under the new framework, two Waste-to-Wealth plants will be established at Laventure and La Brasserie by November 2026, with Government committing to supply 260,000 tons of household waste annually over a 25-year period. In parallel, the legislation introduced new obligations for economic operators to sort, measure, and ensure the proper end-of-life management of their solid wastes, ushering in a more structured approach to resource recovery across sectors.

In line with these requirements, AHRIM has initiated work on four circular economy projects in collaboration with key partners: plastics with PIM, wastepaper with WeCycle, uncooked kitchen waste with Livestock Feed Ltd, and algae with Sealife Organics. To further strengthen linkages between waste streams and local value-addition opportunities, discussions are ongoing for a Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers / Made in Moris.

04 Mauritius Competitiveness and Rankings

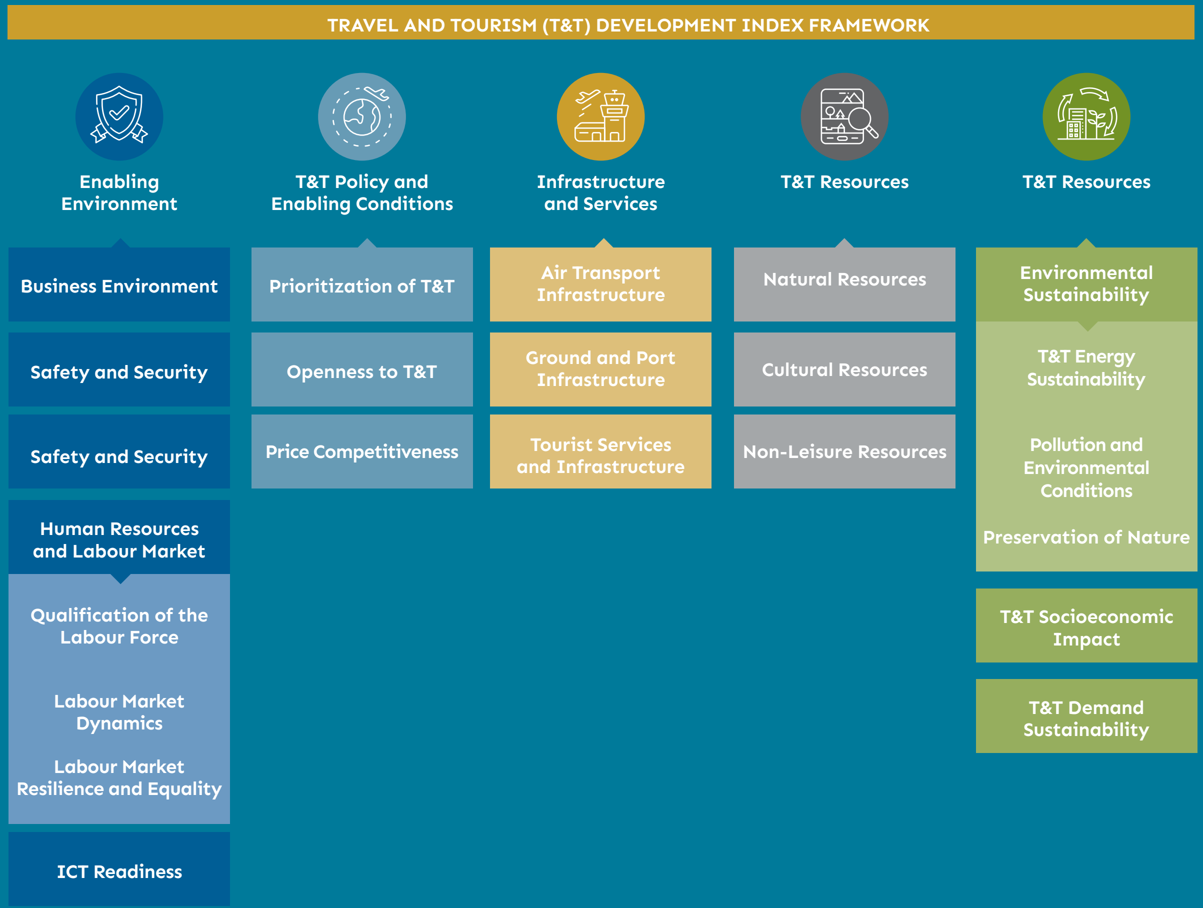
International rankings

The Travel and Tourism Development Index (TTDI) 2024 is the second edition of an index that evolved from the Travel and 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 and Tourism (T&T) stakeholder organizations, 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 29: The Travel and Tourism Development Index framework



Source: Travel and Tourism Development Index Report 2024

Figure 30: Travel and 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. (%)	Rank	Economy	Score[2]	Change since 2019[3] Rank	Change since 2019[3] Score	Diff. from TTDI Avg. (%)	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%	41	Saudi Arabia	4.23	9	5.7%	6.7%	81	Tanzania	3.65	7	4.5%	-7.9%
2	Spain	5.18	0	0.9%	30.6%	42	Slovenia	4.22	-9	-1.2%	6.4%	82	Morocco	3.64	-12	-3.2%	-8.2%
3	Japan	5.09	0	-0.3%	28.5%	43	Romania	4.19	2	0.8%	5.7%	83	Tunisia	3.60	2	1.0%	-9.2%
4	France	5.07	2	0.8%	28.0%	44	Lithuania	4.17	4	1.4%	5.2%	84	Jamaica	3.59	-1	-0.1%	-9.5%
5	Australia	5.00	2	0.8%	26.0%	45	Georgia	4.14	4	1.0%	4.4%	85	Mongolia	3.57	-6	-2.0%	-9.8%
6	Germany	5.00	-1	-0.8%	26.0%	46	Croatia	4.13	-2	-0.7%	4.3%	86	Cambodia	3.57	4	2.5%	-10.0%
7	United Kingdom	4.96	-3	-2.4%	25.2%	47	Thailand	4.12	-6	-2.5%	3.9%	87	North Macedonia	3.53	-5	-1.9%	-10.9%
8	China	4.94	1	1.0%	24.6%	48	Israel	4.10	-5	-1.6%	3.4%	88	Moldova	3.53	1	1.0%	-11.1%
9	Italy	4.90	3	2.1%	23.5%	49	Argentina	4.10	-2	-0.6%	3.4%	89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.52	-5	-2.1%	-11.3%
10	Switzerland	4.81	-2	-2.3%	21.3%	50	Colombia	4.08	6	2.3%	3.0%	90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.51	1	1.1%	-11.5%
11	Canada	4.81	-1	-1.1%	21.2%	51	Costa Rica	4.08	4	2.2%	2.9%	91	Lao PDR	3.48	2	1.7%	-12.1%
12	Portugal	4.78	1	-0.1%	20.6%	52	Kazakhstan	4.07	6	3.7%	2.6%	92	Paraguay	3.47	0	0.8%	-12.5%
13	Singapore	4.76	-2	-1.7%	19.9%	53	Qatar	4.02	-7	-3.3%	1.3%	93	Rwanda	3.45	6	2.6%	-12.9%
14	Korea, Rep.	4.74	0	1.1%	19.6%	54	Slovak Republic	4.00	-2	-0.2%	0.8%	94	Bolivia	3.45	3	2.1%	-12.9%
15	Austria	4.65	0	-0.5%	17.4%	55	South Africa	3.99	7	3.4%	0.7%	95	Namibia	3.45	-8	-1.7%	-13.0%
16	Netherlands	4.64	1	0.1%	17.0%	56	Azerbaijan	3.98	-5	-0.6%	0.3%	96	Kuwait	3.44	-10	-2.9%	-13.2%
17	Denmark	4.63	-1	-0.9%	16.8%	57	Mauritius	3.98	-4	-0.7%	0.3%	97	El Salvador	3.43	4	4.0%	-13.4%
18	United Arab Emirates	4.62	7	4.4%	16.5%	58	Bahrain	3.96	3	2.1%	-0.1%	98	Algeria	3.42	2	2.6%	-13.6%
19	Sweden	4.57	0	0.7%	15.4%	59	Vietnam	3.96	4	3.2%	-0.2%	99	Tajikistan	3.42	-3	0.7%	-13.7%
20	Finland	4.52	-2	-1.7%	14.0%	60	Montenegro	3.96	-1	0.9%	-0.2%	100	Guatemala	3.42	-5	0.5%	-13.8%
21	Greece	4.52	5	2.6%	13.9%	61	Egypt	3.96	5	4.3%	-0.2%	101	Pakistan	3.41	3	3.6%	-14.0%
22	Indonesia	4.46	14	4.5%	12.4%	62	Peru	3.90	7	3.5%	-1.5%	102	Kyrgyz Republic	3.38	1	2.8%	-14.7%
23	Belgium	4.45	0	-0.5%	12.2%	63	Panama	3.90	-6	-1.2%	-1.6%	103	Venezuela	3.34	-5	-0.9%	-15.7%
24	Ireland	4.44	-3	-1.5%	12.0%	64	Dominican Republic	3.88	1	1.8%	-2.0%	104	Zambia	3.34	-2	1.4%	-15.7%
25	New Zealand	4.41	-5	-2.6%	11.3%	65	Latvia	3.88	-11	-3.0%	-2.1%	105	Nepal	3.34	0	2.8%	-15.7%
26	Brazil	4.41	8	3.3%	11.2%	66	Albania	3.87	12	5.9%	-2.4%	106	Ghana	3.28	1	1.5%	-17.2%
27	Poland	4.40	3	2.0%	11.1%	67	Oman	3.87	-7	-1.2%	-2.5%	107	Senegal	3.24	2	2.5%	-18.2%
28	Luxembourg	4.40	-4	-0.9%	10.9%	68	Serbia	3.86	3	2.7%	-2.8%	108	Nicaragua	3.24	-2	0.0%	-18.3%
29	Türkiye	4.39	8	3.1%	10.6%	69	Philippines	3.84	-2	1.7%	-3.1%	109	Bangladesh	3.19	2	3.0%	-19.5%
30	Cyprus	4.37	-3	-0.4%	10.4%	70	Jordan	3.81	2	2.0%	-4.0%	110	Zimbabwe	3.19	0	2.5%	-19.6%
31	Chile	4.33	4	1.4%	9.2%	71	Uruguay	3.79	-3	0.4%	-4.3%	111	Honduras	3.19	-3	-1.4%	-19.6%
32	Iceland	4.32	-10	-3.4%	9.0%	72	Armenia	3.73	-8	-2.4%	-5.9%	112	Nigeria	3.18	1	4.2%	-19.8%
33	Czech Republic	4.31	-2	0.3%	8.8%	73	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.72	4	1.5%	-6.3%	113	Benin	3.16	-1	3.3%	-20.4%
34	Malta	4.30	4	1.1%	8.4%	74	Barbados	3.71	-1	-0.4%	-6.5%	114	Côte d'Ivoire	3.13	2	6.4%	-21.0%
35	Malaysia	4.28	-7	-2.2%	7.9%	75	Botswana	3.71	6	2.5%	-6.5%	115	Malawi	3.06	0	2.8%	-22.8%
36	Estonia	4.28	4	0.7%	7.8%	76	Sri Lanka	3.69	-1	0.0%	-6.8%	116	Angola	3.05	-2	1.3%	-22.9%
37	Hungary	4.27	5	1.7%	7.7%	77	Kenya	3.68	-1	0.1%	-7.1%	117	Cameroon	2.99	0	3.1%	-24.6%
38	Mexico	4.26	-6	-0.6%	7.4%	78	Uzbekistan	3.68	16	7.8%	-7.3%	118	Sierra Leone	2.89	0	2.7%	-27.1%
39	India	4.25	-10	-2.1%	7.1%	79	Lebanon	3.66	1	0.8%	-7.6%	119	Mali	2.78	0	-0.4%	-30.0%
40	Bulgaria	4.25	-1	0.0%	7.1%	80	Ecuador	3.66	-6	-1.0%	-7.6%						

Source: Travel and Tourism Development Index Report 2024

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.

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 31: 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

Data source: Travel and Tourism Development Index Report 2024

Other international rankings

4.2

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

Table 22: Performance of Mauritius in selected international rankings

INDICES	ORGANISATION				
African Index on Economic Transformation	African Center for Economic Transformation	Year Ranking	2014 1 out of 52	2019 1 out of 54	2023 2 out of 54
Ibrahim Index of African Governance	Mo Ibrahim Foundation	Year Ranking	2014 1 out of 52	2019 1 out of 54	2023 2 out of 54
Economic Freedom Index	The Heritage Foundation	Year Ranking	2014 8 out of 178	2022 30 out of 177	2025 15 out of 184
Ease of doing business index	World Bank	Year Ranking	2014 20 out of 189	2020 13 out 190	Discontinued
Human Development Index	United Nations	Year Ranking	2014 63 out of 187	2019 66 out of 189	2023 73 out of 193
Global Competitiveness Report	World Economic Forum	Year Ranking	2013-14 45 out of 148	2019 52 out of 141	n/a
Travel and Tourism Development Index	World Economic Forum	Year Ranking	2013 58 out of 140	2019 54 out of 140	2024 57 out of 119
Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD, World Intellectual Property Organization	Year Ranking	2013 53 out of 142	2021 52 out of 132	2024 58 out of 132
International Property Rights Index	Americans for Tax Reform's Property Rights Alliance	Year Ranking	2013 40 out of 131	2021 42 out of 129	Mauritius not included in survey
Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit	Year Ranking	2012 18 out of 167	2021 19 out of 167	2024 20 out of 167
Corruption Perceptions Index	Transparency International	Year Ranking	2013 52 out of 175	2021 54 out of 180	2024 56 out of 180
Global Peace Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	Year Ranking	2014 24 out of 162	2022 28 out of 163	2025 26 out of 163
Global Terrorism Index	Institute for Economics and Peace	Year Ranking	2012 116 out of 116 (no risk)	2022 163 out of 163 (no risk)	2025 No risk
Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders	Year Ranking	2014 70 out of 180	2022 64 out of 180	2025 51 out of 178
Networked Readiness Index	World Economic Forum	Year Ranking	2014 48 out of 148	2021 71 out of 130	2024 60 out of 133
E-government Readiness	United Nations	Year Ranking	2014 76 out of 193	2022 76 out of 163	2024 92 out of 163
Environmental Performance Index	Yale University, Columbia University	Year Ranking	2014 56 out of 178	2022 77 out of 180	2024 78 out of 180
Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative	University of Notre Dame	Year Ranking	2014 52 out of 187	2019 53 out of 181	2023 49 out of 187
Happy Planet Index	New Economics Foundation	Year Ranking	2012 111 out of 151	2019 32 out of 152	2024 70 out of 143
Global Gender Gap Report	World Economic Forum	Year Ranking	2014 106 out of 142	2020 115 out of 153	2024 107 out of 146
Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative	Year Ranking	2014 34 out of 132	2021 45 out of 168	2025 53 out of 170
Mercer Quality of Living Survey	Mercer	Year Ranking	2014 82 out of 223 cities	2019 83 out of 231 cities	2024 88 out of 241 cities

According to the World Air Quality Report 2024 by IQAir, the Air Quality Index (AQI) in selected island destinations were as follows:

Table 23: Air Quality Index of island destinations, 2024

RANKING	ISLAND DESTINATIONS	AIR QUALITY INDEX
128	Puerto Rico	27
123	Jersey	29
121	Grenada	29
120	Réunion	30
118	Guadeloupe	31
101	French Guiana	36
84	Trinidad and Tobago	43
77	Cabo Verde	46
74	Malta	47
64	Cyprus	50
38	Madagascar	62
31	Sri Lanka	67

Data source: World Air Quality Report 2024

Island destinations such as French Polynesia, Mauritius, and the Maldives were not included in the ranking; however, their respective AQI levels stood at 14, 27, and 57.

05 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 85 hotels or 84 percent of hotel rooms and 20 tourist residences/guest houses), 20 restaurants, 4 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.

Our mandate 5.1

- 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
- To promote the interests of hotels, restaurants and other service providers of the tourism industry in general

Organisation and structure 5.2

Our members, 2024/2025 (as at 30 June) 5.2.1

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
Hotel Les Cocotiers	48
Ocean's Creek Beach Hotel	136
Le Jadis Beach Resort & Wellness	55
Intercontinental Mauritius Resort Balaclava Fort	210
The Westin Turtle Bay Resort & Spa	190
The Ravenala Attitude	272
The Oberoi Mauritius	71
Victoria Beachcomber Resort & Spa	295
Le Meridien Ile Maurice	265
Recif Attitude Hotel	70
Voile Bleue	22
Veranda Pointe aux Biches Hotel	115
Constance Sakoa Boutique Hotel	16
Trou aux Biches Beachcomber Golf Resort & Spa	333
Casuarina Resort & Spa	109
Le Cardinal Exclusive Resort	13
Coral Azur Beach Resort	88
Club Med La Pointe aux Canonniers	286
Canonnier Beachcomber Golf Resort & Spa	284
Seapoint Boutique Hotel	23
Boutique Hotel 20 Degrés Sud	36
Ocean Villas Hotel	45
Mauricia Beachcomber Resort & Spa	239
Veranda Grand Baie Hotel & Spa	94
Royal Palm Beachcomber Luxuary 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 & Spa	81

HOTELS

EAST	NO. OF ROOMS
Radisson Blu Poste Lafayette Resort & Spa Mauritius	100
La Maison d'Eté	16
Constance Prince Maurice	89
One & Only Le Saint Geran	143
Constance Belle Mare Plage	255
Long Beach Mauritius	255
Solana Beach	116
Sunrise Attitude	153
LUX* Belle Mare	186
Veranda Palmar Beach Hotel	77
Ambre Resort & 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	
Preskil Beach Resort Mauritius	214
Astroea Beach Hotel	16
Le Peninsula Bay Resort & Spa	88
Shandrani Beachcomber Resort & Spa	327
Anantara Iko Mauritius Resort & Spa	164
Holiday Inn Mauritius Mon Trésor	140
SOUTH	
Shanti Maurice Resort & Spa	61
So Sofitel Mauritius	92
Outrigger Mauritius Resort & Spa	181
Tamassa Resort	214
Heritage Awali Golf & Spa Resort	160
Heritage Le Telfair Golf & Spa Resort	158
SOUTH-WEST / WEST	
Hotel RIU Palace	310
The St Regis Le Morne Resort Mauritius	172
LUX* Le Morne	149
Dinarobin Beachcomber Golf Resort & Spa	175
Paradis Beachcomber Golf Resort & Spa	299
Tamarina, Golf & 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 & Spa Mauritius	248
Gold Beach Resort & 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	
Hennessy Park Hotel	108
Voila Bagatelle	118
Gold Crest Business Hotel	55

GUESTHOUSES AND TOURIST RESIDENCES

NORTH	NO. OF ROOMS
Mystik Life Style	25
Domaine de Grand Baie	125
Navani Villas	4
Ocean Beauty	9
Toparadis Guest House and Restaurant	23
La Demeure Saint Antoine	4
SOUTH	
Les Aigrettes	12
Chill Pill	8
Coco Villas	9
Pingouinvillas	8
Le Jardin de Beau Vallon	7
Auberge de Saint Aubin	3
WEST/CENTRE	
Les Chalets en Champagne	3
Lakaz Chamarel Exclusive Lodge	20
Green Cottage	4
Villa Salines	12
The Bay	12
West Sand Serviced Apartments	14
Les 2 Canons	7
RODRIGUES	
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
Restaurant Chez Manuel
GRAND PORT
Le Jardin de Beau Vallon
Ile des Deux cocos
SAVANNE/RIVIÈRE NOIRE
La Vanille Nature Park
Le Saint Aubin Restaurant
Casela Nature Parks
S'Arratsu
Restaurant Le Chamarel
Varangue sur Morne
PLAINES WILHEMS/MOKA
La Nouvelle Potinière
Restaurant La Clef des Champs
The Gourmet Emporium
Eureka
Flying Dodo Brewing Company

IRS

- Anahita Mauritius
- 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
- Ecole Hotelière Sir Gaëtan Duval
- Institut Escoffier Ile Maurice
- Mauritius Chefs Association
- Mauritius Golf Tourism Association
- Mauritian Scuba Diving Association

Change in membership 5.2.1.1

AHRIM welcomed three new members during the year 2024/2025.

Hotels	Small and Medium Hotels
Hotel Les Cocotiers	Green Cottage
RIU Palace	Les Deux Canons

Our Executive Council, 2024/2025 5.2.2

The AHRIM Executive Council comprises of 18 members elected at the Annual General Meeting. Among the elected members, five seats are 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
President	Mr Thierry Montocchio	Rogers Hospitality
Vice President	Mr Stephane Poupinel de Valencé	New Mauritius Hotels Ltd
Secretary	Mr Vincent De Marasse Enouf	Constance Hotels, Resorts & Golf
Treasurer	Mr Tommy Wong	Sun*Life* Hotel Management Ltd
Vice Treasurer	Mrs Karine Curé	New Mauritius Hotels Ltd
Chief Executive Officer	Mr Jocelyn Kwok	AHRIM
Hotel Member Representatives	Mr François Eynaud	Sun*Life* Hotel Management Ltd
	Mr Jean Michel Pitot	Attitude Hospitality Management Ltd
	Mr Désiré Elliah	Lux Island Resorts Ltd
	Mr Rolph Schmid (up to June 2025) Mr Vincent Cavalot (as from July 2025)	Ninety-Six Hotel Collection
	Mr Jean Jacques Vallet	Constance Hotels, Resorts & Golf
	Mr Olivier Chavy	The Lux Collective Ltd
	Mr Mathieu de Tonnac	Marriott Hotels Mauritius
	Mr Lionel Kupper	Club Med
	Mr Vincent Desvaux de Marigny	Attitude Hospitality Management Ltd
	Mr Fabio Meo (up to Sept 2024) Mr Julien Glannes (as from Oct 2024)	Beau Vallon Hospitality
SMH Representatives	Mr Clifford Ng	Ocean Hospitality Mauritius
	Mr Guillaume Hugnin	Bakwa Lodge
Restaurant Representative	Mr Oscar Olsen	Flying Dodo Brewing co Ltd
IRS Representative	Mr Dhiren Pereira (up to March 2025)	Alteo Property-Anahita Estates Limited
Associate Representative	Mr Bruno Lebreux (up to March 2025) Mr Fabien Lefebure (as from March 2025)	AIOM
In Attendance	Mr Kevin Ramkaloan	Business Mauritius

During the period under review, Council Meetings were held on: 13 September 2024, 21 February, 07 April, 14 August and 17 September 2025.

Our commissions 5.2.3

The Small and Medium Hotels, Restaurants, and IRS Commissions each convene as independent entities. Following elections by their respective members, the Presidents of these Commissions submit project proposals and raise sector-specific issues for consideration by the AHRIM Council.

In addition, four specialised Commissions, Finance, Marketing, Environment, and Human Resources, provide broader representation of AHRIM members. These Commissions advise the Council on matters within their respective areas of expertise, review key documents, and submit constructive proposals to support the Council's initiatives and decision-making processes.

Our office 5.2.4

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**
Administrative/Accounts Officer	**Mrs Pamela Teeroovengadum**
Office Attendant	**Mr Manoj Matur**

Our Head Office

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Tel: (230) 208 8181
Fax: (230) 208 8282
Email: secretariat@ahrim.mu
Web site: http://www.ahrim.mu
Auditors: Kemp Chatteris
Legal Advisers: ENSAfrica (Mauritius)

Representation on boards and committees, 2024/2025 5.2.5

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

Private Sector

- Business Mauritius
- 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
- Technical Sub-Committee on MauritiusNow initiative (MTPA and AHRIM)
- Coastal Ecosystem Management Committee (CEMC) - Ministry of Blue Economy
- Board of Mauri-Facilities Management Co Ltd - Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change (Environment and Climate Change Division)

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

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FACT SHEET

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	48.24	2.92
Culture and sports			
Museums	Unit	20	
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	42	
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	20	0.4
Botanical/Endemic gardens	Unit	4	
Bird and Wildlife sanctuaries (excluding islets)	"	2	

SSR International Airport

- ICAO Category 10 airport (maximum is 10)
- Capacity: 4.5 Mn passengers
- 1 runway14/32 (3,040 x 75), Runway14 starter additional 330 m for take-off and 1 emergency runway (2,279 x 60)
- 8 passenger bridges (including 2 stands with bridges to cater for A380 aircrafts)
- 16 aircraft parking and 8 additional for private jets
- 5 helipads
- Terminal area of 57,000 m^2
- 6 baggage claim conveyors
- 32 check-in counters

Port Louis Harbour

- 124-meter-long dedicated cruise jetty
- 7,500 square metres Cruise Terminal Building
  Capacity: 4,000 passengers
  Immigration and Customs area: 1250 m^2 with 22 stations
  Passenger waiting hall: 2,000 m^2
  Passenger security area: 160 m^2 with 5 stations
  Baggage claim area: 900 m^2
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System implemented

List of tables

Table 1: Air seats, passengers, load factor and tourist arrivals by air per month, 2023 - 2025

Month	2023				2024				2025			
	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air
January	209,386	142,022	67.8	105,563	217,194	151,997	70.0	109,442	222,635	159,015	71.4	110,405
February	151,920	112,182	73.8	90,012	188,494	131,240	69.6	102,710	167,430	123,176	73.6	94,881
March	186,967	127,273	68.1	103,507	204,754	143,115	69.9	116,325	200,034	142,248	71.1	111,318
April	185,793	132,546	71.3	108,705	186,593	134,917	72.3	103,955	188,941	153,775	81.4	119,850
May	186,318	124,979	67.1	99,788	185,369	132,414	71.4	104,234	186,644	143,090	76.7	110,671
June	164,878	107,413	65.1	81,730	157,595	117,855	74.8	88,006	164,933	126,817	76.9	96,805
July	181,557	138,946	76.5	107,580	191,728	151,439	79.0	116,907	207,777	164,104	79.0	128,832
August	176,009	131,656	74.8	98,536	189,386	147,488	77.9	106,130				
September	168,850	126,424	74.9	97,212	171,038	134,055	78.4	101,772				
October	204,980	151,956	74.1	125,385	200,645	164,813	82.1	132,676				
November	199,017	148,982	74.9	115,590	199,017	155,306	78.0	120,231				
December	228,666	181,032	79.2	141,655	236,309	195,441	82.7	146,012				
Year	**2,244,341**	**1,625,411**	**72.4**	**1,275,263**	**2,328,122**	**1,760,080**	**75.6**	**1,348,400**				

Quarter	2023				2024				2025			
	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air
Quarter 1	548,273	381,477	69.6	299,082	610,442	426,352	69.8	328,477	590,099	424,439	71.9	316,604
Quarter 2	536,989	364,938	68.0	290,223	529,557	385,186	72.7	296,195	540,518	423,682	78.4	327,326
Quarter 3	526,416	397,026	75.4	303,328	552,152	432,982	78.4	324,809				
Quarter 4	632,663	481,970	76.2	382,630	635,971	515,560	81.1	398,919				
Year	**2,244,341**	**1,625,411**	**72.4**	**1,275,263**	**2,328,122**	**1,760,080**	**75.6**	**1,348,400**				

Semester	2023				2024				2025			
	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air	Seats	Passengers[1]	LF, %	Tourists by air
Semester 1	1,085,262	746,415	68.8	589,305	1,139,999	811,538	71.2	624,672	1,130,617	848,121	75.0	643,930
Semester 2	1,159,079	878,996	75.8	685,958	1,188,123	948,542	79.8	723,728				
Year	**2,244,341**	**1,625,411**	**72.4**	**1,275,263**	**2,328,122**	**1,760,080**	**75.6**	**1,348,400**				

1 Include direct transfers (ie those remaining in the transit lounge at the airport) but exclude crew members, arrivals by private jets and arrivals from and in Rodrigues.

Data sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority and Statistics Mauritius

Table 2: Number of air seats, passengers and load factor by country of last embarkation, 2024 and 2025

Country of last embarkation	Year 2024			January - June 2025		
	Seats	Passengers[1]	Load factor	Seats	Passengers[1]	Load factor
France	342,449	279,375	82%	158,552	129,237	82%
U.K	166,307	129,702	78%	75,587	58,366	77%
Germany	82,064	67,882	83%	42,491	32,090	76%
Switzerland	50,327	34,628	69%	24,898	15,904	64%
Austria	24,595	23,403	95%	15,210	13,729	90%
Spain	4,752	4,527	95%	432	432	100%
Poland	1,848	1,477	80%	1,959	1,709	87%
Italy	8,720	6,313	72%	6,069	5,366	88%
Türkiye	95,948	80,693	84%	51,834	43,595	84%
Dubai	407,775	346,259	85%	202,217	176,057	87%
Saudi Arabia	50,933	37,572	74%	20,740	16,082	78%
India	164,397	115,863	70%	102,072	72,779	71%
Russia	13,989	9,563	68%		n/a	
Malaysia	38,638	28,847	75%	16,761	12,702	76%
Australia	46,618	29,234	63%	17,163	12,252	71%
South Africa	241,801	183,279	76%	118,450	84,621	71%
Kenya	58,137	33,439	58%	23,680	13,002	55%
Réunion	437,988	290,793	66%	207,631	130,767	63%
Madagascar	66,140	42,288	64%	31,621	22,270	70%
Seychelles	24,696	14,943	61%	13,250	7,161	54%
Total	**2,328,122**	**1,760,080**	**76%**	**1,130,617**	**848,121**	**75%**

1 Include direct transfers (ie those remaining in the transit lounge at the airport) but exclude crew members, arrivals by private jets and arrivals from and in Rodrigues.

Data sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority and Statistics Mauritius

Table 3A: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, 2024

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
342,499	81.6%	279,375	69	236,079	*184,805*	*2,566*	*4,858*	*4,675*	*4,942*	*44*

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
166,307	78.0%	129,702	61	100,635	*1,245*	*91,348*	*237*	*219*	*401*	*81*

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
82,064	82.7%	67,882	76	62,390	*6,261*	*825*	*43,661*	*1,859*	*927*	*16*

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*uk*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
50,327	68.8%	34,628	62	31,166	*5,839*	*373*	*3,590*	*14,840*	*608*	*4*

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
407,775	84.9%	346,259	62	254,453	*30,752*	*44,452*	*35,770*	*6,945*	*6,827*	*4,533*

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
95,948	84.1%	80,693	68	65,306	*9,123*	*2,132*	*7,087*	*2,077*	*6,947*	*29*

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
50,933	73.8%	37,572	39	19,627	*2,028*	*609*	*658*	*92*	*625*	*192*

Country of last embarkation: KENYA										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
58,137	57.5%	33,439	43	24,903	*3,240*	*1,586*	*382*	*125*	*124*	*607*

Country of last embarkation: SOUTH AFRICA										
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*					
					France	*UK*	*Germany*	*Switzerland*	*Italy*	*India*
241,801	75.8%	183,279	61	148,577	*1,721*	*7,860*	*4,426*	*1,173*	*2,284*	*1,073*

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

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Belgium	*Canada*	*Poland*	*Spain*	*Netherlands*	*Denmark*	*Others*
342,499	81.6%	279,375	69	236,079	*5,476*	*3,220*	*3,171*	*2,519*	*2,389*	*2,237*	*15,177*

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Canada	*Ireland*	*USA*	*Poland*	*Australia*	*Netherlands*	*Others*
166,307	78.0%	129,702	61	100,635	*850*	*710*	*631*	*568*	*310*	*289*	*3,746*

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Belgium	*Austria*	*Poland*	*Czech Rep.*	*Luxembourg*	*Denmark*	*Others*
82,064	82.7%	67,882	76	62,390	*1,054*	*877*	*838*	*697*	*625*	*467*	*4,283*

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Poland	*Czech Rep.*	*Belgium*	*Austria*	*Portugal*	*USA*	*Others*
50,327	68.8%	34,628	62	31,166	*771*	*672*	*549*	*499*	*366*	*352*	*2,703*

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Russia	*UAE*	*S. Arabia*	*Belgium*	*Czech Rep.*	*China*	*Others*
407,775	84.9%	346,259	62	254,453	*15,421*	*11,199*	*9,928*	*7,776*	*7,053*	*6,523*	*67,274*

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Türkiye	*Romania*	*Poland*	*Finland*	*Czech Rep.*	*Bulgaria*	*Others*
95,948	84.1%	80,693	68	65,306	*4,525*	*3,327*	*2,932*	*2,100*	*1,969*	*1,563*	*21,495*

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					S. Arabia	*Indonesia*	*Philippines*	*China*	*Réunion*	*Spain*	*Others*
50,933	73.8%	37,572	39	19,627	*11,933*	*674*	*423*	*319*	*287*	*281*	*1,506*

Country of last embarkation: KENYA											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					Kenya	*Nigeria*	*USA*	*Tanzania*	*Uganda*	*China*	*Others*
58,137	57.5%	33,439	43	24,903	*3,641*	*2,908*	*944*	*872*	*832*	*766*	*8,876*

Country of last embarkation: SOUTH AFRICA											
Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	*of which, arrivals from selected country of residence*						
					South Africa	*Zimbabwe*	*USA*	*Australia*	*Brazil*	*Namibia*	*Others*
241,801	75.8%	183,279	61	148,577	*101,170*	*2,808*	*2,563*	*2,016*	*1,767*	*1,639*	*18,077*

Table 3B: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2025

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
158,552	81.5%	129,237	71	112,390	87,021	1,421	2,316	1,966	2,750	20

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
75,587	77.2%	58,366	61	46,228	467	41,574	93	112	185	28

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
42,491	75.5%	32,090	70	29,708	2,522	115	21,997	974	382	9

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
24,898	63.9%	15,904	56	14,039	2,808	165	2,307	6,201	180	3

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
202,217	87.1%	176,057	63	127,529	13,429	19,124	13,418	2,905	3,643	2,564

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
51,834	84.1%	43,595	74	38,430	2,983	1,950	4,296	794	2,762	16

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourists/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
20,740	77.5%	16,082	40	8,230	1,099	305	126	23	295	72

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
23,680	54.9%	13,002	37	8,669	1,667	353	111	27	37	256

Country of last embarkation: SOUTH AFRICA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence					
					France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	India
118,450	71.4%	84,621	55	64,995	737	3,058	1,938	438	465	306

Data sources: MTPA & Statistics Mauritius

Table 3B: Air lift indicators by selected country of last embarkation, semester 1 of 2025 (Cont'd)

Country of last embarkation: FRANCE

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Belgium	Canada	Poland	Sweden	USA	Denmark	Others
158,552	81.5%	129,237	71	112,390	2,108	1,751	1,690	1,438	1,344	1,279	7,286

Country of last embarkation: UNITED KINGDOM

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Ireland	USA	Canada	Poland	Romania	Spain	Others
75,587	77.2%	58,366	61	46,228	474	291	273	250	143	130	2,208

Country of last embarkation: GERMANY

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Poland	Austria	Belgium	Czech Rep.	Luxembourg	USA	Others
42,491	75.5%	32,090	70	29,708	484	369	358	339	265	209	1,685

Country of last embarkation: SWITZERLAND

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Austria	Poland	Belgium	Czech Rep.	USA	Sweden	Others
24,898	63.9%	15,904	56	14,039	282	258	223	208	172	125	1,107

Country of last embarkation: DUBAI

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Russia	UAE	Czech Rep.	S. Arabia	China	Poland	Others
202,217	87.1%	176,057	63	127,529	13,540	5,774	5,532	4,535	3,139	2,758	37,168

Country of last embarkation: TÜRKIYE

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Türkiye	Poland	Czech Rep.	Romania	Russia	Sweden	Others
51,834	84.1%	43,595	74	38,430	2,893	2,435	1,713	1,625	1,453	1,365	14,145

Country of last embarkation: SAUDI ARABIA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					S. Arabia	Spain	Philippines	Indonesia	Réunion	China	Others
20,740	77.5%	16,082	40	8,230	5,010	295	104	86	80	72	663

Country of last embarkation: KENYA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					Kenya	Nigeria	USA	Tanzania	Uganda	Comoros	Others
23,680	54.9%	13,002	37	8,669	1,640	596	355	309	295	270	2,753

Country of last embarkation: SOUTH AFRICA

Seats	Load factor	Pax	Tourist/ 100 seats	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence						
					South Africa	Zimbabwe	USA	Australia	Namibia	Brazil	Others
118,450	71.4%	84,621	55	64,995	44,203	1,288	1,205	881	803	794	8,879

Table 4: International arrivals by type and mode of transport, 2019, 2022 - 2025

Details	2019	2022	2023	2024	Semester 1	
					2024	2025
Total international arrivals[1] by type						
Tourists	1,383,488	997,290	1,295,410	1,382,177	645,549	658,909
Interlining passengers (direct transit)	132,660	58,028	96,631	106,872	49,185	42,900
Excursionists[2]	34,808	5,851	21,871	41,344	26,325	36,474
Mauritian residents	330,637	234,449	330,096	362,733	164,977	184,408
Other (crew, foreign workers, etc)	127,803	89,792	114,800	141,745	76,356	74,224
Total	**2,009,396**	**1,385,410**	**1,858,808**	**2,034,871**	**962,392**	**996,915**
International arrivals[1] by air and by type						
Tourists	1,338,235	990,099	1,275,263	1,348,400	624,672	643,930
Excursionists[2]	20,670	3,706	10,536	14,654	6,746	7,504
Interlining passengers (direct transit)	132,660	58,028	96,631	106,872	49,185	42,900
Mauritian residents	329,417	234,439	330,052	362,294	164,737	184,198
Other (including crew)	104,441	85,922	101,082	111,940	55,231	54,419
Total	**1,925,423**	**1,372,194**	**1,813,564**	**1,944,160**	**900,571**	**932,951**
of which international arrivals directly in Rodrigues	*1,968*	*405*	*2,542*	*2,691*	*1,285*	*1,371*
International arrivals[1] by sea and by type						
Cruise travellers	79,225	9,602	40,403	83,459	57,583	60,805
- Tourists	*41,829*	*4,003*	*16,099*	*28,960*	*18,552*	*12,359*
- Excursionists[2]	*13,218*	*1,786*	*10,707*	*25,107*	*18,502*	*28,508*
- Mauritian residents	*1,186*	*3*	*34*	*426*	*235*	*205*
- Crew members	*22,992*	*3,810*	*13,563*	*28,966*	*20,294*	*19,733*
Other	4,748	3,614	4,841	7,252	4,238	3,159
- Tourists	*3,424*	*3,188*	*4,048*	*4,817*	*2,325*	*2,620*
Total	**83,973**	**13,216**	**45,244**	**90,711**	**61,821**	**63,964**

1 Excluding inter island 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.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 5: Tourist arrivals and growth rate per month, quarter and semester, 2021 - 2025

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1,232	40,028	107,684	119,305	116,926
February	1,229	52,724	91,850	109,266	95,991
March	311	66,066	105,663	117,991	113,472
April	58	84,268	109,031	105,619	120,157
May	115	70,462	100,030	104,952	115,090
June	280	63,008	82,208	88,416	97,273
July	1,242	94,084	107,832	117,224	129,206
August	2,499	86,605	98,990	106,574	115,491
September	2,494	81,087	97,838	102,453	
October	54,434	117,323	125,645	133,065	
November	65,922	106,905	119,494	123,104	
December	49,964	134,730	149,145	154,208	
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	
By Quarter					
Quarter 1	2,772	158,818	305,197	346,562	326,389
Quarter 2	453	217,738	291,269	298,987	332,520
Quarter 3	6,235	261,776	304,660	326,251	
Quarter 4	170,320	358,958	394,284	410,377	
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	
By Semester					
Semester 1	3,225	376,556	596,466	645,549	658,909
Semester 2	176,555	620,734	698,944	736,628	
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	

Year-on-year growth rate

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	-99.1%	3149.0%	169.0%	10.8%	-2.0%
February	-98.9%	4190.0%	74.2%	19.0%	-12.1%
March	-99.4%	21143.1%	59.9%	11.7%	-3.8%
April	480.0%	145189.7%	29.4%	-3.1%	13.8%
May	475.0%	61171.3%	42.0%	4.9%	9.7%
June	3011.1%	22402.9%	30.5%	7.6%	10.0%
July	2660.0%	7475.2%	14.6%	8.7%	10.2%
August	688.3%	3365.6%	14.3%	7.7%	8.4%
September	575.9%	3151.3%	20.7%	4.7%	
October	4637.5%	115.5%	7.1%	5.9%	
November	5500.8%	62.2%	11.8%	3.0%	
December	4695.0%	169.7%	10.7%	3.4%	
Total	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	**6.7%**	
By Quarter					
Quarter 1	-99.1%	5629.4%	92.2%	13.6%	-5.8%
Quarter 2	1061.5%	47965.8%	33.8%	2.6%	11.2%
Quarter 3	752.9%	4098.5%	16.4%	7.1%	
Quarter 4	4957.0%	110.8%	9.8%	4.1%	
Total	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	**6.7%**	
By Semester					
Semester 1	-98.9%	11576.2%	58.4%	8.2%	2.1%
Semester 2	4207.3%	251.6%	12.6%	5.4%	
Total	**-41.8%**	**454.7%**	**29.9%**	**6.7%**	

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 6: Tourist arrivals by selected markets, 2022 - 2025

Selected country of residence	2022	2023	2024	January to June 2024	January to June 2025
Europe	**674,511**	**834,825**	**890,581**	**418,631**	**418,142**
Austria	16,491	20,001	18,540	9,063	9,146
Belgium	17,791	19,531	18,775	7,382	6,868
Bulgaria	2,081	3,050	3,148	2,088	1,796
Czech Republic	12,455	15,590	14,929	8,675	11,144
Croatia	475	962	1,276	561	868
Denmark	8,192	8,753	8,018	4,412	4,661
Estonia	1,361	1,330	1,363	874	612
Finland	2,429	3,383	3,419	1,816	1,775
France	238,864	319,522	339,421	156,135	151,797
Germany	96,767	118,546	123,825	61,712	53,117
Greece	766	978	1,179	526	501
Hungary	2,966	4,767	4,446	2,573	2,968
Ireland	3,233	3,378	4,102	1,718	2,112
Italy	23,035	30,307	29,489	12,517	14,996
Latvia	619	876	976	596	586
Lithuania	997	1,618	1,747	1,093	1,272
Luxembourg	2,059	2,487	2,414	914	883
Netherlands	9,166	11,208	11,005	4,673	5,106
Norway	4,669	4,297	4,606	2,201	2,428
Poland	8,197	14,524	17,560	7,979	10,521
Portugal	4,566	5,133	5,606	2,744	2,601
Romania	5,709	6,341	6,854	3,831	4,052
Serbia	1,022	1,116	1,256	711	1,097
Slovakia	3,499	5,206	4,951	3,209	4,240
Slovenia	1,312	2,286	1,860	986	1,000
Spain	11,645	13,413	13,919	4,488	4,492
Sweden	7,032	9,378	9,922	5,049	6,065
Switzerland	28,350	34,585	35,329	14,681	14,528
Türkiye	3,749	4,436	5,587	3,347	3,511
United Kingdom	140,847	145,873	158,188	68,784	71,382
CIS[1] countries	*12,059*	*19,326*	*34,169*	*22,133*	*20,810*
of which:					
Belarus	*429*	*612*	*868*	*541*	*522*
Kazakhstan	*167*	*488*	*660*	*326*	*619*
Russia	*8,831*	*15,601*	*28,750*	*19,003*	*16,307*
Ukraine	*2,115*	*1,903*	*2,869*	*1,707*	*2,668*
Other CIS countries	*517*	*722*	*1,022*	*556*	*694*
Other European countries	2,108	2,624	2,702	1,160	1,207

Table 6: Tourist arrivals by selected markets, 2022 - 2025 (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	2022	2023	2024	January to June 2024	January to June 2025
Africa	**207,010**	**292,503**	**304,189**	**137,921**	**142,971**
IOC[2] countries	*88,096*	*156,818*	*165,719*	*75,832*	*79,141*
of which:					
Comoros	*602*	*790*	*764*	*383*	*378*
Madagascar	*10,752*	*16,777*	*19,152*	*9,140*	*9,466*
Réunion	*73,336*	*134,222*	*140,618*	*64,155*	*66,892*
Seychelles	*3,406*	*5,029*	*5,185*	*2,154*	*2,405*
Algeria	223	317	508	195	177
Angola	215	443	368	194	199
Benin	80	64	141	75	68
Botswana	897	1,130	1,071	380	407
Burundi	71	117	174	71	78
Cameroon	491	520	574	255	300
Congo	320	365	582	211	294
Egypt	764	792	752	392	395
Ethiopia	320	284	325	165	147
Gabon	89	114	122	52	53
Ghana	744	1,251	1,396	706	544
Ivory Coast	489	516	636	294	291
Kenya	2,937	3,392	4,141	1,586	1,911
Lesotho	120	214	246	94	118
Malawi	335	478	476	187	236
Mayotte	1,042	1,370	1,306	465	824
Morocco	673	846	790	324	442
Mozambique	639	831	772	337	473
Namibia	1,277	1,554	1,702	709	837
Niger	71	69	124	64	36
Nigeria	2,868	3,898	3,998	1,946	1,308
Rwanda	280	353	514	164	254
Senegal	221	315	341	146	164
South Africa	96,316	106,169	106,542	48,038	48,436
Sudan	64	44	22	18	9
Kingdom of Eswatini	215	339	480	219	194
Tanzania	759	981	1,082	477	459
Togo	67	90	144	81	45
Tunisia	447	505	561	269	303
Uganda	706	1,076	1,012	401	424
Zimbabwe	2,078	3,112	3,410	1,327	1,505
Zambia	895	1,342	1,029	386	596
Other African countries	2,201	2,794	3,129	1,861	2,303

Table 6: Tourist arrivals by selected markets, 2022 - 2025 (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	2022	2023	2024	January to June	
				2024	2025
Asia	**90,960**	**123,424**	**132,891**	**63,120**	**73,377**
Afghanistan	192	188	246	114	92
Bangladesh	654	513	735	552	256
Hong Kong SAR[3]	307	607	584	280	218
India	36,956	54,137	56,788	28,741	37,501
Indonesia	2,335	2,391	2,705	1,571	1,443
Israel	4,408	3,896	2,109	986	1,992
Japan	468	1,246	2,578	622	578
Korea Republic	1,171	3,598	4,381	1,991	2,366
Malaysia	604	1,315	1,236	577	511
Maldives	45	59	63	28	23
Nepal	278	915	1,959	903	541
Pakistan	537	666	568	280	184
China	1,734	7,966	13,095	5,847	6,436
Philippines	2,597	3,037	4,113	2,036	2,186
Singapore	1,033	1,687	1,534	624	620
Sri Lanka	470	864	657	355	275
Taiwan	416	903	1,200	552	528
Thailand	284	460	684	227	231
Vietnam	308	369	344	215	196
MIDDLE EAST countries	*36,033*	*38,374*	*37,063*	*16,497*	*17,008*
of which:					
Bahrain	*295*	*302*	*228*	*110*	*87*
Iran	*197*	*253*	*312*	*198*	*109*
Jordan	*166*	*215*	*231*	*129*	*156*
Kuwait	*852*	*876*	*723*	*276*	*381*
Lebanon	*213*	*285*	*346*	*183*	*165*
Oman	*168*	*211*	*219*	*94*	*88*
Qatar	*258*	*343*	*398*	*139*	*127*
Saudi Arabia	*19,388*	*21,122*	*22,171*	*9,610*	*9,675*
United Arab Emirates	*14,416*	*14,687*	*12,374*	*5,726*	*6,203*
Other Middle East countries	*80*	*80*	*61*	*32*	*17*
Other Asian countries	130	233	249	122	192
Oceania	**7,794**	**21,123**	**23,046**	**10,859**	**8,449**
Australia	6,986	19,687	21,228	9,877	7,611
New Zealand	452	1,041	1,173	602	554
Other Oceanian countries	356	395	645	380	284
America	**16,530**	**22,959**	**30,740**	**14,640**	**15,632**
Brazil	767	1,309	2,726	1,380	1,425
Canada	6,250	8,153	10,099	4,711	5,033
USA	8,357	11,619	15,450	7,334	7,696
Other American countries	1,156	1,878	2,465	1,215	1,478
Others & not stated	**485**	**576**	**730**	**378**	**338**
All countries	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	**645,549**	**658,909**

1 Commonwealth of Independent States.

2 Indian Ocean Commission.

3 Special Administrative Region of China.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 7: Tourist arrivals and share by selected markets, 2021 - 2025

Continent/Country of residence	2021	2022	2023	2024	Semester	
					2024	2025
Continent						
Europe	145,812	674,511	834,825	890,581	418,631	418,142
Africa	17,303	207,010	292,503	304,189	137,921	142,971
Asia	13,526	90,960	123,424	132,891	63,120	73,377
Oceania	440	7,794	21,123	23,046	10,859	8,449
America	2,575	16,530	22,959	30,740	14,640	15,632
Others & Not Stated	124	485	576	730	378	338
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	**645,549**	**658,909**
Top 10 markets in 2024						
France	51,525	238,864	319,522	339,421	156,135	151,797
United Kingdom	34,194	140,847	145,873	158,188	68,784	71,382
Réunion	5,288	73,336	134,222	140,618	64,155	66,892
Germany	18,605	96,767	118,546	123,825	61,712	53,117
South Africa	8,061	96,316	106,169	106,542	48,038	48,436
India	2,845	36,956	54,137	56,788	28,741	37,501
Switzerland	7,011	28,350	34,585	35,329	14,681	14,528
Italy	3,954	23,035	30,307	29,489	12,517	14,996
Russia	2,686	8,831	15,601	28,750	19,003	16,307
Saudi Arabia	4,028	19,388	21,122	22,171	9,610	9,675
Total Top 10	**135,511**	**762,690**	**980,084**	**1,041,121**	**483,376**	**484,631**
Market share by continent/ country of residence	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Semester**	
					2024	**2025**
Continent						
Europe	81.1%	67.6%	64.4%	64.4%	64.8%	63.5%
Africa	9.6%	20.8%	22.6%	22.0%	21.4%	21.7%
Asia	7.5%	9.1%	9.5%	9.6%	9.8%	11.1%
Oceania	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%
America	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Others & Not Stated	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Top 10 markets in 2024						
France	28.7%	24.0%	24.7%	24.6%	24.2%	23.0%
United Kingdom	19.0%	14.1%	11.3%	11.4%	10.7%	10.8%
Réunion	2.9%	7.4%	10.4%	10.2%	9.9%	10.2%
Germany	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.6%	8.1%
South Africa	4.5%	9.7%	8.2%	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%
India	1.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%	5.7%
Switzerland	3.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Italy	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Russia	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%	2.9%	2.5%
Saudi Arabia	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Total Top 10	**75.4%**	**76.5%**	**75.7%**	**75.3%**	**74.9%**	**73.6%**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 8: Tourist arrivals by mode of transport and by selected country of residence, 2024 - 2025

Continent/country of residence	Year 2024			January - June 2024			January - June 2025		
	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea	Total
Continent									
Europe	868,566	22,015	890,581	403,468	15,163	418,631	411,005	7,137	418,142
Africa	303,639	550	304,189	137,661	260	137,921	140,002	2,969	142,971
Asia	127,078	5,813	132,891	61,035	2,085	63,120	71,006	2,371	73,377
Oceania	22,207	839	23,046	10,177	682	10,859	8,106	343	8,449
America	26,242	4,498	30,740	12,008	2,632	14,640	13,478	2,154	15,632
Others & Not Stated	668	62	730	323	55	378	333	5	338
Total	**1,348,400**	**33,777**	**1,382,177**	**624,672**	**20,877**	**645,549**	**643,930**	**14,979**	**658,909**
Top 15 markets in year 2024									
France	339,008	413	339,421	155,937	198	156,135	151,673	124	151,797
United Kingdom	155,049	3,139	158,188	66,542	2,242	68,784	69,401	1,981	71,382
Réunion	140,618	0	140,618	64,155	0	64,155	66,892	0	66,892
Germany	109,079	14,746	123,825	51,244	10,468	61,712	50,198	2,919	53,117
South Africa	106,261	281	106,542	47,916	122	48,038	45,744	2,692	48,436
India	56,120	668	56,788	28,451	290	28,741	37,135	366	37,501
Switzerland	34,931	398	35,329	14,455	226	14,681	14,345	183	14,528
Italy	29,333	156	29,489	12,428	89	12,517	14,898	98	14,996
Russia	28,551	199	28,750	18,901	102	19,003	16,143	164	16,307
Saudi Arabia	22,168	3	22,171	9,610	0	9,610	9,672	3	9,675
Australia	20,634	594	21,228	9,405	472	9,877	7,333	278	7,611
Madagascar	19,130	22	19,152	9,132	8	9,140	9,458	8	9,466
Belgium	18,687	88	18,775	7,360	22	7,382	6,840	28	6,868
Austria	18,032	508	18,540	8,686	377	9,063	9,054	92	9,146
Poland	17,337	223	17,560	7,814	165	7,979	10,422	99	10,521
Total Top 15	**1,114,938**	**21,438**	**1,136,376**	**512,036**	**14,781**	**526,817**	**519,208**	**9,035**	**528,243**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by selected country of residence, 2024

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Europe	**79,391**	**81,244**	**79,374**	**72,791**	**60,990**	**44,841**	**67,469**	**66,789**	**64,382**	**92,108**	**91,755**	**89,447**	**890,581**
Austria	2,221	2,315	2,109	922	947	549	1,057	908	995	1,735	2,615	2,167	18,540
Belgium	877	988	989	1,701	1,712	1,115	2,284	1,319	1,757	2,460	1,937	1,636	18,775
Bulgaria	541	615	589	169	112	62	35	44	58	94	265	564	3,148
Czech Republic	1,788	2,811	2,186	1,055	481	354	591	402	482	1,040	1,685	2,054	14,929
Croatia	134	122	104	43	115	43	86	56	97	77	162	237	1,276
Denmark	960	1,455	1,258	279	292	168	928	210	358	909	648	553	8,018
Estonia	316	292	201	49	12	4	15	23	26	50	157	218	1,363
Finland	629	441	382	137	107	120	95	63	144	347	405	549	3,419
France	28,322	30,890	25,812	32,911	24,374	13,826	26,647	25,696	20,267	38,276	36,700	35,700	339,421
Germany	13,872	11,983	12,421	7,946	9,473	6,017	6,974	8,800	11,905	11,878	13,450	9,106	123,825
Greece	86	107	85	77	116	55	66	125	79	87	120	176	1,179
Hungary	818	615	646	211	159	124	141	85	153	371	349	774	4,446
Ireland	305	271	361	247	225	309	499	347	333	394	370	441	4,102
Italy	2,654	1,861	2,244	2,385	1,601	1,772	1,718	3,772	2,107	2,670	3,073	3,632	29,489
Latvia	181	187	146	28	35	19	15	25	36	60	107	137	976
Lithuania	223	278	257	134	111	90	48	63	101	114	161	167	1,747
Luxembourg	155	114	190	245	123	87	159	434	221	228	212	246	2,414
Netherlands	773	594	606	1,030	875	795	1,400	1,083	971	874	931	1,073	11,005
Norway	347	565	682	133	157	317	558	105	386	279	367	710	4,606
Poland	1,751	1,442	1,111	1,315	1,018	1,342	1,441	1,425	1,461	1,182	2,418	1,654	17,560
Portugal	354	335	711	456	325	563	586	621	540	396	280	439	5,606
Romania	717	939	555	870	451	299	436	427	374	486	490	810	6,854
Serbia	157	120	164	142	55	73	39	24	112	121	137	112	1,256
Slovakia	602	918	957	468	181	83	90	63	87	327	495	680	4,951
Slovenia	169	291	140	218	95	73	134	89	89	165	155	242	1,860
Spain	468	471	1,035	634	698	1,182	2,429	2,841	1,853	730	656	922	13,919
Sweden	1,536	1,586	1,029	362	249	287	303	122	268	1,090	874	2,216	9,922
Switzerland	2,397	2,485	3,401	3,589	1,719	1,090	2,752	1,056	2,652	5,782	4,676	3,730	35,329
Türkiye	721	416	375	698	554	583	472	243	385	277	402	461	5,587
United Kingdom	9,818	9,692	13,029	11,768	12,869	11,608	13,547	14,874	14,293	17,143	14,850	14,697	158,188
CIS[1] countries	*5,313*	*5,836*	*5,393*	*2,336*	*1,588*	*1,667*	*1,772*	*1,238*	*1,598*	*2,225*	*2,262*	*2,941*	*34,169*
Belarus	*130*	*116*	*157*	*49*	*36*	*53*	*55*	*50*	*48*	*46*	*55*	*73*	*868*
Kazakhstan	*57*	*55*	*92*	*41*	*42*	*39*	*54*	*16*	*45*	*49*	*35*	*135*	*660*
Russia	*4,589*	*5,247*	*4,619*	*2,004*	*1,207*	*1,337*	*1,392*	*998*	*1,288*	*1,918*	*1,919*	*2,232*	*28,750*
Ukraine	*416*	*331*	*355*	*176*	*241*	*188*	*152*	*131*	*151*	*175*	*193*	*360*	*2,869*
Other CIS	*121*	*87*	*170*	*66*	*62*	*50*	*119*	*43*	*66*	*37*	*60*	*141*	*1,022*
Other European	186	209	206	233	161	165	152	206	194	241	346	403	2,702

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by selected country of residence, 2024 (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Africa	**27,740**	**14,340**	**26,604**	**19,055**	**27,929**	**22,253**	**28,856**	**24,523**	**23,075**	**28,619**	**17,878**	**43,317**	**304,189**
IOC[2] countries	*18,886*	*7,286*	*14,817*	*8,319*	*18,543*	*7,981*	*19,149*	*13,207*	*8,637*	*18,957*	*9,784*	*20,153*	*165,719*
Comoros	*49*	*60*	*84*	*59*	*52*	*79*	*65*	*56*	*91*	*65*	*68*	*36*	*764*
Madagascar	*1,470*	*1,754*	*1,699*	*1,392*	*1,379*	*1,446*	*1,757*	*1,830*	*1,863*	*1,273*	*1,386*	*1,903*	*19,152*
Réunion	*16,945*	*5,248*	*12,731*	*6,392*	*16,718*	*6,121*	*16,950*	*10,687*	*6,244*	*17,292*	*7,901*	*17,389*	*140,618*
Seychelles	*422*	*224*	*303*	*476*	*394*	*335*	*377*	*634*	*439*	*327*	*429*	*825*	*5,185*
Algeria	27	26	15	31	33	63	37	59	124	30	31	32	508
Angola	14	51	55	21	21	32	24	48	31	16	28	27	368
Benin	7	5	9	7	41	6	9	9	21	10	10	7	141
Botswana	52	63	53	99	61	52	75	114	91	157	70	184	1,071
Burundi	15	9	6	13	10	18	12	16	25	10	13	27	174
Cameroon	22	50	36	51	52	44	56	46	50	48	75	44	574
Congo	24	39	28	41	39	40	79	118	42	45	33	54	582
Egypt	39	41	34	64	64	150	83	57	71	45	47	57	752
Ethiopia	14	33	13	28	41	36	24	36	29	11	46	14	325
Gabon	5	13	8	17	3	6	6	12	8	18	8	18	122
Ghana	52	126	132	73	211	112	122	113	128	74	134	119	1,396
Ivory Coast	12	52	30	54	63	83	84	59	57	38	62	42	636
Kenya	106	262	230	289	265	434	413	515	285	330	357	655	4,141
Lesotho	9	13	10	10	24	28	23	19	21	59	14	16	246
Malawi	18	24	18	25	46	56	38	31	41	94	34	51	476
Mayotte	66	106	47	97	109	40	370	112	70	132	82	75	1,306
Morocco	40	60	22	61	51	90	82	90	93	84	69	48	790
Mozambique	74	58	32	83	53	37	62	81	59	97	44	92	772
Namibia	58	40	135	134	140	202	71	93	229	98	72	430	1,702
Niger	9	3	10	4	19	19	13	10	14	3	6	14	124
Nigeria	161	182	342	375	537	349	428	361	516	257	300	190	3,998
Rwanda	7	40	28	27	43	19	65	77	72	51	39	46	514
Senegal	22	30	10	22	41	21	38	36	37	22	27	35	341
South Africa	7,342	4,895	9,519	8,175	6,569	11,538	6,738	7,973	11,469	7,050	5,780	19,494	106,542
Sudan	2	0	3	4	2	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	22
Eswatini	23	32	31	40	16	77	22	50	31	29	44	85	480
Tanzania	65	62	55	84	123	88	63	135	95	126	79	107	1,082
Togo	4	13	5	12	34	13	13	9	13	11	10	7	144
Tunisia	33	48	31	41	45	71	51	47	60	46	49	39	561
Uganda	40	39	44	56	102	120	82	84	152	80	110	103	1,012
Zimbabwe	120	208	195	324	286	194	230	531	196	259	205	662	3,410
Zambia	32	55	77	74	69	79	67	157	78	109	71	161	1,029
Other African	340	376	524	300	173	148	227	218	227	223	145	228	3,129

Table 9: Tourist arrivals per month and by selected country of residence, 2024 (Cont'd)

Selected country of residence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Asia	**6,985**	**9,282**	**8,145**	**9,618**	**12,266**	**16,824**	**16,190**	**11,862**	**10,537**	**8,404**	**9,147**	**13,631**	**132,891**
Afghanistan	28	16	22	24	10	14	15	16	16	24	27	34	246
Bangladesh	36	59	298	45	43	71	38	37	33	27	23	25	735
Hong Kong SAR[3]	15	50	43	34	46	92	51	58	51	32	23	89	584
India	2,915	3,688	3,559	3,879	7,135	7,565	5,145	4,371	3,684	3,298	4,654	6,895	56,788
Indonesia	235	455	499	139	144	99	88	172	398	200	134	142	2,705
Israel	45	129	171	380	131	130	137	225	198	268	124	171	2,109
Japan	41	103	167	99	102	110	83	114	166	129	65	1,399	2,578
Korea Republic	303	235	301	346	457	349	292	245	406	489	467	491	4,381
Malaysia	60	94	71	95	132	125	108	162	120	84	69	116	1,236
Maldives	2	1	3	8	3	11	9	3	7	6	5	5	63
Nepal	140	145	137	161	164	156	118	175	173	119	124	347	1,959
Pakistan	41	42	36	44	56	61	58	39	85	46	33	27	568
China	868	1,426	839	884	805	1,025	1,509	1,366	1,568	1,060	639	1,106	13,095
Philippines	451	432	364	218	258	313	297	315	496	337	382	250	4,113
Singapore	48	84	83	101	125	183	126	130	107	145	145	257	1,534
Sri Lanka	44	64	65	76	58	48	84	54	45	46	29	44	657
Taiwan	83	70	150	93	90	66	66	116	126	97	38	205	1,200
Thailand	13	29	39	58	54	34	55	83	171	40	30	78	684
Vietnam	73	64	35	14	12	17	23	30	22	11	10	33	344
Middle East	***1,512***	***2,074***	***1,246***	***2,904***	***2,432***	***6,329***	***7,863***	***4,128***	***2,640***	***1,929***	***2,112***	***1,894***	***37,063***
Bahrain	*10*	*4*	*5*	*17*	*15*	*59*	*37*	*18*	*13*	*7*	*9*	*34*	*228*
Iran	*8*	*25*	*82*	*15*	*30*	*38*	*27*	*45*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*312*
Jordan	*2*	*9*	*9*	*38*	*5*	*66*	*12*	*13*	*25*	*15*	*17*	*20*	*231*
Kuwait	*28*	*23*	*8*	*53*	*35*	*129*	*118*	*206*	*50*	*28*	*11*	*34*	*723*
Lebanon	*20*	*23*	*20*	*64*	*26*	*30*	*23*	*27*	*29*	*28*	*17*	*39*	*346*
Oman	*6*	*14*	*4*	*19*	*7*	*44*	*38*	*25*	*7*	*19*	*8*	*28*	*219*
Qatar	*10*	*16*	*15*	*28*	*16*	*54*	*90*	*53*	*29*	*30*	*23*	*34*	*398*
S. Arabia	*1,101*	*1,249*	*204*	*1,441*	*1,489*	*4,126*	*5,480*	*2,232*	*1,812*	*880*	*1,353*	*804*	*22,171*
UAE	*326*	*709*	*899*	*1,222*	*799*	*1,771*	*2,024*	*1,503*	*663*	*908*	*659*	*891*	*12,374*
Other	*1*	*2*	*0*	*7*	*10*	*12*	*14*	*6*	*0*	*4*	*5*	*0*	*61*
Other Asian	32	22	17	16	9	26	25	23	25	17	14	23	249
Oceania	**1,878**	**1,309**	**1,934**	**2,087**	**1,734**	**1,917**	**1,923**	**1,676**	**2,348**	**1,831**	**1,773**	**2,636**	**23,046**
Australia	1,729	1,098	1,796	1,897	1,564	1,793	1,787	1,564	2,193	1,704	1,643	2,460	21,228
New Zealand	86	59	89	145	132	91	104	90	110	79	78	110	1,173
Other Oceanian	63	152	49	45	38	33	32	22	45	48	52	66	645
America	**3,213**	**3,027**	**1,873**	**2,007**	**1,996**	**2,524**	**2,743**	**1,685**	**2,061**	**2,031**	**2,466**	**5,114**	**30,740**
Brazil	312	256	229	203	149	231	289	124	305	167	196	265	2,726
Canada	1,252	780	558	625	652	844	1,060	595	549	695	670	1,819	10,099
USA	1,396	1,751	888	1,013	1,004	1,282	1,211	842	906	961	1,459	2,737	15,450
Other American	253	240	198	166	191	167	183	124	301	208	141	293	2,465
Others & not stated	**98**	**64**	**61**	**61**	**37**	**57**	**43**	**39**	**50**	**72**	**85**	**63**	**730**
All countries	**119,305**	**109,266**	**117,991**	**105,619**	**104,952**	**88,416**	**117,224**	**106,574**	**102,453**	**133,065**	**123,104**	**154,208**	**1,382,177**

1 Commonwealth of Independent States.
2 Indian Ocean Commission.
3 Special Administrative Region of China.
Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 10: Tourist arrivals for top ten source markets by month, quarter and semester, 2024 - 2025

Top ten source markets in 2024										
Month	**France**	**UK**	**Réunion**	**Germany**	**South Africa**	**India**	**Switzerland**	**Italy**	**Russia**	**S. Arabia**
January	28,322	9,818	16,945	13,872	7,342	2,915	2,397	2,654	4,589	1,101
February	30,890	9,692	5,248	11,983	4,895	3,688	2,485	1,861	5,247	1,249
March	25,812	13,029	12,731	12,421	9,519	3,559	3,401	2,244	4,619	204
April	32,911	11,768	6,392	7,946	8,175	3,879	3,589	2,385	2,004	1,441
May	24,374	12,869	16,718	9,473	6,569	7,135	1,719	1,601	1,207	1,489
June	13,826	11,608	6,121	6,017	11,538	7,565	1,090	1,772	1,337	4,126
July	26,647	13,547	16,950	6,974	6,738	5,145	2,752	1,718	1,392	5,480
August	25,696	14,874	10,687	8,800	7,973	4,371	1,056	3,772	998	2,232
September	20,267	14,293	6,244	11,905	11,469	3,684	2,652	2,107	1,288	1,812
October	38,276	17,143	17,292	11,878	7,050	3,298	5,782	2,670	1,918	880
November	36,700	14,850	7,901	13,450	5,780	4,654	4,676	3,073	1,919	1,353
December	35,700	14,697	17,389	9,106	19,494	6,895	3,730	3,632	2,232	804
Total	**339,421**	**158,188**	**140,618**	**123,825**	**106,542**	**56,788**	**35,329**	**29,489**	**28,750**	**22,171**
Quarter										
Quarter 1	85,024	32,539	34,924	38,276	21,756	10,162	8,283	6,759	14,455	2,554
Quarter 2	71,111	36,245	29,231	23,436	26,282	18,579	6,398	5,758	4,548	7,056
Quarter 3	72,610	42,714	33,881	27,679	26,180	13,200	6,460	7,597	3,678	9,524
Quarter 4	110,676	46,690	42,582	34,434	32,324	14,847	14,188	9,375	6,069	3,037
Year	**339,421**	**158,188**	**140,618**	**123,825**	**106,542**	**56,788**	**35,329**	**29,489**	**28,750**	**22,171**
Semester										
Semester 1	156,135	68,784	64,155	61,712	48,038	28,741	14,681	12,517	19,003	9,610
Semester 2	183,286	89,404	76,463	62,113	58,504	28,047	20,648	16,972	9,747	12,561
Year	**339,421**	**158,188**	**140,618**	**123,825**	**106,542**	**56,788**	**35,329**	**29,489**	**28,750**	**22,171**

Top ten source markets in semester one of 2025										
Month	**France**	**UK**	**Réunion**	**Germany**	**South Africa**	**India**	**Russia**	**Italy**	**Switzerland**	**Czech Rep.**
January	26,694	10,256	15,131	7,160	10,349	3,569	3,260	2,788	2,091	2,270
February	30,022	8,936	5,445	6,463	4,018	3,922	2,912	1,579	2,146	3,249
March	26,268	11,335	13,252	9,667	8,503	4,885	3,798	2,536	2,286	2,935
April	29,097	15,496	8,097	9,906	10,075	5,338	2,583	4,308	5,018	1,471
May	24,275	13,846	17,667	11,408	6,905	9,351	2,006	1,756	1,683	733
June	15,441	11,513	7,300	8,513	8,586	10,436	1,748	2,029	1,304	486
Quarter										
Quarter 1	82,984	30,527	33,828	23,290	22,870	12,376	9,970	6,903	6,523	8,454
Quarter 2	68,813	40,855	33,064	29,827	25,566	25,125	6,337	8,093	8,005	2,690
Semester										
Semester 1	151,797	71,382	66,892	53,117	48,436	37,501	16,307	14,996	14,528	11,144

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 11A: Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, year 2024

Country of last embarkation	**Tourists by air**	**of which, arrivals from selected country of residence**								
		France	***UK***	***Germany***	***Switzerland***	***Italy***	***Russia***	***Réunion***	***South Africa***	***India***
Europe	**540,835**	***208,668***	***97,576***	***63,387***	***24,216***	***18,833***	***11,605***	***275***	***554***	***180***
France	236,079	*184,805*	*2,566*	*4,858*	*4,675*	*4,942*	*134*	*166*	*86*	*44*
Germany	62,390	*6,261*	*825*	*43,661*	*1,859*	*927*	*68*	*5*	*18*	*16*
Italy	5,801	*9*	*14*	*11*	*69*	*4,795*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Switzerland	31,166	*5,839*	*373*	*3,590*	*14,840*	*608*	*61*	*4*	*11*	*4*
Türkiye	65,306	*9,123*	*2,132*	*7,087*	*2,077*	*6,947*	*1,404*	*63*	*292*	*29*
UK	100,635	*1,245*	*91,348*	*237*	*219*	*401*	*50*	*35*	*139*	*81*
Africa	**450,767**	***96,075***	***11,064***	***8,951***	***3,544***	***2,970***	***1,282***	***137,203***	***102,998***	***2,879***
Kenya	24,903	*3,240*	*1,586*	*382*	*125*	*124*	*118*	*120*	*754*	*607*
Madagascar	23,818	*1,418*	*320*	*235*	*145*	*129*	*318*	*410*	*110*	*679*
Réunion	243,954	*89,169*	*1,050*	*3,546*	*1,994*	*374*	*104*	*135,604*	*907*	*350*
Seychelles	9,168	*518*	*247*	*357*	*107*	*58*	*194*	*102*	*50*	*144*
South Africa	148,577	*1,721*	*7,860*	*4,426*	*1,173*	*2,284*	*548*	*967*	*101,170*	*1,073*
Asia	**338,628**	***33,906***	***45,725***	***36,645***	***7,124***	***7,500***	***15,658***	***2,919***	***1,220***	***53,040***
India	54,947	*292*	*516*	*163*	*48*	*39*	*103*	*226*	*352*	*48,282*
Malaysia	9,504	*833*	*142*	*53*	*39*	*9*	*74*	*1,435*	*162*	*33*
Saudi Arabia	19,627	*2,028*	*609*	*658*	*92*	*625*	*56*	*287*	*21*	*192*
UAE	254,453	*30,752*	*44,452*	*35,770*	*6,945*	*6,827*	*15,421*	*971*	*684*	*4,533*
Oceania	**18,120**	***359***	***684***	***96***	***47***	***30***	***6***	***221***	***1,489***	***21***
Australia	18,115	*359*	*684*	*96*	*47*	*30*	*6*	*221*	*1,489*	*21*
Total	**1,348,400**	***339,008***	***155,049***	***109,079***	***34,931***	***29,333***	***28,551***	***140,618***	***106,261***	***56,120***
of which:		**France**	**UK**	**Germany**	**Switzerland**	**Italy**	**Russia**	**Réunion**	**South Africa**	**India**
Direct[1]		*54.5%*	*58.9%*	*40.0%*	*42.5%*	*16.3%*	*34.5%*	*96.4%*	*95.2%*	*86.0%*
From UAE		*9.1%*	*28.7%*	*32.8%*	*19.9%*	*23.3%*	*54.0%*	*0.7%*	*0.6%*	*8.1%*
From Türkiye		*2.7%*	*1.4%*	*6.5%*	*5.9%*	*23.7%*	*4.9%*	*0.0%*	*0.3%*	*0.1%*
From France			*1.7%*	*4.5%*	*13.4%*	*16.8%*	*0.5%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.1%*
From Réunion		*26.3%*	*0.7%*	*3.3%*	*5.7%*	*1.3%*	*0.4%*		*0.9%*	*0.6%*
From South Africa		*0.5%*	*5.1%*	*4.1%*	*3.4%*	*7.8%*	*1.9%*	*0.7%*		*1.9%*

1 Direct from own country of residence.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

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

Country of last embarkation	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence								
		France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Russia	Réunion	South Africa	India
Europe	**259,584**	**98,945**	**41,909**	**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	1,008	3,248	691	2,846	718	24	38	13
UK	43,650	504	39,154	115	69	173	30	17	62	39
Africa	**200,864**	**43,765**	**4,381**	**3,500**	**1,140**	**817**	**746**	**62,268**	**46,094**	**1,492**
Kenya	11,756	2,327	741	163	29	60	57	63	287	310
Madagascar	11,211	733	82	105	61	40	165	208	50	340
Réunion	108,326	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	**155,256**	**12,999**	**19,826**	**16,408**	**2,597**	**2,933**	**7,373**	**1,608**	**614**	**26,860**
India	27,481	164	239	43	17	11	54	166	262	24,338
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	116,781	12,033	19,441	16,209	2,554	2,889	7,259	564	299	2,433
Oceania	**8,968**	**228**	**426**	**76**	**24**	**15**	**1**	**135**	**1,061**	**12**
Australia	8,963	228	426	76	24	15	1	135	1,061	12
Total	**624,672**	**155,937**	**66,542**	**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.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 11C: Tourist arrivals by air and by main port of last embarkation for selected markets, semester 1 of 2025

Country of last embarkation	Tourists by air	of which, arrivals from selected country of residence								
		France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Russia	Réunion	South Africa	India
EUROPE	**262,914**	**96,540**	**45,400**	**33,317**	**10,328**	**10,267**	**1,603**	**120**	**233**	**76**
Austria	14,111	725	159	2,297	240	151	15	0	0	0
France	112,390	87,021	1,421	2,316	1,966	2,750	51	88	31	20
Germany	29,708	2,522	115	21,997	974	382	32	0	10	9
Italy	5,198	9	10	3	41	3,850	3	0	0	0
Switzerland	14,039	2,808	165	2,307	6,201	180	17	8	6	3
Türkiye	38,430	2,983	1,950	4,296	794	2,762	1,453	16	135	16
UK	46,228	467	41,574	93	112	185	31	8	51	28
Africa	**198,247**	**39,903**	**3,986**	**3,164**	**1,044**	**665**	**800**	**65,156**	**44,607**	**1,166**
Kenya	8,669	1,667	353	111	27	37	43	77	93	256
Madagascar	11,866	613	101	95	46	23	176	241	51	330
Réunion	107,947	36,654	332	903	508	124	54	64,275	237	205
Seychelles	4,677	228	140	116	25	15	135	72	23	69
South Africa	64,995	737	3,058	1,938	438	465	392	491	44,203	306
Asia	**176,894**	**15,076**	**19,760**	**13,681**	**2,953**	**3,957**	**13,739**	**1,417**	**738**	**35,887**
India	37,183	191	271	99	18	17	129	174	367	33,239
Saudi Arabia	8,230	1,099	305	126	23	295	40	80	4	72
UAE	127,529	13,429	19,124	13,418	2,905	3,643	13,540	435	291	2,564
Oceania	**5,865**	**154**	**255**	**36**	**20**	**9**	**1**	**199**	**166**	**6**
Australia	5,865	154	255	36	20	9	1	199	166	6
America	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**643,930**	**151,673**	**69,401**	**50,198**	**14,345**	**14,898**	**16,143**	**66,892**	**45,744**	**37,135**
of which:		France	UK	Germany	Switzerland	Italy	Russia	Réunion	South Africa	India
Direct[1]		57.4%	59.9%	43.8%	43.2%	25.8%	0.0%	96.1%	96.6%	89.5%
From UAE		8.9%	27.6%	26.7%	20.3%	24.5%	83.9%	0.7%	0.6%	6.9%
From Türkiye		2.0%	2.8%	8.6%	5.5%	18.5%	9.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
From France			2.0%	4.6%	13.7%	18.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
From Réunion		24.2%	0.5%	1.8%	3.5%	0.8%	0.3%		0.5%	0.6%
From South Africa		0.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%	0.7%		0.8%

1 Direct from own country of residence.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 12: Tourist arrivals by main purpose of visit, 2021 - 2025

Purpose of Visit	2021	2022	2023	2024	Semester 1 of 2025	
					Arrivals	As a % of total
Holiday	168,246	948,818	1,229,869	1,311,374	625,300	94.9
Business	6,504	27,261	34,929	34,193	18,068	2.7
Transit	4,304	15,840	24,525	31,663	13,189	2.0
Conference	308	1,308	2,323	2,547	917	0.1
Sports	34	2,713	2,453	1,276	792	0.1
Other & not stated	384	1,350	1,311	1,124	643	0.1
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	**658,909**	**100**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 13: Tourist arrivals by selected country of residence and by purpose of visit, 2024

Country of residence	Holiday	Business & conference	In transit	Other	Total tourist
France	332,280	3,988	2,923	230	339,421
UK	155,345	1,748	987	108	158,188
Réunion	135,351	1,035	3,976	256	140,618
Germany	122,697	431	668	29	123,825
South Africa	99,481	5,194	1,653	214	106,542
India	48,627	5,678	2,352	131	56,788
Switzerland	35,005	176	133	15	35,329
Italy	29,042	305	133	9	29,489
Russia	28,099	129	503	19	28,750
Saudi Arabia	22,029	122	5	15	22,171
Australia	18,199	205	2,809	15	21,228
Malagascar	14,930	1,663	2,179	380	19,152
Belgium	18,372	316	80	7	18,775
Austria	18,401	57	73	9	18,540
USA	14,086	775	574	15	15,450
Czech Rep.	14,852	35	38	4	14,929
Spain	13,073	450	389	7	13,919
China	11,100	1,231	755	9	13,095
UAE	11,468	838	59	9	12,374
Netherlands	10,714	177	104	10	11,005
Sweden	9,824	75	18	5	9,922
Others & not stated	148,399	12,112	11,252	904	172,667
All countries	**1,311,374**	**36,740**	**31,663**	**2,400**	**1,382,177**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 14: Tourist arrivals by broad age group and mode of travel, 2021 - 2025

Year	Mode of travel	Age groups (years)			Total
		Under 15	15 - 59	60 & over	
2021	By air	21,113	129,138	28,482	178,733
	By sea	-	941	106	1,047
	Total	**21,113**	**130,079**	**28,588**	**179,780**
2022	By air	130,630	715,941	143,528	990,099
	By sea	35	3,823	3,333	7,191
	Total	**130,665**	**719,764**	**146,861**	**997,290**
2023	By air	165,174	904,785	205,304	1,275,263
	By sea	746	9,676	9,725	20,147
	Total	**165,920**	**914,461**	**215,029**	**1,295,410**
2024	By air	175,679	947,063	225,658	1,348,400
	By sea	525	14,402	18,850	33,777
	Total	**176,204**	**961,465**	**244,508**	**1,382,177**
2025 semester 1	By air	82,189	449,183	112,558	643,930
	By sea	825	7,844	6,310	14,979
	Total	**83,014**	**457,027**	**118,868**	**658,909**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 15: Tourist arrivals by age and sex for selected markets, semester 1 of 2024 and 2025

Age group (years)	Source market: France							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	10,829	10,982	21,811	9,916	10,059	19,975	14.0%	13.2%
15 - 24	5,302	7,436	12,738	5,348	7,574	12,922	8.2%	8.5%
25 - 34	10,854	14,071	24,925	10,536	13,614	24,150	16.0%	15.9%
35 - 44	12,124	12,815	24,939	11,454	12,117	23,571	16.0%	15.5%
45 - 54	12,820	13,884	26,704	12,160	13,302	25,462	17.1%	16.8%
55 - 64	13,241	13,144	26,385	13,014	13,343	26,357	16.9%	17.4%
65 & over	9,564	9,069	18,633	9,924	9,436	19,360	11.9%	12.8%
Total	**74,734**	**81,401**	**156,135**	**72,352**	**79,445**	**151,797**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Age group (years)	Source market: Réunion							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	5,947	6,100	12,047	6,003	5,993	11,996	18.8%	17.9%
15 - 24	2,849	3,609	6,458	3,008	3,722	6,730	10.1%	10.1%
25 - 34	4,360	5,483	9,843	4,364	5,748	10,112	15.3%	15.1%
35 - 44	5,194	5,850	11,044	5,417	6,103	11,520	17.2%	17.2%
45 - 54	4,776	5,063	9,839	4,887	5,186	10,073	15.3%	15.1%
55 - 64	4,345	4,493	8,838	4,661	4,858	9,519	13.8%	14.2%
65 & over	2,875	3,211	6,086	3,372	3,570	6,942	9.5%	10.4%
Total	**30,346**	**33,809**	**64,155**	**31,712**	**35,180**	**66,892**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Age group (years)	Source market: United Kingdom							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	3,795	3,832	7,627	4,145	4,214	8,359	11.1%	11.7%
15 - 24	1,690	2,188	3,878	1,936	2,390	4,326	5.6%	6.1%
25 - 34	4,982	6,288	11,270	5,315	6,544	11,859	16.4%	16.6%
35 - 44	5,271	5,550	10,821	5,502	5,739	11,241	15.7%	15.7%
45 - 54	4,839	5,305	10,144	4,835	5,340	10,175	14.7%	14.3%
55 - 64	6,401	7,045	13,446	6,789	7,239	14,028	19.5%	19.7%
65 & over	6,149	5,449	11,598	6,029	5,365	11,394	16.9%	16.0%
Total	**33,127**	**35,657**	**68,784**	**34,551**	**36,831**	**71,382**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 15: Tourist arrivals by age and sex for selected markets, semester 1 of 2024 and 2025 (Cont'd)

Age group (years)	Source market: Germany							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	2,747	2,702	5,449	2,513	2,470	4,983	8.8%	9.4%
15 - 24	1,286	2,017	3,303	1,452	2,186	3,638	5.4%	6.8%
25 - 34	4,581	5,983	10,564	4,550	5,841	10,391	17.1%	19.6%
35 - 44	4,341	4,580	8,921	4,045	4,237	8,282	14.5%	15.6%
45 - 54	4,406	5,169	9,575	3,674	4,099	7,773	15.5%	14.6%
55 - 64	7,119	7,457	14,576	5,455	5,545	11,000	23.6%	20.7%
65 & over	5,045	4,279	9,324	3,784	3,266	7,050	15.1%	13.3%
Total	**29,525**	**32,187**	**61,712**	**25,473**	**27,644**	**53,117**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Age group (years)	Source market: South Africa							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	3,591	3,740	7,331	3,664	3,736	7,400	15.3%	15.3%
15 - 24	1,583	1,957	3,540	1,609	2,018	3,627	7.4%	7.5%
25 - 34	3,050	3,910	6,960	3,094	3,845	6,939	14.5%	14.3%
35 - 44	4,885	5,286	10,171	4,963	5,406	10,369	21.2%	21.4%
45 - 54	4,440	4,266	8,706	4,185	4,251	8,436	18.1%	17.4%
55 - 64	3,155	3,253	6,408	3,132	3,489	6,621	13.3%	13.7%
65 & over	2,349	2,573	4,922	2,459	2,585	5,044	10.2%	10.4%
Total	**23,053**	**24,985**	**48,038**	**23,106**	**25,330**	**48,436**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Age group (years)	All markets							
	Semester 1 of 2024			Semester 1 of 2025			Share by age group	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S1 2024	S1 2025
Under 15	41,150	41,437	82,587	41,357	41,657	83,014	12.8%	12.6%
15 - 24	21,005	27,740	48,745	22,776	29,456	52,232	7.6%	7.9%
25 - 34	54,460	63,807	118,267	56,138	66,770	122,908	18.3%	18.7%
35 - 44	59,951	58,720	118,671	61,476	60,684	122,160	18.4%	18.5%
45 - 54	53,156	53,018	106,174	52,977	53,390	106,367	16.4%	16.1%
55 - 64	49,953	50,030	99,983	50,131	50,726	100,857	15.5%	15.3%
65 & over	36,784	34,338	71,122	37,064	34,307	71,371	11.0%	10.8%
Total	**316,459**	**329,090**	**645,549**	**321,919**	**336,990**	**658,909**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 16: Tourist arrivals, nights and average length of stay, 2021 - 2025

Year		Tourist arrivals	Tourist nights	Average length of stay
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**
2024	Quarter 1	346,562	4,236,631	11.9
	Quarter 2	298,987	3,430,636	11.3
	Semester 1	***645,549***	***7,667,267***	***11.6***
	Quarter 3	326,251	3,708,687	11.7
	Quarter 4	410,377	4,044,276	11.0
	Semester 2	***736,628***	***7,752,963***	***11.3***
	Year	**1,382,177**	**15,420,230**	**11.4**
2025	Quarter 1	326,389	4,083,079	11.7
	Quarter 2	332,520	3,597,793	10.9
	Semester 1	***658,909***	***7,680,872***	***11.3***

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

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 17: Tourist nights by selected markets, 2022 - 2025

Country of residence	2022	2023	2024	Semester 1	
				2024	2025
France	2,950,217	3,786,169	4,109,516	2,084,513	2,035,503
United Kingdom	1,703,890	1,710,357	1,802,270	794,334	808,798
Germany	1,191,166	1,370,484	1,343,898	659,526	612,014
Réunion	448,174	910,553	956,260	501,220	504,577
South Africa	924,837	988,408	996,902	478,660	448,138
India	567,904	795,754	904,377	435,370	499,613
China	50,404	117,059	189,338	80,474	85,247
Switzerland	347,717	425,265	437,226	210,867	202,815
Italy	221,164	302,020	295,944	140,217	159,093
Australia	98,075	273,755	281,030	140,350	129,854
Belgium	230,832	256,868	259,795	114,884	105,700
Austria	184,996	222,712	206,806	113,485	109,783
Sweden	72,913	100,636	106,155	65,936	78,093
Russia	159,851	261,795	386,824	268,515	221,584
Netherlands	103,671	119,973	117,087	50,928	53,742
Spain	105,638	125,847	129,035	45,826	42,278
Sub-total	***9,361,449***	***11,767,655***	***12,522,463***	***6,185,105***	***6,096,832***
All markets	**11,363,042**	**14,384,016**	**15,420,230**	**7,667,267**	**7,680,872**

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

Table 18: Tourist departures by country of residence and duration of stay, 2024

Country of residence	Duration of stay (nights)								
	1 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10	11 - 12	13 - 14	15 -24	25 or more	Total
France	33,887	38,823	85,480	62,007	33,663	33,406	31,729	19,736	338,731
United Kingdom	8,120	12,909	33,786	40,637	16,833	24,655	12,146	6,460	155,546
Réunion	43,609	35,872	36,449	10,168	4,521	3,600	4,143	1,909	140,271
Germany	7,600	5,398	14,225	22,708	19,347	28,119	13,228	2,704	113,329
South Africa	16,656	22,175	42,485	10,853	4,695	3,795	3,849	3,258	107,766
India	15,906	22,040	5,664	1,723	652	616	1,271	6,201	54,073
Switzerland	1,667	2,780	5,771	7,521	4,494	7,211	4,286	1,466	35,196
Italy	1,087	3,838	14,031	3,888	1,864	2,357	1,271	968	29,304
Russia	1,426	1,752	6,854	6,398	4,480	4,061	2,413	1,582	28,966
Saudi Arabia	1,511	4,092	8,299	5,026	2,054	676	344	73	22,075
Australia	5,774	2,336	1,800	1,734	872	1,492	3,361	3,069	20,438
Belgium	917	1,758	4,148	3,838	2,260	2,553	1,973	1,308	18,755
Austria	957	1,088	3,257	4,669	2,648	3,401	1,745	487	18,252
Malagascar	5,068	2,299	2,222	1,019	888	1,720	576	2,184	15,976
Czech Republic	555	979	4,378	3,200	1,626	1,876	1,320	426	14,360
Spain	1,709	2,066	6,498	1,135	550	692	451	502	13,603
USA	5,015	2,848	1,854	740	511	477	680	658	12,783
China	3,468	4,194	2,008	680	286	273	422	1,173	12,504
UAE	3,906	3,288	2,392	1,116	429	377	486	343	12,337
Netherlands	885	1,142	2,352	1,924	1,608	1,427	1,024	323	10,685
Others & not stated	29,417	26,781	39,814	25,884	14,150	14,045	11,442	10,395	171,928
All countries	**189,140**	**198,458**	**323,767**	**216,868**	**118,431**	**136,829**	**98,160**	**65,225**	**1,346,878**

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

Table 19: Average length of stay by selected markets, 2022 - 2025

Country of residence	2022	2023	2024	Semester 1	
				2024	2025
France	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6
United Kingdom	12.2	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.1
Germany	12.5	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6
Reunion	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.9
South Africa	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.9
India	16.2	15.3	16.7	16.0	14.2
China	33.7	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.3
Switzerland	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.6
Italy	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.7
Australia	18.8	13.9	13.8	14.2	15.5
Belgium	13.1	13.1	13.9	14.5	14.7
Austria	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.1
Sweden	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.9
Russia	19.3	18.0	13.4	13.1	12.9
Netherlands	11.5	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.4
Spain	9.3	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.5
Sub-total	***11.9***	***11.3***	***11.3***	***11.4***	***11.2***
All markets	**11.8**	**11.3**	**11.4**	**11.6**	**11.3**

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

Table 20: Main results of the Survey of Outbound/Inbound Tourism, 2016 - 2018 and 2023 - 2024

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2023	2024
1. Average length of stay by travel arrangement (nights)	**10.4**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**11.3**	**11.4**
By travel arrangement					
Package	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.4	8.9
Non- package	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.2	15.2
2. Average party size	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.4**
3. Travel arrangement (%)					
Package Tour	67.0	63.1	63.3	49.1	59.5
Non-package tour	33.0	36.9	36.7	50.9	40.5
4. Purpose of visit (%)					
Holiday	75.8	80.4	79.3	92.3	90.5
Honeymoon	17.4	12.3	13.1	2.4	2.1
Business	2.6	3.3	2.7	0.9	0.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.9	1.0	1.4	3.1	5.5
To get married	0.4	0.3*	0.5*	0.0*	1.4*
Other	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.2	
5. Frequency of visit (%)					
First visit	68.0	66.7	66.0	61.1	59.4
Repeat visit	32.0	33.3	34.0	38.9	40.6
6. Accommodation used (%)					
Hotel	81.2	79.6	78.2	77.0	75.4
Tourist residence	7.3	8.5	10.8	12.8	8.7
Guest house	4.8	5.0	4.8	2.2	3.3
With friends/relatives	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.7	12.2
In own villas/houses/bungalow/IRS	0.6*	0.8	0.4	0.2*	0.1*
Other	0.5	0.3*	0.4	1.0	0.3*
7. Evaluation of visit (%)					
Beyond expectation	34.0	21.9	n/a	18.8	4.5
As expected	63.0	75.6		80.2	95.3
Below expectation	3.0	2.3		1.0	0.2
No response	0.0	0.1		n/a	n/a
8. Per capita expenditure (MUR)	**44,660**	**45,518**	**46,500**	**68,800**	**71,000**
9. Per capita per diem expenditure (MUR)	**4,290**	**4,409**	**4,500**	**6,100**	**6,200**
Package	4,923	5,158	5,200	7,000	8,800
Non-package	3,410	3,537	3,600	5,400	4,000
10. Distribution of total expenditure by category, %					
Accommodation	60.7	61.7	63.0	69.0	72.5
Meals & Beverages	10.5	10.6	9.2	8.9	4.7
Transportation (local)	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.3
Sightseeing	7.5	7.6	7.0	5.0	4.5
Entertainment	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.1	6.3
Shopping	8.9	8.7	8.0	6.1	5.6
Other	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.0	1.1

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

Data source: Survey of Outbound/Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 21: Selected tourism statistics by type of accommodation (hotel/non-hotel), 2018, 2023 & 2024

Details	2018			2023			2024		
	Hotel	**Non-hotel**	**Total**	**Hotel**	**Non-hotel**	**Total**	**Hotel**	**Non-hotel**	**Total**
Average party size	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
Average length of stay (nights)	9.0	15.5	10.4	9.8	16.5	11.3	9.1	18.7	11.4
Travel arrangement, %									
Package	79.2	6.2	63.3	62.3	4.7	49.1	77.0	6.0	59.6
Non-package	20.8	93.8	36.7	37.7	95.3	50.9	23.0	94.0	40.5
Total	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***
Purpose of visit, %									
Holiday	78.0	84.1	79.3	95.4	81.9	92.3	96.7	71.8	90.5
Honeymoon	16.2	2.0	13.1	3.1	0.3*	2.4	2.7	0.1*	2.1
Business	2.6	3.4	2.7	0.8	1.4*	0.9	0.6	0.1*	0.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.1*	5.9	1.4	0.2*	13.1	3.1	0.0*	22.4	5.5
To get married	0.5*	0.2*	0.5*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*
Other	2.6	4.3	3.0	0.6*	3.3	1.2	0.0*	5.6*	1.4*
Total	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***	***100.0***
Average expenditure (MUR)									
Per tourist	*49,400*	*36,100*	*46,500*	*75,600*	*46,100*	*68,800*	*81,300*	*39,600*	*71,000*
Per tourist per night	*5,500*	*2,300*	*4,500*	*7,700*	*2,800*	*6,100*	*9,000*	*2,100*	*6,200*

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

Data source: Survey of Outbound/Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 22: Group composition, influencing factor and meal arrangement of tourists, 2015, 2018, 2023 & 2024 (%)

Indicators	2015	2018	2023	2024
Group composition				
Couple without children	60	58	63	72
Couple with children	13	17	17	14
With friends and / or relatives	17	17	14	11
Alone	8	6	4	3
Other	2	2	2	n/a
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Influencing factor - first-timers				
Friends & words of mouth	50	54	44	23
Web & Social media	20	19	38	59
Travel agencies & Tour operators	16	12	15	17
Publicity	11	11	3	1
Other	3	4	n/a	n/a
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Meal arrangement				
All Inclusive	n/a	42	54	59
Full Board	11	3	1	n/a
Half Board	48	28	18	16
Bed & Breakfast	15	10	8	4
Bed only	17	11	14	14
Free	9	6	5	7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Data source: Survey of Outbound/Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 23: Average expenditure per tourist by selected country of residence, 2018 and 2023 - 2024

Selected country of residence	Average expenditure per tourist (MUR)			Average expenditure per tourist per night (MUR)		
	2018	2023	2024	2018	2023	2024
Europe	**48,700**	**74,500**	**74,700**	**4,300**	**6,300**	**6,400**
France	46,200	66,700	63,800	3,900	5,500	5,300
Germany	46,400	75,900	65,800	4,300	6,300	5,500
Italy	43,300	74,700	87,600	4,400	7,500	8,700
Switzerland	59,800	91,600	79,600	5,200	7,400	6,400
UK	53,300	82,500	62,800	4,600	7,000	5,400
Africa	**31,400**	**41,600**	**38,100**	**3,900**	**4,600**	**4,100**
Réunion	22,800	31,800	30,400	3,300	4,600	4,500
South Africa	33,900	44,600	45,300	4,300	4,700	4,900
Asia	**59,200**	**85,300**	**101,500**	**5,900**	**6,900**	**7,500**
China	56,200	149,100	196,000	7,100	9,700	12,900
India	47,700	72,200	84,400	4,700	4,700	5,000
UAE	66,900	70,800	70,800*	10,400	10,800	9,000*
Oceania	**50,000**	**74,400**	**122,000**	**3,900**	**5,300**	**8,900**
Australia	49,400	74,400	122,000	3,800	5,300	8,900
America	**56,800**	**109,700**	**135,500***	**5,300**	**7,600**	**10,500***
USA	64,700	109,500*	132,200*	7,000	8,500*	10,200*
Total	**46,500**	**68,800**	**71,000**	**4,500**	**6,100**	**6,200**

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

Data source: Survey of Outbound/Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 24: Selected expenditure patterns of tourists by selected country of residence, 2024

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	**74,700**	**6,400**	**75.1**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**4.4**	**1.0**
France	63,800	5,300	72.8	5.6	5.2	3.5	5.9	5.3	1.7
Germany	65,800	5,500	72.8	5.7	5.4	3.9	6.9	4.2	1.1
Italy	87,600	8,700	74.5	4.0	5.2	4.5	7.6	3.2	1.0
Switzerland	79,600	6,400	74.6	5.9	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	0.9
UK	62,800	5,400	72.6	6.1	5.0	3.7	6.5	5.2	0.9
Africa	**38,100**	**4,100**	**67.9**	**5.2**	**0.0**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**9.8**	**0.0**
Réunion	30,400	4,500	69.0	4.9	6.7	4.8	4.5	9.8	0.2
South Africa	45,300	4,900	75.2	2.3	5.3	4.3	6.4	6.1	0.3
Asia	**101,500**	**7,500**	**68.3**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**6.2**	**7.9**	**5.4**	**0.5**
China	196,000	12,900	70.8	4.5	6.2	5.2	9.6	3.7	0.0
India	84,400	5,000	63.2	7.5	4.6	6.4	8.9	8.0	1.3
UAE	70,800*	9,000*	64.1*	7.5*	8.3*	9.0*	5.7*	4.4*	1.1*
Oceania	**122,000**	**8,900**	**60.2**	**1.7**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**10.0**	**20.1**	**0.3**
Australia	122,000	8,900	60.2	1.7	4.2	3.5	10.0	20.1	0.3
America	**135,500***	**10,500***	**64.0***	**9.0***	**2.3***	**5.0***	**7.3***	**3.7***	**8.7***
USA	132,200*	10,200*	61.4*	10.2*	1.8*	5.4	7.1*	3.9*	10.2
Total	**71,000**	**6,200**	**72.5**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**4.5**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**1.1**

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

Data source: 2024 Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 25: Distribution of tourists and average expenditure by hotel and non-hotel tourists for selected source markets, 2024

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	**76.6**	**23.4**	**85,000**	**40,900**	**74,700**	**8,800**	**2,200**	**6,400**
France	72.1	27.9	70,400	46,700	63,800	8,100	2,200	5,300
Germany	67.6	32.4	81,800	32,400	65,800	8,100	2,100	5,500
Italy	90.4	9.6*	85,000	111,900	87,600	9,500	5,400	8,700
Switzerland	66.2	33.8	98,700	42,200	79,600	9,400	2,600	6,400
UK	64.2	35.8	80,700	30,800	62,800	9,700	1,800	5,400
Africa	**64.6**	**35.4**	**45,700**	**24,100**	**38,100**	**7,500**	**1,600**	**4,100**
Réunion	58.2	41.8	36,100	22,400	30,400	6,000	2,800	4,500
South Africa	84.1	15.9	50,400	17,700	45,300	7,900	700	4,900
Asia	**93.0**	**7.0***	**100,000**	**121,000**	**101,500**	**10,200**	**1,900**	**7,500**
China	100.0	0.0	196,000	n/a	196,000	12,900	n/a	12,900
India	86.0	14.0*	77,700	125,400	84,400	9,700	1,800	5,000
UAE	100.0*	0.0	70,800	n/a	70,800*	9,000	n/a	9,000*
Oceania	**86.6**	**13.4***	**123,100**	**115,000**	**122,000**	**10,000**	**5,100**	**8,900**
Australia	86.6	12.4*	123,100	114,700	122,000	10,000	5,100	8,900
America	**64.4***	**35.6***	**162,000**	**88,200**	**135,500***	**13,400**	**6,100**	**10,500***
USA	59.2*	40.8*	162,600	88,200	132,200*	13,500	6,100	10,200*
Total	**75.4**	**24.6**	**81,300**	**39,600**	**71,000**	**9,000**	**2,100**	**6,200**

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

Data source: 2024 Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 26: 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.

Data source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018 (revised, September 2023), Statistics Mauritius

Table 27: Tourist ratings on key hospitality experience, 2024

Selected experience components	No. of parties	Rating					
		Very Poor	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent	Total
Rating of level of security							
In hotels	8,986	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	100.0
In non-hotel accommodations	608	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.0	76.6	100.0
Regarding taxi service	6,422	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	95.5	100.0
On beaches	6,831	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4	93.5	100.0
In public places	7,541	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.6	93.4	100.0
On tourist sites	6,770	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	100.0
On cultural/heritage sites	4,426	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	100.0
On nature-based sites	6,707	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	97.7	100.0
In Mauritius	9,646	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	95.0	100.0
Rating of state of environment							
In hotels	8,981	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	100.0
In non-hotel accommodations	622	0.0	0.0	0.5	29.4	70.1	100.0
On the beaches	6,785	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.3	89.5	100.0
In public places	7,546	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.9	90.4	100.0
On tourist sites	6,793	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.4	100.0
On cultural/heritage sites	4,449	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.9	100.0
On nature-based sites	6,701	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.9	100.0
In Mauritius	9,647	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.3	92.5	100.0
Rating of customer service at the airport	**9,651**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**93.2**	**100.0**
Overall appreciation of Mauritius as a holiday destination	**9,649**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**22.4**	**77.6**	**100.0**

Data source: 2024 Survey of Inbound Tourism, Statistics Mauritius

Table 28: Number of tourist accommodation facilities, air seats capacity and tourist arrivals, 2019 & 2022 - 2025

Details	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025 S1
Built hotel capacity					
Number of hotels	114	109	108	112	114
Number of hotel rooms	13,676	13,828	13,404	14,210	14,335
Operational tourist accommdation facilities					
Hotel	112	105	107	109	111
Guesthouse	199	219	221	210	200
Tourist residence	756	857	862	864	191
Domaine	n/a	5	5	5	5
Operational rooms					
Hotel	14,108	13,017	13,387	14,059	14,242
Guesthouse	2,124	2,778	2,771	2,701	2,563
Tourist residence	4,814	5,562	5,753	5,452	5,700
Domaine	n/a	16	16	16	16
Total operational rooms	**21,046**	**21,373**	**21,927**	**22,228**	**22,521**
Air seats and tourist arrivals					
Total air seats	2,397,287	1,736,228	2,239,886	2,328,122	1,130,617
Total tourist arrivals	1,383,488	997,290	1,295,410	1,382,177	658,909

Data sources: Mauritius Tourism Promotion Authority, ATOL, Tourism Authority and Statistics Mauritius

Table 29: Number of licenses[1] issued by the Tourism Authority as at 30 June 2024 and 2025

Activity	June 2024		June 2025	
	No.	Rooms	No.	Rooms
Hotel	110	12,705	111	14,242
Guest House	214	2,684	200	2,563
Tourist Residence	845	5,431	919	5,700
Domaine	5	16	5	16
Operating spa	90		89	
- within hotel premises[2]	*78*		*79*	
- outside hotel premises	*12*		*10*	
Operating health and fitness centre within hotel premises[2]	83		73	
Operating beauty parlour, including hairdressing, within hotel premises[2]	52		47	
Restaurant	823		841	
Table d'Hôte	24		24	
Operating golf course	9		9	
Operating boat house	75		70	
Operating pleasure craft for commercial purpose (excluding Private Pleasure Craft licence)	1,362		1,367	
Operating rental agency for jet ski	0		0	
Operating rental agency for kite surf	22		22	
Operating rental agency for windsurf	2		2	
Operating scuba diving centre	69		66	
Operating helmet diving centre	10		8	
Providing non-motorised water sports such as pedaloes, canoes, kayaks and laser	9		9	
Hawking on beaches facing hotels	421		408	
Hawking in tourist sites	16		15	
Eco-tourism activities (nature-based tourism activities or adventure-related tourism activities, or both)	14		14	
Operating rental agency for bus, including minibus	2		2	
Operating rental agency for motorcycle	34		32	
Operating rental agency for bicycle	22		19	
Operating rental agency for quad	9		10	
Karting	1		1	
Operating aquarium displaying fish or marine animals for public viewing	1		1	
Providing tour operator service	394		427	
Working as tourist guide, including tourist guide employed by a tour operator	33		40	
Operating travel agency	148		145	
Nightclub	17		17	
Private club	5		5	
Pub	9		9	
Total	**4,717**		**4,808**	

1 Excludes Private Pleasure Craft Licence.

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

Data source: Tourism Authority

Table 30: Indicators in large establishments in accommodation and food service activities, 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.

Data source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 31: Indicators in large establishments across selected economic activities, 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 prices, 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.

Data source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 32: Indicators in small establishments in the accommodation and food service activities, 2018

Details	Hotels 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**

Data source: Census of Economic Activities - Small Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 33: Selected indicators of informal[1] units 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.

Data source: Census of Economic Activities - Small Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 34: Hotel room occupancy rate, 2021 - 2025 (%)

Month	Large hotels[1]				
	2021[2]	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	18	44	76	70	72
February	14	46	71	70	68
March	9	52	74	71	68
April	1	67	80	72	78
May	3	61	78	76	75
June	6	53	67	66	69
July	8	67	71	70	
August	16	72	75	75	
September	11	75	79	77	
October	38	81	79	79	
November	59	83	81	82	
December	42	80	75	77	
Whole Year	**21**	**65**	**76**	**74**	
Quarter	**2021[2]**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Quarter 1	14	47	74	71	70
Quarter 2	3	60	75	71	74
Quarter 3	12	71	75	74	
Quarter 4	46	82	78	80	
Whole Year	21	65	76	74	
Semester	**2021[2]**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Semester 1	9	54	75	71	72
Semester 2	32	76	76	77	
Whole Year	**21**	**65**	**76**	**74**	
Month	**All hotels**				
	2021[2]	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	18	42	75	68	70
February	15	44	70	68	66
March	8	50	73	70	66
April	2	63	78	70	75
May	3	58	76	73	74
June	6	51	65	63	67
July	8	63	68	67	
August	16	68	72	72	
September	12	71	77	74	
October	37	78	77	77	
November	57	81	80	81	
December	40	78	73	75	
Whole Year	**21**	**62**	**74**	**72**	
Quarter	**2021[2]**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Quarter 1	14	45	73	69	68
Quarter 2	3	57	73	69	72
Quarter 3	12	68	72	71	
Quarter 4	45	79	77	78	
Whole Year	**21**	**62**	**74**	**72**	
Semester	**2021[2]**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Semester 1	9	51	73	69	70
Semester 2	31	73	75	74	
Whole Year	**21**	**62**	**74**	**72**	

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

2 For the period March 2021 to end of December 2021, occupancy rate excludes number of nights spent in hotels which were used as quarantine centres.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 35: Tourism earnings and tourist arrivals by quarter and semester, 2021 - 2025

Quarter/Semester	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tourism earnings by quarter (MUR Mn)					
Quarter 1	522	12,539	22,281	23,981	23,582
Quarter 2	385	12,733	19,420	20,421	23,818
Quarter 3	1,704	16,335	19,097	20,977	
Quarter 4	12,642	23,238	25,195	28,195	
Total	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	**93,574**	
Tourism earnings by semester (MUR Mn)					
Semester 1	907	25,272	41,701	44,402	47,400
Semester 2	14,346	39,573	44,292	49,172	
Total	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	**93,574**	
Tourist arrivals by quarter					
Quarter 1	2,772	158,818	305,197	346,562	326,389
Quarter 2	453	217,738	291,269	298,987	332,520
Quarter 3	6,235	261,776	304,660	326,251	
Quarter 4	170,320	358,958	394,284	410,377	
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	
Tourist arrivals by semester					
Semester 1	3,225	376,556	596,466	645,549	658,909
Semester 2	176,555	620,734	698,944	736,628	
Total	**179,780**	**997,290**	**1,295,410**	**1,382,177**	

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.

Data sources: Statistics Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius

Table 36: Monthly gross tourism earnings, 2021 - 2025 (MUR Mn)

Month	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	243	4,343	8,441	9,162	8,553
February	176	3,556	6,452	7,382	7,237
March	103	4,640	7,388	7,437	7,792
April	90	4,296	6,632	7,833	8,613
May	124	4,309	6,900	7,063	8,249
June	171	4,128	5,888	5,525	6,956
July	370	5,128	6,440	6,894	7,848
August	577	5,892	6,537	7,208	
September	757	5,315	6,120	6,875	
October	3,044	6,676	7,714	8,391	
November	4,962	7,834	8,745	9,485	
December	4,636	8,728	8,736	10,319	
Total	**15,253**	**64,845**	**85,993**	**93,574**	
Average Expenditure Based on Tourism Earnings published by the Bank of Mauritius (MUR)					
Per capita	Not comparable - COVID-19 pandemic	65,021	66,383	67,700	71,937 (S1)
Per capita per diem[2]		5,707	5,978	6,068	6,171 (S1)
Average expenditure based on Survey of Inbound Tourism (MUR)					
Per capita	n/a		68,000	71,000	
Per capita per diem			6,100	6,200	

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.

Data sources: Bank of Mauritius and Statistics Mauritius

Table 37: Some direct/indirect taxes and levies paid to government, 2021/22 - 2025/26 (MUR Mn)

Details	2021/22	2022/23[r]	2023/24[r]	2024/25[r]	2025/26[f]
Passenger Fee on Air Tickets[1]	613	1,648	2,078	3,200	3,760
Contribution in respect of Tourism Development Projects on State Lands	24	28	9	10	10
Tourist Enterprise Licenses	49	112	106	118	130
Estimated VAT paid by hotels and restaurants	3,115	6,542	7,499	7,548	n/a
Tourist Fee	Not applicable				775
Environment Protection Fee	326	549	605	650	826
- of which by tourist accommodation facilities	*237*	*450*	*505*	*544*	*n/a*
Corporate Climate Responsibility Levy	Not applicable			4,100	4,600
- of which by Accommodation And Food Service Activities				*72*	
Corporate Tax paid by the accommodation sector	17	198	526	709	n/a
CSR paid to the MRA by the Accommodation And Food Service Activities	10	10	31	58	
Training levy paid by the Accommodation And Food Service Activities	93	133	159	192	

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

r: revised.

f: forecast.

Data sources: Digest of Public Finance and Mauritius Revenue Authority

Table 38: 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		83.3
	Tourism share	37,779		37,779		3,607		41,386	
Food and beverage serving industry	Output	10,138		10,138		718	10,856		60.8
	Tourism share	5,880		5,880		718		6,598	
Road passenger transport services	Output	7,390		7,390			7,390		40.0
	Tourism share	2,956		2,956				2,956	
Air and sea passenger transport services	Output	31,326		31,326		1,659	32,985		39.2
	Tourism share	11,277		11,277		1,659		12,937	
Transport equipment rental services	Output	7,566		7,566		201	7,767		19.5
	Tourism share	1,312		1,312		201		1,513	
Travel agencies and other reservation services	Output	4,711		4,711		611	5,322		86.7
	Tourism share	4,005		4,005		611		4,617	
Recreational, cultural services and sporting services	Output	25,149		25,149		276	25,425		12.9
	Tourism share	2,993		2,993		276		3,269	
Country specific tourism characteristics goods and services	Output	2,999	2,099	5,098	900		5,998		100.0
	Tourism share	2,999	2,099	5,098	900			5,998	
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		0.1
	Tourism share		1,065	1,065				1,065	

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

Data source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 39: 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.

Data source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 40: Gross Value Added by selected industry group at current basic prices, 2021 - 2025

Selected industry group	2021	2022r	2023r	2024r	2025f
Gross Value Added (MUR Mn)					
Accommodation and food service activities	10,719	31,189	39,257	43,501	45,673
Sugar sector	2,414	3,521	4,351	4,171	4,227
Textile	12,824	14,466	13,580	13,772	14,395
Wholesale and retail trade	48,706	57,065	62,958	67,369	72,329
Financial and insurance activities	58,829	67,711	76,494	80,465	85,043
Real estate activities	26,042	27,544	28,607	29,584	30,690
Total Gross Value Added (basic prices)	**423,482**	**499,347**	**553,699**	**601,244**	**639,346**
Share by selected industry group					
Accommodation and food service activities	2.5%	6.2%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%
Sugar sector	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Textile	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
Wholesale and retail trade	11.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.2%	11.3%
Financial and insurance activities	13.9%	13.6%	13.8%	13.4%	13.3%
Real estate activities	6.1%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%
Real growth rates of selected industry group (% over previous year)					
Accommodation and food service activities	-13.7	+192.4	+25.7	+5.6	+1.0
Sugar sector					
Sugarcane	-7.2	-10.6	+2.8	-9.7	-4.0
Sugar manufacturing	-5.1	-8.4	+2.5	-7.8	-2.4
Textile	+8.9	+6.7	-10.0	-6.0	+0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.1	+3.0	+3.1	+3.2	+3.2
Financial and insurance activities	+4.2	+4.2	+3.9	+4.8	+4.0
Real estate activities	+1.4	+1.6	+1.9	+2.0	+1.8
Gross Value Added at basic prices	**+4.0**	**+9.7**	**+4.9**	**+4.7**	**+3.2**
Contribution of selected industry group to Gross Value Added growth at Basic Prices					
Accommodation and food service activities	-0.4	+4.9	+1.6	+0.4	+0.1
Sugar sector					
Sugarcane	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
Sugar manufacturing	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
Textile	+0.2	+0.2	-0.3	-0.1	+0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	+0.4	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
Financial and insurance activities	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.7	+0.5
Real estate activities	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Gross Value Added growth at basic prices	**+4.0**	**+9.7**	**+4.9**	**+4.7**	**+3.2**

r: revised.

f: forecast.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 41: Gross Value Added of selected sub-sectors at current basic prices, 2021 - 2025

Selected sub-sector	2021	2022[r]	2023[r]	2024[r]	2025[f]
Gross Value Added (MUR Mn)					
Tourism[1]	8,311	36,985	46,510	51,636	53,806
Global business[2]	36,431	42,246	46,852	50,223	53,812
ICT[3]	28,177	29,553	31,884	33,900	35,546
Seafood[4]	6,076	7,421	8,724	8,678	9,129
Freeport[5]	2,338	2,811	3,098	3,347	3,593
Share (%)					
Tourism[1]	2.0	7.4	8.4	8.6	8.4
Global business[2]	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
ICT[3]	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6
Seafood[4]	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Freeport[5]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real growth rates (% over previous year)					
Tourism[1]	-21.8	+250.7	+24.7	+5.7	+0.7
Global business[2]	+6.8	+3.3	+3.9	+3.0	+3.2
ICT[3]	+6.9	+1.8	+3.6	+4.0	+3.6
Seafood[4]	+3.0	+16.0	-1.4	-0.4	+1.8
Freeport[5]	+20.0	+10.0	+2.9	+3.6	+3.2

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.

r: revised.

f: forecast.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 42: Direct Gross Value Added of the tourism industries, 2018

Activities	Tourism Value Added	
	MUR 000	Percent
Tourism Industries	**38,987,000**	**100**
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.

Data sources: Balance of Payments of Mauritius 2018, Supply and Use Table 2018 and National Accounts Estimates, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 43: 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).

Data source: Census of Economic Activities - Large Establishments, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 44: Characteristics of small production units engaged in the accommodation and food service activities, 2023

Details	Accommodation and food service activities	Total	Proportion
Production units	**12,567**	**138,739**	**9.1%**
of which by employment size			
- 1 person	2,932	61,434	4.8%
- 2 persons	5,334	41,688	12.8%
- 3 persons	2,412	15,367	15.7%
- 4 persons	693	8,008	8.7%
- 5 persons	586	5,144	11.4%
- 6 persons	106	2,612	4.1%
- 7 persons	226	2,295	9.8%
- 8 persons	249	1,175	21.2%
- 9 persons	29	1,016	2.9%
Persons engaged	**31,015**	**298,922**	**10.4%**
of which by sex, type and employment status			
- Male	14,710	203,631	7.2%
- Female	16,305	95,291	17.1%
On full time basis	**26,439**	**267,681**	**9.9%**
- Male	12,682	184,325	6.9%
- Female	13,757	83,356	16.5%
On part time basis	**4,576**	**31,241**	**14.6%**
- Male	2,028	19,306	10.5%
- Female	2,548	11,935	21.3%
Employment status: Employer	**3,824**	**49,831**	**7.7%**
- Male	2,446	41,182	5.9%
- Female	1,378	8,649	15.9%
Employment status: Own account worker	**8,980**	**88,735**	**10.1%**
- Male	5,217	64,655	8.1%
- Female	3,763	24,080	15.6%
Employment status: Employee	**10,818**	**127,668**	**8.5%**
- Male	4,923	84,107	5.9%
- Female	5,895	43,561	13.5%
Employment status: Contributing Family Worker	**7,393**	**32,688**	**22.6%**
- Male	2,124	13,687	15.5%
- Female	5,269	19,001	27.7%
Production account of small production units			
Gross output at basic price, MUR Mn	20,947	229,003	9.1%
Intermediate Consumption, MUR Mn	8,769	75,188	11.7%
Value added, MUR Mn	12,178	153,815	7.9%
Compensation of employees , MUR Mn	2,139	32,300	6.6%
Gross Operating Surplus, MUR Mn	10,039	121,515	8.3%

Data source: 2023 Census of Economic Activities, Statistics Mauritius

Table 45: Comparative level of employment in selected industry group, 2020 - 2024 (000s)

Selected industry group	2020	2021	2022r	2023r	2024
Large establishments (i.e. employing 10 or more persons)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.2	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9
Manufacturing	63.0	55.6	51.7	51.8	49.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0
Construction	17.1	17.5	15.6	14.2	14.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31.3	30.4	29.9	30.7	31.2
Transportation and storage	15.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9
Accommodation and food service activities	29.8	25.6	25.5	25.9	26.2
Information and communication	11.6	11.9	12.0	13.6	13.8
Financial and insurance activities	14.2	13.5	14.7	15.3	15.9
Real estate activities	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.2	11.4
Administrative and support service activities	19.2	17.7	18.6	19.1	19.5
Other industries	97.7	92.6	94.3	93.8	94.0
Total employment in large establishments	**326.5**	**305.5**	**301.7**	**304.3**	**304.6**
Other establishments					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.2	20.9	22.8	23.3	24.2
Manufacturing	27.4	29.4	32.1	34.3	35.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Construction	24.3	24.4	27.3	29.5	30.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57.7	58.7	62.8	66.6	66.6
Transportation and storage	21.3	22.3	24.2	24.8	24.7
Accommodation and food service activities	10.3	10.4	15.4	22.0	21.8
Information and communication	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.9
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.7	2.0	4.4	4.2
Administrative and support service activities	4.0	3.7	5.2	8.4	8.1
Other industries	43.4	30.6	35.9	44.2	44.5
Total employment in other establishments	**223.2**	**208.9**	**235.7**	**266.6**	**269.0**
All establishments					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35.4	29.3	30.8	31.4	32.1
Manufacturing	90.4	85.0	83.8	86.1	85.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7
Construction	41.4	41.9	42.9	43.7	45.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89.0	89.1	92.7	97.3	97.8
Transportation and storage	37.2	37.2	39.0	39.5	39.6
Accommodation and food service activities	40.1	36.0	40.9	47.9	48.0
Information and communication	18.3	18.4	18.5	19.2	19.3
Financial and insurance activities	14.4	14.0	15.2	16.9	16.8
Real estate activities	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.4	12.4	12.7	15.6	15.6
Administrative and support service activities	23.2	21.4	23.8	27.5	27.6
Other industries	141.1	123.2	130.2	138.0	138.5
Total employment	**549.7**	**514.4**	**537.4**	**570.9**	**573.6**

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.

r: revised.

Data source: Digest of Labour Statistics, Statistics Mauritius

Table 46: 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.

Data source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018, Statistics Mauritius

Table 47: Direct employment in large establishments in the tourism industry, 2020 - 2024 (at end-March)

Type of establishment	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hotels	24,366	21,020	21,811	22,333	22,571
Food Service	3,583	3,369	2,992	2,932	3,007
Travel & Other Services[1]	3,552	2,702	2,736	2,749	2,867
Total	**31,501**	**27,091**	**27,539**	**28,014**	**28,445**

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

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

Table 48: Foreign workers employed in large establishments[1] by industrial group, March 2020 - March 2024

Industrial group	2020	2021	2022r	2023r	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119	62	60	74	103
Mining and quarrying	0	1	1	1	8
Manufacturing	22,286	19,254	16,917	17,628	16,454
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply & Water Supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	17	21	23	30	23
Construction	7,216	6,682	6,630	5,478	5,626
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,090	1,124	1,014	1,178	1,481
Transportation and storage	156	81	89	83	140
Accommodation and food service activities	632	335	363	537	750
Information and communication	451	378	341	461	470
Financial and insurance activities	209	210	195	216	236
Real estate activities	9	11	6	7	7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	251	248	230	228	232
Administrative and support service activities	207	306	280	407	405
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	204	44	73	35	76
Education	228	198	191	190	208
Human health and social work activities	135	131	251	249	283
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	27	27	25	26
Other service activities	90	19	37	63	108
Total	**33,323**	**29,132**	**26,728**	**26,890**	**26,636**

1 Large establishements employing 10 or more persons.

r: revised.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 49: Labour, capital and multifactor productivity for selected industry groups, 2019 - 2023

Selected industrial sector	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023
Labour productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	109.3	92.8	112.3	127.0	116.5
Construction	96.8	74.1	89.8	84.7	113.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	103.4	98.5	102.4	97.4	97.5
Accommodation and food service activities	93.5	35.3	33.9	89.7	97.3
Information and communication	102.1	107.6	114.8	117.4	118.2
Financial and insurance activities	100.8	101.2	108.4	103.4	93.7
Real estate activities (other)	104.7	95.6	126.0	96.7	66.3
Total economy	**101.4**	**92.0**	**102.2**	**105.5**	**106.2**
Capital productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	101.8	83.9	93.8	107.7	97.2
Construction	96.4	66.4	78.5	74.9	88.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	101.7	90.6	92.5	93.6	92.5
Accommodation and food service activities	99.4	34.7	30.3	91.9	116.3
Information and communication	102.2	106.5	112.7	114.4	114.3
Financial and insurance activities	103.8	110.7	117.4	123.5	127.5
Real estate activities (other)	93.1	73.7	67.1	62.8	58.7
Total economy	**99.6**	**84.6**	**86.6**	**93.2**	**95.6**
Multifactor productivity					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	105.0	87.5	101.1	115.4	104.8
Construction	96.6	70.0	83.6	79.4	99.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	102.2	92.8	95.2	94.7	93.9
Accommodation and food service activities	97.3	35.1	32.8	91.1	109.6
Information and communication	102.2	106.9	113.4	115.5	115.7
Financial and insurance activities	102.6	106.6	113.2	114.1	111.0
Real estate activities (other)	96.9	80.1	80.3	71.6	61.2
Total economy	**100.3**	**87.6**	**92.8**	**98.0**	**99.7**
Index - Average monthly earnings[1] (large establishments)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	105.6	105.7	116.9	125.4	145.7
Construction	110.3	109.6	107.7	117.4	127.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	107.7	110.0	119.6	120.5	129.7
Accommodation and food service activities	103.8	103.7	98.9	117.9	133.8
Information and communication	102.8	118.5	114.5	126.9	124.7
Financial and insurance activities	102.8	105.2	105.6	110.0	117.8
Real estate activities (other)	109.9	113.3	115.6	136.1	149.4
Total economy	**102.5**	**106.0**	**106.6**	**117.2**	**123.9**

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.

r: revised.

Data sources: Digest of Productivity & Competitiveness Statistics, Statistics Mauritius

Table 50: Economic productivity based on Gross Output/Value Added for selected industry groups, 2019 - 2023

Selected industrial sector	2019	2020	2021r	2022r	2023
Productivity of Intermediate consumption, (Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	1.588	1.575	1.614	1.589	1.614
Construction	1.617	1.574	1.665	1.665	1.665
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	3.200	3.201	3.200	3.199	3.199
Accommodation and food service activities	2.187	2.187	1.887	2.187	2.190
Information and communication	3.147	3.381	3.750	3.678	3.635
Financial and insurance activities	2.260	2.058	1.779	1.771	1.809
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	5.550	5.272	5.727	5.489	5.222
Total economy	**2.397**	**2.412**	**2.313**	**2.275**	**2.248**
Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	6.082	6.300	5.995	6.012	5.995
Construction	5.395	5.648	5.157	5.157	5.157
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	4.981	4.981	4.981	4.981	4.981
Accommodation and food service activities	5.437	2.351	2.930	5.424	5.548
Information and communication	4.111	3.982	3.821	3.848	3.869
Financial and insurance activities	4.718	4.842	5.040	5.401	5.409
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	17.379	19.783	18.488	17.077	15.918
Total economy	**4.223**	**3.980**	**4.022**	**4.256**	**4.371**
Total Productivity Measure (Gross Output/All Input Resources[1])					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	1.257	1.254	1.269	1.253	1.270
Construction	1.242	1.229	1.257	1.257	1.257
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	1.934	1.934	1.934	1.934	1.934
Accommodation and food service activities	1.547	1.126	1.140	1.551	1.561
Information and communication	1.767	1.811	1.874	1.862	1.856
Financial and insurance activities	1.506	1.427	1.302	1.322	1.345
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	4.034	3.997	4.189	4.058	3.924
Total economy	**1.482**	**1.492**	**1.460**	**1.475**	**1.477**
Productivity of Intermediate consumption, (Value Added/Intermedaite Consumption)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	0.588	0.575	0.614	0.589	0.614
Construction	0.617	0.574	0.664	0.665	0.665
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	2.200	2.201	2.200	2.199	2.199
Accommodation and food service activities	1.187	1.187	0.887	1.187	1.190
Information and communication	2.147	2.381	2.750	2.678	2.635
Financial and insurance activities	1.260	1.058	0.779	0.771	0.809
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	4.550	4.272	4.727	4.489	4.222
Total economy	**1.397**	**1.412**	**1.313**	**1.275**	**1.248**

Table 50: Economic Productivity based on Gross Output/Value Added for selected industry groups, 2019 - 2023 (Cont'd)

Selected industrial sector	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[r]	2023
Factor Productivity Measure$_{VA}$ of "Compensation of employees" (Value Added/Compensation of Employees)					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	2.251	2.299	2.280	2.228	2.280
Construction	2.059	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	3.424
Accommodation and food service activities	2.950	1.276	1.377	2.943	3.014
Information and communication	2.805	2.804	2.802	2.802	2.805
Financial and insurance activities	2.630	2.489	2.206	2.351	2.418
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	14.248	16.030	15.260	13.966	12.870
Total economy	**2.461**	**2.330**	**2.283**	**2.385**	**2.427**
Overall Productivity Measure (Value Added/All Input Resources[1])					
Export-oriented manufacturing enterprises	0.465	0.458	0.483	0.464	0.483
Construction	0.474	0.448	0.502	0.502	0.502
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	1.330	1.330	1.329	1.329	1.329
Accommodation and food service activities	0.839	0.611	0.536	0.842	0.848
Information and communication	1.206	1.276	1.374	1.356	1.345
Financial and insurance activities	0.839	0.734	0.570	0.575	0.601
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	3.307	3.239	3.457	3.319	3.173
Total economy	**0.885**	**0.873**	**0.829**	**0.827**	**0.820**

1 All Input Resources=Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes.

r: revised.

Data sources: Digest of Productivity & Competitiveness Statistics, Statistics Mauritius

Table 51: Average monthly earnings in the hotel and restaurant sector, 2014 - 2024 (in large establishments, as at March)

Year	Average monthly earnings (MUR)	Per cent change
2014	16,836	6.6
2015	18,632	10.7
2016	19,264	3.4
2017	19,623	1.9
2018	20,787	5.9
2019	20,791	0.0
2020	20,963	0.8
2020	20,474	-2.3
2022[r]	24,409	19.2
2023[r]	27,478	12.6
2024	32,701	19.0

r: revised.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 52: Wage rate index in selected industry groups, 2021 - 2024

Selected industry group	Weight	2021	2022	Weight	2022	2023[r]	2024
	Base: Q4 of 2016=100			Base: Q4 2021=100			
Accommodation and food service activities	65	112.0	114.4	63	103.4	112.1	134.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	116.5	119.7	79	105.0	114.0	135.2
Financial and insurance activities	75	131.3	132.5	83	104.0	112.7	127.6
Real estate activities	4	116.5	120.0	6	105.6	113.3	125.5
All sectors	**1,000**	**117.4**	**123.4**	**1,000**	**104.5**	**111.8**	**126.7**

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.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 53: Balance of trade of tourism sector, export-oriented enterprises and total economy, 2018 - 2022 (MUR Mn)

Details	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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

Data source: Tourism Satellite Account, 2018 (revised, September 2023), Statistics Mauritius

Table 54: GFCF in the accommodation and food service activities sector, 2021 - 2025

Indicator	2021	2022	2022	2024[r]	2025[f]
GFCF[1] in Accommodation and food service activities (MUR Mn)	4,646	5,902	6,762	7,050	6,967
As a proportion of total private sector GFCF (%)	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.9	5.8
Total private sector GFCF (MUR Mn)	74,043	90,336	104,146	119,403	119,382
Annual real growth rates, %					
Accommodation and food service activities	12.4	+14.1	+10.2	-0.1	-5.3
Total private sector GFCF[1]	+18.4	+9.6	+10.8	+10.2	-4.2

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.

Data source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 55: Gross Direct Investment Fows in the accommodation & food service activities sector, 2021 - 2025

Indicator	2021	2022	2023e	2024e	2025 Q1e
Gross Direct Investment Flows from abroad					
In the Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector (MUR Mn)	2,368	5,057	2,965	1,290	0
As a proportion of total	12.8%	15.1%	8.0%	3.9%	-
Total flows from abroad (MUR Mn)	18,469	33,491	37,011	32,993	4,823
Year on year growth					
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	132.8%	113.6%	-41.4%	-56.5%	-
Total flows	9.0%	81.3%	10.5%	-10.9%	-25.0%
Gross Direct Investment Flows from Mauritius					
In the Accommodation and Food Service Activities sector (MUR Mn)	378	2,859	20	8	179
As a proportion of total	7.0%	32.1%	1.6%	0.2%	41.0%
Total flows from Mauritius (MUR Mn)	5,399	8,920	1,216	3,316	437

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.

Data source: Bank of Mauritius

Table 56: Bank loans[1] to the accommodation and food service activities at end June, 2021 - 2025 (MUR Mn)

Details	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25
Bank loans in MRU					
Accommodation and food service activities	**22,269**	**21,877**	**19,051**	**19,290**	**20,924**
Accommodation	21,163	20,826	18,521	18,695	19,977
- Resort hotels	*18,595*	*18,065*	*15,172*	*15,081*	*15,883*
- Hotels other than resort	*2,093*	*2,313*	*2,877*	*3,133*	*3,075*
- Bungalows	*152*	*83*	*87*	*107*	*93*
- Guest houses	*176*	*213*	*251*	*261*	*429*
- Holiday homes	*42*	*17*	*29*	*28*	*27*
- Other	*105*	*134*	*106*	*86*	*470*
Food and beverage service activities	1,106	1,051	530	595	947
Grand total	**261,133**	**279,460**	**310,720**	**331,148**	**374,914**
Share of accommodation	8.1%	7.5%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%
Bank loans taken in foreign currencies[2]					
Accommodation and food service activities	**34,030**	**29,933**	**29,784**	**24,078**	**21,062**
Accommodation	34,023	29,931	29,772	24,078	21,028
- Resort hotels	*30,418*	*26,500*	*26,724*	*21,373*	*17,277*
- Hotels other than resort	*3,291*	*3,181*	*2,824*	*2,505*	*3,523*
- Bungalows	*57*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*2*
- Guest houses	*90*	*123*	*127*	*128*	*120*
- Holiday homes	*62*	*26*	*17*	*11*	*59*
- Other	*106*	*95*	*75*	*58*	*46*
Food and beverage service activities	7	2	12	0	34
Grand total	**131,331**	**142,706**	**156,457**	**162,814**	**183,642**
Share of accommodation	25.9%	21.0%	19.0%	14.8%	11.5%
Total bank loans					
Accommodation and food service activities	**56,299**	**51,810**	**48,835**	**43,368**	**41,986**
Accommodation	55,186	50,757	48,292	42,774	41,004
- Resort hotels	*49,013*	*44,565*	*41,896*	*36,454*	*33,160*
- Hotels other than resort	*5,384*	*5,494*	*5,701*	*5,637*	*6,598*
- Bungalows	*209*	*88*	*91*	*110*	*96*
- Guest houses	*266*	*336*	*378*	*388*	*548*
- Holiday homes	*103*	*44*	*46*	*39*	*86*
- Other	*211*	*230*	*181*	*145*	*516*
Food and beverage service activities	1,113	1,053	542	595	981
Grand total	**392,463**	**422,166**	**467,177**	**493,963**	**558,555**
Share of accommodation	14.4%	12.0%	10.3%	8.7%	7.3%

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.

Data source: Bank of Mauritius

Notes

AHRIM

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