

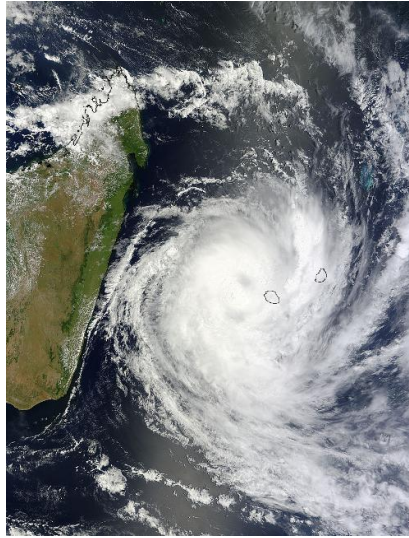


**FAKULTA
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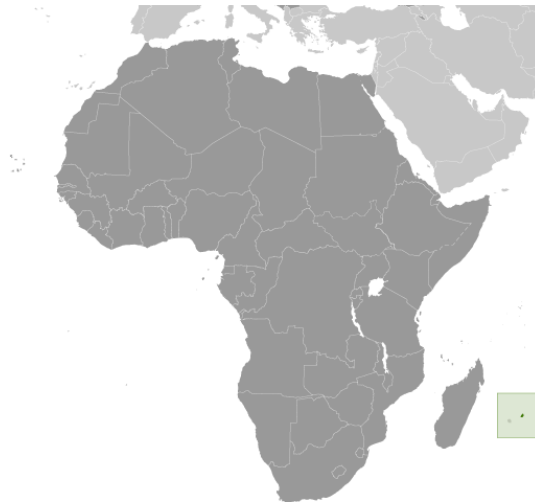
Semester Work
BI-XML
Stefan Prokop (prokoste)

Mauritius

Images



Tropical Cyclone Dumile over La Reunion Island and Mauritius was captured by satellite on 3 January 2013. Dumile's center was just northwest of Reunion (left) and Mauritius (right). The large island to the left is Madagascar. Image courtesy of NASA Goddard MODIS Rapid Response Team.





Background

Although known to Arab and Malay sailors as early as the 10th century, Mauritius was first explored by the Portuguese in the 16th century and subsequently settled by the Dutch - who named it in honor of Prince Maurits van NASSAU - in the 17th century. The French assumed control in 1715, developing the island into an important naval base overseeing Indian Ocean trade, and establishing a plantation economy of sugar cane. The British captured the island in 1810, during the Napoleonic Wars. Mauritius remained a strategically important British naval base, and later an air station, playing an important role during World War II for anti-submarine and convoy operations, as well as the collection of signals intelligence. Independence from the UK was attained in 1968. A stable democracy with regular free elections and a positive human rights record, the country has attracted considerable foreign investment and has one of Africa's highest per capita incomes.

Geography

Geographic Coordinates:	20 17 S, 57 33 E
Location:	Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, about 800 km (500 mi) east of Madagascar
Map References:	Africa
Area:	land: 2030 sq km water: 10 sq km note: includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues sq km
Area Comparative:	slightly less than three times the size of Texas Area Comparison Map
Land Boundaries:	
Coastline:	
Maritime Claims:	value - measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines territorial-sea - 12 exclusive-economic-zone - 200 continental-shelf - 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin
Climate:	tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)
Terrain:	small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau
Elevation:	mean-elevation - NA m lowest-point - Indian Ocean, 0 m highest-point - Mont Piton, 828 m
Natural Resources:	arable land, fish
Land Use:	arable-land - 38.4% permanent-crops - 2% permanent-pasture - 3.4% forest - 17.3% other - 38.9%
Irrigated Land:	190 sq km
Population:	
Natural Hazards:	cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs that may pose maritime hazards
Environment:	current-issues - water pollution, degradation of coral reefs

	party-to - Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands not-ratified - none of the selected agreements
Note:	the main island, from which the country derives its name, is of volcanic origin and is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs; former home of the dodo, a large flightless bird related to pigeons, driven to extinction by the end of the 17th century through a combination of hunting and the introduction of predatory species

People and Society

Population:	1348242
Nationality:	- noun - Mauritian(s) - adjective - Mauritian
Languages:	- Creole - Bhojpuri - French
Dependency Ratios:	youth - 27.2 % elderly - 13.4 % potential-support - 7.4 %
Population Growth Rate:	0.61%
Birth Rate:	13.1 births/1,000 population
Death Rate:	7 deaths/1,000 population
Net Migration Rate:	0 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Sex Ration:	at birth - 1.05 0-14 - 1.04 15-24 - 1.02 25-54 - 1 55-64 - 0.9 65-over - 0.68
Mothers Age Birth:	years <i>Note:</i>
Maternal Mortality Rate:	53 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate:	male - 11.9 deaths/1,000 live births female - 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births
Life Expectancy at Birth:	male - 72.2 deaths/1,000 live births female - 79.2 deaths/1,000 live births
Total Fertility Rate:	1.75 children born/woman
Contraceptive Rate:	
Health Expenditures:	4.8% of GDP
Physicians Density:	1.62 physicians/1,000 population
Hospital Bed Density:	3.4 beds/1,000 population
Drinking Water Source - Improved:	urban - 99.9 % of population rural - 99.9 % of population total - 99.9 % of population
Drinking Water Source - Unimproved:	urban - 0.1 % of population rural - 0.2 % of population total - 0.1 % of population
Sanitation Facility Access - Improved:	urban - 93.9 % of population rural - 92.6 % of population total - 93.1 % of population
Sanitation Facility Access - Unimproved:	urban - 6.1 % of population

	rural - 7.4 % of population total - 6.9 % of population
HIV / AIDS:	- Rate: 0.88% - Living with: 8200 - Deaths: 400
Major Infections Diseases ():	<i>Note:</i>
Obesity:	18.8%
Children Underweight:	% <i>Description:</i>
Education Expenditures:	
Literacy:	<i>Definition: age 15 and over can read and write</i> male - 92.9 % female - 88.5 %
School Life:	<i>Description: primary to tertiary education</i> total - 15 years male - 15 years female - 16 years
Child Labor:	
Unemployment:	<i>Description: youth ages 15-24</i> total - 25.1 male - 20.1 female - 32.6
Demographic:	<p>Mauritius has transitioned from a country of high fertility and high mortality rates in the 1950s and mid-1960s to one with among the lowest population growth rates in the developing world today. After World War II, Mauritius' population began to expand quickly due to increased fertility and a dramatic drop in mortality rates as a result of improved health care and the eradication of malaria. This period of heightened population growth – reaching about 3% a year – was followed by one of the world's most rapid birth rate declines. The total fertility rate fell from 6.2 children per women in 1963 to 3.2 in 1972 – largely the result of improved educational attainment, especially among young women, accompanied by later marriage and the adoption of family planning methods. The family planning programs' success was due to support from the government and eventually the traditionally pronatalist religious communities, which both recognized that controlling population growth was</p>

necessary because of Mauritius' small size and limited resources. Mauritius' fertility rate has consistently been below replacement level since the late 1990s, a rate that is substantially lower than nearby countries in southern Africa. With no indigenous population, Mauritius' ethnic mix is a product of more than two centuries of European colonialism and continued international labor migration. Sugar production relied on slave labor mainly from Madagascar, Mozambique, and East Africa from the early 18th century until its abolition in 1835, when slaves were replaced with indentured Indians. Most of the influx of indentured labor – peaking between the late 1830s and early 1860 – settled permanently creating massive population growth of more than 7% a year and reshaping the island's social and cultural composition. While Indians represented about 12% of Mauritius' population in 1837, they and their descendants accounted for roughly two-thirds by the end of the 19th century. Most were Hindus, but the majority of the free Indian traders were Muslims. Mauritius again turned to overseas labor when its success in clothing and textile exports led to a labor shortage in the mid-1980s. Clothing manufacturers brought in contract workers (increasingly women) from China, India, and, to a lesser extent Bangladesh and Madagascar, who worked longer hours for lower wages under poor conditions and were viewed as more productive than locals. Downturns in the sugar and textile industries in the mid-2000s and a lack of highly qualified domestic workers for Mauritius' growing services sector led to the emigration of low-skilled workers and a reliance on skilled foreign labor. Since 2007, Mauritius has pursued a circular migration program to enable citizens to acquire new skills and savings abroad and then return home to start businesses and to invest in the country's development.

Ethnic Groups

Indo-Mauritian: 68%

Creole: 27%

Sino-Mauritian: 3%

Franco-Mauritian: 2%

Religions

Hindu: 48.5%

Roman Catholic: 26.3%

Muslim: 17.3%

Other Christian: 6.4%

Other: 0.6%

None: 0.7%

unspecified: 0.1%

Age Structure

Percentage:

0-14: 20.44%

15-24: 15.06%

25-54: 43.87%

55-64: 11.37%

65-over: 9.25%

Male:

0-14: 140808%

15-24: 102593%

25-54: 295794%

55-64: 72733%

65-over: 50888%

Female:

0-14: 134826%

15-24: 100465%

25-54: 295719%

55-64: 80621%

65-over: 73795%

Urbanization

Major Urban Areas

PORT LOUIS (capital): 135%

Urban Population	39.7% of total population
Rate of Urbanization	-0.08% annual rate of change

Government

Etymology:	
Capital:	Port Louis 57 29 E, 20 09 S UTC+4,
Administrative Divisions:	9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River, Cargados Carajos Shoals*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne <i>Note:</i>
Independence:	12 March 1968
National Holidays:	- Independence Day - 12 March
Constitution:	several previous; latest adopted 12 March 1968; amended many times, last in 2015
Legal System:	civil legal system based on French civil law with some elements of English common law
International Law:	accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCt jurisdiction
Citizenship:	by-birth - yes by-descent-only - yes dual-citizenship-recognized - yes residency-requirement-for-naturalization - 5 out of the previous 7 years including the last 12 months
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive Branch:	chief-of-state: President Ameenah GURIB-FAKIM (since 5 June 2015); Vice President Paramaslyum (aka Barlen) Pillay VYAPOORY head-of-government: Prime Minister Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 17 December 2014) cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers (Council of Ministers) appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister elections-appointments: president and vice president indirectly elected by the National Assembly for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 4 June 2015 (next to be held in 2020); prime minister and deputy

	<p>prime minister appointed by the president, responsible to the National Assembly</p> <p>election-results: Ameenah GURIB-FAKIM (independent) elected president by the National Assembly - unanimous vote</p>
Legislative Branch:	<p>description: unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (70 seats maximum; 62 members directly elected in single- and multi-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and up to 8 seats allocated to non-elected party candidates by the Electoral Commissioner's Office to ensure fair and adequate representation of each community and party in the Assembly, as outlined in the Constitution; members serve 5-year terms)</p> <p>elections: last held on 10 December 2014 (next to be held by 2019); note - the National Assembly was dissolved on 6 October 2014, resulting in early elections</p> <p>election-result: percent of vote by party - Alliance Lepep 49.8%, PTR-MMM 38.5%, FSM 2.1%, OPR 1.1%, other 8.5%; elected seats by party - Alliance Lepep 47, PTR-MMM 13, OPR 2; appointed seats Alliance Lepep 4, PTR-MMM 3</p>
Judicial Branch:	<p>highest-court: Supreme Court of Mauritius (consists of the chief justice, a senior puisne judge, and 17 puisne judges); note - the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (in London) serves as the final court of appeal</p> <p>judge-selection: chief justice appointed by the president after consultation with the prime minister; senior puisne judge appointed by the president with the advice of the chief justice; other puisne judges appointed by the president with the advice of the Judicial and Legal Commission, a 4-member body of judicial officials including the chief justice; all judges serve until retirement at age 62</p> <p>subordinate-courts: Court of Civil Appeal; Court of Criminal Appeal; Public Bodies Appeal Tribunal</p>
Political Parties:	Alliance Lepep ()

	Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH Labor Party (PTR) Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) Paul BERENGER Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) Xavier Luc DUVAL Mauritian Solidarity Front (FSM) Cehl FAKEERMEEAH Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) Pravind JUGNAUTH Muvman Liberator (ML) Ivan COLLENDAVELLOO Rodrigues Peoples Organization (OPR) Serge CLAIR
Political Pressure:	Lalit Political Party Rezistans ek Alternativ (Resistance and Alternative) Say No to Coal!
International Participation Organization:	ACP, AfDB, AOSIS, AU, C, CD, COMESA, CPLP (associate), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICct, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, SAARC (observer), SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic Representation - in US:	chief-of-commision - Ambassador Sooroojdev PHOKEER chancery - 1709 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; administrative offices at 3201 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 441, Washington, DC 20036 telephone - [1] (202) 244-1491 through 1492 fax - [1] (202) 966-0983
Diplomatic Representation - from US:	chief-of-commision - Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Melanie ZIMMERMAN embassy - 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Avenue, Port Louis mailing-address - international mail: P.O. Box 544, Port Louis; US mail: American Embassy, Port Louis, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2450 telephone - [230] 202-4400 fax - [230] 208-9534

Flag:	<p>four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow, and green; red represents self-determination and independence, blue the Indian Ocean surrounding the island, yellow has been interpreted as the new light of independence, golden sunshine, or the bright future, and green can symbolize either agriculture or the lush vegetation of the island</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p>
National Symbols:	<p>Symbol: dodo bird, Trochetia Boutoniana flower</p> <p>National Colors: red, blue, yellow, green</p>
National Anthem:	<p>name - "Motherland"</p> <p>lyrics - Jean Georges PROSPER/Philippe GENTIL</p> <p>note - adopted 1968</p> <p>National Anthem</p>

Economy

Overview

Since independence in 1968, Mauritius has undergone a remarkable economic transformation from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a diversified, upper middle-income economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors. Mauritius has achieved steady growth over the last several decades, resulting in more equitable income distribution, increased life expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much-improved infrastructure. The economy currently rests on sugar, tourism, textiles and apparel, and financial services, but is expanding into fish processing, information and communications technology, and hospitality and property development. Sugarcane is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 15% of export earnings. The government's development strategy centers on creating vertical and horizontal clusters of development in these sectors. Mauritius has attracted more than 32,000 offshore entities, many aimed at commerce in India, South Africa, and China. Investment in the banking sector alone has reached over \$1 billion. Mauritius' textile sector has taken advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, a preferential trade program that allows duty free access to the US market, with Mauritian exports to the US growing by 40% from 2000 to 2014. Mauritius' sound economic policies and prudent banking practices helped to mitigate negative effects of the global financial crisis in 2008-09. GDP grew in the 3-4% per year range in 2010-14, and the country continues to expand its trade and investment outreach around the globe. Growth in the US and Europe fostered goods and services exports, including tourism, while lower oil prices kept inflation low in 2015.

GDP:	<i>Note: data are in 2015 US dollars</i> Exchange Rate: \$11.61 billion To: 2015 Value: \$24.57 billion To: 2014 Value: \$23.76 billion To: 2013 Value: \$22.93 billion
Real Growth Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 3.4% To: 2014 Value: 3.6% To: 2013 Value: 3.2%
Per Capita:	<i>data are in 2015 US dollars</i> To: 2015 Value: \$19500 To: 2014 Value: \$18900 To: 2013 Value: \$18200
Gross National:	To: 2015 Value: 14.8% of GDP To: 2014 Value: 15.1% of GDP To: 2013

	Value: 15.3% of GDP
Agriculture:	sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses; cattle, goats; fish
Industries:	food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, mining, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism
Industrial Production:	2%
Real Growth Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 8 To: 2014 Value: 7.8
Poverty Line:	8% <i>Note:</i>
Household:	lowest: NA% highest: NA%
Distribution of Family:	To: 2012 Value: 35.9 To: 2006 Value: 39
Budget:	surplus-deficit: -3.6% of GDP revenues: \$2.341 billion expenditures: \$2.764 billion
Taxes:	20.2% of GDP
Public Debt:	To: 2015 Value: 63.7 To: 2014 Value: 61.5
Fiscal Year:	1 July - 30 June
Inflation Rate:	To: 2015 Value: 1.3 To: 2014 Value: 3.2
Bank Discount Rate:	To: 2010 Value: 9.3
Stock of Narrow Money:	To: 2015 Value: 2.547 To: 2014 Value: 2.634
Stock of Broad Money:	To: 2014 Value: 12.6 To: 2013 Value: 12.15
Stock of Domestic Credit:	To: 2015 Value: 13.28

	To: 2014 Value: 14.08
Market Value:	To: 2015 Value: 7.093 To: 2014 Value: 7.667 To: 2013 Value: 7.442
Current Account:	To: 2015 Value: -590 To: 2014 Value: -713
Exports:	clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses, fish, primates (for research)
Imports:	manufactured goods, capital equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals
Reserves:	To: 2015 Value: 4.26 To: 2014 Value: 3.919
External Debt:	To: 2015 Value: 10.62 To: 2015 Value: 11.29
Stock of Investment:	at Home To: Value: NA Abroad To: Value: NA
Exchange Rates:	Mauritian rupees (MUR) per US dollar To: 2015 Value: 35.057 To: 2014 Value: 30.622 To: 2013 Value: 30.622 To: 2012 Value: 30.05 To: 2012 Value: 28.706

Energy

Electricity

Access:	population-without - 0 total - 100%
Production:	2.8 billion kWh
Consumption:	2.6 billion kWh
Exports:	0 kWh
Imports:	0 kWh
Generating Capacity:	1.1 million kW
Fossil Fuels:	% <i>Note:</i>
Source:	% <i>Note:</i>
Nuclear Fuels:	0% <i>Note: of total installed capacity</i>
Hydroelectric Plants:	3.3% <i>Note: of total installed capacity</i>

Crude Oil

Crude Oil	e-production: 0 bbl/day e-exports: 0 bbl/day e-imports: 0 bbl/day e-proved-reserves: 0 bbl
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Petroleum Products

Petroleum Products	e-production: 0 bbl/day e-consumption: 25,000 bbl/day e-exports: 0 bbl/day e-imports: 25,960 bbl/day
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Natural Gas

Natural Gas	e-production: 0 cu m e-consumption: 0 cu m e-exports: 0 cu m e-imports: 0 cu m e-proved-reserves: 0 cu m
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Carbon Dioxide

Carbon Dioxide	5.4 million Mt
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Communications

Telephones

Fixed:	380,000
Mobile:	1.762 million
General Assessment:	small system with good service
Domestic:	monopoly over fixed-line services terminated in 2005; fixed-line teledensity roughly 25 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular services launched in 1989 with current teledensity roughly 130 per 100 persons
International:	country code - 230; landing point for the SAFE submarine cable that provides links to Asia and South Africa where it connects to the SAT-3/WASC submarine cable that provides further links to parts of East Africa, and Europe; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean); new microwave link to Reunion; HF radiotelephone links to several countries

Broadcast Media

Broadcast Media:	the government maintains control over TV broadcasting through the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC), which operates 3 analog and 10 digital TV stations; MBC is a shareholder in a local company that operates 2 pay-TV stations; the state retains the largest radio broadcast network with multiple stations; several private radio broadcasters have entered the market since 2001; transmissions of at least 2 international broadcasters are available
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Internet

Country Code:	.mu
Users:	Total: 672,000 50.1%

Transportation

National Air:	number-of-registered: 1 inventory-of-registered: 13 annual-passenger-traffic: 1466527 annual-freight-traffic: 168.773 million mt-km
Civil Aircraft:	
Airports - Paved Runways:	over 3,047 m - 1 914 to 1,523 m - 1
Airports - Unpaved Runways:	914 to 1,523 m - 2 under 914 m - 1
Heliports:	
Railways:	
Roadways:	
Waterways:	
Merchant Marine:	by Type: passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 1 Foreign Owned: Registered in other Countries:
Major Seaports:	Port Louis
Container Ports:	
Oil Terminals:	
LNG Terminals Export:	
LNG Terminals Import:	
Cruise Ports:	
Note:	

Military and Security

Branches:	no regular military forces; Mauritius Police Force, Special Mobile Force, National Coast Guard
Service Age:	
Expenditures:	2012 - 0.19 2011 - 0.16 2010 - 0.19

Transnational Issues

Disputes:	Mauritius and Seychelles claim the Chagos Islands; claims French-administered Tromelin Island
Refugees:	
Illicit Drugs:	consumer and transshipment point for heroin from South Asia; small amounts of cannabis produced and consumed locally; significant offshore financial industry creates potential for money laundering, but corruption levels are relatively low and the government appears generally to be committed to regulating its banking industry
Trafficking - Current Situation:	Mauritius is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking; Mauritian girls are induced or sold into prostitution, often by peers, family members, or businessmen offering other forms of employment; Mauritian adults have been identified as labor trafficking victims in the UK, Belgium, and Canada, while Mauritian women from Rodrigues Island are also subject to domestic servitude in Mauritius; Malagasy women transit Mauritius en route to the Middle East for jobs as domestic servants and subsequently are subjected to forced labor; Cambodian men are victims of forced labor on foreign fishing vessels in Mauritius' territorial waters; other migrant workers from East and South Asia and Madagascar are also subject to forced labor in Mauritius' manufacturing and construction sectors
Trafficking - Tier Rating:	Tier 2 Watch List – Mauritius does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so; in 2014, the government made modest efforts to address child sex trafficking but none related to adult forced labor; law enforcement lacks an understanding of trafficking crimes outside of child sex trafficking, despite increasing evidence of other forms of human trafficking; authorities made no trafficking prosecutions or convictions and made modest efforts to assist a couple of child sex trafficking victims; officials sustained an extensive public awareness campaign to prevent child

	sex trafficking, but no efforts were made to raise awareness or reduce demand for forced adult or child labor
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