



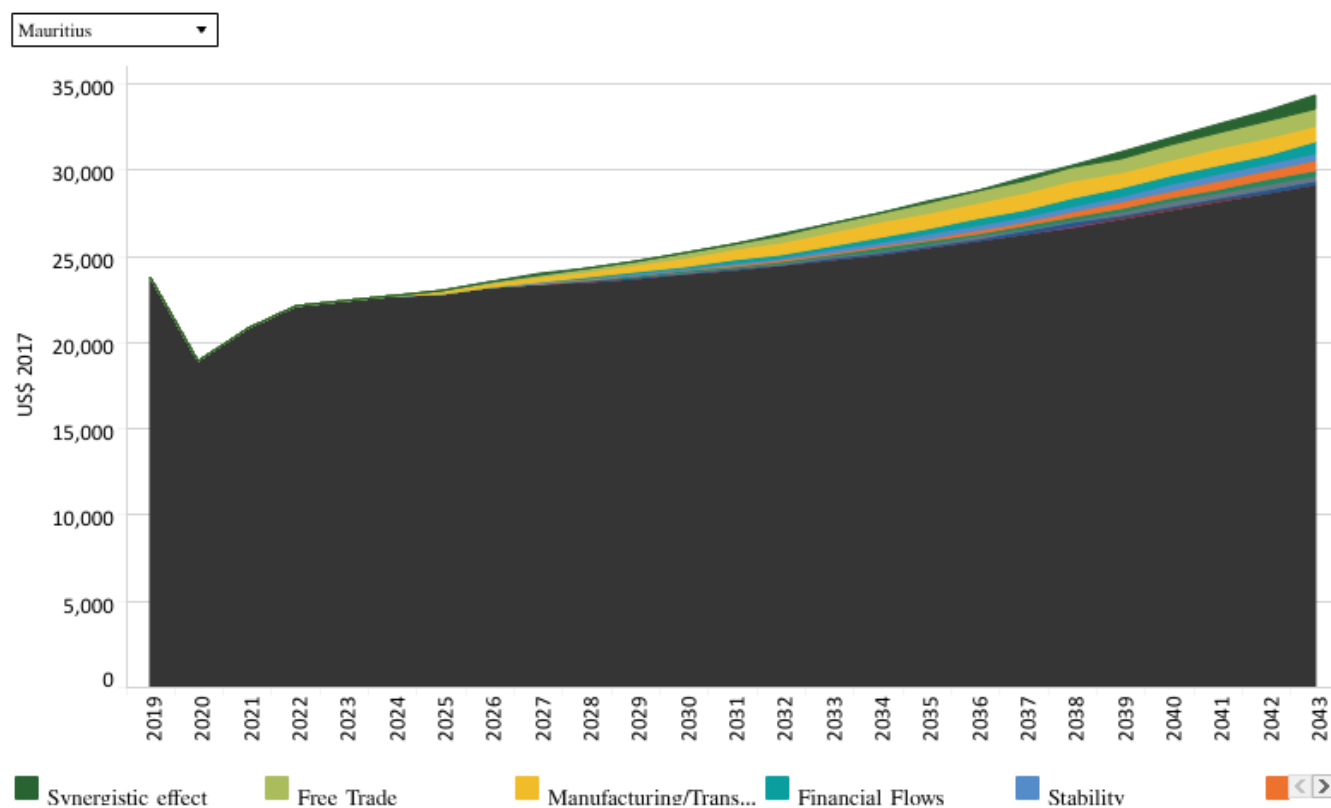
Mauritius

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

Du Toit McLachlan

Last updated 14 August 2025 using IFs v7.63

Chart 55: GDP per capita in CP and scenarios, 2019–2043
 Additional GDP per capita per scenario, purchasing power parity



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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The Combined scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographics, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined scenario.

Mauritius has succeeded in transitioning away from a mono-crop economy to a high level of diversification. The country's manufacturing base is solid and high value-added services are contributing more and more to the economy. Health and education outcomes are positive due to a concerted effort by the government to provide universal WaSH infrastructure and free education at all educational levels. The widespread use of mobile broadband services, near universal electricity access and a high percentage of paved roads means Mauritians are well connected to services, physically and online.

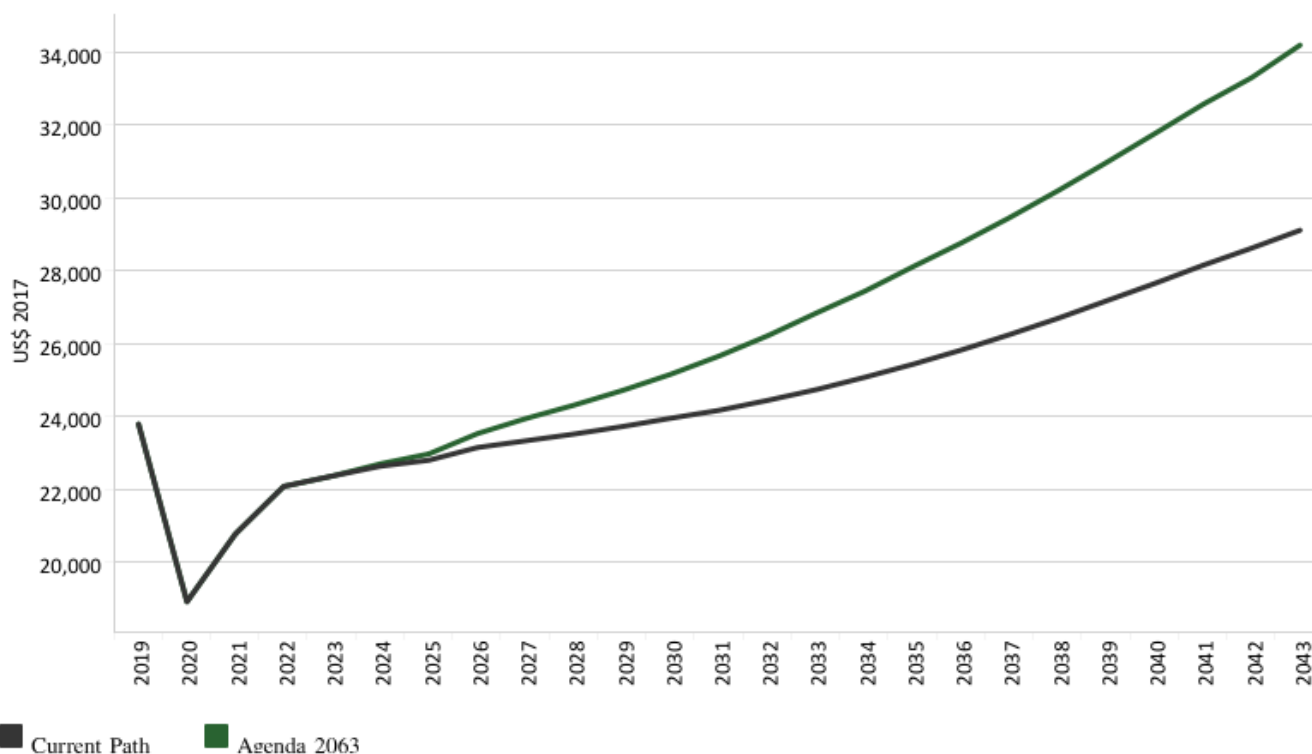
As a highly developed country, the risks and challenges Mauritius faces are complex. The transition away from low-skilled agriculture and manufacturing has created a skilled labour supply shortage, a problem the education system must address swiftly. Allegations of corruption linked to the offshore financial services sector also need to be addressed, while levels of FDI inflows remain low. The cross cutting issue of gender inequality also requires attention, especially the low female labour force participation rate.

Chart 55 shows the Free Trade scenario having the biggest impact on GDP per capita of all the discussed scenarios, increasing average incomes by US\$1 003 by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario is second, showing the value of a more developed manufacturing sector, followed by the Financial Flows scenario. The synergistic effect of full implementation of all 11 scenarios increases GDP per capita the most, raising GDP per capita by US\$1 046 by 2043.

Chart 56: GDP per capita in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Purchasing power parity



Mauritius



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division World Population Prospects and World Development Indicators data

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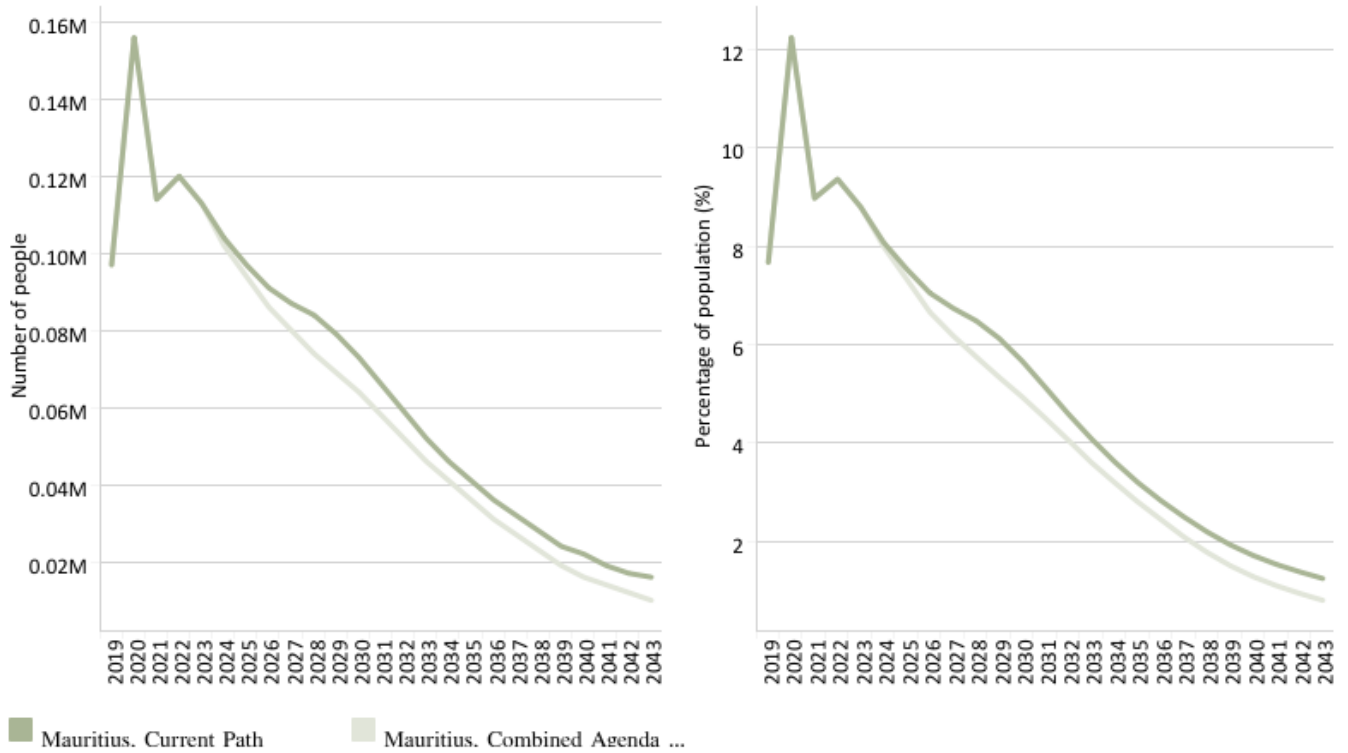
Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, whereas Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined scenario.

Mauritius stands to benefit greatly from the interventions outlined in the mentioned scenarios. The Combined scenario increases the GDP per capita by US\$5 380 by 2043 compared to the Current Path forecast, equating to an 18.5% increase.

Chart 57: Poverty in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
Millions of people and % of total population



Mauritius \$5.50

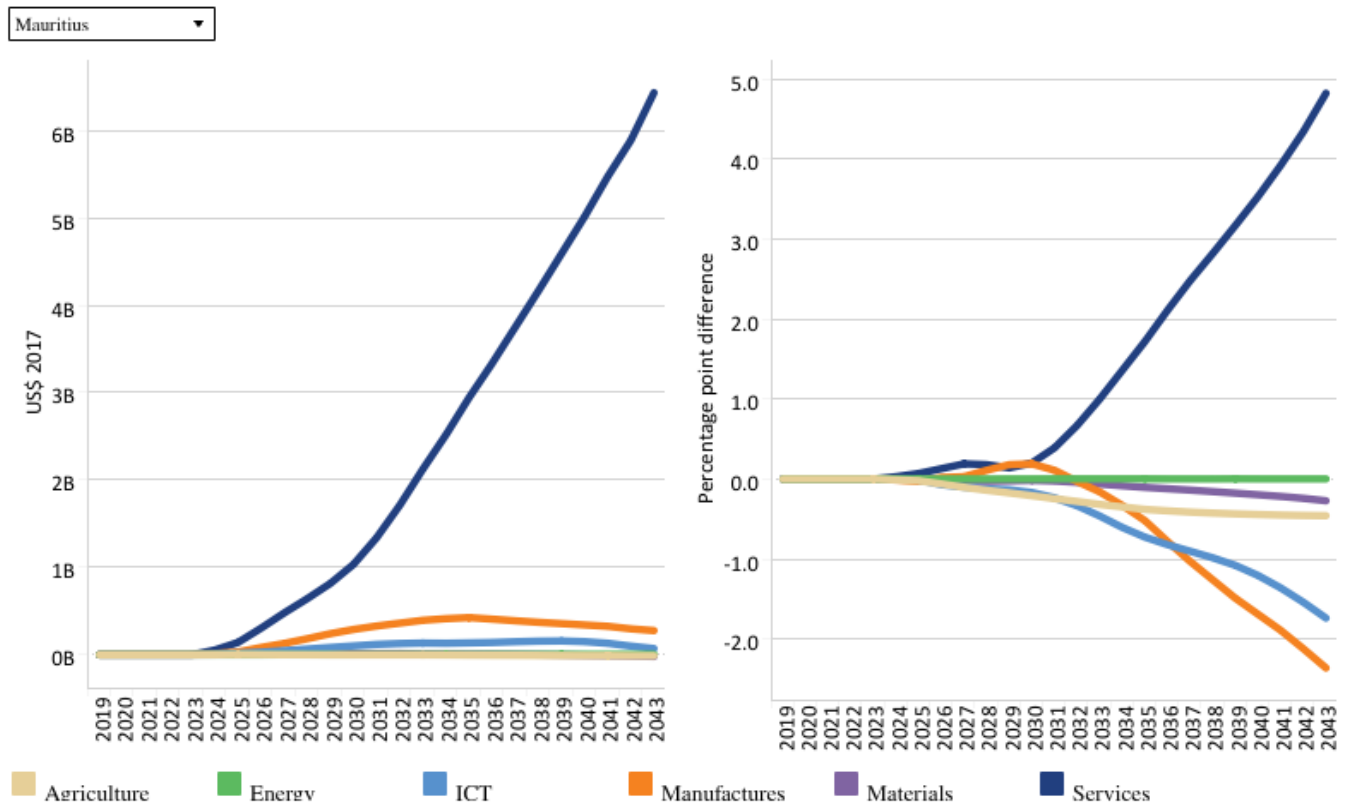


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from UN Population Division Population Prospects estimate, World Development Indicators population data and PovcalNet World Bank data

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Mauritius is projected to eliminate extreme poverty at US\$5.50 per day by 2036 along the Current Path forecast. There is thus little room for improvement, but the Combined scenario is projected to bring the elimination of extreme poverty in Mauritius forward by a year and decrease the poverty rate by 0.5 percentage points by 2043. This steady elimination of poverty coincides with a decline in the domestic inequality, as the country's domestic Gini index score decreases from 0.36 in 2019 to 0.31 by 2043.

Chart 58: Value added by sector in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Absolute and % point difference GDP

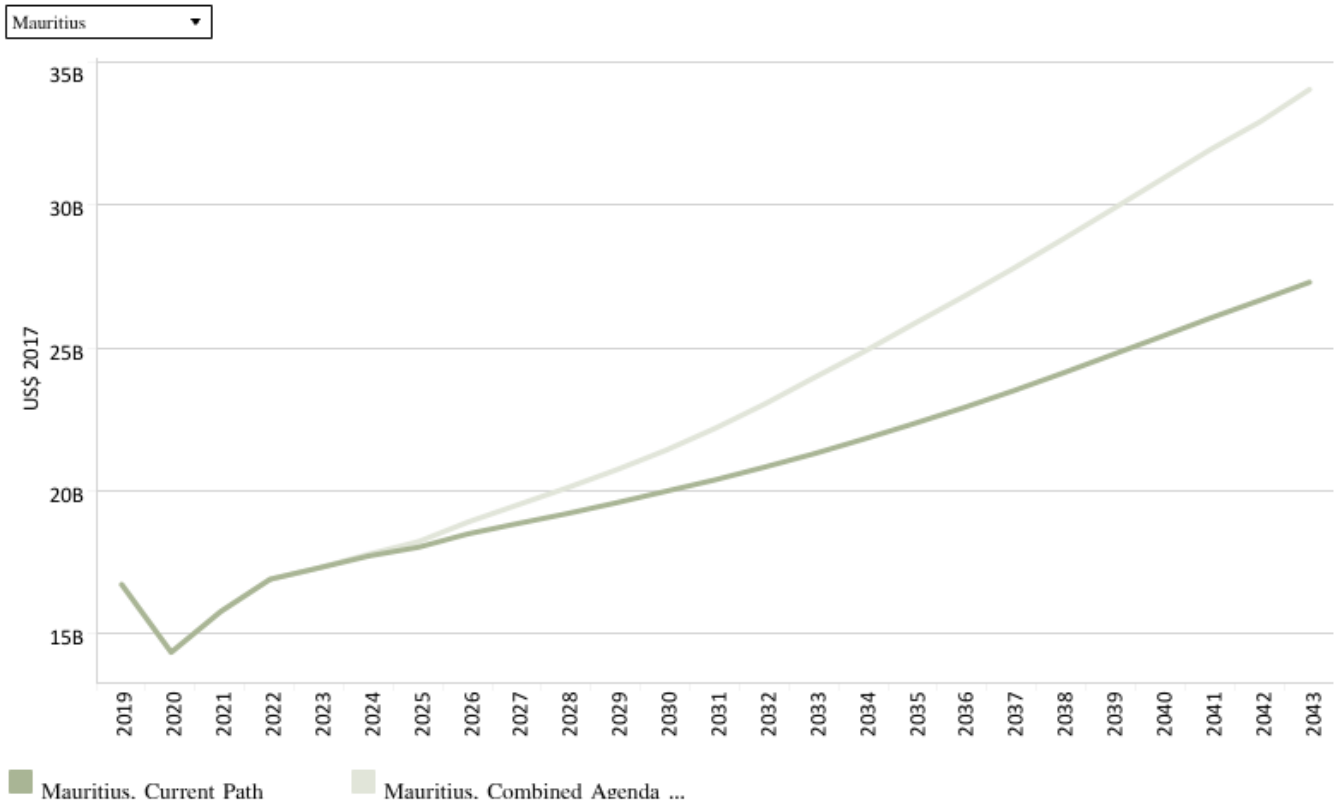


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See [Chart 8](#) to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

The Combined scenario would dramatically increase the size of the services sector, but the manufacturing and ICT sectors are projected to experience more muted growth. By 2043, the services sector is projected to add 4.8 percentage points more to GDP than in the Current Path forecast, whereas manufacturing and ICT see a decrease of 2.4 and 1.7 percentage points respectively. Mauritius' service would also be US\$6.7 billion larger by 2043 than in the Current Path forecast, dwarfing manufacturing's increase of US\$320 million.

Chart 59: GDP in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Billions US\$ 2017, market exchange rates

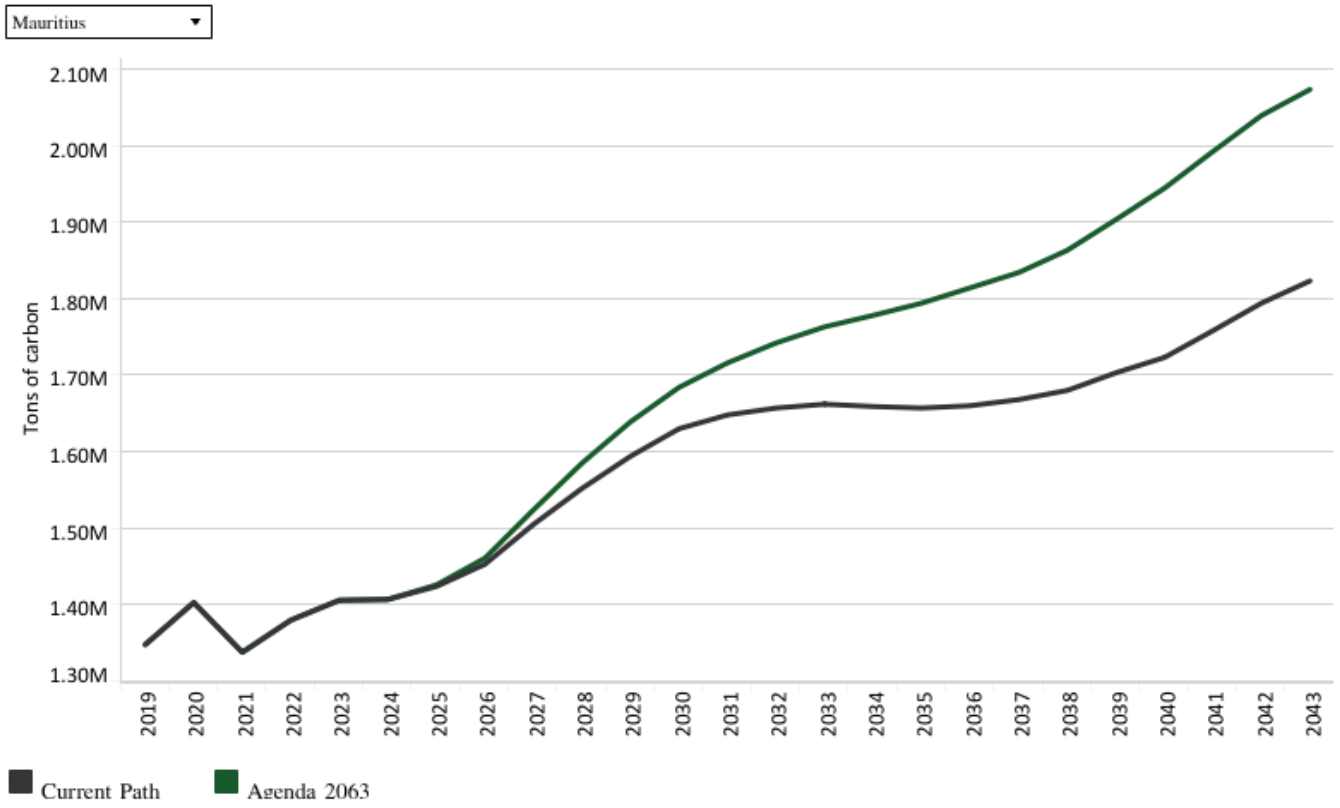


Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

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Chart 59 shows the robust GDP growth Mauritius is projected to experience under the Combined scenario compared to the Current Path forecast. By 2043, the economy would be 26% larger, equating to an increase of US\$7.1 billion.

Chart 60: Carbon emissions in CP and Combined scenario, 2019–2043
 Million tons of carbon (note, not CO₂ equivalent)



Source: IFs 7.63 initialising from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center data

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The economic benefits associated with the Combined scenario will be accompanied by slight increases in carbon emissions. Mauritius is projected to emit 0.3 million tons more carbon by 2043 in the Combined scenario, compared to the Current Path forecast. The country's emissions do however increase much slower than the rest of Africa, as it sinks to 42nd position in the continent by 2043.

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Mr Du Toit McLachlan joined the ISS in February 2021. He holds an honour's degree in international relations from the University of Pretoria and is the AFI website manager. Du Toit works extensively on data analytics, visualisation and chart design to strengthen the accessibility of AFI research. His research interests include gender equality, international trade, and international geopolitics.

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