

# **FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SURVEY REPORT**



*Balance of Payments Section  
Statistics Division  
Bank of Mauritius  
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## *Foreword*

The Bank is responsible for the preparation of the balance of payment accounts and the external assets and liabilities position of Mauritius. The Bank is empowered under 51A of the Bank of Mauritius Act 2004 to require any person to furnish such information and data as it may require for fulfilling its responsibility. Failure to comply with this requirement is an offence.

The Bank currently uses an international transaction reporting system (ITRS), which records cash transactions that pass through domestic banks, as its primary data source for the compilation of balance of payments (BOP) statistics. Over time, however, the use of the ITRS as a comprehensive data source has diminished with the increasing complexity of financial account transactions. Moreover, because it is a cash transaction-based reporting system, it cannot provide information on the country's position of foreign assets and liabilities. The latter, known in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistical jargon as a country's International Investment Position (IIP), is a prescribed data category in the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) to which Mauritius is seeking to subscribe by the end of 2011.

Reflecting these concerns and in line with international best practice as well as with the recommendations from the International Monetary Fund's technical assistance missions, the Bank has embarked on a statistical programme to improve its data sources for the collection of BOP statistics. The main objective is to encourage direct data reporting through a survey-based approach. In this respect, the Bank had conducted an exploratory Foreign Assets and Liabilities Survey (FALS) in November 2007 but did not disseminate the results to the public.

In April 2010, the Bank launched a second survey (FALS 2010), which requested selected enterprises, other than banks and real estate firms, to report transactions and stock data on external assets and liabilities for calendar years 2008 and 2009. The main findings of the FALS 2010 are presented in this report. The response rate of 68 per cent, which was a big improvement on the 2007 survey but

still insufficient by internationally acceptable standards, is a major explanatory factor of the under-measurement of both foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio investment when compared with the imputed stock position derived from the flow data of banking returns. Despite these shortcomings, the survey exercise has enabled the Bank to come up with preliminary hard data on reinvested earnings, trade credit, and private external debt, among others, which the current system of BOP data reporting was unable to identify.

The Bank takes this opportunity to thank the respondents who provided information for the FALS as well as the participants in the sensitisation workshops for their observations and contributions. The Bank reiterates its obligation to uphold the confidentiality of entity-specific information. The Bank undertakes not to publish such information without the written consent of the enterprise. The data presented in the report are in aggregated form and where there is a high risk of indirect or residual disclosure of confidential information, the information has been deliberately withheld and a “c” inserted for confidential in line with international practice.

The survey data will be incorporated in the revised BOP statistics and the International Investment Position statement for 2008 and 2009. While public or private use of the survey results is encouraged for analysis and research purposes, the data presented in the report should not be interpreted as official statistics until such time that the revised BOP and IIP statistics are published.

*Head – Statistics Division  
Bank of Mauritius  
August 2011*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In April 2010, the Bank of Mauritius undertook the second FALS, which covered data for the years 2008 and 2009. The survey, similar to the first FALS (FALS 2007) launched in November 2007, was aimed at gathering information on resident enterprises' claims on non-residents and their liabilities to non-residents.

FALS 2007 was an important step in the development of a survey-based approach to measure foreign assets and liabilities of enterprises. FALS 2007 was treated as an exploratory survey (ES). The results of FALS 2007, of which a poor response rate of around 55 per cent (of the 132 enterprises in the survey frame), were below expectations. Out of 73 respondents, only 48 enterprises (66 per cent) reported foreign assets and/or liabilities. These 48 enterprises along with the non-respondents were retained in the business register for FALS 2010 while the 25 respondents, which did not report any foreign assets and/or liabilities, were removed from the register. Efforts were stepped up for FALS 2010 to identify enterprises which were likely to hold foreign assets and liabilities, and an additional 88 new enterprises were identified. The survey frame was increased to 195 enterprises.

The FALS 2010 was launched on 9 April 2010 and a press communiqué was posted on the Bank's website to create public awareness while pre-survey sensitisation meetings were held at the Bank. The workshop was aimed at providing background information on the underlying BOP concepts and methodology as well as on the purpose of the survey. The Bank invited representatives from all the 195 enterprises surveyed of which 85 attended the sensitisation meetings. In all, the Bank hosted 15 sensitisation meetings.

The main survey tools, i.e., the questionnaire and the accompanying guidelines, were mailed out to the 195 enterprises with the provision that they could return the completed questionnaires electronically. Nearly all enterprises have reported electronically and have attached their annual reports or financial statements with the completed questionnaires. In some cases, respondents filled more than one questionnaire for subsidiaries that were not included in the survey frame, which eventually brought the number of enterprises surveyed to 204.

For the FALS 2010, 138 questionnaires were received reflecting a response rate of 68 per cent. At the official closing date of the survey on 30 April 2010, the response rate was only 18 per cent. A reminder followed on 21 May 2010 and the response rate increased to 30 per cent. Follow-up reminders by phone calls raised the response rate to 68 per cent, higher than the 55 per cent attained for the FALS 2007.

Data entry, validation, processing, and analysis were conducted by staff of the BOP section in the Statistics Division. A second technical assistance mission under the GDDS II External Sector Module visited the Bank in September-October 2010 and worked closely with the staff to validate the data in a sample of completed questionnaires.

Data in the reporting forms were adjusted in conjunction with the financial statements and annual reports of some of the enterprises. Several validation routines were carried out on the data to check for consistency by country, sector, type of debt and retained earnings. Data gaps were filled in certain cases based on financial statements.

For certain components within the foreign assets and foreign liabilities, for direct investment in particular, the ITRS provided superior results relative to the survey results largely because of the sampling and non-response. In certain economic sectors, however, the survey results yielded better estimates. The difference could be due to a mix of factors, including possible misclassification of sectors in the banking records and under-reporting.

Despite the low response rate of 68 per cent, the survey results showed superior coverage over the ITRS on some data categories such as private external debt flows and trade credit. Direct data reporting indicated higher private sector external debt stocks for both 2008 and 2009. However, the diverging data sets on disbursements and capital repayments were of much greater concern given their different implications for the domestic economy. The survey results provided evidence of significant under-coverage of private external debt.

As a first concluding remark, it seems that the way forward for the Bank in the collection of BOP financial account data is to retain the ITRS while carrying out surveys in parallel rather than abandoning one in favour of the other.

The FALS 2011 calling for end-December 2010 foreign assets and liabilities position and transactions data for the year 2010 will be launched shortly. The FALS questionnaire has been amended, based on the recommendations of Mr. Simon Quin, IMF Expert, when he visited the Bank in September 2010.

Among the changes proposed to the FALS 2011 questionnaire is the treatment of fellow enterprises. On outward direct investment, lessons drawn from the analysis of responses point to the need for greater clarity in the FALS questionnaire to enable respondents to report data for each subsidiary abroad on the basis of the accounts of the subsidiary. This would help in providing a more accurate picture of the stock of outward direct investment held by the parent company residing in Mauritius and enable the calculation of retained earnings for the BOP.

Although the FALS 2010 Questionnaire called for reverse direct investment data (when a subsidiary has claims on the parent company) with regard to debt claims, no provision was made to include reverse direct investment in the form of equity holdings of the subsidiary in the parent company. This omission has been addressed in the FALS 2011 Questionnaire.

The classification of debt instruments was changed to bring it in line with BPM6 and to ensure a more accurate reporting of total external debt. The opportunity was also taken to simplify reporting by requiring that the valuation of the stock of shareholders' capital be reported at book values only (i.e., following the accounting practice of the enterprise) rather than reporting both book and market values as in the FALS 2010. The request for supplementary data at market values can be revisited in later surveys.

The new Questionnaire is intended to support the participation of Mauritius in the IMF's Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) and will be tabled for discussion with participating enterprises at the sensitisation meetings following the launch of FALS 2011.



## **DEFINITIONS**

### **Book Value:**

Refers to historical cost of authorised and issued share capital plus any share premium reserves, retained earnings, and any other reserves also referred to as Shareholder funds.

### **Direct Investment:**

Direct investment is a category of international investment between a resident and a non-resident in which the investor (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest in, or a significant degree of influence on the management of, an enterprise in another economy (the direct investment enterprise). In practice, a direct investment link is established between the two parties involved (a resident and a non-resident) when the direct investor owns 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an enterprise incorporated locally), or the equivalent (for an enterprise not incorporated locally). Once a direct investment link is established, all financial transactions occurring between the two parties involved should be classified under direct investment; in the absence of such a link, all financial transactions should be classified under portfolio investment and other investment. Direct investment comprises equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital such as inter-company loans.

### **Direct investment enterprise:**

A direct investment enterprise is an entity subject to control or a significant degree of influence by a direct investor. In some cases, a single entity may be a direct investor, a direct investment enterprise, and a fellow enterprise depending on the different relationships it has with other enterprises.

### **Dividends:**

Income on equity in an enterprise based on equity participation.

### **Equity:**

Shares in enterprises and equivalent ownership interest in an enterprise (branches).

**Fellow enterprises:**

Fellow enterprises are those enterprises that are under the control or influence of the same immediate or indirect investor, but neither fellow enterprise controls or influences the other fellow enterprise. Often the direct investor and fellow enterprises are all in different economies, but sometimes the direct investor is in the same economy as one of the fellow enterprises (in which case, it is not a direct investor in that fellow enterprise). This situation is more likely to arise in economies that do not use a local enterprise group as the statistical unit for direct investment purposes.

**Foreign assets:**

Claims on non-resident enterprises/ institutions.

**Foreign liabilities:**

Obligations to non-resident enterprises/ institutions.

**Market value:**

The amount of money that a willing buyer pays to acquire something from a willing seller based on commercial consideration only.

**Non-equity:**

All other financial instruments including loans, bonds, money market instruments, currency and deposits

**Non-resident:**

An individual (enterprise) is a non-resident if his/her principal residence (main centre of economic interest) is in a country other than Mauritius. Mauritius branches and subsidiaries of non-resident companies are residents of Mauritius. Similarly, foreign branches and subsidiaries of Mauritius companies are non-residents. Exceptions are embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific stations, information or immigration offices, aid agencies, and central bank representative offices with diplomatic status.

**Portfolio Investment:**

Portfolio investment is defined as cross-border transactions and positions involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve

assets. In practice, portfolio investment pertains to equity holdings of strictly less than 10 per cent in an enterprise.

**Resident:**

An individual or enterprise ordinarily living or operating (or intends to live or operate) in Mauritius for one year or more. In other words, the centre of economic activity is in Mauritius regardless of the nationality of the individuals or shareholders.

**Retained Earnings:**

Investment or shareholder's income on equity net of taxes that is not distributed during a particular accounting period.

**Securities:**

Securities are debt and equity instruments that have the characteristic feature of negotiability. That is, their legal ownership is readily capable of being transferred from one unit to another unit by delivery or endorsement. While any financial instrument can potentially be traded, securities are designed to be traded, usually on organized exchanges or "over the counter."

**Trade credit:**

Commercial credit extended by exporters to importers and prepayment made by importers to exporters.

# SECTION 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

In April 2010, the Bank of Mauritius undertook the second FALS, which covered data for the years 2008 and 2009. The survey, similar to the first FALS launched in November 2007, was aimed at gathering information on resident enterprises' claims on non-residents and their liabilities to non-residents.

By virtue of section 51A(1) and section 51A(2) of the Bank of Mauritius Act 2004, the Bank has the responsibility for the preparation of the balance of payment accounts and the external assets and liabilities position of Mauritius and is empowered by law to require, by notice in writing, any person to furnish, within such time and in such form and manner as the Bank may determine, such information and data as the Bank may require for fulfilling its responsibility. The Bank has also the obligation to preserve confidentiality and in that respect, it presents and publishes results generated from the survey in aggregate form.

The law also makes provision to sanction non-compliance. Section 51A(5) of the Bank of Mauritius Act states that any person who fails to comply with a requirement under subsection 51A(2) and knowingly furnishes information which is false or misleading in any material particular; or wilfully or recklessly withholds any material information, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees for each day on which the offence occurs or continues.

### 1.2 Objectives of the Survey

This survey exercise covers cross-border financial transactions between residents and non-residents and helps establish a reporting system for these transactions. The objectives of the survey are highlighted below:

- (a) To collect information on private financial flows, stocks and related income variables from entities in Mauritius, which have significant foreign assets and

foreign liabilities. The focus is on investment made by non-residents in Mauritian entities (foreign liabilities) as well as on investment made by Mauritian entities abroad (foreign assets);

- (b) To determine statistically the scale and nature of these private financial flows;
- (c) To provide baseline data for addressing the issue of data gaps in our BOP and hence improve statistical coverage;
- (d) To compile a complete IIP statement that will give the stock of foreign assets and liabilities of Mauritius.

### **1.3 Organisation of the Survey**

FALS 2007 was an important step in the development of a survey-based approach to measure foreign assets and liabilities of enterprises. The results of FALS 2007, of which a poor response rate of around 55 per cent (of the 132 enterprises in the survey frame), were below expectations. Some of the shortcomings of FALS 2007 have been addressed in FALS 2010 while the other issues would be addressed at a later stage.

#### *Survey Frame*

The survey frame used for FALS 2007 had a significant number of enterprises without foreign assets and liabilities and that affected the outcome of the survey. To address this problem, more effort was put in for FALS 2010 to identify enterprises which were likely to hold foreign assets and liabilities. Enterprises, which did not report any foreign assets or liabilities in FALS 2007, were removed from the frame. The survey frame was increased to 195 enterprises. While the Statistics Division recognises that the sampling method may be inadequate, it is also aware that this problem cannot be addressed unless a census is carried out to obtain the population of enterprises having foreign assets and liabilities, which is currently beyond scope.

#### *Pre-Survey Meetings*

The low response rate for FALS 2007 was also partly due to the lack of pre-survey high-level sensitisation meetings and field work, including meeting with the people filling in the questionnaire, to encourage enterprises to respond. Following the launch of FALS 2010 in April 2010, the Bank invited all 195 enterprises, out of which 85

responded positively, to sensitisation meetings. In all, the Bank conducted 15 sensitisation meetings.

### *Survey Method*

While many developing countries undertaking such surveys make use of enumerators for delivery of questionnaires and for collection of completed questionnaires, the lack of budgetary and human resources were the main constraints hindering the Bank from employing enumerators. Instead a mail-out system was used, which included the option of completing and returning questionnaires electronically. Nearly all enterprises have reported electronically and have enclosed their annual reports or financial statements with the completed questionnaires. The problem with a mail-out system is that it takes longer to process and resources have to be employed to send out follow-up reminders. Overall, the response rate improved and reached 68 per cent. Finally, there were major improvements in streamlining processes for data management and analysis.

## **1.4 Organisation of the Report**

The report is divided into 5 sections, structured as follows: Section 1 introduces the Report. Section 2 explains the survey scope, methodology and outcome in terms of response rate. The survey results are analysed in Section 3. Section 4 provides a comparison between the survey results and the data from banking records. Section 5 highlights the new features as well as the changes made in the survey questionnaire for FALS 2011.

# SECTION 2

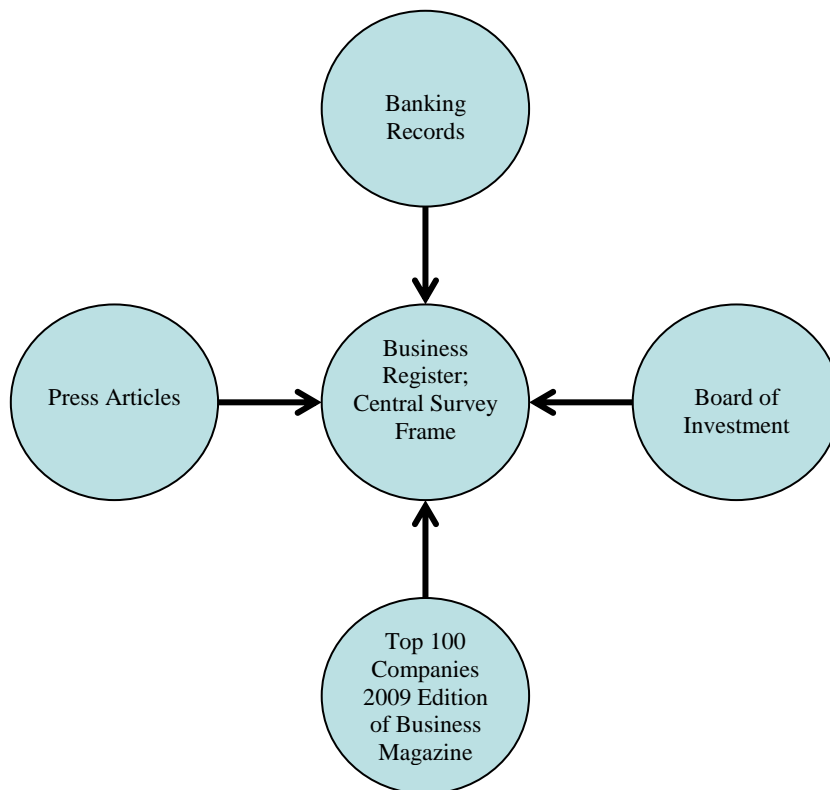
## SURVEY SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

*This section presents the methodology which includes sampling, survey instruments, data processing and analytical techniques.*

### 2.1 Survey Frame

A survey frame is at the foundation of every survey program. To start with, the survey frame is based on a business register that has been regularly populated and maintained primarily from four different sources as demonstrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Data sources used to maintain the business register**



Unlike other statistical surveys which randomly select a sample from a known population, the Bank used judgement sampling to develop its business register for both FALS 2007 and FALS 2010. This type of sampling technique is more appropriate and less resource-intensive when the population is not known. Potential enterprises with foreign assets and liabilities were identified, based on information

collected over time in the compilation of the balance of payments and expert judgement. The process of updating the business register is ongoing and relies heavily on the sources of information identified in Figure 1.

FALS 2007 was treated as an exploratory survey (ES). The ES showed that out of 73 respondents, only 48 enterprises (66 per cent) reported foreign assets and/or liabilities. These 48 enterprises along with the non-respondents were retained in the business register for FALS 2010 while the 25 respondents, which did not report any foreign assets and/or liabilities, were removed from the register. In view of the survey results, which showed that coverage of specific areas of business activity was inadequate when compared with the current database derived from banking returns, an additional 88 enterprises were identified. The selection process of these enterprises was carried out at two levels, namely clustered and stratified. Thus, business entities from different industry classification<sup>1</sup> (cluster) were selected from the existing database and categorized by the known size of investments (stratified) according to flow data culled from banking records. Given resource constraints, the frame was limited to the 195 entities.

## **2.2 Survey Scope and Implementation Methodology**

The survey is designed to collect data on:

1. General entity data, amongst others, location, shareholding structures, sector (industrial classification); and
2. Flow and stock data for calendar years 2008 and 2009 on foreign assets and liabilities (FAL) between residents and non-residents.

### **2.2.1 Training and Sensitisation**

The FALS 2010 was launched on 9 April 2010 on the Bank's website and a press communiqué<sup>2</sup> was posted on the Bank's website to create public awareness, while pre-survey sensitisation meetings were held at the Bank. The workshops were aimed to provide the enterprise surveyed with the background information on the underlying BOP concepts and methodology as well as the purpose of the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Industry classification is based on the structure of the fourth revision of the United Nations' International Standard of Industry Classification (ISIC 4.0)

<sup>2</sup> Refer to Appendix 1



## **2.2.2 Survey Tool and Techniques**

The main survey tool is the questionnaire<sup>3</sup> and its accompanying guidelines, which were discussed at the sensitisation meetings. The survey questionnaire was designed with the assistance of the IMF technical experts and the objective was to collect basic data on foreign assets and liabilities. The questionnaire is a semi-structured self administered questionnaire.

## **2.2.3 Structure of the Questionnaire**

The questionnaire comprises of three main sections:

Section 1: Characteristics of the enterprise.

This part ensures that all respondents provide general information on their companies mainly for the purpose of updating and maintaining the database.

Section 2: Investment in your enterprise.

This section obtains information on the market/book value of the enterprise, non-resident equity holdings of the company by way of purchases or sales of shares, source country, related profitability as well as details on debt liabilities (external borrowing) to non-residents.

Section 3: Investment by your enterprise abroad.

In this section, respondents are required to provide details on assets holdings and retained earnings in non-resident entities as well as claims on non-residents.

## **2.2.4 Data Entry, Processing and Analysis**

Data entry, validation, processing, and analysis were conducted by staff of the BOP section in the Statistics Division. A second technical assistance mission under the GDDS II External Sector Module visited the Bank in September-October 2010 and worked closely with the staff to validate the data in a sample of completed questionnaires.

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to Appendix 2.

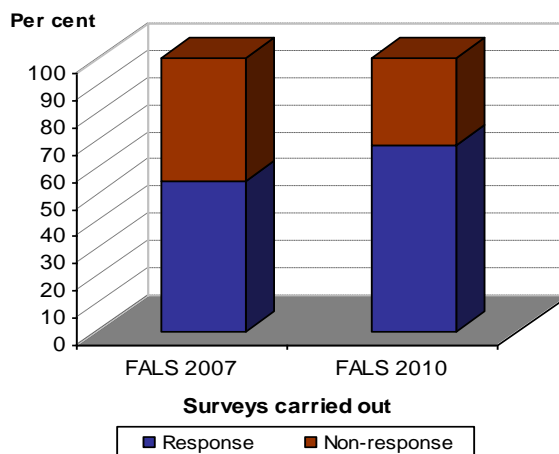
Data in the reporting forms were adjusted in conjunction with the financial statements and annual reports of some of the enterprises. Each officer was responsible for a specific sector to ensure follow-up with the respondents whenever there were issues that required more information.

Several validation routines were carried out on the data for consistency by country, sector, type of debt and retained earnings. Data gaps were filled in certain cases based on financial statements.

### 2.3 Response Rate

For FALS 2010, 195 enterprises were surveyed but 204 questionnaires were administered because some enterprises had returned more than one questionnaire to reflect operations of their associates/subsidiaries, which were not in the survey frame initially. 138 questionnaires were returned, reflecting a response rate of 68 per cent. At the official closing date of the survey on 30 April 2010, the response rate was only 18 per cent. A reminder followed on 21 May 2010 and the response rate increased to 30 per cent. Follow-up reminders by way of phone calls raised the response rate to 68 per cent, higher than the 55 per cent attained for FALS 2007, as shown in the Chart 2.1 below.

**Chart 2.1: Survey Response**



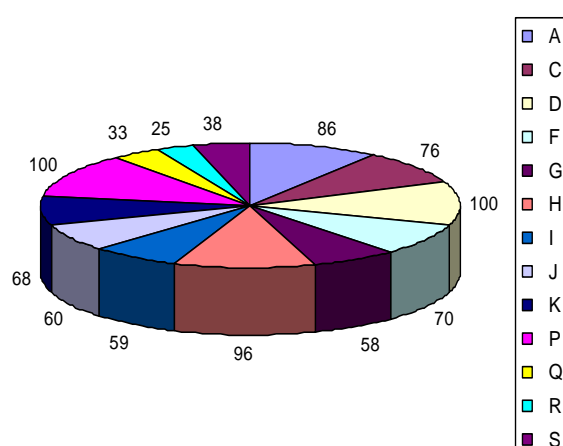
### 2.3.1 Response Rate by Sector

The industry classification used for FALS 2010 is not strictly comparable with FALS 2007 because the structure has been recast based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 4<sup>4</sup>, which has replaced the ISIC Rev. 3.1 used previously. Table 2.1 shows the number of questionnaires dispatched, collected and the percentage response by sector.

**Table 2.1: Returned Questionnaire by ISIC (Number of Entities)**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Entities Administered	Entities Responded	Percentage of Total Returned	Response Rate (per cent)
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7	6	4	86
C	Manufacturing	45	34	25	76
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	1	100
F	Construction	7	6	4	86
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	33	19	13	58
H	Transportation and storage	24	23	17	96
I	Accommodation and food service activities	22	13	9	59
J	Information and communication	11	6	4	55
K	Financial and insurance activities	32	22	16	69
P	Education	1	1	1	100
Q	Human health and social work activities	3	1	1	33
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	4	1	1	25
S	Other service activities	14	5	4	36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>204</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>

**Chart 2.2: Response Rate by ISIC (Per cent)**



<sup>4</sup> Details on ISIC Rev. 4 are available on United Nations Statistics Division website at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp>.

## 2.4 General Information: Entity Accounting Periods

Out of the 138 respondents, 63 per cent had their accounting year ended 31 December, while the rest had different accounting year-ends, as shown in Table 2.2. Given that 37 per cent of the entities had their accounting year-end other than 31 December, the financial statement figures from these entities were taken “*as is*” to provide for the closest estimates for 31 December position, as opposed to adjusting their financial positions to match the required 31 December-end period. For such entities and wherever possible, the respondents were requested to provide figures from their respective management accounts.

**Table 2.2: Entity Financial Statements End-Periods**

<b>End-Period</b>	<b>Number of Entities</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>
31 March	9	7
30 April	1	1
30 June	27	19
30 September	13	9
31 October	1	1
31 December	87	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100</b>

# SECTION 3

## FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This section presents the findings on flows and stock of foreign assets and liabilities attributable to the entities that responded to the survey. Direct investment data reported in Table 3.1 are not comparable with the official BOP statistics because the survey frame excludes banks and the real estate sector, i.e. RES/IRS projects, and the survey low response rate.

Table 3.1 below summarises the preliminary results of FALS 2010 for the years 2008 and 2009, including the reported IIP as at end-December 2008 and end-December 2009, respectively, as well as the reported financial account transactions.

**Table 3.1: Foreign Assets and Liabilities**

(Rs million)

		As at 31 December 2007	Flows During 2008	As at 31 December 2008	Flows During 2009	As at 31 December 2009
<b>I.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>10,093</b>
	<b>Equity</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>6,563</b>
	Outward Direct Investment (Equity)	2,216	784	3,000	226	3,226
	Portfolio Investment	1,616	1,052	2,668	669	3,337
	<b>Other Claims</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>-401</b>	<b>3,530</b>
	<b>Claims on Affiliates</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>-471</b>	<b>175</b>
	Long-Term	0	120	120	-97	23
	Short-Term	642	-116	526	-374	152
	<b>Claims on unaffiliated parties</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,355</b>
	Long-Term	1,298	626	1,924	-34	1,890
	Short-Term	569	792	1,361	104	1,465
<b>II.</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>23,384</b>	<b>-1,641</b>	<b>21,743</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>23,689</b>
	<b>Equity</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>-1,319</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>12,650</b>
	Foreign Direct Investment FDI (Equity)	8,531	717	9,248	482	9,730
	Portfolio Investment	4,202	-2,036	2,166	754	2,920
	<b>Debt</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>11,039</b>
	<b>Due to Affiliates ( FDI Debt)</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,946</b>
	Long-Term ( FDI Debt)	1,569	140	1,709	250	1,959
	Short-Term ( FDI Debt)	1,084	-13	1,071	-84	987
	<b>Other Debt Liabilities</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>-449</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>8,093</b>
	Long-Term	1,555	-133	1,422	-239	1,183
	Short-Term	6,443	-316	6,127	783	6,910

### 3.1 Foreign Liabilities Stock and Flows

The survey results indicate that foreign liabilities transactions decreased by Rs1.6 billion during 2008 but increased by Rs1.9 billion in 2009. This resulted into a growth of the stock of foreign liabilities of around 9.0 per cent from Rs21.7 billion as at end-December 2008 to Rs23.7 billion as at end-December 2009.

The decrease in the stock of foreign liabilities as at end-December 2008 was mostly on account of significant outflows recorded under portfolio investment. Table 3.2 shows position and flow data for the different components within foreign liabilities.

**Table 3.2: Foreign Liabilities Flows and Outstanding for 2008 and 2009**

*(Rs million)*

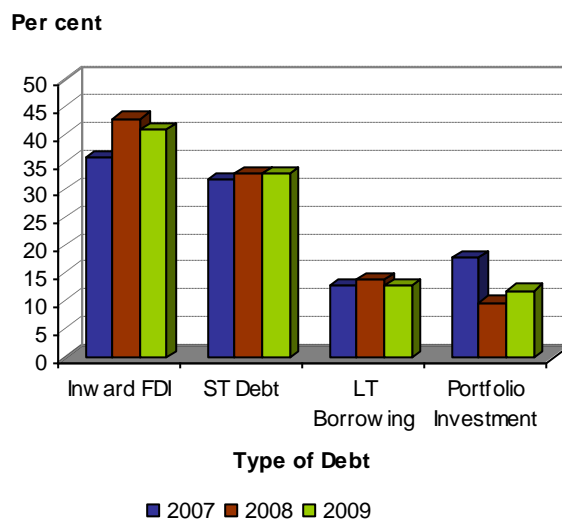
	As at 31 December 2007	Transactions during 2008*	As at 31 December 2008	Transactions during 2009*	As at 31 December 2009
<b>Equity</b>	<b>12,733</b>	<b>-1,319</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>12,650</b>
Inward FDI (Equity)	8,531	717	9,248	482	9,730
Portfolio Investment	4,202	-2,036	2,166	754	2,920
<b>Debt</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>11,039</b>
Long Term	3,124	7	3,131	11	3,142
Short Term	7,527	-329	7,198	699	7,897
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,384</b>	<b>-1,641</b>	<b>21,743</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>23,689</b>

\* Transactions during the year = Purchases during the year less Sales during the year plus any revaluation during the year.

Interestingly, the survey results, summarised in Table 3.2, reveal that enterprises have both short-term and long-term external debt - a breakdown, which was not captured by the ITRS. The stock of short-term external debt largely exceeded the stock of long-term external debt. Transaction-wise, the respondents seemed to be relying more on short-term debt finance and less on long-term. The stock data on portfolio investment even at book value reported by the respondents were significantly lower than the actual data for all the three years.

Chart 3.1 shows the stock of foreign liabilities by component. Of the total amount reported, around 40 per cent represented inward FDI while 30 per cent was in the form of short-term debt at year-end for 2007 through to 2009. Portfolio investment represents the smallest share of foreign liabilities for 2008 and 2009 while as at end of December 2007, long-term borrowing was the lowest.

**Chart 3.1: Type of debt as a proportion of Foreign Liabilities**



### 3.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment in Mauritius by Sector

Overall findings show that FDI net flows in Mauritius by way of equity shareholding increased by Rs0.7 billion in 2008 and by only Rs0.5 billion in 2009. At book value, the stock of FDI increased from Rs9.2 billion as at end-December 2008 to Rs9.7 billion as at end-December 2009.

At sector level, as at end-December 2009, *‘Information and Communication’* had a stock of foreign direct equity investment of Rs4.1 billion followed by *‘Manufacturing’* and *‘Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles’* with stock positions of Rs2.9 billion and Rs1.9 billion, respectively. Table 3.3 gives the sectoral breakdown in terms of reported position as at end-December 2008 and as at end-December 2009.

Survey results show that as at end of December 2008 and 2009, inward FDI was mainly in the form of equity (77 per cent) as compared to non-equity (23 per cent).

**Table 3.3: Foreign Direct Investment in Mauritius**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	-	-	c	c
	Equity	-		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>23</b>
	Equity	2,624		2,636	
	Non-Equity	196		253	
<b>D</b>	<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	c	c	c	c
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	c	c	c	c
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>G</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>15</b>
	Equity	1,180		1,081	
	Non-Equity	1,161		792	
<b>H</b>	<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2</b>
	Equity	149		116	
	Non-Equity	147		116	
<b>I</b>	<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>13</b>
	Equity	276		308	
	Non-Equity	1,010		1,405	
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>33</b>
	Equity	3,306		3,988	
	Non-Equity	143		143	
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>8</b>
	Equity	744		991	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>P</b>	<b>Education</b>	c	c	c	c
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	c		c	
<b>Q</b>	<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	c	c	c	c
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>S</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>	c	c	c	c
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,028</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Equity</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>77</b>
	<b>Non-Equity</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>23</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data.

France was the main source of inward FDI in the form of equity participation in both 2008 and 2009, accounting for respective share of 41 per cent and 43 per cent. United Kingdom and South Africa were other important sources of equity FDI in Mauritius with 11 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, of total as at end-December 2009. Table 3.4 below gives the geographical source of FDI in Mauritius.



**Table 3.4: Equity Foreign Direct Investment in Mauritius by Source Country**

Country	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
	(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
China	c	c	c	c
Denmark	c	c	c	c
France	3,679	41	4,036	43
Hong Kong	142	2	129	1
India	536	6	667	7
Isle of Man	c	c	c	c
Italy	c	c	c	c
Japan	c	c	c	c
Lebanon	c	c	c	c
Luxembourg	c	c	c	c
Malaysia	c	c	c	c
Netherlands	c	c	c	c
Panama	c	c	c	c
Philippines	c	c	c	c
Reunion	55	0.3	32	0.3
Singapore	c	c	c	c
South Africa	1,178	12	945	10
Sweden	c	c	c	c
UK	884	10	1,072	11
USA	c	c	c	c
Overseas*	22	0.3	32	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Refers to countries which had not been specified by the respondents. A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

### 3.1.2 Portfolio Investment

Net inward portfolio equity investment (non-residents' investments net of their disinvestments), as reported by the 138 enterprises, recorded inflows of Rs0.8 billion in 2009 as compared to net outflows of Rs2.0 billion in 2008. The stock of non-residents' portfolio equity investment grew by 34.8 per cent, from Rs2.2 billion as at end-December 2008 to Rs2.9 billion as at end-December 2009. In terms of sector, among the 138 respondents, 'Accommodation and Food Activities' attracted the highest share of portfolio investors for 2008 and 2009 with 85 and 89 per cent of total, respectively.

**Table 3.5: Stock of Portfolio Investment Liabilities by Sector**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008		As at 31 December 2009	
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing	77	3.6	77	2.6
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	11	0.5	11	0.4
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage	147	6.8	97	3.3
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities	1,843	85.1	2,601	89.1
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	87	4.0	132	4.5
	Other	1	0.05	2	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>100</b>

*Figures may not add up due to rounding*

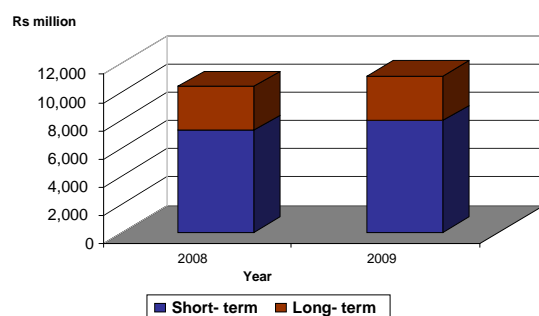
In terms of geographical origin, most of the enterprises surveyed did not specify the source country of the portfolio investment. For those enterprises that reported the country of origin, France and the United Kingdom were the main sources of portfolio investment in Mauritius.

### 3.1.3 Private External Debt

The 138 enterprises reported a stock of private sector external debt, which declined by 3.0 per cent, from Rs10.7 billion (US\$368 million) as at end-December 2007 to Rs10.3 billion (US\$317 million) as at end-December 2008. The decline was mostly due to higher net repayments of other debt liabilities. As at end-December 2009, private external debt outstanding (including debt of FDI entities) had reached Rs11.0 billion (US\$360 million). The increase of 6.9 per cent was largely attributable to higher short-term 'other debt' liabilities to non-affiliates and long-term debt liabilities to affiliates. In US dollar terms, the stock of private external debt fell by 13.8 per cent as at end-December 2008 relative to end-December 2007, but showed an increase of 13.6 per cent as at end-December 2009.

By type of debt, liabilities to affiliates as a percentage of total private external debt increased from 26.1 per cent in 2008 to 26.5 per cent in 2009. Trade credit to non-resident unaffiliated enterprises remained virtually unchanged at around 21.1 per cent for both years, while the share of other external debt liabilities owed to non-resident unaffiliated enterprises as a percentage of total private sector external debt decreased marginally from 52.8 per cent in 2008 to 52.5 per cent in 2009.

**Chart 3.2: Composition of Private External Debt by Maturity**



Tables 3.6(a) and 3.6(b) provide the breakdown by sector and by type of debt as at end of December 2008 and 2009.

**Table 3.6(a): Stock of Private External Debt by Type and Sector as at 31 December 2008**

*(Rs million)*

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Type of Debt				Total
		A	B	D	E	
C	Manufacturing	196	1,294	86	-	1,576
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,161	196	-	-	1,357
H	Transportation and storage	147	32	4,315	-	4,494
I	Accommodation and food service activities	504	3	243	420	1,170
J	Information and communication	143	19	183	-	345
S	Other service activities	-	500	-	-	500
	Other	123	141	623	-	887
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,274</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>10,329</b>

**Table 3.6(b): Stock of Private External Debt by Type and Sector as at 31 December 2009**

*(Rs million)*

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Type of Debt				Total
		A	B	D	E	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	272	-	-	272
C	Manufacturing	253	1,118	102	-	1,473
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	792	164	-	-	956
H	Transportation and storage	116	29	4,785	-	4,930
I	Accommodation and food service activities	892	-	55	489	1,436
J	Information and communication	143	11	134	-	288
K	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	218	-	218
S	Other service activities	-	619	-	-	619
	Other	237	111	499	-	847
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>11,039</b>

**A. Affiliated Enterprises:** Borrows and/or receives trade credits from non-resident affiliated enterprises that hold 10% or more of your enterprise's shares or equivalent or is owned by another enterprise which has such a holding in your enterprise. "Affiliates" (also known as associated or related enterprises) are enterprises in a direct investment relationship and include parent companies, branches, associate companies, subsidiaries, etc.

**B: Trade Credit from non-affiliated enterprises:** Receives commercial trade credits from unaffiliated exporters or prepayments made by unaffiliated importers. "Non-affiliates" are non-resident entities, which have less than 10 percent equity in your enterprise (including those with zero) or vice versa.

**D: Other Borrowing (Non-Marketable):** This comprises borrowings from non-resident non-affiliates and includes instruments like financial leases, mortgages and loans. A financial lease is a means by which the lessee finances the purchase (as opposed to taking out a loan for the purchase) of the good.

**E: Liabilities to affiliated enterprises abroad:** This comprises funds placed by affiliated enterprises abroad with their parent company in Mauritius.

During 2008, total disbursements of private external debt exceeded total repayments but significant differences were noted across the debt portfolio with repayments to unaffiliated enterprises exceeding disbursements. During 2009, significant disbursements of loans in excess of repayments between unrelated entities, i.e., debt of type D, more than offset the higher repayments relative to disbursements effected for debt of types A, B, and E. Foreign currency valuation losses, as reported by the 138 enterprises, although lower than in 2008, also contributed to reduce the external debt in rupee terms. Tables 3.7(a) and 3.7(b) provide details on the above.

**Table 3.7(a): Private External Debt Transactions by Type of Debt as at 31 December 2008**

*(Rs million)*

Type of Debt	Disbursement	Repayment	Foreign Currency Revaluations	Flows
A	2,610	2,264	-295	51
B	2,325	2,348	-8	-31
D	1,248	1,298	-299	-349
E	50	43	0	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,233</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>-322</b>

**Table 3.7(b): Private External Debt Transactions by Type of Debt as at 31 December 2009**

*(Rs million)*

Type of Debt	Disbursement	Repayment	Foreign Currency Revaluations	Flows
A	3,317	3,930	-34	-647
B	2,714	3,125	3	-408
D	2,486	386	-254	1,846
E	0	81	0	-81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>-285</b>	<b>710</b>

**Table 3.8(a): Private External Debt Transactions by Sector as at 31 December 2008***(Rs million)*

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2007	Disbursement	Repayment	Foreign Currency Revaluations	As at 31 December 2008
<b>Long Term Loans</b>		<b>3,284</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,131</b>
C	Manufacturing	305	30	102	39	272
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	c	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	886	20	3	-	903
H	Transportation and storage	403	250	344	-32	277
I	Accommodation and food service activities	584	146	33	5	702
J	Information and communication	240	-	75	-46	119
P	Education	c	c	c	c	c
Q	Human health and social work activities	c	c	c	c	c
S	Other service activities	c	c	c	c	c
<b>Short Term Loans</b>		<b>7,367</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>-612</b>	<b>7,198</b>
C	Manufacturing	1,108	1,308	996	-7	1,413
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	c	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	419	2,606	2,408	-358	259
H	Transportation and storage	4,637	1,022	1,373	-266	4,020
I	Accommodation and food service activities	515	54	125	-	444
J	Information and communication	78	491	219	19	369
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	c	c	c	c	c
S	Other service activities	c	c	c	c	c
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,651</b>	<b>6,233</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>10,329</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data.

**Table 3.8(b): Private External Debt Transactions by Sector as at 31 December 2009***(Rs million)*

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Disbursement	Repayment	Foreign Currency Revaluations	As at 31 December 2009
<b>Long Term Loans</b>		<b>3,131</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2,726</b>
C	Manufacturing	272	28	9	-75	216
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	c	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	903	13	488	1	429
H	Transportation and storage	277	190	394	67	140
I	Accommodation and food service activities	702	667	488	111	992
J	Information and communication	119	-	40	-1	78
K	Financial and insurance activities	-	212	-	6	218
P	Education	c	c	c	c	c
Q	Human health and social work activities	c	c	c	c	c
S	Other service activities	c	c	c	c	c
<b>Short Term Loans</b>		<b>7,198</b>	<b>7,261</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>-359</b>	<b>8,313</b>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	c	c	c	c
C	Manufacturing	1,413	1,534	1,476	-2	1,469
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	c	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	259	2,466	1,181	1	1,545
H	Transportation and storage	4,020	2,102	1,949	-319	3,854
I	Accommodation and food service activities	444	3	135	-19	293
J	Information and communication	369	390	504	-20	235
K	Financial and insurance activities	14	12	14	-	12
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	c	-	-	-	-
S	Other service activities	c	422	403	-	c
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,329</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>-285</b>	<b>11,039</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data.

### 3.2 Foreign Assets: Stock and Flows

Out of the 138 respondents, 56 reported having foreign assets, which were worth Rs10.1 billion as at end-December 2009, *i.e.*, an increase of 5.1 per cent from the outstanding stock level at end-December 2008. Between end-December 2007 and end-December 2008, the stock of foreign assets had risen by 51.4 per cent, *i.e.*, from Rs6.3 billion to Rs9.6 billion. Table 3.9 summarises the net change in position in foreign assets during the years ending 31 December 2008 and 2009, respectively.

**Table 3.9: Foreign Assets Flows and Outstanding for 2008 and 2009**

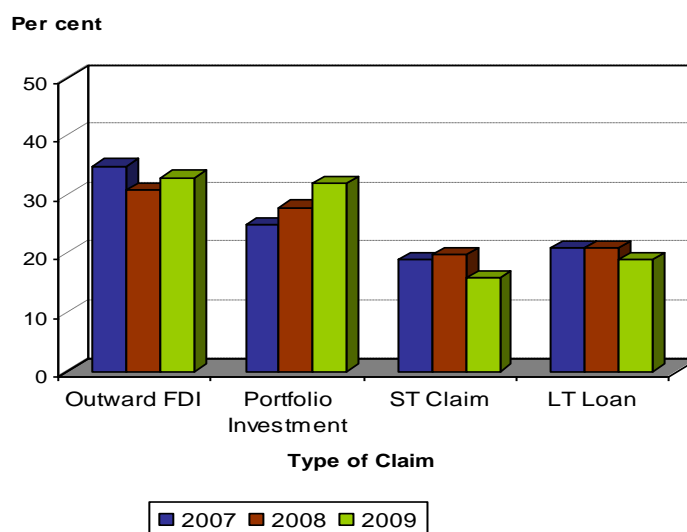
(Rs million)

	As at 31 December 2007	Transactions during 2008*	As at 31 December 2008	Transactions during 2009*	As at 31 December 2009
<b>Equity</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>6,563</b>
Outward FDI (Equity)	2,216	784	3,000	226	3,226
Portfolio Investment	1,616	1,052	2,668	669	3,337
<b>Other Claims</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>-401</b>	<b>3,530</b>
Long Term	1,298	746	2,044	-131	1,913
Short Term	1,211	676	1,887	-270	1,617
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>10,093</b>

\* Transactions during the year = Purchases during the year less Sales during the year plus any revaluation during the year

Chart 3.3 shows claims on non-residents by type of investment. FDI was the main source of outward investment throughout all the three years under review (35 per cent, 31 per cent and 32 per cent as at 31 December 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively).

**Chart 3.3: Type of Claims as a proportion of Foreign Assets**



The level of direct investment reported by resident enterprises as at end-December 2008 in the form of equity holdings in non-resident enterprises was Rs3.0 billion and as at end of December 2009, the stock of residents' direct investment abroad had risen to Rs3.2 billion. Claims on non-resident affiliates held by residents decreased from Rs0.6 billion as at end-December 2008 to Rs0.2 billion as at end-December 2009.

### 3.2.1 Total Assets by Sector of Activity

By sector of activity, the share of 'Manufacturing' came down from 17 per cent as at end-December 2008 to 15 per cent as at end-December 2009. From 10 per cent as at end-December 2008, the share of 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' increased to 14 per cent as at end-December 2009. The share of 'Finance and insurance activities' also went up to reach 11 per cent of all foreign assets reported as at end-December 2009. Table 3.10 gives a breakdown of total assets by sector of activity.

**Table 3.10: Foreign Assets Outstanding by Sector**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
C	Manufacturing	1,644	17	1,493	15
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	672	7	456	5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	941	10	1,390	14
H	Transportation and storage	870	9	329	3
I	Accommodation and food service activities	c	c	c	c
J	Information and communication	c	c	c	c
K	Financial and insurance activities	655	7	1,081	11
S	Other service activities	c	c	c	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,599</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,093</b>	<b>100</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data

### 3.2.2 Direct Investment Abroad

Table 3.11 shows that the share of the 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' in total FDI abroad in the form of equity participation has declined marginally from 15 per cent as at end-December 2008 to 13 per cent as at end-December 2009 while the share of the 'Manufacturing' sector remained unchanged at 9 per cent.

**Table 3.11: Stock of Direct Investment Abroad by Sector - Equity Holdings**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
C	Manufacturing	275	9	283	9
F	Construction	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	435	15	434	13
H	Transportation and storage	53	2	58	2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	c	c	c	c
K	Financial and insurance activities	39	1	39	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>100</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data

**Table 3.12: Stock of Direct Investment Abroad by Sector and by Type**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
C	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>8</b>
	Equity	275		283	
	Non-Equity	6		16	
F	<b>Construction</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
G	<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>12</b>
	Equity	390		361	
	Non-Equity	75		32	
H	<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3</b>
	Equity	53		59	
	Non-Equity	26		22	
I	<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>
	Equity	c		c	
	Non-Equity	c		c	
J	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>
	Equity	-		-	
	Non-Equity	c		c	
K	<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>
	Equity	58		58	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
S	<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>17</b>
	Equity	626		626	
	Non-Equity	-		-	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,646</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>100</b>
Equity		3,000	82	3,226	95
Non-Equity		646	18	175	5

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of data

Table 3.12 provides information on residents' direct investment abroad disaggregated between equity and non-equity (*i.e.*, inter-company debt) on a sector-wise basis. The major share of direct investment abroad was in the form of equity for both 2008 and 2009 representing 82 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively. Inter-company debt in the form of trade credit and other lending to affiliated enterprises as a percentage of total direct investment abroad fell from 18 per cent in 2008 to 5 per cent in 2009.



Although enterprises reported holdings of FDI in a wide range of countries, FDI was rather concentrated in the region with Madagascar and the Seychelles accounting for more than two-third of total, both in 2008 and 2009. Table 3.13 provides details of outward FDI by geographical destination.

**Table 3.13: Stock of Direct Investment Abroad by Geographical Destination**

	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
	(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
Australia	c	c	c	c
British Virgin Island	0	0	0	0
Comores	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	c	c	c	c
France	c	c	c	c
India	c	c	c	c
Ivory Coast	c	c	c	c
Kenya	c	c	c	c
Luxembourg	c	c	c	c
Madagascar	290	10	300	9
Malaysia	c	c	c	c
Maldives	c	c	c	c
Mayotte	c	c	c	c
Morocco	c	c	c	c
Mozambique	29	1	40	1
Philippines	c	c	c	c
Reunion	5	0.2	6	0.2
Senegal	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	1,763	58	1,876	58
South Africa	c	c	c	c
Spain	c	c	c	c
United Kingdom	30	1	30	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>100</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

### 3.2.3 Portfolio Assets

The stock of portfolio investment assets for the 138 respondents as at end-December 2008 and end-December 2009 stood at Rs2.7 billion and Rs3.3 billion, respectively.

**Table 3.14: Stock of Portfolio Investment Assets by Sector**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	As at 31 December 2008	Share	As at 31 December 2009	Share
		(Rs million)	per cent	(Rs million)	per cent
C	Manufacturing	193	7	218	7
F	Construction	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	426	16	867	26
H	Transportation and storage	c	c	c	c
I	Accommodation and food service activities	c	c	c	c
K	Financial and insurance activities	18	0.7	25	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,668</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>100</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data

### 3.3 Retained Earnings and Dividends Paid

According to the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM 5), FDI is subdivided into equity capital investment, retained earnings and other capital (inter-company loans). For the period ended 31 December 2008 and 2009, retained earnings due to non-residents amounted to Rs0.6 billion and Rs1.3 billion, respectively. The amount of dividend income paid to non-resident investors fell from Rs2.4 billion in 2008 to Rs2.1 billion in 2009.

**Table 3.15: Retained Earnings Due to and Dividends Paid to Non-Residents**

(Rs million)

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Retained Earnings		Dividend Paid	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
C	Manufacturing	1,161	290	297	284
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	c	c	c	c
F	Construction	c	c	c	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	433	-549	256	322
H	Transportation and storage	-3,515	-337	53	34
I	Accommodation and food service activities	996	509	1,051	624
J	Information and communication	241	207	492	373
K	Financial and insurance activities	194	156	43	140
P	Education	c	c	c	c
Q	Human health and social work activities	c	c	c	c
R	Art, entertainment and recreation	c	c	c	c
S	Other service activities	962	968	71	48
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>640</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,130</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

### 3.4 Retained Earnings and Dividends Received

Retained earnings due to residents increased to Rs0.2 billion in 2009 although the amount of dividend income received from outward FDI declined marginally from Rs1.4 billion in 2008 to Rs1.3 billion in 2009.

**Table 3.16: Retained Earnings Due to and Dividends Received by Residents**

*(Rs million)*

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Retained Earnings		Dividend Received	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing	30	45	6	6
<b>F</b>	Construction	-99	-103	1,237	1,212
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-749	62	0	0
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage	95	100	13	18
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities	202	128	161	74
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	0	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-521</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,310</b>

# SECTION 4

## COMPARISON WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION REPORTING SYSTEM (ITRS) RECORDS

*This section compares the survey results with the data culled from the Bank's primary data source, which are cash-based BOP transactions that pass through banks.*

The banking returns - which capture the individual BOP cash transactions passing through domestic banks - form the core component of the Bank of Mauritius ITRS and are the primary source of financial data for the compilation of the BOP and the IIP. These banking returns are statements of Inward and Outward Remittances recording the cash transactions between residents and non-residents and are submitted by banks to the Bank of Mauritius on a monthly basis. FDI transactions data on a gross basis are drawn from the banking records and released on the Bank's website as well as published separately from the BOP statistics in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Bank according to the sector of investment and by geographical destination/country of origin. Portfolio investment and external debt data are, however, published as BOP aggregates.

### **4.1 Foreign Direct Investment**

#### **Year 2008**

According to the banking records, for the period January to December 2008, gross FDI in Mauritius stood at Rs11.4 billion. However, this figure comprised FDI in banks and real estate activities, inclusive of IRS/RES. For the sake of comparison between the inward gross FDI culled from the FALS data and the FDI data compiled from banking records, all direct investment flows into IRS and banks in the latter data set have been excluded. Banking records showed that gross inward FDI, excluding inflows into banks and real estate, amounted to Rs2.5 billion in 2008 while the survey results indicated gross FDI inflows of Rs0.7 billion during the same period.

**Table 4.1(a): Comparison of ITRS Banking Records and Survey Data for Foreign Direct Investment Inflows during 2008**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	447	c
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing	149	285
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	c
<b>F</b>	Construction	68	c
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	103	81
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage	14	-4
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities	1,348	-261
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	8	424
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	207	71
<b>P</b>	Education	74	c
<b>Q</b>	Human health and social work activities	120	c
<b>S</b>	Other service activities	0	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,538</b>	<b>717</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data

Table 4.1 shows that, on average, the ITRS provides superior data relative to the survey results largely because of the survey's lower coverage and high rate of non-response. However, for the ICT and Manufacturing sectors, the survey results showed higher FDI. The difference may be due to a mix of factors, including possible misclassification of sectors in the banking records and under-reporting. As a first concluding remark, it seems that the way forward for the Bank in the collection of financial account BOP data is to retain the ITRS while carrying out surveys in parallel rather than abandoning one in favour of the other.

### **Year 2009**

For 2009, excluding direct investment in the banking and real estate sectors, inclusive of IRS/RES, from the gross inward FDI of Rs8.8 billion, the remaining amount comes to Rs3.3 billion. Survey results for 2009 show only Rs0.5 billion, which represents under-reporting of Rs2.8 billion compared to the banking records.

**Table 4.1(b): Comparison of ITRS Banking Records and Survey Data for Foreign Direct Investment Inflows during 2009**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	c
C	Manufacturing	485	312
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	c
F	Construction	211	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	291	-147
H	Transportation and storage	10	-33
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1,850	19
J	Information and communication	0	316
K	Financial and insurance activities	174	6
P	Education	125	c
Q	Human health and social work activities	145	c
S	Other service activities	0	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,291</b>	<b>481</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

## 4.2 Direct Outward Investment

**Table 4.2(a): Comparison of ITRS Banking Records and Survey Data for Foreign Direct Investment Outflows during 2008**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
C	Manufacturing	205	201
F	Construction	2	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	22	10
H	Transportation and storage	13	-1
I	Accommodation and food service activities	920	c
K	Financial and insurance activities	209	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,371</b>	<b>784</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

**Table 4.2(b): Comparison of ITRS Banking Records and Survey Data for Foreign Direct Investment Outflows during 2009**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
C	Manufacturing	114	8
F	Construction	4	c
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	34	-1
H	Transportation and storage	9	5
I	Accommodation and food service activities	711	c
K	Financial and insurance activities	209	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,081</b>	<b>226</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

### 4.3 Private Sector External Debt

Despite the low response rate of 68 per cent, the survey results showed its superior coverage over the ITRS on some data categories such as private external debt flows and trade credit. Direct data reporting indicated higher private sector external debt stocks for both 2008 and 2009. However, of much greater concern are the different data on disbursements and capital repayments given their different implications for the domestic economy. The survey results provided evidence of significant under-coverage of private external debt.

**Table 4.3(a): Comparative data on Private Sector External Debt for 2008**

	Banking Records	Survey
	<i>(Rs million)</i>	
<b>Opening balance as at 31 December 2007</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>3,124</b>
Disbursement	785	528
Capital repayment	984	317
Interest payment	8	41
<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,335</b>

<sup>1</sup> Include foreign currency revaluations for survey results

**Table 4.3(b): Comparative data on Private Sector External Debt for 2009**

	Banking Records	Survey
	<i>(Rs million)</i>	
<b>Opening balance as at 31 December 2008</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,335</b>
Disbursement	1,880	729
Capital repayment	992	712
Interest payment	18	90
<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2009<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>3,352</b>

<sup>1</sup> Include foreign currency revaluations for survey results

### 4.4 Preliminary Observations

The survey results in many ways complement the cash transactions data culled from banking records. For instance, using the FDI data culled from the ITRS as the primary data source for FDI flows and eliminating double-counting by comparing individual enterprise data between the two data sets, the FDI data for both 2008 and 2009 can be grossed up both at a sector level and at an aggregated level.

The grossed-up figures for 2008 and 2009, as shown in Tables 4.4(a) and 4.4(b), point to higher FDI inflows by 24 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

**Table 4.4(a) Grossed-up FDI in Mauritius for 2008**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Grossed-up Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	447	447
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing	149	285
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	c
<b>F</b>	Construction	68	68
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	103	103
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage	14	14
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities	1,348	1,348
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	8	424
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	207	207
<b>P</b>	Education	74	74
<b>Q</b>	Human health and social work activities	120	120
<b>S</b>	Other service activities	0	c
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,538</b>	<b>3,146</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.

**Table 4.4(b): Grossed-up FDI in Mauritius for 2009**

Sector (ISIC 1 digit)	Description	Data Source	
		ITRS	Grossed-up Survey
		<i>(Rs million)</i>	
<b>A</b>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	c
<b>C</b>	Manufacturing	485	485
<b>D</b>	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	c
<b>F</b>	Construction	211	211
<b>G</b>	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	291	291
<b>H</b>	Transportation and storage	10	10
<b>I</b>	Accommodation and food service activities	1,850	1,850
<b>J</b>	Information and communication	0	316
<b>K</b>	Financial and insurance activities	174	174
<b>P</b>	Education	125	125
<b>Q</b>	Human health and social work activities	145	145
<b>S</b>	Other service activities	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,291</b>	<b>3,682</b>

A "c" for confidential is inserted to protect the confidentiality of the data.



# SECTION 5

## FALS 2011

The questionnaire for the Foreign Assets and Liabilities Survey to be launched this year calling for end-December 2010 positions data and transactions for the year 2010 has been amended on the recommendations of Mr. Simon Quin, IMF Expert, when he visited the Bank in September 2010. The proposed questionnaire is enclosed in Appendix 3.

Among the changes proposed to the FALS 2011 questionnaire is the treatment of fellow enterprises. The questionnaire includes inward investment in Mauritius by non-resident subsidiaries of direct investors abroad (which might otherwise be included under portfolio or other investment should the 10 percent threshold for determining a direct investment relationship not be met) and outward investment by resident subsidiaries of a Mauritian enterprise group (which, if included in the survey frame, might be included under portfolio or other investment should the 10 percent threshold for determining a direct investment relationship not be met).

On the basis of available information, it is not possible at present to determine whether fellow enterprises are important channels for inward or outward direct investment in or by Mauritius. Because BPM6 recommends the reporting of direct investment in the form of equity and debt instruments without further instrument detail, the FALS 2011 questionnaire has been simplified.

On outward direct investment, lessons drawn from the analysis of responses pointed that greater clarity should be brought to the FALS questionnaire for respondents to ensure that they should report data for each subsidiary abroad on the basis of the accounts of the subsidiary. This would help in providing a far more accurate picture of the stock of outward direct investment held by the parent company residing in Mauritius and enable the calculation of retained earnings for the BOP.

Finally, although the FALS 2010 Questionnaire called for reverse direct investment data (when a subsidiary has claims on the parent company) with regard to debt claims, no provision was made to include reverse direct investment in the form of equity holdings of the subsidiary in the parent company. This omission has been addressed in the FALS 2011 Questionnaire to be in line with the directional principle followed in BPM6.

For financial account transactions that are excluded from direct investment, the FALS 2010 Questionnaire called for a classification by instrument, contractual maturity, and country together with a reconciliation of holdings, transactions, revaluations and information on interest payable by type of instrument. For enterprises with more than one or two instruments to report, the Questionnaire did not allow for aggregation by each type of instrument. Changes are proposed to the design of the Questionnaire to facilitate aggregate reporting under each instrument category, with a view to making the reporting system more robust.

The reporting of trade credit by country of creditor (on the inward side) or debtor (on the outward side) has been deleted. The classification of debt instruments was changed to bring it in line with BPM6 and to ensure a more accurate reporting of total external debt. The opportunity was also taken to simplify reporting by requiring that the valuation of the stock of shareholders capital be reported at book values only (i.e., following the accounting practice of the enterprise) rather than reporting both book and market values in the FALS 2010. Market price valuations in addition to book valuations are encouraged by BPM6 and in the IMF CDIS Guide should such information be available. The request for supplementary data at market values can be revisited in later surveys.

The Questionnaire is intended to support the participation of Mauritius in the CDIS and will be tabled for discussion with participating enterprises at the sensitisation meetings planned after the launch of FALS 2011.



# BANK OF MAURITIUS

website: <http://bom.intnet.mu>

## PRESS RELEASE

### FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SURVEY 2009

By virtue of Section 51A(1) of the Bank of Mauritius Act 2004, the Bank of Mauritius has responsibility for the preparation of the balance of payments accounts and the external assets and liabilities position of Mauritius.

The Bank conducted the 1<sup>st</sup> Foreign Assets and Liabilities Survey (FALS) in late 2007 and the survey was treated as an exploratory survey. The Bank is now proceeding to conduct the 2<sup>nd</sup> FALS. The FALS aims to gather information from resident enterprises on their claims on non-residents and their liabilities to non-residents. The survey is expected to improve the statistical coverage in the Balance of Payments and to compile a complete International Investment Position statement for Mauritius. Given the openness of the economy, the nature of transactions and positions between residents and non-residents has become much more complex and increasingly difficult to measure. Consequently, the Bank is moving towards a survey-based approach to collecting data for the compilation of external sector statistics.

The Bank benefited from technical assistance missions on balance of payments statistics from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which recommended the use of surveys for compiling balance of payments and international investment position statements. The missions also assisted the Bank in designing the questionnaire and drawing the survey frame.

This initiative is also in line with the recommendations of IMF on data dissemination standards and the Bank's commitments to the international community. The graduation of our country to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) in fact calls for data to be in conformity with internationally accepted methodologies, including concepts and definitions, and disseminated within a specific time frame.

This survey covers resident enterprises in diverse fields of economic activities. Information provided in the questionnaire will be treated with confidentiality and will not be accessible to any other person or organisation. The information supplied will only be published by the Bank in aggregated form. Once this exercise is completed, the findings of this survey will be communicated to the enterprises and will also be posted on the Bank's website.

An electronic version of the questionnaire is available on the Bank's website at <http://bom.intnet.mu>.



# **FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES SURVEY (FALS) 2010**

**STATISTICS DIVISION**

**BANK OF MAURITIUS**



**Survey of Foreign Assets and Liabilities of Enterprises  
for the Years ended December 2008 and December 2009**

**Statistics Division  
Bank of Mauritius**

Ref : FALS09

**CONFIDENTIAL**

For Official use					
Date Received					
Edited by	(i)		Input by	(i)	
	(ii)			(ii)	
Checked by			Verified by		

**Section 1 : Characteristics of the Enterprise**

1.1 Name of Enterprise

1.2 Address

1.3 E-mail Address:  Tel No:  Fax No :

1.4 Web site of Enterprise:

1.5 Name of Person completing form:   
 Title :  E-Mail Address:   
 Tel No:  Fax No. :

1.6 Name of Alternative contact person:   
 Title :  E-mail Address:   
 Tel No:  Fax No. :

1.7 If the questionnaire is being completed for the enterprise by an agent (such as its accounting firm), please provide the following details:

Name of Firm	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Address	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
E-mail Address	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tel No.	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Fax	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

1.8 Is your enterprise a part of a group (i.e of other enterprises operating within Mauritius) and possibly some outside Mauritius?

Yes  Go to Q 1.9

No  Go to Q 1.11

1.9 List the other enterprises in the Group that are incorporated in Mauritius:(In case the group has more than 6 enterprises, please mention them in the comment box on page 10). Please also list in question 3.2 on Page 7 on those enterprises in the group that are incorporated in other countries.

1	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	4	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	5	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
3	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	6	<input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

**1.10 Data for the group on a consolidated basis should be reported only if this questionnaire is being completed on a consolidated basis for all enterprises in the group that are incorporated in Mauritius, otherwise tick 1 or 3 as appropriate.**

You are supplying (tick one ):

- 1. Unconsolidated for this enterprise only on this questionnaire (or for enterprises within one line of business)
- 2. Consolidated for the group on this questionnaire.
- 3. Unconsolidated for each enterprise in the group on separate enclosed questionnaires

**1.11 What is the principal area of activity of your enterprise based on turnover? (tick one):**

<b>A.</b> Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>G</b> Wholesale and retail	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B.</b> Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>H.</b> Hotels, restaurants, and bars	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C.</b> Mining and quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>I.</b> Transport, storage, communication	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D.</b> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>J.</b> Financial intermediation, insurance, pensions	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E.</b> Electricity, gas and water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>K.</b> Real Estate, renting, business activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F.</b> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>L.</b> Other (Specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

**1.12 Please indicate your Accounting Year?**

**1.13 Can you complete the questions in this return on a**

**Monthly Basis**  **Quarterly Basis**  *(Tick one)*

**1.14 With respect to Sections 2 and 3, please list below questions you can only complete on an accounting year basis**

**1.15 The table below contains filtering questions that will help you decide which parts of the questionnaire to answer.**

		YES	NO
1	<b>Does your enterprise own shares (equity or other than equity in non-resident enterprises (i.e. abroad). If yes, please complete questions 2.4 and 2.5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<b>Does your enterprise borrow from non-resident enterprises/individuals or have outstanding commitments or have any other liabilities (i.e., other than shares and loans). If yes, please complete question 2.7</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<b>Do non-resident entities, governments or individuals hold shares (equity or other than equity) in your enterprise? If yes, please complete questions 3.2 through 3.7</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<b>Has your enterprise lent funds to non-resident enterprises or individuals or has any unpaid amounts outstanding? If yes, please complete questions 3.8 and 3.9</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Section 2 : Investment in Your Enterprise**

**2.1 Methods of Estimating the Market Value of Equity of Your Enterprise**

Please indicate the method that you use to estimate the Market Value of Equity of your enterprise. This is what you would sell your enterprise for, to a willing buyer, based on commercial considerations alone. (Tick one)

	2008	2009
Stock market price (if your enterprise is listed on the Stock Exchange of Mauritius)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valuation of a similar sized enterprise in a similar sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercially motivated share transaction in your enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estimate by Director / Financial Manager / Auditor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Net Asset Value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please Specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**2.2 Please indicate the Market Equity of your enterprise? (Please report in thousands of Mauritian Rupees)**

	Rupees ('000)
<b>1. Closing Balance (Market Value as at 31 December 2007)</b>	
<b>2. Closing Balance (Market Value as at 31 December 2008)</b>	
<b>3. Closing Balance (Market Value as at 31 December 2009)</b>	

**2.3 Shareholders Capital**

Please report the book value of Shareholders' Capital, which is made up of the authorised and issued share capital (i.e., paid-up share capital) + share premium + retained earnings + other reserves

Rupees ('000)		
Book value at 31 December 2007	Book value at 31 December 2008	Book value at 31 December 2009

**2.4 Please list all nonresident investors (or group of investors) who hold equity or equivalent voting rights in your enterprise equal to 10% or more of equity in your enterprise by country and their share of book value of shareholders' capital.**

Country	Rupees ('000)			
	Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2007	Purchases of shares in your enterprise during 2008	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2008	Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2008

Country	Rupees ('000)			
	Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2008	Purchases of shares in your enterprise during 2009	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2009	Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2009

2.5 Please indicate the market value of shares held by nonresidents holding less than 10% of equity or equivalent voting rights in your enterprise. If market values are not available, please use book values.

Country	Rupees ('000)			
	Market Value as at 31 December 2007	Purchases of shares in your enterprise during 2008	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2008	Market Value as at 31 December 2008

Country	Rupees ('000)			
	Market Value as at 31 December 2008	Purchases of shares in your enterprise during 2009	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2009	Market Value as at 31 December 2009

2.6 Dividends, Branch Profits Remitted, and Retained Earnings

Please report net income for the period, that is, gross operating and financial revenue (including any interest or dividends receivable from both residents and non-residents) less operating and financial costs (including any charges for depreciation and any interest payable to residents and nonresidents) less any corporate taxes and other charges payable to the Government of Mauritius.

Rupees ('000)

a. Net Income (after tax) for the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.	
b. Dividends paid/branch profits remitted for the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.	
c. Retained earnings during the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.	
d. Interest payable to non-residents during the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008	
e. Dividends/branch profits declared payable to non-residents during the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008	
f. Net holding gains/losses and provision for exchange rate changes (included in net income) during the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008	

a. Net Income (after tax) for the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.	
b. Dividends paid/branch profits remitted for the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.	
c. Retained earnings during the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.	
d. Interest payable to non-residents during the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	
e. Dividends/branch profits declared payable to non-residents during the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	
f. Net holding gains/losses and provision for exchange rate changes (included in net income) during the period 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2009	



2.7 Does your enterprise have the following debt liabilities to **NON-RESIDENTS**?

	2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<p><b>A. Trade Credit from Affiliated Enterprises:</b> Borrows and/or receives trade credits from non-resident affiliated enterprises that hold 10% or more of your enterprise's shares or equivalent or is owned by another enterprise which has such a holding in your enterprise. "Affiliates" (also known as associated or related enterprises) are enterprises in a direct investment relationship and include parent companies, branches, associate companies, subsidiaries, etc.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>B: Trade Credit from non-affiliated enterprises:</b> Receives trade credits from non-affiliated exporters or prepayments made by non-affiliated importers. "Non-affiliates" are nonresident entities, which have less than 10 percent equity in your enterprise (including those with zero). You will need to complete this question if your enterprise imports goods and services from unaffiliated enterprises.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>C. Other Borrowing (Marketable) :</b> This comprises borrowings from non-resident non-affiliates (i.e., excluding the information supplied for A and B above) and includes bonds, bills, notes, etc.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>D: Other Borrowing (Non-Marketable):</b> This comprises borrowings from non-resident non-affiliates (i.e., excluding the information you supplied for A, B and C above) and includes instruments like financial leases, mortgages and loans. A financial lease is a means by which the lessee finances the purchase (as opposed to taking out a loan for the purchase) of the good.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>E : Liabilities to affiliated enterprises abroad.</b> This comprises funds placed by affiliated enterprises abroad with their parent company in Mauritius.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>F: No debt</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If Yes at A, B, C, D & E, please complete the tables below.

Source Country	Type of Debt (Write A, B, C, D & E as defined above)	Original Maturity (Write G for 12 months or more and H for Less than 12)	Rupees ('000)					Interest Payable
			Opening balance at 31-Dec-07	Disbursements received during 2008	Principal repayments during 2008	Foreign currency revaluations during period <sup>1</sup>	Closing balance at 31-Dec-08	

<sup>1</sup> If you cannot complete this column, please provide a breakdown of disbursements and repayments reported according

Source Country	Type of Debt (Write A, B, C, D & E as defined above)	Original Maturity (Write G for 12 months or more and H for Less than 12)	Rupees ('000)					Interest Payable
			Opening balance at 31-Dec-08	Disbursements received during 2009	Principal repayments during 2009	Foreign currency revaluations during period <sup>1</sup>	Closing balance at 31-Dec-09	

<sup>1</sup> If you cannot complete this column, please provide a breakdown of disbursements and repayments reported according

**Section 3 : Investment by your Enterprise Abroad**

**3.1 Investment by your Enterprise Abroad**

Does your enterprise have any Equity investment in any non-resident enterprises (i.e. in any enterprises located outside the territory of Mauritius)?

Yes  Go To 3.2

No  Go To 3.7

**3.2 Please list all subsidiaries and affiliates that your enterprise has incorporated abroad and the country in which they are incorporated.**

Name of Enterprise	Location (Country)	Is the enterprise a subsidiary or an affiliate?

**3.3 Please report the share of book value held by your enterprise in its subsidiaries or affiliates abroad in which your enterprise holds 10% or more of the outstanding shares.**

Equity Investment in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad		Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2007	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during 2008	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2008	Share of Book value as at 31 December 2008
Name of enterprise	Country	Rupees('000)			

Equity Investment in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad		Share of Book Value as at 31 December 2008	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during 2009	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2009	Share of Book value as at 31 December 2009
Name of enterprise	Country	Rupees('000)			

**3.4 Method of estimating equity investment in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad**

Please indicate the method that you use to estimate the market value of equity in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad ? Tick one :

	2008	2009
Stock market price (if your enterprise is listed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valuation of a similar sized enterprise in a similar sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercially motivated share transaction in your enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estimate by Director /Financial Manager/Auditor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Net Asset Value	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please Specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**3.5 Please indicate the market value of the shares held by your enterprise in companies abroad . Use book values if market values are not available.**

Equity Investment in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad		Rupees('000)			
		Opening balance (Market value of equity as at 31 December 2007)	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during the year 2008	Sales of shares by your enterprise during the year 2008	Closing balance ( Market Value of equity as at 31 December 2008)
Name of Enterprise	Shares of equity (%)				

Equity Investment in your subsidiaries/affiliates abroad		Rupees('000)			
		Opening balance (Market value of equity as at 31 December 2008)	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during the year 2009	Sales of shares by your enterprise during the year 2009	Closing balance ( Market Value of equity as at 31 December 2009)
Name of Enterprise	Shares of equity (%)				

**3.6 Profits and Dividends Receivable by your enterprise from non-resident enterprises, and Retained Earnings of nonresident enterprises in which your enterprise holds 10 percent or more of equity.**

Rupees ('000)

Name of Enterprise	Net Income after Tax during 2008	Dividends / Profits received during 2008	Retained earnings <sup>1</sup> for nonresident enterprises in which your enterprise holds 10 percent or more of the equity during 2008

<sup>1</sup> Should reflect your share holding in each direct investment enterprise e.g. for an associate in Country X in which you have a 40 percent share, 40 percent of net income after tax after payments of dividends should be included as retained earnings.

Rupees ('000)

Name of Enterprise	Net Income after Tax during 2009	Dividends / Profits received during 2009	Retained Earnings <sup>1</sup> for nonresident enterprises in which your enterprise holds 10 percent or more of the equity during 2009

<sup>1</sup> Should reflect your share holding in each direct investment enterprise e.g. for an associate in Country X in which you have a 40 percent share, 40 percent of net income after tax after payments of dividends should be included as retained earnings.

**3.7 Other Foreign Assets Held by Your Enterprise Abroad**  
**Does your enterprise have the following claims on NON-RESIDENTS?**

	2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>A.</b> Lends and/or provides trade credits to affiliated enterprises abroad in which your enterprise (or your enterprise and other enterprises acting in concert) hold(s) 10% or more of the shares or equivalent. "Affiliates" (also known as associated or related enterprises) include parent companies, branches, associate companies, subsidiaries etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B.</b> Provides trade credits to unaffiliated exporters abroad or prepayments made by unaffiliated importers abroad. "Non-affiliates" are entities with which your enterprise holds less than 10%, or zero, of the equity shares or equivalent voting rights. It is highly likely that you will need to complete this question if your enterprise exports goods and services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C.</b> Has other lending to non-affiliates (i.e., excluding the information supplied in A and B above). This includes holding of bonds and loans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D.</b> Has deposits with non-resident banks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E.</b> Claims on direct investors abroad. This comprises funds placed by affiliated enterprises in Mauritius with their parent company abroad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F.</b> Holds any debt or Equity securities issued abroad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.8 Please provide the information by country of debtor and report revaluations in each category according to your accounting practice.

Recipient Country	Loan types (Write A, B, C, D, E & F)	Original maturity (Write G for 12 months or more and H for less than 12 months)	Rupees ('000)					
			Opening balance as at 31 December 2007	Transactions during the year 2008		Foreign currency revaluations during period <sup>1</sup>	Closing balance as at 31 December 2008	Interest received during the year 2008
				Disbursements made	Principal Repayments received			

<sup>1</sup> If you cannot complete this column, please provide a breakdown of disbursements and repayments reported according to the currency of denomination if other than Mauritian Rupee

Please provide the information by country of debtor and report revaluations in each category according to your accounting practice.

Recipient Country	Loan types (Write A, B, C, D, E & F)	Original maturity (Write G for 12 months or more and H for less than 12 months)	Rupees ('000)					
			Opening balance as at 31 December 2008	Transactions during the year 2009		Foreign currency revaluations during period <sup>1</sup>	Closing balance as at 31 December 2009	Interest received during the year 2009
				Disbursements made	Principal Repayments received			

<sup>1</sup> If you cannot complete this column, please provide a breakdown of disbursements and repayments reported according to the currency of denomination if other than Mauritian Rupee

***Comments to support your information***

**End of Questionnaire**

**After completing this form, please retain a duplicate for reference purposes.**

**Thank You.**



**FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
SURVEY (FALS) 2011**

**STATISTICS DIVISION**

**BANK OF MAURITIUS**



**Survey of Foreign Assets and Liabilities of Enterprises  
for the Year ended December 2010**

**Statistics Division  
Bank of Mauritius**

Ref : FALS2011

**CONFIDENTIAL**

For Official use					
Date Received			.....		
Edited by	(i)	.....	Input by	(i)	.....
	(ii)	.....		(ii)	.....
Checked by		.....	Verified by		.....

**Section 1 : Characteristics of the Enterprise**

1.1 Name of Enterprise

1.2 Address

1.3 E-mail Address:  Tel No:  Fax No :

1.4 Web site of Enterprise:

1.5 Name of Person completing form:

Title :	<input type="text"/>	E-Mail Address:	<input type="text"/>
Tel No:	<input type="text"/>	Fax No. :	<input type="text"/>

1.6 Name of Alternative contact person:

Title :	<input type="text"/>	E-mail Address:	<input type="text"/>
Tel No:	<input type="text"/>	Fax No. :	<input type="text"/>

1.7 If the questionnaire is being completed for the enterprise by an agent (such as its accounting firm), please provide the following details:

Name of Firm	<input type="text"/>		
Address	<input type="text"/>		
E-mail Address	<input type="text"/>		
Tel No.	<input type="text"/>	Fax No.	<input type="text"/>

1.8 Is your enterprise a part of a group (i.e of other enterprises operating within Mauritius) and possibly some outside Mauritius?

Yes  Go to Q 1.9  
No  Go to Q 1.11

1.9 List the other enterprises in the Group that are incorporated in Mauritius:(In case the group has more than 6 enterprises, please mention them in the comment box on page 21). Please also list in question 3.2 on Page 14 those enterprises in the group that are incorporated in other countries.

1	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	6	<input type="text"/>



**1.10 Data for the group on a consolidated basis should be reported only if this questionnaire is being completed on a consolidated basis for all enterprises in the group that are incorporated in Mauritius, otherwise tick 1 or 3 as appropriate.**

You are supplying (tick one) :

1. Unconsolidated for this enterprise only on this questionnaire (or for enterprises within one line of business)
2. Consolidated for the group on this questionnaire.
3. Unconsolidated for each enterprise in the group on separate enclosed questionnaires

**1.11 What is the principal area of activity of your enterprise based on turnover? (tick one):**

<b>A.</b> Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>J.</b> Information and communication	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C.</b> Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>K.</b> Financial and insurance activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D.</b> Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>L.</b> Real estate activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F.</b> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>M.</b> Professional, scientific and technical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G.</b> Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>P.</b> Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>H.</b> Transportation and storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Q.</b> Human health and social work activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>I.</b> Accommodation and food service activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>R.</b> Arts, entertainment and recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>S.</b> Other service activities (Please specify) .....			<input type="checkbox"/>

**1.12 Does your enterprise have an associate/ subsidiary, which is an offshore entity ?**

Yes  No  Go to Q1.13

If yes, please report your assets in the offshore entity below

Rs 000

Type of Instruments	Assets
Equity	
Debt	
Other	

**1.13 Is your enterprise an associate/subsidiary of an offshore entity ?**

Yes  No  Go to Q1.14

If yes, please report your liabilities to the offshore entity below

Rs 000

Type of Instruments	Liabilities
Equity	
Debt	
Other	

**1.14 Name of offshore entities:**

Please state whether the offshore entities relate to questions 1.12 or 1.13

If the offshore entity is a fully-owned subsidiary of your enterprise, please fill in a separate questionnaire.

**1.15 Please indicate your Accounting Year? (e.g Year ending December)**

**1.16 Can you complete the questions in this return on a quarterly basis ?**

Yes  No

**Section 2: Investment in Your Enterprise**

**2.1 Total Shareholders' Capital**

Please report the book value of Shareholders' Capital, which comprises authorised and issued share capital (i.e., paid-up share capital + share premium + retained earnings + other reserves)

Rupees ('000)

	Book value of Shareholders' Capital at accounting year end 2009	Book value of Shareholders' Capital at accounting year end 2010
Paid-up capital		
Share Premiums		
Accumulated earnings		
Other equity capital		
Revaluations		

**2.2 Investors holding 10 percent or more of Total Issued Share Capital**

Name of non-resident Shareholders *	Country of Residence	% Ownership of issued share capital As at accounting year end 2009	% Ownership of issued share capital As at accounting year end 2010

*\*Shareholders reported here can be an individual, or group of individuals resident in the same country, or an enterprise.*

*All must be resident outside Mauritius.*

**2.3 Related companies holding less than 10 percent of Total Issued Share Capital**

Name of non-resident Shareholders*	Country of Residence	% Ownership of issued share capital As at accounting year end 2009	% Ownership of issued share capital As at accounting year end 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Non-residents subsidiaries/affiliates abroad of your enterprise<sup>^</sup></b>			
<b>Non-residents subsidiaries/affiliates of your nonresident parent company <sup>1</sup></b>			

*<sup>^</sup>Shareholdings by non-residents who are subsidiaries/ affiliates abroad of your enterprise and by non-residents who are subsidiaries /affiliates of your non-resident parent company are requested separately because they are treated as direct investment. Please note that enterprises with no entries to report should complete a nil entry.*

*<sup>^</sup>Complete this row if your company has subsidiaries/affiliates abroad (in which your company holds 10% or more of the total issued share capital) which have equity in your company. For example, if you have a wholly owned subsidiary abroad that holds equity in your company equal to 5% of issued share capital as at accounting year end 2009, then enter 5% in column 3. This represents a liability of your company to its subsidiary abroad.*

*<sup>1</sup> Non-residents and the non-resident parent companies should reside in different economies.*

## 2.4 Inward Direct Investment

Please list all non-resident investors (or group of investors) who hold equity or equivalent voting rights in your enterprise equal to 10% or more of equity in your enterprise by country and their share of book value of shareholders' capital, together with holding by related companies.

Non-Resident Investors  (1)	Country  (2)	Rupees ('000)			
		Share of Book Value of shareholders capital as at accounting year end 2009 <sup>^</sup>  (3)	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during 2010 <sup>1</sup>  (4)	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2010  (5)	Share of Book Value of shareholders' capital as at accounting year end 2010 <sup>^</sup>  (6)
Direct Investors*					
Non-residents subsidiaries/affiliates of your enterprise>					
Non-residents subsidiaries/affiliates of your nonresident parent company <sup>1</sup>					

\*Investors holding 10 percent or more of the Total Issued Shareholders' Capital.

<sup>^</sup>Calculated by applying the percentage of ownership of Issued Share Capital as reported in 2.2 to Total Issued Shareholders Capital as reported in 2.1

<sup>1</sup> Purchase of shares include all equity provided by the parent company in the reporting period.

Note that all funding provided by the parent company in the form of debt instruments should be reported in question 2.7

>Complete this row if your company has subsidiaries/affiliates abroad (in which your company holds 10% or more of the total issued share capital) which have equity in your company.

For example, if you have a wholly owned subsidiary abroad that holds equity in your company equal to 5% of issued share capital as at accounting year end 2009, then enter 5% of the book value of shareholders' capital in column 3. This represents a liability of your company to its subsidiary abroad.

<sup>1</sup> Non-residents and the non-resident parent companies should reside in different economies.

## 2.5 Inward Portfolio Investment

Please indicate the market value of shares held by other nonresidents holding less than 10% of equity or equivalent voting rights in your enterprise. If market values are not available, please use book values.

Country of Non-Resident Investors	Rupees ('000)			
	Market Value as at accounting year end 2009	Purchases of shares in your enterprise during 2010	Sales of shares in your enterprise during 2010	Market Value as at accounting year end 2010

## 2.6 External Debt with related companies

Related Non-resident investors	Rupees('000)			
	Stock of External Debt as at accounting year end 2009	Net Transactions in 2010	Other changes including revaluations	Stock of External Debt as at accounting year end 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total Debt obligations due to direct investors				
Total Debt obligations due to related companies abroad (A)*				
Total Debt obligations due to related companies abroad (B)				

Separate rows are included for creditors who are subsidiaries/affiliates abroad of your enterprise (A) and creditors who are subsidiaries/affiliates abroad of your non-resident parent company(B).

Data for the second and fifth columns should be available from your balance sheet.

Data for the third column should be available from your Cash Flow account. Includes net transactions in all debt obligations due to the non-resident investors listed. A breakdown by type of instrument is not required.

Debt obligations comprise debt securities (bills and bonds), loans, trade credits and advances, and other debt liabilities (financial leases, liabilities of insurers and pension funds, provision for calls under standardised guaranteed given to non-residents (such as on export credits), and other accounts payable which include payment arrears).

The column for other changes including revaluations can be calculated residually as the difference between the opening and closing values of external debt and net transactions.

\*Complete this row if your company has subsidiaries/affiliates abroad (in which your company holds 10% or more of the total issued share capital) which have claims in the form of debt instruments on your company. For example, if your company has a wholly owned subsidiary abroad which has lent Rs 1 million to your company, then enter Rs 1 million in column 3. This represents a liability of your company to its subsidiary abroad.

## 2.7 Currency of denomination of External Debt with related companies

Currency of denomination	Rupees('000)	
	Stock of External Debt as at accounting year end 2009*	Stock of External debt as at accounting year end 2010*
US Dollar		
Euro		
Pound Sterling		
Mauritian Rupee		
Other Currencies		

\*Converted in Mauritian Rupees at end of period exchange rate

## 2.8 Dividends, Branch Profits Remitted and Retained Earnings

Please report net income for the period, that is, gross operating and financial revenue (including any interests or dividends receivable from both residents and non-residents) less operating and financial costs (including any charges for depreciation and any interest payable to residents and non-residents) less any corporate taxes and other charges payable to the Government of Mauritius.

	Rupees ('000)
a. Net Income (after tax) for 2010 accounting year.	
b. Dividends paid/branch profits remitted for 2010 accounting year.	
c. Retained earnings during 2010 accounting year. (a-b)	
d. Realised holding gains/losses included in your Net Income reported in (a)	
e. Interest paid to non-residents	
f. Interest received from non-residents	

## 2.9 External Debt with unrelated companies

	2009		2010	
	Yes	No	Yes	No

**A. Debt securities:** comprises issues of debt securities by your company such as debentures, bonds, bills and notes that are held by non-residents. They include international issues and non-residents participation in domestic issues.

--	--	--	--

**B. Loans**

--	--	--	--

**C. Trade Credit and advances** comprises credit extended by the suppliers of goods and services to the customers and advances for the work that is in progress or yet to be undertaken and prepayments for goods and services not yet provided.

--	--	--	--

**D: Other external debt** comprise financial leases, liabilities of insurers and pensions funds, provision for calls under standardised guarantees given to non-residents (such as on export credit) and other accounts payable (including payments arrears)

--	--	--	--

## 2.10 Debt Liabilities with unrelated companies: Stock and Flows

Type of instruments	Rupees ('000)					
	Opening balance as at accounting year end 2009*	Disbursements received during 2010^	Principal repayments during 2010^	Foreign currency revaluations during period<	Closing balance as at accounting year end 2010*	Interest Payable
Long Term Debt Securities						
Short Term Debt Securities						
Long Term Loans						
Short Term Loans						
Trade Credits and Advances						
Other Long Term external debt						
Other Short Term external debt						

Short term means less than 12 months

Long term means 12 months or more

\*The opening and closing balances can be found from the Balance Sheet

^The disbursements and the repayments can be found from the Cash Flow account

< The revaluation figure is calculated residually

## 2.11 Debt Liabilities with unrelated companies: by Creditors' country\*

Stock of External Debt Liabilities as at accounting year end 2010 by creditor country	Rupees ('000)					
	Long Term Debt Securities	Short Term Debt Securities	Long Term Loans	Short Term Loans	Other Long Term external debt	Other Short Term external debt

\*A creditor country breakdown of trade credits and advances is not required

## 2.12 Debt Liabilities with unrelated companies by Currency Denomination

Stock of External Debt Liabilities as at accounting year end 2010	Rupees ('000)				
	US Dollar	Euro	Pound Sterling	Mauritian Rupees	Other
Long Term Debt Securities					
Short Term Debt Securities					
Long Term Loans					
Short Term Loans					
Trade Credits and Advances					
Other Long Term external debt					
Other Short Term external debt					

### Section 3 : Investment by your Enterprise Abroad

#### 3.1 Investment by your Enterprise Abroad

Does your enterprise have any Equity investment in any non-resident enterprise (i.e. in any enterprises located outside the territory of Mauritius)?

Yes  Go To 3.2

No  Go To 3.9

#### 3.2 Total Shareholders' Capital by Subsidiary and Affiliate

Please list all subsidiaries and affiliates (in which your company holds 10% or more of Total Share Capital<sup>1</sup>) that your enterprise has incorporated abroad and the country in which they are incorporated.

Name of Enterprise	Location (Country)	Book value of Total Shareholders' Capital as at accounting year end 2009	Changes in share capital in 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Retained earnings in 2010 <sup>3</sup>	Revaluations in 2010 <sup>4</sup>	Book value of Total Shareholders' Capital as at accounting year end 2010

<sup>1</sup> comprises authorised and issued share capital (i.e., paid-up share capital + share premium + retained earnings + other reserves)

<sup>2</sup> Comprises changes in paid-up share capital, share premiums, and other reserves in the reporting period

<sup>3</sup> Comprises retained earnings as shown in the income account for the reporting period

<sup>4</sup> Comprises any revaluations to shareholders capital that are made in the reporting period

#### 3.3 Ownership of issued Share Capital by Subsidiary and Affiliate

Please list all subsidiaries and affiliates (in which your company holds 10% or more of Total Issued Share Capital) that your enterprise has incorporated abroad and the country in which they are incorporated.

Name of Enterprise	Location (Country)	% Ownership of issued share capital as at accounting year 2009	% Ownership of issued share capital as at accounting year 2010

#### 3.4 The share of book value of shareholders' capital held by your enterprise in its subsidiaries or affiliates abroad (in which your enterprise holds 10% or more of Total Issued Share Capital).

Name of enterprise	Share of Book Value of Total Shareholders' capital as at 31 December 2009*	Purchases of shares by your enterprise during 2010 <sup>^</sup>	Sales of shares by your enterprise during 2010	Share of Book value of Total Shareholders capital as at 31 December 2010*
	Rupees('000)			

\*Calculated by applying the percentage of ownership of Issued Share Capital as reported in 3.3 to Total Issued Shareholders' Capital as reported in 3.2

<sup>^</sup>Purchase of shares include all equity provided by the parent company in the reporting period.

Note that all funding provided by the parent company in the form of debt instruments should be reported in question 3.9

### 3.5 Income Account of your Subsidiaries and Affiliates Abroad

Name of Enterprise	Rupees('000)		
	Net Income after Tax during 2010	Dividends / Profits paid during 2010	Retained earnings

### 3.6 Profits and Retained Earnings Receivable by your enterprise from your Subsidiaries and Affiliates Abroad\*

Name of Enterprise	Rupees('000)		
	Dividends / Profits received during 2010*	Retained earnings during 2010^	

\*Calculated by applying the percentage of ownership of issued share capital as reported in 3.3 to Total Dividends paid as reported in 3.5

^Calculated by applying the percentage of ownership of issued share capital as reported in 3.3 to Total Retained Earnings as reported in 3.5

### 3.7 Other Equity Claims on Related Companies Abroad in which you hold less than 10 percent of issued share capital

Answer questions 3.7 and 3.8 should your company have equity claims on your non-resident parent company or equity claims on any non-resident subsidiaries/affiliates of your resident parent company. If your company has no such claims, please proceed to question 3.9

	Rupees('000)				
	Book value of total shareholders' capital as at accounting year end 2009 <sup>1</sup>	Changes in equity in 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Retained earnings in 2010 <sup>3</sup>	Revaluation in 2010 <sup>4</sup>	Book value of total shareholders' capital as at accounting year end 2010 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Non-resident parent company</b>					
<b>Non-resident subsidiaries/affiliates of resident parent company</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Comprises authorized and issued share capital (i.e., paid up capital + share premium + retained earnings + other reserves)

<sup>2</sup> Comprises changes in share capital, share premiums, reserves and other equity in the reporting period

<sup>3</sup> Comprises retained earnings as shown in the income account for the reporting period

<sup>4</sup> Comprises any revaluations to shareholders' capital that are made in the reporting period



### 3.8 Other Equity Claims on Related Companies Abroad in which you hold less than 10 percent of equity

These comprise equity claims your enterprise may have on its non-resident parent company (should you have one) and equity claims on any non-resident subsidiaries/affiliates of your resident parent company (should you have one). If you have no such claims, please proceed to the Table 3.9

	Rupees('000)			
	Value of equity held with related companies abroad as at accounting year end 2009 <sup>1</sup>	Net purchases/sales of shares in related companies abroad <sup>2</sup>	Other changes including revaluations <sup>3</sup>	Value of equity held with related companies abroad as at accounting year end 2010 <sup>1</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Equity Claims on your non-resident parent company				
Equity Claims on non-resident subsidiaries/affiliates of your resident parent company				

<sup>1</sup> Calculated as your company's share of issued share capital applied to Total shareholders capital of the related company as shown in question 3.2

<sup>2</sup> Net purchases of shares and any other equity by your company should be taken from the balance sheet of the related company

<sup>3</sup> Calculated as your company's share of issued share capital applied to revaluations shown in question 3.7

For example, if at end-year 2009 your company holds 5 per cent of issued share capital in a non-resident company (company B) that is wholly owned by your resident parent company, then 5 per cent of the shareholders capital of company B should be reported in column 1

### 3.9 Holdings of other equity by your entity in non-resident entities in which you hold less than 10 percent of equity

Country of residence of non-resident entities in which you hold less than 10 percent of equity	Rupees('000)			
	Aggregate value of shareholdings at end of accounting year 2009.*	Net purchases/sales of shares <sup>^</sup>	Other changes including revaluations. <sup>1</sup>	Aggregate value of shareholdings at end of accounting year 2010.*

\*If possible, please report the current market values; if not available use the Net Book Value

<sup>^</sup>The net purchases of shares can be found from the Cash Flow account

<sup>1</sup> The other changes including revaluations figure can be calculated residually.

**3.10 External Lending to Subsidiaries/Affiliates abroad in which your entity holds more than 10 percent of Total Issued Share Capital**

Claims in the forms of debt instruments by subsidiary (Name of enterprise)	Rupees('000)				
	Aggregate value of external lending to subsidiaries/affiliates abroad as at accounting year end 2009	Net Lending in 2010	Other changes including revaluations	Aggregate value of external lending to subsidiaries/affiliates abroad as at accounting year end 2010	Interest receivable in 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

External Lending comprises debt securities (bills and bonds), loans, trade credit and advances, other claims (financial leases, claims of insurers and pension funds, provisions for calls under standardised guarantees given to non-residents (such as on export credits), currency and deposits, and other accounts receivable including arrears).

Data for the second and fifth columns should be available from your balance sheet accounts.

Data for the third column should be available from your cash flow accounts.

The column for other changes including revaluations can be calculated residually.

**3.11 External Lending to Related Companies Abroad in which your entity holds less than 10 percent of equity**

Claims in the forms of debts instruments	Rupees('000)				
	Aggregate value of external lending to subsidiaries/affiliates abroad as at accounting year end 2009	Net Lending in 2010	Other changes including revaluations	Aggregate value of external lending to subsidiaries/affiliates abroad as at accounting year end 2010	Interest receivable in 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Claims in the form of debt instruments on your non-resident parent company					
Claims in the form of debt instruments on non-resident subsidiaries/affiliates of your resident parent company by subsidiary* (Name of enterprise)					

External Lending comprises debt securities (bills and bonds), loans, trade credit and advances, other claims (financial leases, claims of insurers and pension funds, provisions for calls under standardised guarantees given to non-residents (such as on export credits), currency and deposits, and other accounts receivable including arrears).

Data for the second and fifth columns should be available from your balance sheet accounts.

Data for the third column should be available from your cash flow accounts.

The column for other changes including revaluations can be calculated residually.

\*For example if your company holds 5% of issued share capital in a non-resident company (Company B) that is wholly owned by your resident parent company, and your company lends Rs 1 million to Company B, then Rs 1 million should be reported in column 2.

### 3.12 Other Foreign Assets Held by Your Enterprise Abroad

Does your enterprise have the following claims on **NON-RESIDENTS**?

	2009		2010	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>A. Debt securities</b> : This comprises holdings of debentures, bonds, bills and notes issued by non-residents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>B. Loans:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>C: Trade Credit and advances</b> comprises credit extended by the suppliers of goods and services to the customers and advances for the work that is in progress or yet to be undertaken and prepayments for goods and services not yet provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>D : Deposits with non-resident banks</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E: Other debt instruments</b> comprise financial leases, liabilities of insurers and pensions funds, provision for calls under standardised guarantees given to non-residents (such as on export credit), other accounts receivable (including payments arrears).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3.13 Holdings of Debt instruments issued by unrelated companies: Stock and Flows

Type of instruments	Rupees ('000)					
	Opening balance as at accounting year end 2009*	Transactions during the year 2010		Foreign currency revaluations during period 2010'	Closing balance as at accounting year end 2010*	Interest Receivable during the year 2010
		Disbursements/ Purchases during 2010^	Principal repayments during 2010^			
Long Term Debt Securities						
Short Term Debt Securities						
Long Term Loans						
Short Term Loans						
Trade Credits and Advances						
Other Long Term external debt						
Other Short Term external debt						

Short term means less than 12 months

Long term 12 months or more

\*The opening and closing balances can be found from the Balance Sheet

^The disbursements and the repayments can be found from the Cash Flow account

The revaluation figure is calculated residually

3.14 Holdings of Debt instruments\* issued by unrelated parties: by Debtor country^

Holdings of Debt instrument as at accounting year end 2010 by debtor country	Rupees ('000) <sup>1</sup>					
	Long Term Debt Securities	Short Term Debt Securities	Long Term Loans	Short Term Loans	Other Long Term external debt	Other Short Term external debt

<sup>1</sup> Converted at end-period exchange rates

\*Debt securities includes purchases of bills and bonds issued by foreign governments

^Conversions from the currency of denomination to Mauritius rupees should be at end-of-period exchange rates

3.15 Holdings of Debt instruments issued by unrelated companies: by currency denomination

Stock of External Debt instrument as at accounting year end 2010*	Rupees ('000)				
	US Dollar	Euro	Pound Sterling	Mauritian Rupees	Other
Long Term Debt Securities					
Short Term Debt Securities					
Long Term Loans					
Short Term Loans					
Trade Credits and Advances					
Other Long Term external debt					
Other Short Term external debt					

\*Converted into Mauritian Rupees at end of period exchange rates

## Section 4 : Supplementary Information

### 4.1 Financial Derivatives contracts with non-residents

Rupees ('000)		
Outstanding marked- to- market position as at accounting year end 2009	Cash receipts/payments relating to derivatives contracts in 2010	Outstanding marked- to- market position as at accounting year end 2010

*Cash receipts/payments relating to financial derivatives includes the purchases and sales of options, margins payments and settlements*

***Comments to support your information***

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for providing comments to support the information provided in the questionnaire.

**End of Questionnaire**

**After completing this form, please retain a duplicate for reference purposes.**

**Thank You.**