

探索毛里求斯

Discover Mauritius

位于印度洋的毛里求斯，以适宜的气候、风景如画的海滩和湛蓝的海水、多元文化社会和异国美食而闻名，是一处非常受欢迎的休闲胜地。

Located in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius is known for its hospitable climate, picturesque beaches and azure waters, multicultural society and exotic cuisine. It is a very popular leisure destination.

文 / WORDS MAURITIUS TOURISM PROMOTION AUTHORITY
图 / PHOTOGRAPHS MAURITIUS TOURISM PROMOTION AUTHORITY, VCG
顾问 / CONSULTANT SNEEDY NEYSEN UDAIYAN, MINISTER COUNSELLOR AND DEPUTY HEAD OF MISSION OF THE EMBASSY OF MAURITIUS IN CHINA

大使专访：

王纯万

毛里求斯驻华大使



为了消除新冠肺炎疫情的影响，振兴和改革旅游业，毛里求斯推出特级签证、制定旅游战略，并于2021年10月开放国界。2022年上半年游客显著增加。

旅游业作为毛里求斯经济不可或缺的支柱之一，在过去几十年里刺激了我国的经济进步和繁荣。2018年，旅游业对毛里求斯国民生产总值的直接贡献为366亿毛里求斯卢比（折合8.32亿美元，占总值8.4%），2019年为358亿毛里求斯卢比（折合8.14亿美元，占总值8%）。2019年，毛里求斯接待了近140万游客，创造了631亿卢比/14亿美元的外汇收入，为约7.74万人（占总劳动力的13.3%）提供了直接就业。

在过去两年半中，新冠病毒大流行带来的影响前所未有，并进一步凸显旅游业作为促进经济增长和发展的强大引擎的根本重要性。旅游业在外汇创收和维持国家收支平衡方面所起的战略作用变得更加突出。旅游业对经济的贡献远远超出了游客的直接交易本身。

其直接和诱导效应对供应链（餐饮服务、不同类型的客运、运输设备租



赁、旅行社和其他预订服务，还有文化活动、体育和娱乐活动、食品供应商、礼宾活动、物流、维修等）产生了影响，也对旅游相关行业从业人员在当地经济中的消费能力产生了影响。

为了消除新冠肺炎疫情的影响，振兴和改革旅游业，毛里求斯政府及时实施了几项举措，包括推出特享签证、制定“*One Mauritius*”旅游战略，以及针对印度、海湾合作委员会国家和留尼汪岛等地开展的旅游推广活动。

2021年10月，毛里求斯重新全面开放国界，部署全面卫生协议，在保证安全的前提下欢迎接种疫苗的旅行者到毛里求斯观光旅游。再加上前面提及的几项措施，为旅游业注入了急需的动力。2022年上半年，游客人数显著

增加，入境游客达37万余人，旅游收入达250亿毛里求斯卢比（折合5.68亿美元）。

为了持续推动旅游业的复苏，毛里求斯政府还发布了2022-2023财年预算法案，为旅游业的未来绘制了10年蓝图。

毛里求斯出台多项奖励措施，符合条件的行业企业可以从中获利，这些措施将进一步吸引更多外国直接投资。

过去，毛里求斯是一个以制糖业为主、贫困落后的农业国，伴随着工业、金融业和旅游业的不断发展，现在的毛里求斯已经转变为一个产业多样化、具有中等偏上收入水平的经济体，其中来自外国的直接投资对毛里求斯经济结

构的转变发挥了至关重要的作用。

毛里求斯的政策在吸引外国直接投资方面发挥了作用。毛里求斯的法律受到国际最佳做法（法律术语：运用类似情况中使用的符合相关法律的标准及有经验人士的做法——编者注）的启发，对本国和外国投资没有歧视性待遇。此外，毛里求斯国际金融中心还提供各种激励措施、专业知识和框架，以促进在非洲的跨境投资。基金和资产管理、全球和区域总部的设立以及财务管理是我们具有竞争优势的活动，这得益于我们的核心优势——高度识字劳动力、我们的法律框架，以及由自由贸易协定、投资协定和避免双重税收协定组成的广泛网络。

经济发展局的奖励措施，比如颁发优质投资者证书，可以促进开拓性产业、创新行业和先驱产业的出现；而投资证书则可以使得符合条件的、新兴的、创新的和具有战略意义的行业企业在达到资格标准后从一系列奖励措施中受益，这些奖励措施对吸引外国直接投资至关重要。

今年是中国和毛里求斯建交50周年，两国签订了一系列互惠互利的双边协定，以促进旅游文化领域的合作。在后疫情时代，随着直航的恢复，毛中两国之间的旅游贸易在不久的将来将继续增长。

毛中两国于1972年4月15日建立外交关系，今年是毛中建交50周年，是毛中关系的一个重要里程碑。我们对与中国建立的特殊关系感到特别自豪，希望未来两国能继续加强文化联系，保持互惠互利的贸易和投资关系，

我们对此有信心、有决心。

毛中两国开展的国事和正式访问进一步加强了两国外交关系。前国家主席胡锦涛和习近平主席分别于2009年2月和2018年7月访问毛里求斯。我国历任总理也都对中国进行了正式的国事访问。

此外，为促进和加强旅游和文化领域的合作，毛中两国还缔结了一系列双边协定，包括双边航空服务协定、文化协定、签证互免协定。

1980年，毛中两国签署了《中华人民共和国政府和毛里求斯政府文化协定》，以促进两国在艺术和文化领域的合作。双方还就该协定签署了一份执行计划，该计划每两年更新一次。1988年

7月，毛里求斯中国文化中心落成，成为中国政府在海外设立的第一个文化中心。此后，中国文化中心一直是毛中两国进行文化交流与开展对话的有力平台。2016年12月，毛里求斯大学设立了孔子学院，在毛里求斯教授汉语普通话，加强毛中两国间的文化、学术的合作与交流，并促进两国之间的友好往来。

毛中两国于1995年签署了双边航空运输协定；2006年和2015年签署了两份航空服务的谅解备忘录；2013年又签署了两国互免签证协定，这些协定促进了毛中两国之间的双边旅游合作。

此外，毛里求斯和中国（特别是广东省和江苏省）的友好城市签署了结

对协议，加深了毛中两国人民的友谊，这也是我们两国加强旅游合作的重要途径。

值得一提的是，在新冠肺炎疫情爆发之前，平均每年有约7万名中国游客到毛里求斯旅游。在后疫情时代，随着直航的恢复，毛中两国之间的旅游人数及旅游贸易在不久的将来将继续增长，并有望保持较高增长速度，我对此十分有信心。

上帝先创造了毛里求斯，然后再依照毛里求斯的风光创造了天堂。

毛里求斯的美是无法用言语形容的。这里有茂密的森林、原始的瀑布、独特的野生动物、白色沙滩和令人惊叹的如水晶般的绿松石潟湖——这里是世界各地游客梦寐以求的度假旅游胜地。毛里求斯还是一个多民族、多文化交融的国家，这里的人民友好热情。值得一提的还有罗德里格斯岛，它距离毛里求斯本岛约600公里，是毛里求斯共和国不可分割的一部分，在那里游客将能够体验到一种完全不同的异国情调。

毛里求斯旅游胜地不胜枚举，我仅举几个例子：

这里拥有两处联合国教科文组织世界遗产地，即阿普拉瓦西·加特地区和莫纳山文化景观，前者是1834年以后契约劳工运送到各殖民地的中转站，后者象征着对奴隶制的反抗，对毛里求斯人具有巨大的文化和历史意义。

如果你喜欢亲近自然和植物学，我会推荐国家植物园，它是南半球最古老的植物园，有各种各样的热带植物，其中许多是毛里求斯本土植物。世界各地

的博物学家都知道这里有丰富的本土和外来植物资源，包括巨型睡莲和不同种类的棕榈树。

毛里求斯本岛周围有许多海滩，景色美不胜收。我个人会推荐塞尔夫群岛（又称“鹿岛”），它位于毛里求斯东海岸，拥有87公顷未经开发的土地，该岛的白色沙滩和绿松石潟湖闻名遐迩。

在毛里求斯早期历史上，几位伟大的作家和科学家已经通过他们的著作使毛里求斯闻名于世。法国作家贝尔纳丹·德·圣皮埃尔1786年访问了毛里求斯，并以毛里求斯为背景撰写了其代表作《保尔和薇吉妮》。著名的英国博物学家和生物学家查尔斯·达尔文因其对生物进化学说的贡献而为人熟知。1836年，达尔文乘坐“小猎犬”号访问了毛里求斯，后来他撰写了《小猎犬号环球航行记》，在书中对毛里求斯的美丽风景和无穷魅力赞不绝口。

美国作家马克·吐温于1896年访问了毛里求斯，并于次年写成《赤道旅行记》。他在书中是这样描述毛里求斯的：“上帝先创造了毛里求斯，然后再依照毛里求斯的风光创造了天堂。”这些著名作品已经为毛里求斯成为文化旅游目的地奠定了坚实的基础。

值得注意的是，毛里求斯在旅游领域获得了多个奖项，如在2021年世界旅游大奖中荣获“印度洋最佳探险目的地和最佳婚礼目的地”称号；并位列Lonely Planet“2022年最值得去旅行的国家”榜单第三名。

2022年6月，毛里求斯首都路易港加入世界旅游城市联合会。这是一个绝佳的机会，可以与联合会所有包括城



市和机构在内的会员讨论和分享我们对旅游业未来发展的见解。

毛里求斯首都路易港是我国历史和文化多样性的见证。路易港的历史可以追溯到17世纪，作为一个国际大都会，它是毛里求斯对外展示的窗口，世界各大洲的文化和传统在这里交融。实际上，路易港就是毛里求斯政治、经济和历史发展的发源地。

我们很高兴，路易港加入了世界旅游城市联合会的大家庭。事实上，世界旅游城市联合会“旅游让城市生活更美好”的核心理念与路易港城市的愿景

和愿望非常契合。

毫无疑问，世界旅游城市联合会可以成为一个伟大的平台，在这里，所有城市可以分享防治新冠肺炎疫情的经验 and 想法。此外，联合会还可以促进旅游领域的国际交流与合作。旅游业在疫情期间面临着严峻挑战，旅游业的复苏对全球经济至关重要。

路易港成为世界旅游城市联合会成员，我们感到十分骄傲，这为我们提供了一个绝佳的机会，可以与联合会所有成员城市讨论和分享我们对旅游业未来发展的见解。



Ambassador Interview:

Marie Roland Alain Wong Yen Cheong Ambassador of Mauritius



In a bid to eliminate the unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 and revitalize and revamp the tourism sector, Government of Mauritius has implemented Premium Visa and certain tourism strategy, and reopened the national borders in October 2021. The first semester of 2022 witnessed a noteworthy pickup in tourist arrivals.

Thriving as one of the indispensable pillars of the Mauritian economy, the tourism industry has stimulated economic progress and prosperity in the country over the past few decades. The direct contribution of tourism to gross domestic product in Mauritius stood at MUR 36.6 billion/USD 832 million (8.4%) in 2018 and MUR 35.8 billion/USD 814 million (8.0%) in 2019. With nearly 1.4 million tourists, the sector generated MUR 63.1 billion/USD 1.4 billion as foreign



earnings in 2019 while providing direct employment to some 77,400 people (13.3% of total workforce).

Over the last two and half years, the unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic further brought to the fore the fundamental importance of the tourism sector as a powerful engine fostering economic growth and development. The strategic role played by tourism in generating foreign exchange earnings and contributing to the country's balance of payments became even more prominent.

The economic contribution of the tourism sector spreads far beyond the direct transactions made by tourists. Its direct and induced effects include respectively the supply chain impact (food and beverage serving activities,

different types of passenger transport, transport equipment rental, travel agencies and other reservation services activities, as well as cultural activities, and sports and recreational activities, food suppliers, concierge, logistics, maintenance, etc.), and the impact of money spent in the local economy by employees working in jobs supported by tourism.

In a bid to eliminate the unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 and revitalize and revamp the tourism sector, the Government of Mauritius has implemented several timely initiatives including inter alia the introduction of the Premium Visa, the elaboration of the 'One Mauritius' Tourism Strategy, and the launching of targeted

campaigns for India, GCC countries and Reunion Island amongst others.

The full reopening of national borders in October 2021 and the deployment of comprehensive health protocols to safely welcome vaccinated travelers in Mauritius, coupled with the aforementioned measures, have provided the much-needed impetus to the tourism sector. The first semester of 2022 witnessed a noteworthy pickup in tourist arrivals reaching 376,556 with tourism earnings amounting to MUR 25 billion/USD 568 million.

In furtherance to bolstering the recovery of the tourism industry and charting its trajectory against future shocks, the Budget 2022-2023 announced the preparation of a 10-year blueprint for the future of





the sector.

A set of incentives of Mauritius benefit the industries and enterprises which meet the eligibility criteria, and promote to attract FDI.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has played a key role in transforming Mauritius from a monocrop, low-income and agriculturally based economy to a diversified, upper middle-income economy with growing industrial, financial and tourist sectors.

The Mauritian policies have been instrumental in attracting FDI. The Mauritian laws are inspired by international best practices and

there is no discriminatory treatment between local and foreign investments. Besides the Mauritius International Financial Center offers all the incentives, expertise and framework to facilitate cross border investments in Africa. Fund and asset management, global and regional headquartering and treasury management are some of the activities where we have a competitive advantage with our highly literate labour force, our legal framework and our extensive network of free trade agreements, investment treaties and double taxation avoidance agreements representing our core advantages.

The Economic Development Board Incentives such as the Premium Investor Certificate to promote the emergence of pioneering industries, innovative sectors and first movers and the Investment Certificate which confers enterprises in eligible new, innovative and strategic sectors to benefit from a set of incentives upon meeting the eligibility criteria are pivotal in attracting FDI.

This year is the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic relations between Mauritius and China. The two countries

have concluded a number of bilateral Agreements to enhance cooperation in tourism and culture. In the post Pandemic era, tourism growth between Mauritius and China will be further sustained and buoyed in the near future.

This year marks a milestone in Mauritius-China relations as we are celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic relations between Mauritius and China. Diplomatic relations between our two countries were established on 15th April 1972. We take special pride in the special ties established with China and we look forward with optimism and determination for more years of privileged partnership, reinforced cultural ties, and mutually beneficial trade and investment relations.

The diplomatic relations were further enhanced with state and official visits, notably with the visits to Mauritius of His Excellency Former President Hu Jintao in February 2009 and His Excellency President Xi Jinping in July 2018. On our side, all our Prime Ministers have visited China on official and state visits.

Besides, both Mauritius and China have concluded a number of bilateral Agreements such as inter alia a Bilateral Air Services

Agreement, a Cultural Agreement, an Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption to foster and enhance cooperation in tourism and culture.

Mauritius and China signed a Cultural Agreement on cooperation in the field of Arts and culture in 1980. With a view to implementing this Agreement, the two parties signed an Executive Programme to the Agreement which has been renewed since every two years. In July 1988, the China Cultural Center become the first cultural center to be established overseas by the Chinese Government. The China Cultural Center has since served as a strong platform for cultural exchanges and dialogue for our two countries. A Confucius Institute was established at the University of Mauritius in December 2016 to teach Mandarin, strengthen cultural and academic cooperation and exchanges and promote friendship between Mauritius and China.

A Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) signed in 1995 and boosted by two MOUs on Air Services signed respectively in 2006 and 2015 and an Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption between our two countries signed in 2013 have provided impetus to the bilateral tourism cooperation between Mauritius and China.

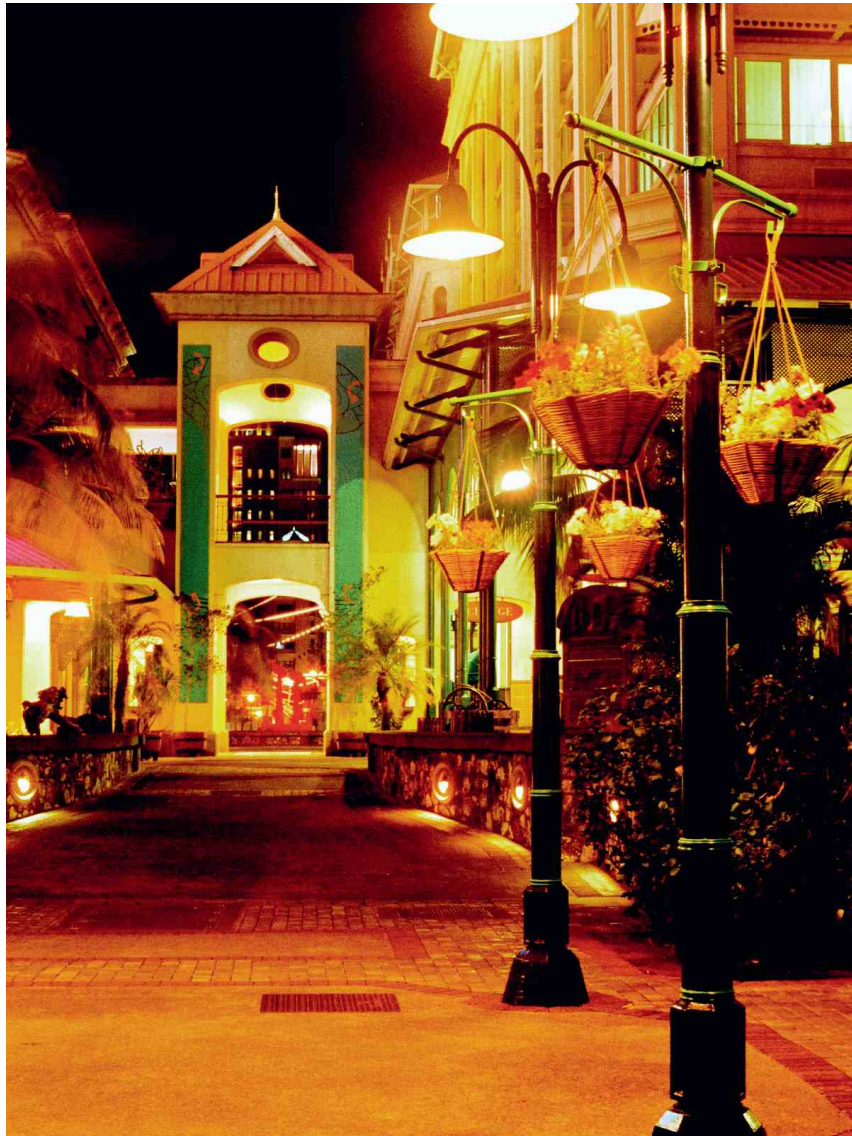
In addition, Twinning Agreements

between sister cities in Mauritius and China (particularly in the Guangdong and Jiangsu provinces) have strengthened our people-to-people friendship and are an avenue for enhanced tourism cooperation between our two countries.

It is interesting to note that an average of 70,000 tourists annually from China visited Mauritius in the years prior to the Covid 19 Pandemic. I am confident that with the resumption of direct airlines in the post Pandemic era, tourism growth between Mauritius and China will be further sustained and buoyed in the near future.

Mauritius was made first, and then heaven; and that heaven was copied after Mauritius.

The beauty of Mauritius is beyond words. Rich with lush forest, wild waterfalls, unique wildlife, white sand beaches and breathtaking crystal-clear turquoise lagoons, Mauritius is a dream holiday destination for tourists from all over the world. It also possesses a multi-ethnic and cultural population that is friendly and welcoming. Some 600 km from the mainland, there is also the island of Rodrigues, an integral part of the Republic of Mauritius, which offers a different but authentic experience



one should encounter.

Indeed, the wonderful places in Mauritius are numerous. I will name only a few.

Mauritius is home to two UNESCO World Heritage sites: "Aapravashi Ghat" where the modern indentured labour diaspora began in 1834, and the "Le Morne Cultural Landscape" which bears enormous cultural and historical

significance for the Mauricians, as it symbolizes resistance against slavery.

If you like nature and botany, I would recommend the National Botanical Garden which is the oldest botanical garden in the southern Hemisphere and is home to an incredible variety of tropical plants, many of them indigenous. The garden is known to naturalists

throughout the world for its large collection of indigenous and exotic plants, including the giant water lilies and many species of palm trees.

There are many stunning beaches all around the island. I would personally recommend the Ile aux cerfs which is a picturesque island spread over 87 hectares of untouched land off the east coast of Mauritius. It is famous for its white sandy beaches and its turquoise lagoons.

Throughout its early history, several great writers and scientists have made the island famous through their writings such as Bernardin de Saint Pierre, the French writer, famous for his novel *Paul et Virginie*, who visited Mauritius in 1786. The illustrious English naturalist and biologist Charles Darwin, best known for his contributions to evolutionary biology visited Mauritius in 1836 on the ship HMS Beagle and later wrote a book *The voyage of the Beagle* wherein he lavished praise on Mauritius for its beautiful scenery.

The American writer Mark Twain who wrote such great novels as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* visited Mauritius in 1896. He wrote a book *Following the Equator* and described Mauritius as follows: "Mauritius was made first, and then



heaven; and heaven was copied after Mauritius." This is already a solid foundation for Mauritius as a cultural tourism destination.

It is important to note that Mauritius has received several awards in the field of tourism such as the Leading Adventure Destination and Leading Wedding Destination in Indian Ocean by the World Travel Award in 2021 and Mauritius was named in Lonely Planet as the "Top three countries" to visit in 2022.

Port Louis has joined the family of WTCF in June 2022, which is an excellent opportunity to discuss and share our insights on the

future progress of tourism with all the member cities of the Federation.

Port Louis the capital of Mauritius is a witness to the history and diversity of our country. As a cosmopolitan capital, Port Louis is the showcase of Mauritius, the reflection of the mosaic of culture and traditions which originated from all continents of the world and with a history that dates back to the 17th century. Port Louis is indeed the birthplace of the political, economic and historical development of Mauritius.

We are happy that Port Louis has joined the big family of WTCF. In fact, the philosophy of the WTCF "Better City Life through Tourism"

chimes well with the vision and aspirations of Port Louis city.

No doubt, the WTCF can be a great platform for all cities to share experience and ideas in combating the Covid 19 pandemic. Besides, the WTCF can foster international exchange and cooperation in the field of tourism. The recovery of tourism is critical to the global economy, bearing in mind the stiff challenges the tourism industry had faced during pandemic times.

So we are proud that Port Louis is a member of the WTCF as this affords us an excellent opportunity to discuss and share our insights on the future progress of tourism with all the member cities of the Federation.

路易港：

毛里求斯历史和多样性的见证者

如果不到访首都，对一个国家的探索就是不完整的。毛里求斯首都路易港（Port Louis）的地位很重要，它是毛里求斯政治和经济结构体系的发源地。荷兰殖民统治时期，这座城市被称为“西北港”（Noord-Wester），直到法国人统治时期，路易港才真正发展起来。它的名字源自法语，但是起源已无法确定，主要有两种观点：一种认为是为了纪念当时的法国君主路易十五，另一种说法是它是法国布列塔尼地区一个名叫路易港的小镇命名的。

这座城市拥有法国殖民城市典型的棋盘式布局，围绕港池（harbour basins）修建，无论过去还是现在，港池都是城市的中心。1735年贝特朗·弗朗索瓦·马埃·德·拉布尔多奈（Bertrand François Mahé de Labourdonnais）抵达该岛。在他的治理下，小镇修建了一个装备精良、防御严密的港口，还建造了多座建筑，包括粮仓、干船坞、军械库和医院等。其中许多建筑保留至今，仍然对游客开放。

在1804年的拿破仑时代，这座城市改名为拿破仑港（Port Napoleon）。直到1810年，英国人接管这座岛屿时，它的名字才最终定为“路易港”。英国人并没有改变城市的结构，仍然沿用原有布局，令这座城市形成独一无二的旅游形象。



在路易港随处可见过去留下的痕迹。其中，港湾区长久以来占有非常重要的地位，至今它在海上交通运输中的作用仍然重要。位于这里的中央邮政局（Central Post Office）是一座多立安廊柱风格（Doric peristyle）的建筑，1958 年被列为历史古迹。现在它的大部分区域被开辟为邮局博物馆，除了纯粹的集邮展览，还展示了邮政局与毛里求斯发展之间的联系。与邮局隔水相望的古建筑是一座带风车的面粉厂，其历史可以追溯到贝特朗·弗朗索瓦·马埃·德·拉布尔多奈时代。这里的博物馆中展示了包括小型玄武岩石磨、法国风车磨坊照片等展品。从面粉厂俯瞰港

口，景色十分美丽。

中央市场（central market）就在邮局博物馆的后面，这里集中体现了毛里求斯丰富多彩的生活。市场布局合理，你可以在各个摊位之间轻松漫步。其建筑从地板到墙壁都由石头铺砌而成，展现了毛里求斯建筑悠久的历史。侧翼区域出售蔬菜、中国面条、饺子和意大利小方饺（ravioli）。这里还有一个美食广场，在那里你几乎可以尝遍毛里求斯岛上所有的特色美食。楼上是手工商店，在这里既可以买到当地生产的商品，也可以买到从马达加斯加和亚洲地区进口的商品。

从中央市场往北走，你会看到朱



玛清真寺（Jummah Mosque），它的历史可以追溯到 19 世纪 50 年代。该建筑融合了印度、克里奥尔和伊斯兰等不同的建筑风格。清真寺后面就是唐人街，这里集中了众多古老的商店和知名餐馆。商店的历史有两个世纪之久，布局几乎没有变化。这使得此处街区与周围拔地而起的新建筑形成了鲜明的对比。可以说，毛里求斯不仅越来越开放，同时还守护着自己的历史。

从中央市场往南走，就是路易港乃至毛里求斯最古老的博物馆——自然历史博物馆（Natural History Museum）。该建筑由英国建筑师曼恩（Mann）于 1880 年至 1884 年间设计，仿照了斯里兰卡科伦坡的国家博物馆的中心部分。博物馆分为三个主题展室，游客可以沿着探险家的足迹，追忆不同时期处于欧洲、非洲和亚洲文明十字路口的毛里求斯。在这里人们还可以欣赏到 Rodrigues solitaires——罗德里格斯岛特有的鸟，以及毛里求斯国徽上的渡渡鸟。

从博物馆再往前走一点儿，可以看到一座 18 世纪的仓库，仓库里就是





摄影博物馆。它建于1966年，是狂热的摄影爱好者特里斯坦·布雷维尔（Tristan Bréville）和妻子玛丽·诺埃尔（Marie-Noëlle）的心血之作。这里收藏了老照片、银版摄影照片和自动变色照片、过去的摄影材料、美丽的明信片 and 毛里求斯老电影。

在路易港的博物馆中，位于科当水门的蓝色便士博物馆（Blue Penny Museum）是藏品最丰富，也是最热闹的。该博物馆于2001年落成并对外开放，馆内藏有毛里求斯商业银行收藏和保存的物品，这家银行是毛里求斯最古老的金融机构，创建于1938年。蓝色便士博物馆分为两部分。二层为游客提供了一段时光穿越之旅，回溯毛里求斯探索和殖民的历史。这里还展示了1847年在路易港发行的两枚世界著名的邮票——其中一便士是橙红色，两便士是深蓝色。一层的一个房间专门展

出贝尔纳丹·德·圣皮埃尔（Bernardin de St Pierre）的著名小说《保尔和薇吉妮》（*Paul and Virginia*），另一个房间经常举办临时展览。

沿着科当水门再往前就是阿普拉瓦西·加特博物馆（Aapravasi Ghat Museum）。该博物馆于2006年7月16日被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产，这也是毛里求斯第一个世界遗产。阿普拉瓦西·加特地区（印地语中Aapravasi Ghat的意思是“移民站”）是印度移民的抵达地，毛里求斯70%以上人口的祖先是印度移民。核心区是世界上为数不多的专门展示契约劳动主题的展览场地之一，通过展览，我们可以了解到当时被称为“伟大实验”（The Great Experiment）的运动：为满足蓬勃发展的农业产业的劳动力需求，英国殖民地政府在1834年制定了新的劳动力雇佣体系，替代奴隶制

（1835年废除），以证明自由劳动力的优越性。

路易港市中心矗立着圣路易斯大教堂，它的建筑虽已经破败，但是风格得以延续，其内部装饰有雕像、绘画和旧圣所的家具。沿着Pope Hennessy街前行，就到了战神赛马场，这是南半球最古老的赛马场。每周末，赛马迷们都会聚集在一起参加活动，这个赛事已经持续了两个多世纪。阿德莱德堡位于战神赛马场北方，它也被称为“城堡”（The Citadel）。这座建筑高152米，站在上面面向东可以看到莫卡山脉怀抱里的路易港，向南可以看到信号山、拇指山、皮特山和喀里巴斯山。路易港西側面向大海，北侧平坦的部分一直延伸到马勒勒角（Malheureux）。

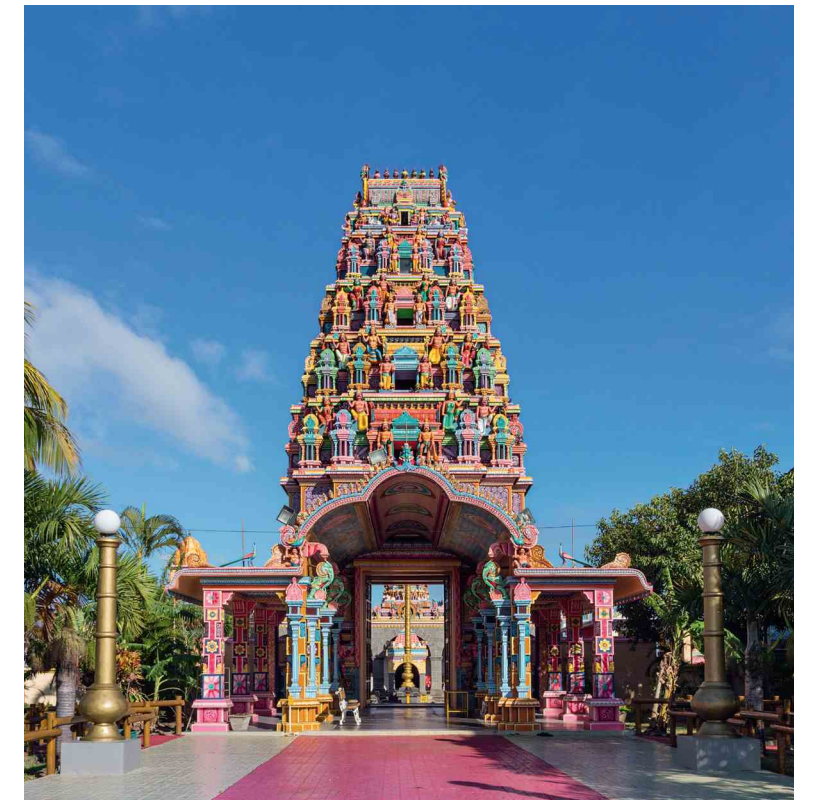
1810年，英国人攻占毛里求斯后在首都建造了四座堡垒，阿德莱德堡就是其中之一，至今仍然屹立不倒（其他

三座堡垒乔治堡、威廉堡和维多利亚堡已成废墟）。早在1743年，为了加强内部防御，法国总督安托万·玛利亚·德福奇·鲍彻（Antoine Marie Desforges Boucher）就在此地修建了一座堡垒，如今的阿德莱德堡就是在1834年至1840年间修建于其废墟之上的。受威廉四世国王委托，该岛以其妻子阿德莱德的名字命名。然而，城堡从未派上用场，只有少量驻军。

路易港 Les Salines 区的名字源于马埃·德·拉布尔多奈当州长时期的一座盐业工厂。罗伯特·爱德华·哈特植物园（Robert Edward Hart Botanical Garden）就坐落于此，一直很受游客欢迎。这里有两座具有教育意义的纪念碑：一座向法国“追捕”号（Le Chasseur）指挥官纪尧姆·杜弗雷内·达塞尔致敬，他于1715年9月20日停靠在这个港口，并占领该岛，将其命名为“法兰西岛”；第二座向列宁致敬。

关帝庙也坐落于本区域，它是毛里求斯现有的（均坐落于路易港）11座宝塔中最古老的一座。1842年，它由岛上华人社区领袖陆才新（Liog Choi Sine）捐地兴建，用于供奉关公。关帝庙屋檐高高翘起，建筑是传统的中国寺庙风格。华人社区的民众在做出影响家庭和职业生涯的重要决定之前，都会前来烧香许愿。

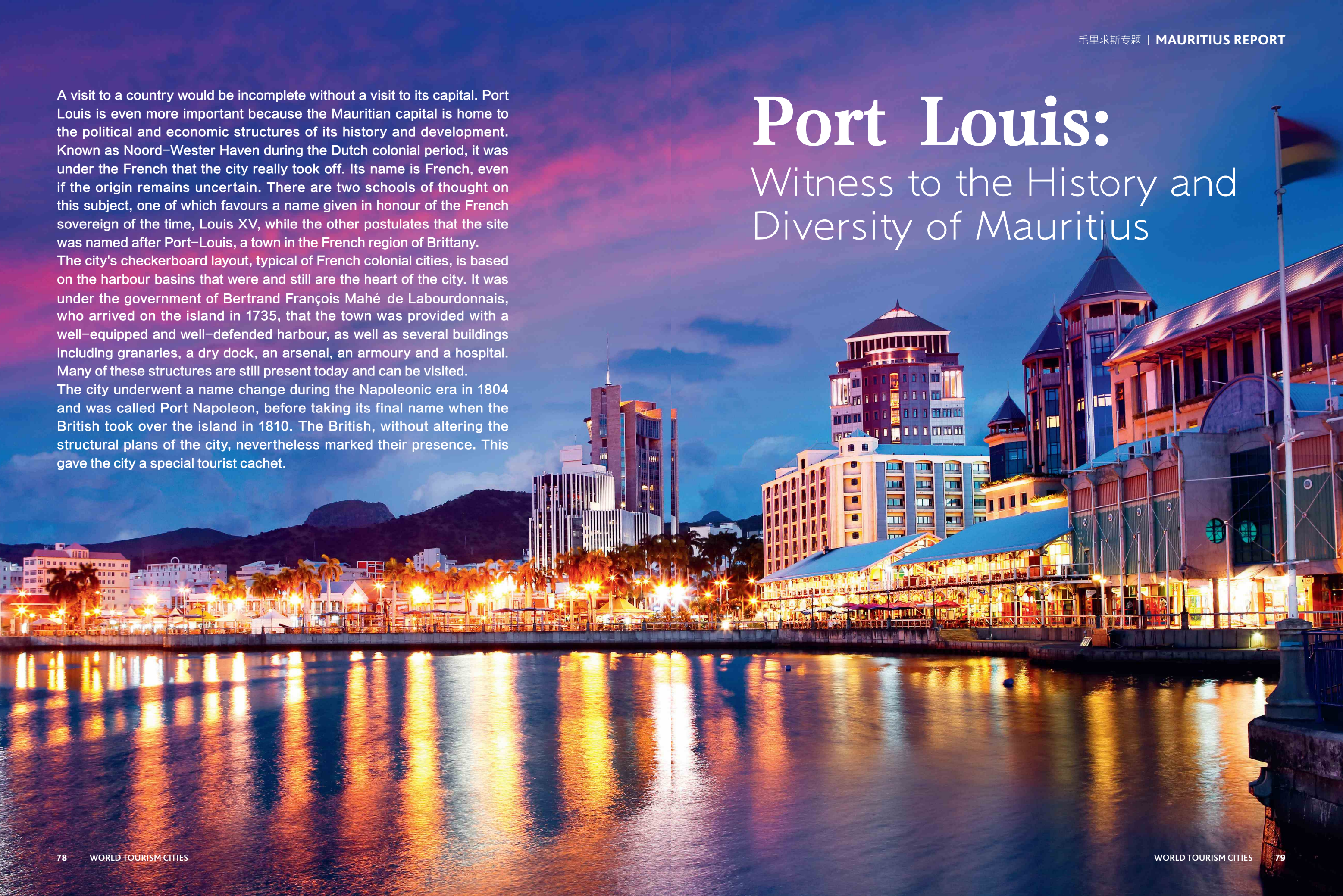
城市的北部还有一座印度教寺庙，名为凯拉森神庙（Kaylasson），它是毛里求斯南印度泰米尔人最著名的礼拜场所之一。其建筑是典型的科维尔（kovils）风格，内部装饰华丽，色彩鲜艳，雕像精美。



A visit to a country would be incomplete without a visit to its capital. Port Louis is even more important because the Mauritian capital is home to the political and economic structures of its history and development. Known as Noord-Wester Haven during the Dutch colonial period, it was under the French that the city really took off. Its name is French, even if the origin remains uncertain. There are two schools of thought on this subject, one of which favours a name given in honour of the French sovereign of the time, Louis XV, while the other postulates that the site was named after Port-Louis, a town in the French region of Brittany. The city's checkerboard layout, typical of French colonial cities, is based on the harbour basins that were and still are the heart of the city. It was under the government of Bertrand François Mahé de Labourdonnais, who arrived on the island in 1735, that the town was provided with a well-equipped and well-defended harbour, as well as several buildings including granaries, a dry dock, an arsenal, an armoury and a hospital. Many of these structures are still present today and can be visited. The city underwent a name change during the Napoleonic era in 1804 and was called Port Napoleon, before taking its final name when the British took over the island in 1810. The British, without altering the structural plans of the city, nevertheless marked their presence. This gave the city a special tourist cachet.

Port Louis:

Witness to the History and Diversity of Mauritius





Everywhere the traces of the former colonizers cross and overlap. The waterfront, was for a long time the lungs of the island and is still very important because of the maritime traffic. Here stands Central Post Office, a building with a Doric peristyle, was classified as a historical monument in 1958. A large part of the building is now dedicated to the post office museum. Apart from the purely philatelic side, the museum also shows how the Post Office has been associated with the development of the island. Behind this building is another picturesque relic, a former flour mill with a windmill dating from the time of Mahé de La Bourdonnais. A museum with various objects, including small basalt hand mills, and photos of French mills with

wings. The view from the mill over the harbour is worth a visit.

The central market is behind the post office museum, which sums up the picturesque and teeming life of Mauritius. The spatial layout allows for easy strolling between the various stalls. Stone, a reminder of Mauritius' architectural history, is very present from the floor to the walls. In the wing, next to the vegetable vendors, there are vendors of Chinese noodles, dumplings, and ravioli. The market also houses a food court where you can find almost all the typical cuisine of the island. Upstairs, artisanal shops sell locally produced items as well as those imported from Madagascar and Asia.

Go north from the central

market, you will find the Jumrah Mosque, which dates to the 1850s. The building combines Indian, Creole, and Islamic architecture. Just after the mosque, lies the inevitable China Town with its shops from another time and its famous restaurants. This geographical distribution of shops, which dates back almost two centuries, has changed very little. It contrasts with the new buildings that rise here and there, offering the contrasting image of a country opening more and more to the world while remaining jealously attached to its past.

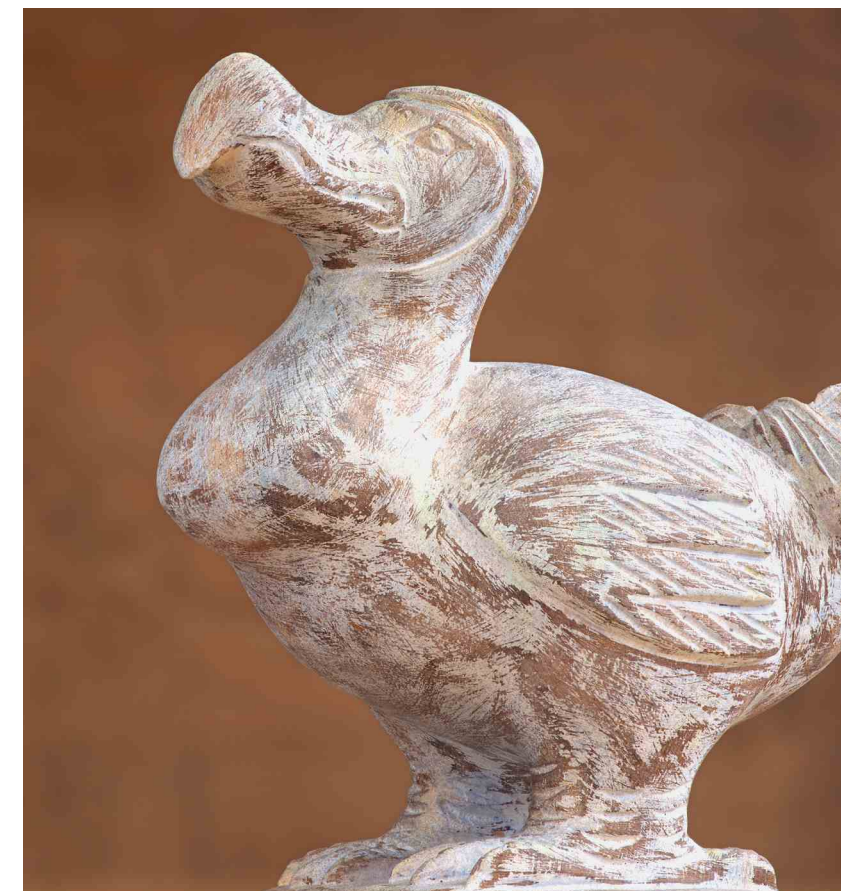
Go south from the central market, there stands Natural History Museum, the oldest of the museums in Port Louis and Mauritius. The building, designed by the British architect Mann between 1880 and 1884, is a replica of the central part of the National Museum in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The museum is divided into three thematic rooms and can be visited as a journey in the footsteps of explorers and successive occupations of the island and at the crossroads of European, African and Asian civilizations. One can admire Rodrigues solitaire, an emblematic bird of Rodrigues Island and the dodo, the heraldic animal of



Mauritius.

A little further on, in a former 18th century warehouse belonging to the Municipality of Port-Louis, there is the Museum of Photography. Created in 1966, it is the brainchild of Tristan Bréville, a man with a consuming passion for photography and his wife Marie-Noëlle. It contains old photographs, daguerreotypes and autochromes, period photographic material, beautiful postcards, and old films on Maurice.

The most richly endowed and dynamic is the Blue Penny Museum located in Caudan. Inaugurated in 2001, it contains items collected and preserved by the Mauritius Commercial



Bank, the island's oldest banking institution, created in 1938. The museum is divided into two sections. The first one, located on the first floor, offers a journey through time with the exploration and colonisation of Mauritius. This section also contains two of the most famous postage stamps in the world, the orange-red penny, and the indigo blue two pence "Post Office", issued in Port Louis in 1847. On the ground floor, one room is dedicated to Bernardin de St Pierre's famous novel *Paul and Virginia* and another hosts frequent temporary exhibitions.

Further along the waterfront is the Aapravasi Ghat Museum.

This is the very first Mauritian site to be listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on 16 July 2006. The Aapravasi Ghat, or immigration depot in Hindi, is the place of arrival of Indian immigrants, the ancestors of over 70% of the Mauritian population. The Centre, one of the few exhibition sites dedicated to the subject of indentured labour in the world, sheds light on what was then known as "The Great Experiment", a recruitment system set up by the British colonial government from 1834 onwards to meet the labour needs of the flourishing agricultural industry and to demonstrate the supposed

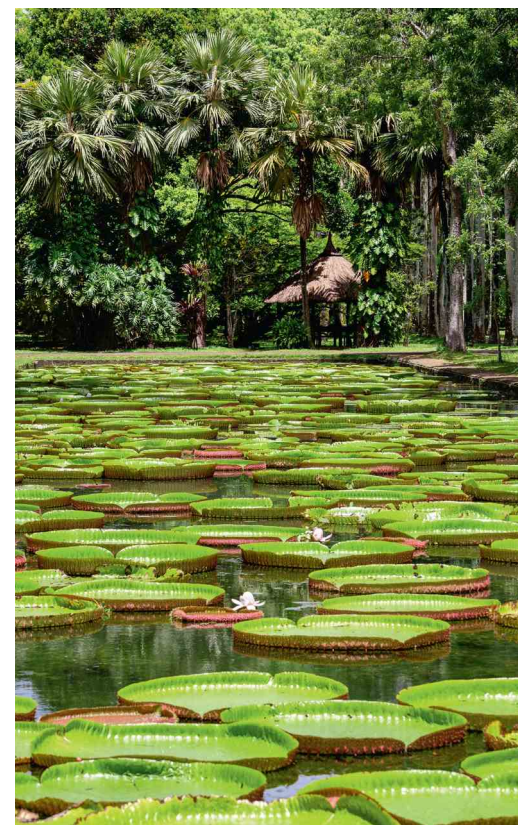
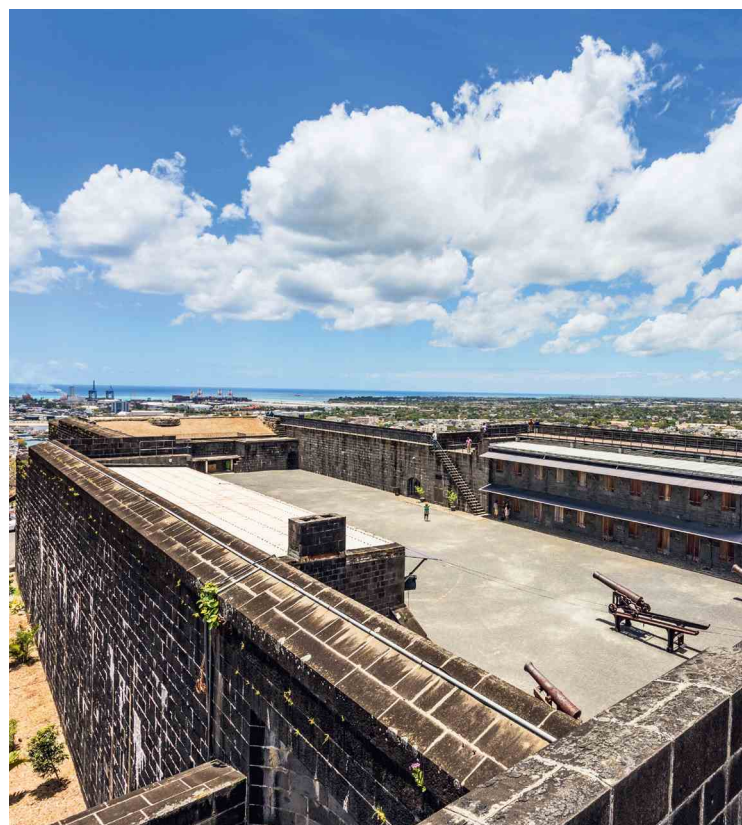
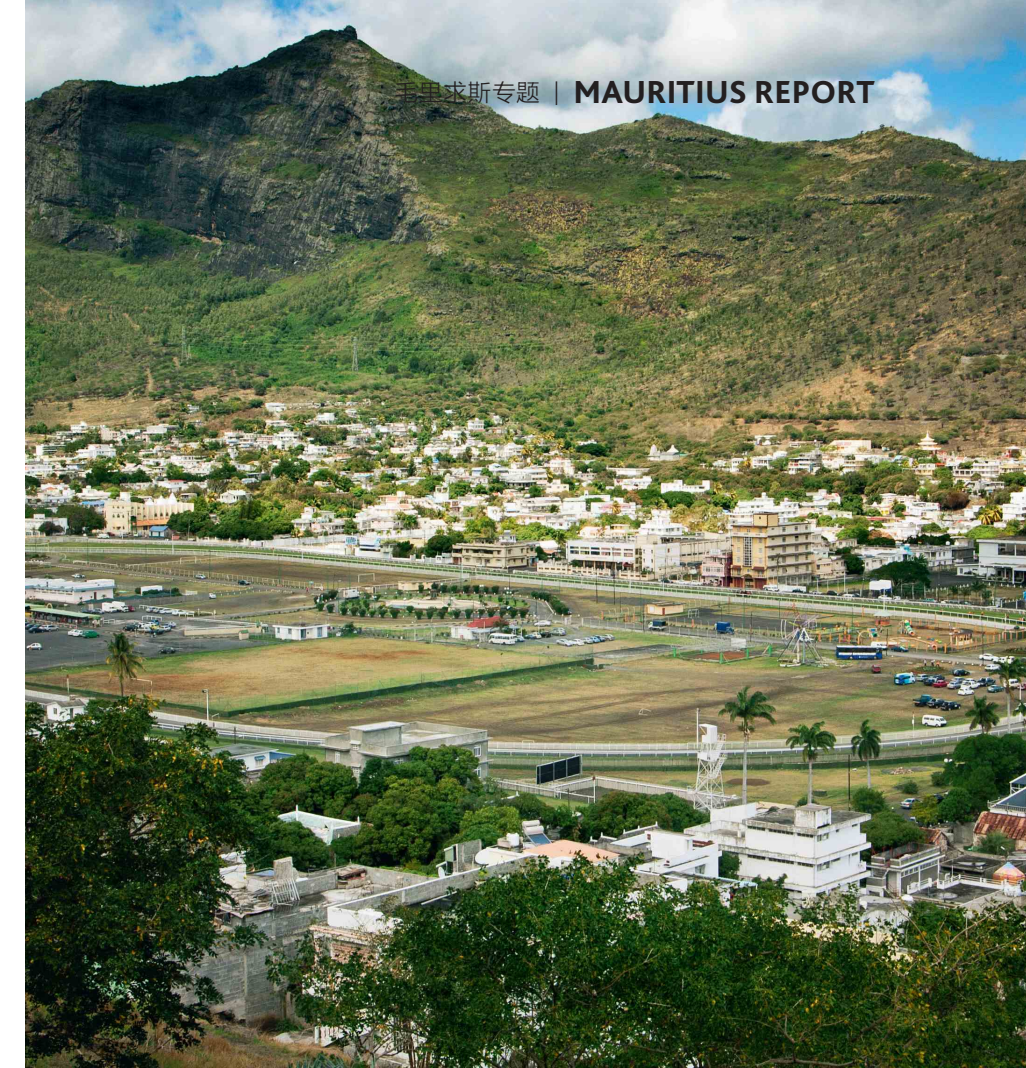
superiority of free labour over slavery abolished in the colonies in 1835.

The Cathedral of Saint Louis, in the heart of the city, stands on the site of old buildings that have not withstood the test of time but have kept the same style. The interior is decorated with statues, paintings, and furniture from the old sanctuary. Continuing along Pope Hennessy, we come to the Champ de Mars, the oldest racecourse in the southern hemisphere. Here, every Saturday, and Sunday for the classics, horse racing fans gather for an event that has now lasted for over two centuries. To the north of Champ de Mars, Fort

Adelaide is also known as The Citadel. Rising to over 500 feet (152 metres), it offers a view of the city which is surrounded by the Moka Mountain range on the east side, with Signal Mountain to the south and then Thumb, Pieter Both and Calebasses Mountain. The city is open to the sea on the west side and on the north side you can see the flattest part of the island extending to Cap Malheureux.

The Citadel is the only one of four forts built by the British in the capital after the capture of the island in 1810 that still stands (Fort George, Fort William and Fort Victoria are in ruins). The fort was built between 1834 and 1840 on the ruins of the old Citadel built by the French governor, Antoine Marie Desforges Boucher in 1743 for internal security reasons. However, it was never used and housed a small military garrison. Commissioned by King William IV, it was named after his wife Adelaide.

Les Salines takes its name from a salt industry in the time of Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais. The Robert Edward Hart Botanical Garden is located here and has long been a popular place to visit. Nevertheless, it houses two instructive monuments. The first is a tribute to Guillaume Dufresne



D'Arset, commander of the French ship *Le Chasseur*, who anchored in this harbour on 20 September 1715 and took possession of the island, which he named *Île de France*. The second is another tribute to Vladimir Illitch Lenin.

Les Salines is also home to Kwan Tee, the oldest pagoda in Mauritius, of which there are eleven, all located in Port Louis. Founded in 1842 by Ahime Choïsanne (Liog Choi Sine), the pioneer of the Chinese community on the island, it is dedicated to the worship of the God Guan Di – a great warrior elevated to the rank of deity. Its architecture is

traditional of Chinese temples with an early curved edge. It is an important place for the Chinese community who come to ask for protection and consultation before making important decisions that will influence their family and professional life.

Sockalingum Meenatchee Amman Kovil, a Hindu temple located in the northern part of the capital. Also known as Kaylasson, it is one of the best-known places of worship for Tamil Hindus from South India in Mauritius. Its architecture is typical of the kovils with ornate interiors, bright colours and finely carved statues.

相遇之地

毛里求斯风光绮丽，有着田园诗般的原始海滩、生活着缤纷的鱼类和珊瑚礁的蓝绿色潟湖、郁郁葱葱的植被、本地特有野生动物，还有与天空融为一体的蓝色深浅不一的海水。作为一处旅行目的地，毛里求斯分外独特。

北部

毛里求斯的北部是旅游业最发达的区域，其中大湾 (Grand Bay) 是最受欢迎的度假胜地。它周边海水如翡翠般迷人，夜晚白天都热闹非凡。马勒勒角 (Cap Malheureux) 及其圣母院附属教堂 (Notre Dame Auxilatrice Chapel) 虽没有那么热闹，但是更为浪漫。圣母院附属教堂是一座罗马天主教教堂，因为鲜红的屋顶与蓝绿色的海水以及蔚蓝的天空形成鲜明对比而闻名。从那里你可以看到令人叹为观止的冈纳斯科因岛 (Gunner's Quoin)，这是一块巨大的玄武岩石，位于大海当中，像一艘倾覆的船只。从此处再远一点的地方则是平岛 (Flat Island)。

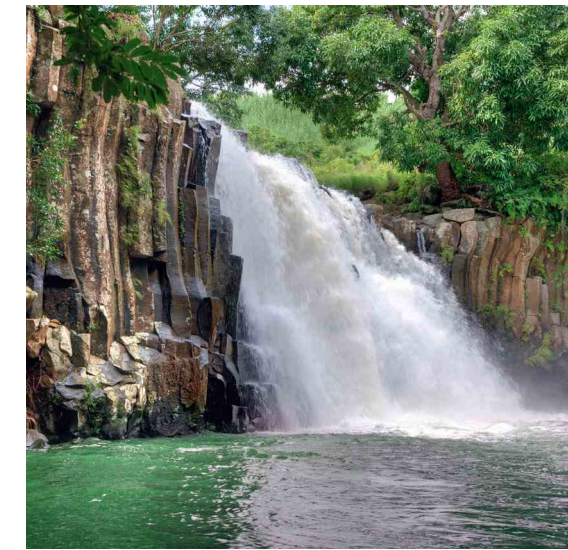
内陆值得游玩的地方也数不胜数。潘普莱穆斯植物园 (Pamplemousses Botanical Garden) 是南半球最古老的植物园，以其池塘里的巨型睡莲 (亚马孙王莲) 而闻名。拉布尔多奈庄园 (Domaine de Labourdonnais) 是一座私人庄园，占地 540 公顷，庄园周围是壮观的绿色甘蔗田。拉布尔多奈城堡 (Château de Labourdonnais) 是一座宏伟壮观的殖民风格豪宅，现已改建为博物馆，你可以前往了解 19 世纪毛里求斯的生活方式及其历史。糖业博物馆 (l'Avenue du Sucre) 很好地向游客展示了 4 个世纪以前糖业的发展是如何与毛里求斯人的祖先命运紧密相连的。该博物馆就在高速公路的另一边。



南部

如果你要寻找保存完好的遗址，可以沿着一条蜿蜒曲折的风景路线向南走，它将把你带到天涯海角石 (Maconde)。此处景点位于海岸公路的一个弯道处，就坐落在一座小岩石悬崖的顶端，站在那里可以欣赏印度洋的壮丽景色。山上的更高处有个查马雷尔村 (Chamarel)，在村里可以品尝到正宗的克里奥尔美食，这里还有举世闻名的七色土 (Seven-Coloured earth)。如果是全家出游，珍奇博物馆 (Museum of Curiosities) 是一个不错的景点。

回到海岸边，拥有 2500 公顷私人土地的贝尔欧布莱庄园 (Domaine de Bel Ombre) 提供各种各样的体验，这里有高尔夫球场，还有弗雷德里卡自然保护区 (Frederica Nature Reserve)。保护区内的城堡 (Le Château) 被法式花园环绕。在苏亚克的格里斯戈里斯海岸 (Gris Gris) 和哭泣的岩石 (La Roche qui pleule)，你将收获很棒的野外体验：高耸的悬崖插入大海，印度洋的清风终年轻抚脸颊。不要错过惊心动魄的罗切斯特瀑布 (Rochester falls)，虽然你需要在甘蔗地里绕道前往，但去了之后会发现不虚此行。



西部

毛里求斯西海岸的日落景色令人惊叹，白色海滩绵延数公里。这里还有几个非常有趣的景点，比如塔马兰 (Tamarin) 的盐田；拉普雷内乌斯的马泰罗塔 (Martello Tower) ——这座塔是科西嘉岛蓬塔莫特拉塔的复制品，是英国人为了保护他们的殖民地不受法国人的侵扰而建造的；最后还有莫纳布拉班特山 (Le Morne Brabant Mountain，即莫纳山) ——它因是反抗奴隶制的象征而被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。如果你想寻找徒步胜地，和大自然来次美丽的邂逅，那么可以前往毛里求斯最大的保护森林——黑河谷国家公园 (Black River Gorges National Park)，该公园里有超过 50 公里的步道。也可以前往卡塞拉自然探险公园 (Casela World of Adventures)，该公园提供高空索道、四轮自行车道、悬崖跳水等惊险刺激的活动。想和家人一起度过欢乐时光的话，可以参加令人印象深刻的非洲野生动物游猎，途中会看到大型猫科动物、猴子、长颈鹿、犀牛、黑斑羚和斑马等。

东南部

从飞机上,你可以看到大港区,1810年法国和英国进行战争的遗址就位于此地。马赫堡(Mahébourg)有一座纪念这一历史事件的博物馆,距离机场约6公里。这里还藏有在“圣戈兰”号(Saint Gérard)发现的文物——这艘著名的船只在东北海岸失事,并为贝尔纳丹·德·圣皮埃尔创作小说《保尔和薇吉妮》提供了灵感。马赫堡是一座历史悠久的村庄,值得一逛。天主教堂、古老的洗衣房以及滨水区等都在15分钟步行范围内。你还可以坐船前往爱格雷特岛(Île aux Aigrettes),该岛是由毛里求斯野生动物基金会管理的自然保护区,在那里你会看到一些濒危物种,并了解在人类到来之前,岛上是什么样子。而帕塞岛(Île de la Passe)和法尔岛(Île au Phare)会从不同的角度让你了解为获得对该岛

的控制权而进行的殖民战争历史。

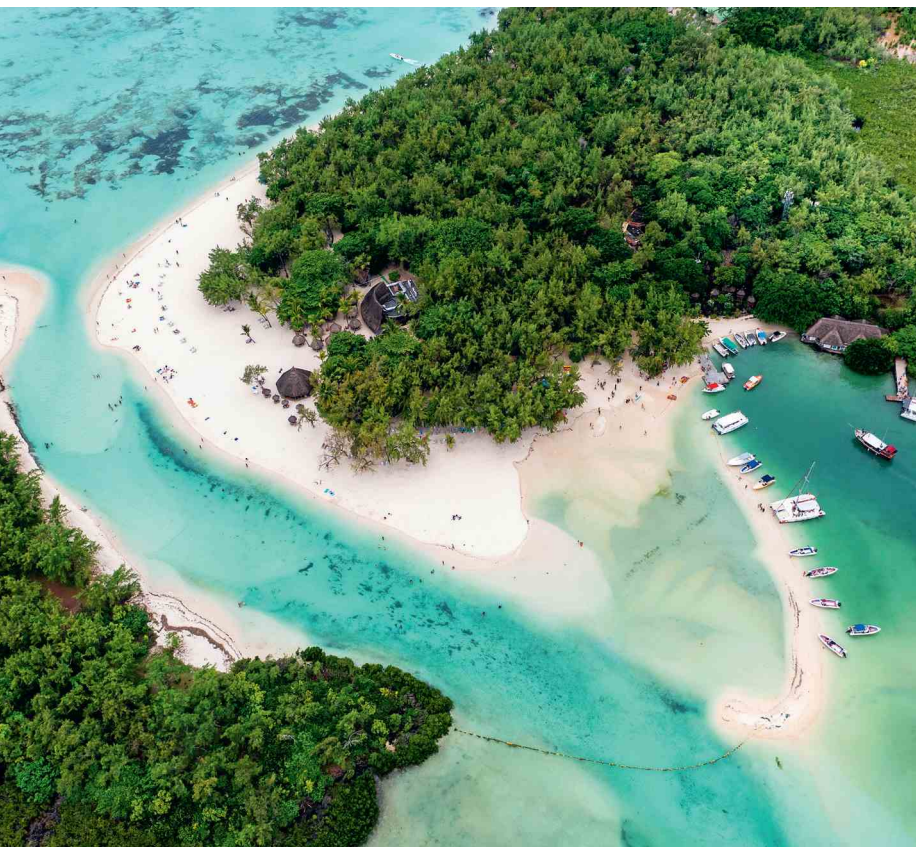
沿着东海岸离开马赫堡,不要错过劳尔特饼干厂(Biscuiterie Rault),这是一家木薯饼干工厂,由伊拉里翁·劳尔特先生于1870年开设。这些口味独特的、脆脆的方形饼干由手工制作,使用的是一代代流传下来的秘方。几公里外的费尔奈(Ferney)是荷兰定居者第一个已知的登陆点,费尔奈谷(Vallée de Ferney)则是一片占地200公顷的自然保护区,如果你了解毛里求斯动植物群,在宁静的环境中独处,或与朋友和家人享受宝贵的时光,这里是一个好去处。另外值得一提的是位于旧格兰德港(Old Grand Port)的弗雷德里克·亨德里克博物馆(Frederik Hendrik Museum),这一历史遗址见证了荷兰和法国在毛里求斯海岸开辟殖民定居点的历史。



罗德里格斯岛

罗德里格斯岛是毛里求斯的一颗璀璨明珠,距离毛里求斯东北海岸624公里。这里曾经是一些独特鸟类的家园,其中最著名的是现已灭绝的Rodrigues solitaires。在大山自然保护区(Grande Montagne Nature Reserve)和椰子岛(Île aux Cocos)能一窥人类到访此地之前的模样。

这里的文化是真正的克里奥尔风格,音乐、舞蹈和美食使其充满活力。塞加手鼓(sega)是本地的民间舞蹈,它巧妙结合了欧洲音乐的旋律与非洲动人的节奏。2017年,塞加手鼓被列入《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。罗德里格斯岛也因其真诚的氛围而闻名,如果想要与当地互动,可以前往马蒂兰港市场(Port-Mathurin Market)。

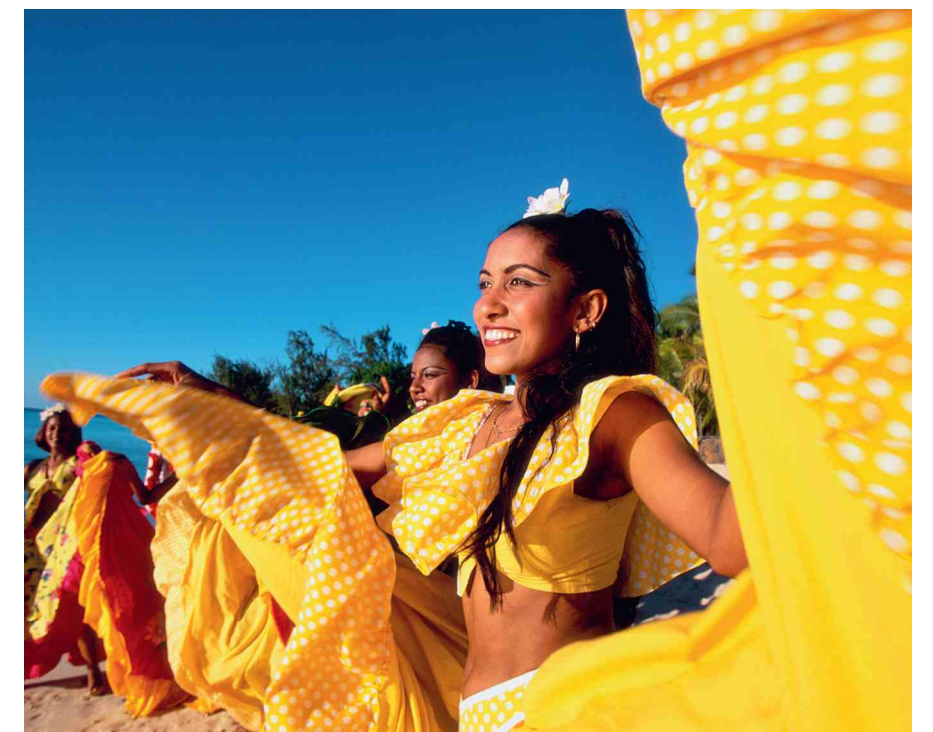


东部

赛尔夫岛(Île aux Cerfs,也称鹿岛)坐落在毛里求斯岛的东端,其标志性形象举世闻名。它拥有世界上最美的海滩,是游客必去地方之一。几公里外的东南大河(Grand River South East)是另一处主要旅游景点。蜿蜒的小路通往沿海村庄,沿着这些曲折的小路你将踏上终生难忘的瀑布之旅。此外,一定要去参观建在弗拉克站(Poste de Flacq)海岸附近小岛上的寺庙Sagar Shiv Mandir。日出时分,天空迷人的粉红色和橙色交织在一起,映照在环绕着圣戈亚维尔(Île aux Goyaviers)如镜子一般的水面上,给寺庙平添了一种宁静的氛围。

中部

主岛的中部主要分布着居住区,但也有一些值得关注的有趣景点,如植物园、居尔皮普的鹿洞休眠火山口(Trou aux Cerfs)、警卫室山(Corps de Garde Mountain)上的西瓦苏布拉曼尼亚神庙(Siva Subramanian Kovil)、卡特勒博尔纳(Quatre Bornes)的水果和蔬菜集市,还有坐落在香槟平原(Plaine Champagne)的毛里求斯圣水湖(Sacred Lake of Grand Bassin)等——那里有很多不错的小径。



Land of Encounters

Blessed with an array of beautiful landscapes, idyllic and pristine beaches, transparent turquoise lagoons with multi-coloured fish, colorful coral reefs, lush green natural surroundings, endemic wildlife, ocean water with myriad shades of blue fusing into the azure sky at the horizon, Mauritius is indeed a unique destination.

North

The North of the island is known to be the most touristy part, Grand Bay being the most popular holiday destination. It owes its popularity to the enchanting quality of its emerald waters and its liveliness by day and by night. Less bustling and way more romantic is Cap Malheureux and its Notre Dame Auxiliatrice Chapel, a Roman Catholic Church famous for its vivid red roof contrasting with the bright turquoise sea and the azure sky. From there you have a breathtaking view of Coin de Mire (Gunner's Quoin), a huge basaltic rock in the sea resembling a capsized ship and a little further, Flat Island.

Inland, points of interest are numerous. The Pamplemousses Botanical Garden is the oldest botanical garden in the Southern hemisphere and famous for its long pond of giant water lilies (*Victoria amazonica*). The Domaine de Labourdonnais, a privately-owned Estate of 540 hectares surrounded by spectacular green sugar cane fields, houses the Château de Labourdonnais, a grand, imposingly majestic

colonial-style mansion converted into a museum that invites you to discover the nineteenth-century Mauritian lifestyle as well as its history. The museum l'Aventure du Sucre, almost on the other side of the motorway, does an excellent job of conveying how the complex story of sugar is intertwined with the roots of the Mauritian people going back four centuries.



South

If you are looking for unspoiled sites, head down South, following a stunning serpentine route that will bring you to Maconde, set on a curved portion of the coastal road, on the peak of a small rocky cliff from which you can enjoy breathtaking views of the Indian Ocean. Higher above, in the mountains, the village of Chamarel offers some authentic Creole

cuisine and, of course, the now world-famous Seven-Coloured earth. The Museum of Curiosities is a new attraction which should prove a delight for the whole family.

Back on the coast, the Domaine de Bel Ombre, a piece of 2 500 hectares of private land offers a wide range of varied experiences from golf practice to the Frederica Nature Reserve

including Le Château set in a garden "à la française". Extra wild experience awaits you at Gris-Gris and La Roche qui pleure in Souillac, where lofty cliffs plunge abruptly into the sea and refreshing winds of the Indian Ocean gently caress your face all year round. Don't miss the Rochester falls, an astonishing cascade well worth the detour in the sugar cane fields.



South East

From your plane, you can see the bay of Grand-Port, the site of the battle between the French and the English in 1810. A museum dedicated to this historic event is found in Mahébourg, some six kilometres away from the airport. It also harbours artefacts of the Saint Géran, the famous ship which wrecked on the Northeastern coast and inspired Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's novel, *Paul and Virginie*. Mahébourg is a historical village which is worth a stroll. Various sites like the Catholic Church, the old washhouse, and the waterfront are all within a 15-minute walk. You can also venture at sea to l'Île aux Aigrettes, a nature conservation site preserved by the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation, where you will meet some endangered species and have an idea of what the island was like before the coming of man. A bit further, l'Île de la Passe and l'Îleau Phare offer another insight into the colonial battle to gain control over the island.

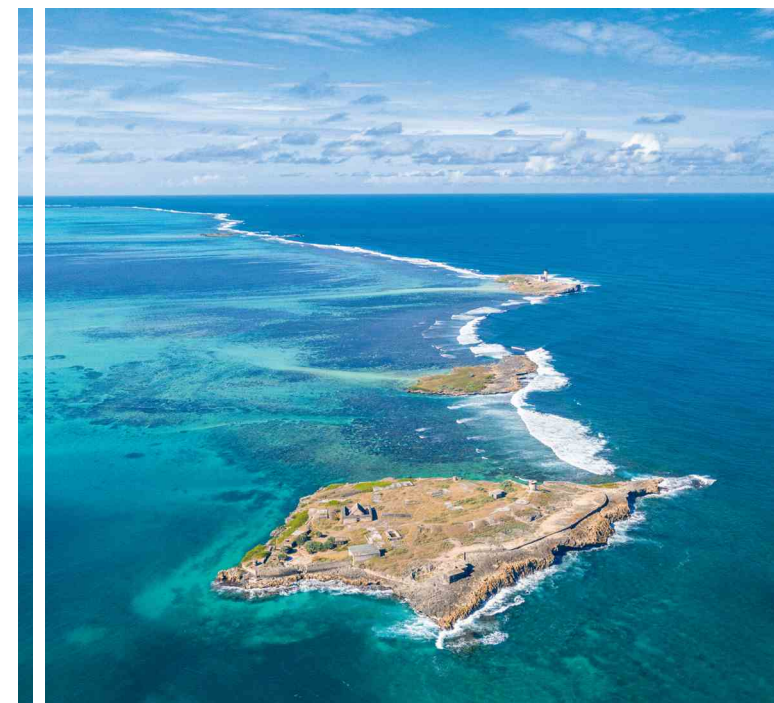
Moving out of Mahébourg along the East coast, do not miss the Biscuiterie Rault, a cassava biscuit factory that was founded in 1870 by Mr Hilarion Rault. These unique, crispy square-shaped cookies are almost entirely hand-made using a secret recipe passed down from generation to generation. A few kilometres away, at Ferney, is the first known landing point of the Dutch settlers and The Vallée de Ferney, a 200-hectare nature sanctuary and a perfect spot to discover the flora and fauna of Mauritius and enjoy quality time by yourself or with your friends and family in a highly serene setting. The Frederik Hendrik Museum located at Old Grand Port, is a historic site bearing witness to the Dutch and French colonial settlements on the Mauritian coast.

West

The West coast of Mauritius is renowned for its fabulous sunsets and kilometers of white beaches. There are also several quite interesting spots like the Salt Pans in Tamarin, the Martello Tower in La Preneuse (a replica of the tower at Punta Mortella in Corsica) built by the British to protect their young colony from

the French and finally, Le Morne Brabant Mountain, a UNESCO World Heritage Site that bears enormous cultural and historical significance for the islanders, for it symbolizes resistance against slavery. Searching for hikes and nature encounters? You will be fully satisfied at The Black River Gorges National Park, the largest protected

forest of Mauritius, providing over 50 km of trails, and the Casela World of Adventures, offering thrilling activities ranging from zip lining, quad biking trails, canyoning and more. Those looking for a fun time with their family can visit the impressive African safari animals including big cats, monkeys, giraffes, rhinos, impalas, and zebras.





The Centre

The center of the island is more residential but some interesting sites worthy of note are the Botanical Gardens and the dormant volcano Trou aux Cerfs in Curepipe, the Siva Subramanian Kovil (Temple) on Corps de Garde Mountain and the fruit and vegetable fair in Quatre Bornes, and the Sacred Lake of Grand Bassin high up in the Plaine Champagne with some great trails.



East

On the Eastern tip of the island, lies l'Île aux Cerfs, whose iconic image is now world-famous. Here are some of the world's most beautiful beaches. The Grand River South East is another major tourist attraction just a few kilometers away. Your journey to the waterfall via winding paths that lead to coastal villages will leave you with full-on sensory memories. Also, make sure to visit the Sagar Shiv Mandir built on an islet off the coast of Poste de Flacq. The water surroundings give the temple an imperturbable atmosphere worth experiencing at sunrise when the enchanting pink and orange colours of the sky reflect on the unruffled surface surrounding l'île aux Goyaviers.



Rodrigues

Rodrigues Island is a gem, 624 km off the Northeast coast of Mauritius. It used to be home to some unique birds of which the solitaire (*Pezophaps solitaria*), now extinct, is the most famous. Natural reserves such as the Grande Montagne Nature Reserve and l'île aux Cocos offer a glimpse of the island before the arrival of mankind.

Authentically Creole, the Rodriguan culture is vibrant through its music, dances, and its cuisine. A sweetly harmonious combination of European melodies blended with African rhythms, the sega tambour is the folk dance of Rodrigues and has been inscribed since 2017 on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Rodrigues is also known for its genuineness. The Port-Mathurin market, one of the most popular spots of the island offers the chance to meet and chat with the local people.



美妙之旅

户外活动

如果你想要一个运动型假期，毛里求斯拥有比传统景点更丰富的户外选择。无论是在碧蓝的海水中深潜，还是在陆地探险，这座天堂般的岛屿为游客提供多彩活动。

海上运动

如果你追求冒险刺激，滑翔伞是极佳选择。洞穴海上皮划艇可以让你探索神秘的岛屿和石窟，滑水 (water skiing) 可以带来肾上腺素飙升的感觉，风帆冲浪也是一种刺激的挑战。如果你喜欢速度和过山车，海上飞车最合适不过。对于喜欢另辟蹊径探险的人，

野钓则不仅充满乐趣，还能提供美妙的晚餐。

在大多数潟湖中浮潜都能看到奇妙的鱼群和珊瑚，而水肺潜水可以带你深入海中，见识五彩缤纷的海底动物。而对不那么热衷于运动的人而言，观赏海豚和鲸鱼将成为你旅途中难以忘怀的美好体验。



徒步

毛里求斯提供了丰富的徒步路线，自行车爱好者们也将乐享其中。山地自行车竞赛的势头越来越猛。如果你喜欢悠闲的旅行，可骑电动自行车，徜徉在乡村如画的美景中。从佩特林 (Pétrin) 出发，共有久负盛名的四条步道：马卡贝步道 (Macchabée Trail)、马龙格环线 (Mare Longue Loop)、鸚鵡步道 (Parakeet trail) 和马卡贝森林步道 (Macchabée Forest Trail)。其他免费步道有绿山、苏菲步道、小黑河山顶或北海岸的水臂步道。世界遗产莫纳山、勒普斯山、狮子山或警卫室山都是毛里求斯风景秀丽的山脉，适合独自攀登或与向导同行。

休闲公园

毛里求斯的内陆活动还包括公园休闲游乐，如 Domaine de Belle Étoile、查扎尔和卡塞拉 (Casela) 公园。活动从空中滑索到骑马、沙滩车、越野摩托和徒步，应有尽有。在岛上最古老的卡塞尔公园中，鸟儿争奇斗艳，狮子、长颈鹿和老虎充满活力。

而水上乐园 Splash N Fun 公园另有一番妙趣，它提供滑翔、滑梯、黑暗隧道和精彩纷呈的水上活动，以及碰碰车、VR 游戏和 5D/7D 影院，让你纵情欢享。

高尔夫天堂

毛里求斯拥有 10 个 18 洞和 3 个 9 洞高尔夫球场，为游客带来独一无二的高尔夫体验。值得一提的是，球场分布于毛里求斯各个方位，提供众多选择。游客们在 15 公里的范围内，必定会遇到绿草如茵的球场。球场周边还修建了五星级酒店，让高尔夫迷们放松玩乐。

Heritage Golf Club 和 Mont Choisy le Golf 两个高尔夫球场将迎来亚非银行毛里求斯公开赛 (AfrAsia Bank Mauritius Open)，这是全球唯一在同一赛事中聚集欧洲、亚洲和阳光巡回赛的竞赛。100 万欧元的奖金也是毛里求斯高尔夫球赛有史以来的最高奖金。

精致美食

毛里求斯有三大菜系：克里奥尔菜系深受法餐影响，融入非洲风味；印度菜分为多个地区的不同菜系；此外还有中餐。几十年来，这些传统美食历经分享、交融，最终成为大多数毛里求斯人民心仪的佳肴。香肠（rougail，克里奥尔菜）、咖喱（印度菜）和面条（中餐）是毛里求斯国民日常饮食的一部分。

毛里求斯特色菜系在法国殖民期间开始形成，当地菜肴中所选用的各种食材，几乎在法国殖民早期就已出现。炖肉、红酒炖野兔和珍藏葡萄酒佐鸡肉等法国菜肴是这些传统的最佳见证。

19世纪废除奴隶制后，移民到毛里求斯的印度劳工带来了他们家乡的美食。这些劳工来自印度的不同地区，其美食传统各有特色。藏红花、肉桂、豆蔻和丁香等香料的广泛使用，为菜肴带来浓郁而细腻的风味。而木豆、蔬菜、豆类和泡菜也是佐餐的常见之选。印度菜中的豌豆饼（Dholl puri）和烙饼（roti），已成为毛里求斯人的必吃美食。起源于莫卧儿王朝的印度香饭是穆斯林社区制作的菜肴，这种菜肴是将肉类、五香米饭和土豆混合在一起烹煮。

19世纪末，中国移民来到毛里求斯。中餐追求色、香、味、形俱全。几百年来，这项优良传统沿袭下来，并俘获了其他社区人民的胃。即使中国移民人数最少，中餐却风靡岛上各家餐厅。炒面或炒饭、炒杂碎和春卷是全民心仪的美食。



购物天堂

无论是一时兴起而购物，或按计划购物，毛里求斯都有丰富的选择。事实上，毛里求斯的市场和商场将购物、娱乐和宴饮相结合。岛上有多个购物中心和商场，可满足形形色色购物者的需求。富有异域特色的产品，如香水精油和纪念品，市场里也都一应俱全。

Bagatelle Mall 在毛里求斯顶尖奢侈购物中心中名列前茅，拥有 130 多家店铺，汇聚 Aldo、Armani Jeans 和 Celio 等品牌。如果你想在毛里求斯购买时装，这里是你的不二之选。一流的美食广场和高档餐厅，提供丰富的餐饮选择。

如果你希望一站式体验购物、美食和娱乐，Centre Commercial Phoenix Mall 正是你心仪的选择。它拥有约 100 家店铺，涵盖 Bella Donna、Mango、Cotton Culture 等多家高端品牌。众多国际餐饮品牌也入驻美食广场。

Floreal Square 出售最棒的当地产品，比如奇妙的手工

艺术品、别致的家居装饰品，其亮点是最大的船模工坊。这里的钻石切割工坊，是钻石爱好者的福音。所有产品都直接来自生产商，你可尽享卓越品质。Quatre Bornes 市场因花色种类繁多的纺织品而闻名，可以来此挑选采用优质面料缝制的艳丽服装。最令人心动的是，这里的价格相当实惠。集市每周一次，逢周日和周四赶集。Mahebourg 市场位于海滨，它是日常市集，但每逢周一规模更大。这里是品尝当地小吃如油炸馅饼、咖喱角、豌豆饼的最佳去处。Flacq 市场是毛里求斯最大的露天市场，建议在周末前往，你可在此购买当地水果和蔬菜、新鲜海产品、草帽、本地茶叶、纺织品和其他商品。大湾集市涌动着活力，琳琅满目的手工制品应有尽有，其中一些产品可能相当昂贵。同时，它也是喧哗的集市，小贩们热情洋溢，使出浑身解数说服你购买。市场从早上 6 点开放到晚上 6 点。

文化盛宴

毛里求斯的旅游资源众多，而热情好客、面带微笑、友善亲切、包容开放的人民依然是最主要的吸引力。全球各大宗教——基督教、印度教、伊斯兰教和佛教在此和谐共存。除了每年3月12日的毛里求斯国庆节以外，这里还有丰富文化为游客带来多元化的体验，全年举办的各个节日让乡村充满欢乐氛围，也让游客见证流传几个世纪的信仰和传统文化。

每年1月或2月的新春佳节，是毛里求斯华裔庆祝的节日。节日期间，红色随处可见，象征着吉祥如意。鞭炮、舞狮和传统中式点心都是节日仪式的一部分。春节已经成为当地的全国性节日。

湿婆节也被称为“伟大的湿婆之夜”，一般在2月，身着白衣的朝圣者背着用于供奉的竹制器皿，前往中部高原的天然湖泊“大盆地”朝圣。

扎针节(Cavadee)主是要由泰米尔裔印度人庆祝的重要宗教节日。参与者在斋戒十天后，背着供品前往庙宇供奉。庆祝活动还包括西南部的印度裔毛里求斯人表演的火上行走仪式。

排灯节(Divali)由全体印度裔毛里求斯人和几个其他社区庆祝，原为纪念罗摩神战胜魔王的英勇事迹，这在史诗《罗摩衍那》中亦有记载。届时，许多毛里求斯人会用小油灯或电灯泡装饰房屋，制作糕点与邻居和亲戚分享。

开斋节是穆斯林庆祝斋月结束的节日，他们会在清真寺中祈祷，与邻居、朋友和穷人分享食物和糕饼。

每年11月则是国际克里奥尔节，节日通过本地音乐、艺术、语言和美食，展现纯正的克里奥尔文化，主题是创意和创新。

毛里求斯还有大量居民信仰天主教。对于复活节和圣诞节之类的大多数基督教节日，这里的庆祝传统与欧洲相同。但圣诞老人沐浴在热带海岛的阳光中，这是独一无二的圣诞节景象。



世界级健康中心

在毛里求斯，旅游也与身心健康息息相关。获奖的水疗服务与该岛的生活方式相协调，用最先进的高级疗法疗愈身体和心灵。当地选用最高级的美容和身体护理产品，你将安享从头到脚的宠爱体验。

你会在国内最优秀的水疗中心发现国际著名品牌的身影，也能悦享他们最优秀的服务。

当地品牌 Seven Colours 是毛里求斯首创的唯一水疗和化妆品品牌，已征服客户的芳心。岛上多姿多彩的文化孕育出丰富多元的疗法组合，供宾客随心选择，如亚洲阿育吠陀按摩、海洋系疗法，以及使用当地出产的花朵、草药和精油的非洲和克里奥尔疗法。

部分健康中心在花园中，或海滩的私人凉亭下开辟了户外疗养区，让宾客们充分享受当地宜人的景色，以及全年温暖的气候。即便你未下榻在度假村，也无须沮丧，大多数酒店和度假村都欢迎你前往他们的水疗中心。此外，毛里求斯国内还有许多独立的健康与美容中心。

A Fabulous Destination

Outdoor Activities

If you are looking for a sporty vacation, Mauritius has more to offer than traditional visits to iconic sites. On the seas, deep in the blue or on land, the paradise island has a gamut of activities for all.

Sea Activities

If you are looking for thrills, then parasailing is a great sport to start with. On the sea surface, go for cave sea kayaking to explore mysterious islands and grottoes, or try water skiing to get an adrenaline rush or windsurfing for more exciting challenges. Also, if you love speed and roller coasters, sea hover will be one of the most thrilling sea activities for you. For those who love adventure, but not the usual way, game fishing is a lot of fun and gives you a memorable dish for dinner.

While snorkeling enables you to explore the magical corals and marine life in most lagoons, for a more stimulating experience, scuba diving will take you further down on a visit to the colourful and exotic underwater fauna. Finally, for the less

sporty but not exclusively, dolphin spotting and whale watching will make your trip unforgettable.

Trails

Mauritius offers a wide assortment of walking and trekking circuits. Bike fans are not left out. Mountain bike competitions are also gaining momentum and if you want less effort, e-bikes will immerse you in the countryside through cool rides. From Pétrin, there are four hiking trails: the Macchabée Trail, the Mare Longue Loop, the Parakeet trail, and the Macchabée Forest Trail, all marked. Other circuits also free of access are Mont Vert, Sophie's Walk, Piton de La Petite Rivière Noire or Bras d'Eau on the North coast. Mauritius also has beautiful mountains that are suitable for climbing on your

own or with guides: the Morne, World Heritage Site, Le Pouce, the Lion Mountain, or the Corps de Garde.

Golf paradise

Mauritius boasts ten 18-hole and three 9-hole golf courses, each offering a unique golfing experience. What must be emphasized is that the courses are in the north, south, east, west and centre of the country. A visitor cannot go more than 15 km without meeting a green. On the other hand, around these courses, we have five-star accommodations that make pamper golfers.

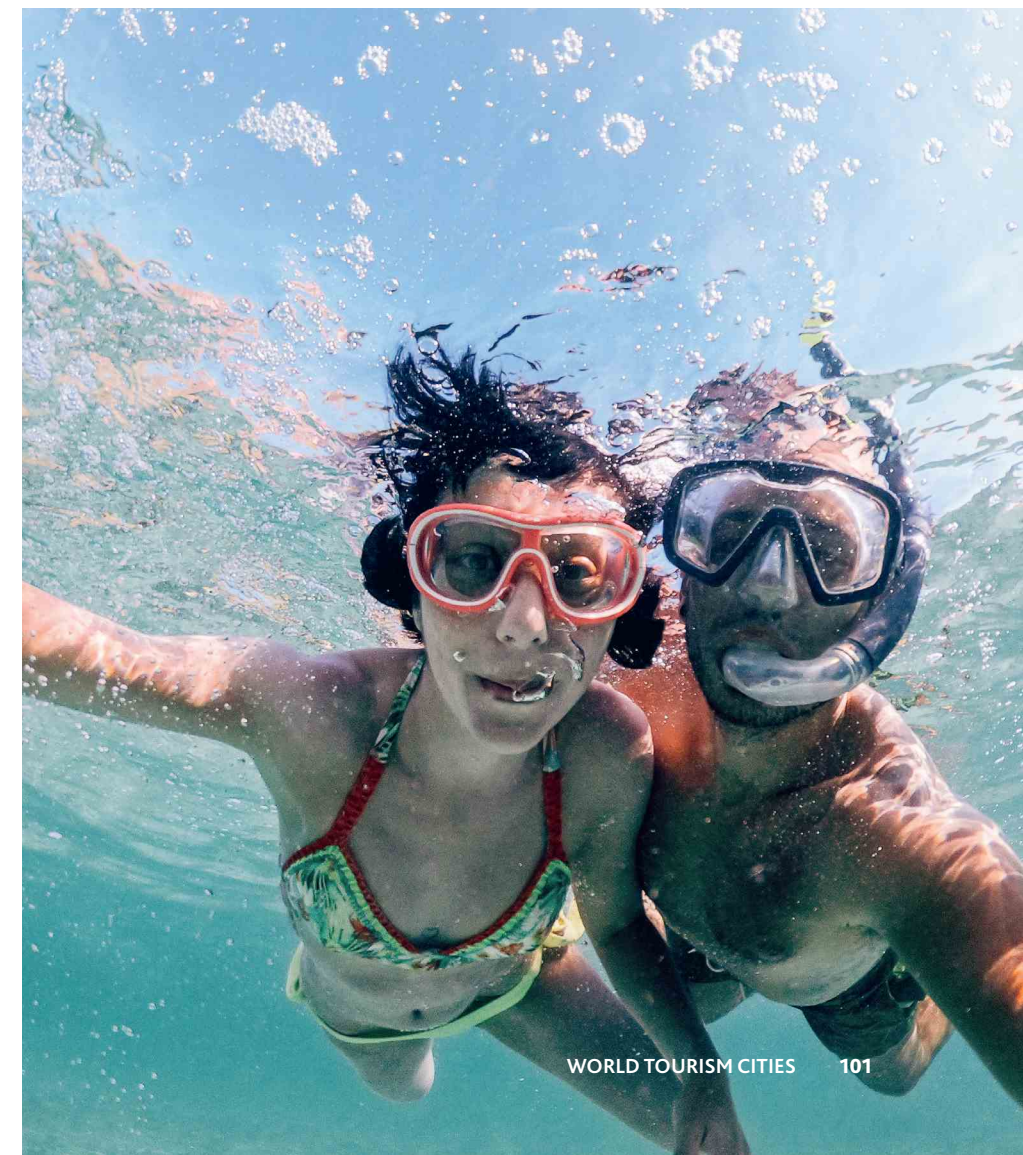
Two golf courses, The Heritage Golf Club, and the Mont Choisy le Golf host the AfrAsia Bank Mauritius Open, the only competition in the world that brings together the European, Sunshine and Asian Tours during the same event. The prize money of 1 million Euros is the highest for a golf tournament in Mauritius.



Leisure Parks

Inland activities in Mauritius also include leisure parks such as Domaine de Belle Étoile, Chazal, and Casela, which offer a multitude of activities ranging from zip lines to horse riding, buggy, or quad biking and hiking. Casela, the oldest park on the island offers one-of-a-kind encounters with a variety of animals ranging from multicoloured birds to lions, giraffes, and tigers.

A completely different experience awaits you at the Splash N Fun Park, which proposes aquatic fun for the whole family. You can let yourself go, not only in glides, slides, dark tunnels, and many other water activities, but also in bumper cars, VR gaming, and 5D/7D cinema.



Food

Three main trends are found in Mauritian cuisine: Creole cuisine with a strong French influence and African additions, Indian cuisine, itself divided into various regional types and Chinese cuisine. Over the decades these cuisines have been shared, intermixed, and finally adopted by almost Mauritians. The rougail (creole), the curries (Indian) and the noodles (Chinese) are part of daily meals of almost all Mauritians.

The identity of Mauritian cuisine began to develop at the time of the French colonization. It is worth noting that almost all the products used in the local cuisine existed since the early days of the French colonization. French dishes like the daube, civet de lièvre or coq au vin served with good wine bear testimony to these traditions.

During the nineteenth century, after the abolition of slavery, Indian workers who migrated to Mauritius brought with them their exquisite cuisine. Those indentured labourers came from different parts of India, each with their culinary tradition, depending on the region. The extensive use of spices like saffron, cinnamon, cardamom and cloves are the common ingredients that provide some powerful, yet subtle, flavor. There is also extensive use of dals, vegetables, beans, and pickles to accompany the dishes. Dhollpuri and roti, originally an Indian delicacy, have become the fish and chips of the Mauritians. Biryani of Mughal origins is a dish prepared by the Muslim community, with meat mixed with spiced rice and potatoes.

The end of the 19th century saw the arrival of Chinese migrants. Chinese dishes appeal to the senses through colour, shape, scent and taste. This tradition of excellence has been preserved and, conquered the tables of all the other communities. Even though the Chinese community is one of the smallest, its cuisine is the most present in the restaurants around the island. Fried noodles or rice, chop suey, and spring rolls are dishes everyone eats.





Shopping Paradise

Mauritius has a lot to offer for impulsive as well as organized shoppers. Markets and malls in Mauritius combine shopping with entertainment and feasting. The island has many shopping centres and destinations, which accommodate the needs of all kinds of shoppers. From exotic products like perfume oils to souvenir gifts, the markets have got you covered.

With over 130 stores including brands like Aldo, Armani Jeans, and Celio under one roof, Bagatelle Mall stands out as one of the finest places for luxury shopping in Mauritius. If you want to do clothes shopping in Mauritius, this is the place to be. A great food court and exclusive restaurants offer large dining options.

If you wish to experience shopping, eating and entertainment at one place, head to Centre Commercial Phoenix Mall. There are about 100 shops including high-end brands Bella Donna, Mango, Cotton Culture and more. The food court has a number of international restaurant brands.

Visit Floreal Square to get the best local products. There are unconventional handicrafts, uniquely designed home decor items and the

highlight - the biggest workshop of model boats. For diamond lovers, there is a diamond cutting workshop too. You can ensure good quality as all goods come from manufacturers directly.

QuatreBornes Market is best known for its collection of textiles. Come here for colorful apparels made from premium textiles. The icing on the cake is that the products sold here are quite cheap. It is a weekly market and is held every Sunday and Thursday.

The Mahebourg Market near the waterfront. It is a daily market but goes grand every Monday. It is a perfect place to try some local snacks like hot fritters, samosas, dhal puri and more delicious dishes.

The Flacq Market is the biggest open market in Mauritius. Since it remains very busy on the weekdays, it is advised to visit over the weekend. You can find stuff like local fruits and vegetables, fresh seafood, hats, local tea, textiles and more under one roof.

Full of vibrancy and color, Grand Bay Bazar offers handmade products which may be quite expensive. It is a buzzing market, with hawkers enthusiastically, urging you on. The market opens from 6 am to 6 pm.



Culture

The assets of Mauritius are undeniably numerous, but its people remain the major attraction. Welcoming, smiling, and hospitable, the Mauritians are known for their open-mindedness. Mauritius covers the whole spectrum in terms of religion, with Christians, Hindus, Muslims, and Buddhists co-existing harmoniously. Except the national day on 12 March, this mix of cultures makes for a diverse experience for the traveller who can witness centuries of beliefs and traditions at the various festivals that take place throughout the year

and brighten up the countryside.

Celebrated by Chinese Mauritians every January or February, the Chinese New Year is dominated by the colour red which symbolises happiness. Firecrackers, lion dance and typical Chinese pastries form part of this festival which is now celebrated as a National event.

Maha Shivaratri is also called the Great Night of Shiva and is celebrated by a pilgrimage to the "Grand Bassin", a natural lake on the central plateau. It usually takes place in February and pilgrims

dressed in white make their way to Grand Bassin carrying a bamboo device on their shoulders as a sign of sacrifice.

Cavadee is mainly celebrated by Indians of Tamil origin and is a very important event. After ten days of fasting, the participants go to the temple with their offerings on their backs. The festivities also include a fire-walking ceremony which is performed by the Indo-Mauritians of southern origin.

Diwali is celebrated by all Indo-Mauritians and several other communities. It was originally an

Indian festival celebrating Lord Rama's victory over the devil, as described in the epic poem Ramayana. Many Mauritians decorate their homes with small oil lamps or electric bulbs, and cakes are prepared and shared among neighbours and relatives.

Eid-UI-Fitr is celebrated at the end of Ramadan. All Muslims celebrate this day with prayers in the mosques, where food and cakes are shared with neighbours, friends, and the poor.

Each year, International Creole Day is celebrated to showcase the authentic Creole culture, through local music, arts, language, and cuisine. It takes place in November and focuses on creativity and innovation.

Mauritius has a large Christian community, mainly of the Catholic persuasion. As a result, most Christian festivals, such as Easter and Christmas, are celebrated here with some of the same traditions as in Europe. But the sight of Santa on a tropical island is a Christmas experience unlike any other.

World-Class Wellness Centres

In Mauritius, tourism is also about wellness. Award-winning spas in tune with the island's lifestyle are equipped to treat the mind, body, and soul with the latest therapies. You will be pampered from head to toe with only the finest beauty and body care products.

You will find the biggest names in cosmetics in the country's best spas to enjoy the highest quality treatments.

A local brand, Seven Colours, has earned the respect of clients and is the first and only Mauritian spa and cosmetic brand. The diverse cultures of the island have inspired an eclectic mix of therapies for guests to choose from, such as Ayurvedic massages, ocean-inspired treatments and African and Creole treatments using locally grown flowers, herbs, and essential oils.

Making the most of the beautiful surroundings and warm temperatures throughout the year, some wellness centres have created outdoor treatment areas in gardens or under private arbours on the beach. If you are not staying at a resort, do not worry, as most hotels and resorts welcome you to their spas. There are also many independent health and beauty centers throughout the country.



实用信息

地理位置

毛里求斯共和国是印度洋上的一个岛国，距离马达加斯加约 800 公里，距离非洲大陆东南海岸约 2000 公里。整个国土由主岛和罗德里格斯岛、阿加莱加群岛、圣布兰登岛和查戈斯群岛等小群岛组成，它们同属于马斯克林群岛（Mascarene Islands）。

毛里求斯国土面积为 2040 平方公里，拥有 230 万平方公里的专属经济区。它位于南纬 19° 58.8' 和 20° 31.7' 之间，东经 57° 18.0' 和 57° 46.5' 之间，长 65 公里，宽 45 公里。该岛四周有 150 多公里的白色沙滩，世界第三大珊瑚礁环绕该岛，这些珊瑚礁将环礁湖与公海隔开。毛里求斯海岸附近有 49 个无人居住的小岛，其中几个已被列为濒危物种的自然保护区。

历史

10 世纪，毛里求斯开始为阿拉伯航海家所熟知，16 世纪初，葡萄牙人登上该岛。在 16 世纪末和 17 世纪初，荷兰人占领了毛里求斯，并以荷兰王子莫里斯（Maurits Van Nassau）的名字将该岛命名为“毛里求斯”。18 世纪初，荷兰人离开后，毛里求斯被法国殖民，法国人称之为“法兰西岛”。1810 年英国打败法国占领该岛，并将该岛的名字改回“毛里求斯”。

法国殖民者从他们在亚洲的贸易站，特别是非洲的贸易站带来奴隶，在甘蔗地上耕耘劳作，并建设基础设施。后来，英国政府废除奴隶制，1835 年开始雇佣印度工人。几十年来，毛里求斯人逐渐掌握了自己的命运，并于 1968 年宣布独立，最终于 1992 年改行共和制。

独立后，毛里求斯经济结构单一，主要从事甘蔗种植业。但后来毛里求斯成功打造包括纺织、旅游、金融和科技等行业的多元化产业格局，成为印度洋国家和非洲发展的楷模。毛里求斯是民主制度的典范，以经商便利著称，联合国可持续发展解决方案网络（United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network）在 2021 年的报告称，毛里求斯居民是世界上最幸福的人民。



气候

毛里求斯位于南回归线附近，属于热带气候区，全年只有两个季节：11 月到 4 月是温暖湿润的夏季，平均气温为 24.7℃，6 月到 9 月是干燥凉爽的冬季，平均气温为 20.4℃。年降雨量从沿海地区的 900 毫米到中部高原的 1500 毫米不等。尽管没有明显的雨季，但大多数降雨都在夏季。潟湖的海水温度在 22℃ 至 27℃。

语言

英语和法语是毛里求斯的官方通用语言，这两种语言在政府、法院和商务场景中使用。克里奥尔语是大多数毛里求斯人实际的母语，而农村地区仍旧会使用博杰普尔语（Bhojपुरi）。公立学校会教授本族裔祖先语言（印地语、普通话、乌尔都语等）。



电压：220 伏

火警电话：115

紧急电话：999/112

紧急医疗援助服务：114

货币

货币单位为毛里求斯卢比。酒店可接受美元、欧元和英镑等主要外币，或可在银行和货币兑换处兑换。大多数商店和餐厅都接受 Visa、万事达卡和美国运通等信用卡。

前往毛里求斯

可乘坐以下航空公司的航班入境毛里求斯：本国国家航空公司——毛里求斯航空公司（Air Mauritius）、阿联酋航空公司和土耳其航空公司，以及来自主要入境旅游市场（即法国、英国、德国、意大利、瑞士、南非、留尼汪岛和印度）的其他航空公司。

护照 / 签证

根据入境手续要求，外国游客需出示返程机票，以及在出境日期前有效期大于 6 个月的护照。

入关要求

年满 18 岁的乘客可携带以下免税物品：250 克烟草（含雪茄和香烟），2 升烈酒，6 升葡萄酒、麦芽酒或啤酒（或 5 升烈酒、10 升葡萄酒、麦芽酒或啤酒）。

如携带植物和植物材料（含插条、花卉、球茎、新鲜水果、蔬菜和种子），必须取得毛里求斯农业部的植物入境许可证。所有入境的动物（含动物产品）需取得毛里求斯农业部的入境许可，及原国家的健康证。

严禁携带甘蔗及其材料、土壤微生物和无脊椎动物入境。

健康

毛里求斯拥有完善的卫生系统，能够有效对抗新冠病毒，并通过实施严格的卫生措施，确保对第二波疫情进行控制管理。通过积极的疫苗接种和核酸检测，毛里求斯现在十分安全，可以向世界各地的游客开放边境。目前对游客没有强制疫苗注射要求。

Practical Information

Location

Officially the Republic of Mauritius is an island nation in the Indian Ocean about 2,000 kilometres off the Southeast coast of the African continent, and 800 kilometres off the East of Madagascar. It includes the main island (also called Mauritius), as well as Rodrigues, Agaléga, Saint Brandon, and the Chagos Archipelago. The islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues are parts of the Mascarene Islands.

Mauritius spans 2,040 square kilometres and has an exclusive economic zone covering 2.3 million square kilometres. Situated between latitudes 19°58.8' S and 20°31.7' S and longitudes 57°18.0' E

and 57°46.5' E, it is 65 km long and 45 km wide. The island is surrounded by more than 150 km of white sandy beaches, and the lagoons are protected from the open sea by the world's third-largest coral reef which surrounds the island. Just off the Mauritian coast lie some 49 uninhabited islands and islets, several of which have been declared natural reserves for endangered species.

History

Known by the Arab navigators since the 10th century, Mauritius was visited by the Portuguese in the early 16th century. In the late 16th century and early 17th century the Dutch occupied the island and named it Mauritius after Maurits Van Nassau, Stadhouder (or ruler of their country). At the beginning of the 18th century, after the departure of the Dutch, Mauritius was colonized by the French, who called it Isle de France, before it came under British rule in 1810.

The French brought slaves from their trading posts in Asia and especially from Africa to work on their sugar cane fields and build the primary infrastructure. With the abolition of slavery imposed

by the British government, Indian workers were hired as from 1835. Over the decades, Mauritians gradually forged their destiny and gained independence in 1968, and eventually acceded to the status of Republic in 1992.

From a third world economy, the country has reinvented itself from a monoculture of sugar cane to diversify into textiles, tourism, finance, technology, and other sectors, becoming a reference in the Indian Ocean and Africa. A model of democracy and renowned for its ease of doing business, Mauritius also boasts the happiest people in the world according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network in its 2021 report.

Climate

Situated near the Tropic of Capricorn, Mauritius has a tropical climate with two 2 seasons: a warm humid summer from November to April, with a mean temperature of 24.7°C and a relatively cool dry winter from June to September with a mean temperature of 20.4°C. Annual rainfall ranges from 900 mm on the coast to 1500 mm on the central plateau. Although there is no marked rainy season, most of the rainfall occurs in the summer

months. The sea temperature in the lagoon varies from 22°C ~27°C.

Language

English and French are generally considered to be de facto national and common languages of Mauritius, as they are the languages of government administration, courts, and business. Creole is the actual mother tongue of most Mauritians whilst Bhojpuri is still spoken especially in rural areas and ancestral languages (Hindi, Mandarin, Urdu etc.) are taught in public schools.

Currency

The monetary unit is the Mauritian Rupee. Major foreign currencies such as US Dollar, Euro, and Pound Sterling are accepted in hotels, and can be exchanged at banks and money changers' offices. Most shops and restaurants accept credit card such as Visa, MasterCard, and American Express.

Getting to Mauritius

The following airlines serve the island: Air Mauritius, the national airline, the super-connectors Emirates and Turkish Airlines as well as other airlines from major incoming

tourist markets, namely France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, South Africa, Reunion Island and India.

Passport / Visa

Immigration formalities require that foreign visitors present a return ticket as well as a passport valid for 6 months beyond the due date of departure from Mauritius.

Customs

Passengers over 18 years of age may import the following duty-free items: 250 grammes of tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes), 2 litres of spirits, 6 litres of wine, ale or beer, (or only 5 litres of spirits, 10 litres of wine, ale or beer).

A plant import permit must be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, before the introduction of plants and plant material including cuttings, flowers, bulbs, fresh fruits, vegetables and seeds. All imported animals including animal products need an import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and a health certificate from the country of origin.

It is prohibited to introduce sugarcane and parts thereof, soil micro-organisms and invertebrate animals.



Health

Mauritius also has an excellent health system which enabled it to combat efficiently the Coronavirus and ensure controlled management of the second wave of the pandemic by imposing strict health measures. With aggressive vaccination campaigns and PCR tests available at all times, the country can now safely open its frontiers to visitors from all over the world. Non-mandatory vaccination.

Electricity: 220 volts.

Emergency Police: 999 /112

Fire: 115

Samu: 114

