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PART I

PREFACE

The COMESA / SADC region represents an important export market for Mauritius in light of its size (population of approx. 450 million) and proximity. Today, with the establishment of the COMESA Free Trade Area and the conclusion of the SADC Trade Protocol, both of which aim at enhancing regional integration and trade liberalisation, doing business with Africa can prove to be highly rewarding.

Several Sub-Saharan African countries have initiated actions to liberalise trade making market access easier. Business opportunities can now be fruitfully exploited by the local business community through aggressive marketing campaigns in targeted countries. Enterprise Mauritius will, on its part, spare no effort to provide relevant support services to companies targeting specific markets on the continent.

This publication aims at sensitising the Mauritian business community on market opportunities existing in the COMESA / SADC region. It also provides an overview of steps towards exporting to the region as well as country profiles of some selected COMESA / SADC member states.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mauritius is a member of both the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). While exports to member states still represent a small proportion of total exports, expansion of trade with the regional countries remains a priority for both the Government and the private sector.

The preferential and quota-free market access granted through the trade protocols of the COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) and SADC (Southern African Development Community) can go a long way in facilitating market penetration in some 25 countries having a total population of approximately 450 million people.

I.I COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)

What is COMESA?

The COMESA is a regional grouping of 20 African states established to promote intra-regional trade. The COMESA was set up in 1994 to replace the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which has been in existence since 1982. It is currently the largest regional trade bloc on the African continent, representing a potential market of around 350 million people.

The COMESA FTA (Free Trade Area)

The COMESA has already implemented the Free Trade Agreement, signed in October 2000, and 11 out of the 20 member states currently provide duty-free access to goods imported from within the COMESA, provided the rules of origin criteria are satisfied. They are Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Comoros, Eritrea and Uganda apply a reduction on their import tariffs for eligible products ranging from 60% to 80 %, meaning that they only charge between 20 % and 40 % of their general tariffs (Most Favoured Nation, MFN) on COMESA originating goods. Ethiopia is applying a 10% tariff reduction. Seychelles, Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo are not applying any tariff reduction. Swaziland has obtained a provisional derogation from the COMESA Secretariat. Libya has joined COMESA in 2006 but is currently charging full duty on COMESA imports. Libya will be joining the FTA as from June 2006.

Mauritius is applying 90% tariff reduction on MFN rates on goods originating from COMESA countries which are not part of the FTA.

It is worth noting that COMESA does not allow any non-tariff barrier or banning of imports among member states.

The COMESA Rules of Origin

Products are eligible for tariff reduction/elimination within COMESA if they satisfy any one of the following criteria:

- They should be wholly produced (e.g. animals bred and reared on a farm); or
- the c.i.f value of imported material content should not exceed 60% of the total cost of the materials used in the production of the goods; or
- the local value added in the process of production should account for at least 35% of the ex-factory cost of the goods (for Egypt, local value added should be at least 45 %); or
- The process of production should lead to a change in tariff heading of the processed goods (e.g. import of fabrics for producing garments as finished product); or
- The goods should be designated in a list by Council of Ministers to be goods of particular economic importance to the development of the member states and the local value added should not be less than 25 % (applies mostly for machinery).

Cumulative Treatment

Raw materials or semi-finished goods in any one of the member states and undergoing working or processing either in one or two or in more states shall, for the purpose of determining the origin of a finished product, be deemed to have originated in the member state where the final processing or manufacturing takes place.

The COMESA Certificate of Origin

This document should accompany shipment of goods eligible for COMESA tariffs, and is available from the Ministry of Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises, Commerce and Cooperatives (Foreign Trade Division), 4th Floor Anglo Mauritius Building, Port Louis (Tel: 2011072/3 / Fax: 208 7325).

How is Value Addition calculated?

	MUR (CIF)
Inputs used to produce goods	%
◆ Imported raw materials from outside the COMESA	16
 Raw materials available Locally 	12
• Labour costs	5
Other Direct Costs	7
Ex-Factory Cost	40
Profit	4
Ex-Factory Price	44

Local Value Addition

$$=$$
 $\frac{(12 + 5 + 7) \times 100}{40} = 60 \%$

From the above example the local value added (60%) is greater than the value addition criterion of 35% (and also for Egypt where it is 45%) and hence the product qualifies for the COMESA certificate of origin.

Non-production activities such as marketing expenses, administrative expenses are not included in factory cost.

I.2 SADC (Southern African Development Community) What is the SADC?

The SADC, established in 1992, is a regional economic grouping comprising 14 member countries with 8 of them being also members of the COMESA. One of its primary objectives is to foster trade among members.

The SADC Trade Protocol

The SADC Trade Protocol has as main objective the enhancement of intraregional trade among member countries through the implementation of tariff reduction schedules. The Protocol paves the way for a Free Trade Area within SADC member countries in year 2008, whereby 85% of the total intra-SADC trade would have been liberalised. The remaining 15%, constituting the sensitive products, would have tariff barriers removed from 2008 to 2012.

Signatory members of the SADC Trade Protocol

As at December 2005, I4 members were signatories to the Protocol. They are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. However, countries currently not applying the SADC Trade Protocol are: Angola, Demoratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar.

Structure of tariff phase down under the SADC Trade Protocol

The SADC Trade Protocol takes into account the fact that there are inequalities and trade imbalances in the different economies of the regional grouping. The economic predominance of South Africa and its trade surplus with most of the other members have led to an agreement which makes provision for a differentiated offer for South Africa compared to others. The Protocol makes provision for a three-fold liberalisation process of tariffs:

Category A, which includes products such as *raw materials* and *production equipment*, has undergone immediate liberalisation, i.e. intra-SADC transactions face no tariff barrier as from the first year of implementation, i.e. 2000.

Category B, revenue sensitive products, undergoes gradual liberalisation, i.e. tariffs on these products will be phased out within a period of 8 years, until 2008.

Category C contains a sensitive list of products, whereby liberalised imports may affect domestic industries. They will be liberalised only as from 2008 and duties will be completely phased out in 2012.

SACU (South Africa, Bostwana, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland) have applied a fast-track phasing-down of duties. All products are duty-free as from 2006, except for motor vehicles. Other SADC countries will liberalise 85% of their tariff lines by 2008, or while the remaining tariff lines will be duty-free by 2012.

What are the Rules of Origin under the SADC Trade Protocol?

The **Rules of Origin** required for goods to qualify for the SADC Certificate of Origin are:

- They should be wholly produced(e.g. meat, fish, vegetables, fruits) or
- ◆ They should have undergone sufficient working or processing in a SADC Member State from third country materials, **or**
- There is a change in tariff heading after processing (e.g. paints and varnishes).

Percentage Rule

Applies mostly for electrical and electronic goods (e.g. water heaters) Manufacture in which all non-originating materials used does not exceed 45% of the ex-works price of the product.

Specific Processes

As regards textiles and clothing, products are eligible for the SADC Certificate of Origin provided they have undergone double-stage transformation in the country of production. However, for MMTZ countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia), a derogation has been obtained for a period of five years ending July 2006. Further extension has been requested from MMTZ countries to South African Customs Union (SACU), such that a single stage transformation is sufficient to benefit from the preferential SADC tariffs in South Africa.

The **Value Tolerance** for non-originating materials entails that their total value should be less than 10% of Ex-Works price. On the other hand, low value added operations or minor ones such as packaging, packing, mixing, bulk breaking, simple assembly, etc, do not confer origin status.

Cumulative Treatment

Cumulative Treatment is taken into account in the Protocol. Raw materials and semi-finished goods originating in one member state and transformed into finished products in another member state acquire the origin of the latter.

The SADC Certificate of Origin

The SADC Certificate of Origin, which should accompany shipment of goods eligible for SADC tariffs, is approved by the **Customs Department**, but the documents/forms are available at the **Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry.**

SADC member states have been mandated to work on more flexible rules of origin, to identify non-tariff barriers and to work towards the elimination of non-tariff barriers

2.0 MAURITIAN EXPORTS TO COMESA/SADC

Total exports from Mauritius to COMESA and SADC stood at Rs 3.6 billion and Rs 1.6 billion respectively in 2004. However, it should be noted that 8 out of the 14 SADC member states are also members of the COMESA, and the figures of Mauritian exports have therefore been computed twice.

Exports to members of COMESA, whereby tariff reductions have been applicable under the PTA since the early 1990s, have been more significant. Mauritian exports to SADC, particularly to members which are not part of COMESA (such as South Africa), have become promising only after implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol in September 2000. It should be noted that for countries which are members of both trade blocs, the COMESA tariff is given preference as it offers better trade concessions.

Main Export Destinations

The main export destinations in the region are Madagascar, South Africa, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania and Mozambique. The export destinations for goods produced locally, in order of importance, are shown on the next page.

Export Destination	Domestic Exports from Mauritius (Rs million)		Member of
	2003	2004	
Malagasy Republic	1 089.0	1 119.0	COMESA / SADC
South Africa	584.1	492.5	SADC
Kenya	177.9	211.0	COMESA
Seychelles	101.8	120.3	COMESA
Tanzania	46.8	102.5	SADC
Mozambique	24. 2	85. 5	SADC
Zimbabwe	66.1	66.3	COMESA/SADC
Comoros Islands	56.9	54.6	COMESA
Rwanda	12.1	34.0	COMESA
Zambia	26.1	26.7	COMESA/SADC
Angola	-	24.7	COMESA/SADC
Botswana	5.6	13.5	SADC
Burundi	13.7	5.7	COMESA
D R Congo	0.3	4.5	COMESA/SADC
Egypt	12.0	4.5	COMESA
Uganda	4.4	3.5	COMESA
Malawi	6.3	0.9	COMESA/SADC
Namibia	0.3	2.0	SADC
Djibouti	-	0.2	COMESA
Swaziland	-	0.1	COMESA/SADC
Lesotho	1.5	-	SADC
Ethiopia	-	-	COMESA
Eritrea	-	-	COMESA
Sudan	-	-	COMESA

Source: Central Statistics Office

3.0 PROCEDURES AND STEPS TO EXPORTING

DESK RESEARCH

Prior to any export venture, the first step is to undertake a desk research of the targeted market, which necessitates the following:

- (I) assessment of potential markets;
- (2) identification of the target market;
- (3) determination of whether the company's products are ready for export;
- (4) formulation of an export strategy aimed at the target market; and
- (5) preparation of an export marketing plan.

MARKETING PLAN

Elements to be considered

- Market size the domestic industry, import figures and sources of imports, apparent consumption and potential consumption;
- Import policy and procedures tariff structure, documentary requirements for imports;
- Import practices import channels, importers' profiles, modes of transport, structure and costs of distribution, packing and packaging requirements;
- ◆ Competition and prices main competitors and their strengths and weaknesses:
- Market prospects and market entry strategy;
- Useful addresses (potential importers and distributors and other relevant institutions).

MARKETING SUPPORT SERVICES BY ENTERPRISE MAURITIUS

Enterprise Mauritius offers various types of assistance in the area of marketing and export promotion, such as facilitating marketing trips, market information dissemination and the establishment of business contacts. The company organises trade missions to Africa such as :

- Contact Promotion Programmes (CPP), which entail one-toone meetings with potential buyers as well as providers of associated services, such as bankers, freight forwarders, etc;
- Buyers/Sellers meetings, which entail a matching of manufacturers with prospective buyers;
- ◆ Trade Exhibitions, to enable manufacturers to showcase their products.

Market Information available at Enterprise Mauritius

A number of market survey reports for selected Mauritian products in regional markets can be consulted at the Knowledge Centre. Furthermore, through its liaison office(s) in COMESA/SADC member states, e.g. South Africa and Kenya, Enterprise Mauritius conducts market tests for particular products on behalf of exporters. Thus, market briefs for selected products are also available at the Knowledge Centre of Enterprise Mauritius.

EXPORT PROCEDURES

THE PURCHASE ORDER

A Purchase Order received from any client becomes a Sales Contract upon acceptance by supplier, usually through a confirmation note. Consequently the exporter issues a commercial invoice, which includes the following:

- I. name of seller/exporter (consignor)
- 2. name of buyer/importer (consignee)
- 3. description of the goods
- 4. quantity of the goods (number of pieces, volume, weight, etc)
- 5. value of the goods (unit price, total price, Ex Works, FOB, CIF, etc)
- 6. terms of payment (bills of payment, letter of credit, etc)
- 7. mode of despatch (air, sea, sea/rail, etc).

TRANSPORTATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Most exporters secure the services of a Freight Forwarding Agent to handle the formalities for shipment of their products. They process all the necessary documents, and also make arrangements for the transport of the consignment.

Shipment documents that constitute the export documentation:

- a) **Commercial Invoice**, which should contain the following:
 - * names of the buyer and seller;
 - * description, quantity and value of the goods
 - * terms of payment
 - * mode of despatch (air, sea, etc.)
- b) **Packing list** of consignment, usually provided by the exporter;
- c) **Bill of Lading/Airway Bill** is issued by carrier as proof of shipment, and the original is needed at destination port before delivery;
- d) Certificate of Origin issued by the relevant authorities:
 a. COMESA Certificate of Origin is issued by the Ministry of Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises, Commerce and Cooperatives (Foreign Trade Division),
 b. SADC Certificate of Origin is issued by Customs, but the
 - forms are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- e) **Insurance Certificate** whenever insurance cover for consignment needs to be arranged by the exporter;
- f) Certificate of Inspection, whenever requested by buyer, carried out by specialised inspection or quality control companies established locally.
- g) **Certificate of Health** in respect of animals and animal products and agricultural products, such as fruits and flowers.
- h) **Export Permit** is required for certain specific products, such as food items (including fresh, as well as processed, meat and fish), beverages, agricultural and agro-based products, etc. It is obtained from the Ministry of Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises, Commerce and Cooperatives (Foreign Trade Division).
- i) **Bill of Entry** (Export) is a customs document giving all particulars about the export of a consignment of goods, such as description and quantity of goods, price, total value, export destination, etc. It is processed by the Customs Department prior to shipment.

EXPORT FINANCING

The following scheme is offered to exporters:

◆ Enterprise Development Fund, used by individual or groups of companies to assist projects that will help build capability and international competitiveness. Companies can benefit from co—funding of up to 50 % (up to 75% for SMEs) of eligible projects, which have been approved by the Enterprise Development Fund Committee.

PART II: MEMBERS OF COMESA/SADC COUNTRIES

PART II: MEMBERS OF CO		COUNTRIE	S
	COMESA	SADC	вотн
Angola			
Botswana		•	
Burundi	•		
Comoros	•		
Democratic Republic of Congo)		
Djibouti	•		
Egypt	•		
Eritrea	•		
Ethiopia	•		
Kenya	•		
Lesotho			
Libya	•		
Madagascar			A
Malawi			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Namibia			
Rwanda	•		
Seychelles	•		
South Africa			
Swaziland			
Sudan	•		
Tanzania			
Uganda	•		
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			A

COUNTRY PROFILES OF SELECTED MEMBERS OF COMESA / SADC COUNTRIES



BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA

Economy

At the time of independence in 1966, Botswana was one of the poorest countries in Africa and in the world. However, despite being land-locked, and prone to drought, Botswana has known strong economic growth in the last ten years and has become one of the most prosperous countries in Africa. With a per capita GDP of US \$ 10,000, the country is one of only a few African states classified as a middle-income country. Botswana's economic growth rate – averaging slightly in excess of 7% over the past two decades – has been one of the highest in the developing world. However, these positive figures mask a considerable disparity in income distribution and as many as 40% of households in rural areas are believed to be living in poverty. In addition, the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in Botswana has become a major threat to its economic and social development plans. The country is one of the most affected in the world, with levels of infection exceeding 30% of the 15-49 age group.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	600,370
Population (July 06 est.)	1,639,833
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	3.3%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	10,000
Inflation Rate (2005)	8.3%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Pulas per US dollar - 5.1104
GDP Composition by sector (%)	Agriculture: 2.4%
	Industry : 46.9% (inc. 36% mining)
	Services : 50.7%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	3.37
Import commodities	Foodstuffs, electrical goods,
	textiles, wood & paper products,
	metal products, machinery &
	transport equipment, fuel and
	petroleum products
Main Import-Partners	SACU, EFTA & Zimbabwe

Source: CIA World Factbook

Membership of Regional Grouping: SADC, SACU

Mauritian Exports to Botswana

Mauritius exports few products to Botswana. A study commissioned by the Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) in 2002 revealed that the potential exists only for a narrow range of goods such as printed matter, yarns and fabrics and certain foodstuffs as most goods are sold by major South African distributors who are also present in Botswana.

Exports from Mauritius to Botswana amounted to only Rs 5.6 million in 2003. This figure doubled in 2004 as a result of the increase in exports of yarn (the garment-manufacturing industry in Botswana is not vertically integrated).

Main Mauritian exports to Botswana (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Printed matter (books, brochures, leaflets, etc)	2.7	2.1
Fabrics (woven & knitted)	1.6	0.3
Yarns	0.6	8.1
Paper & paper board, labels, badges	0.1	1.9
Others	0.6	1.1
Total	5.6	13.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products currently being imported by Botswana but not being exported by Mauritius

Botswana products	HS Code	Imports of Botswana from the world (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Sugars & Sugar confectionery	1701	8,177	Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Germany, Brazil	362,313

Botswana products	HS Code	Imports of Botswana from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Preserved vegetables / fruits, fruit juice	2005 - 2009	182	Zimbabwe, Zambia	477
Non-alcoholic beverages, excl. Fruit / Veg juices & milk	2202	30	Indonesia	2,096
Beer	2203	21	Italy	1,507
Spirits, liqueurs	2208	25	Zimbabwe	399
Animal Feeds, preparations	2309	13	Zambia	7,900
Cigarettes	2402	138	Zimbabwe	1,223
Pharmaceutical products	3003 - 3005	16,235	Malaysia, Canada, UK	4,527
Fertilisers	3105	140	Australia	8,015
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3301 - 3307	617	France, Denmark, UK	1,173
Glue	3506	33	Israel	142
Insecticides, herbicides	3808	56	Israel	65

Botswana products	HS Code	Imports of Botswana from the world (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Finishing agents, dye carriers	3809	94	France	899
Paint & varnish	3208	65	Zimbabwe	204
Printing / writing / drawing inks	3215	31	UK, Korea	397
Paint & varnish	3208	65	Zimbabwe	204
Printing (writing)/ drawing inks	3215	31	UK, Korea	397
Articles of rubber	4008 - 4016	3,922	Germany, France, Canada, Japan, Malaysia	1421
Leather articles	4202	543	China, Zimbabwe	4,089
Leather articles	4203	87	Pakistan, USA, China, UK	632
Apparel knitted / crocheted	6101 - 6116	19,197	China, Zimbabwe, Pakistan	633,111
Apparel not knitted / crocheted	6201 - 6217	8,954	China, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong, Indonesia	304,463
Footwear – Leather / textile / plastics	6402 - 6406	5,179	China, Zimbabwe, USA	3,089
Head gear knitted / crocheted	6505	264	UK, China	322

Botswana products	HS Code	Imports of Botswana from the world (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Ceramic products	6907 - 6911	1,036	Brazil, China, Italy, USA	1,264
Glass and Glassware	7009 - 7019	438	China, Indonesia, Sweden, Taiwan	8,670
Precious stones & jewellery	7102 - 7117	877	Hong Kong, UK, France, USA, China	87,612
Articles of iron and steel	7301- 7326	9,109	Zimbabwe, USA, China, Poland, Zambia, UK	6,482
Electrical / Electronic equipment	8501-8539	58,236	Israel, UK, USA, Finland, Hungary, Hong Kong	54,825
Optical, photo, technical, medical apparatus	9004- 9032	6,276	China, Germany, USA, UK, Finland, Australia	23,693

Source: Trademap



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

Economy

Although the Democratic Republic of the Congo is endowed with vast potential wealth, its economy has declined drastically since the mid-1980s with the beginning of the war. With the uncertainty prevailing about the outcome of the conflict, coupled with lack of infrastructure and with the difficult operating environment, many foreign businesses curtailed operations. Conditions improved in late 2002 with the withdrawal of a large portion of the invading foreign troops. Economic stability improved in 2003-2005. However, there exist an uncertain legal framework, corruption and a lack of openness in government policy, which continue to hamper growth. In 2005, renewed activity in the mining sector, the source of most exports, boosted GDP growth. Business and economic prospects are expected to improve once a new government is installed after elections.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	2,345,410
Population (July 06 est.)	62, 660, 551
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	6.5%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	800
Inflation Rate (2005)	9%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Congolese francs per US
	dollar - 437.86
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 55%
	industry: 11%
	services: 34%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	1.319
Import commodities	foodstuffs, mining
	and other machinery, transport
	equipment, fuels
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 17.2%, Belgium 14.5%,
	Zambia 8.5%, France 10.1%,
	Kenya 5.9%, US 5.6%, Germany 5.5%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of Regional Grouping: SADC & COMESA

Mauritian Exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo

Mauritian exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo have been negligible. Only Rs 0.34 million worth of goods were exported in 2003 and the value of exports increased to Rs 4. 59 million in 2004, as a result of exports of iron/steel tubes and pipes. Other products exported include printed books, parts of machinery, garments, plastic articles etc.

Main Mauritian Exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Printed books	0.2	-
Parts of machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink	0.03	-
Iron/steel tubes, pipes	-	4.2
Cases and containers	-	0.1
Men's shirts of cotton	0.08	0.07
Men's/boys' trousers, shorts	-	0.06
Medicaments	-	0.02
Articles of plastics	-	0.02
T-shirts	-	0.02
Hats/headgear	-	0.09
Machines having individual functions	-	0.005
Fountain pens, stylograph pens	-	0.003
Fresh cut flowers	-	0.002
Total	0.31	4 .59

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by the Democratic Republic of Congo, but not currently being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of the Democratic Republic of Congo from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Meat, fish, seafood preparations	1601 - 1604	10,784	Belgium, Zambia, South Africa, Morocco	81,621
Food preparations (of vegetable, fruit, nuts, etc)	2002 - 2009	5, 269	Belgium, UK, South Africa	477
Miscellaneous edible preparations (sauces, soups, condiments)	2101- 2106	9, 087	Belgium, South Africa, Netherlands, UK	950
Beverages, Spirits, vinegar	2201 –2209	5, 646	South Africa, Tanzania, Burundi, France, UK	6, 492
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars	2402	12,354	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Tanzania	I, 223
Salt	2501	20, 705	South Africa, Tanzania, Germany	1,362
Pharmaceutical products	3001- 3006	23,787	Belgium, Pakistan, China	4, 527
Fertilizers	3101-3105	30, 394	South Africa, Belgium, Tanzania, Uganda	9, 859
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3301 – 3307	11,181	Tanzania, South Africa, USA	1,173

Product	HS Code	Imports of the Democratic Republic of Congo from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Soaps, Lubricants, candles	3401 - 3406	20, 666	South Africa, China, Zambia	3, 057
Plastic Articles	3901 – 3926	21,349	Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Germany	14, 226
Paper & Paperboard	4801 – 4823	17, 574	South Africa, Belgium, Netherlands, China	8, 723
Printed Matter	4901 - 4911	11, 268	South Africa, Zambia, Belgium	12, 047
Footwear	6401 – 6406	8,544	Uganda, China, Kenya, South Africa	3, 089

Source: Trademap



EGYPT

EGYPT.

Economy

Egypt is widely recognised as having achieved macroeconomic stability after implementing a stabilisation and structural adjustment programme from the start of the 1990s. However, lack of substantial progress on economic reform since the mid 1990s has limited foreign direct investment in Egypt and kept annual GDP growth in the range of 2%-3% in 2001-03.

In 2004, Egypt implemented several measures to boost foreign direct investment: custom reforms, proposed income and corporate tax reforms, reduced energy subsidies, and privatization of several enterprises.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	1,001,450
Population (July 06 est.)	78,887,007
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	4.7%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	4,400
Inflation Rate (2005)	4.3%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Egyptian pounds per US dollar - 5.78
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 15.5% industry: 32.1% services: 52.4%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	24.1
Import commodities	machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels
Main Import-Partners	US 12.2%, Germany7%, Italy 6.6%, France 5.7%, China 5.4%, UK 4.7%, Saudi Arabia 4.1%

Source: CIA World Factbook

Membership of Regional Grouping: COMESA FTA, but local Value added should reach at least 45%.

Mauritian Exports to Egypt

Mauritian exports to Egypt have declined substantially (from Rs 12 million in 2003 to Rs 4.5 million in 2004). Only a few products have been exported over the past two years, namely inorganic bases, iron/steel tubes and pipes, raw cane sugar and fabrics. Although Egypt is a member of COMESA, offering preferential tariffs, many Mauritian businessmen who have tried to export to Egypt have reported that there are significant non-tariff barriers to trade, which are seriously undermining their capacity to export to that market. In addition, there is a ban on imports of ready-made garments. A market survey conducted in Egypt in 2000 revealed that there is export potential for certain foodstuffs and consumer goods, e.g. canned tuna, noodles and baby diapers. Anthurium flowers also have good export potential. Should the non-tariff barriers be eliminated, these products could be exported to Egypt.

Main Mauritian Exports to Egypt (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Inorganic bases, metal, oxides	5.0	-
Fabrics	3.5	-
Iron /steel tubes, pipes	3.0	-
Raw cane sugar	0.5	3.9
Denim Fabrics	-	0.6
Others	-	-
Total	12.0	4.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Since Egypt produces a wide variety of goods such as soaps, detergents, footwear, printed matter, etc, the export potential of these products is limited. However, a list of the above-named products, as well as other products, are given in the table below, with their corresponding sources of imports.

Products being imported by Egypt, but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Egypt from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Cut Flowers	0603	386	Netherlands, Syria, USA	3,420
Foliage	0604	58	Turkey	208
Preserved vegetables & fruits, juices	2002 -2009	15,359	Turkey, Italy, Pakistan, China, Netherlands, France	477
Beer	2203	480	Netherlands, Sweden, UK	1,507
Spirits / liqueurs	2208	15,526	UK, France, Italy, USA, Germany, Cyprus, Greece, Finland	399
Animal feed	2309	10,315	USA, Germany, Belgium, UK, Austria, Cyprus, France	7,900
Cigarettes / cigars	2402	34,868	France, Greece, Poland, Cyprus, Germany, UK, Switzerland	1,223
Pharmaceutical products	3000 – 3006	391,309	France, UK, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands	4,527

Product	HS Code	Imports of Egypt from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	28, 951	Belgium, Israel, Jordan, Netherlands, Finland, Italy, China, Germany, Greece, UK, Canada	9,859
Tanning / dyeing inks, paint & varnishes, inks	3204 - 3209	152,756	Taiwan, Italy, Jordan, UK, France, Turkey, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia	5,659
Essential oils, perfumes	3301 – 3307	91,229	France, Germany, Italy, UK, Turkey, Switzerland, USA, Belgium, Portugal, Malta	1,173
Soaps, lubricants, candles	3401 - 3406	71,499	Turkey, Indonesia, Germany, Jordan, Malaysia, UK, Netherlands, Belgium, USA, Italy, Korea	3,057
Glues	3505 - 3507	50,252	Netherlands, Germany, UK, USA, Italy, South Africa, China, Indonesia, France, Belgium	315

Product	HS Code	Imports of Egypt from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Plastic articles	3901 - 3926	674,255	China, Italy, USA Hong Kong, Germany, Hungary, France, Turkey, Taiwan, UK, Oman	
Leather articles	4202 - 4205	18,756	China, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, UK, Switzerland, Korea, USA	6,119
Paper & Paperboard, including napkins	4801 - 4823	435,527	Jordan, Germany, Turkey, Italy, USA, China, UK, France, Cyprus, Denmark, Brazil, Netherlands, Taiwan	8,723
Printed Matter	4901 - 4911	52,159	UK, Romania, Italy, USA, Germany, France, Netherlands, Greece, Korea, Hong Kong	12,047
Knitted / crocheted fabric	6001 - 6002	49,291	Taiwan, China, Korea, Turkey, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Indonesia, Jordan,	10,265

Product	HS Code	Imports of Egypt from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Glass and Glassware	7009 - 7020	99,362	China, France, Turkey, Czech, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Indonesia, Germany	8,670
Precious stones & jewellery	7102 - 7117	29,683	France, Switzerland, Italy, UK, USA, Australia, Germany, Hong Kong, Belgium	87,612
Articles of iron and steel	7301 - 7326	513,330	China, France, Turkey, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Malaysia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Czech, Italy, Germany, Slovenia	6,482
Electrical / Electronic	8501-8532	1,420,500	Finland, Germany, Hungary, France, Sweden, USA, UK, China, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Canada, Taiwan	54,825
Toys	9503	11,916	China, USA, Hong Kong, Korea, Italy, UK, Taiwan, Germany, Mexico, Turkey, France	4,555

Product	HS Code	Imports of Egypt from World (US \$'000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Apparel, Knitted & crocheted	6101 - 6117	111,594	China, Turkey, Italy, Jordan, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, France	633,111
Apparel not knitted / crocheted	6201 - 6217	85,174	China, Indonesia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, France, Hong Kong, Belgium, Netherlands	304,463
Footwear - leather, textiles, plastics	6402 - 6406	49,059	China, Brazil, Italy, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Germany	3,089
Head gear	6505 - 6506	2,347	China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong	483
Ceramic products	6907 - 6913	60,896	Italy, Germany, China, Turkey, Yemen, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, UK, USA, Switzerland	1,264

Source: Trademap

Additional Information

It is to be noted that any product which is destined for exports to Egypt should include Arabic translation on its packaging.



ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA .

Economy

Ethiopia's poverty- stricken economy is based on agriculture, accounting for half of GDP, 60% of exports, and 80% of the total employment. The agricultural sector is seriously affected due to frequent drought and poor cultivation pratices. In November 2001, Ethiopia qualified for debt relief from the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

Under Ethiopia's land tenure system, the government owns all land and provides long-term leases to the tenants. The system continues to hamper growth in the industrial sector as entreperneurs are unable to use land as collateral for loans. Drought struck in 2002, leading to 2% decline in GDP in 2003. Normal weather patterns late in 2003 helped agricultural and GDP growth recover in 2004-05.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	1,127,127
Population (July 06 est.)	74,777,981
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	7%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	\$800
Inflation Rate (2005)	6%
Exchange Rate (2005)	birr per US dollar - 8.68
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 40.1% industry: 12.7% services: 47.2%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	\$2.722 billion
Import commodities	food and live animals, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, cereals, textiles
Main Import-Partners	Saudi Arabia 25.3%, US 15.8%, China 6.6%

Source: CIA World Factbook

Member Of Regional Grouping: COMESA

Mauritian exports to Ethiopia

There were no exports from Mauritius to Ethiopia in 2003 and 2004

Products currently being imported by Ethiopia but not being exported to Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Ethiopia from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Wheat or Meslin flour	1101	1,233	USA	7,178
Animal & vegetable oil & fats/margarine	1507 - 1520	36,587	Turkey, kenya, Germany	1,196
Meat, fish & seafood preparations	1601 - 1604	305	Italy, Morocco	81,621
Sugars & sugar confectionary	1701- 1704	8,859	Brazil, Kenya, Tanzania	362,313
Food preparations (of vegetable, fruits, etc.)	2002 -2007	587	Denmark, Netherlands	477
Other edible preparations (Sauces, condiments, ice cream, etc.)	2102 - 2106	7,682	Ireland, India, South Africa	950
Beverages, spirits, vinegar	2202 - 2208	6,621	United kingdom, France, South Africa	6,492
Cigars, cigarettes	2402	5,594	United Kingdom, Kenya	1,223
Salt, cement	2501 - 2523	943	Kenya, Denmark, Italy	1,362

Inorganic chemicals	2815 - 2847	4,392	China, Germany, Turkey	2,782
Organic Chemicals	2903 - 2942	10,963	China, India, Italy	656
Pharmaceutical products	3003 - 3006	55,362	France, India, Switzerland, Germany	81,621
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	86,158	Jordan, Quatar, Israel	9,859
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	3302 - 3307	6,220	France, South Africa, United Kingdom	1,173
Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles	3401 - 3406	10,936	Indonesia, Germany, Kenya	3,057
Plastic articles	3901 - 3926	37,351	Israel, India, China	14,226
Rubber articles	4008 - 4016	26,199	Russia, Germany, China, India	1,421
Leather articles	4202 - 4205	962	China, Korea, Italy	6,119
Paper & paperboard articles	4801 - 4823	16,413	India, China, Italy	8,723
Printed books, newspapers	4901 - 4911	6,952	South Africa, India, France	12,047
Woven Fabrics	5208 - 5212	927	China, Pakistan, Italy	47,038
Knitted fabrics	6001 - 6002	2,761	China, Pakistan, Turkey	10,265
Articles of apparel (Knitted)	6101 - 6117	25,939	Indonesia, China, Turkey	633,111
Articles of apparel (woven)	6201 - 6217	11,122	Indonesia, China, Turkey	304,463
Footwear	6402 - 6406	9,006	China, Kenya, Turkey	3,089
Headgear	6505 - 6506	167	China, South Africa	483
Umbrella	6601	461	China, India	107
Electrical / electronic equipment	8501 - 8536	201,769	France, China, Italy	54,825
Optical/Medical apparatus	9001 - 9032	44,093	United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany	23,693
Clocks/ Watches	9102	282	Switzerland, United Kingdom	17,440
Furniture	9401 - 9405	11,496	Italy, China, Germany	2,529
Toys	9503 - 9507	826	Italy, Greece, China	7,557

Source: Trademap



KENYA

Economy

Growth in Kenya has been hampered by corruption, low investment and by reliance upon several primary goods whose prices have remained low. During the past five years, Kenya's problems have been compounded due to erratic rains, low investor confidence, meagre donor support, and political infighting up to the elections. In 2003, progress was made in rooting out corruption and encouraging donor support. GDP grew by 5.2% in 2005.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	582,650
Population (July 06 est.)	34,707,817
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	5.2%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	1,200
Inflation Rate (2005)	12%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Kenyan shillings per US dollar - 75.554
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 16.3% industry: 18.8% services: 65.1%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	5.126
Import commodities	machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, resins and plastics
Main Import-Partners	UAE 12.5%, Saudi Arabia 9.1%, South Africa 8.7%, US 7.7%, UK 6.7%, China 6.4%, Japan 5%, India 7.2%

EXPORTING TO COMESA / SADC COUNTRIES - GUIDE FOR EXPORTERS

Membership of Regional Grouping: COMESA

Mauritian Exports to Kenya

Over the years, Kenya has been an important market for a wide range of Mauritian products. Exports from Mauritius to Kenya have risen steadily over the years, except during periods of adverse political and economic conditions. From 2003 and 2004, exports have risen from Rs 177.9 million to Rs 211 million. Some of the products being exported to Kenya are fabrics and garments, foodstuff, printed matter, plastic articles, non-alcoholic beverages, detergents, etc. Several Mauritian exporters have reported that too many standards are being imposed by the Kenyan authorities on all products. In addition, 100% pre-shipment inspection should be done on all goods in all containers. Kenyan authorities maintain that the inspection should be done by SGS, which is costly.

Main Mauritian Exports to Kenya (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Fabrics (woven & knitted)	60.0	-
Printed matter (books, brochures, leaflets, etc)	42.0	1 39.0
Inorganic bases, metal oxides	23.0	20.7
Napkins & Liners	13.8	7.1
Plastics articles	12.2	14.4
Sewing threads	6.4	-
Ethyl alcohol	4.3	-
Non alcoholic beverages	1.5	3.6
Sanitary towels	3.6	2.8
Nitric Acid, Sulphurnitric Acid	2.2	2.6
Detergents	1.6	-
Men's suits (wool)	1.0	2.6
Directories	-	1.7
Tunas/skip jack	0.8	0.6
Pasta (macaroni, spaghetti)	0.7	0.7
Labels, badges	0.6	1.3
Mineral water	0.5	1.1

Main Mauritian Exports to Kenya (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Women's swimwea	0.4	1.6
Wafers/biscuits (sweet)	0.4	1.2
Men's suit/trousers	0.4	-
Women's garments	0.365	-
Margarine	0.290	-
Live chicken	0.250	-
Fermented beverages	0.230	-
Others	1.394	10.0
Total	177.9	211.0

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by Kenya but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Kenya from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Animal & Vegetable oil & Fats / Margarine	1507 - 1520	110,342	Indonesia, USA,South Africa, UK, UAE, Egypt	1,196
Food preparations (of vegetable, fruit, nuts, etc.)	2002 - 2009	2,959	Italy, UAE, Egypt, UK, Iran, Oman, China, Spain, South Africa, Netherlands, Israel, Uganda, India, Malaysia	477
Articles of Iron & Steel	7301 - 7307	40,565	Belgium, France, UK, India, Italy, China, South Africa, UAE, USA	6,482

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Product	HS Code	Imports of Kenya from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Spirits / Liquor	2208	7,353	UK, South Africa, UAE, Netherlands, France, Italy, Switzerland, Tanzania, USA	399
Cigars / Cigarettes	2402	1305	Switzerland, UAE, South Africa, Belgium, Germany, Algeria, Seychelles, Sweden, UK, Netherlands, Hong Kong	1,223
Pharmaceutical Products	3003 - 3006	127,614	India, UK, Switzerland, South Africa, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Germany, China	4,527
Articles of Rubber	4008 - 4016	58,019	South Africa, Egypt, India, Japan, China, UAE, Italy, Turkey, UK, Germany, Korea, Brazil, Thailand	1,421
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	150,424	USA, Romania, Jordan, Russia, Finland, France, Switzerland, South Africa, Israel, Netherlands, UK, China, Italy, Belgium, UAE, Iran, Italy, Greece, Saudi Arabia	9,859

Product	HS Code	Imports of Kenya from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$'000s) (2004)
Tanning / Dyeing incl. Paints & inks	3204 - 3215	26,888	France, South Africa, UK, India, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, USA, Netherlands, Finland	5,659
Essential oils, Perfumes, Cosmetics	3301 - 3307	52,826	Egypt, South Africa, Brazil, Tanzania, India, UAE, UK, Germany, India, France, Italy, Netherlands, USA	1,173
Soaps, Lubricants, Candles	3401 - 3406	12,178	Malaysia, Tanzania, Egypt, South Africa, Oman, UAE, Australia, UK, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Uganda, India, China, USA	3,057

Source: Trademap



MALAGASY REPUBLIC

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Economy

Despite all its natural and physical potential, the Malagasy Republic is, with a per capita GDP of US\$ 900 in 2005, one of the least developed countries of the world. It suffers from extremely high levels of poverty (over 70% of the population), from chronic malnutrition and inadequate health and education facilities.

Agriculture accounts for some 25% of GDP, employs more than 80% of the Malagasy Republic population and represents 20% of exports. However, the fluctuating nature of agricultural production, due to both climatic conditions (cyclones), together with variations in commodity prices, including oil prices, is a major challenge to the Malagasy Republic's economic performance. The manufacturing sector, consisting mostly of textile manufacturing and the processing of agricultural products, represents 16.5% of GDP.

Exports of apparel have boomed in recent years primarily due to duty-free access to the United States. However, the manufacturing sector is underdeveloped and suffers from a variety of inefficiencies. After a long period of political crisis, with negative growth rates (-11.9% in 2002), the Malagasy Republic is slowly emerging.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	587,040
Population (July 06 est.)	18,595,469
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	6 %
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	900
Inflation Rate (2005)	10%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Malagasy ariary per US dollar - 2,003
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 28.7% industry: 16.5% services: 54.8%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	1.4
Import commodities	capital goods, petroleum, consumer goods, food
Main Import-Partners	France 17.2%, China9.7%, Hong Kong 6.6%, Iran 6.4%, Mauritius 6.2% South Africa 5.8%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of Regional Grouping: COMESA, SADC and IOC

Mauritian Exports to the Malagasy Republic

The table below gives an indication of Mauritian exports to the Malagasy Republic. In 2004, exports dropped from Rs 1.089 billion as compared to Rs 1.119 billion in 2003. However, a wide range of products are exported to the Malagasy Republic., the bulk of which is mostly fabrics for the garment manufacturing sector.

Main Mauritian Exports to the Malagasy Republic(Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Fabrics (denim, woven & knitted)	248.8	238.4
Vegetable materials & waste, residues & by products	127.4	22.2
Flour	120.3	93.1
Animal Feed	95.9	135.3
Ornamental trimmings	56.4	71.0
Soap	44.9	20.6
Yarns (cotton & wool)	59.8	159.0
Alcohol Ethyl	32.1	36.5
Sanitary towels	22.3	16.9
Aluminium waste & scraps	19.9	10.1
Trousers	24.5	8.8
Pasta (spaghetti, macaroni)	21.1	21.1
Printed matter (books, brochures, leaflets)	15.6	7.2
Iron/steel tubes, pipes	14.9	14.5
Household articles	8.6	6.5
Lingerie	8.3	6.1
Paints	7.5	6.1
Chemicals	7.4	5.9
Sewing thread	7.3	4.9

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Toothpaste	7.3	4.3
Labels, badges	6.8	4.1
Carton boxes	5.9	5.1
Napkins	5.7	4.5
Medicaments	5.2	1.4
Corrugated paper	5.2	7.9
T-shirts	5.1	1.4
Mineral waters	2.2	1.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	2.1	-
Buttons	1.5	1.6
Plastic articles	1.0	0.9
Others	128.8	172.5
Total	1,119	1,089

Source: Central Statistics Office

All goods manufactured in Mauritius and having export potential, are being imported by the Malagasy Republic..Thus, the table, giving list of products currently being imported by the country under study, but not being exported by Mauritius, is not relevant in the case of the Malagasy Republic. Mauritian manufacturers should continue to consolidate exports to that market.



MALAWI

MALAWI.

Economy

Malawi is one of the world's least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural, with about 90% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounted for nearly 36% of GDP and 80% of export revenues in 2005. The performance of the tobacco sector is key to short-term growth as tobacco accounts for over 50% of exports.

The economy is highly dependent on inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations. Malawi faces strong challenges, including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	118,480
Population (July 06 est.)	13,013,926
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	1%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	600
Inflation Rate (2005)	15.4%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Malawian kwachas per
	US dollar - 108.894
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 35.9%
	industry: 14.5%
	services: 49.6%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	645
Import commodities	food, petroleum products,
	semi-manufactures, consumer
	goods, transportation equipment
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 35.5%, India 7.7%, Mozambique 7.3%, Zimbabwe 6.8%, Tanzania 4.3%, Zambia 6.3%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of Regional Grouping: COMESA and SADC

Mauritian Exports to Malawi

Mauritian Exports to Malawi amounted to Rs 6.35 million in 2003 mainly due to exports of wheat flour. In 2004, exports dropped to Rs 0.91 million, mainly as a result of the fact that no wheat flour was exported. Other products that were exported were: printed books, garments, articles of plastic etc.

Main Mauritian Exports to Malawi (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Wheat or meslin flour	5.5	-
Printed books	0.8	0.03
Woven fabrics of cotton	0.05	-
T-shirts	-	0.5
Articles of plastics	-	0.2
Umbrellas	-	0.07
Instructional charts	-	0.05
Hats and other headgear	-	0.09
Printed paper or paperboard labels	-	0.02
Dress patterns	-	0.02
Folding cartons, boxes and cases	-	0.01
Envelopes of paper or paperboard	-	0.001
Register/account/note/order/receipt book	-	0.001
Other articles of paper	-	0.001
Total	6.35	0.91

Source: Central Statistics Office

EXPORTING TO COMESA / SADC COUNTRIES - GUIDE FOR EXPORTERS

Products being imported by Malawi, but not currently being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Malawi from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Food Preparations	2002 - 2009	1,593	South Africa, Swaziland, UK, Zimbabwe	477
Miscellaneous Edible preparations (Sauces, soups, Ice Creams, etc)	2102 - 2106	2,927	Zambia, South Africa, India	950
Beverages, Spirits, Vinegar	2201 - 2208	2,022	South Africa, UK, France	6, 492
Cigars, Cigarettes	2402	1,197	Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, UK	I ,223
Salt, Cement	2501 - 2523	5, 289	Botswana, India, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Egypt	1 ,362
Pharmaceutical products	3003 - 3006	21,761	South Africa, India, Denmark, UK	4,527
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3302 - 3307	3 ,211	South Africa, Kenya, India, China	1, 173
Soaps, Lubricants, candles	3401 - 3406	7 ,535	Indonesia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Kenya	3 ,057
Plastic Products	3901 - 3926	21,071	South Africa, India, Zimbabwe	14, 226

Product	HS Code	Imports of Malawi from World (US \$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	12, 523	South Africa, UK, Japan, USA	1,421
Printed Matter	4901 - 4911	8, 939	UK, South Africa, USA, China	12,047
Articles of Apparel (Woven)	6201 - 6217	5 ,766	South Africa, China, India, Indonesia	304, 463
Footwear	6402 - 6406	4 ,236	China, South Africa, Korea	3 ,089

Source: Trademap



MOZAMBIQUE

Economy

Mozambique is a Least Developed Country (LDC) with a per capita GDP of about US\$ 1,300 in 2005. The great majority (around 79.7%) of the population live in rural areas. Indeed, Mozambique has one of the lowest rates of urbanisation in the world.

Since the end of the civil war in 1992, Mozambique had undertaken a series of economic reforms and has been reported as a post-war rehabilitation success. Almost all aspects of the economy have been liberalized to some extent.

The economic situation in 2005 was characterised by a noticeable real growth of 7.2% in GDP, while inflation was at 7.8%. Poverty reduction is one of the main priorities of the Mozambican government.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	801,590
Population (July 06 est.)	19, 686, 505
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	7.2%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	1,300
Inflation Rate (2005)	7.8%
Exchange Rate (2005)	meticais per US dollar -
	23,061
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 24.2%
	industry: 41.2%
	services: 34.6%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	2,041
Import commodities	machinery and equipment,
	vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal
	products, foodstuffs, textiles
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 41.4%,
	Netherlands 11%, Portugal 3.3%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of Regional Grouping: SADC

Mauritian Exports to Mozambique

Mauritian exports to Mozambique reached Rs 85.5 million in 2004 and increased from Rs 24.2 million in 2003, comprising mainly knitted fabrics for garment manufacturing plants. Other products which have been exported over the past two years include animal feed, malt extract, flour products, iron/steel tubes pipes, paints, non alcoholic beverages etc.

Main Mauritian Exports to Mozambique (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Fabrics	12.8	58.8
T-shirts	3.9	0.3
Flour products	2.1	7.5
Labels and badges	1.7	-
Trousers	1.6	-
Toilet articles of plastics	1.5	-
Animal Feeds	0.5	9.6
Iron/steel tubes, pipes	-	7.6
Paints	-	0.9
Non-alcoholic beverages	-	0.7
Others	0.1	0.1
Total	24.2	85.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Many products have low export potential to Mozambique because they are sourced mostly from neighbouring South Africa.

Products currently being imported by Mozambique, but not being exported by Mauritius to that market.

Product	HS Code	Imports of Mozambique from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Animal /Vegetable Fats & Oils	1507 - 1520	59,679	South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, USA, Malaysia, Portugal	1,196
Beer	2203	3,701	South Africa, Netherlands, Portugal, Italy	1,507
Spirits / Liquors	2208	3,838	South Africa, UK, Portugal, Ireland, Brazil, Italy	399
Cigars / Cigarettes	2402	7,022	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Greece, Tanzania	1,223
Pharmaceutical Products	3003 - 3006	17,690	Portugal, Denmark, South Africa, Netherlands, Switzerland, China, Belgium, France, UK, Italy, Zimbabwe, Germany, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Cyprus, Brazil	4,527
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	28,534	South Africa, France, Zimbabwe, Qatar, China, Belgium	9,859
Essential Oils, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Toiletries	3301- 3307	9,774	South Africa, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Portugal, Turkey, Italy, Pakistan, France, Singapore	1,173

Product	HS Code	Imports of Mozambique from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Soaps, Lubricants, waxes, candles	3401 - 3406	21,413	South AFrica, Indonesia, Tanzania, Kenya, Malaysia, Portugal	3,057
Plastic Articles	3901 - 3926	27,866	South Africa, China, Italy, Portugal, UK, Germany, HongKong, USA, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	14,226
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	16,711	South Africa, China, Italy, Korea, Brazil, Singapore, Finland, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Turkey, UK, Kenya	1,421
Paper & Paperboard	4801 - 4823	26,721	South Africa, Portugal, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Belgium, Malaysia, Korea, Turkey, UK, Hong Kong	8,723
Footwear	6402 - 6406	11,324	China, Tanzania, Kenya, Hong Kong, South AFrica, Portugal, Brazil, USA, Indonesia, Korea	3,089

Source: Trademap



NAMIBIA

EXPORTING TO COMESA / SADC COUNTRIES - GUIDE FOR EXPORTERS

Economy

Namibia is a large, semi-arid, and sparsely populated country. Namibia's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, estimated at US \$ 8, 200, is relatively high among developing countries but obscures one of the most unequal income distributions on the African continent. Half of the population depends on agriculture (largely subsistence agriculture) for its livelihood and thus live in pronounced poverty. The Namibian economy remains closely integrated with the economy of South Africa, as the bulk of Namibia's imports originates from there.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	825,418
Population (July 06 est.)	2, 044, 147
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	4.2%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	8, 200
Inflation Rate (2005)	2.7%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Namibian dollars per US dollar -
	6.3593
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 9.3%
	industry: 27.8%
	services: 62.9%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	2.35
Import commodities	foodstuffs; petroleum products and
	fuel, machinery and equipment,
	chemicals
Main Import-Partners	US 50%, South Africa 85.2%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of regional grouping: SACU, SADC

Main Mauritian Exports to Namibia

Exports from Mauritius to Namibia have been low over the years. A market study conducted by the Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) in 2002 revealed that there was not much potential for exports to Namibia as most products are imported directly from South Africa.

Main Mauritian Exports to Namibia (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.246	1.2
Articles of plastics	0.030	-
Cartons, boxes and cases	-	0.7
Other	-	0.1
Total	0.276	2.0

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products currently being imported by Namibia, but not being exported by Mauritius to that market.

Product	HS Code	Imports of Namibia from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Meat, fish and seafood preparations	1601 - 1604	1,962	Portugal, Netherlands, Madagascar	81,621
Sugars & Sugar confectionery	1701 - 1704	11 ,888	Brazil, Germany, Zimbabwe	362,313
Food preparations (of vegetables and fruits)	2002 - 2009	I ,082	Germany, Italy, Canada	477
Other edible preparations (Sauces, soups, ice cream etc)	2102 - 2106	2,686	Netherlands, Germany	950
Beer	2203	1,410	France, Madagascar, Singapore	1,570

Product	HS Code	Imports of Namibia from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Pharmaceutical products	3003 - 3006	3,429	USA, Denmark	4,527
Soaps, candles	3401 - 3406	1,620	Indonesia, Germany	3,057
Articles of leather	4202 - 4205	1,035	China, Germany, Zimbabwe, Pakistan	6,119
Printed Books	4901 - 4904	1 ,883	Germany, USA, France	12,047
Articles of Apparel	6101 - 6117	1,687	China, Indonesia	633, 111
Articles of Apparel	6201 - 6217	2,217	China, Italy, Germany	304, 463
Optical / Medical Apparatus	9004 - 9032	7,676	USA, Netherlands, Germany	23, 693
Furniture	9401 - 9404	15, 268	China, Brazil. Italy	2,529

Source: Trademap



RWANDA

Economy

Rwanda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in agriculture (mostly at subsistence level). It is the most densely populated country in Africa and is landlocked with few natural resources and minimal industry. Primary foreign exchange earners are coffee and tea. The 1994 genocide decimated Rwanda's fragile economic base. In addition, the population was severely impoverished and the country's ability to attract private and external investment was eroded. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels, although poverty levels are higher now. GDP has rebounded and inflation has been curbed. Despite Rwanda's fertile ecosystem, food production often does not keep pace with population growth. As a result, food imports are necessary. Rwanda continues to receive substantial aid money and received IMF-World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative debt relief in 2005. An energy shortage and instability in neighbouring states may slow growth in 2006. while the lack of adequate transportation linkages to other countries continues to handicap export growth.

Main Economic Indicators			
Area (Sq Km)	26,338		
Population (July 06 est.)	8, 648, 248		
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	4.8 %		
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	1,300		
Inflation Rate (2005)	8%		
Exchange Rate (2005)	Rwandan francs per US dollar -		
	610		
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 37.6%		
	industry: 22.8%		
	services: 39.6%		
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	243		
Import commodities	foodstuffs, machinery and equipment,		
	steel, petroleum products, cement and		
	construction material		
Main Import-Partners	Kenya 24.4%, Germany 7.4%,		
	Belgium 6.6%, Uganda 6.3%, France 5.1%		

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Membership of Regional Grouping: COMESA

Mauritian Exports to Rwanda

Exports from Mauritius to Rwanda increased from Rs 12.1 million in 2003 to Rs 34 million in 2004. This is due to a substantial increase in exports of fertilisers. Other products exported include glycerol waters, printed matter, medicaments and bed linen.

Main Mauritian Exports to Rwanda (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Fertilizers	7.3	32.4
Glycerol rude (glycerol waters)	2.3	1.3
Printed matter (books, brochures, leaflets)	1.4	-
Medicaments	0.2	-
Bed linen	-	0.1
Other	0.9	0.2
Total	12.1	34.0

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by Rwanda, but not being exported by Mauritius to that market.

Product	HS Code	Imports of Rwanda from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Animal / Veg Fats & Oils, Margarine	1512 - 1520	11,767	Uganda, USA, Kenya	1,196
Sugars and sugar confectionary	1701 - 1704	4,931	Burundi, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda	362,313
Food Preparations (of Vegetable, Fruit)	2003 - 2007	81	Italy, Uganda, kenya	477
Miscellaneous edible Preparations	2102 - 2106	980	Uganda, Kenya, Belgium, South Africa	950
Beverages, spirits, Vinegar	2203 - 2208	2,962	Burundi, Uganda, UK, Belgium	6,492
Pharmaceutical Products	3003 - 3006	21,112	France, Belgium, Netherlands, Kenya, South Africa, Denmark, Uganda, Germany, Burundi, China, UK, Pakistan	4,527
Paper & Paperboard	4801 - 4823	4,177	Germany, kenya, South Africa, Belgium	8,723
Printed Matter	4901 - 4911	7,473	France, South Africa, Canada, Uganda, Korea, Belgium, UK, USA, Germany, Kenya	12,047

Source :Trademap



SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLES

Economy

Growth of the Seychelles economy has been led by the tourist sector (which employs about 30% of the labour force and provides more than 70% of hard currency earnings), and by tuna fishing. Due to the vulnerability of the tourist sector (as illustrated during the Gulf war and the 11th September 2001 terrorist attacks), the government has attempted to reduce the dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing. Growth turned negative again in 2005. Tight controls on exchange rates and the scarcity of foreign exchange have impaired short-term economic prospects.

Main Economic Indicators				
Area (Sq Km)	455			
Population (July 06 est.)	81,541			
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	-3%			
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	7,800			
Inflation Rate (2005)	4.4%			
Exchange Rate (2005)	Seychelles rupees per			
	US dollar - 5.5			
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 3.2%			
	industry: 30.4%			
	services: 66.4%			
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	459.9 million			
Import commodities	machinery and equipment,			
	foodstuffs, petroleum products,			
	chemicals			
Main Import-Partners	Saudi Arabia 15.5%, Spain 13.3%, France 10.3%, Singapore 7%, Italy 6.7%, South Africa 6.8%, UK 4.7% (2004)			

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Mauritian Exports to Seychelles

Seychelles is an important market for Mauritian exports. In 2004, exports rose to Rs 120.3 million as compared to Rs 101.8 million in 2003. A wide range of products are exported to Seychelles, including wheat, printed matter, carton boxes, corn, stationary, garments and handbags and mineral water amongst others.

Main Mauritian Exports to Seychelles (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Wheat Flour	17.9	10.2
Printed paper and paper board labels	12.3	17.0
Carton boxes	8.8	15.1
Corn (maize)	5.9	-
Stationery	4.6	1.6
T-shirts	4.5	6.9
Doors, windows, plastic frames	3.5	8.2
Pellets	3.4	3.1
Napkins	3.1	1.1
Sanitary towels	2.7	1.2
Trays, plates, cups	2.6	1.1
Handbags	1.9	0.3
Mineral water	1.8	2.1
Paints	0.9	1.7
Other garments (for men, ladies etc)	0.8	7.2
Medicaments	0.7	0.6
Fittings of plastics for tubes, pipes & hoses	-	7.1
Soaps	-	1.1
Printed matter	-	6.3
Others	26.4	28.4
Total	101.8	120.3

Source: Central Statistics Office



Products being imported by Seychelles but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Seychelles from the world (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Meat, fish and seafood preparations	1601 - 1604	321	France, South Africa	81,621
Fertilisers	3101 - 3105	225	South Africa, Germany, Belgium	9,859
Headgear	6504 - 6507	133	South Africa	483
Watches	9101	110	Switzerland, Japan, Singapore	17,440

Source: Trademap



SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa

Economy

South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources. The country has well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; and a stock exchange that ranks among the 10 largest in the world. The infrastructure is modern and supports an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centres throughout the region. However, growth has not been strong enough to lower South Africa's high unemployment rate. The economy is still seriously affected by problems remaining from the apartheid era, especially poverty and lack of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	1,219,912
Population (July 06 est.)	44,187,637
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	4.6%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	12,100
Inflation Rate (2005)	4.6%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Rand per US dollar - 6.3593
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 3.4% industry: 31.6% services: 65.1%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	52.97
Import commodities	machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs
Main Import-Partners	Germany 14.2%, US 8.5%, China 7.5%, Japan 6.9%, UK 6.9%, France 6%, Saudi Arabia 5.6%, Iran 5%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Member of Regional Grouping: SADC, SACU

Mauritian Exports to South Africa

In 2004, Mauritius exported Rs 492.5 million worth of goods from South Africa and registered a 16% drop as compared to the previous year's exports, which were to the tune of Rs 584.1 million. However, since 2000, when the SADC Trade Protocol was enforced, exports to South Africa have risen substantially. A number of products are being exported, with the most important product categories being polished diamonds, fabrics and garments. It is hoped that Mauritian exports to South Africa will be further strengthened in 2006, especially in view of the fact that the import tariffs on most goods have been brought down to zero.

Main Mauritian Exports to South Africa (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Polished Diamond	296.5	150.1
Fabrics (woven & knitted)	66.9	49.1
T-shirts	50.9	55.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	26.8	1.9
Yarn (cotton & wool)	20.2	57.7
Trousers	15.7	3.6
Soap	13.9	8.8
Shirts	13.3	15.4
Sweaters, pullovers	6.6	32.9
Buttons	6.1	9.7
Printed matter	5.9	2.8
Blouses	3.9	-
Aluminium waste & scrap	3.5	2.8
Pellets	2.9	1.7
Denim	-	15.2
Swimwear	-	3.6

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Napkins	-	14.5
Containers for LG	-	6.9
Apparatus based on X-Rays	-	5.2
Used/new rags	-	3.9
Others	51.0	51.2
Total	584.1	492.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by South Africa but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of South Africa from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Cut Flowers	0603	946	Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zambia, India, Philippines, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique	3,420
Теа	0902	19,986	Malawi, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Tanzania, India, UK, China, Germany, Mozambique	400
Prepared / Preserved Meat	1602	5,675	Zimbabwe, Brazil, Italy, Denmark, France, Israel, India, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Thailand	133



Products being imported by South Africa but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of South Africa from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Prepared / Preserved Fish	1604	27,427	Thailand, Philippines, USA, Chile, Canada, China, Portugal, Morocco, Spain, Norway, Italy, Peru, UK, Korea, Germany, Indonesia	81,461
Prepared / Preserved Tomatoes	2002	8,547	China, Italy, Portugal, Turkey, Chile, USA, Argentina	234
Prepared / Preserved Mushrooms	2003	1,106	China, Italy	17
Preserved / Frozen Vegetables	2004	65	Spain, India, Italy	12
Prepared & Preserved Vegetables, non. Frozen	2005	12,964	Italy, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Spain, Belgium, China, Switzerland, France, Zimbabwe, India	15
Jams, Fruit jellies & marmalades	2007	924	France, Zimbabwe, Brazil, UK, Mexico, Poland, Greece, Portugal, Argentina, Malaysia, Germany	17

Product	HS Code	Imports of South Africa from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Fruit mixtures	2008	257	China, Netherlands, New Zealand	41
Fruit & Vegetable juices	2009	197	UAE, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Germany, Brazil, Zambia, China	63
Cigarettes	2402	10,913	Portugal, UAE, Zimbabwe, Netherlands, Cuba, USA, EU, China, Dominica Republic, Japan, Hong Kong, Egypt	1,223
Essential oils, Cosmetics, Toiletries	3301 - 3306	239,148	USA, EU, Canada, China, India, Egypt, Korea, Mexico, Asia	1,173
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	566,390	Asia, EU, USA, Africa	1,421
Footwear	6402 - 6406	404,853	Asia, Brazil, EU, USA	3,089
Head gears	6504 - 6507	21,230	Asia, USA, EU, Australia, Canada	483
Tanning / Dyeing incl. Paints & varnishes & inks	3204 - 3215	297,388	Germany, Netherlands, UK, France, Italy, USA, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Malaysia, Egypt	5,659

Source :Trademap



TANZANIA

TANZANIA

Economy

The economy of Tanzania depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for almost half of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work force. However, cultivated crops are limited to only 4% of the land area due to topography and climatic conditions.

Industry comprises mainly the processing of agricultural products and light consumer goods. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's out-of-date economic infrastructure and to alleviate poverty. Long-term growth through 2005 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private sector growth and investment.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	945,087
Population (July 06 est.)	37,445,392
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	6.8%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	\$700
Inflation Rate (2005)	4%
Exchange rates	Tanzanian Shillings per
	US dollar - 1, 128.93
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 43.2% industry: 17.2% services: 39.6%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	2.391
Import commodities	consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment, industrial raw materials, crude oil
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 12.7%, China 7.8%, India 6.4%, Zambia 4%, UAE 5.3%, US 4.8%, UK 4.6%, Kenya 5.4%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Member of Regional Grouping: SADC

Mauritian Exports to Tanzania

Tanzania has been an important destination in the region for Mauritian exports. Products such as printed books, brochures, fertilizers, parts of machinery, magnetic tapes amongst others have been regularly exported to Tanzania over the years. There was a substantial rise in exports from 2003 to 2004 (from Rs 46.8 million to Rs 102.5 million), reflecting the positive upturn of the Tanzanian economy.

Main Mauritian Exports to Tanzania (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Printed books, brochures, leaflets	29.7	62.8
Magnetic tapes (unrecorded)	7.9	7.5
Metal oxides, hydro oxides	3.8	4.2
Parts of machinery	2.5	1.4
Elevators & conveyors	1.4	-
Textile waste	0.5	0.4
Toilet articles of plastics	0.5	1.8
Tunas	0.4	-
Fertilizers	-	14.2
Animal Feeds	-	1.4
Tubes/pipes	-	1.3
Machinery	-	1.7
Others	0.1	5.8
Total	46.8	102.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by Tanzania but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Tanzania from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Meat, Fish & Seafood preparations	1601 - 1604	1,534	Kenya, South Africa, Japan	81,621
Food Preparations (of vegetables & fruits)	2002 - 2009	2, 508	South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Italy, China	477
Edible Preparations	2102 - 2106	22,999	Ireland, Swaziland, South Africa, UK, Kenya, France	950
Beverages / Spirits	2201 - 2209	13,399	Netherlands, Namibia, South Africa, UK. United Arab Emirates	6,492
Cigarettes, cigars	2402	4,501	Kenya, United Arab Emirates, Suriname	1,223
Pharmaceutical Products	3003 - 3006	52,711	India, Kenya, Netherlands, UK	4,527
Essential Oils, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Toiletries	3302 - 3307	18,937	Kenya, India, South Africa, China, UK	1,173
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	49,276	Italy, South Africa, UK	1,421

Product	HS Code	Imports of Tanzania from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Knitted Fabrics	6001 - 6002	401	China, India, United Arab Emirates	10 265
Garments	6101 - 6117, 6201 - 6217	11,258	Thailand, Indonesia, China, South Africa	937,574
Footwear	6402 - 6406	11,909	China, Switzerland, Kenya, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, South Africa	3,089
Umbrellas	6601	422	China, South Africa, United Arab Emirates	106
Ceramics Products	6907 - 6913	16,313	China, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Italy	1,264
Clocks & Watches	9101 - 9102	755	Suriname, UAE, UK, China, Switzerland	17,440
Furniture/Light fittings, mattresses	9401 - 9404	27,221	China, Malaysia, South Africa, UAE, Kenya	2,529
Toys	9503 - 9507	937	China, South Africa, USA, UAE, India	7,557

Source: Trademap



UGANDA

UGANDA

Economy

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since the mid-80s, the government – assisted by foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy through a series of policy measures. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. During 1990-2001, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, reduced inflation, improved domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. Although there have been concerns about corruption and the government's determination to press reforms, the economy registered strong growth during the period 2001 – 2005.

Main Economic Indicators

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	236,040
Population (July 06 est.)	28, 195, 745
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	9%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	1,700
Inflation Rate (2005)	9.7%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Ugandan shillings per US dollar -
	1,780.7
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 31.1%
	industry: 22.2%
	services: 46.9%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	1.608
Import commodities	capital equipment, vehicles,
	petroleum, medical supplies;
	cereals
Main Import-Partners	Kenya 32.3%, India 5.8%, UAE 7.3%, South Africa 6.5%, UK 5.1%, China 5.6%, Japan 4.8%, US 4.8%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Member of Regional Grouping: COMESA and SADC

Mauritian Exports to Uganda

Mauritian exports to Uganda has deteriorated considerably. In 2004, only Rs 3.5 million worth of goods were exported, dropping from Rs 4.4 million in 2003. Fowls were the main export product in 2004. Other products exported include printed matter, non-alcoholic beverages, live chicken, plastic articles etc.

Main Mauritian Exports to Uganda (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Live chicken	2.1	-
Printed books, brochures, leaflets	1.1	0.3
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.7	0.5
Detergents	0.3	-
Articles of plastics	0.1	0.2
Napkins	-	0.5
Fowls	-	2.0
Other	0.1	-
Total	4.4	3.5

Source: Central Statistics Office

Products being imported by Uganda but not being exported by Mauritius to that market.

Product	HS Code	Imports of Uganda from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils, Margarine	1507 - 1520	62,990	Argentina, Brazil, Kenya, USA	1,196

Product	HS Code	Imports of Uganda from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Pharmaceutical Products	3003 - 3006	76,634	India, Kenya, SA, China, Netherlands, UK, Pakistan, Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, USA, Denmark, Switzerland, Korea, Zimbabwe, Canada	4,527
Essential Oils, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Toiletries	3301 - 3307	25,757	Indonesia, Kenya, China, India, Germany, UK, UAE, Egypt, Italy	1,173
Soaps, Lubricants, candles	3401 - 3406	11,311	Kenya, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Oman, UAE, China, Turkey, UK, South Africa, India, Tanzania, Norway	3,057
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	29,048	India, Kenya, Korea, Netherlands, Brazil, Japan, China, UAE, Egypt	1,421
Paper & Paperboard	4801 - 4823	49,497	Egypt, China, Kenya, UK, SA, UAE, Singapore	8,723
Printed Matter	4901 - 4904	30,829	Malaysia, UK, USA, Kenya, Hong Kong, India, Korea, China, South Africa, Japan, Germany, UAE	12,047

Product	HS Code	Imports of Uganda from World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Footwear	6402 - 6406	20,010	Kenya, China, Tanzania, UAE, Hong Kong, Thailand, UK, Switzerland	3,089
Articles of Iron & Steel	7301 - 7326	28,385	China, UAE, Kenya	6,482

Source: Trademap



ZAMBIA

Economy

Zambia, a land-locked Least Developed Country, has a population of approximately 11.2 million. The Zambian economy is dominated by three main factors: copper mining, external debt, and the weather (most agriculture depends on good rains). All three are sources of vulnerability. Despite efforts towards privatisation, the Zambian economy is still struggling. The GDP per capita remains low at USD 900. Cooperation continues with international bodies on programs to reduce poverty.

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	752,614
Population (July 06 est.)	11,502,010
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	5%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	purchasing power parity - \$900
Inflation Rate (2005)	19%
Exchange Rate (2005)	Zambian kwacha per US dollar -
	4,463.5
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 21.7%
	industry: 29.5%
	services: 48.8%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	1.934
Import commodities	machinery, transportation
	equipment, petroleum products,
	electricity, fertilizers, foodstuffs,
	clothing
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 46.2%, UK 14.2%, UAE 7.1%, Zimbabwe 6%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Member of Regional Grouping: COMESA and SADC

Mauritian Exports to Zambia

Mauritian exports to Zambia have been constant over the past two years, amounting to Rs 26.1 million in 2003 and to Rs 26.7 million in 2004. A wide range of products is exported to Zambia, as is apparent from the table below. It seems that Mauritian manufacturers have made considerable efforts to consolidate exports to that market.

Main Mauritian Exports to Zambia (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Wheat or meslin flour	11.8	13.7
Printed books	6.6	0.3
Iron /steel tubes, pipes	4.7	7.5
Tuna	1.8	0.7
Pellets	1.1	-
T-shirts	0.8	1.2
Sweaters, pullovers	0.01	-
Napkins and napkin liners for babies	-	0.8
Sanitary towels and tampons	-	0.8
Personal deodorants and antiperspirants	-	0.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	-	0.3
Shampoos	-	0.2
Soap and organic surface-active products	-	0.1
Non-woven labels, badges	-	0.1
Toothpaste	-	0.1
Uncooked pasta	-	0.07
Self-adhesive plate, sheet, film foil etc	-	0.05
Organic surface-active products	-	0.05
Frozen fish fillets	-	0.03
Other	0.001	0.02
Total	26.1	26.7

Products being imported by Zambia but not currently being exported by Mauritius

Product	HS Code	Imports of Zambia from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Food preparations (of vegetables, fruits)	2002 - 2009	4,461	South Africa, Zambia, Canada, China	477
Other Edible preparations (sauces, mixed condiments, seasonings, Ice Cream etc)	2102 - 2106	5 ,054	South Africa, UAE, Zimbabwe, Canada, Kenya	950
Beverages, Spirits, Vinegar	2201 - 2207	Ι, 927	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia	6 ,492
Cigars, Cigarettes	2402	422	South Africa	I ,223
Salt	2501	3,324	Botswana, Namibia, South Africa	200
Pharmaceutical Products	3004	43, 289	Denmark, South Africa, UK, Italy	4 ,527
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	81 ,831	South Africa, France, Malawi	9, 859
Plastic Products	3906 - 3926	81 ,362	South Africa, Zimbabwe, UK, Japan, China	14 ,226
Knitted Fabrics	6002	77	South Africa, China	10 ,265

Product	HS Code	Imports of Zambia from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Footwear	6402 - 6406	9,697	China, UAE, South Africa, Taiwan, UK, India	3,089
Umbrellas	6601	388	China, South Africa, UAE	107
Ceramic products	6907 - 6913	10,338	South Africa, UAE, Egypt	I ,264
Optical / Medical Apparatus	9001 - 9114	24 ,251	South Africa, Australia, UK, UAE, Switzerland	23 ,693
Clocks & Watches	9101 - 9114	321	South Africa, UAE	17, 440
Furniture/ mattresses/ lamps/ light fittings	9401 - 9405	14,914	South Africa, Zimbabwe, UAE, Malaysia, Hong Kong China	2,529
Toys	9503 - 9507	1,886	South Africa, Japan, UAE, China	7,557

Source:Trademap



ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE

Economy

For the last 20 years Zimbabwe has been one of Southern Africa's most prosperous countries and an important market for many products manufactured in Mauritius. However as a result of the fast track land reform implemented by the Government implying the seizure of almost all white-owned commercial agricultural land, with the stated aim of benefiting black farmers, the country has been experiencing severe political and social problems. As a result, Zimbabwe has witnessed serious economic downturn. Negative growth rates have been registered. During 2005, the GDP growth rate was -7% and inflation stood at 585%. More than 1/3 of Zimbabweans are thought to be at risk of famine (Source: CIA World Fact Book).

Main Economic Indicators	
Area (Sq Km)	390,580
Population (July 06 est.)	12, 236, 805
GDP Growth Rate (2005 est.)	- 7%
GDP per capita (2005 est.) in US \$	2,100
Inflation Rate (2005)	585 %
Exchange Rate (2005)	Zimbabwean dollars per US
	dollar - 4,303.28
GDP Composition by sector (%)	agriculture: 17.9 %
	industry: 24.3%
	services: 57.9%
Imports (billion F.o.b) in US \$	2.059
Import commodities	machinery and transport
	equipment, other manufactures,
	chemicals, fuels
Main Import-Partners	South Africa 46.9%, Botswana 3.6%, UK 3.4%

Source: CIA World Fact Book

Mauritian Exports to Zimbabwe

Inspite of the country's social and economic problems, a wide range of products have been exported from Mauritius to Zimbabwe. Exports amounted to Rs 66.1 million in 2003 and Rs 66.3 million in 2004. If the situation improves in Zimbabwe, Mauritius will be able to consolidate its exports to that market.

Main Mauritian Exports to Zimbabwe (Rs million)

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Woven fabrics of cotton	22.9	17.6
Wheat or meslin flour	7.5	34.0
Printed books	6.1	9.3
T-shirts	2.0	0.4
Babies' garments & clothing accessories	2.3	2.5
Articles of plastics	0.9	0.4
Men's suits	1.9	-
Men's trousers	0.8	0.2
Sanitary towels and tampons	0.7	0.3
Jerseys, pullovers	0.6	-
Pasta	0.6	-
Reptile skins, fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled	0.4	0.3
Tuna	0.4	0.8
Women's ensembles	0.3	-
Plywood	0.2	-
Buttons of plastics	0.2	-
Track suits, warm-up suits	0.2	0.02
Toilet & kitchen linen of cotton	0.2	-
Women's blouses	0.2	0.002
Men's ensembles	0.1	0.002

Products	2003 (Rs mn)	2004 (Rs mn)
Women's dresses of cotton	0.02	-
Labels, badges of textile material	0.8	0.3
Men's shirts	0.2	0.02
Women's skirts of cotton	0.09	0.02
Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres	0.09	-
Sacks & bags	0.15	0.07
Women's trousers	0.1	-
Chemical preparation for photographic uses	0.07	-
Women's suit-type jackets & blazers of cotton	0.07	-
Basketwork	0.06	0.03
Looped pile fabrics	0.04	0.8
Box files, letter trays, storage boxes & similar articles	0.03	-
Shawl, scarves	0.01	0.02
Napkins and napkin liners for babies	-	0.4
Textured polyester	-	0.3
Women's or girls' swimwear	-	0.2
Men's / boys' shorts	-	0.18
Men's / boys' swimwear	-	0.15
Footwear	-	0.08
Others	0.2	0.02
Total	66.1	66.3

Source: Central Statistics Office



Products being imported by Zimbabwe but not being exported by Mauritius to that market

Product	HS Code	Imports of Zimbabwe from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Food preparations (of vegetables, fruits, etc)	2003 - 2009	2 ,332	South Africa, Zambia	477
Other Edible preparations (Sauces, mixed condiments, seasonings)	2102 - 2106	15 ,397	South Africa, Zambia, Netherlands, Swaziland	950
Beverages Spirits, Vinegar	2201 - 2207	4 ,783	South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Netherlands, UK, Botswana	6,492
Cigars, Cigarettes	2402	60 ,759	UAE, Egypt, South Africa	I ,223
Pharmaceutical products	3003 - 3006	20, 226	South Africa, Malaysia, Denmark	4, 527
Fertilizers	3102 - 3105	23, 023	South Africa, France, Saudi Arabia, Malawi, Switzerland	9 ,859
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	3302 - 3306	11,509	Switzerland, South Africa, Kenya, China, India, USA	1, 173
Soaps/ Lubricants/ Candles	3401 - 3406	6 ,191	Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania, China	3,057

Product	HS Code	Imports of Zimbabwe from the World (US\$ '000s) (2004)	Main Sources of Imports	Mauritian Exports to the World (US \$ '000s) (2004)
Rubber Articles	4008 - 4016	43, 706	South Africa, Singapore, China, India, USA, UK	1 ,421
Footwear	6402 - 6406	9, 588	China, Zambia, South Africa, Kenya	3 ,089
Optical / Medical apparatus	9001 - 9032	27, 491	South Africa, Netherlands, Switzerland, Singapore	23,693
Furniture/ light fittings/ mattresses	9401 - 9405	3, 788	South Africa, Iran, China, UK, Egypt	2,529

Source:Trademap

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COMESA.

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Web sites

www.comesa.int

www.iafrica.com

www.mbendi.com

www.newafrica.com

www.sadc.int

www.trademap.net

I. CONTACT DETAILS OF USEFUL LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Enterprise Mauritius

7th Floor, St James Court

St Denis Street

Port-Louis

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 212 9760

Fax: (230) 212 9767

E-mail: info@em.intnet.mu

Website: www.enterprisemauritius.biz

E-Market Place: www.makeitmauritius.com

Small Enterprises and Handicraft Development Authority (SEHDA)

Industrial Zone

Coromandel

Republic of Mauritius

Tel :(230) 233 0500

Fax:(230) 233 5545

E-mail: smido@intnet.mu

Website: http://www.sehda.org

Board of Investment (BOI)

Level 10

One Cathedral Square Building

16, Jules Koeing Street

Port-Louis

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 203 3800

Fax: (230) 208 2924

E-mail: contact@investmauritius.com

Website: www.boimauritius.com

Development Bank of Mauritius (DBM)

Chaussée Street

Port-Louis

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 203 3600

Fax: (230) 208 8498

E-mail: dbm@intnet.mu

Website: http://www.dbm.mu

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)

3, Royal Road

Port-Louis

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 208 3301

Fax: (230) 208 0076

E-mail: mcci@intnet.mu Website: www.mcci.org

Ministry of Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises, Commerce and Cooperatives (Foreign Trade Division)

4th Floor, Anglo Mauritius Building

Port-Louis

Republic of Mauritius

Tel: (230) 201 1072/3

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2. CONTACT DETAILS OF USEFUL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC Secretariat

SADC House

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Gaborone

Botswana

Tel: (267) 3951 863

Fax: (267) 3972 2848

E-mail: registry@sadc.int Website: www.sadc.int

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) COMESA Secretariat

Ben Bella Road, PO Box 30015,

10101, Lusaka, Zambia.

Tel (260) 1229725

Fax (260) 1225107

E-mail: comesa@comesa.int

Website: www.comesa.int

www.comesapages.com

3. SADC DUTY RATES FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS

				MEN RATE AN	ND PREFEREN	MEN RATE AND PREFERENTIAL DUTY FOR MAURITIAN PRODUCTS(%)	FOR MAURIT	IAN PRODU	CTS(%)				NO TARIFF REDUCTION
HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	SACU	MALAWI	AWI	TANZANIA	ANIA	ZAMBIA	NBIA	ZIMBABWE	ABWE	MOZA	MOZAMBIQUE	DR CONGO ANGOLA
		MFN RATE	MFN RATE	MEN RATE MAURITIUS MEN RATE MAURITIUS	MFN RATE	MAURITIUS		MAURITIUS	MFN RATE	MAURITIUS	MFN RATE	MAURITIUS	MEN RATE MAURITIUS MEN RATE MAURITIUS MEN RATE MAURITIUS MEN RATE MEN RATE
1902/5	FOODSTUFFS	30/20	30	30	25	10	25	0	40	25	35	10	10
2/08/09	20002/08/09 PRESERVED FOODS	20	30	30	25	10	40	5	40	5	35	10	10
2105	ICE CREAM	10/20/25	30	30	25	10	25	0	40	5	35	10	5
2201	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	FREE	10	10	25	10	25	0	60/40	50/5	35	10	30
2203	BEER	5	25	25	20	10	25	0	25	25	35	10	30
2208	LIQUEURS/ SPIRITS	154C/L	25	25	30	30	25	0	3/08	3/08	35	10	35
3003	PHARMACEUTICALS	FREE	FREE	FREE	5	0	25	0	10	0	35	10	2
3208	PAINT	20	30	4	30	10	25	0	20	0	35	10	30
3305/07	BEAUTY/ HEALTH PRODUCTS	20	30	4	30	10	25	0	40	5	35	20	30
3401	SOAP/ DETERGENTS	20	30	4	30	30	25	0	40	5	35	10	5
392330	PLASTIC BOTTLES	15	2	0	30	10	25	0	25	0	35	10	5
4802	PRINTING/ PUBLISHING	FREE	2	2	30	10	15	0	FREE	FREE	2.5	0	5
4818/19/20	PAPER PROUDUCTS	20/10/15	10	10	30	30	10 /25	0	40	5	35	10	10
4821	STANDARD LABELS	15	30	30	30	10	25	0	20	0	35	10	10
	FABRICS	22	30	4	25	25	15	25/0	25	0	2.5	0	20
61/62	GARMENTS	40	30	4	25	25	25	0	60+100/KG	10	35	10	20
6303	BLINDS	30	30	4	25	25	25	0	40	20	35	20	5
7305/06	TUBES/ PIPES	10	10	е	25	10	15	0	25	20	7.5	4	5
7308	METALS RELATED	15	10	е	25	10./25	15	0	25	20	7.4	4	5
8419	SOLAR	15	2	0	0	0	15	0	40	5	5	3	2
8521/8528	TV/DVD	25/FREE	30	4	25	4	25	0	60+ 200	25	35	10	10
8471	Ш	FREE	30	4	20	0	15	0	15	0	7.5	4	2
9403	FURNITURE	30	25	FREE	30	FREE	25	0	40	5	35	10	30
391720	PLASTIC PIPES	15	10	0	20	0	25	0	25	0	7.4	4	10
	FOOTWEAR	30	30	4	30	10	25	25	09	10	35	10	30
00661099	UMBRELLAS	30	30	4	30	10	25	0	40	5	35	10	30
961519	HAIR ORNAMENTS	20	30	4	30	4	25	0	40	5	35	10	30

mauritius has duty free access to sacu member countries (s.africa, lesotho, botswana, namibia, swaziland), for all products except COMPLETE TARIFF PHASE DOWN IS PLANNED FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES BY 2012: MALAWI, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AND MOZAMBIQUE NO DUTY CONCESSION FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES: DR. CONGO, ANGOLA AND MADAGASCAR MOTOR VEHICLES



4. COMESA DUTY RATES FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION		DUTY FREE	ACCESS FOR	MAURITIUS AGA	NST MFN RA	ΓE				NO
		KENYA	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI	RWANDA	ZAMBIA	TANZANIA	ZIMBABWE	UGANI	DA	DR CONGO
				PRESE	NT MFN RATE (%)				MFN RATE	80% TR COMESA	MFN
1902/5	FOODSTUFFS	35	20	30	30	25	25	40	25	6	10
20002/08/09	PRESERVED FOODS	35	20	30	30	40	25	40	25	6	10
2105	ICE CREAM	25	20	30	30	25	25	40	25	6	5
2201	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	25	20	10	30	25	25	60	25	6	30
2203	BEER	30	20	25	30	25	20	0.25/ L	25	6	30
2208	LIQUEURS/ SPIRITS	30	20	25	30	25	30	80/L	25	6	35
3003	PHARMACEUTICALS	FREE	FREE	FREE	FREE	25	5	10	FREE	FREE	2
3208	PAINT	35	10	30	30	25	30	20	25	6	30
3305/07	BEAUTY/ HEALTH PRODUCTS	35	20	30	30	25	30	20	25	6	30
3401	SOAP/ DETERGENTS	35	20	30	30	25	30	40	25	6	5
392330	PLASTIC BOTTLES	25	20	5	30	25	30	40	25	6	5
4802	PRINTING/ PUBLISHING	FREE	20	5	30	15	30	FREE	FREE	FREE	5
4818/19/20	PAPER PROUDUCTS	35	20	10	30	25	30	40	10	4	10
4821	STANDARD LABELS	FREE	FREE	FREE	30	10 /25	30	20	FREE	FREE	10
52	FABRICS	20S/SQ M	20/25	30	15	20/25	15/25	20/25	25	6	20
61/62	GARMENTS	35	20	30	30	25	25	60+100/KG	25	6	20
6303	BLINDS	15	20	30	30	25	25	40	25	6	5
7305/06	TUBES/ PIPES	15	10	10	15	15	25	25	0/25	0/6	5
7308	METALS RELATED	15	10	10	15	15	25	25	25	6	5
8419	SOLAR WATER HEATER (DOM)	15	20	5	30	15	0	40	FREE	FREE	2
8521/8528	TV/DVD	30	10 /20	30	30	25	25	60+ 200	10	4	10
8471	IT	FREE	10	0	0	15	30	15	FREE	FREE	2
9403	FURNITURE	35	20	25	30	25	30	40	25	6	30
391720	PLASTIC PIPES	35	20	10	30	25	20	25	25	6	10
64	FOOTWEAR	35	20	30	30	25	30	60	25	6	30
66019900	UMBRELLAS	25	20	30	30	25	30	40	25	6	30
961519	HAIR ORNAMENTS	25	20	30	30	25	30	40	25	6	30

DUTY FREE ACCESS TO KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, RWANDA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT AND BURUNDI UNDER COMESA REGIME. NO TARIFF REDUCTION (TR) FOR EXPORTS TO ANGOLA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, SWAZILAND AND SEYCHELLES

EXPORTS TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR 60% - 80% TARIFF REDUCTION UNDER COMESA REGIME: ERITHREA, UGANDA AND COMOROS ISLAND.

EXPORTS TO ETHIOPIA ARE ELIGIBLE FOR 10 % TARIFF REDUCTION (TR)