

**2007 UPDATE SURVEY OF NON  
TARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE:  
MAURITIUS**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mauritius has been experiencing an annual average economic growth of 5.5% over the last two decades. However, since 2000 it has been on a slow down path. It reached its lowest rate in 2005 with 2.5% but picked up last year with a growth of 4.7%. The growth engines, which were sugar and textiles, are now facing new challenges. The loss of preferences in these two main sectors explains the lower economic performance. The business climate in the country has been a pessimistic at the beginning of 2006. Other indicators such as unemployment rate and public finances with a budget deficit representing 5.5% of the GDP did not show encouraging signs. However, few months after the budget with new measures from the government, the private sector seems to be more confident.

The dismantling of the MFA and the ending of the Cotonou agreement is creating added pressure on the local economy. There is a high concern for the diversification of the economy and the government is exploring new avenues. However a number of structural issues have to be addressed to be able to achieve these objectives.

The agricultural sector is now in a phasing down process as a result of the ending of the Cotonou agreement in 2007. This sector accounts for 80% land for sugar cane cultivation and employs about 9% of the country's labour force. Diversification of the sugar sector into the production of high value added products such as special sugars have already begun. Research on ethanol production as an additive to gasoline with present high fuel prices is being considered.

The EPZ sector is now at a turning point. Its share of GDP in 2002 was 10.8% compared to 6.8% in 2006. The phasing out of the MFA agreement and increased competition from South East Asian countries and China to US and EU markets has further aggravated this situation.

The tourism sector is the only promising sector due to substantial growth in tourist arrivals. It has been a significant contributor to foreign exchange earnings (exceeding earnings from sugar) and employment. This sector in 2006 represented nearly 10% of the GDP compared to 7% in 2002.

A lot of emphasis is being laid on the development of the tourism industry as a support to the other bad performing sectors of the economy. 3 000 additional rooms are in the pipeline with the opening of five new hotels representing an investment of Rs 4 billion. These new investments are expected to create 1 400 jobs.

The financial sector already known as the fourth pillar of the economy has showed slow but positive growths during the last 4 years, from only 4.5% in 2002, the growth rate reached nearly 8% in 2006. It's share to the GDP has also increased from 9.2% in 2002 to 10.7% in 2006 and is felt as being a promising sector. The main activities in this sector are related to the financial services, free-port activities and offshore businesses

The government is also investing heavily in the ICT sector. A number of foreign companies have already started operating mainly in the software development and call centres. The government has developed the concept of a cyber city with the intention of attracting more companies in that

area. Equity funds have also been set up to facilitate foreign direct investment and start-up investments.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF INTRA SADC TRADE

Mauritian imports have increased by twofold during the last 6 years as indicated in Table 1 below reaching USD 3.8 billion in 2006. Growth rates have been almost stable since 2002 with a peak of 18% reached in 2005. Imports sources have been dominated by traditional markets which are Europe and Asia. Exports have also increased by almost 80% during the same period 2000-2006. The main export markets are mainly European countries.

From 2000, the value of trade with SADC has experience a slight growth mainly due to increase in exports level. Imports levels from SADC have been almost the same since 2000 with a peak of US\$350 in 2004. In fact statistics indicate that import levels from SADC have been decreasing from 2004 onwards by 4 and 3 % respectively for 2005 and 2006. South Africa is the largest supplier in the SADC group with 7.3% of the total imports in 2006. France is by far the main supplier to Mauritius with 39% of the total imports. Other suppliers such as India have also doubled their import levels in 2005 compared to 2006. As a percentage of total imports, SADC imports have been steadily decreasing from 16% in 2000 to reach 9% in 2006.

Regarding Mauritian exports to SADC countries, there has been a slow increase from 2000. However the sudden increase in 2005 and 2006 coincides with the adhesion of Madagascar to SADC. The fundamental change is explained by the existing high level of trade between Mauritius and Madagascar. With an export level of US\$ 9 million in 2000 to SADC it reached US\$ 153million in 2005 and US\$166 million in 2006 mainly due to the addition of exports statistics to Madagascar.

**Table 1: Mauritian Imports and Exports (Total and SADC) from 2000 to 2006**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)	(US\$ m)
Total Imports for Mauritius	1,959	1,903	2,182	2,444	2,753	3,248	3,791
% Change		-3%	15%	12%	13%	18%	17%
Total Exports for Mauritius	1,373	1,433	1,453	1,556	1,979	2,201	2,432
% Change		4%	1%	7%	27%	11%	10%
Imports from SADC	309	283	302	318	350	335	326
% Change		-9%	7%	5%	10%	-4%	-3%
As a % of total Imports	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%	10%	9%
Exports to SADC	16	9	21	32	56	153	166
% Change		-41%	124%	56%	74%	173%	9%
As a % of total Exports	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	7%

Source: Compiled from Central Statistical Office

## **2.1 Imports from SADC countries**

Apart from Madagascar joining the SADC group in 2005, the trade patterns between Mauritius and SADC has not changed much. The main trading partners remain South Africa providing 85% of the total SADC imports in 2006. In fact, the market share of the South African imports has slightly reduced since 2003 from 93% to 85%. Other suppliers are Swaziland, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Together, they account for 9.7% of the total import bill from SADC countries. In 2006 imports from Madagascar represented almost 5% of the total SADC imports.

The most important products imported from SADC countries for 2005 are given in Annex 2. The main products from South Africa consists of various items, but in terms of value the most important is coal (US\$15m ), semi steel products(US\$9m), fuel oils (US\$12m) sugar (US\$10m) used vehicles US\$8m) and live bovine animals(US\$7m).

Madagascar which is a new member of the SADC group supplies mainly cotton fabrics (US\$ 1.5m) other products include coniferous wood, frozen sea food, cotton yarn, semi precious stones and broad beans to Mauritius.

From Swaziland, in 2005, the most important product was food preparations (US\$5million) followed by Fasteners which are probably inputs for the garments industry. Other items include oranges, lemon and Confectionery items.

Products from Mozambique consisted of very few items which included Coal (US\$12m), Sugar (US\$1.6m) cotton (US\$1.4m) and live animals

From Zambia the main products were combed cotton and cotton yarn.

Products such as Ham (US\$1.5m) have been the main Zimbabwean exports to Mauritius. Other products registered in 2005 include combed cotton, steel tubes and cigarettes



**Table 2: Mauritius-SADC Imports and Exports from 2003 to 2006**

Countries	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)
Angola	-	0.6	-	994.9	-	51.9	0.4	2,975.9
Botswana	109.5	557.1	283.2	656.9	392.4	377.6	94.7	175.9
D.R Congo	-	-	0.9	-	6.8	-	-	5.0
Lesotho	1.6	54.8	486.1	205.0	801.7	601.3	2,170.5	1,047.2
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	15,183.1	117,440.1	15,680.4	107,983.1
Malawi	182.7	327.0	392.9	455.5	87.2	128.9	80.9	20.1
Mozambique	4,692.2	1,758.8	10,934.8	3,279.5	16,038.8	1,324.8	5,435.3	1,155.5
Namibia	378.7	507.6	766.7	170.8	316.9	114.3	122.3	-
South Africa,	284,296.7	27,249.9	308,533.3	27,912.4	280,842.2	27,432.8	278,303.1	48,776.0
Swaziland	7,701.6	15.0	7,969.6	15.8	6,792.1	114.7	8,173.4	135.1
Tanzania	704.6	2,275.8	3,004.1	5,824.6	2,690.8	2,749.9	1,278.1	1,273.9
Zambia	5,518.9	1,244.7	8,189.0	1,150.2	8,856.7	543.6	12,113.8	1,004.0
Zimbabwe	2,312.9	3,543.6	2,486.2	3,493.3	2,931.0	1,829.7	2,927.8	1,677.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,900</b>	<b>37,535</b>	<b>343,047</b>	<b>44,159</b>	<b>334,940</b>	<b>152,709</b>	<b>326,381</b>	<b>166,229</b>

Source: Compiled from Central Statistical Office

## **2.2 Exports to SADC countries**

Table 2 indicates that the level of exports to SADC have statistically been boosted up due to import statistics from Madagascar in 2005 onwards. In fact, excluding Madagascar, exports to SADC have also been fluctuating between US\$ 38million and US\$ 58 million between 2003 and 2006. The main markets have not changed much during the last 5 years. The most important market remains South Africa with an increasing SADC market share of 84% compared to 73 % in 2003. In other SADC countries Mauritian exports have been on a downward trend. These concern countries such as Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In terms of percentage it dropped from 24% and 31% in 2003 and 2004 respectively to almost 9% in 2006.

In the case of Zambia and Zimbabwe, most of the operators operating in these countries claim that trade are carried out under the COMESA free trade agreement.

Though Madagascar represents the main export market under SADC, products are still being exported under the COMESA certificate of origin due to the FTA. The main products for Madagascar have been indicated below in the COMESA export section.

South Africa is now the second largest SADC export market with the entrance of Madagascar. The most important exported item in 2005 was mainly T shirts (US\$ 3.8m) followed by Non-industrial diamond worked (US\$ 2.6m), Men's or boys' shirts of cotton. Other products include Napkins and napkin liners for babies, Jerseys, pullovers, cardigan, waist-coat and other knitted or crocheted fabrics

In 2005, various types of articles were exported to Tanzania which include mainly Machinery for sugar manufacture (US\$ 0.8m), Printed books brochures, leaflets (US\$ 0.3m). Other items include unrecorded magnetic tapes and articles of plastics.

Exports to Mozambique included mainly looped pile fabrics of cotton, iron/steel tubes and pipes.

Markets such as Zambia and Zimbabwe are quite small and exported items consisted of products such as iron/steel tubes, pipes, wheat or meslin flour, T-shirts, printed books, denim and men's/boys' trouser. The problem is that for Zambia and Zimbabwe the preference would be to trade under the COMESA certificate of origin process.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF INTRA COMESA TRADE

The trade statistics for COMESA countries indicate the same trends as in SADC with a few dominant players. The level of trade with COMESA countries is still quite low compared to total trade. In fact, the percentage of COMESA trade vis à vis total trade has been decreasing from 6% in 2003 to 4% in 2006. In absolute terms, the level of imports from COMESA has dropped from 2003 to 2005 followed by a sudden increase in 2006 due to increased imports mainly from Seychelles and Egypt. Imports from COMESA represent only 3% of total imports whereas exports accounted for 6% of total Mauritian exports. The main markets are Madagascar followed by Seychelles, Kenya and Comoros.

**Table 3: Mauritian Imports and Exports (Total and COMESA) from 2003 to 2006**

	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(US\$m)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Total Imports for Mauritius	2,444	2,753	3,248	3,791
% Change	12%	13%	18%	17%
Total Exports for Mauritius	1,556	1,979	2,201	2,432
% Change	7%	27%	11%	10%
Imports from COMESA	92	85	76	116
% Change	0	-7%	-10%	52%
As a % of total Imports	4%	3%	2%	3%
Exports to COMESA	144	131	149	140
% Change	-	-9%	14%	-6%
As a % of total Exports	9%	7%	7%	6%

Source: Compiled from Central Statistical Office

#### 3.1: Imports from COMESA countries

**Table 4: Mauritius-COMESA Imports and Exports from 2003 to 2006**

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)
Angola	-	1	-	995	-	52	0	2,976
Burundi	-	1,070	-	624	-	394	-	190
Comoros	721	4,466	74	4,303	11	3,846	16	4,439
Djibouti	0	3	-	6	68	207	-	0
D. R. Congo	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	5
Egypt	13,663	604	18,767	271	21,935	90	29,047	129
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Ethiopia	29	315	35	39	67	818	79	551
Kenya	3,628	7,865	5,466	8,959	9,859	7,210	13,780	4,531
Libyan Arab	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,569	112,203	33,598	96,903	15,183	117,440	15,680	107,983
Malawi	183	327	393	456	87	129	81	20

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)	Imports US\$ (m)	Exports US\$ (m)
Namibia	379	508	767	171	317	114	122	-
Rwanda	4	802	-	1,227	0	1,058	0	408
Seychelles	7,689	9,506	6,727	11,748	9,810	14,597	33,999	15,559
Sudan	0	4	0	-	-	2	1	-
Swaziland	7,702	15	7,970	16	6,792	115	8,173	135
Uganda	152	1,354	217	195	560	585	49	432
Zambia	5,519	1,245	8,189	1,150	8,857	544	12,114	1,004
Zimbabwe	2,313	3,544	2,486	3,493	2,931	1,830	2,928	1,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,549</b>	<b>143,830</b>	<b>84,689</b>	<b>130,556</b>	<b>76,483</b>	<b>149,032</b>	<b>116,071</b>	<b>140,160</b>

Source: Compiled from Central Statistical Office

Table 4 indicates that the main trading partner for Mauritius is Madagascar. It represents 77% of the export market but the import market share has been decreasing from 54% in 2003 to 14% in 2006. This is mainly due to the reduced level of imports of finished and semi finished textile products from Madagascar. At the import level, Egypt has been a growing partner with market share rising from 15% in 2003 to 25% in 2006. The main reason is the availability of competitively priced items as a result of the Free Trade Area. Other smaller but growing markets are Kenya with a growth of almost 300% from 2003 to 2006. In terms of market share it represented 12% in 2006 compared to 4% in 2003. The Seychelles have also been an important and growing supplier since 2003 mainly due to significant tuna fish imports. Import figures indicate more than four fold increase in value terms from 2003 to 2006. The import market share was 29% in 2006 compared to 8.4% in 2003.

Other markets include Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe which have been almost static at the import level. They represented 20% of the COMESA import market share in 2006 compared to 17% in 2003.

In 2006 Seychelles has been the main COMESA exporter to Mauritius. The main products include frozen fish mainly tuna and skipjack representing 95% of the total imports from Seychelles. Other products include waste and scrap iron.

The second growing exporter to Mauritius has been Egypt with a wide range of products of which the main ones include Urea (US\$ 3.4m), chemical products such as disinfectants (US\$ 2.3), iron bars (US\$ 1.1m). Other main products include cement (US\$1 m), ceramic tiles, napkins, colour television, lubricating oils and oranges.

Regarding the main products imported from COMESA countries, Madagascar has been the main supplier with textile products (fabrics and yarn), frozen sea food, wood and semi precious stones.

The products imported from Kenya consist of mainly live bovine animals (US\$2.8m). Other products include frozen swine meat, live goats, fresh cut flowers and buds.

### **3.2 Exports to COMESA countries**

At the export level, apart from Madagascar which is the main destination, smaller markets include Comoros, Kenya, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. Seychelles represented 11% of the market share while the others varied from 1.2% (Zimbabwe) to 3.2% with Comoros.

Regarding the main products exported to COMESA countries (See Annex 3), those to Madagascar consisted of preparations used in animal feeding (US\$ 8m), Yarn of carded wool (US\$ 7m), Wheat or meslin flour (US\$ 3m), cell batteries (US\$ 2.7m), Coloured woven cotton fabrics (US\$ 2.7m). Other products include Woven fabric, plain cotton weave, carded yarn of fine animal hair. These products indicate a significant amount of trade in the textile manufacturing sector.

The second most important market is Seychelles and the main products are medicaments (US\$ 0.97m), carton and boxes (US\$ 0.94m), wheat and meslin flour (US\$ 0.8m), printed paper and various other articles.

Products exported to Kenya include mainly Printed books, brochures (US\$ 4m), Articles of plastics, Napkins and napkin liners for babies of paper, Cartons, boxes and cases.

Comoros is also a small market where products such as Wheat or meslin flour (US\$ 0.64m), Preparations used in animal feeding (US\$ 0.3m), Men/boy trouser, Medicament and Printed woven fabrics are exported.

#### 4. NTB MEASURES DIRECTLY AFFECTING EXPORTS

*Table 5: WTO NTB Categorisation Codes*

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part I	Government Participation in Trade and Restrictive Practices Tolerated by Governments				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade:	Responsibility/Source of NTB
	D Sugar	Monopoly	None	None	Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
	Tea	Monopoly	None	None	Tea Board
Part II	Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB
Part III	Technical Barriers to Trade				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part IV	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures				
	WTO Inventory Code  <b>B</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Live animals (all species including birds)</li> <li>• Meat and edible meat offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies (fresh, chilled, frozen)</li> <li>• All fish and fish products (fresh, frozen, salted)</li> <li>• Corals and shells (unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked or cut to shape)</li> <li>• Vegetables (fresh and dried)</li> <li>• Rice</li> <li>• Wheat or meslin flour</li> <li>• Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates (smoked, salted, dried, canned)</li> <li>• Bird's feathers</li> </ul>	Problem Area  Sanitary and phytosanitary certificates required and export permits	Description of the most severe NTBs  None	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade:  None	Responsibility/Source of NTB  Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the National Plant Protection Office) For agricultural products  Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the Veterinary Division) For animal products

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part V	Specific Limitations				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB
Part VI	Charges on Imports				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB
Part VII	Other				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB



## 5. MEASURES DIRECTLY AFFECTING IMPORTS

*Table 6 WTO NTB Categorisation Codes*

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part I	Government Participation in Trade and Restrictive Practices Tolerated by Governments				
	WTO Inventory Code  <b>E</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petroleum products</li> <li>• Wheat Flour</li> <li>• Ration Rice</li>   <li>• Potatoes</li> <li>• Onions</li> <li>• Garlic</li> <li>• potato seeds</li> <li>• turmeric</li> <li>• cardamom</li> </ul>	Problem Area  Monopoly   Monopoly / Sole importer	Description of the most severe NTBs  None   None	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade:  Not liberalised   Not liberalised Potatoes are liberalised from time to time.	Responsibility/Source of NTB  State Trading Cooperation   Agricultural Marketing Board

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part II	Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures				
	WTO Inventory Code  <b>H</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arms and ammunitions</li> <li>• Telecommunications equipment</li> <li>• Sugar</li> </ul>	Problem Area  Import permit  Import permit  Import permit	Description of the most severe NTBs  None  None  None	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade:  None  None  None	Responsibility/Source of NTB  Police Department / Prime Minister's Office  Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications  Sugar Syndicate
Part III	Technical Barriers to Trade				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part IV	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures				
	WTO Inventory Code  <b>B</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural goods Grains, plants, or seeds fruit and vegetables</li> <li>• Animal products (animal foodstuffs, meat, fish products, and live animals, Livestock, meat and offal)</li> <li>• Prepared foods, drugs, and chemicals with potential adverse effects on health</li> <li>• Pharmaceutical Products</li> <li>• Pesticides</li> </ul>	Problem Area  SPS measures and import permit requirements	Description of the most severe NTBs  None  None  None  None	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade:  None  None  None  None	Responsibility/Source of NTB  Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the National Plant Protection Office) For agricultural products  Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the Veterinary Services Division)  Ministry of Health and Quality of Life  Ministry of Health and Quality of Life  Ministry of Health and Quality of Life  Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the Fisheries Division)

INVENTORY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION				
Part V	Specific Limitations				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB
Part VI	Charges on Imports				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB
Part VII	Other				
	WTO Inventory Code	Problem Area	Description of the most severe NTBs	Impact of NTB to businesses and trade	Responsibility/Source of NTB

## 6. DESK RESEARCH TRADE PRACTICES - IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

### 6.1 Import licensing

The trade liberalisation process which started since the eighties has abolished most of the licenses for import and export of goods. Almost all legislated non-tariff barriers in Mauritius have mostly been removed and generally no quotas are imposed on exports or imports. Since 2004 there have not been major changes in this area. The few products which require special permits or certificates are classified under the Consumer Protection Act. The main reasons for these permits are for environmental, phytosanitary, and national security reasons. The controlled products are regrouped in different schedules under the Consumer Protection Act. The First Schedule consists of general goods which include food items (fresh and frozen), vegetable inputs, salt, cement, infant formulas, petroleum oils, insecticides, herbicides, pesticides, chemicals, PVC Pipes, Plastic feeding bottles, Teats and soothers, Life Jackets, Motor-cyclists' helmets (crash helmets), Rough diamonds, Gold, Bakery and pastry equipment, Weighing machinery, Electric water heaters and immersion heaters, Public transport type, passenger motor vehicles, bus, dangerous chemicals, Syringes, Food additives.

The second schedule concerns prohibited goods mainly for security and environmental reasons. They include explosives, Fire crackers, Motor vehicle rubber tyres which, have been remoulded, recapped or regrooved, Kerosene stoves, Ivory and Tortoise Shell, Underwater fishing guns, Sugar and chocolate confectionary and bubble/chewing gum in the form of cigarettes, Toy pistols and guns with projectiles, items containing "Aerosols" using C.F.C's.

The fourth schedule of the Consumer Protection Act also caters for the restrictions on the controlled goods which are quantitative in nature and has quota restrictions for products such as potatoes, table salt, gold and bakery and pastry equipment.

*Table 7: Examples of restrictions under the Fourth schedule*

Description of controlled goods	Type of restriction
Potatoes	Quantitative (yearly quota)
Table Salt	Quantitative (yearly quota) 750 tons/year
Gold	Shall be imported only by jewellers or factories in the Export Processing Zone holding the appropriate licences or certificates to manufacture gold wares
Bakery and pastry equipment	Total restriction on second-hand equipment. New equipment to be imported only by holders of licences of bakery and pastry or by traders on their behalf

Other restrictions include conditions on second hand or new vehicles imported by individuals only.

Under the fifth schedule, it shows the conditions under which the goods should be imported which include technical details or norms of the particular products such as rice, weighing and measuring instruments, fats, brooms, PVC pipes, electric cables, coconut oil, life jackets and

second hand vegetables.

**Table 8: Examples of products under the Fifth Schedule**

	<b>Description of controlled goods</b>		<b>Conditions under which the goods should be imported</b>
1.	Rice (imported by traders other than State Trading Corporation)		Should not exceed 10% broken Rice.
2.	Weighing and measuring instruments not for trade use		Each and every instrument should be clearly and indelibly marked "Not for trade use"
8.	Bakery additives ... ..		Shall not contain Potassium Bromate as an ingredient.
9.	(a)	Hydrogenated oils and fats imported under CTN 15.16 for industrial use	Shall contain not more than 85% saturated fatty acids on the fat weight basis.
	(b)	Vegetable fats (Vanaspati) imported under H.S. Code 15.16.20	Shall contain not more than 30% of saturated fatty acids on the fat weight basis.

Some of the measures have a direct impact on the protection of the local industry and would seem to constitute non tariff barriers. However this cannot be pinpointed to imports from SADC or COMESA countries. In fact these restrictions are applicable to imports from any country.

The main objective behind the above measures regarding the controlled goods are mainly applicable for the protection of the consumers and in a few cases the local industry.

## **6.2 Discriminative excise duties**

Mauritius had a set of excise duties and by definition are applicable to both local and imported goods. However even after the rationalisation exercise of the customs and excise duties, which was carried out in 1994, there had always been some form of discrimination between some of the products which are imported and those produced locally.

This anomaly has been removed last year (2006) during the budget exercise. Excise duties on locally manufactured and imported products are the same. The table below indicates the new excise tariffs.

**Table 9: Excise duties on alcoholic products**

<b>Products</b>	<b>Rates</b>
Beer, stout and spirit cooler	Rs 19 a litre
Champagne	Rs 360 a litre
Wine and vermouth	Rs 75 a litre or, if in bulk, Rs 50 a litre
Country liquor	Rs 7 a litre
Rum, spirits and liquor produced from molasses and sugar cane derivatives	Rs 200 per litre Absolute Alcohol
Liqueurs and Cordials	Rs 200 per litre Absolute Alcohol
Other spirits (including whisky, brandy and cognac)	Rs 900 per litre Absolute Alcohol or, if imported in bulk, Rs 600.

### **6.3 Import permits**

Since 2004 there has been no changes regarding import permits for a number of products. Import permit are required according to the type of products being imported as discussed above (according to the Consumer Protection Act). Usually the institution responsible for the imports control is the Ministry of Commerce and the delivery of the specific certificates is carried by the following bodies:

**Table 10: Products or categories of products for which imports permits are required**

<b>Products or categories of products</b>	<b>Relevant Bodies</b>	<b>Type of permits required</b>
<b>Agricultural goods</b> (Grains, plants, or seeds fruit and vegetables)	Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the national Plant Protection Office)	Phytosanitary certificate
<b>Animal products</b> (animal foodstuffs, meat, fish products, and live animals, Livestock, meat and offal)	Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the Veterinary Division);	Phytosanitary certificate (veterinary control)
Alcoholic beverages	Customs and Excise Department	Certificate of analysis on first importation
Prepared foods, drugs, and chemicals with potential adverse effects on health;	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	Phytosanitary Certificate
Pharmaceutical Products	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	Health Certificate
Pesticides	Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	Import Permit
Arms and ammunitions	Police	Import Permit
Cinema films	Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications	Import Permit
Telecommunications equipment	Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunications	Import Permit
Fish and fish products	Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (Fisheries Division)	Import permit

The importation of pharmaceuticals is subject to strict control from the Ministry of Health which has drawn up a list of essential substances to meet the country's needs. Drugs like psychotropic

drugs and narcotics, which are subject to international control under International Conventions, are imported through an import-export licensing system. The quantities of these drugs are strictly controlled in order to ensure their legitimate use. Any imported pharmaceuticals must be registered for sale in their country of origin. All companies involved in the importation of pharmaceutical products for sale on the local market need to be registered with the Pharmacy Board before any import is carried out. Drugs imported for the public sector have to go through international tenders.

The importation of products like pesticides is now regulated under the Dangerous Chemical Act and import permits are now delivered by the Dangerous Chemicals Board. Chemicals such as pesticides require approval by the board prior to imports. Any new request for importation of pesticides goes through a series of tests over a certain period of time before import permits are granted. Despite these controls there are cases of illegal imports which have been reported by operators in this sector.

#### **6.4 Safety Standards**

Products which require safety standards are mainly arms, ammunition, dynamite and explosives which are subject to control. The safety standards applicable are the same as British ones. The institution responsible for the control of norms mainly for food and other items is the Mauritius Standards Bureau.

Discussions are on going to set up safety norms regarding electrical products.

#### **6.5 Import Monopoly or sole importer**

The situation of some products in this category since 2004 has remained almost the same. In Mauritius, there are a few products for which imports are carried out by specific parastatal bodies. The main reason behind is safety and security of supply but which is officially presented by the authorities as strategic reasons. The following organisations are responsible for the importation of relevant items:

- The State Trading Corporation
- The Agricultural Marketing Board
- The Tobacco Board
- The Tea Board
- The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate

The State Trading Corporation (STC) has a monopoly regarding the importation of Petroleum products, Wheat Flour and Ration Rice (luxury rice e.g. basmati type is liberalised). The importation is carried out through international tenders. This institution also imports cement which is however carried out on a sharing basis with the private sector.



The distribution of products imported by the STC is carried out through the private sector. However due better standard of living, the consumption of rice is more towards luxury type rice. The question of monopoly is therefore significantly reduced at the rice level.

The Agricultural Marketing Board controls and is the only authorised regular importer of the following controlled products: potatoes, onions and garlic. It also controls products such as potato seeds, turmeric, and cardamom. In fact control on potatoes, onions and garlic is controlled mainly to protect the local producers and ensure a price stability of these items. Some products where The AMB was the sole importer till 2005 have been removed. These products include ground nuts, dried chillies, beans and ginger.

The Tobacco Board regulates the purchase of locally grown tobacco which is then sold to the only cigarette manufacturer in the country which is the British American Tobacco Plc Ltd. Sale prices are based on production costs determined by the Board. In the case of imported tobacco inputs for the production of cigarettes by the British American Tobacco an import permit delivered by the Tobacco Board is required.

The export of tea is controlled by the Tea Board who issues export permits.

The exportation and importation of sugar in Mauritius has to go through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The latter is the only importer and supplier of sugar for domestic consumption. The role of the Sugar Syndicate is however to market and export all locally manufactured sugar.

## **6.6 Overview of the export procedures in Mauritius**

The list of products which require export permits have remained the same compared to the last survey carried out in 2004. Export permits are required for the following items.

**Table 11: Products requiring export certificates**

<b>H.S. Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
01.01-01.06	Live animals (all species including birds)
02.01-02.10	Meat and edible meat offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies (fresh, chilled, frozen)
03.01-03.07	All fish and fish products (fresh, frozen, salted)
0.508	Corals and shells (unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked or cut to shape)
07.01-07.12	Vegetables (fresh and dried)
09.10	Spices (ginger, saffron, turmeric and other spices classified under HS No. 09.10)
10.06	Rice
11.01	Wheat or meslin flour
16.01-16.05	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates (smoked, salted, dried, canned)
17.01	Sugar
17.04	Sugar confectioneries and products with sugar content
20.09	Fruit juices
22.02	Non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks)
25.05	Sand

H.S. Code	Description
25.21	Limestone
25.23	Portland cement
30.01	Organs (animals)
30.02	Serum, samples of blood, biologicals needed for veterinary research vaccines (dead or live attenuated, freeze-dried or wet form)
50.01-63.10	Textiles and textile articles for export to USA and Canada
67.01	Bird's feathers
96.01	Decorative sea shells

Export certificates are issued by the Ministry of Commerce subject to the approval by the relevant authorities. Most of the above confectionery, vegetable, plant and animal products either require sanitary or phytosanitary certificates and veterinary norms. These are mainly required by the importers. The reasons behind the control of products such as bird's feathers, sand, limestone, corals and shells are mainly because of health and environmental concerns.

Some products however require export permits from Mauritian authorities. They are grouped in two main categories:

- Those of strategic importance and are sensitive to the economy. These are, spices, sugar, tea, some pharmaceutical (dangerous drugs), silver and gold.
- Those whose access market is regulated for example clothing for US and Canada

Sugar has always been exported and imported through one institution which is the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The export of tea is also subject to control by the Tea Board and considered as a strategic product. Regarding Spices these are subject to control under the Agricultural marketing board.

The table below gives an indication of the respective authorities who are responsible for approving the permits.

**Table 12: Authorities responsible for delivering export certificates**

Responsible Institution	Products concerned
The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate	Sugar
The Tea Board	Tea
The Agricultural Marketing Board	Spices
Ministry of Health and Quality of Life	Pharmaceuticals
Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries (the Plant Quarantine Service)	Listed Agricultural products

## 6.7 Key issues from interviews

Interviews indicated that NTBs are less of a problem regarding trade either in the SADC/COMESA region or in the rest of the world. Except for a few items which the government still controls, the gradual liberalisation process is satisfactory. Compared to the previous survey in 2004 a few controlled goods have been liberalised.

The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce which has the role to pinpoint the problems related to trade indicated that almost no issues have been raised as NTBs during the last two years. The only claims or problems which came up were related to the mismatch of signatures specimens on the certificates of origin at the customs level. As discussed previously this often causes delays in clearing goods and adds on to the charges as operators often have to provide bank securities.

During discussions with freight forwarders, it was clear that there is a major communication problem as regards facilities offered under SADC or COMESA trade regimes. Regarding trade with Mauritius (especially imports from SADC and COMESA), this concerns the preferential duties or the duty free status for a number of products. In fact traders are not aware that their products can be traded under the above regimes and do not know where to get certificates or origin. Efforts have to be made to ensure a better awareness amongst the traders in the region. This is probably the role of Chambers of Commerce, Ministries of Trade and other business associations. On the Mauritian side the communication between the institutions and the traders seems to be satisfactory.

The process of issuing import and export licenses, and phytosanitary or health certificates have become a routine exercise and do not constitute a hindrance to trade in general.

Customs procedures have been simplified and operators seem to be satisfied.

According to the Chamber of Commerce, operators are waiting for decisions to be taken at the SADC rules of origin level regarding Chapter 19 of the HS code and its subsections. Apparently these products could constitute a potential trade in the SADC area.

Regarding the designation of a focal point on NTBs, one meeting was organised after the seminar on NTBs but no further action seems to have been taken. The absence of NTBs might be one of the reasons. In fact, with the feedback mechanism at the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce any NTB related problem would be brought up fairly rapidly after it has been reported. Very often the existing good working relationships between the private sector and the government help to find solutions should problems of that nature arise.

## **7. SUMMARY OF THE NTB'S**

Mauritian operators seem to encounter no major NTBs regarding trade with SADC and COMESA regions from the domestic perspective. The only problems mentioned concerned the signatures on the certificates of origin.

In fact most of the measures that have been and are being implemented regarding import and export restrictions tend to be those applicable at international levels. As mentioned before, Mauritius is considering the possibility of adopting safety norms regarding electrical products.

The monopolistic situation of importation of certain products mentioned above is always a concern for the private operators but the government is taking a cautious approach to the liberalisation of these items. Some of them are not likely to be liberalised soon but products such as wheat flour is being considered. For products such as potatoes and other vegetables, import permits are provided whenever there is a shortage.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The only complaint received during this survey concerns the signatures of the certificates of origin which was also mentioned during the last survey.

*Certificates of Origin:* On one hand, exporters should be informed of the importance of the specimen signatures when applying for SADC certificates of origin. The publication of practical hand outs on the rules of origin indicating the official signatures and the officer's name is essential. This information should also be made available on the SADC web site and also to all Chambers of Commerce. On the other hand, the customs department issuing the certificate of origin should have specific procedures regarding the approval of the relevant certificates so that only authorised signatures are on the certificates.

*Communication of trade facilities under SADC and COMESA:* Actions should be initiated at the country level especially between the government and private sector associations with the support of the Secretariats for awareness campaigns.

**ANNEX 1: LIST OF CONTACT PERSONS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mrs Fazia Pokun	Trade Policy Analyst	Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Regional Cooperation Division
Mrs R. Narrainen	Manager	Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr H. Jhumka	Secretary	Association of Mauritian Manufacturers
Mr Hemrazlall Gopaul	Manager	APT Freight Forwarders Association Clearing and Forwarding Association
Mr Purryag	Trade Officer	Ministry of Industry SME, Commerce and Industry
Mr. Radha	Trade Officer	Ministry of Industry SME, Commerce and Industry
Mr. A. Delbar	Director – Secretary of Freight Forwarders Association	Silverline Ltd
Mr Azad Dookhit	General Manager	Techtonic Ltd.

## ANNEX 2: 10 MAIN PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO SADC COUNTRIES IN 2005

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Value US\$
23099090	Preparations used in animal feeding excl sub heading 230910/901/902	MADAGASCAR	8,091,225
51061000	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale, containing >=85% of wool	MADAGASCAR	6,895,697
58089000	Ornamental trimming in piece,unembroidered,tassel,pompon,similar article	MADAGASCAR	3,636,990
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	MADAGASCAR	2,887,057
85068000	Other primary cells/batteries excl. 850610/60	MADAGASCAR	2,761,947
52084900	Coloured woven cotton fabrics, with >=85% cotton, nes	MADAGASCAR	2,741,760
55121900	Woven fabric contg > = 85% polyester staple fibre excl unbleached/bleache	MADAGASCAR	2,438,268
52083200	Dyed plain cotton weave, with >=85% cotton, >100g/m2	MADAGASCAR	2,338,974
51081000	Carded yarn of fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	MADAGASCAR	2,234,599
			-
60012100	Looped pile fabrics of cotton, knitted or crocheted	MOZAMBIQUE	542,587
73069010	Iron/steel tubes,pipes/hollow profiles,riveted,nes,galvanised	MOZAMBIQUE	187,456
84519010	Parts of sub-heading nos 845110/21	MOZAMBIQUE	94,330
87042111	With single space cabin	MOZAMBIQUE	58,764
84289010	Sugar cane loaders	MOZAMBIQUE	52,959
84021900	Other vapour generating boilers, nes (incl. hybrid boilers)	MOZAMBIQUE	46,584
23099090	Preparations used in animal feeding excl sub heading 230910/901/902	MOZAMBIQUE	36,060
22029090	Other non-alcoholic beverages	MOZAMBIQUE	34,080
52094200	Denim, with >=85% cotton, >=200g/m2	MOZAMBIQUE	24,526
87042150	Used m/vehicle chassis head. 87042111/12/21/31 engine,gvw<=5tons	MOZAMBIQUE	21,193
			-
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	SOUTH AFRICA	3,876,623
71023900	Non-industrial diamond worked, but not mounted or set	SOUTH AFRICA	2,651,703
62052000	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	SOUTH AFRICA	1,570,875
85252010	Cellular telephones	SOUTH AFRICA	1,550,511
39239000	Article for conveyance or packing of goods, of plastic,nes,excl 392310-5	SOUTH AFRICA	1,330,343
48184010	Napkins and napkin liners for babies of paper	SOUTH AFRICA	1,033,786
61101100	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats, knitted	SOUTH	902,31

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Value US\$
	or crocheted, of wool	AFRICA	7
61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigan,waist-coat etc of cotton,knitted/crocheted	SOUTH AFRICA	885,60 3
60012100	Looped pile fabrics of cotton, knitted or crocheted	SOUTH AFRICA	768,443
60062200	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics, of cotton, dyed	SOUTH AFRICA	740,62 6
			-
84383000	Machinery for sugar manufacture	TANZANIA	811,235
49011000	Printed books, brochures, leaflets, etc, in single sheets,folded or not	TANZANIA	350,22 6
49019990	Printed books, brochures, leaflets etc excl 490110-991	TANZANIA	323,83 4
85231390	Unrecorded magnetic tapes for sound/similar record,>6.5mm wide excl852313	TANZANIA	278,27 1
39269090	Articles of plastics & of material of 3901 to 3914,excl 392610 -3926901	TANZANIA	233,24 2
23099090	Preparations used in animal feeding excl sub heading 230910/901/902	TANZANIA	116,849
84198900	Industrial heating/cooking equipment, nes	TANZANIA	107,303
01051100	Fowls of the species gallus domesticus weighing not more than 185g	TANZANIA	87,99 9
49019910	Textbooks not in single sheets	TANZANIA	81,268
49119990	Other, Instructional charts	TANZANIA	56,988
85059000	Electric magnets ,electro/permanent mmagnet chuck/clamp/similar article	TANZANIA	55,60 7
			-
73069010	Iron/steel tubes,pipes/hollow profiles,riveted,nes,galvanised	ZAMBIA	126,754
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	ZAMBIA	120,358
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	ZAMBIA	41,97 8
48184010	Napkins and napkin liners for babies of paper	ZAMBIA	40,947
22029090	Other non-alcoholic beverages	ZAMBIA	40,227
20099000	Mixtures of juices, unfermented, no added spirit, sweetened or not	ZAMBIA	20,45 7
19021910	Instant noodles not containing eggs	ZAMBIA	17,865
16041400	Prepared or preserved tuna, skipjack and atlantic bonito	ZAMBIA	17,79 1
19053100	Sweet biscuits	ZAMBIA	14,889
19053200	Waffles and wafers	ZAMBIA	11,942
			-
49019990	Printed books, brochures, leaflets etc excl 490110-991	ZIMBABWE	458,66 2
52094200	Denim, with >=85% cotton, >=200g/m2	ZIMBABWE	269,111
62034200	Men's/boys' trouser,bib,short etc of cotton,not knitted/crocheted	ZIMBABWE	105,35 9
84479000	Machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery,trimmings,tuftin	ZIMBABWE	90,95 0
60012100	Looped pile fabrics of cotton, knitted or crocheted	ZIMBABWE	66,550
28230000	Titanium oxides.	ZIMBABWE	61,306



HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Value US\$
52081900	Unbleached woven cotton fabrics, nes, with >=85% cotton	ZIMBABWE	57,09 3
52083900	Dyed woven cotton fabrics, with >=85% cotton, nes	ZIMBABWE	52,539
96071900	Slide fasteners not fitted with chain scoops of base metal	ZIMBABWE	38,46 8
19021910	Instant noodles not containing eggs	ZIMBABWE	37,058

## 10 MAIN PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO COMESA COUNTRIES IN 2005

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Value US\$
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	COMOROS	635,49 7
23099090	Preparations used in animal feeding excl sub heading 230910/901/902	COMOROS	296,46 8
62034210	Men/boy trouser breech&short of cotton not knitted/crocheted	COMOROS	180,68 4
34011900	Soap/organic surface active agent in bars, cakes etc not for toilet use	COMOROS	139,08 5
30049000	Medicament nes not contg antibiotic/harmone/alkaloid/vitamin.	COMOROS	123,93 5
55151900	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres, nes	COMOROS	108,46 8
15162000	Hydrogenated/esterified vegetable fats/oils and fractions.	COMOROS	96,678
55169400	Printed woven fabrics, contg <85% art. staple fibres, n.e.s.	COMOROS	96,184
52085900	Printed woven cotton fabrics, with >=85% cotton, nes	COMOROS	95,069
62103000	Garments of 620211-620119, made up of fabrics of 5903,5906 or 5907	COMOROS	87,883
			-
49019990	Printed books, brochures, leaflets etc excl 490110-991	KENYA	2,308,97 1
49011000	Printed books, brochures, leaflets, etc, in single sheets, folded or not	KENYA	1,708,92 3
39269090	Articles of plastics & of material of 3901 to 3914, excl 392610 -3926901	KENYA	650,16 9
39239000	Article for conveyance or packing of goods, of plastic, nes, excl 392310-5	KENYA	374,63 6
48184010	Napkins and napkin liners for babies of paper	KENYA	326,874
48191000	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	KENYA	210,01 7
22029090	Other non-alcoholic beverages	KENYA	194,283
84199000	Parts of industrial heating/cooling equipment	KENYA	172,677
22071000	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of alcoholic strength by volume of >=80% volum	KENYA	116,872
21050000	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa	KENYA	87,704
			-

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Value US\$
23099090	Preparations used in animal feeding excl sub heading 230910/901/902	MADAGASCAR	8,091,225
51061000	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale, containing >=85% of wool	MADAGASCAR	6,895,697
58089000	Ornamental trimming in piece,unembroidered,tassel,pompon,similar article	MADAGASCAR	3,636,990
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	MADAGASCAR	2,887,057
85068000	Other primary cells/batteries excl. 850610/60	MADAGASCAR	2,761,947
52084900	Coloured woven cotton fabrics, with >=85% cotton, nes	MADAGASCAR	2,741,760
55121900	Woven fabric contg > = 85% polyester staple fibre excl unbleached/bleache	MADAGASCAR	2,438,268
52083200	Dyed plain cotton weave, with >=85% cotton, >100g/m2	MADAGASCAR	2,338,974
51081000	Carded yarn of fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale	MADAGASCAR	2,234,599
			-
30049000	Medicament nes not contg antibiotic/harmone/alkaloid/vitamin.	SEYCHELLES	966,936
48191000	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	SEYCHELLES	939,390
15121900	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil/fraction, refined, not chem modified	SEYCHELLES	898,231
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	SEYCHELLES	765,296
90278000	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, nes	SEYCHELLES	554,455
48211000	Printed paper or paperboard labels of all kinds	SEYCHELLES	456,157
39239000	Article for conveyance or packing of goods, of plastic,nes,excl 392310-5	SEYCHELLES	426,085
85252020	Radio telephony apparatus for use on ships	SEYCHELLES	336,865
39269090	Articles of plastics & of material of 3901 to 3914,excl 392610 -3926901	SEYCHELLES	227,687
73269090	Other articles of iron or steel, nes	SEYCHELLES	198,828
85369090	Other apparatus	SEYCHELLES	188,754
			-
73069010	Iron/steel tubes,pipes/hollow profiles,riveted,nes,galvanised	ZAMBIA	126,754
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	ZAMBIA	120,358
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	ZAMBIA	41,978
48184010	Napkins and napkin liners for babies of paper	ZAMBIA	40,947
22029090	Other non-alcoholic beverages	ZAMBIA	40,227
20099000	Mixtures of juices, unfermented, no added spirit, sweetened or not	ZAMBIA	20,457
19021910	Instant noodles not containing eggs	ZAMBIA	17,865
16041400	Prepared or preserved tuna, skipjack and atlantic bonito	ZAMBIA	17,791
19053100	Sweet biscuits	ZAMBIA	14,889
19053200	Waffles and wafers	ZAMBIA	11,942
			-

<b>HS CODE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</b>	<b>Value US\$</b>
49019990	Printed books, brochures, leaflets etc excl 490110-991	ZIMBABWE	458,662
52094200	Denim, with >=85% cotton, >=200g/m2	ZIMBABWE	269,111
62034200	Men's/boys' trouser,bib,short etc of cotton,not knitted/crocheted	ZIMBABWE	105,359
84479000	Machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery,trimmings,tuftin	ZIMBABWE	90,950
60012100	Looped pile fabrics of cotton, knitted or crocheted	ZIMBABWE	66,550
28230000	Titanium oxides.	ZIMBABWE	61,306
52081900	Unbleached woven cotton fabrics, nes, with >=85% cotton	ZIMBABWE	57,093
52083900	Dyed woven cotton fabrics, with >=85% cotton, nes	ZIMBABWE	52,539
96071900	Slide fasteners not fitted with chain scoops of base metal	ZIMBABWE	38,468
19021910	Instant noodles not containing eggs	ZIMBABWE	37,058