



THE MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
SERVING BUSINESS SINCE 1850

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



Mission Statement

**TO SERVE AND PROMOTE
THE INTERESTS OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY
IN PLAYING A LEADING ROLE IN
THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MAURITIUS**

**THE MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
SERVING BUSINESS SINCE 1850**



THE COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER FOR 2009	5
SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT	8
PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2009	14
MCCI AUDIT COMMITTEE	40
ECONOMIC REVIEW	45
ECONOMIC DATA	61
Table 1: Main National Accounts Aggregates	61
Table 2: Gross Domestic product by industry group at current basic prices	62
Table 3: Gross Domestic Product-Sectoral Real Growth Rates (% over previous year)	63
Table 4: Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type and Use	64
Table 5: Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation Annual Real Growth Rates (%) by Type and Use	65
Table 6: Balance of Payments	66
Table 7: Employment by Industrial Group	66
Table 8: Public Finance	67
Table 9: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence	68
Table 10: Transport	69
Table 11: Cargo Traffic	70
Table 12: Trade (2009) by Section	72
Table 13: Trade (2009) by Chapter	73
Table 14: Re-Exports: Main Destination for 2009	77
Table 15: Domestic Exports: Main Destination for 2009	78
Table 16: Total Exports: Main Destination for 2009	79
Table 17: Imports: Main Origins for 2009	80
MEMBERSHIP LIST	82
DELEGATES AND ADVISERS	99

COUNCIL MEMBERS

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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● IN ATTENDANCE

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Port-Louis

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● COOPTED MEMBERS

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Air Mauritius Centre
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SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT

At the 161st Annual General Meeting of the
MCCI held on the 25 March 2010 at the
Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel, Port-Louis

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Mr Kiran Juwaheer at the
161st Annual General Meeting

It is indeed a privilege and an honour for me to welcome you at the Annual General Meeting of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Thank you for the interest you take in the activities of our Chamber and for your active support to its mission. I would like to extend the special thanks of the Chamber to our Ministers who have honoured us with their presence and who will, in a moment, share with us their thoughts on issues of great interest to the business community and to the future development of our country.

As you are all aware, our Chamber is celebrating this year its 160th Anniversary. In my address at the Gala Dinner of the Chamber in January last, in which many of you were present, I had the opportunity to underline the constancy of our institution in the fulfillment of its mission, its adherence to the principles of its internal governance and its strict respect of the law of the land.

The holding of this AGM is also a vivid example of this constancy. In fact the AGM has been regularly held in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Chamber and the prevailing law on associations for the past 160 years.

This is a true 'ode à la gouvernance' and we feel that it should also be celebrated. To do so, we shall be launching at the end of this opening ceremony a special issue of the newsletter of the Chamber 'CCI Info'. And a number of events will be organized during the rest of the year to mark the 160th anniversary of the Chamber.

So much about celebrations. But we are here this morning also for some serious business. The first one is to perpetrate our tradition of good governance by reviewing the activities and the finance of the Chamber for the past year, approving the course of action and the Budget for next year and, yes, holding elections. At the Chamber the date of elections are known well in advance and are held every year!

The second task of this morning is the Chamber's view on the 'State of the Mauritian Economy'. This is one of the traditions that our Chamber has established since quite some time and has constantly upheld over the years. However, this year I would have preferred to have someone else in my shoes. Not only the global economy is still coming out of the most serious crisis since the Great Depression; the economic theories and practices underpinning the global economic architecture have never been so much challenged since the 1970s.

The financial meltdown has put into question the academic work and the sophisticated modelling on which the whole process of risk assessment and securitization was anchored. Forced state intervention in the economy has given a new lease of life to Keynesian economics and the debate between more regulation and self regulation of markets has taken a new turn.

To add to the confusion, a guardian of orthodoxy like the International Monetary Fund, has come up in recent weeks with unconventional proposals. The first one was that Central Banks should raise their inflation targets, currently at 2% to as high as 4%. The second surprising proposal was that controls on capital flows can be a useful tool for countries facing a surge in foreign funds, a position radically against past prescriptions of the IMF.

In such an uncertain economic environment and wavering policy orientations, you can easily understand the difficulty of a coherent assessment of our economic performance. We have only tried to put together a number of elements, which can hopefully help you to have a better perspective of the economic fundamentals of the country.

But, first, let us have a look at the global scene. Based on IMF latest figures, global output shrunk by 0.8% in 2009, which has not happened for decades. Although the actual GDP growth varies greatly from one region to another and on a country basis, every country has been adversely affected. The most affected have been the developed economies, countries of Eastern Europe, South East Asia and South America. The least affected have been China and India and, to some degree, Africa and the Middle East.

In addition, global trade in goods and services have contracted by more than 12% in 2009, quite evenly distributed across regions and countries. The ILO estimates that some 25 million jobs have been lost worldwide, raising unemployment levels in all countries, and pushing millions below the poverty line.

Let us also remind ourselves that the crisis has taken such a toll on the global economy, in spite of an unprecedented coordinated response by the major players, and stimulus packages representing several points of GDP put into place by governments in many countries. As a result public debt has increased significantly in many countries and the global public debt figure is estimated to have reached the staggering figure of 250,000 billion US Dollars, that is 25 followed by 13 zeros!

It is against this backdrop that we have to consider the performance of the Mauritian economy in 2009 and prospects for the future. For a small and open economy like Mauritius, the overall performance has been more than satisfactory given the prevailing global economic environment. It is true that GDP growth has fallen to 2.8% compared to an average of 5.2% over the last three years. But apart from contractions in the tourism and textiles sectors, for obvious reasons, growth has been positive in all other sectors, with even double digit growth rates in the ICT and agriculture sectors.

Moreover, there has been a 6% growth in investment and both per capita GDP and final consumption expenditure have continued to grow in real terms. On the employment front there has been a net creation of some 4,800 new jobs, although insufficient to absorb

all new entrants on the labour market, which has pushed up the unemployment by a half percentage point. Inflation has gone down to 2.5%.

On the external front, both the Balance of Visible Trade and the Balance of Trade in Goods and Services have registered a lower deficit than in 2008. The Balance of Payments is estimated to have registered a surplus of some Rs. 10 billion, more than double the level of 2008 and Net International Reserves have crossed the bar of Rs. 100 billion for the first time. The revised estimates for the Budget Deficit for financial year 2008/2009 is 3% and that of the July-December 2009 Budget is 4.5%, which are moderate compared to the levels in many countries, some with double digit rates. And the Public Debt has remained within the pre-crisis recommended ceiling of 60% of GDP.

It is on the basis of these figures that the World Bank, the IMF and other cooperating partners have expressed their appreciation of our economic performance during the crisis. Should we then conclude that we have what has been termed a 'resilient economy' and we can continue to do business as usual?

More importantly, once we have implemented on 'exit strategy' to the ASP by the end of this year, should we continue to adhere to our pre-crisis economic strategy as it was framed several years ago?

We believe that there are important lessons to be drawn from the crisis on both counts.



From left to right: Hon. M. Gowreessoo, Minister of Business, Enterprise & Cooperatives, Dr. the Hon. A. Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Mr. K. Juwaheer, President of the MCCCI, Hon. D. Gokhool, Minister of Industry, Science and Research, Hon. S. Tang Wah Hing, Minister of Citizen's Charter and Consumer Protection and Mr M. Venketasamy, Vice- President of the Chamber



First, on the resilience of the Mauritian economy. You would be probably surprised to learn that our Chamber first spoke about the resilience of the economy in 1995. Comparing the performance of the economy in 1994, devastated by cyclone 'Hollanda', to that of 1975, when the country met with the same fate with the passage of cyclone 'Gervaise', the then President concluded that the economy had become more resilient. Because the country was on its knees in 1975 but was still standing in 1994. So resilience is only a relative concept. Most probably our ability to resist the global financial and economic cyclone of the last 18 months indicates that the country has achieved a new level of resilience. But let us have a closer look at the strengths which have helped us to mitigate the adverse impact of the crisis.

First, the crisis started in the US and Europe with major failures in the banking and financial system. In Mauritius banks are liquid and well capitalized and fund their operations mainly through domestic deposits. And more importantly, they do not hold toxic assets. The integrity of our banking and financial system and its relatively liquid position throughout the crisis have been a major stabilizing factor.

Second, the crisis has deepened in the hardly-hit countries by severe contractions in demand, which led to business closures, dismissals and consumer pessimism which in turn depressed demand further. This vicious circle has had crippling effects in many economies. In Mauritius a number of factors had a counter effect. Although high inflation between 2006 and 2008 had somewhat eroded purchasing power, the implementation of the fall PRB Report in July of 2008, with an average increase of over 30% in salaries and benefits in the public sector, followed by the salary increase in July 2009 and January 2010, although much more modest, have provided comfort to consumers. And the significant fall in the inflation rate in 2009 provided further support. The efforts of Government to save jobs through various schemes, especially the MTSP contributed to maintain demand. As a result final consumption expenditure actually increased by 2.5% in real terms in 2009.

Third, the sources of growth were certainly much more diversified in 2009 than a decade ago. If the growth was still as dependent on exports of goods and tourism, the two sectors worst-hit by the crisis, the country would have most probably be in recession.

Fourth, enterprises were generally in good health when they were hit by the crisis. Economic reforms at home, including fiscal reform and business facilitation, major investment and re-engineering in some sectors,

especially the export oriented ones, and better market conditions abroad had improved operating conditions and profitability. In addition, when the crisis came in, Government provided timely support to sectors most affected and put into place schemes to enhance the competitiveness of enterprises. As a result, enterprises had the resources to resist the crisis. The fact that only 13 enterprises had recourse to the MTSP is a clear illustration of the internal strengths of enterprises.

Fifth, in 2008 Government had a war chest to sail through the crisis. Tax buoyancy in previous years had resulted in surpluses in the primary balance and the creation of a number of funds. Government could thus conduct an expansionary policy with a 46% increase in investment and almost 5% increase in consumption expenditure in 2009, while suspending some taxes and providing direct support to enterprises. In addition its generous salary and social transfers policy provided support to the economy.

Sixth, the public-private partnership worked very well to devise schemes which respond to the exact needs of business. Be it the MTSP, the LEMS or the Export-Credit Guarantee Scheme, they were all developed jointly.

Last but not least, the combination of the initial strengths of the country and the various measures to support both enterprises and households has prevented widespread pessimism to take root among businesses and consumers, as has been the case elsewhere. This relative confidence, as demonstrated in various surveys carried out last year, was key to keeping the economy on track.

The analysis of the strengths of the Mauritian economy during the crisis does demonstrate greater resilience. However some of these strengths have stood the test of the crisis and represent real assets for the future, whereas others have been weakened in the process. In the first category are the solidity and integrity of the financial system, the more diversified nature of sources of growth and the proactive public-private partnership in policy orientations.

On the weaker side we have, first, the capacity of Government to intervene, second, the health of enterprises and, more importantly, the limits of demand-induced growth. Government has over the past 18 months used up most of the fiscal space built up previously in the implementation of the PRB Report and in the ASP. The primary Budget Balance has already turned negative and the deficit is heading for 5% of GDP.

Bringing down Budget deficits and creating fiscal space are formidable tasks, especially if growth is subdued and tax buoyancy just not there.

It would be inescapable in the medium term to review the recurrent expenditure of Government, especially its wages and social transfers policy, which have for years been eroding all fiscal space generated by higher levels of revenue. In the absence of such action, the government will not be in the same position to face future economic crises.

What is true for the government is equally true for enterprises. Many of them have been battered by the crisis, most have seen their profitability reduced and some in serious difficulty. Enterprises at their individual level must certainly do more to regain their competitiveness through re-engineering, product and market diversification. But there is also need to reflect on a sectoral basis to support the consolidation of affected sectors. Last week, Enterprise Mauritius organized a two-day brainstorming meeting for the Textile and Clothing sector. Our Chamber is also proposing to organize with the support of EM, in the coming weeks, a similar exercise for the jewellery sector. Other sectors and sub-sectors will have to follow suit. In addition, macro policies should be put in place to support this drive towards higher competitiveness. I shall come back on this aspect later.

As far as the demand-induced growth is concerned, it is not sustainable in the longer term and it does have other perverse effects. We have already seen that the expansionary budget policy has eroded the fiscal space of government. It has also affected the Budget of households. To maintain his consumption pattern, the consumer has had either to draw from his savings or increase his indebtedness. In fact he has done both. The National Savings rate has fallen by three points in 2009 to reach a record low 13.3%. In parallel, the debt of households has continued to increase. In addition, in an open economy like ours, higher levels of consumption impacts on the external account. If the Balance of Trade has not deteriorated in 2009, it is thanks to the drastic fall in the costs of imports of oil and other commodities, which is a temporary phenomenon.

This review does illustrate the fact that the Mauritian economy has reached a new level of resilience. But, as I said earlier, the concept of resilience is relative and in several areas this resilience has to be nurtured.

Let me now come to the last part of my intervention. Has the economic crisis left intact the promises of

new economic strategy? Can we expect the country to resume on a high growth trajectory once the crisis is over with the some policies and programmes?

At the outset, let us recall that our Chamber contributed actively in the formulation of this new strategy at the turn of the century, was one of its firmest supporters when it was implemented and actually participated in its translation into policies and programmes. The Chamber also marketed it outside the country.

The post-independence strategy delivered on higher growth rates, incomes and development for three decades. We were hopeful that the new strategy will be our roadmap for at least a decade and probably for longer.

There is absolutely no doubt that the new strategy, by levelling the incentive regimes, introducing the uniform low tax regime, opening the country to foreign investment and talent and significantly improving the business environment has delivered in the form of record levels of FDI, higher growth rates, low unemployment levels and greater fiscal space. It has certainly enhanced the resilience of the economy, as I mentioned earlier, which has been a key factor in mitigating the adverse impact of the global crisis.

However, developments even before the crisis and during the crisis proper, have brought to light new elements which have to be taken into consideration if the country has to be put durably on a higher growth path.

First, there is an implicit assumption in the strategy that once the enabling environment is put into place and the country is effectively made open to the world, the forces of entrepreneurship will be automatically unleashed and foreign investment and talent will flock in to take the country to new heights. In practice, things have not worked this way. Yes FDI has increased significantly. But there is a polarization of FDI in two or three existing sectors and the impact on other existing sectors and new sectors remain quite low.

Similarly, opening the country to foreign talent is not working exactly the way it was planned. With only a few hundred foreigners having settled down in Mauritius, we are already confronted to some social problems. How then we will achieve the goal of emulating a country like Singapore in this policy?

The new strategy also provided for the development of a number of new 'pillars' which would be new





sources of growth and income. Actual promotion of these new pillars is teaching us that it is not a process which boils down to the implementation of a few projects. It entails major changes in existing legislation, institutions, practices and infrastructure, as we are discovering with the education and health 'hubs'. We do not have the resources, know how and experience to build four or five pillars at a time, as we are trying to do now. We are spreading ourselves too thin and we might be doing a disservice to the long term development of the country.

By the way, in the past 40 years we have never tried to build more than two pillars at a time and we have been successful in fact in building only one at a time. We have to be more realistic and think about sequencing the building of new pillars.

This reflection brings me logically to another thrust of the new strategy: from preferences to global competitiveness. In the new vision of a services-economy based on new pillars, the traditional industries which had served well the nation, but thrived on preferences abroad and protection at home, were given an 'adapt or perish' directive.

Several years through the new strategy and after the global economic crisis, we are of the view that the divide between the new promising emerging industries and the 'sunset' industries, and the preeminence given to the former at the expense of the latter was not justified. As we have said earlier the new pillars are not there yet and it will take a much longer period for them to materialize. And the supposedly 'sunset' industries have demonstrated since then that they can remain valuable assets to our economic architecture for years to come. The transformation of the sugar industry thanks to the MAAS plan and the accompanying measures is a vivid example of the potential of existing pillars. The textile industry has also weathered the phasing out of the MFA agreement and the global crisis and is determined to continue to develop. Similarly, the domestic oriented manufacturing industry has withstood the domestic cuts in import duties.

There is a need to re-balance the emphasis of our policy orientations between the emerging sectors and the traditional sectors which together account for 25% of GDP and employment and 100% of exports of goods. They must remain an anchor in the economy for years to come. And our macro policies should be adjusted accordingly, including our exchange rate policy.

The oil, food and economic crises have also brought to the fore new elements which need to be mainstreamed in the strategy. The new dimensions that food, energy and water are acquiring in the development strategies in forward-looking nations make it compulsory to revisit our own strategy.

These are some of our thoughts on the economic strategy of the country. We are confident that they can help to re-shape our policy orientations to give the economy the maximum chances of getting quickly out of the crisis and to capitalize on the expected rebound of the global economy.

The IMF has recently expressed the view that rebound would translate into 'une reprise à plusieurs vitesses'. Let us work to be among the forerunners on the road of renewed growth.

Kiran Juwaheer

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

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1.OVERVIEW

The financial crisis, which had started in the USA in the middle of 2008 and spread to the EU later, became a global economic crisis which spared no country in 2009. Although timely and vigorous measures taken by Government and a strong public-private sector partnership helped to mitigate the adverse impact on the Mauritian economy, GDP growth in 2009 was half the level of 2008. The impact of this lower growth has been uneven on the various sectors of the economy, individual enterprises and institutions.

The global crisis was a source of major concern for our Chamber. During the two years preceding the crisis, based on its comfortable financial situation, the Chamber had embarked on several major projects. These included a major investment in the 'Mauritius Cargo Community Services Ltd.,' (MACCS) to improve the logistics of our international trade, the 'Business Network Facilitation Services' (BNFS), a major project to computerize operations between Duty Free/ Vat Free shops and our Refund Counter at Plaisance, and the introduction of Electronic Certificates of Origin (ECoO). The Chamber had also initiated a project to produce a monthly documentary film, to boost the image of the private sector, to be shown on the national TV.

Our Chamber had also successfully bid for three projects under the 'Decentralized Cooperation Programme', (DCP) of the European Community. The implementation of these three projects for a total value of Rs. 15.3 million had to be completed by the beginning of 2010.

In addition the Chamber had to pursue its drive to achieve higher levels of governance in its financial management, recruitment practices, general administration and its governing body. On the latter it had set itself the task of reviewing its contribution, which was last done 25 years ago.

To bring to fruition all these projects, the Chamber had not only to commit significant additional financial resources; it has had also to recruit additional staff, including two managers. Furthermore, to retain and motivate the staff the Chamber had commissioned a benchmarking exercise on the salaries and conditions of the staff.

It is clear that an economic crisis of the magnitude we witnessed last year represented a real threat to the pursuit of the ambitious agenda of our Chamber as our revenue streams depend heavily on the economic health of the country.

During such a difficult year, our Chamber showed its resilience. We completed most projects and made significant progress on the remaining ones. The BNFS has reached its cruising speed and generated its first surplus; the Electronic Certificate of Origin has reached testing phase and will be operational in the coming weeks; the three DCP projects have been completed; the first season of the documentary film has been completed and work has started on Season II. The MACCS will be generating its first income next month.

The Chamber has implemented the recommendations of the Benchmarking Exercise and the salaries and conditions of the staff have been adjusted accordingly since July 2009.

The pursuit towards higher levels of governance remains intensive and the review of the constitution of the Chamber is almost complete.

Remarkably, our Chamber has delivered on all these fronts while its financial situation remains comfortable, although there has been a significant fall in the level of the surplus.

Beyond its own initiatives and projects, the Chamber has been extremely pro-active in dealing with issues, which have confronted the business community and the country during the past year.

First, on the global economic crisis. The Chamber has been in the forefront with the Joint Economic Council to make proposals on the macro measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the crisis. The contribution of our Chamber has been through our memoranda for the July/December 2009 and 2010 Budgets, our participation in the implementation of the Additional Stimulus Package (ASP) and our various public statements on the policy orientations of the country.

Second, our advocacy to defend the business community on a large variety of issues which emerged on the local scene was relentless. Our contribution in the enactment of new legislations of interest to the business community, our endeavours to advance the agenda of trade/business facilitation and our fight against new unreasonable regulations and interventions of the public sector in the market, were the three cornerstones of this advocacy.

Third, our contribution in developing in Mauritius negotiating stands for our various trade negotiations and our actual participation in these negotiations continued to make of the Chamber the common private sector partner of Government in all trade negotiations.

Fourth, our continued active participation in private sector initiatives in the region and beyond has further enhanced the image of the Chamber worldwide. The fact that the Chamber remains the focal point for almost all visiting trade delegations to Mauritius and the impressive list of dignitaries who visited our Chamber last year are a vivid illustrations of the international reputation of our institution.

To crown it all, in spite of such a busy and challenging year, we found the time and resources to celebrate our 160th Anniversary. The function on 22 January 2010 was remarkable and more is to come during the year.

2. THE CHAMBER IN ITS REPRESENTATIVE ROLE

The Chamber draws its legitimacy to speak on behalf of the whole business community from its multi-sectoral membership. During the past year it continued to broaden the base of this representation by taking on board new members from a variety of new sectors. It has also improved the indirect representation through its association with sectoral organizations. The past year also witnessed a progress exercise to review the constitution of the Chamber to make it more representative of the business community.

(A) DIRECT MEMBERSHIP

During 2009 the Chamber welcomed 20 new members. With more and more members coming from the sectors such as ICT, architecture, the legal profession and consultancy, the Chamber is consolidating its multi-sectoral character. Thanks to its proactive approach towards the new sectors, the Chamber is increasingly being viewed as being equipped to support businesses not belonging to the traditional sectors of industry and trade. This is particularly true of the growing sector of services.

The Chamber has also initiated during the year a consultative process in the form of breakfast meets to provide greater interaction between the Chamber and its members on issues that can have a direct impact on the business community. The first meeting was organized in October 2009.

(B) REPRESENTATION THROUGH ASSOCIATIONS

In addition to the three associations (the 'Chinese Chamber of Commerce', the 'Indian Traders Association' and the 'Chamber of Merchants') which have historically been with the Chamber, there is a continuous effort to enlarge the representation of the Chamber through sectoral associations. A number of associations are members of the Chamber (the Mauritius Bankers' Association, the Insurers' Association, AHRIM, 'Association des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprises',...). The Chamber has developed a more structured collaboration with some of them.

(i) *The Association of Mauritian Manufacturers*

Last year, the Chamber signed a new agreement with AMM with a view to consolidate our partnership and to provide stronger support to the Association under this new agreement, the Chamber's role in promoting the local industrial sector will be enhanced. We shall collaborate with AMM to organize workshops, to carry out studies and to defend the interests of manufacturers. A paper on the crucial issue of 'Residual Duty' will be prepared and submitted to Government.

(ii) *The Association Professionnelle des Transitaires*

Our Chamber has been hosting the Secretariat of the Association Professionnelle des Transitaires (APT) since the year 2005 and this year again this trust between our two organisations has been renewed.. This close collaboration between our two organisations has further enhanced our contribution towards our common objective of trade facilitation.

(iii) *Outsourcing and Telecommunications Association of Mauritius (OTAM)*

The Chamber also hosted the Secretariat of the Outsourcing and Telecommunications Association of Mauritius (OTAM) for a 4th consecutive year and has been providing administrative assistance to the association for the implementation of a training programme targeting potential employees of the ITES/BPO sector.

Discussions are under way to develop with OTAM a stronger partnership on the MCCI-AMM model.





(C) REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHAMBER

The Sub-Committee of the Council, chaired by Past President Ahmed Parkar and comprising other Past Presidents as members, held several meetings during the year and presented its recommendations to Council in February 2010. Given the scope of the changes proposed, there is still some work to be done to submit the amendments for approval at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

The proposed amendments will not only ensure that the composition of the Council be an up to date reflection of the structure of the economy, with due representation of new sectors and the SME component; they will enhance the open, democratic and discrimination-free character of the institution.

The new constitution, together with all the measures taken in recent years to improve the governance of the Chamber, will certainly make of it the beacon of governance among private sector institutions.

3. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

(A) STAFF MATTERS

(i) Movement of Staff

During the year 2009, two staff Members were recruited, while one retired and another two resigned.

At the Head Office, Mr Cyril Mooroooven, Messenger, retired in August 2009 after having served the Chamber for a long time. Ms. Laura Shock-Torap, the analyst of the Economic Analysis and Industry Division resigned in January 2010.

At the Centre for Business Studies, Mr. Nicolas Deville was recruited as Lecturer in January 2009. Ms. Annie Yellapachetty, Administrative Assistant, resigned in August 2009.

At the Duty Refund Counter, Mrs. Jennifer Fok Chak was recruited in July 2009.

(ii) Benchmarking Exercise

In order to motivate and retain the staff, a benchmarking exercise was commissioned by the Chamber in 2009 with the objective of comparing the working conditions at the Chamber with those prevailing in other private

organizations. In spite of the adverse impact of the economic crisis on the finance of the Chamber, the recommendations have been implemented since July 2009.

(iii) Team Building

In the context of the team building activities of the Chamber, the staff of the Head Office in Port-Louis, of the Centre for Business Studies and of the Duty Refund Counter at Plaisance had the opportunity to spend a fun day at La Vallée de Ferney in October 2009.

(iv) Training

Ms. Faceza Ibrahimsah, the Manager of the Communications and Promotion Division, participated in a seminar on "Capacity Building" organized by the Conférence Permanente des Chambres Consulaires Africaines et Françaises in September 2009 in Madagascar.

Mr. Anwar Kaidoo, Operations Manager, attended a two-day workshop on "Influencing with Assertive Communication" in September 2009. This course provides practical skills and tools to achieve the goals at work with the help, cooperation and commitment of others in view of impacting positively organizational performance.

Mr. Vivagen Amoomoogum, Analyst from the Trade Division, participated in a 6-week introductory course on Diplomacy and Foreign Trade organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade. The objectives of the course were to familiarize the participants with the different aspects of international relations and with Mauritius foreign trade policies.

(B) INTERNAL AUDIT

The Audit Committee was chaired last year by Mr. Cédric de Spéville.

In its quest to improve the financial management of the Chamber, the Committee pursued its work initiated several years ago. Two main areas were covered by the Internal Auditors namely:

- Procurement and Payment Process, Payroll Process and Stock Management Process
- Receipts, Cash Reconciliation and Banking

The recommendations made have since been implemented in most cases.

In addition, the Audit Committee also reviewed the BNFS project so as to assess its viability and profitability.

The Audit Committee has also recommended the preparation of a Manual of Finance and Accounting Procedures.

(C) FINANCE

The audited accounts of the Chamber have already been circulated to Members. There were apprehensions at the beginning of the year that the scale of the economic crisis might negatively impact on the finance of the Chamber, causing a deficit after years of surplus. However, despite a fall in revenue in some specific activities, the year ended with a surplus, although significantly lower than that of the previous year. It is clear that the Chamber will have to monitor its expenses closely and to see to it that its revenue-generating activities fare better in the future.

4. DEFENCE AND PROMOTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

(A) NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY ORIENTATIONS

The policy dialogue that the Chamber normally entertains with the Public Authorities in general, and the Ministry of Finance in particular, on major macro issues, was especially intense during the past year, as the country felt the full impact of the global economic crisis.

In addition to the normal submission for the Annual National Budget exercise, the Chamber also submitted a memorandum for the six-month Budget in 2009.

The Chamber also organized two events, one on the ASP and the other on the 2010 Budget.

In addition the Chamber expressed its views on a number of occasions, the most significant of which was the speech of the outgoing President in March 2009 on the 'State of the Economy'.

(i) The Speech on the 'State of Economy'

The speech of the President of the Chamber at the AGM on the 'State of the Economy' normally attracts a lot of attention from the Authorities and other stakeholders. In March 2009, it was the first opportunity for the Chamber to pronounce itself on the impact of the crisis on Mauritius and the ASP put into place in December 2008. In that speech the President expressed two fundamental points: first, the support mechanisms had to be made more responsive to the needs of businesses in difficulty; second, that the emphasis should be on building the resilience of enterprises to save and create jobs in the longer term.

The position of the Chamber was eventually taken into consideration by both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labour.

(ii) The July/December Budget

The six-month Budget of 2009 provided the Chamber with the opportunity to re-instate in its memorandum, the position developed in the 'State of the Economy', regarding the ASP and the MTSP. Drawing from the food crisis of 2008, it also argued for a 'residual duty' for the local food sector and other strategic sectors. The Chamber also advocated for greater support to the manufacturing sector and the operationalization of the MID Fund.

The July/December Budget did re-structure the ASP, provided greater support to the manufacturing sector through the MASMED Fund and announced other measures recommended by the Chamber.

(iii) Seminar on ASP



From left to right: Mr. M. Cheeroo, Secretary-General of the MCCCI, Hon. R. Sithan, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Empowerment, Mr. K. Juwaheer, President of the MCCCI and Mr R. Makoond, Director of the JEC



In August 2009, the Chamber organized a seminar on the theme “Addressing the Challenges of the Economic Crisis: a comprehensive presentation of the instruments of the stimulus package” to raise the awareness of Members on the facilities provided by Government with the participation of the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. The seminar was well attended and proved to be very useful.

(iv) Meeting on the Macro-economic perspective of the 2010 Budget

A breakfast meet on “The Macro-economic perspective of the 2010 Budget” was organized on 20 October 2009 at the Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel. The objective was to sensitize Members on the challenges of the 2010 Budget, so that they can reflect and submit their proposals for inclusion in the Memorandum of the Chamber.



Breakfast meet

(v) Memorandum on the 2010 Budget

In November 2009 the Chamber submitted its Memorandum on the 2010 Budget, which was the first one being presented on a calendar year basis. The Memorandum stressed on the importance of maintaining the ASP, in spite of the better prospects for a recovery in the world economy. It also dealt on the steps to be followed for a subsequent ‘exit strategy’ for the ASP. It insisted on building the competitiveness of enterprises through improvement in the business environment and new incentives. It also highlighted the challenges of sustainable development, putting emphasis on the golden triangle of food, water and energy.

In 2010 Budget, the ASP was maintained, support to the productive sectors was re-organized and more emphasis was laid on green Mauritius.

It is to be noted that the Secretary-General of the Chamber, who was the Vice-Chairman of the MASMED Fund, has been given the same position in

the newly-established ‘Support to Manufacturing and Services Sector’ (SMSS) Fund and has also been made a member of the ‘Saving Jobs for Recovery’ (SJR) Fund, chaired by the Financial Secretary.

(vi) Other Contributions to Policy Orientations

The President and the Secretary-General have, during the course of the year, given their views, through interviews, debates and other statements with the media, on several key policy orientations such as the exchange rate, monetary policy, inflation and growth prospects.

(B) TRADE

(i) The Local Trade Environment

One of the key missions of the Chamber is the promotion of the interests of the trading community and this year the Chamber has been active on the trade front to fulfill this mission.

- New legislation on advertising and sale of alcoholic beverages

New regulations on advertising, sponsorship and labeling requirements of alcoholic drinks were introduced last year by the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, with the regulations expected to come into operation in March 2009. Several representations were made to the Chamber from our Members regarding a number of practical difficulties that would be encountered with the new regulations, more specifically with regard to the provisions relating to the ban on advertising of alcoholic beverages and labeling requirements. Several meetings were held at the Chamber with the operators and a Memorandum was sent to the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life highlighting the problems raised by our Members as well as requesting some flexibility in the application of the new law.

One of the new measures included the affixing of health warnings on all alcoholic beverages. As a result of the application of the law, several consignments of alcoholic beverages were held at importation causing considerable disturbances to trade. Following several letters sent to the Ministry and a meeting between the President of the Chamber, Mr. Kiran Juwaheer and the Hon. Dr. R. Jeetah, Minister of Health and Quality of Life, it was agreed that the Ministry of Health would allow some flexibility in the application of the law. The Chamber has since been closely monitoring the situation.



- Sub-Committee on the Protection of Purchasing Power

As part of the ASP, several sub-committees were set up to work out recommendations on specific sectors with a view to mitigate the adverse impact of the expected global economic slowdown.

A Sub-Committee on the Protection of Purchasing Power was set up with the Secretary-General of the Chamber appointed as co-chairperson together with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Consumer Protection and Citizens Charter. The Sub-Committee was entrusted with the responsibility to work out proposals for ensuring that the purchasing power of the population be maintained.

Following several meetings, the Sub-Committee recommended a three-pronged approach, namely the setting up of an 'Observatoire des Prix' in Mauritius, conducting a Benchmarking Exercise and carrying out an education campaign for consumers.

A public-private sector delegation comprising Government Officials, the Chamber and Consumer Associations was in Réunion Island to study the functioning of the 'Observatoire des Prix' there. The subsequent recommendation was the setting up of an 'Observatoire des Prix' in Mauritius to oversee the evolution of prices in general, with under its purview a Commission to specifically monitor the evolution of prices of consumer goods over time through the model of 'Chariot-type' existing in Reunion.



Members of the delegation in Réunion Island:
The Chamber was represented by Mrs. R. Narrainen

The carrying out of a Benchmarking Exercise was also proposed so as to provide a comparative analysis of prevailing prices in Mauritius and other cities in the region. The study would provide a basis for assessing the price differential in Mauritius for the same products and in other markets with similar characteristics.

- Elimination of Trade Barriers

Facilitating business by removing administrative hurdles has always been high on the agenda of our Chamber. The Chamber has been working both at national and regional level to achieve this objective.

At national level, a Non-Tariff Barriers (NTB) Review Committee has been set up in view of further fast-tracking the reduction and elimination of NTBs in Mauritius.

Our Chamber has also been appointed as the Private Sector National Focal Point for the reporting of trade barriers experienced by our Members in the region namely in SADC and COMESA. As part of this responsibility, the Chamber organized in April 2009 a National Workshop in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat to apprise businessmen on the on-line reporting system for non-tariff barriers experienced in the region.

- Introduction of the Trade (Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures) Bill

Over the last decade, the Chamber has been constantly advocating the need to have a trade remedy legislation and has been actively working with the Government to achieve this objective. The Trade (Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures) Bill was finally introduced at the National Assembly in December 2009. The new bill aims at protecting the domestic industry against the unfair trade practices linked to dumped and subsidized imports and will provide the necessary recourse to operators to respond to trade-distorting practices. With the inevitable trade liberalization process, the adoption and operationalization of the trade remedy legislation remains a priority for the business community.

(ii) The International Trading Environment

As in the previous years, international trade negotiations have been an important item on the programme of activities of the Chamber with our main objective being to assist the business community to better integrate in the international trading environment and adjust to the on-going trade liberalization process.

- Joint Public-Private Sector Committee on International Trade Issues

With several trade agreements being negotiated in parallel, the Joint Public-Private Sector Committee on International Trade, set up under the chairmanship of



Dr. the Honourable Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, proposed the elaboration of a Roadmap for Trade Negotiations to set the priority areas in trade negotiations, as well as to ensure that an all-inclusive approach is adopted in the elaboration of the positions in the different trade negotiations. Our Chamber was actively involved in this process.

- WTO Negotiations

At the level of the WTO negotiations, the Chamber participated at national level in preparatory meetings in view of the Seventh Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Geneva, in December 2009, where the Ministers reaffirmed the need to conclude the Round in 2010 and for a stock-taking exercise to take place in the first quarter of following year.

- Regional Trade Negotiations

At the level of the region, trade to SADC and COMESA countries has started to gain momentum over the past few years with our regional exports representing around twelve percent of our total exports. Both regional blocks are now engaged in deepening the trade integration process with regional meetings taking place for the consolidation of their Free Trade Areas and the establishment of the respective customs unions.

However, following the decision of the Tripartite Summit in October 2008 for the three main regional groupings, namely SADC, COMESA and EAC, to rationalize and harmonize their trade agreements, work has started in the region for the setting up of a single free trade area with the ultimate objective of moving to a single customs union. The Secretary-General of the Chamber participated in the meetings of the SADC Ministerial Task Force on Regional Integration in June 2009 and February 2010 which worked on prioritizing implementation of the regional integration agenda, and in particular, the achievement of the Free Trade Area and Customs Union as key strategies to achieve the objective of market integration.

(iii) Bilateral Trade Agreements

The negotiation of bilateral trade agreements has also been high on the agenda of the Chamber with the focus on the free trade areas being negotiated with Turkey, Pakistan and the United States

- Turkey

Bilateral negotiations for the setting up of a free trade area (FTA) between Mauritius and Turkey were launched in June 2009 following a shared interest from both countries to strengthen their trade relations. Significant progress has been achieved in the three rounds of negotiations held between the two countries. The Chamber has been closely involved in the negotiating process. Both countries agreed that existing trade potential between the two countries should be fully tapped and that the establishment of the FTA would be an effective vehicle to expand and diversify bilateral trade.



2nd Round of Negotiations between Mauritius and Turkey held in Ankara in November 2009: The Chamber was represented by Mrs. R. Narrainen

- Pakistan

Negotiations for the setting up of an FTA between Mauritius and Pakistan are also underway. The eighth meeting of the Joint Working Group between Mauritius and Pakistan was held in October 2009. Both parties reviewed the implementation of the Preferential Trade Area and worked on the framework agreement for the setting up of a Free Trade Agreement between the two countries. In the margins of the meeting and as part of its objectives of sensitizing the business community, the Chamber organized a workshop to apprise operators of the main provisions of the existing PTA as well as the trade opportunities between the two countries.



From left to right: Mr K. Juwaheer and Mr. M. Cheeroo, President and Secretary- General of the MCCI respectively, Mr. S. Bashir, Director-General Foreign Trade – Ministry of Commerce of Pakistan, Dr. the Hon. Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Mrs. R. Akhtar, Chargée d'Affaires, High Commission of Pakistan

- USA

The Chamber attended the third meeting of the Council of the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) between Mauritius and the United States held in April 2009, at Le Meridien Hotel, in Balaclava.

With regards to the TIFA Work Plan, concrete steps have been taken in the implementation of the priority areas as outlined in the Work Plan. It was agreed to work towards achieving some tangible quick gains in order to improve business confidence and unleash the potential for increased trade.

The USA has also agreed to negotiate a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with Mauritius. The announcement was made by Hilary Clinton at the AGOA Forum, held in Nairobi in August 2009. The Secretary-General attended the function in Nairobi.

- Economic Partnership Agreement

The Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was signed in Mauritius on the 29 August 2009 by four countries in the Eastern and Southern African group, namely Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. On the European Side, the Agreement was signed by the Trade Commissioner Baroness Catherine Ashton and Swedish Deputy Trade Minister Gunnar Wieslander. The Chamber had been participating in the trade negotiations which led to the signature of the Interim EPA. The latter provides for full access to EU markets with transition periods for rice and sugar, together with improved rules of origin for our exports, namely textile and clothing, agro-processed products and canned tuna.



Photo Courtesy of GIS

EPA Signature Ceremony: EU Trade Commissioner, Baroness Catherine Ashton (centre), Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Dr. the Hon. A. Boolell (left) and other High Officials and Foreign Dignitaries

(iv) Workshops and Seminars

- AGOA week

With a view to sensitizing stakeholders on the opportunities arising from Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), more specifically on the 'third country fabric' derogation, the Chamber collaborated with the Ministry of Industry, Science and Research in the organization of an AGOA Week in April 2009. Among the different activities, a high-level workshop on "Opportunities to export to the US market under AGOA" was organized for those companies interested in exploiting the trade opportunities available on the US market.

- WTO Workshop on Technical Barriers to Trade

The Chamber participated in a Regional Workshop on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) held from 12 to 14 May 2009 in Mauritius, organised by the World Trade Organisation. The objective of the workshop was to familiarise participants on the principles and disciplines of the TBT Agreement. It also aimed to improve understanding of TBT-related trade issues with a view to promoting a more effective participation of the African region in the work of the WTO TBT Committee.

- Workshop on the Occasion of the International Customs Day

The Chamber made a presentation at a one-day workshop organized by the MRA Customs Department on the occasion of the International Customs Day on 26 January 2010, held at La Cannelle, Domaine Les Pailles. The theme of the workshop was 'Customs and Business: Improving Performance through Partnerships'. The Secretary General of the Chamber made a proposal for the setting up of a 'Single Window' platform which would integrate all the various systems currently in place. The proposal became one of the main recommendations of the workshop.

- Participation of the MCCI in the SADC Trade Facilitation Workshop

In view of deepening the role of the private sector in trade facilitation and customs transformation within SADC, a SADC Private Sector Trade Facilitation Workshop was organized on 18-20 November 2009 in Lusaka, Zambia. The objective of the workshop was to familiarize the participants from Freight Forwarders Associations and Chambers of Commerce in the SADC region, with the provisions under the SADC Trade Protocol and on the status of the negotiations for a SADC Customs Union.





(C) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

With profound changes in recent years in the competitive environment both in Mauritius and the outside world, the industrial sector had major challenges to tackle. The economic crisis of 2008/2009 has compounded the difficulties faced by the sector. Given the context, the Chamber has been advocating since a number of years the need to formulate a new industrial strategy for the country. The 'Industrial and SME Strategic Plan 2010-2013' was released in early 2010.

The Chamber had been pushing for support measures for the industrial sector even prior to the outbreak of the global economic crisis, which gave birth to the MASMED Fund. During the year the Chamber continued to push to get further support to the industrial sector under the ASP.

It has also been in the frontline of discussions to promote both the defensive and offensive interests of industry, as far as regional and international trade are concerned.

In addition, the Chamber has been proactive to address the new challenges for industry in the field of renewable energy, the environment and sustainable development.

It has finally consolidated its work in the area of structured policy dialogue both with the Ministry of Industry and sectoral industrial organizations.

(i) The Industrial Strategy

During the past year the Ministry of Industry and Science worked on the 'Jenders Report', to which the Chamber had contributed, to produce a comprehensive strategy which incorporates the SME sector. The new strategy entitled 'Industrial and SME Strategic Plan 2010-2013', lists out a number of objectives with an implementation plan and estimated Budget. It is rather unfortunate that the implementation of the strategy is split between two ministries, which would inevitably be a source of duplication and unnecessary complications.

The Chamber has been chosen to be a member of the instruments put into place to implement the new strategy.

(ii) Support to the Industrial Sector

The Chamber, through its action in the 'Industrial Development Task Force' (IDTF), which it co-chaired, the UNIDO project of 'Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme' (IUMP) and two projects

of the World Bank in Mauritius geared towards the industrial sector, has contributed to the setting up of new support schemes for the industrial sector.

- *The Leasing of Equipment to the Manufacturing Sector (LEMS)*

Both in the IDTF report and the IUMP project, there was emphasis on the support of industry to acquire modern equipment. Under the Additional Stimulus Package (ASP) Government put into place a leasing scheme to meet this objective. The 'Leasing of Equipment to the Manufacturing Sector' (LEMS) scheme, initially had a LEMS I for SMEs (for industries with a turnover up to Rs. 50 million) and a LEMS II for larger enterprises (up to Rs. 150 million). The Chamber made representations to increase the ceiling of turnover, which gave rise to a LEMS III.

The LEMS (I to III) scheme has been the most successful scheme of the ASP in terms of direct assistance to enterprises.

- *The 'Support to the Manufacturing and Services Sector' (SMSS) Fund and the 'Support to SME' (SSME) Fund*

As mentioned earlier, after representations made by the Chamber and other private sector organizations, the various schemes under the ASP have been reviewed and two new instruments have been put into place since January 2010, the 'SSMS' and 'SSME', to provide support mainly to the manufacturing sector.

The Chamber is co-chair of the 'SMSS' and member of the SME Funds.

(iii) Addressing the interests of the Industrial Sector in trading arrangements

The interests of the industrial sector have been at the core of the Chamber's strategy in trade negotiations and the local trade regime.

- *The offensive interests of Industry*

Our efforts have concentrated on enhancing the market access on existing preferential market access and opening preferential access to new markets, as mentioned earlier.

The better 'Rules of Origin' obtained under the EPA Interim Agreement and the 'Third Country Fabric' under AGOA were major achievements in the recent past. Similar efforts are being deployed by Chamber to

improve Rules of Origin in the SADC and COMESA Trade Agreements and to eliminate Non-Tariff barriers. The 'Tripartite Initiative', mentioned earlier, has also the potential to deliver better market access for our products to the region.

On the bilateral level our current involvement in the negotiations with Turkey, Pakistan and the USA is fully geared to providing new markets to our industrial products.

- The defensive Interests of Industry

As mentioned earlier, the defensive interests of Industry are taken fully on board in all trade negotiations. It is, however, worthy of mention that after obtaining at the local level the freezing of import duty reductions until December 2010, the Chamber succeeded during the past year to convince Government to negotiate with SADC a similar freezing in our reduction commitments for sensitive products. This was indeed a great achievement.

In addition, as a follow-up to the recommendations of the IDTF Report, the 'Anti Dumping Legislation' became a reality, as mentioned earlier. In addition a Ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Regional Cooperation and comprising other Ministers and Officials, and representatives of the private sector, including the Chamber, has been set up to look into ways of establishing a level playing field between locally manufactured products and imports.

(iv) The Challenge of Sustainable Development

The Chamber has been the first private sector institution to sensitize industry on the challenges of renewable energy, the environment and sustainable development. Its initiatives were prompted by its close association with public and private institutions in Reunion Island, which had made significant progress in addressing these issues.

The Chamber had discussions with UNIDO on its clean technology project in Mauritius. It also prepared a project on energy audits in enterprises. It participated in discussions with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Industry on the proposed ban on the use of plastic bags.

Unfortunately, little progress has been achieved from these initiatives, the main reason being the lack of clarity both in the public sector and the private sector on the division of work and the leadership on the various issues of sustainable development.

The operationalization of the 'Maurice Ile Durable' (MID) Fund holds the key to unlocking the various constraints to implement innovative projects in the field of sustainable development. The Chamber has made several representations during the past year on this subject.

(v) Structured Dialogue on Industrial Policy

Given the reach that the Chamber has on industrial issues, it plays an important role in bringing together proposals from various segments of industry to entertain a structured dialogue with the Authorities.

- The MCCI – Ministry of Industry Joint Committee

Since over year now a Joint Committee of the Chamber and the Ministry of Industry and Science has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Industry and Science, to have a structured dialogue on all industrial issues. The Chamber had the opportunity to put across to the Minister and the High Officials of the Ministry the key problems affecting industry, such as the 'level playing field' consideration or support to industry, discussed earlier.

- Cooperation with the Association of Manufacturers (AMM)

As mentioned earlier, during the past year the Chamber increased its support to AMM in its task of promoting the development of the Domestic Oriented Enterprises. It worked closely with AMM to develop common positions on a number of issues, which were transmitted to the Authorities.

- Support to the Jewellery Sector

Operators in jewellery sector, which have been severely affected by the global economic crisis, came to Chamber during the past year to seek assistance. They had two requests : first, to assist them to put into place a National Federation of Jewellers, which would replace the fragmented existing structures; and second, to develop a new strategy which would break the divide between export enterprises and domestic oriented enterprises. On the first request, the Chamber had a number of meetings with the various existing associations of jewellers and there is consensus emerging for the creation of a Federation.

On the issue of strategy, the Chamber has prepared a proposal for a brainstorming exercise, which will include all segments of the jewellery sector. The proposal has been submitted for financing under the SSMS Fund, through 'Enterprise Mauritius' and this exercise will be held in the coming weeks.





(D) BUSINESS FACILITATION

In addition to its advocacy in favour of a more business-friendly environment, the Chamber has, over the years, set into place a number of business facilitation services. The modernization and improvement of these services are a permanent feature of the Chamber. The identification of new business facilitation services is also a priority of the Chamber

(i) Barcode Service

GS1 Mauritius, represented in Mauritius by the Chamber, welcomed 188 new subscribers to the GS1 bar-coding system in 2009. The majority of new subscribers were from SMEs and individual business entrepreneurs.

The Chamber also organized a one day Workshop in November 2009, with the collaboration of GS1 South Africa. Mrs. Fiona Van der Linde, Manager for Global Data Synchronization at GS1 South Africa, was the resource person who intervened on GS1 bar-coding and product traceability, followed by two days of on-site visits in Member companies. The seminar was interactive and focused on practical hands-on exercises meant to help participants improve their use of barcode.

(ii) ATA Carnets

The ATA carnet, which the Chamber issues since 1984, facilitates the duty-free temporary imports of certain categories of goods in a number of countries.

In 2009, the Chamber issued ATA carnets for goods of a total value of around Rs 20 million, mostly for jewellery and garment samples, and filming and photographic professional equipment. Europe, US, India and South Africa were the main countries of temporary export.

(iii) Mauritius Cargo Community Services Ltd

The project of the Cargo Community System will become operational this year with the launching of the transshipment phase scheduled in July 2010. The manifest phase was launched in August 2009. The Chamber is still quite involved in the implementation of the project.

(iv) Electronic Certificate of Origin

The Chamber has been issuing Certificates of Origin since 50 years. The project to replace the manual system

with an advanced electronic system was initiated in late 2008.

It has now reached the testing phase. A first information session was organized with stakeholders and other such sessions will be organized to introduce the new system and identify constraints of users. The launching is expected to take place in April 2010.

(v) Duty and VAT Refund

The Duty/Vat Refund Services of the Chamber, especially the MCCI Business Network Facilitation Services (BNFS), witnessed major developments during the past year.

- Enrolment on the BNFS

The number of shops under the BNFS, has grown from 50 to 170, doubling the number on vocal server (phone-based) subscribers and quadrupling the number of LIGHT/CONSO (computer-based) subscribers. This development has been possible thanks to the DCP funded MCCI Business Network Facilitation Services for SMEs discussed later. One hundred SME shops have joined the network benefiting from free training, PC, modem and related equipment and software.

- New Technology

The Chamber has also acquired 3 keyboards with Optical Character Recognition enabling passport reading of tourists coming to our counter for refunds.

- Promotion and Branding

The BNFS has also been branded as Tax Tourist Refund Online System (TTR) with a new logo that can be easily recognized by tourists visiting the country. Furthermore, a dedicated website (www.touristrefund.org) was launched in January 2010 which tourists can browse even before they come to the country. It gives all the practical details for duty-free shopping in Mauritius and list more than 100 shops that are online with the MCCI Counter at the airport. This will give further confidence to tourists to buy from the online shops since it can be verified independently that they are registered with MCCI for refunds or delivery of duty-free items at the SSR International airport. A bilingual guide (English/French) has been published giving all the details for tourists to enjoy duty-free or VAT-free shopping in Mauritius. Finally, a mini-clip has been produced and is shown on all long-haul flights of Air Mauritius in the magazine 'Maurice Prestige', which has a high audience amongst tourist viewers. The mini-



clip can be viewed on the website where the guide can also be downloaded. The Tax Tourist Refund System will soon be linked with Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) at Customs and VAT levels.

- The DCP Funded Project

The MCCI Business Network Facilitation Services for SMEs, funded upto 75% by the European Union through the Decentralized Cooperation Programme was successfully completed last month. It involved free training and equipment for SMEs under the Business Network Facilitation Services (BNFS), with a project value of Rs5.6 million. 10 small shops for the Vocal Server and 100 more for the BNFS SME LIGHT option have joined our network thereby eliminating any digital divide which existed for SMEs. The project provided free initial training and equipment as well as a reduction of up to 50% in the monthly fee of the LIGHT option of the MCCI Business Network Facilitation Services (BNFS). The European Union, shop operators and tourists have all expressed their satisfaction on this innovative improvement of the services provided by the Chamber.

(vi) Arbitration

The new legislation on arbitration has set a new legal environment for the conduct of arbitration proceedings. In addition, several arbitration cases are in process at the MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The conditions are now more conducive for active sensitization of the business and the legal community on the benefits and techniques of arbitration in the field of business dispute resolution. In this context, the Chamber has made several presentations to law firms and business associations during the course of the year on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration.

(vii) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

In 2009, the Chamber collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Regional Cooperation in the organization of a national forum for updating Intellectual Property legislation and building the capacity of officials for the enforcement of IPR in Mauritius.

The Chamber made several recommendations, namely regarding the regulation of franchising and licensing activities. The use of the MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration for the resolution of IP related disputes, in collaboration with the WIPO, was also proposed.

(viii) Competition

During the past year the Chamber pursued its close involvement in the implementation of the new competition legislation in Mauritius. On the one hand, it worked with the Competition Commission to develop the guidelines. On the other hand, it conducted a sensitization campaign among the business community on the new legislation. In this context, in February 2010, the Chamber organized, in collaboration with Parker Randall, CUTS International and the CUT Institute for Regulation and Competition, a major two-day Workshop on Competition Policy and Law, Anticompetitive Practices and Trade Remedial Measures. Around 40 participants took part in the workshop, which was conducted by eminent local and international resource persons.

5. COMMUNICATIONS

In this information age no organization can effectively fulfill its role without an imaginative communications strategy. During the past year the Chamber consolidated its existing tools and embarked on new forms of communications. It adopted a three pronged approach: first, enriching the quality of its business information; second, improving its own image as an organization at the service of the business community and the country; and third, promoting the image of the business community as a whole.

(A) PUBLICATIONS AND WEB-BASED SERVICES

The Chamber authors various publications which aim at disseminating trade and economic information. All the publications are available on the MCCI's website.

(i) Chamber News

In line with its objective of keeping Members regularly informed on latest developments in the economic and business environment, the Chamber has been regular in its issue of the weekly newsletter, the 'Chamber News'. The 500th issue of the newsletter came out in December 2009.



(ii) CCI Info

The CCI Info, the Chamber's magazine which has a wide distribution, going beyond the membership of the MCCI, has been published three times last year. It gives an account of the Chamber's activities and also contains articles which contain in-depth analysis of issues related to trade and industry or other topics linked to the Chamber's activities. A special issue of the CCI Info, dedicated to the 160th Anniversary of the institution will be launched during the official part of the AGM.



Launching of the special edition of the CCI Info at the AGM
From left to right: Hon. S. Tang Wah Hing, Hon. D. Gokhool, Mr. K. Juwaheer, Dr. the Hon. A. Boolell, Hon. M. Gowreesoo, Mr M. Venketasamy and Mr. M. Cheeroo

(iii) Annual Report

The 2008 Annual Report was released in May 09. In addition to the message of the President of the MCCI, who comments on and assesses the various achievements of the Chamber, it contained an analysis of the Mauritian economy.

(iv) The Mauritian Economy in Figures

An annual publication, 'The Mauritian Economy in Figures', is designed to be a handy instrument for businessmen and other interested parties who need to consult figures of the economy in order to define their own future policies. The 2008 edition was released in June 2009.

(v) MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

During the year the Chamber embarked on a new project of producing a Membership Directory. The first edition of the Directory 2009/2010 was launched in October 2009. The Directory provides a dynamic tool for Mauritian businesses and entrepreneurs to promote their respective products, brands and corporate branding. The Directory is on sale in libraries. It will soon be available in soft version.



Membership Directory 2009 / 2010

(vi) Website

The new website of the Chamber was launched in October 2009. It has been upgraded both aesthetically and functionally to adapt to the changing needs of our Members and to be in line with new technology. It also proposes various innovations like the video window, which disseminates films and videos relevant to the activities of the Chamber.

The new website of the MCCI gives the opportunity to Members to post their advertisements. It also includes a Members' area to enhance the services of the MCCI exclusively reserved to its Members.

(B) THE IMAGE OF THE CHAMBER

Improving and enhancing the image of the Chamber among Members of the business community and other stakeholders has been among our key objectives since quite a while.

(i) Consultancy Services

The Chamber hired the services of a PR company in 2008 to assist it in consolidating its image. The Company has developed a plan which includes the constant promotion of a positive image of the Chamber and the development of new communication channels to create an all-encompassing unified image of the Chamber.

This initiative has positively contributed to enhance the image of the Chamber. It has been present in the local press with around 140 coverages of its events in the local press in 2009. Moreover, this image has been further comforted by the number of visits of dignitaries and high-level delegations who consider our institution as the first contact point of the private sector when visiting Mauritius.

At international level, the MCCI continued to promote itself through participation in Seminars and Conferences.

(ii) Survey on the Image of the Chamber

Nevertheless, the Chamber feels that it should evaluate its corporate image among its different stakeholders. It has therefore, commissioned a survey on its image. The purpose of the research will be to identify areas for improvement so that the MCCI responds better to the needs and image expectations of the stakeholders. Following this exercise, a new branding strategy will be developed.

(iii) Participation of the MCCI in the 24/7 Festival Week in Port-Louis

The 24/7 Festival Week held from the 31st July to 2nd August 2009, in Port-Louis, provided another opportunity for the Chamber to promote its image. The office of the Chamber was open to the public until late at night. An exhibition was organized in the main lobby of its building and the documentary film entitled "100% Challenge" was shown on giant screen in front of the building.

The Chamber was also honoured by the visit of the Lord Mayor of Port-Louis Mahendra Goondeea, who expressed his satisfaction regarding the involvement of the Chamber the 24/7 Festival Week. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Council Members of the Municipality of Port-Louis.



The Lord Mayor of Port-Louis, Mr. M. Goondeea, visiting the exhibition on the history the Chamber

(iv) 160th Anniversary Celebrations of the MCCI

The celebrations of the Chamber's 160th anniversary in 2010 provided a great opportunity to project a positive image of our institution.

A celebrations committee chaired by the Vice-President, Mr. Marday Venketasamy had been set up to work out a programme of activities.

- The sensitization campaign

A number of actions were taken to generate interest in the celebrations.

Our Chamber made insertions in the local press to generate the interest of the business community and the public at large in the role of the institution. The President and the Secretary-General gave interviews to the local press. A report on the role of the Chamber was also broadcasted in the 7.30 pm news on the MBC.

The building of the MCCI was decorated for the event.



The seat of the MCCI at 3, Royal Street, Port-Louis

- Gala Dinner

A Gala Dinner was organized on the 22 January 2010, the exact date of the anniversary of the Chamber, at the Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre, Pailles. Some 350 guests, including Members, Ministers, Members of the diplomatic corps and high Government officials turned up for the event. The Guests of Honour were the President of the Republic, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, GCSK, KCMG, QC and Lady Jugnauth.

The programme of the evening included the presentation of the 160th Anniversary Logo, the projection of a short film on the history of the Chamber, speeches by the President of the Chamber and a toast to the MCCI by the President of the Republic.

The evening was a remarkable success.

MCCI 160TH ANNIVERSARY GALA DINNER



The President of the Republic, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, and Lady Sarojini Jugnauth greeted by the President of the Chamber, Mr. Kiran Juwaheer, Vice-President, Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, Secretary-General, Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo, and Mrs S. Cheeroo



Unveiling of the 160th Anniversary logo



Toast to the MCCI by Sir Anerood Jugnauth



Guests and Members



The top table





- Subsequent Events

The 160th anniversary celebrations are due to continue during the year.

(C) THE IMAGE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR: '100% CHALLENGE'

With a view to enhancing the image of the private sector, Members will recall that the Chamber took the bold initiative of producing a documentary film, '100% Challenge', to showcase the know-how of local companies as well as their contribution to the economic development of Mauritius. This project came to fruition in 2009. Six episodes of 26 mn each have been produced, broadcasted twice per month on the national TV. The first episode was broadcasted on 21st of April 2009. The last episode, the 'best-of' of 52 minutes was broadcasted in October 2009. All videos can be viewed on the Chamber's website.

The production of '100% Challenge' has indeed been a major achievement of our Chamber.

The Chamber wishes to thank the sponsors which have contributed towards the implementation of the project. The Chamber is working on a 'second season' of the film and has initiated contact with new potential sponsors. Four companies have reiterated their willingness to sponsor the programme.

6. TRAINING

Last year the 'Centre for Business' of the Chamber completed its 25 years active involvement in training. It has been a pioneer in the private sector to offer full-time higher education leading to internationally recognized diplomas and degrees. During the past year it recorded very satisfactory results in its existing training courses. While consolidating its existing activities, the Centre embarked on new promising initiatives.

(A) EXISTING ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

With regards to school leavers, the Centre offers three mainstream specialization areas in the 2-year French Higher National Diploma Courses ("Brevet de Technicien Supérieur" (BTS)) in the fields of Information Technology, Marketing and Management of SMEs. These training programmes result from a collaborative effort between the "Académie de la Réunion" the awarding body, the "Rectorat de la Réunion", the coordinator for of the examinations, and the Lycée Labourdonnais, a pedagogical partner in the

project. The courses are organized under the aegis of the French Embassy.

In addition, the CBS offers a Bachelor course in Management and two Master's courses; namely the MAE, i.e. 'Master Administration des Entreprises', which is the equivalent of a Master's degree in Business Administration and the MMI, i.e. 'Master Sciences du Management, Spécialité Management International', which is the equivalent of a Master's degree in International Marketing.

All three programmes are conducted in collaboration with the University of Poitiers in France.

Furthermore, a diploma course in Accounts and Finance (Diplôme Universitaire en Comptabilité-Finance) is offered since September 2008.

(B) AWARD OF CERTIFICATE CEREMONY 2009

The award of certificate ceremony for the year 2009 was held in December at the Cyber Tower No1 conference room. The ceremony was meant to reward the successful students in the 2009 BTS examinations and the degree courses i.e. 'Licence' and 'Master'. It is to be highlighted that as far as the BTS are concerned the success rates were 100% in the Management field and 83% on average for the three BTS. Regarding the degree courses, 46 students succeeded in their exams.

(C) NEW PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

In its drive to enhance both the quality and the range of training offered, our Chamber signed a memorandum of understanding with the famous « ESCE » - 'Ecole Supérieure du Commerce Extérieur'. 'ESCE' ranks first among the business schools in France offering training in International Trade. The mission of 'ESCE' is to prepare young professionals for the international development of businesses through a research-led program emphasizing managerial knowledge and practical skills.

Mr. Jean MEIMON, President of ESCE was in Mauritius in March 2010 to sign the MOU with the Chamber.

This specialised and highly competitive training course will also be open to students from the neighbouring countries, reinforcing the aspirations of the Centre for Business Studies to become a regional centre of excellence in higher learning.



Mr. Jean Meimon and Mr. Kiran Juwaheer

(D) TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS

'Using ICT as a Development and Innovation tool for SMEs' is a training programme initiated by our Centre for Business Studies. This project has received the support of the Decentralised Cooperation Programme (DCP) under the aegis of the European Union. It is in line with the general endeavour to equip SMEs with innovative ideas and to promote entrepreneurship.



Mr. F. Tranquilli, Chargé d'Affaires, delegation of the European Commission and Mr. K. Juwaheer, President of the MCCI at the official launching of the MCCI-DCP funded projects

The training sessions were held at the premises at Ebène from March 2009 to February 2010. 170 participants coming from 110 SMEs took part in the project. They were rewarded during a ceremony held on the 18th of February 2010 in the presence of the Minister of Business, Enterprises and Cooperatives, Honourable M. Gowressoo and the Officials from the European Union and the DCP.

Given the interest expressed by the SMEs in this programme, it is proposed to include it in the portfolio

of training programmes offered by the Centre on a regular basis.

7. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The decision of Government in the July/December 2009 Budget to make it compulsory for companies to devote 2% of their profits to CSR activities has triggered a number of initiatives to assist enterprises to abide to this new requirement.

The Chamber has a track record in the field of implementation of CSR activities, first with the MYET project launched in 1997 and then, the private sector ZEP schools project since 2007. Given this past experience, there has been requests from Members for the Chamber to reposition itself to assist enterprises in discharging their CSR obligations.

(A) EXISTING CSR PROGRAMMES

(i) *The MYET Project*

The Chamber had set up in July 1997 the Mauritius Young Entrepreneurs Trust (MYET) whose objective was to help young disadvantaged Mauritians to set up an enterprise or develop their existing micro business.

The MYET, which met with success for almost a decade seems to have outlived its usefulness as a number of schemes have recently been set up by Government to support micro enterprises in a much more generous manner. The Trustees were in the process of thinking on the future of the Trust.

The Chamber is of the view that the resources of the Trust can be used to address broader CSR projects as defined by the National CSR Committee.

(ii) *The ZEP Schools Project*

The Chamber has been entrusted with the management of the MOE/ZEP Project (Zones d'Education Prioritaires) in April 2007. The objective of the ZEP Project is to create favourable learning conditions for children living in deprived areas of the country. Following the success of the programmes, the Chamber has applied and obtained funding to the tune Rd 4.2 million from the 'Decentralized Cooperation Programme' in October 2008 to finance a reading programme in these schools. The programme will end on 31st March 2010. The MCCI has been working in collaboration with the





Ministry and the 'Fondation Espoir et Développement' for the implementation of the programme.

(B) MCCI FOUNDATION

One of the objectives the new CSR obligation is to encourage companies to manage their own CSR programmes or to facilitate the contribution of companies to support the existing Approved National Programmes. However, some companies, particularly those which do not have a structured CSR programme, have expressed the wish to transfer their funds to the Chamber, in which case the Chamber will be entrusted with the responsibility of implementing CSR programmes on their behalf.

In this context, the MCCI has been requested to reflect on a vehicle which can be set up within the Chamber to fulfill this role.

Given its existing commitments under the MYET and ZEP schools project and the request from Members, the Chamber is of the view that it would be appropriate to set up a new vehicle for the delivery of its CSR activities.

To this end, the Chamber is currently working on the setting-up of an 'MCCI Foundation' which is expected to be launched in the coming months.

8. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Connecting the local business community to business opportunities in the region and beyond and working proactively with regional and international organizations to promote business rank high on the agenda of the Chamber.

During the past year the chamber devoted a lot of its time and resources to business development beyond the shores of Mauritius.

(A) WORKING WITH BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(i) *Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Océan indien (UCCIOI)*

Members will recall that the MCCI was elected chair of the UCCIOI during the 4th Forum Economique des

Iles de l'Océan indien in Comoros Islands in October 2008. The Chamber is represented by Mr. Marday Venketasamy, Vice-President.

At the Annual General Meeting of the UCCIOI, which was held on the 8th October 2009 in Mayotte; the MCCI was elected as Chair of the organisation for the 2nd consecutive year with the CCI of Seychelles as Vice Chair.

(ii) *Meeting organized by the 'Conférence Permanente des Chambres de Commerce Africaines et Françaises' (CPCCAF) in Morocco*

Mr. Marday Venketasamy, Vice President attended the above-named meeting held in Morocco. The UCCIOI has been admitted as a Member of CPCCAF on this occasion.

(iii) *UCCIAP*

The MCCI is an Executive Member of the Union of African Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Professionals since its inception in Alexandria, Egypt in 2007.

The Chamber has been reelected Member of the Executive Council at its Annual General Meeting held in Sharm El Shek in November 2009.

(iv) *ASCCI*

As an Executive Member of the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber participated at the AGM held in Windhoek, Namibia in September 2009.

(v) *World Chambers Federation*

Our Chamber is also a Member of the Executive Committee of the World Chambers Federation, the largest organization of Chambers around the world. It normally holds its Congress every two years and the 6th World Chambers Congress was held from the 3rd to 5th June 2009 in Kuala Lumpur. This largest gathering of Chambers was an opportunity to share best practices and to reflect on the major challenges facing the business community worldwide.

The MCCI was represented by the President, Mr. Kiran Juwaheer and the Secretary-General, Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo.



On the right: Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo, Secretary-General of the MCCI at a workshop session

(vi) COMESA Business Forum

The 5th COMESA Business Forum was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe on the 4th and 5th June 2009. The MCCI was represented by Ms. Faeza Ibrahimsah, Manager of the Communications and Promotion Division.

Around 400 delegates attended the Forum, which was officially opened by the Right Honourable Morgan Richard Tsvangirai, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

(vii) World Bank Group - PSLO Retreat in Istanbul

The MCCI which is the liaison Office for MIGA in Mauritius, participated in a Private Sector Liaison Officer (PSLO) Retreat, which was organized in Istanbul by the World Bank Group from the 5 to 9 October 2009. Ms. F. Ibrahimsah attended the Retreat in her capacity as Liaison Officer.

The Retreat was hosted by the Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSIAD) and was supported by the Agence française de Développement.

(viii) International Trade Centre

The MCCI participated in a regional workshop organized by the 'International Trade Centre' gathering the national Trade Support Institutions (TSIs) from Eastern and Southern Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya from the 24 to 26 June 2009.

The objective of the workshop was to review the national and regional TSIs networking structures and to recommend appropriate measures and mechanisms to reinforce the networks for future cooperation.

The MCCI was represented by Ms. Faeza Ibrahimsah, the Manager of the Communications and Promotion Division.



Regional workshop organised by the 'International Trade Centre'

(ix) 'Indian Ocean Commission' Regional Portal

Members will recall that a Regional Business Information Network has been officially launched at the 4th Forum Economique des Iles de l'Océan indien held in Comoros Islands in October 2008. It is to be recalled that the MCCI has been entrusted with the management of the IOC Regional Portal in 2008. As the Regional Focal Point, the MCCI has conducted a sensitization exercise in Rodrigues, Seychelles and Réunion Island, as follows :

- A meeting was held with the economic operators in Rodrigues in May 2009.
- A meeting was organized in April 2009 with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Réunion Island to invite them to join the network.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) and the MCCI on 19 June 2009 in Mahé in the context of the official launching of the portal in Seychelles.



Mrs. N. Tirant- Ghérardi (SCCI) and Ms. Faeza Ibrahimsah (MCCI)





(B) INCOMING MISSIONS

The Chamber's international reputation was further enhanced during the year 2009 with the visits of several delegations from overseas

(i) Visit of delegation from the 'China Council for the Promotion International Trade (CCPIT) Shanghai'

A delegation from the CCPIT Shanghai met with representatives of the MCCI on the 14th April 2009.

The objective of the meeting was to discuss avenues of cooperation between Mauritius and China. The involvement of the Chamber in the organization of the participation of Mauritius in the Shanghai Expo 2010 was discussed during the meeting.



(ii) Visit of delegation from Zambia to the Chamber

A high level delegation from the Zambian Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry composed of eight members of the Private Sector Development (PSI) Division paid a visit to the Chamber on the 4th March 2009.



(iii) Visit of delegation from Yiwu City

A delegation from the Yiwu City led by the Chief of the Desk for African and Latin American Countries, Mr. Mao Wenjin, visited the Chamber on 12 August 2009.



(iv) Visit of delegation from the Eastern Caribbean Region to the Chamber

In the context of a study tour, a delegation from the Eastern Caribbean Region, led by the Minister of Telecommunications, Science Technology and Industry of St. Vincent and Grenadines, Dr. Jerrol Thompson, met with representatives of the Chamber on the 13th August 2009.

(v) Visit of delegation from Eastern Cape Province

A delegation from the Eastern Cape Province on Finance from South Africa visited the Chamber on 21st October 2009. The delegation, led by Mr. M. Matomela comprised Members of the Provincial Legislature and officials.

(vi) Visit of a delegation of the China-Africa Business Council to the Chamber

A delegation of the China-Africa Business Council, led by Mr. Xei Boyang, the Vice-Chairman paid a visit to the Chamber.



The objective of visit was to provide tools to facilitate the strengthening of ties between China and Africa.

(vii) Delegation from Malawi

A high-level delegation from Malawi visited the Chamber on 12 January 2010.

Members of the delegation comprised representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and of the office of the President and Cabinet of Malawi



(viii) Delegation from CCPIT Guangdong

A high-level delegation from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong visited the Chamber on 2 February 2010.

The delegation was led by Mr. Si Quingwei, Vice-President, CCPIT Guangdong.



(ix) Visit from Taipei

Mr. Eugene Y. T. Chen, Director of the Taipei Liaison office in the Republic of South Africa visited the Chamber on 10 August 2009.

The objective of his visit was to discuss avenues of cooperation between Mauritius and Taiwan. He was

accompanied by Mr. Wei Shiun Wu, First Secretary and Fisheries representative of the Trade Mission of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in Mauritius.

(x) Visit from JETRO

Mr. George Sato, the Director of the Japan External Trade Organisation, Johannesburg met with representatives of the Chamber in January 2010.

(C) OUTGOING MISSIONS

(i) 5th Forum Economique des Iles de l'Océan indien, Mayotte

The 5th FEIOI was held in Mayotte from the 6 to 10 October 2009. A fifteen-Member delegation, led by the President of the MCCI, participated at the event. The 5th Forum which attracted around 200 businessmen from the IOC countries and from France, addressed key economic issues pertaining to regional integration, air freight and shipping.

Business meetings were also organized during the Forum. The next edition of the FEIOI will be held in Seychelles in October 2010.

(D) VISITS OF DIGNITARIES

The Chamber had the pleasure of welcoming high-ranking personalities during the year 2009.

(i) Visit of the High Commissioner of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the Chamber

H.E Mrs Lineo Lydia Ntoane, High Commissioner of the Kingdom of Lesotho to Mauritius and based in Pretoria, South Africa met with the Secretary-General on the 10th June 2009 at the Chamber.





Discussions centered on the strengthening of trade and economic relations between Mauritius and the Kingdom of Lesotho.

(ii) Visit of the Ambassador of Tunisia to the Chamber

H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mahjoub, Ambassador of Tunisia to the Republic of Mauritius with residence in Pretoria paid a courtesy call on the President and Secretary General on the 14th July 2009.



(v) Courtesy Visit of the High Commissioner of the Republic of Zambia

H.E. Mrs. Agnes Ngoma, the High Commissioner of the Republic of Zambia to Mauritius met with representatives of the Chamber on the 1st October 2009.



(iii) Farewell Visit of the Ambassador of the Republic of Egypt to the Chamber

H. E Mr. Bakri Roushdy Elammary paid a farewell visit to the Secretary-General on the 12th August 2009.



(vi) Courtesy call by the Ambassador designate of Sultanate of Oman

H.E. Mr. Khalid Baomar, Ambassador-designate of the Sultanate of Oman paid a courtesy call on the Secretary-General of the MCCI in August 2009.

(iv) Courtesy call of the High Commissioner of Singapore

The Chamber received H. E. R. Jayachandran, High Commissioner of Singapore to Mauritius on the 8 September 2009.





(vii) Visit of H.E. Mr. Shu Zhan to the Chamber

H. E. Ambassador Mr. Shu Zhan, who works in the Department of African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, met with the Secretary-General on the 26 October 2009.

Discussions focused on the relations between China and African countries and on the economic development of Mauritius.

(viii) Courtesy Call by the Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

H. E. Dr. Ad Koekkoek, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Mauritius visited the Chamber on the 28th October 2009. He was accompanied by Ms. Monique Korzelius, First Secretary.



(ix) Visit of Minister Counsellor from the Embassy of Argentina to the Chamber

Mr. Rolando Pocovi, Minister Counsellor from the Embassy of Argentina paid a courtesy call on the Secretary-General.



(x) Visit of the Ambassador Designate of Vietnam to Mauritius to the Chamber

The possibility of strengthening relations between Vietnam and Mauritius was raised during a visit by

H.E. Nguyen Duy Thien Ambassador Designate of Vietnam to Mauritius to the MCCI on the 21st December 2009.

(xi) Visit of H.E. A. Mariani to the Chamber

H.E. Alessandro Mariani, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Union met with the Secretary-General of the Chamber on Wednesday 27th January 2010.



9. PROSPECTS

The activities of the Chamber have expanded significantly in recent years. And the review for last year illustrated further this continued expansion. Some additions to the portfolio of the Chamber have resulted from well-thought projects to improve the delivery of existing services, as was the case for the BNFS project or the Electronic Certificate of Origin. But many others have been put into place to respond to requests from operators or public authorities. As is the tradition at the Chamber, we do our best to meet the set objectives. To do so we have recruited additional staff and significantly increased our expenditure.

The time has certainly come for us to have a strategic look at our priorities. The last time we did such an exercise was in 2003. The global economic crisis, which has also affected our revenue streams, makes it even more compelling to have an in-depth review of our activities.

The survey which the Chamber has commissioned on its image will certainly help to be more responsive to the expectations of members and other stakeholders while developing activities which reflect its core competencies.



Consolidation of its activities does not, however, mean that the Chamber will shy away from new emerging challenges for the business community and the country. To remain a relevant organization it will have to continue to forge ahead.

Some of these challenges are already confronting us. First, internal governance. The review of the constitution of the Chamber, which is well under way, will have to be completed at the earliest to make it a model of openness, transparency, representativity and inclusiveness.

Second, given its pioneering role in the provision of IT-enabled business services in the area of trade facilitation, it will have to play a key role in the setting up of a seamless and paperless IT infrastructure to support international trade.

Third, as trade negotiations shift more and more to 'trade in services', as opposed to 'trade in goods' in the past, the Chamber will have to meet the challenge of bringing together the various sub-sectors of the services industry to develop a common mandate for negotiations, which it will have probably to canvass and negotiate on behalf of most of them.

Fourth, as national economic policy orientations become more and more complex in an unpredictable global economic environment, the Chamber will have to step up its internal economic analysis and forecasting capabilities to meaningfully contribute to the policy dialogue with Government.

Fifth, its training facilities at the Centre of Business Studies at Ebène have witnessed a remarkable growth over the last decade. But it needs new strategic orientations given the new competitive environment which has developed at home and the promises of new sources of growth from outside Mauritius in the new 'Knowledge Hub' policy framework.

Last, but certainly not least, are the challenges associated to the impact of sustainable development policies on the business community. Accompanying enterprises to meet the new requirements in the production, distribution and disposal of products will represent a major task of the Chamber for years ahead.

In an environment characterized by a lot of uncertainties, which do have an impact on the revenue streams of the Chamber, consolidation and rising to new challenges are indeed formidable tasks. But I am confident that our institution has the determination and the resilience to face the future. As it has done so well in the past.

And this message has been well illustrated in the motto of our 160th anniversary celebrations: '160 and years to go'.

On a personal note, I took the chairmanship of the Chamber with a mix of excitement and apprehension. At the term of my office, I can say that it was a great experience to preside over the activities of the Chamber. Let me place on record my sincere thanks to my Council Members who were a great support to me, especially Vice President Marday Venketasamy, who chaired the 160th Anniversary Celebrations Sub-Committee and fulfilled our obligations vis à vis regional business organizations, including the Chair of the UCCIIOI, Past President Ahmed Parker, who chaired the Sub-Committee on the Constitution, Past President Azim Currimjee who chaired the CBS Board of Governors and the Building Committee, and Mr. Cedric de Spéville, who chaired the Audit Committee. I would also like to thank Past Presidents, Members of the Council and Members of the Chamber, who served on various other committees set up by the Chamber. Our gratitude to all the Members of the Chamber who supported our institution and participated in its activities.

Finally, a special word of thanks to the Secretariat of the Chamber. The Secretary and his staff extended constant professional support, without which we would have not been able to ally quality and sustain our presence in this wide array of achievements.

Kiran Juwaheer

MCCI AUDIT COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles of varying shades of blue, located in the bottom right corner of the page.



TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Role of the Audit Committee is to establish formal and transparent arrangements for considering how it should apply the financial reporting and internal control principles and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company's auditors.

It is useful that the Audit Committee has written terms of reference which deal clearly with its authority and duties.

The following Terms of Reference are thus proposed:

1. MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

- 1.1 The Committee shall be appointed by the Council and shall comprise a Chairman and at least 3 other Council members, who should be clearly independent of management and, as far as possible, free from any direct conflict of interest.
- 1.2 The Chairman of the Council shall not be a member of the Committee.
- 1.3 The Chairman of the Committee should have relevant financial knowledge.
- 1.4 In the absence of the Committee Chairman, the remaining members present shall elect one of their numbers present to chair the meeting.
- 1.5 The Committee may ask the Council Chairman, Secretary General, Finance Officer and any relevant senior management to attend meetings.

2. SECRETARY

- 2.1 The Audit Committee shall appoint the Secretary to the Committee who shall not be the Secretary-General.

3. QUORUM

- 3.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be 3.

4. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

- 4.1 The Committee shall meet quarterly and at such other times as the Chairman of the Committee shall require.
- 4.2 Meetings will be arranged to tie in with the publication of the Chamber's financial statements, prior to its presentation to the Council Meeting where accounts or financial statements are to be approved.

- 4.3 Meetings can be requested by the external or internal auditors if they consider one is necessary.

5. NOTICE OF MEETINGS

- 5.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be summoned by the Secretary of the Committee at the request of any member thereof.
- 5.2 Notice of each meeting confirming the venue, time and date together with an agenda of items to be discussed, shall be forwarded in advance to each member of the Committee and any other person required to attend.

6. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS

- 6.1 The Secretary shall minute the proceedings and resolutions of all meetings of the Committee, including recording the names of those present and in attendance.
- 6.2 The Committee Members shall declare their interest as soon as a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises.

7. REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

- 7.1 The Chairman shall report to the Council and make whatever recommendations the Committee deems appropriate.

8. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- 8.1 The Chairman of the Committee shall attend the Annual General Meeting and any other meeting where issues of relevance to the Audit Committee are likely to be raised.

9. DUTIES

- 9.1 Internal Control and Risk Assessment
 - 9.1.1 The Committee shall keep under review the effectiveness of the Chamber's financial reporting and internal control policies and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks as well as the management of those risks by the Chamber.
- 9.2 Internal Audit
 - 9.2.1 The Committee shall consider applications for the post of and recommend the appointment of the internal auditors; any dismissal of the post holder should be considered by the Committee.



9.2.2 The Committee shall consider and approve the terms of reference of the internal audit function, and shall be advised of the planned programme of audits and the reason for any change or delay in the programme.

9.2.3 The Committee shall review the management of financial matters and focus upon the independence allowed to the internal auditors.

9.2.4 The Committee shall review promptly all reports on the Chamber from the internal auditors.

9.2.5 The Internal Auditors shall be given the right of direct access to the Chairman of the Committee.

9.3 External Audit

9.3.1 The Committee shall consider and make recommendations to the Council as regards the appointment and re-appointment of the Chamber's external auditors.

9.3.2 The Committee shall meet with the external auditors at least twice each year, once at the planning stage, where the scope of the audit will be considered, and once post audit at the reporting stage, and shall ensure that any auditor's management letters and management's responses are reviewed.

9.3.3 The Committee shall keep under review the relationship with external auditors including (but not limited to):

9.3.3.1 the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;

9.3.3.2 the consideration of audit fees which should be paid as well as any other fees which are payable to auditors in respect of non-audit activities; and

9.3.3.3 discussions with the external auditors concerning such issues as compliance with accounting standards and any proposals which the external auditors have made vis-à-vis the Chamber's internal auditing standards.

9.4 Financial Statements

9.4.1 The Committee shall keep under review the consistency of accounting policies on a year to year basis.

9.4.2 The Committee shall review and challenge where necessary the Chamber's financial statements taking into account:

9.4.2.1 decisions requiring a major element of judgement;

9.4.2.2 the extent to which the financial statements are affected by any unusual transactions;

9.4.2.3 the clarity of disclosures;

9.4.2.4 significant adjustments resulting from the audit;

9.4.2.5 the going concern assumption;

9.4.2.6 compliance with accounting standards; and

9.4.2.7 compliance with legal and regulatory requirements in so far as they relate to financial issues.

9.5 Other Matters

9.5.1 The Committee shall be responsible for co-ordination of the internal and external auditors.

9.5.2 The Committee shall oversee any investigation of activities which are within its terms of reference.

9.5.3 The Committee should, on a regular basis, review its own performance, constitution and terms of reference to ensure it is operating at maximum effectiveness and make recommendations thereon to the Council.

9.5.4 The Audit Committee shall take up on an ad-hoc basis specific issues connected with Finance and referred to it by the Council. In this case, other Members of the Council will have to be co-opted on the Committee. Representatives of Management must also be present.

10. ANNUAL REPORT

10.1 A section of the Annual Report of the Chamber will be devoted to the Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee and its composition.

COMPOSITION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Cédric de Spéville (*Chairman*)

Mr. Jean-Paul Chateau de Balyon

Mr. Pravin Jogoo

Mr. Marday Venketasamy

Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo

Ms. Faeza Ibrahimsah (*Secretary to the committee*)



ECONOMIC REVIEW

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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1. WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

1.1 MACRO-PERFORMANCE

Economies around the world have been seriously affected by the financial crisis and the slump in activity. According to the IMF advanced economies experienced an unprecedented decline of 3.4% in real GDP in 2009 while emerging and developing economies registered a very low growth of 1.7%.

In the United States the shocks have depressed consumption and unemployment rate has increased to 9.7%. In Europe economic activity has begun to contract already before September 2008 financial blowout owing mainly to rising oil prices. Financial systems suffered a much larger and more sustained shock than expected, and rapidly transformed into a crisis for the real economy.

The impact of the global crisis on economies in Asia has been surprisingly heavy. Japan's economy contracted by 5.4% in 2009, and growth in newly industrialized economies (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan) and southeast Asian emerging economies has severely declined. China and India have also been affected by a contraction in the export sector.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, borrowing costs have increased and capital inflows have dropped. The decline in commodity prices has pounded large economies in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela).

The Middle East has not been spared by the global crisis. The extremely large fall in the price of oil has hit the region hard. Local property and equity markets have come under intense pressure across the region.

Economic activity has taken a particularly sharp turn for the worse in many emerging European economies, because of their heavy reliance on capital inflows. Real GDP has contracted by 5% in this region.

Relatively weak financial linkages with advanced economies have not shielded African countries from the global economic storm. The main shock buffeting the continent is severe deterioration in external growth. The sharp fall in commodity prices is also hitting the resource-rich countries in the region hard.

1.2. EXPANSIONARY POLICIES

In its review for 2009, the IMF notes that strong public intervention across advanced and many emerging

economies have supported demand and lowered uncertainty and systemic risk in financial markets. Central banks reacted quickly with exceptionally large interest rate cuts as well as unconventional measures to inject liquidity and sustain banks with guarantees and capital injections.

The sharp drop in activity has decreased inflation pressures. In advanced economies, headline inflation has been below zero since May, and policy interest rates have been brought down considerably, close to zero. Many central banks also provided liquidity in US dollars, some intervened with purchases of government bonds and in the US the Federal Reserve intervened more heavily in various ways.

With major stimulus from governments, fiscal deficits would increase by about 6 percentage points of GDP compared with 2007 levels. The fiscal expansion has been greater in advanced economies.

Thanks to these interventions, economic growth has turned positive. Nevertheless, the recovery is expected to be slow as financial systems remain impaired, support from public policies will gradually have to be withdrawn, and households in economies which suffered asset price busts will continue to rebuild savings. Premature exit from accommodative monetary and fiscal policies is a particular concern because the policy – induced rebound might be mistaken for the beginning of a strong recovery. The key requirement remains to restore financial sector health, while maintaining supportive macroeconomic policies until the recovery is on a firm footing.

2. MAURITIAN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Due to the world crisis, 2009 was a disappointing year for Mauritius, with a low growth of 3.1%. Tourism and textiles contracted while in other productive sectors only moderate expansion was registered. Government intervened with a stimulus package intended to cushion the economy against the impact of the crisis. With this expansionary policy the budget deficit has increased while public debt has remained manageable at about 60% of GDP.

Unemployment rate went up from 7.2% in 2008 to 7.3% in 2009.



Inflationary pressures have lessened considerably and the Bank of Mauritius has reduced the key Repo rate from 8.25% in September 2008 to 6.75% in December 2008 and to 5.75% in March 2009.

Investment in 2009 was moderate, with a contraction in the private component, while savings dropped from 16.2% to 13.3% of Gross National Disposable Income.

On the external front, owing to lower prices of oil and other commodities, a lower trade deficit was recorded.

Growth prospects remain dependent on the economic situation in Europe and the United States.

doubt helped some enterprises to get over short-term difficulties, but to what extent this facility has contributed to long term growth is yet to be assessed. But at any rate, it has proved useful and most probably it is a tool which needs to become a permanent feature, to support the competitiveness of our various economic sectors.

GDP at current basic prices for 2009 is estimated at Rs 244bn, showing a nominal increase of 4.5% compared to an increase of over 13% in 2007 and 2008. It can be noted that net primary income from abroad dropped from Rs 7,023 m in 2007 to Rs 4,900 m in 2008 and further down to Rs 825 m in 2009. Consequently, the nominal increase of Gross National Income in 2009 is only 2.6%.

As for Per Capita GDP at market price, an increase of about 3% has been estimated, bringing the indicator to Rs 215, 063. In 2008, an increase of 11.9% was recorded. In terms of US\$, GDP per capita went up from 5,854 in 2007 to 7,194 in 2008 and has dropped to 6,597 in 2009. The variations of the exchange rates, appreciation of the Rupee in 2008 and depreciation in 2009, explain this erratic evolution. As a matter of fact, the average exchange rate of the US Dollar fell by 9% in 2008 and went up by 12.3% in 2009.

Looking at sectoral performance, it is observed that Agriculture and Sugar are the only sectors with higher growth rates in 2009 compared to each of the three previous years. With this notable exception, which is the result of favourable climatic conditions, all other sectors slowed down. It is an indication that the misfortunes of the tourism and the textile sectors was not an isolated phenomenon and that the effects of the crisis were diffused through the whole economy. It is also the result of subdued demand after three consecutive years of high inflation rates and falling purchasing power.

3. MACRO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

3.1 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Compared to the situation that prevailed between 2006 and 2008, the outcome in 2009 shows a marked slowdown of the economy. Indeed, from an average of 5.2% during the three previous years, growth rate dropped sharply to 3.1% according to latest CSO data. This performance is well below the level necessary to induce a reduction of unemployment rate. It is a setback due mainly to economic downturns in our main markets for textiles and tourism and the indirect impact on the rest of the economy. However, the crisis has also raised issues of competitiveness both in the rest of the manufacturing sector and the services sector.

The financial support which Government provided to private firms through the Stimulus Package no

GDP						
	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP growth rate	%	+2.3	+5.1	+5.5	+5.1	+3.1
GDP at current basic prices	Rs Bn	162.2	185.3	207.0	233.7	244.1
GDP per capita	Rs	149,049	164,669	186,818	208,763	215,063
GDP per capita	US\$	5,010	5191	5,854	7,194	6,597
GDP per capita	€	4,028	4,082	4,269	4,904	4,727
Exchange rate	US\$ TO Rs	29.75	31.72	31.91	29.02	32.60
Exchange rate	TO Rs	37.00	40.34	43.76	42.57	45.50



SECTORAL GROWTH RATES			
SECTOR	2007	2008	2009
Sugar	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0
Electricity and water	+3.4	+4.0	+2.5
Construction	+15.2	+11.0	+6.5
Wholesale & retail trade	+4.4	+4.5	+1.0
Hotel and restaurant	+14.0	+2.7	-6.4
Transport, storage and communications	+7.7	+6.0	+5.0
Financial intermediation:	+7.5	+10.8	+4.9
<i>Of which, Banks</i>	+7.9	+14.0	+5.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+7.6	+7.6	+5.9
<i>Of which, Business activities</i>	+10.0	+10.8	+8.1
Other community, social and personal service	+8.0	+8.3	+7.9
Textile	+8.5	+0.0	-4.0

The “Hotels” and “Textiles” sectors suffered important contractions while “Financial Intermediation” and “Business Activities” slowed down, though their respective growth rates of 5% and 8% in 2009 were quite appreciable. It is also remarkable that the average growth rate of “Business Activities” from 2004 to 2009 has been 8.9%. In the “Wholesale and Retail Trade” sector however, growth rate has dropped to only 1% compared to an average of 5% over the previous five years. It is also to be noted that the “Construction” sector which grew by 15.2% and 11.1% in 2007 and 2008 respectively, registered a growth rate of 6.5% in 2009.

3.2 INVESTMENT

In 2008, investment increased by only 3.6% in real terms. It recovered in 2009, with a growth rate of

9.1%. But, if investment in aircraft worth Rs 3.4 bn is excluded, growth rate of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) works out to only 5%. It is probably not strong enough to stimulate an appreciable growth rate of the economy in the medium term. Furthermore, it is disturbing to note that growth of private sector investment has fallen considerably from 24% in 2007 to 9.7% in 2008 and has actually been negative (-2%) in 2009. As for public sector investment, exclusive of aircraft, growth rates for each of the four years from 2004 to 2007 have been negative. In 2008, it was slightly positive and in 2009 a more comfortable growth rate of 33.2% is registered. But in spite of this increase, at constant prices, public investment in 2009 is at merely 74% of its 2003 level.

INVESTMENT						
	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	Rs Bn	39.7	50.0	59.2	65.2	71.9
Private sector investment / GDFCF	%	70.4	68.3	78.2	82.9	74.4
Public sector investment / GDFCF	%	29.6	31.7	21.8	17.1	25.6
GDFCF / GDP at market prices	%	21.4	24.3	25.1	24.6	26.1
Annual Real Growth of GDFCF	%	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6	+3.6	+9.1
Private investment growth rate	%	-0.3	+15.1	+24.0	+9.7	-2.0
Public investment growth rate	%	-5.4	+28.3	-24.7	-18.1	+62.9



In the nineties, the distribution of GDFCF by type of capital goods was roughly balanced. In some years, investment in 'Building and Construction work' was higher, and in others that of 'Machinery and Equipment' was predominant. In this decade, the evolution is very much skewed toward "Building and Construction". In 2000, investment in "Machinery and equipment" was equivalent to 85% of that in "Building and Construction". In 2008, this ratio dropped to less than 50%, and in 2009 it increased slightly to 52%. There might be a crowding out phenomenon, i.e. the high investment flow in real estate, including IRS and Hotels, driven by high profitability prospects, could be inhibiting the development of viable projects in other sectors. If this is the case, then it can be expected that when investment in real estate and hotels will subside due to limited land resources, more funds will be available for investment in other areas.

Concerning Gross National Savings (GNS), it is worrying to note that from a peak of Rs 49.9 bn in 2007, it dropped to Rs 44.3 bn in 2008 and further down to Rs 37.6 bn in 2009. A good part of the decrease is accounted for by the fall of Net Primary Income from overseas as noted above. As a percentage of Gross National Disposable Income, GNS has decreased dramatically from 20.2% in 2007 to 13.3% in 2009. Such a rapid decline in saving is due probably to several factors, among which inflation, less motivation to save, and new consumption patterns. It is a very complex issue which has to be studied seriously so that appropriate remedial policies can be introduced.

INVESTMENT BY TYPE, GROWTH RATES						
GDFCF BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A. Building & construction work	%	-5.3	6.7	16.9	13.4	7.6
Residential building	%	-10.5	10.3	5.5	18.7	7.8
Non-residential building	%	-12.1	3.9	49.2	12.2	-0.8
Other construction work	%	16.8	6.3	-17.4	8.1	30.8
B. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	%	3.4	36.9	-1.0	-10.4	12.3
Passenger car	%	-14.1	4.2	29.9	6.2	-23.1
Other transport equipment	%	2.8	296.5	-38.2	-41.9	90.1
Other machinery and equipment	%	7.7	3.1	14.6	-4.2	5.8

3.3 CONSUMPTION AND SAVINGS

'Compensation of employees', which rose by 12% in 2007 and 14.1% in 2008 at current prices, registered an increase of only 7.1% in 2009. The increase in Gross Operating Surplus was also quite low, 2.8% compared to 14.3% in 2007 and 12% in 2008. As a result, growth of consumption expenditure of households was exceptionally low. In real terms, it grew by only 2.1%, down from a growth of 7% in 2008. On the other hand, Government consumption expenditure grew by 5.4% in 2009, the highest increase since 2005. However, since Government Expenditure represents less than 20% of household expenditure, on the whole, Final Consumption Expenditure grew by a moderate 2.6%.

The Resource Gap, which is the difference between investment and savings, has widened considerably from Rs 9.3bn in 2007 to Rs 20.9 bn in 2008 and Rs 34.3 bn in 2009. In 2009, it represents 52% of GDFCF and 15.4% of GDP. This trend is clearly unsustainable. Our country has entered in a risky cycle with growing dependence on external finance, including sales of our assets to foreigners to meet the resource gap. At this rate, there are risks that the financial inflows will be insufficient and the current account deficit will become really unmanageable. From this point of view, there is a need for a review of macro economic policies and future development options.



CONSUMPTION, SAVINGS						
	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CONSUMPTION						
Final consumption expenditure:	Rs Bn	154.7	174.8	196.5	231.8	244.9
Households	Rs Bn	127.3	145.5	165.8	196.9	204.8
Government	Rs Bn	27.4	29.3	30.7	34.9	40.1
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	%	83.5	84.7	83.5	87.5	89.1
Final Consumption growth	%	+7.1	+5.5	+3.9	+6.0	+2.6
Household	%	+7.3	+5.9	+4.5	+7.0	+2.1
Government	%	+6.1	+3.8	+0.8	+0.7	+5.4
SAVINGS						
Gross National Savings	Rs Bn	32.2	35.4	49.9	44.3	37.6
GNS / Gross National Disposable Income	%	17.2	16.8	20.2	16.1	13.3

3.4 EXTERNAL TRADE

Preliminary estimates show that total exports will continue to decrease in a third consecutive year. From Rs 74 bn in 2006, they dropped to Rs 69.7 bn in 2007 and to Rs 68 bn in 2008. The expected figure for 2009 is Rs 61.8 bn, representing only 83.5% of the 2006 level. This is a very alarming trend which

has serious consequences on direct employment in the manufacturing sector and indirect impact on other sectors. It can be noted that re-exports also have fallen considerably. From Rs 21.3 bn in 2006, they dropped to Rs 13.8 bn in 2007 and to Rs 12.6 bn in 2008. In 2009 they are expected to decrease to Rs 10.4 bn.

EXTERNAL TRADE					Rs BILLION
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE IN GOODS					
Domestic Exports	42.1	47.6	50.5	46.4	45.8
Re-export	17.0	21.3	13.8	12.6	10.4
Ships' stores and Bunkers	4.1	5.1	5.4	9.0	5.5
Total Exports (f.o.b)	63.2	74.0	69.7	68.0	61.8
Total Imports (c.i.f)	93.3	115.5	121.0	132.2	118.3
Balance of trade in goods	-30.1	-41.5	-51.3	-64.2	-56.5
Balance of trade in goods (excl. freight)	-23.5	-34.5	-43.9	-56.5	-49.1
Trade in services					
Export	47.7	53.1	68.8	72.2	71.2
Import	35.3	41.9	49.2	54.6	51.1
Balance of trade in services	12.4	11.2	19.6	17.6	20.0
Overall balance in goods and services	-11.1	-23.5	-24.3	-38.9	-29.2



Concerning imports, there was an increase from Rs 115.5 bn to Rs 132.2 bn between 2006 and 2008.

In 2009, it is estimated that they will fall to about Rs 118.3 bn. Thus the balance of trade in goods would show a deficit of Rs 56.5 bn compared to a deficit of Rs 64.2 in 2008.

The major changes in Exports of 2009 compared to that of 2008 concern mainly sugar (decrease of Rs 1.7bn), textiles (decrease of Rs 827 m) and fish preparations (increase of Rs 1.1 bn). Smaller increases are noted in beverages and chemicals. There has been a substantial drop of Rs 1.7 bn in re-export of mobile phones.

On the debit side, the biggest change is noted in the section of 'fuels' which dropped from Rs 28.4 bn to Rs 18.4 bn. Other important reductions are noted in food products (Rs 1.7 bn), textiles (Rs 1.6 bn), cement (Rs 849 m) and iron and steel (Rs 895 m)

Concerning the Services account, a small decrease is expected on the credit side due to the international economic downturn, from Rs 72.2 bn to Rs 71.2 bn. Similarly, imports would decrease from Rs 54.6 bn to Rs 51.1 bn. The Balance of Trade in Services would thus register a surplus of Rs 20 bn compared to Rs 17.6 bn in 2008. The overall deficit of Trade in Goods and Services would consequently be reduced from Rs 38.9 bn in 2008 to Rs 29.2 bn in 2009.

As the accounts of Income and Transfers would register a surplus of about Rs 7.7 bn, the current account will show a deficit of Rs 21.4 bn compared to Rs 27.7 bn in 2008.

The counterpart of this deficit is an inflow of capital. FDI in 2009 was Rs 8.5 bn, with Rs 3.8 bn in Hotels, Rs 2.1 bn in Real Estate, and Rs 1.4 bn in Financial Intermediation.

Net International Reserves at December 2009 was Rs 100.5 bn compared to Rs 90.2 bn in December 2008.

The surplus on the Balance of Payments would increase from Rs 4.6 bn to about Rs 12.1 bn.

3.5 INFLATION

After three years of soaring prices, which have had an impact on purchasing power, there has been a great relief in 2009. Headline inflation rate dropped from 9.7% in 2008 to a very low 2.5%, which is the lowest increase in prices for more than two decades. Core I inflation rate, which excludes food and beverages from the basket of goods, was 2.4%.

The Consumer Price Index, which was 115.5 in December 2008, increased by only 1.7 points to reach 117.2 in December 2009, showing an increase of 1.5%. Small increases were registered in most of the groups which make up the basket.

In fact both headline and Core I inflation rates have been declining continuously from peaks of 9.9% and 8.7% respectively in November 2009.

The Import Price Index recorded for third quarter 2009 was 105.7 compared to 119.6 for third quarter 2008, indicating a drop of 11.6%. It is accounted for by very important decreases in the 'Fuels' groups and less substantial decreases in others. This is one of the factors responsible for the fall in inflation rate. Another one is abated demand.

It can be noted that the Construction Price Index recorded a peak of 170 in October 2008, then gradually dropped to 162.6 in June 2009 and increased slightly to 164.1 in December 2009.

Similarly, the Producer Price Index for the Domestic Oriented Enterprises fell from 179.2 in October 2008 to 165.7 in June 2009, and increased slightly to 167.9 in September 2009, while the Producer Price Index for Agriculture decreased from 104.7 in September 2008 to 96.3 in December 2009.

INFLATION						
	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumer Price Index		87.6	95.4	103.8	113.9	116.8
Headline inflation	%	4.9	8.9	8.8	9.7	2.5
Core 1 inflation	%	4.4	7.4	5	8.7	2.4
Core 2 inflation	%	3.4	7.2	5.7	6.1	3.8



3.6 EMPLOYMENT

In 2008, employment rose by an outstanding figure of 16,900, reducing unemployment rate substantially by 1.3 percentage points from 8.5% to 7.2%. Preliminary CSO estimates for 2009 show a creation of just 5,800 jobs, only 34% of the number of additional jobs obtained in 2008. But this is not the lowest number of jobs created in any year, since in 2007, employment increased by 3,500 and in 2005 by 3,900. At any rate, the latest estimates are not reassuring; they do confirm the difficulties of various sectors of the economy.

Labour Force is expected to increase by only 6,900, 34% less than the increase of 2008, but the reason for this lower increase is not clear. Based on that estimate, unemployment for 2009 is expected to be 41,500, giving an unemployment rate of 7.3%, 0.1 percentage point higher than in 2008. It is to be recalled that unemployment rate hit a peak of 9.6% in 2005, and thereafter decreased continuously, by an average of 0.6 percentage point yearly, to 7.2% in 2008.

Unfortunately, it seems that this trend is being reversed and the indicators are that the situation will not improve in 2010.

As far as foreign workers are concerned, a decrease from 24,000 to 21,000 is noted.

December 2009. The structure of the 2010 Budget was in keeping with three main objectives.

Firstly, “Shaping the Recovery”. Government took the decision to maintain the Additional Stimulus Package, including support to the manufacturing sector and tourism; investment in major infrastructural projects (design of Bus Rapid Transit System; launching of Phase II of Ring Road; beginning of works in the new airport passenger terminal; various road projects; etc.)

The second objective is “Sustaining Green Mauritius”, with emphasis on the Maurice Ile Durable project, energy efficiency, promotion of solar energy and small independent power producers, land-based oceanic industry, composting on industrial scale, green buildings, etc.

The third priority of Government is ‘Consolidating Social Progress’ with the following main elements: Empowerment Programme and Trust Fund for vulnerable groups, integrated housing programme and eradication of absolute poverty. It is noted that Corporate Social Responsibility has been made statutory, companies being required to spend 2% of profits on social projects.

EMPLOYMENT					(IN THOUSAND)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Labour Force (Mauritian)	542.5	548.4	548.9	559.4	566.3
Male	349.6	351.4	353.6	355.6	358.1
Female	192.9	197.0	195.3	203.8	208.2
Employment (Mauritian)	490.6	498.6	502.1	519.0	524.8
Foreign workers	16.6	16.7	21.6	24.0	21.0
Total employment	507.2	515.3	523.7	543.0	545.8
Unemployment	51.9	49.8	46.8	40.4	41.5
Male	20.2	19.2	18.6	14.6	15.8
Female	31.7	30.6	28.2	25.8	25.7
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.3

3.7 PUBLIC FINANCE

The 2010 Budget is the first Budget presented on a calendar year basis. Last year there was a transition budget of 6 months to cover the period July to

According to the 2010 Budget Estimates, Revenue would be around Rs 66.8bn, representing 21.9% of GDP (based on an assumed GDP growth rate of 4.3% in 2010), slightly lower than the ratio of 2009.



PUBLIC FINANCE			(Rs MILLION)
	2008/09 ACTUAL	JUL-DEC 2009 REVISED EST.	2010 ESTIMATES
Revenue	62,216	31,360	66,770
Expenses	64,846	32,900	69,178
Gross Operating Balance	-2,630	-1,540	-2,408
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	5,546	5,077	11,277
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	1,712	-154	-1,223
Borrowing Requirements	9,751	6,725	12,217
Borrowing Requirements / GDP	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%
Primary Balance	2,255	-1,635	-3,465
Primary Balance / GDP	0.8%	-1.1%	-1.1%

Expenses are expected to be Rs 80.5 bn, i.e. 26.4% of GDP, compared to 25.6% in 2009. Thus the Budget Deficit for 2010 would be around 4.5% of GDP, same as in 2009, but higher than those of the three previous years. It is to be noted that the Primary Balance would be negative (-Rs 3.5bn) and would represent 1.1% of GDP in 2010, similar to the 2009 Budget, while in 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 there was a surplus. It should also be underlined that "Net acquisition of Non-Financial Assets" which was Rs 5.5 bn in 2008/2009 has been doubled in 2010 with Rs 11.3 bn. For the six months of 2009, it was Rs 5.1 bn.

is committed to bring down public debt to 50% of GDP by 2013. According to IMF, public finances are fundamentally sound and public debt is sustainable over the medium term. Nevertheless, it advises more restraint to reduce the inherent risks, and to bring down the large external current account deficit which carries financing risks.

Concerning Total Public Debt, there would be an increase from Rs 167.1 bn in December 2009 to Rs 179.1 in Dec 2010; but as a percentage of GDP, it will go down from 59.6% to 58.7%. Government

GOVERNMENT DEBT		(Rs MILLION)
	DEC 2009	DEC 2010
Domestic Government Debt	119,275	126,910
External Government Debt	22,348	26,931
<i>Total government debt</i>	<i>141,623</i>	<i>153,841</i>
<i>as % of GDP</i>	<i>50.5%</i>	<i>50.4%</i>
Total Domestic Public Sector Debt	134,499	141,167
Total External Public Sector Debt	32,591	37,977
<i>Total Public Sector Debt</i>	<i>167,090</i>	<i>179,144</i>
<i>as % of GDP</i>	<i>59.6%</i>	<i>58.7%</i>



4. SECTORAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Agriculture

Value added in current rupees of the agricultural sector, including sugar milling, increased by 1% from Rs 11.74 bn to Rs 11.86 bn in 2009. It is to be noted that raw sugar prices have fallen considerably, and

taking into account increase in tonnage, additional revenue from special and refined sugars, the C.S.O. has estimated that the real growth rate of the sector for 2009 was 13.7% compared to 1.5% in 2008.

AGRICULTURE						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sugarcane value added	Rs Bn	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.1
Sugar Milling value added	Rs Bn	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Non-Sugar value added	Rs Bn	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.5
Total Agriculture value added	Rs Bn	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.9
Sugar / GDP	%	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.2
Non-Sugar / GDP	%	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Total Agriculture / GDP	%	7.0	6.4	5.6	5.0	4.8
<i>Growth rates</i>						
Sugar	%	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	3.7	21.1
Non-sugar	%	-1.1	+4.5	+3.4	-0.4	8.0
Agriculture	%	-5.8	0.4	-5.9	2.5	14.5
Employment	No.	48600	47900	47300	46,800	
Sugar / Total employment	%	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	
Non-Sugar / Total employment	%	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	
Agriculture / Total employment	%	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.0	

AGRICULTURE						(Tons)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Tea (green leaves)	6,798	7649	8,027	8,672	7,663	
Tea (manufactures)	1,387	1567	1,563	1,668	1,481	
Tobacco	357	298	316	349	314	
Food crops	96,782	10,6902	99,130	93,021	109,888	
Livestock (beef, goat meat and pork)	814	813	676	433	541	
Poultry	33,000	36,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	
Fish	8,982	8885	5,987	6,006	6,385	



Nevertheless, the share of the sector in GDP has decreased from 5% in 2008 to 4.8% in 2009.

In addition, according to the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey, the share of employment of the Primary sector in total employment has dropped from 10% in 3rd quarter 2008 to 9.2% in 3rd quarter 2009. The Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments indicates a loss of 930 jobs between March 2008 and March 2009.

4.1 SUGAR

Value added in current rupees of sugar cane and sugar decreased by 9.2% from Rs 5.9 bn in 2008 to Rs 5.4 bn in 2009. In real terms, the growth rate was 21.1%. This group represented 45% of the Agricultural sector in 2009, compared to 50% in 2008. The CSO estimates are based on a sugar production of 467,000 tonnes, compared to 452,000 tonnes in 2008.

The sugar sector has undergone severe stress, with price cuts amounting to 36% and its restructuring programme comprising VRS, centralization of factories, production of white sugar, diversification of activities, etc. It has been able to weather the storm and has already embarked on projects relating to a

Food Security Strategic Plan launched last year, and will most probably enhance its role in the sector of renewable energy.

Employment declined from 12,999 in March 2008 to 12,070 in March 2009. The tonnage of sugar exported dropped by 20% from 427,000 tons in 2008 to 342,000 tons in 2009, and total receipts declined from Rs 8.3 bn to Rs 6.6 bn.

4.1.1 NON-SUGAR

Growth rate of non-sugar sector was 8% in 2009 compared to a small contraction of 0.4% in 2008.

Between March 2008 and March 2009, employment was constant with 7342 employees. But there was a decrease of 108 male employees and a corresponding increase in female employees.

Latest statistics available for agricultural production in 2009 show a drop 11.6% in green leaves and 11.2% in manufactured tea compared to 2008. But concerning food crops an increase of 19% was registered.

Tonnage of beef from imported live cattle increased from 1875 tons in 2008 to 2054 tons in first semester

MANUFACTURING SECTOR						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Food	RS BN	8.3	10.1	12.3	16.6	17.1
Textile	RS BN	10.9	12.0	13.4	12.6	13.0
Other	RS BN	11.4	12.7	13.9	16.3	16.9
Total manufacturing	RS BN	30.6	34.8	39.7	43.7	47.0
Food / GDP	%	5.1	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.9
Textile / GDP	%	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.3
Other sector / GDP	%	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9
Total manufacturing / GDP	%	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.1
<u>Growth rates</u>						
Food	%	2.1	9.6	4.0	7.5	3.0
Textile	%	-14.7	2.9	8.5	0.0	-4.0
Other	%	0.4	1.8	-3.1	2.4	0.0
Total manufacturing	%	-5.2	4.5	3.3	1.6	0.0
Empl. in large	No	92,620	91,021	92,261	93,877	83,133
Empl. in man. / total empl. in large	%	31.8	31.0	30.8	30.5	27.9

2009 and local beef from 15 tons to 36 tons. An increase in pork production from 330 tons to 428 tons was noted, while poultry meat increased from 42,000 tons to 44,000 tons. Fish production increased from 6025 tons to 6385 tons.

4.2 MANUFACTURING

Excluding sugar milling, value added of the Manufacturing sector grew by a mere 0.6% in 2009 compared to 3.2% in 2008. Growth rate in the Food sector dropped from 7.5% in 2008 to 3% in 2009. The decline was more pronounced in the Textiles sector which contracted by 4% in 2009 after stagnating in 2008. The rest of the Manufacturing sector registered zero growth in 2009 after an increase of 2.4% in 2008.

Concerning the number of EOE, quite surprisingly, it increased slightly from 403 in September 2008 to 414 in September 2009. However there was a big drop in “wearing apparel” sub-sector from 170 to 158.

Latest employment figures for export oriented enterprises indicate a decrease from 62,828 in September 2008 to 58,883 in September 2009. Exports of that sub-sector are expected to decline by 1.8% to around Rs 35.7 bn, and import by 13.4% to around Rs 17.5 bn.

EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Value added at current basic prices	Rs BN	12.1	13.7	15.6	15.9	16.8
Value added/GDP	%	7.4	7.5	7.5	6.8	6.8
No. of enterprises	No.	506	441	404	412	413
Employment	No.	66,931	64,962	67,314	62,276	58,566
Investment	Rs BN	2.4	2.2	4.3	2.2	1.1
Exports	Rs BN	29	33.6	37.8	35.0	36.1
Exports/total exports	%	45.8	45.4	54.3	51.5	58.4
Imports	Rs BN	15.5	19.0	21.0	20.2	18.3
Imports of raw materials/Imports	Rs BN	88	88.3	86.8	94.3	95.6

The Index of industrial production went down from 105.9 in fourth quarter 2008 to 100.3 in third quarter 2009.

In the case of export enterprises, the main reason for the contraction was the difficult economic situation in the developed countries which constitute the main markets for Mauritius. More intensive competition in export markets and other factors at the local level, such as exchange rate movements, higher costs, inability of many firms to innovate, insufficient training and unavailability of workers, etc. have also contributed to the contraction. The plight of Domestic Oriented Enterprises is somewhat different. For most of them, it is becoming more and more difficult to compete with products imported from large developing countries under conditions which are more favourable to the latter. The situation is quite challenging for both sub sectors and calls for remedial action.

4.3 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

As a direct consequence of the world economic crisis, the ‘Hotel and Restaurant’ sector suffered a contraction in 2009. Value Added in current rupees which went up from Rs 19.5 bn in 2007 to Rs 20 bn in 2008, dropped to Rs 18.2 bn in 2009 according to preliminary estimates. In real terms, the sector recorded a negative growth rate of -6.4% compared to a low but positive growth of 2.7 % in 2008. As a result, the share of ‘Hotels and Restaurants’ in GDP dropped from a peak of 9.4% in 2007 to 8.6% in 2008 and further to 7.4% in 2009, down to the level of 2004.

Number of tourists decreased from 930,456 to 871,356. The last fall registered was way back in 1982 when the prevailing world recession was contributing to depress the local economic situation.



HOTELS & RESTAURANTS						
	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Value added	Rs Bn	12.4	15.5	19.5	20.0	18.2
Value added/GDP	%	7.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.4
Real Growth rate	%	+5.6	+3.5	+14.0	+2.7	-6.4
Tourist arrivals	No.	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356
Gross earnings	Rs Bn	25.7	31.9	40.7	41.2	35.7
Employment	No.	21,035	21,341	22,245	24,565	22,840
Investment	Rs Bn	4.2	6.6	10.1	11.9	12.7
As a % of total investment	%	10.6	14.8	17.9	18.3	18.1
Real Growth rate	%	-24.5	+46.8	+39.2	+8.0	+5.5
Number of hotels	No.	99	98	97	102	102
Number of rooms	No.	10497	10666	10857	11488	11,456
Room occupancy rate	%	63	66	76	68	61

The decline in number of tourists was noted in most of the countries of residence, with two notable exceptions. Firstly, number of tourists from France, the main Mauritian market increased by 6% from 260,054 to 275,599. The second one is Reunion Island, with an increase of 9.1% from 96,174 to 104,946. Reunion Island is now the second most important market for Mauritius while UK is in the third position after a drop of 5.5% from 107,919 to 101,996.

Number of hotels in operation at December 2009 was 102, same as in December 2008, but there were 7 more which were not operational due to renovation work.

Room occupancy rate for all hotels which peaked at 76% in 2007 fell to 68% in 2008 and to 61% in 2009.

Gross tourism receipts decreased by 13.4% from Rs 41.2 bn to Rs 35.7 bn compared to an increase of 1.2% in 2008.

TOURIST ARRIVALS				
COUNTRY	2006	2007	2008	2009
France	182295	240,028	260,054	275,599
% change	-17.3%	31.7%	8.3%	6%
United Kingdom	102333	107,297	107,919	101,996
% change	7.3%	4.9%	0.6%	-5.5%
Reunion	89127	95,823	96,174	104,946
% change	-10.0%	7.5%	0.4%	9.1%
S. Africa, Rep. of	70796	81,733	84,448	74,176
% change	21.1%	15.4%	3.3%	-12.2%
Italy	69407	69,510	66,432	56,736
% change	59.7%	0.1%	-4.4%	-14.6%
Germany	57251	65,165	61,484	51,279
% change	2.3%	13.8%	-5.6%	-16.6%



One positive note for the sector is that investment in 'Hotels and Restaurants' went up from Rs 11.9 bn to Rs 12.7 bn in current rupees.

Concerning employment in large establishments of the tourism sector, there has been a decrease from 28,753 in March 2008 to 26,922 in March 2009.

that banks in Mauritius do not hold toxic assets; that they fund operations mainly through domestic deposits rather than large scale interbank foreign borrowing; and that they are liquid and well capitalized. In addition, according to IMF, they hold long foreign exchange positions and they would not be adversely affected by a depreciation of the exchange rate.

4.4 FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION						
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Value added	Rs Bn	16.8	18.9	21.6	25.6	28.9
Value added/GDP	%	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.7
Growth rate	%	+5.4	+7.0	+7.5	+10.8	+5.0
Investment	Rs Bn	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5
As a % of total investment	%	3.4	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.1
Empl. in large establishments	No.	8,800	9,009	9,293	10,216	10,763
As a % of total employment in large establishments	%	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6%

Reflecting the buoyancy in business in recent years, growth rate in the financial intermediation sector accelerated to a peak of 10.8% in 2008. But as most sectors of the economy slowed down in 2009, the financial intermediation sector too reflected the difficult situation with a drop of growth rate to 5%.

Its share in GDP at basic prices has increased from 10.9% in 2008 to 11.7% in 2009. Investment grew by 16.2% in 2009 after contracting by 15.2% in 2008. Employment in large establishments increased from 10,216 in March 2008 to 10,763 in March 2009.

In regards to the world financial crisis, it is observed

4.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES

For statistics purposes, the ICT sector consists of manufacturing and services industries whose products capture, transmit or display data and information electronically. It includes related activities of Manufacturing, Wholesale and retail trade, Communications and Business Services (Call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia, IT consulting and disaster recovery). It excludes training in IT.

ICT					
		2005	2006	2007	2008
Value added in the ICT sector	Rs Bn	8.6	10.0	11.5	12.7
Value added/GDP	%	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4
Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	%	18.2	12.9	14.9	12.6
No of large companies	No.	102	108	116	129
Employment in large enterprises	No.	7,410	7,970	10,170	11,250
As a % of total employment in large establishment	%	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.7



The CSO has estimated that the growth rate of the sector for 2008 was 12.6% compared to 14.9% in 2007. In 2004 and 2005, the average growth rate was over 20%. These very high growth rates give an indication of the increasing importance of ICT in our economy.

It is estimated that value added increased from Rs 11.5 bn in 2007 to Rs 12.7 bn in 2008, and that the contribution of the sector to GDP is about 5.5%.

The CSO has also found that there were 129 large establishments employing 11,250 people in 2009 compared to 116 firms and 10,170 employees in 2008.

Concerning external trade, imports of ICT goods and services declined from Rs 9 bn in 2009 to Rs 8.5 bn in 2008, while exports increased from Rs 4.8 bn to Rs 5.1 bn.

5. CONCLUSION

The review shows that 2009 has been a difficult year for the Mauritian economy. It has suffered from the backlash of the world economic crisis. The adverse impact has been felt primarily on the Export Oriented Enterprises and Tourism sectors with a fall in revenue and employment. It has spread to other sectors of the economy and the final effect has been a drop in growth rate, an increase in unemployment and a contraction of savings.

The external account, which has improved a little because of a decrease in commodity prices, remains critical and the Resource Gap which has widened is very worrying.

The situation could have been worse were it not for Government's prompt response through a fiscal stimulus package and a loosening of the monetary policy. The Banking system has not been affected.

Growth prospects depend much on the recovery in developed countries. And with the present uncertainty that can be observed in these countries, there are still risks of a further deterioration of the external account.

ECONOMIC DATA

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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TABLE 1: MAIN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

	UNIT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	Rs M	162,171	182,009	206,971	233,688	244,080
Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	Rs M	23,177	24,319	28,549	31,201	30,739
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	Rs M	185,348	206,328	235,520	264,889	274,819
Net primary income from the rest of the world	Rs M	-239	+1,633	+7,023	+4,900	+825
<u>Gross National Income (GNI)</u>						
at basic prices	Rs M	161,932	183,642	213,994	238,588	244,905
at market prices	Rs M	185,109	207,961	242,543	269,789	275,644
Net transfer from the rest of the world	Rs M	+1,797	+2,269	+3,882	+6,409	+6,909
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	Rs M	186,906	210,230	246,425	276,198	282,553
<u>Per capita GNI</u>						
at basic prices	R	130,219	146,563	169,743	188,034	191,654
at market prices	R	148,857	165,972	192,389	212,624	215,708
<u>Per capita GDP</u>						
at basic prices	R	130,411	145,260	164,172	184,172	191,008
at market prices	R	149,049	164,669	186,818	208,763	215,063
Compensation of employees	Rs M	68,867	74,575	83,620	95,447	102,264
Final consumption expenditure	Rs M	154,717	174,846	196,533	231,849	244,915
households	Rs M	127,349	145,491	165,790	196,929	204,783
general government	Rs M	27,368	29,355	30,743	34,920	40,132
Actual final consumption expenditure	Rs M	154,717	174,846	196,533	231,849	244,915
households	Rs M	138,495	157,616	178,656	211,655	221,620
general government	Rs M	16,222	17,230	17,877	20,194	23,295
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs M	39,731	50,048	59,170	65,176	71,848
private sector	Rs M	27,973	34,177	46,261	54,011	53,426
public sector	Rs M	11,758	15,871	12,909	11,165	18,422
Gross National Saving (GNS)	Rs M	32,189	35,384	49,892	44,349	37,638
Net exports of goods & services	Rs M	-11,127	-23,301	-24,153	-38,942	-29,176
Exports of goods & services	Rs M	110,940	127,128	138,459	140,166	132,980
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	Rs M	110,940	125,978	138,244	140,166	132,980
Imports of goods & services	Rs M	122,067	150,429	162,612	179,108	162,156
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	Rs M	121,947	143,604	159,882	178,508	158,756



TABLE 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUP AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES (Rs MILLION)					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,790	10,130	10,072	10,352	10,435
Sugarcane	5,212	5,137	4,620	4,503	3,936
Other	4,578	4,993	5,452	5,849	6,499
Mining and quarrying	88	101	96	101	88
Manufacturing	32,187	36,356	41,075	46,928	47,406
Sugar	1,609	1,586	1,426	1,390	1,215
Food exc Sugar	8,310	10,137	12,300	16,560	16,220
Textiles	10,885	11,974	13,435	12,644	13,105
Other	11,383	12,659	13,914	16,334	16,866
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,355	3,521	3,668	4,893	5,989
Construction	9,099	10,205	13,145	16,216	17,287
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	19,571	22,534	25,598	28,840	29,331
Wholesale and retail trade	18,446	21,246	24,137	27,120	27,411
Other	1,125	1,288	1,461	1,720	1,920
Hotels and restaurants	12,423	15,500	19,517	20,048	17,748
Transport , storage and communications	20,447	22,169	24,517	25,453	26,619
Financial intermediation	16,766	18,850	21,607	25,576	28,443
Insurance	4,675	5,154	5,700	6,300	6,879
Banks	10,141	11,477	13,317	16,366	18,336
Other	1,950	2,219	2,590	2,910	3,228
Real estate, renting and business activities	16,609	19,071	22,615	26,886	28,953
Owner occupied dwellings	8,177	9,102	10,675	12,326	12,735
Other	8,432	9,969	11,940	14,560	16,218
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,460	12,199	12,674	14,618	16,477
Education	7,780	8,440	9,110	10,443	11,432
Health and social work	5,580	6,266	6,824	7,909	9,139
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,007	6,784	7,981	9,425	10,785
FISIM	-8,991	-10,117	-11,528	-14,000	-16,052
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	162,171	182,009	206,971	233,688	244,080
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,177	24,319	28,549	31,201	30,739
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	185,348	206,328	235,520	264,889	274,819
“Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate”	12,108	13,694	15,584	15,945	16,826



TABLE 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT-SECTORAL REAL GROWTH RATES (% OVER PREVIOUS YEAR)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-5.4	+0.6	-5.2	+1.5	+10.6
Sugarcane	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0
Other	-1.1	+4.5	+3.4	-0.4	+7.3
Mining and quarrying	-3.6	+9.1	-9.1	+0.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	-5.5	+4.0	+2.2	+3.2	+1.1
Sugar	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0
Food exc Sugar	+2.1	+9.6	+4.0	+7.5	+4.0
Textiles	-14.7	+2.9	+8.5	+0.0	-2.9
Other	+0.4	+1.8	-3.1	+2.4	+0.0
Electricity , gasandwater supply	+3.8	+4.0	+3.4	+4.0	+2.5
Construction	-4.4	+5.2	+15.2	+11.1	+6.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+5.6	+5.5	+4.5	+4.6	+1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.4	+4.4	+4.5	+1.0
Other	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7	+7.0	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	+5.6	+3.5	+14.0	+2.7	-5.3
Transport , storage and communications	+7.7	+7.4	+7.7	+6.0	+5.0
Financial intermediation	+5.4	+7.0	+7.5	+10.8	+4.9
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0
Banks	+4.8	+7.1	+7.9	+14.0	+5.2
Other	+9.5	+11.0	+11.2	+7.0	+5.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.5	+6.5	+7.6	+7.6	+5.9
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9	+4.0	+3.2
Other	+8.1	+8.5	+10.0	+10.8	+8.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.3	+4.0	+0.5	+1.7	+2.5
Education	+6.1	+4.1	+2.5	+3.4	+1.9
Health and social work	+6.2	+7.9	+4.6	+4.6	+6.1
Othercommunity, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.2	+6.5	+8.0	+8.3	+7.9
FISIM	+7.3	+6.9	+7.5	+10.4	+5.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.3	+5.1	+5.5	+5.1	+3.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+2.8	+5.4	+6.3	+5.2	+2.8
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-5.5	-3.8	+5.5	+4.9	-5.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+1.2	+3.9	+5.5	+5.1	+2.2
“Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate”	-12.3	+4.6	+8.0	+3.6	+0.5



TABLE 4: GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT PRICES BY TYPE AND USE					(Rs MILLION)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>I - By TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</u>					
A. Building & construction work	23,489	26,705	34,903	43,941	47,327
Residential building	7,628	8,972	10,579	13,944	15,049
Non-residential building	9,627	10,666	17,794	22,162	22,016
Other construction work	6,234	7,067	6,530	7,835	10,262
B. Machinery and equipment	16,242	23,343	24,267	21,235	24,521
Aircraft	120	5,675	2,515	0	3,400
Marine vessel	0	0	0	600	0
Passenger car	2,327	2,497	3,406	3,635	2,864
Other transport equipment	1,746	1,945	2,433	2,288	2,228
Other machinery and equipment	12,049	13,226	15,913	14,712	16,029
<u>II - By INDUSTRIAL USE</u>					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,225	2,764	2,508	2,691	1,765
Mining and quarrying	-	1	9	29	0
Manufacturing	5,548	4,819	8,375	6,764	6,612
Electricity , gasandwater supply	2,750	3,251	2,131	850	1,873
Construction	699	938	1,589	1,847	1,939
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,736	2,989	4,819	5,515	4,691
of which Wholesale and retail trade	(2,657)	(2,914)	4,534	5,220	4,555
Restaurants and hotels	4,193	6,558	10,127	11,919	12,721
Transport , storage and communications	4,542	10,566	8,641	6,739	10,833
Financial intermediation	1,336	1,665	1,436	1,235	1,462
Real estate , renting and business activities	9,509	10,534	13,627	19,405	19,231
Owner occupied dwellings	(7,628)	(8,972)	10,579	13,944	15,049
Other	(1,881)	(1,562)	3,048	5,461	4,181
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	1,975	2,077	1,777	2,657	4,378
Education	1,326	1,002	1,106	1,685	1,733
Health and social work	543	594	765	1,301	1,906
Othercommunity, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,349	2,290	2,260	2,539	2,704
GrossDomesticFixedCapitalFormation	39,731	50,048	59,170	65,176	71,848
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	39,611	44,373	56,655	64,576	68,448
GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices	21.4	24.3	25.1	24.6	26.1



TABLE 5: GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION ANNUAL REAL GROWTH RATES (%) BY TYPE AND USE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</u>					
A. Building & construction work	-5.3	+6.7	+16.9	+13.4	+7.6
Residential building	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.8
Non-residential building	-12.1	+3.9	+49.2	+12.2	-0.8
Other construction work	+16.8	+6.3	-17.4	+8.1	+30.8
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.4	+36.9	-1.0	-10.4	+12.3
<i>Machinery and equipment (exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+4.2	+3.8	+17.2	-2.8	-0.5
Passenger car	-14.1	+4.2	+29.9	+6.2	-23.1
Other transport equipment	+2.8	+296.5	-38.2	-41.9	+90.1
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+10.1	+8.1	+19.1	-6.4	-5.0
Other machinery and equipment	+7.7	+3.1	+14.6	-4.2	+5.8
<u>II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE</u>					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+56.9	+16.8	-17.0	+3.4	-35.3
Mining and quarrying	-100.0	-	+619.0	+213.2	-100.0
Manufacturing	-1.8	-18.2	+63.1	-19.3	-4.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	+45.8	+11.0	-39.4	-59.9	+116.2
Construction	-10.6	+27.1	+57.5	+11.0	+3.3
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+3.4	+3.7	+48.2	+8.2	-15.8
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+3.9	+4.1	+42.7	+8.3	-13.6
Restaurants and hotels	-24.5	+46.8	+39.2	+8.0	+6.3
Transport, storage and communications	+5.6	+123.2	-23.2	-25.4	+58.3
Financial intermediation	+32.8	+17.5	-19.9	-15.2	+16.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	-11.5	+4.1	+16.5	+30.0	-1.2
Owner occupied dwellings	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.8
Other	-15.5	-21.0	+79.6	+69.2	-24.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-26.0	-1.0	-21.6	+42.1	+62.9
Education	+6.1	-29.1	+1.4	+43.1	+2.1
Health and social work	-25.9	+2.8	+20.9	+62.5	+43.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+25.2	-8.3	-9.2	+7.7	+5.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6	+3.6	+9.1
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-1.6	+5.5	+17.0	+7.2	+5.0



TABLE 6: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					(Rs MILLION)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Goods and services	-11,128	-23,301	-23,681	-38,876	-29,176
Income	-239	1,633	7,491	4,898	825
Current Transfers	1,797	2,269	3,693	6,250	6,909
Capital and Financial Account	9,043	10,363	2,132	20,857	11,049
Errors and Omission	527	9,036	10,365	6,871	10,393
Overall Balance of Payments	-4,888	-4,573	13,880	-4,624	12,103
Net international reserves	63,304	78,599	85,834	90,164	105,748

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT * BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP ('000)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture & Fishing	49,0	48,6	47,9	47,3	46,8
<i>Sugar cane</i>	<i>19,1</i>	<i>18,6</i>	<i>18,2</i>	<i>17,8</i>	<i>15,9</i>
<i>Agriculture(Non-Sugar)</i>	<i>29,9</i>	<i>30,0</i>	<i>29,7</i>	<i>29,5</i>	<i>30,9</i>
Mining & Quarrying	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Manufacturing	125,2	120,1	120,9	122,5	122,0
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>2,3</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>1,7</i>
<i>EPZ</i>	<i>71,6</i>	<i>65,5</i>	<i>64,2</i>	<i>65,6</i>	<i>63,8</i>
<i>Manufacturing (Non-EPZ & Non-Sugar)</i>	<i>51,3</i>	<i>52,4</i>	<i>54,7</i>	<i>54,9</i>	<i>56,5</i>
Electricity, Gas & Water	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1
Construction	49,1	47,2	48,4	49,7	52,5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	74,8	76,6	78,8	78,4	80,8
Hotels & Restaurants	28,4	30,9	31,6	32,1	36,1
Transport, Storage & Communications	35,9	36,5	36,9	37,4	39,2
Financial Intermediation	7,9	8,8	9,4	10,6	12,5
Real estate, renting and business activities	18,1	20,0	21,1	24,7	28,4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39,0	39,4	39,6	39,1	39,6
Education	26,2	27,1	28,4	28,8	29,3
Health & Social Work	14,5	15,0	15,0	15,6	16,4
Other services	33,1	33,7	34,0	34,3	36,1
Total	504,5	507,2	515,3	523,7	543,0



TABLE 8: PUBLIC FINANCE				(Rs MILLION)
	2007/2008*	2008/09*	Jul-Dec 2009**	2010***
Revenue	53 222	62 216	31 360	66 770
Taxes	47 831	52 333	25 493	52 697
Social Contributions	197	960	500	1 015
Grants	454	2 781	3 382	4 104
Other Revenue	4 739	6 142	1 985	8 954
Expenses	55 590	64 846	32 900	69 178
Compensation of employees	12 700	16 248	8 963	18 863
Use of Goods and Services	4 269	5 124	3 103	6 970
Interest	10 675	10 431	4 982	10 220
Subsidies	1 393	917	467	1 024
Grants	13 456	17 656	7 504	12 393
Social Benefits	10 232	11 692	6 777	13 451
Other Expenses	2 865	2 778	1 104	4 257
Contingencies	-	-	-	2 000
Gross Operating Balance	-2 368	-2 630	-1 540	-2 408
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	4 539	5 546	5 077	11 277
Net Lending/Borrowing (Budget Balance)	-6 907	-8 176	-6 617	-13 685
Net Lending/Borrowing (Budget Balance) as % of GDP	-2.7%	3.0%	-4.5%	4.5%
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	1 419	1 712	-154	-1 223
Borrowing Requirements	8 325	9 751	6 725	12 217
Domestic	8 565	6 269	2 043	7 634
Foreign	-240	3 482	4 682	4 583
Borrowing Requirements as % of GDP	3.3%	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%
PRIMARY BALANCE	3 769	2 255	-1 635	-3 465
PRIMARY BALANCE AS % OF GDP	1.5%	0.8%	-1.1%	-1.1%

* Actual ** Revised Estimates *** Estimates



TABLE 9: TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>EUROPE</u>					
France	220 421	182 295	240 028	260 054	275 599
Germany	55 983	57 251	65 165	61 484	51 279
Italy	43 458	69 407	69 510	66 432	56 736
Switzerland	15 773	16 161	17 546	16 037	15 349
United Kingdom	95 407	102 333	107 297	107 919	101 996
Austria	10 440	10 483	10 969	8 974	8 106
Spain	9 682	11 012	11 092	12 001	9 549
Belgium	8 973	9 216	10 945	11 796	10 254
<u>AFRICA</u>					
Malagasy Rep.	7 397	7 239	8 842	10 905	8 333
Reunion	99 036	89 127	95 823	96 174	104 946
Seychelles	10 084	12 023	14 275	10 604	7 532
S. Africa, Rep. of	58 446	70 796	81 733	84 448	74 176
Zimbabwe	2 419	1 587	1 669	1 809	1 326
<u>ASIA</u>					
India	29 755	37 498	42 974	43 911	39 252
P. Rep. of China	5 526	4 875	7 739	8 425	6 925
Singapore	1 789	1 862	2 020	1 758	1 657
United Arab Emirates	1 344	1 896	1 971	4 109	3 141
<u>OCEANIA</u>					
Australia	13 486	16 660	19 635	18 852	10 363
<u>AMERICA</u>					
USA	4 890	5 220	5 451	7 089	6 951
Canada	2 119	2 298	2 590	3 188	3 532
All Countries	761 063	788 276	906 971	930 456	871 356



TABLE 10: TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Car	77 342	84 818	91 911	99 770	109 507	117 890
<i>(of which taxi car)</i>	<i>6 482</i>	<i>6 798</i>	<i>6 860</i>	<i>6 885</i>	<i>6 941</i>	<i>6 921</i>
Dual purpose vehicle	40 667	42 026	43 221	44 635	46 021	47 146
Bus	2 457	2 560	2 612	2 753	2 762	2 803
Van	23 326	23 989	24 552	24 934	25 334	25 622
Motor cycle	28 646	30 927	33 936	36 969	40 804	44 222
Lorry and truck	11 774	12 047	12 272	12 536	12 726	12 950
Total	291 605	305 496	319 440	334 145	351 406	366 520
SEA TRAFFIC						
No. of vessels entering (incl fishing)	2 015	2 318	2 428	2 317	2 008	2 079
Goods unloaded (000 tonnes)	4 549	4 046	4 433	5 080	5 140	4 761
Goods loaded (000 tonnes)	1 304	1 197	1 253	1 179	1 155	1 117
No. of passengers (Arrivals)	32 238	35 422	31 713	33 373	48 311	46 263
AIR TRAFFIC						
No. of landings	9 316	9 705	9 211	8 543	7 750	
Freight unloaded (Tonnes)	22 381	23 920	21 218	22 663	17 600	
Freight loaded (Tonnes)	26 049	25 185	24 389	24 894	19 500	
No. of passengers (Arrivals)	968 307	1 008 478	1 041 166	1 205 453	1 232 329	1 110 316



TABLE 11: CARGO TRAFFIC					(Tons)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>BULK CARGO</u>					
IMPORT					
Bitumen	9 989	9 529	4 830	14 316	8 114
Soya Bean Meal	35 420	26 565	22 487	33 672	29 201
Wheat	147 850	138 917	156 705	102 818	163 534
Maize	89 043	84 519	74 078	90 349	81 309
Fertilizer	66 295	43 386	32 175	28 960	
Coal	379 262	464 613	604 308	607 290	602 512
Edible Oil	27 187	31 833	31 534	28 216	32 502
Cement	655 089	636 473	670 237	736 986	635 544
Petroleum White oil	698 772	659 646	671 372	710 304	644 186
Black Oil	338 107	305 024	334 425	290 937	357 874
Products Liquified Petroleum Gas	63 892	63 950	62 453	65 120	61 652
SUB TOTAL	2 510 906	2 464 455	2 664 604	2 708 968	2 616 428
EXPORT					
Sugar	466 000	467 483	365 144	357 148	267 251
Molasses	110 875	72 383	40 885	75 219	115 744
Bunker Pipe-line	111 205	128 812	109 820	133 303	155 840
Bunker Barge	51 160	47 569	61 357	66 088	65 824
Cement		6 358	5 600	6 000	N/A
Ethanol (Raw Methyl Alcohol)		3 182	7 405	4 887	N/A
Aggregates			27 881		N/A
SUB TOTAL	739 240	725 787	618 092	642 645	604 659
TOTAL	3 250 146	3 190 242	3 282 696	3 351 613	3 221 087
GENERAL CARGO					
IMPORT	97 249	88 477	71 830	20 125	27 808
EXPORT	863	2 464	9 683	9 245	2 881
TRANSHIPMENT IN.					2 246
TOTAL	98 112	90 941	81 513	29 370	32 935



TABLE 11: CARGO TRAFFIC (CONTINUED)					(Tons)
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CONTAINERISED					
IMPORT	933 675	958 802	1 096 460	1 195 502	1 116 748
EXPORT	402 687	474 583	496 219	463 668	451 547
TRANSHIPMENT IN.	759 390	785 810	1 104 416	1 094 902	864 102
TOTAL	2 095 752	2 219 195	2 697 095	2 754 072	2 432 397
INTER-ISLAND					
RODRIGUES IMPORT	585	855	872	885	1 047
GEN.CARGO EXPORT	7 687	6 971	3 271	1 549	3 015
TOTAL	8 272	7 826	4 143	2 434	4 062
RODRIGUES CONTAINERISED					
IMPORT	7 574	6 692	7 489	6 851	5 518
EXPORT	44 520	40 564	36 462	37 348	36 183
TOTAL	52 094	47 256	43 951	44 199	41 701
FISH					
LOCAL MARKET	64 156	85 217	79 184	82 030	71 323
TRANSHIPMENT IN.	30 979	42 456	36 798	31 002	41 033
TRANSHIPMENT OUT.	1 655	2 509	1 001	434	1 170
TOTAL	96 790	130 182	116 983	113 466	113 526
GRAND TOTAL	5 602 466	5 686 342	6 226 381	6 295 154	5 845 708



TABLE 12: TRADE (2009) BY SECTION (RS MILLION)

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS (CIF)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (FOB)	RE-EXPORTS (FOB)
01	Live animals; animal products.	11 132,1	919,9	2 181,6
02	Vegetable products.	5 718,1	581,9	61,5
03	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	1 413,6	134,5	76,8
04	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	7 681,7	14 564,9	832,1
05	Mineral products.	20 178,6	0,6	54,5
06	Products of the chemical or allied industries.	9 232,4	343,3	1 523,4
07	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof.	4 166,9	133,1	413,5
08	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; article of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut).	525,9	471,5	14,2
09	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.	1 394,8	29,0	22,9
10	Pulp of Wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	2 476,0	659,3	198,4
11	Textiles and textile articles	9 391,5	23 498,6	2 254,9
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.	676,2	12,1	21,1
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware.	1 930,3	243,1	137,5
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin.	2 919,6	2 248,9	247,6
15	Base metals and articles of base metal.	6 885,4	612,6	581,7
16	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	18 229,9	99,3	1 010,9
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment.	9 580,6	33,5	167,3
18	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof.	2 152,1	911,7	301,9
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof.	20,9	0	0
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	2 575,5	346,0	308,4
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.	21,0	1,5	9,9
	TOTAL	118 303,3	45 845,1	10 420,1



TABLE 13: TRADE (2009) BY CHAPTER (RS MILLION)

CHAP	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS (CIF)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (FOB)	RE-EXPORTS (FOB)
01	Live animals	420,8	826,8	2,7
02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 197,9	0,0	3,4
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	6 663,2	85,8	1 911,2
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	2 571,4	6,2	42,9
05	Products of animals origin, not elsewhere specified or included	278,8	1,2	221,4
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	18,5	98,0	6,3
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	830,3	5,2	4,5
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	684,9	84,1	4,8
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	175,6	34,2	11,4
10	Cereals	3 653,9	0,1	27,1
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	190,3	359,5	5,8
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	114,1	0,7	1,4
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	38,8	0,0	0,0
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	11,8	0,0	0,2
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1 413,6	134,5	76,8
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	842,9	6 792,9	255,3
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	692,6	6 913,5	8,5
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	417,3	2,2	1,3
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1 160,1	93,2	185,2
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	742,8	3,3	8,0
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1 105,6	8,5	16,3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	888,2	140,0	151,9
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	607,5	567,1	31,1
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1 224,8	44,0	174,3
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1 697,1	0,6	38,4
26	Ores, slag and ash	2,2	0,0	0,0
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	18 479,4	0,0	16,1
28	Inorganic chemicals; Organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	432,8	12,9	28,6
29	Organic chemicals	425,9	8,6	35,3
30	Pharmaceutical products	2 981,9	102,1	572,0



TABLE 13: TRADE (2009) BY CHAPTER (RS MILLION) (CONTINUED)

CHAP	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS (CIF)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (FOB)	RE-EXPORTS (FOB)
31	Fertilisers	835,2	27,9	323,9
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	840,1	51,5	60,1
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	1 510,0	33,2	302,8
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a	560,5	94,3	97,7
35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	161,2	3,2	3,5
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	79,2	0,0	8,1
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	304,8	0,2	29,3
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	1 100,8	9,4	62,0
39	Plastics and articles thereof	3 212,6	132,2	402,2
40	Rubber and articles thereof	954,3	0,9	11,4
41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	148,8	1,0	2,2
42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	371,6	470,5	11,9
43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	5,5	0,0	0,0
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1 376,0	26,3	21,5
45	Cork and articles of cork	3,0	0,0	0,0
46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	15,8	2,7	1,4
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	23,9	9,3	0,1
48	Paper and Paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1 925,3	390,5	168,8
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	526,8	259,5	29,5
50	Silk	22,5	0,6	0,6
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	573,8	475,2	35,2
52	Cotton	4 401,5	652,1	173,5
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	27,6	1,3	0,1
54	Man-made filaments	511,7	20,5	54,1
55	Man-made staple fibres	890,0	80,2	60,0
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	96,4	1,1	2,2
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	104,2	0,1	71,1
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	607,6	79,9	139,7



TABLE 13: TRADE (2009) BY CHAPTER (RS MILLION) (CONTINUED)

CHAP	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS (CIF)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (FOB)	RE-EXPORTS (FOB)
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	224,0	2,0	14,5
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	238,5	330,9	12,7
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	362,9	13 633,3	1 474,1
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1 035,0	8 168,9	122,8
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	295,9	52,5	94,4
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	579,2	1,9	15,7
65	Headgear and parts thereof	51,0	7,5	2,8
66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	29,9	2,6	2,6
67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	16,1	0,0	0,1
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	412,3	0,2	70,7
69	Ceramic products	862,3	1,6	49,0
70	Glass and glassware	655,8	241,3	17,7
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	2 919,6	2 248,9	247,6
72	Iron and steel	2 269,5	99,8	165,1
73	Articles of iron or steel	2 129,8	318,1	86,0
74	Copper and articles thereof	249,5	64,5	13,2
75	Nickel and articles thereof	6,6	0,0	0,0
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1 022,9	117,5	256,8
78	Lead and articles thereof	2,8	0,0	1,0
79	Zinc and articles thereof	41,4	2,6	4,5
80	Tin and articles thereof	1,7	0,0	0,9
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	4,8	0,0	0,0
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	341,5	8,1	20,2
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	814,9	2,0	34,1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	10 908,4	16,5	544,3
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	7 321,4	82,8	466,6
86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	1,9	0,0	1,3
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock and parts and accessories thereof	5 683,2	0,1	54,4



TABLE 13: TRADE (2009) BY CHAPTER (RS MILLION) (CONTINUED)

CHAP	DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS (CIF)	DOMESTIC EXPORTS (FOB)	RE-EXPORTS (FOB)
88	Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	3 320,9	18,4	82,5
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	574,6	15,0	29,1
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1 727,9	648,1	229,1
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	391,0	263,6	72,6
92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	33,3	0,0	0,2
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	20,9	0,0	0,0
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	1 425,8	88,4	116,3
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	589,9	156,9	60,3
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	559,8	100,8	131,8
97	Works of arts, collectors' pieces and antiques	21,0	1,5	9,9
	TOTAL	118 303,3	45 845,1	10 420,1

TABLE 14: RE-EXPORTS: MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR 2009

No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)	No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)
1	MADAGASCAR	1,580.4	26	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	73.1
2	REUNION	1,357.3	27	COMOROS	71.6
3	FRANCE	1,023.5	28	BELGIUM	69.9
4	SPAIN	808.9	29	VIET NAM	65.1
5	SEYCHELLES	568.5	30	PORTUGAL	58.9
6	ITALY	473.4	31	AUSTRALIA	46.6
7	SOUTH AFRICA	365.3	32	BARBADOS	43.7
8	USA	309.1	33	MALTA	41.9
9	JAPAN	286.7	34	ZIMBABWE	40.9
10	SINGAPORE	281.2	35	INDONESIA	36.2
11	CZECH REP	220.4	36	MOZAMBIQUE	29.4
12	THAILAND	206.0	37	KENYA	27.4
13	UK	205.8	38	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	26.5
14	INDIA	201.6	39	VANUATU	24.3
15	TAIWAN	201.4	40	SOCIALIST THOPIA	21.1
16	MALAYSIA	193.7	41	KINGDOM OF LESOTHO	19.4
17	SWITZERLAND	169.7	42	IRELAND	19.1
18	PHILLIPINES	168.1	43	ZAMBIA	18.1
19	UAE	151.4	44	NEW ZEALAND	15.4
20	CHINA	146.4	45	CONGO	13.0
21	MAYOTTE	130.0	46	ECUADOR	11.4
22	NETHERLANDS	119.4	47	DENMARK	11.2
23	HONG KONG	99.3	48	AZERBAIJAN	10.6
24	GERMANY	92.9	49	OMAN	10.3
25	ROMANIA	89.2	50	BANGLADESH	8.4





TABLE 15: DOMESTIC EXPORTS: MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR 2009

No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)	No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)
1	UK	14,965.1	26	TURKEY	78.7
2	FRANCE	8,312.7	27	ANGOLA	73.1
3	USA	4,346.9	28	PANAMA	72.4
4	ITALY	2,644.8	29	BANGLADESH	60.9
5	SOUTH AFRICA	2,227.3	30	GREECE	57.8
6	MADAGASCAR	2,025.3	31	MEXICO	57.7
7	SPAIN	1,764.3	32	CHINA	57.4
8	BELGIUM	1,385.1	33	POLAND	53.7
9	PORTUGAL	1,372.9	34	MOZAMBIQUE	51.5
10	GERMANY	1,241.3	35	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	47.3
11	REUNION	973.1	36	SRI LANKA	46.2
12	NETHERLANDS	709.3	37	SWEDEN	45.4
13	SWITZERLAND	589.4	38	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	43.7
14	SEYCHELLES	353.4	39	FINLAND	43.6
15	AUSTRIA	316.2	40	SINGAPORE	41.5
16	CANADA	217.7	41	JAPAN	33.3
17	KENYA	196.5	42	UAE	32.5
18	HONG KONG	153.0	43	COMOROS	32.3
19	INDIA	127.1	44	TANZANIA	31.3
20	AUSTRALIA	124.2	45	CAMEROON	24.6
21	MAYOTTE	106.4	46	THAILAND	21.4
22	CZECH REP	104.3	47	GHANA	20.1
23	ROMANIA	86.5	48	COTE D'IVOIRE	19.5
24	SAUDI ARABIA	86.5	49	SENEGAL	18.1
25	DENMARK	79.0	50	UGANDA	18.1

TABLE 16: TOTAL EXPORTS: MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR 2009

No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)	No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FOB VALUE (Rs MILLION)
1	UK	15 170,9	26	TAIWAN	203,5
2	FRANCE	9 336,2	27	MALAYSIA	197,9
3	USA	4 656,0	28	UAE	183,8
4	MADAGASCAR	3 605,7	29	ROMANIA	175,7
5	ITALY	3 118,2	30	AUSTRALIA	170,8
6	SOUTH AFRICA	2 592,6	31	PHILLIPINES	168,3
7	SPAIN	2 573,2	32	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	116,8
8	REUNION	2 330,5	33	COMOROS	103,9
9	BELGIUM	1 455,1	34	DENMARK	90,2
10	PORTUGAL	1 431,7	35	SAUDI ARABIA	89,4
11	GERMANY	1 334,2	36	TURKEY	86,7
12	SEYCHELLES	921,9	37	MOZAMBIQUE	80,9
13	NETHERLANDS	828,7	38	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	73,8
14	SWITZERLAND	759,1	39	ANGOLA	73,8
15	INDIA	328,8	40	PANAMA	72,4
16	CZECH REP	324,6	41	BANGLADESH	69,4
17	SINGAPORE	322,7	42	VIET NAM	65,5
18	JAPAN	320,0	43	GREECE	62,8
19	AUSTRIA	317,5	44	MEXICO	62,0
20	HONG KONG	252,2	45	POLAND	54,3
21	MAYOTTE	236,3	46	ZIMBABWE	51,6
22	THAILAND	227,5	47	SRI LANKA	49,7
23	KENYA	223,9	48	SWEDEN	48,2
24	CANADA	223,2	49	FINLAND	46,4
25	CHINA	203,8	50	BARBADOS	43,7





TABLE 17: IMPORTS: MAIN ORIGINS FOR 2009

No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	CIF VALUE (Rs MILLION)	No	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	CIF VALUE (Rs MILLION)
1	INDIA	22,151.6	26	EGYPT	833.6
2	CHINA	14,908.0	27	UAE	803.2
3	FRANCE	13,800.9	28	IRAN	741.7
4	SOUTH AFRICA	10,237.6	29	VIET NAM	686.2
5	JAPAN	3,822.8	30	BRAZIL	587.1
6	MALAYSIA	3,425.2	31	MADAGASCAR	542.8
7	AUSTRALIA	3,343.4	32	IRELAND	539.6
8	THAILAND	3,121.4	33	HONG KONG	535.0
9	GERMANY	3,114.7	34	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	382.9
10	INDONESIA	2,991.1	35	AUSTRIA	354.3
11	UK	2,926.6	36	DENMARK	351.7
12	SPAIN	2,825.0	37	CANADA	334.5
13	ITALY	2,726.8	38	SWEDEN	309.1
14	USA	2,569.9	39	KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND	306.8
15	ARGENTINE	1,771.9	40	MOZAMBIQUE	268.3
16	BELGIUM	1,703.3	41	HUNGARY	249.8
17	TAIWAN	1,580.1	42	ISRAEL	241.4
18	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1,440.9	43	ZAMBIA	235.3
19	NEW ZEALAND	1,377.2	44	FINLAND	234.7
20	NETHERLANDS	1,369.9	45	CROATIA	201.5
21	SWITZERLAND	1,108.5	46	MOROCCO	174.3
22	KENYA	1,088.8	47	REUNION	150.9
23	TURKEY	1,004.5	48	SEYCHELLES	143.9
24	SINGAPORE	992.8	49	POLAND	140.7
25	PAKISTAN	963.7	50	JORDAN	139.0

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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LIST OF MEMBERS

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
A & W WONG LTD.	COMMERCE
A. ABDUL RAHIM OOSMAN & CO. (MAGASIN BLEU)	COMMERCE
A. BONIEUX & CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
A. N. LI WAN PO LTD.	COMMERCE
AASHISH LUTHRA LTD.	COMMERCE
ABC LOGISTICS LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ABC MOTORS CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
ABDULLASONCO LTD.	COMMERCE
ADG BROKERS LTD.	INSURANCE
ADVANTEDGE PUBLIC RELATIONS & CORPORATE EVENTS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ADZE NETWORK LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
AEL DDS LTD	OTHER SERVICES
AIR MAURITIUS LIMITED.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
AIRPORTS OF MAURITIUS CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
AJANTA PHARMA (MAURITIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
ALBATROSS INSURANCE CO. LTD.	INSURANCE
ALCEDO LTD.	INDUSTRY
ALCOHOL & MOLASSES EXPORT LTD.	COMMERCE
ALEXANDER K. CONSULTING LTD.	TOURISM
ALPHA CLEANING LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ANALYSIS CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ANGLO AFRICAN LTD	OTHER SERVICES
APEXHOM	INDUSTRY
APPAAVOO & ASSOCIATES	OTHER SERVICES
AQUARELLE CLOTHING LTD.	INDUSTRY
ARCHIPEL OCEAN INDIEN	OTHER SERVICES
AREMO LTD.	INDUSTRY
ARICSONS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
ARKIS PROPERTIES	OTHER SERVICES
ARTEMA LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ASM SUPERMARKET LTD.	COMMERCE
ASSOCIATION DES HÔTELIERS ET RESTAURATEURS DE L'ÎLE MAURICE (AHRIM)	TOURISM
ASSOCIATION MAURICIENNE DES FEMMES CHEFS D'ENTREPRISES	OTHER SERVICES
ASSOCIATION OF MAURITIAN MANUFACTURERS	INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES AGENTS MARITIMES MAURICIENS	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES TRANSITAIRES	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ATICS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ATS LTD.	COMMERCE
AURDALLY BROTHERS CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
AVSTEL LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
AXESS LIMITED	COMMERCE
AYOOB CASSIM & CO LTD.	COMMERCE
AYYAPPA INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS AGENCY LTÉE.	COMMERCE
B. HASSAMAL & CO.	COMMERCE
B.E.M. ENTERPRISES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
BACHA & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	OTHER SERVICES
BANK OF BARODA	BANKING
BANK ONE LTD.	BANKING
BANKER SHOES LTD	INDUSTRY
BANQUE DES MASCAREIGNES LTÉE.	BANKING
BARCLAYS BANK PLC.	BANKING
BBHM (MANAGEMENT & CONSULTANCY) LTD.	INDUSTRY
BEAUTÉS DE CHINE LTD.	COMMERCE
BELSHIP CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
BHUNJUN & SONS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
BIJOUTERIE LINLEY TRITON	INDUSTRY





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
Bijouterie SAHADEO BEEDAH	INDUSTRY
Bijouterie SOUVERAIN	INDUSTRY
BISCHEM CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
BLANCHE BIRGER CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
BLAST PR AND EVENTS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
BPML FREEPORT SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
BRINK'S (MAURITIUS) LTD	OTHER SERVICES
BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.	INSURANCE
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO (MAURITIUS) PLC.	OTHER SERVICES
BUREAU VERITAS S.A. MAURITIUS	OTHER SERVICES
BUTTER & DAIRY ENTERPRISES LTD.	INDUSTRY
CAUNHYE BIJOUX LTD.	COMMERCE
CERNOL CHEMICALS LTD.	INDUSTRY
CHANTIER DE PLAISANCE.	COMMERCE
CHEVRON (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
CHIMON LTÉE/FLOREAL DIAMOND CUTTING (GROUP)	INDUSTRY
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
CHUE WING & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
CIE. DE TRANSPORTS COMMERCIAUX LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
CIE. DES MAGASINS POPULAIRES LTÉE. (MONOPRIX)	COMMERCE
CIE. MAURICIENNE DE COMMERCE LTÉE.	COMMERCE
CIE. MAURICIENNE DE TEXTILE LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
CIEL CORPORATE SERVICES LTD.	INDUSTRY
CIM FINANCE LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
CITY CALL LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
CMT INTERNATIONAL TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
COMPAGNIE D'EXPLOITATION AGRICOLE LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
COMPUSPEED LTD.	COMMERCE

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
CONCORDE TOURIST GUIDE AGENCY LTD.	TOURISM
CONSTRUCTION & MATERIAL HANDLING Co LTD	COMMERCE
CONSULTANCY Co. LTD. (CCL)	OTHER SERVICES
COPRIM LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
COROI MAURICE LTÉE.	COMMERCE
CORSON TEA ESTATE Co. LTD.	INDUSTRY
COURTS MAURITIUS LTD.	COMMERCE
CREASIM LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
CREATIONS BIJEM LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
CULPITT ADAM & Co. LTD.	INDUSTRY
CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE & Co. LTD.	COMMERCE
D H L (MAURITIUS) LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
DAHAL TRADING Co. LTD.	COMMERCE
DAICHI PROCESS (MAURITIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
DAMCO LOGISTICS (MAURITIUS) LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
DATA COMMUNICATIONS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
DE CHAZAL DU MÉE & Co. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
DESBRO TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
DRY CLEANING SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
E. C. OXENHAM & Co. LTD.	INDUSTRY
E. G. H. Co. LTD.	COMMERCE
EAL MAN HIN & SONS LTD.	COMMERCE
EASTERN TRADING	COMMERCE
EBRAHIM DAWOOD LTD.	COMMERCE
ECLAIR BATTERIES Co. LTD.	INDUSTRY
EDENDALE LTD	COMMERCE
EMBALLAGES LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
EMCAR LTD	COMMERCE





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
EMINENCE MARKETING LTD.	INDUSTRY
EMS CONSULTING	OTHER SERVICES
EMTEL LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ERC LTÉE	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ERNST & YOUNG LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ESKO & Co. LTD.	INDUSTRY
ESPITALIER-NOËL LTD.	COMMERCE
ESQUEL (MAURITIUS) LTD	INDUSTRY
ETOILE D'ORIENT LTÉE.	COMMERCE
ETS ABOOBAKAR & CIE. LTD.	COMMERCE
F. HOSSEN (OPTICIANS) LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
FAFA & SON'S CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
FAFA ENTERPRISES LTD.	INDUSTRY
FAST FOODS LIMITED	INDUSTRY
FDG GARMENTS INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
FEDERAL TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
FILAO LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
FINE FOODS MARKETING LTD	COMMERCE
FLOREAL KNITWEAR LTD.	INDUSTRY
FOOD & ALLIED INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
FOOD CANNERS LTD.	INDUSTRY
FORGES TARDIEU LTD.	INDUSTRY
FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON CYBERCITY HOTEL	TOURISM
FREEPORT OPERATIONS (MAURITIUS) LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
FREIGHT & TRANSIT CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
FREIGHT ACADEMY LTD	OTHER SERVICES
FREIGHTNET CARGO SERVICES LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
FTM (MTIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
G2D DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
GAMMA-CIVIC LTD.	INDUSTRY
GATEWAY DUTY FREE SHOP LTD	COMMERCE
GAZ CARBONIQUE LTD.	INDUSTRY
GAZELLA LTD.	COMMERCE
GECKO KIDS LTD.	INDUSTRY
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
GENUINE SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
GHILANE CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
GIBLOT DUCRAY & CIE LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
GLOBAL BOARD OF TRADE LIMITED	OTHER SERVICES
GLOBAL LINK OVERSEAS LTD	COMMERCE
GRAYS INC. LTD.	INDUSTRY
GREWALS (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
GUMBOOTS & PROTECTIVEWEAR MANUFACTURING LTD.	INDUSTRY
H. VAULBERT DE CHANTILLY LTD.	COMMERCE
HABIB BANK LTD.	BANKING
HALIFAX MANAGEMENT LIMITED	OTHER SERVICES
HAPPY WORLD LTD.	COMMERCE
HARDY HENRY & CIE. LTÉE.	COMMERCE
HAREL MALLAC & CO. LTD. (HAREL MALLAC GROUP)	COMMERCE
HASSAM MOUSSA RAWAT	COMMERCE
HISTORIC MARINE LTD.	INDUSTRY
HOLCIM (MAURITIUS) LTD	INDUSTRY
HONG KONG STORE LTD.	COMMERCE
IBL - FROZEN FOODS	COMMERCE
IBL HEALTHCARE (MEDICAL TRADING)	COMMERCE
IBRAHIM EDOO & SONS LTD.	COMMERCE





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
ICE	OTHER SERVICES
IDEALYS PROPERTIES	OTHER SERVICES
IDEAS LTD.	COMMERCE
IFRAMAC LTD.	COMMERCE
IMMOBILIER ET CONSEIL LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
INDIA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD	OTHER SERVICES
INDIAN OCEAN EXPORT LTD.	COMMERCE
INDIAN TRADERS' ASSOCIATION	AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
INNODIS LTD.	INDUSTRY
INTERNATIONAL DISTILLERS (MAURITIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
INTERCONTINENTAL MAURITIUS RESORT	TOURISM
INTERNATIONAL MOTORS CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
IRELAND BLYTH LTD.	COMMERCE
ISEN LTD.	COMMERCE
ISLAND EXPORT LTD	OTHER SERVICES
J & P COATS (MTIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
J. KALACHAND & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
J. M. GOUPILLE & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
J. RUJBAULLY TRADING CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
JACK TELLOR (INTERNATIONAL) LTD.	INDUSTRY
JEAN LI YIN TAI LTD.	COMMERCE
JOONAS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
JOONAS INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
K P M G	OTHER SERVICES
KEEP CLEAN LTD	OTHER SERVICES

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
KEMA TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
KEPARA LTD. - KEVTRAV LTD.	TOURISM
KN (MAURITIUS) LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
KNIGHT TRADING AGENCY CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
L S P LTD.	INDUSTRY
L. & H. VIGIER DE LATOUR LTD.	INSURANCE
LA NOUVELLE BONNE MARMITE LTÉE.	TOURISM
LAFARGE (MAURITIUS) CEMENT LTD.	COMMERCE
LAMPOTANG & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
LAMPOTANG & SIEW ARCHITECTS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
LE PAVILLON BLEU LTD.	COMMERCE
LE WAREHOUSE LTD.	COMMERCE
LEAL GROUP	COMMERCE
LES BRÛLERIES DE LA FOURNAISE LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
LES GAZ INDUSTRIELS LTD.	INDUSTRY
LES MOULINS DE LA CONCORDE LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
LI WAN PO & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	INSURANCE
LINEA PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	COMMERCE
LISING & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
LIVESTOCK FEED LTD.	INDUSTRY
LKLK ELECTRICAL & LIGHTING LTD	COMMERCE
LONDON TELEPHONE SYSTEMS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
LUXOR TANNERY LTD	INDUSTRY
M. ASSIM & SONS LTD.	COMMERCE
M. I. KATHRADA & SONS LTD.	COMMERCE
M. S. LAUTHAN (MSL) LTD.	COMMERCE
M.A. PILLAY & SONS LTÉE.	COMMERCE





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
MACONDE LIME CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
MADO PARFUMS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
MAERSK (MAURITIUS) LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
MAN HIN BROS INTERNATIONAL LTD.	COMMERCE
MANJOO CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
MARGARINE INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
MARLIN EXPORTS LTD.	INDUSTRY
MARSHAL TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
MAURCO LTD.	COMMERCE
MAURICE PUBLICITÉ LTÉE.	OTHER SERVICES
MAURILAIT PRODUCTION LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
MAURIPLAGE INVESTMENT CO. LTD.	TOURISM
MAURITIAN EAGLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.	INSURANCE
MAURITIUS BANKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED	BANKING
MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF MERCHANTS	AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS
MAURITIUS CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER INDUSTRY LTD.	INDUSTRY
MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.	BANKING
MAURITIUS COMPUTING SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
MAURITIUS CONFECTIONERY & BISCUITS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
MAURITIUS COSMETICS LTD.	INDUSTRY
MAURITIUS DUTY FREE PARADISE CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
MAURITIUS FREEPORT DEVELOPMENT	OTHER SERVICES
MAURITIUS INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
MAURITIUS OIL REFINERIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
MAURITIUS POST AND COOPERATIVE BANK LTD	BANKING
MAURITOURS LTD.	TOURISM
MAUVILAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
MAYFLOWER CENTRE LTD.	COMMERCE

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
MEADERS FEEDS LIMITED	INDUSTRY
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
MECHANIZATION CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
MEDICAL EYE CENTRE LTD.	COMMERCE
MER DES MASCAREIGNES	INDUSTRY
METAL CAN MANUFACTURERS LTD.	INDUSTRY
METAL CASTING AND PRESSING INDUSTRY LTD.	INDUSTRY
MIMOSA CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
MIROVERRE LTD.	INDUSTRY
MONT CALME LTD.	INDUSTRY
MOPIROVE LTD.	INDUSTRY
MOTOREX LTD.	COMMERCE
MSJ LTD. - UNICORN TRADING COMPANY	COMMERCE
MSM GROUP OF COMPANIES	INDUSTRY
MUNEER-UR-REHMAN LTD.	COMMERCE
NATEC MEDICAL LTD.	INDUSTRY
NEEL INDUSTRIES LTD	INDUSTRY
NEETOO INDUSTRIES & CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
NESTLÉ'S PRODUCTS (MTIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
NEW GOODWILL CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
NEW ISLAND CLOTHING LTD.	INDUSTRY
NEW MAURIFOODS LTD.	INDUSTRY
NIDOMAC & CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
NOVA INDUSTRIES LTD.	INDUSTRY
NUNDUN GOPEE CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
OCEAN FISHING CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ONSIONG BROS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
OPTISSIMO LTD.	OTHER SERVICES





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
OTAM	OTHER SERVICES
PACK PLASTICS LTD.	INDUSTRY
PAK ELECTRONICO PVT. LTD.	COMMERCE
PAK LIGHT TO POWER & ENGINEERING PVT LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
PALM STEP ELECTRONICS LTD.	INDUSTRY
PANAGORA MARKETING CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
PAPER PLUS LTD.	INDUSTRY
PARIS SHOES LTD.	INDUSTRY
PASCAL COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.	COMMERCE
PGT INTERNATIONAL LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
PHARMACIE NOUVELLE LTD.	COMMERCE
PHOENIX BEVERAGES LIMITED	INDUSTRY
PICK AND BUY LTD.	COMMERCE
PICK N EAT LTD.	COMMERCE
PLASMO LTD.	INDUSTRY
PLASTIC INDUSTRY (MTIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
POM D'OR LTÉE.	COMMERCE
POWERTECH LTD.	INDUSTRY
PRÉCIGRAPH LTD.	INDUSTRY
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS	OTHER SERVICES
PRINCES TUNA (MAURITIUS) LTD.	INDUSTRY
PROFILAGE Océan Indien LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
PUBLI-PROMO LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
QUALITREAD (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
QUALITY BEVERAGES LTD.	INDUSTRY
QuENSH DYNAMICS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
R. RAMGUTTY & CO. LTD. (DHANUSH STONE PRODUCTS)	COMMERCE
RABROCO IMPORT AND EXPORT LTD.	COMMERCE

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
RAFFRAY BROTHERS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
RALPH I O	COMMERCE
RAMLOLL BHOOSHAN RENOVATION AND BUILDING LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
REGENT PRESS CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
REHM-GRINAKER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
RENNEL LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
RENTACOLOR (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
RESIGLAS CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
REY & LENFERNA LTD.	COMMERCE
RHUMERIE DES MASCAREIGNES LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
ROBERT LE MAIRE INTERGRAPH LTÉE.	COMMERCE
ROBERT LE MAIRE LTD.	COMMERCE
ROBERT YIP TONG ENTERPRISES & CO. LTD. (KAWAI MUSIC CENTRE)	COMMERCE
ROGER FAYD'HERBE & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
ROGERS & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
ROGERS LOGISTICS LTD	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
ROSE HILL TRANSPORT LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
ROSEMEE COMPANY LIMITED	OTHER SERVICES
ROYAL SHIPPING LTD.	COMMERCE
S K C SURAT & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
SAINT AUBIN LTÉE	INDUSTRY
SAMLO GROUP (SAMLO & SONS CO LTD)	COMMERCE
SBI (MAURITIUS) LTD.	BANKING
SCETIA LTÉE.	COMMERCE
SCOMAT LTÉE	COMMERCE
SCOTT & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
SECULOGIX LTD.	INDUSTRY
SEVEN AMPS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
SEWRAZ SONS LTD.	COMMERCE
SHANDI ESTATEMAN CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
SHELL MAURITIUS LIMITED	COMMERCE
SHENTON TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
SHOPRITE (MAURITIUS) LTD	COMMERCE
SIGN ART LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
SIMS INTERNATIONAL TRADING LTD	COMMERCE
SOAP & ALLIED INDUSTRIES LTD	INDUSTRY
SOCIÉTÉ LUXIMON GUNNOO	INDUSTRY
SOFAP LTD.	INDUSTRY
SOMAGS LTÉE.	COMMERCE
SOMATRANS SDV LTD	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
STAG BEVERAGES LIMITED	INDUSTRY
STANFORD COVE	COMMERCE
STAR KNIT TRADING COMPANY LIMITED	COMMERCE
STAR KNITWEAR GROUP	INDUSTRY
STATE BANK OF MAURITIUS LTD.	BANKING
STEELBIRDS LTD.	COMMERCE
STELLA TRADELINKS CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
SUCHEM LTD.	COMMERCE
SUGAREX LTD.	COMMERCE
SUNSHEEL & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
SUPER HI FOODS LTD.	COMMERCE
SUPERDIST LTD.	COMMERCE
SUPINTEX LTD.	COMMERCE
SWAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.	INSURANCE
SYMBIANT TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	COMMERCE
SYSTEMS BUILDING CONTRACTING LTD.	OTHER SERVICES

LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
T & T INTERNATIONAL FOODS LTD.	INDUSTRY
TAMAK TEXTILE LTD.	INDUSTRY
TAYLOR SMITH & CO. LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
TEA BLENDERS LTD.	COMMERCE
TECHTONIC LTD.	COMMERCE
TEK INTERNATIONAL LTD.	COMMERCE
TEX SERVICES LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
THE ANGLO-MAURITIUS ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.	INSURANCE
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LTD.	BANKING
THE MAURITIUS LEASING CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
THE MAURITIUS MOLASSES CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
THE MOUNT SUGAR ESTATE CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
THE UNITED BASALT PRODUCTS CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
THIRUMALA INTERNATIONAL LTÉE.	INDUSTRY
THON DES MASCAREIGNES	INDUSTRY
TNT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS	OTHER SERVICES
TNY LTD.	COMMERCE
TOP SHOP CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
TORNADO LTD.	COMMERCE
TOTAL (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
TOUCHWOOD LTD.	COMMERCE
TOYOTA (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
T-PRINTERS CO. LTD.	INDUSTRY
TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT (MAURITIUS) LTD.	COMMERCE
TRIMETYS LTÉE.	COMMERCE
TROPICAL PARADISE CO. LTD.	TOURISM
UDIS LTÉE.	COMMERCE
UNION SHIPPING LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES





LIST OF MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

NAME OF COMPANY	GROUP
UNITED AFRICA FEEDER LINE	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
UNITED DOCKS LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
UNITED IMPORTERS LTD.	COMMERCE
UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT CORP. (PTY) LTD.	COMMERCE
V. D'UNIENVILLE & ASSOCIATES CO. LTD.	OTHER SERVICES
VIRGIN ATLANTIC AIRWAYS LTD.	TRANSPORT AND RELATED SERVICES
WALLY PLUSH TOYS LTD.	INDUSTRY
WE LTD	OTHER SERVICES
WENDOVER RETAIL CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
WINSON TRADING LTD.	COMMERCE
WORLD TROPICALS LTD.	COMMERCE
WWT WORLD WATER TREATMENT LTD.	INDUSTRY
YIPTONG & SONS LTD.	COMMERCE
YOUNG BROS (PLASTIC) CO. LTD.	COMMERCE
ZAIB-UN-NISA & CO. LTD.	COMMERCE

DELEGATES AND ADVISERS

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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DELEGATES AND ADVISERS

STATUTORY BODIES	DELEGATES / ADVISERS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS / COMMITTEES
Additional Stimulus Package (ASP)	Mahmood Cheeroo	Monthly or more Quarterly Quarterly Monthly Monthly Quarterly Monthly Quarterly
Information and Communication Technologies Advisory Council	Barlen Pillay	
Jewellery Advisory Council	Hamid Jhumka	
Mauritas	Hamid Jhumka	
Mauritius Ports Authority	Mahmood Cheeroo	
Mauritius Standards Bureau	Hamid Jhumka	
Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Foundation Board	Ashraf Joomun	
Port Productivity Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo	
Port Users' Council	Mahmood Cheeroo	
Regional Cooperation Council	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen	
Saving Jobs and Recovery (SJR)	Mahmood Cheeroo	
Support to Manufacturing and Services Sector (SMSS)	Mahmood Cheeroo	
Unfair Trading Practices Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo	
ZEP Council	Mahmood Cheeroo Faeza Ibrahimsah	

STANDING COMMITTEES	DELEGATES / ADVISERS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS / COMMITTEES
OTAM Committee	Barlen Pillay	Monthly or More
Police Force / MCCI Joint Committee ON SECURITY	Barlen Pillay	Yearly
SADC National Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen	Quarterly
WTO Standing Coordination COMMITTEE	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen Barlen Pillay	Quarterly / Monthly
Ministry of Health / MCCI Joint Committee on Food Regulations	Barlen Pillay	
Joint Working Group (JWG) - Pakistan	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen	Monthly
Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen	Twice Monthly
Local Trade Committees	Rooma Narrainen	Monthly

DELEGATES AND ADVISERS (CONTINUED)

PRIVATE SECTOR BODIES	DELEGATES / ADVISERS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS / COMMITTEES
Joint Economic Council	Kiran Juwaheer Mahmood Cheeroo	Quarterly
Mauritius Employers' Federation	Yousuf Salehmohamed Dass Thomas Anwar Joonas Vincent d'Arifat Mahmood Cheeroo	Monthly
Mauritius Young Entrepreneurs Trust	Mahmood Cheeroo	Twice Yearly / Quarterly



PRIVATE COMPANIES	DELEGATES / ADVISERS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS / COMMITTEES
Mauritius Network Services Ltd.	Mahmood Cheeroo	6 times / Yearly
Enterprise Mauritius	Mahmood Cheeroo	6 times / Yearly
Maurinet Investment Ltd.	Paul Clarenc Anil Currimjee Marday Venkatasamy Lloyd Coombes Mahmood Cheeroo	Twice Yearly
Société de la Chambre et de la Fédération	Ahmed Parkar Mahmood Cheeroo	Twice Yearly
MACCS LTD	Azim Currimjee Mahmood Cheeroo	

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	DELEGATES / ADVISERS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS / COMMITTEES
Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo	Yearly
COMESA Business Forum	Mahmood Cheeroo	
GS1	Mahmood Cheeroo Barlen Pillay	
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Kiran Juwaheer Mahmood Cheeroo	
Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Océan Indien (UCCIOI)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo	Twice Yearly
Union of African Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Professions (UACCIAP)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo	Twice Yearly

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