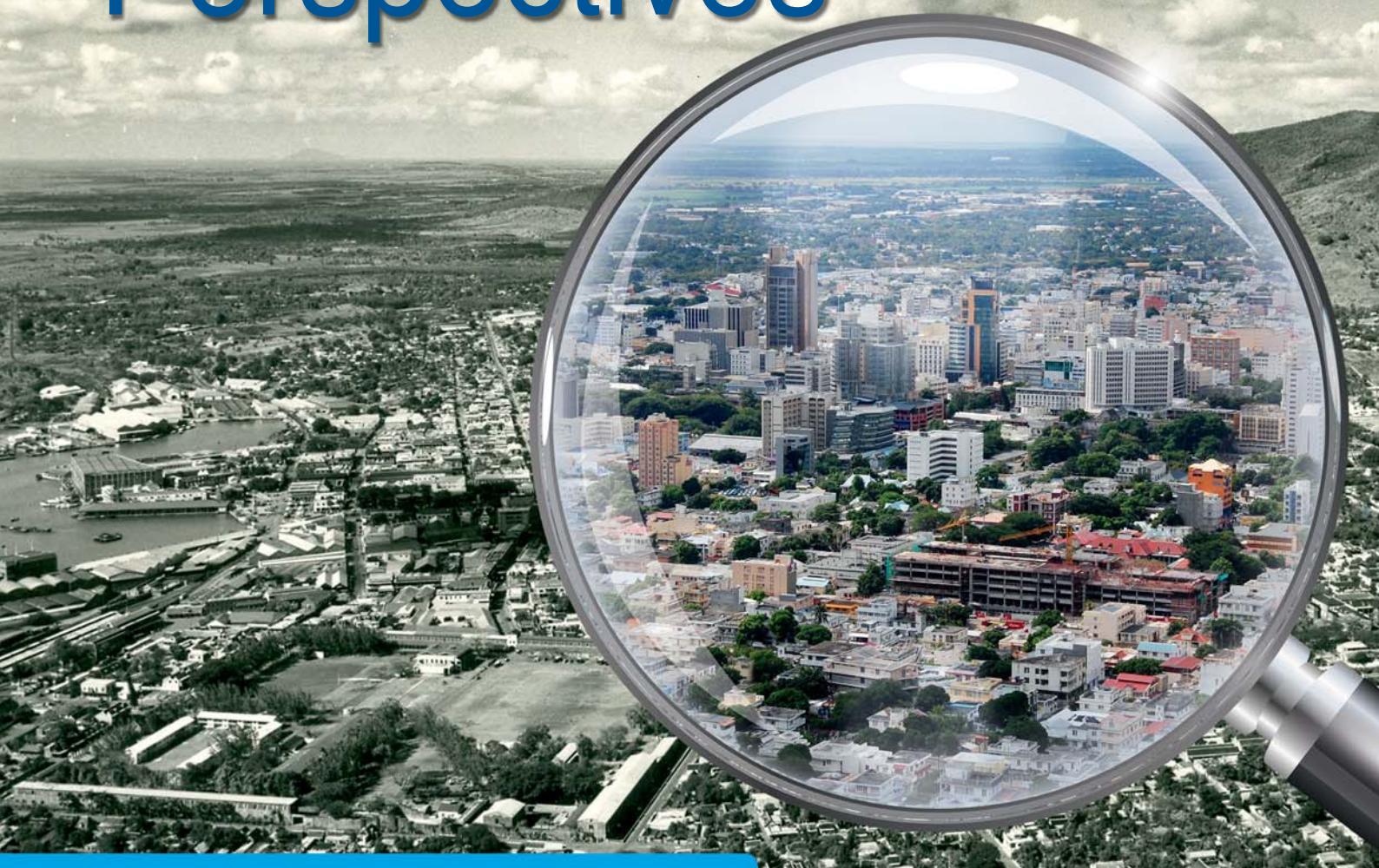


MCCI *mag*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Shaping Future Perspectives



- Trade with Turkey
- Economic Planning
- Promotion de l'industrie locale
- Arbitration
- Unlocking Africa's Growth Potential



Just how committed is your bank?

Across Asia, Africa and the Middle East, we have stayed true to our customers and clients for more than 150 years. All this time, our purpose has remained the same: to be a safe haven for deposits and a pioneer of new technologies and services that promote growth. Because our goal isn't just to secure the future of our markets. It is to help shape a better one.

Here for the long run Here for good

Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited
Units 6A & 6B, 6th Floor, Raffles Tower
Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius
Tel.: +230 403 6500 Email: info.scbm@sc.com

Sommaire

Editorial

- 4 - 5** Back to the Future

On the Cover: Shaping Future Perspectives

- 6** MCCI & TUSKON signs MoU
7 - 11 Trade Potential with Turkey
14 - 16 Enabling the Future through Economic Planning
18 - 19 Promouvoir le développement de l'industrie locale
21 - 24 The MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration as your trusted Arbitration Institution
32 - 34 Unlocking Africa's Growth Potential: The Sino-Africa Cooperation

Appointment

- 13** Raju Jaddoo joins the MCCI as Secretary-General Designate

MCCI Production

- 25** 100% Challenge : La saison 2013 dépasse les frontières

Regional

- 28** 8^{ème} édition FEIOI - Ile de la Réunion
29 Forces et Faiblesses de l'Indianocéanie
30 Workshop: Opportunities in the COMESA market

Training

- 36 - 37** Collaboration MCCI-Sciences PO Aix
38 GS1 Mauritius launches GS1 Bar code courses

Events

- 41** End of year get together for New MCCI Members 2012
42 Cérémonie de remise de diplômes du CES
43 Business Meet: MCCI & CCPIT of Yangjiang
44 India-Mauritius Business Forum
45 MCCI & CCM: Signature of an MoU
46 Presentation: Competition Issues in the Telecom Sector

MCCI Mag

Published by:

The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3, Royal Street, Port Louis,
Mauritius
Tel: (230) 208 3301
Fax: (230) 208 0076
E-mail: mcci@mcci.org
Website: www.mcci.org

Back to the Future

'Le passé ne nous appartient pas. Nous ne pouvons pas le réparer. Mais il doit servir d'exemple au présent pour améliorer l'avenir'.

Rémy Ollier

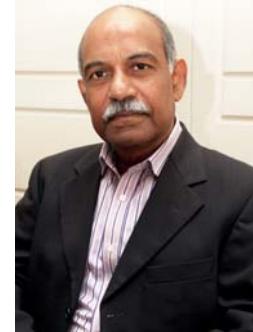
Paradoxalement, à un moment où la maîtrise de l'espace n'a jamais été aussi poussée (on comptabilise aujourd'hui les galaxies et les étoiles), on semble avoir perdu la notion du temps, surtout en sciences économiques, où on est incapable de voir au-delà du présent ou du court terme.

La crise économique mondiale a bon dos. On en fait la cause principale de manque de visibilité, d'où l'incapacité de faire de la vraie prospective, d'avoir une vision à long terme de notre devenir. Mais en vérité la pratique des 'Futures' a été une victime collatérale de la bataille entre le libéralisme économique et le collectivisme, car on l'a, à tort, assimilée à ce dernier.

La chute du Mur de Berlin n'a pas seulement sonné le glas de la planification économique à la soviétique: Elle a mis au renart les travaux de prospectives économiques et les débats sur les grands enjeux économiques et sociaux.

Le triomphe du libéralisme économique a rendu son développement indéfini dans le subconscient des décideurs économiques, chercheurs et autres acteurs économiques, d'où la focalisation sur sa performance au jour le jour, car le système est censé s'occuper lui-même de sa pérennité.

A tel point que toute crise ou dysfonctionnement est attribué à des acteurs particuliers (les banques et les sociétés financières, les 'traders', etc...), sans les actions malveillantes desquels le système en pilotage automatique (la question 'Y-a-t-il un pilote dans l'avion' ne se posant pas !) qui nous mènerait à bon port.



MAHMOOD CHEEROO

Secrétaire Général

D'où la focalisation de tous les efforts sur les corrections des erreurs par la régulation de l'existant. Le questionnement du futur n'est pas à l'ordre du jour.

Au contraire on se met à rêver sur les possibilités de changer le passé pour prévenir les maux du présent ! Souvenez-vous de ce 'Back to the Future' de Robert Zemeckis, sorti en 1990, qui allait inaugurer un nouveau genre cinématographique, dont la toute dernière expression est 'Looper'.

Ce regard ne s'arrête pas là.

Même la science fiction fait marche arrière : à la place de suites on a droit à des 'prequels' de 'La Guerre des Etoiles', de 'Alien' et autres 'Planète des singes'. Le titre du prochain 'X-Men' va être 'Days of Future Past' (le précédent opus était déjà un 'prequel'), le même titre d'un album de 'Moody Blues' (sublime avec l'accompagnement de la London Philharmonic Orchestra) au début des années 70!

Tout un monde en panne de visions, de rêves de société où le 'Yes we can' n'est qu'un slogan creux.

Comment alors imaginer que notre petite île Maurice aurait pu échapper à cette glorification du présent, à cette censure du futur ?

Dès 1979, après une décennie d'un développement économique et social basé sur une stratégie élaborée en 1969 pour la décennie de 1970 et construit sur deux plans de développement de cinq ans (1971-75 et 1975-80), la première crise post-indépendance allait anéantir les fondements de la planification.

Le plan 1981-85, déjà à un stade avancé, allait être abandonné au profit d'un 'plan' de deux ans, qui coïncidait avec le 'Plan d'Ajustement Structural' conclu avec la Banque Mondiale et le 'Stand By Agreement' avec le FMI.

Dès lors, la célébration du ‘short term’ allait connaître des fortunes diverses.

D’abord, grâce à la cure imposée par les institutions de Bretton Woods, des conditions objectives (taux de change favorable de la roupie avec la double dévaluation de 1979 et 1981, baisse dans le niveau réel des salaires, l’introduction d’une taxe sur la consommation,...) furent créées pour que la stratégie de 1969 livre tout son potentiel.

Même si certaines mesures initiées dans les années 80 et 90 (réductions drastiques des impôts, baisses tarifaires, lancement des nouveaux ‘piliers’ – services financiers et port franc) alimentèrent la croissance économique, les deux décennies de succès économique indéniable reposèrent en fait sur la stratégie de 1969.

Mais qui s’en soucia quand le cercle vertueux de croissance forte, augmentation réelle des revenus et ‘no tax budgets’, faisait le bonheur de tous? Fallait-il encore s’interroger sur le futur ? Tous étaient grisés par le succès du moment.

Sauf le Ministère de Plan et du Développement Economique, qui avait abandonné depuis belle lurette ses travaux de prospectives, prit l’initiative au début des années 90, de s’embarquer sur l’élaboration d’une véritable vision économique (certainement l’exercice le plus élaboré depuis l’indépendance) qui culmina après plusieurs années des travaux à ‘Vision 2020’.

Malgré tout le mérite de cet exercice, il fallait encore traduire cette vision en plans quinquennaux, plans de masse sectoriels et politiques économiques et sociales appropriées. Mais ce n’était plus dans l’air du temps. Le court-termisme avait déjà pris le dessus.

Il a fallu que cette stratégie des années 70, basée sur l’accès

préférentiel des exportations, soit remise en cause par le démantèlement de l’Accord Multifibre, la remise en cause du Protocole Sucre et la croissance en berne au tournant du siècle pour qu’on essaye enfin d’en faire une analyse objective et proposer des solutions à long terme.

Ce fut l’initiative du ‘Competitiveness Foresight’ de la ‘National Productivity and Competitiveness Council’.

Ce travail de réflexion moins ambitieux que ‘Vision 2020’, mais plus pratique dans sa mise en œuvre, connut un meilleur destin car l’un de ses auteurs, en devenant Ministre des Finances en 2005, s’en inspira pour enclencher un vaste plan de réformes économiques et sociales à partir de 2006.

Malheureusement la crise mondiale de 2008/2009 est venue casser le ressort de ce nouvel élan économique. Mais plus encore, le ‘fire-fighting mood’ dans lequel cette crise a plongé toute la planète, et surtout les décideurs politiques à Maurice, relégué encore une fois la prospective au rang d’activité non-essentielle. D’où le démantèlement du Ministère du Plan et du Développement Economique.

La pensée dominante à Maurice, comme dans la plupart des pays, est que les ‘futures’ c’est du passé.

Nous pensons au contraire que sans une véritable nouvelle vision économique et sociale, l’avenir de Maurice restera aussi incertain qu’il l’est aujourd’hui.

Vivement qu’on soit ‘Back to the Future’!

Et la MCCI avec son ‘Expérience de l’avenir’ aurait un premier rôle à jouer ! ■

MCCI & TUSKON

signs MoU

PRIYA SEEWOOCHURN DEY - Analyst, Communications and Promotion Division



Mr. Mahmood Cheero, Secretary-General of the MCCI (left) and Mr. Mustapha Günay, Secretary-General of TUSKON (right), with Dr the Hon. Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade (centre), after the signature of the MoU in Istanbul, Turkey.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) and the Turkish Confederation of Businessmen & Industrialists (TUSKON) in Istanbul, Turkey on 6 February 2013.

The signatories were the Secretaries-General of both institutions, Mr. Mahmood Cheero for the MCCI and Mr. Mustapha Günay for TUSKON. The signature was done in the presence of Dr the Hon. Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, who led a high-level delegation for an official mission in Turkey from 5-8 February.

The purpose of this mission was to sign a Framework Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The MoU signed between the MCCI and TUSKON aims to set up a framework for taking business relations between the two countries to a higher level and encouraging joint promotional efforts for a sustained bilateral development. ■

Trade Potential with Turkey

The Mauritius-Turkey FTA has been ratified by the Turkish government in January 2013 and is expected to come into operation in the coming months. The FTA represents a milestone in the trade relations between the two countries and provides for a legally secure, predictable and reliable environment that is conducive to private operators from both countries. It also represents an interesting opportunity for Mauritian exporters and manufacturers to diversify their markets.

VIVAGEN AMOOMOOGUM - Analyst, Trade Division

The Free Trade Agreement between Mauritius and Turkey

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) signed between Mauritius and Turkey in September 2011 is expected to provide a new dynamism to Mauritian exports. The FTA will not only strengthen the economic and commercial relations between Mauritius and Turkey but will also provide new market opportunities for Mauritian exporters.

The Mauritius-Turkey FTA is partly based on the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) and provides enhanced duty-free access for almost all industrial products originating from Mauritius and being exported to Turkey. As far as the textiles and clothing sector is concerned, the Turkish side has agreed to provide immediate duty-free access on all garments manufactured from imported fabrics, except for a list of 70 products on which duties will be phased down over four years.

With respect to agricultural products, Mauritius has obtained concessions on a list of 46 products including chilled fish, cut flowers, vegetables, preserved tuna, sweet biscuits and tropical fruits such as pineapples, mangoes and litchis.

As regards to the Mauritian offer, a tariff phased-down schedule similar to the interim EPA signed with the EU will be applied; and includes a list of sensitive products such as biscuits, meat, pasta, paints, soaps and detergents, iron and steel products, which will be excluded from the tariff liberalization process.



Istanbul, Turkey

Trade between Mauritius and Turkey

Currently, Mauritius exports are concentrated on a few markets like the EU, USA, South Africa and Madagascar and rely heavily on preferential access. Exports to other markets have been quite minimal during the past years.

While Mauritius' imports from Turkey have been substantial over the years, exports on the other hand have been quite minimal representing less than 1 percent of total exports. The table below shows the total imports and total exports over the period 2007-2011 with the main items traded between the two countries. >

Trade figures between Mauritius and Turkey (Rs Million)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Main commodities
Total Imports	567	911	1,004	1,506	1,429	Wheat flour, medicaments, iron bars, portland cement, cotton, electric cables, sweet biscuits.
Total Exports	100	84	86	109	134	Denim, medicaments, trousers, wafers, blood strips, fabrics, t-shirts, shirts, plastic table ware.

“According to the International Trade Centre’s (ITC) market analysis tools, there exists an indicative potential exports of nearly USD 2 billion for Mauritius towards the Turkish market.”

Trade potential with Turkey

According to the International Trade Centre’s (ITC) market analysis tools, there exists an indicative potential exports of nearly USD 2 billion for Mauritius towards the Turkish market. Textiles and clothing is being identified as the sector having the highest export potential between the two countries.

The import figures for Turkey for all textiles and clothing items for the year 2011 amounted to USD 13 billion with an average

annual import growth of 18 percent over the period 2007-2011. In addition, it is worth noting that Turkey has relatively more imports in fabrics than in finished garments.

The main suppliers were Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Vietnam and Indonesia, which do not benefit from same favourable market access conditions as Mauritius has been able to obtain under the Mauritius-Turkey Free Trade Agreement.

Turkey's Imports from the world for Mauritius main exports products (Textile and Garments) 2011

Product	Value of Imports (USD Million)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Main Suppliers	Customs duty in Turkey
Denim fabrics of cotton, >/=85%, more than 200 g/m2	330	43,133	Pakistan, India, Italy, Bahrain, Turkmeskistan	8.0%
Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	254	11,082	Bangladesh, China , Egypt, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	12.0%
T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	149	6,065	Bangladesh, India, China, Egypt, Vietnam	12.0%
Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	43	1,604	Bangladesh, India, China, Vietnam, Italy	12.0%
Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	149	3,995	Bangladesh, China, India, Vietnam, Italy	12.0%
Jerseys, pullovers and cardigans of other textile materials,knitted	8	70	China, Italy, Bangladesh, Madagascar, France	12.0%

Source: ITC

An ad-valorem customs duty of 12% is applicable on imports of finished garments in Turkey.

Under the FTA, Turkey will provide immediate duty-free access on all garments manufactured in Mauritius, including finished garments manufactured from imported fabric.

However, the Turkish side has established a list of 70 items

in the apparel category on which they have agreed to phase down the duty over 4 years.

With regards to Non-Textile items, Turkey represents an interesting market for some of our non-traditional exports such as chains of precious metal, watch dials and garments and handbags of leather amongst others. >

Turkey's Imports for Mauritius exports products (selected products) 2011

Product	Value of Imports (USD Million)	Quantity Imported (Tons)	Main Suppliers	Customs duty in Turkey
Communion wafers and bakers' wares	33	7,232	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, France	3.8%
Chains of precious metal	350	11	Italy, UAE, Hong Kong, Indonesia, USA	2.5%
Canned Fish	0.1	28	Philippines, Thailand	80.0%
Clock or watch dials	0.4	13	China, Switzerland, Germany, South Korea	2.7%
Animal feed preparations	83	35,905	Germany, Italy, USA, France, China	7.8%
Jackets and overcoats of leather	84	521	Pakistan, India, Italy, China, Spain	4.0%
Handbags of leather	42	214	Italy, France, China, India, Spain	3.0%
Sunglasses	105	850	China, Italy, France, Japan, USA	2.9%

Source: ITC

Turkey's economy

Turkey is an emerging economy and is considered as one of the world's newly industrialised economies. The country is among the world's leading producers of agricultural products; textiles; motor vehicles, ships and other transportation equipment; construction materials; consumer electronics and home appliances.

In recent years, Turkey has been having a rapidly growing private sector which has reduced state involvement in basic industry, banking, transport, and communication, and an emerging cadre of upper-class entrepreneurs is adding dynamism to the economy and expanding production beyond the traditional textiles and clothing sectors.

Like so many other countries across the world, Turkey felt the impact of the global economic crisis, with a precipitous decline in exports accompanied by a loss of domestic demand.

However, Turkey was able to capitalize on structural reforms which included market liberalization to promote private sector growth, privatization, agricultural reform, banking system strengthening, fiscal discipline, and tight monetary policy with inflation targeting, and a floating exchange rate regime. Thus, in responding to the crisis, a robust banking sector and a good fiscal position allowed the Turkish Government to provide fiscal stimulus to restore growth.

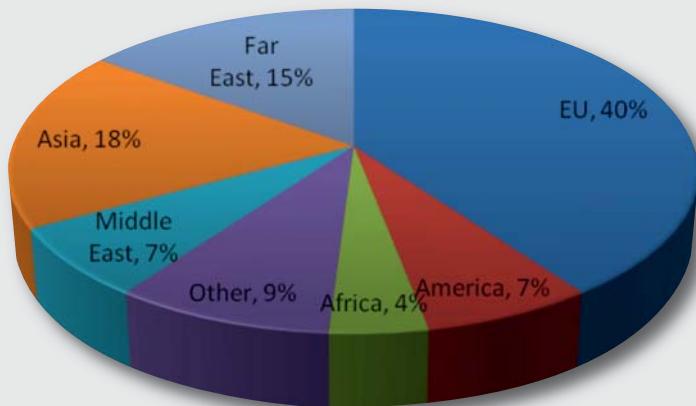
The economic decline proved short-lived and the subsequent rebound has been strong.

While many economies are slowly recovering from the global financial recession, the Turkish economy expanded by 7.7 percent in 2012, thus standing out as the fastest growing economy in Europe, and one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

Turkey's external trade

As far as Turkey's external trade is concerned, the European Union remained Turkey's most important trading partner. Nearly 40 percent of its imports came from the EU, and nearly 50 percent of exports went to the EU.

However, the dominance of the EU in Turkey's foreign trade has declined markedly over the last five years, reflecting a notable shift in Turkish imports from other markets such as countries in the Far and Middle East, Asia and America. Imports from Africa remained however, at a relatively low level.



Source: ITC

Turkey's merchandise imports reached USD 177 billion in 2011.

Imports into Turkey has largely remained unchanged over the last five years, the principal items being imported were machinery and transport equipment, fuels, chemicals, and a broad range of intermediate and consumer goods.

In fact, the structure of Turkey's imports reflects a significant degree of imports in intermediate goods including products for which Mauritius has substantial exports, such as polished diamonds, medical instruments, fertilizers, preparations used in animal feed, plastic packing products and metal tubes and pipes.

It is interesting to note that Turkey is the biggest importer of scrap metal and petroleum gases in the world and is the second biggest importer of polypropylene in the world. ■



CIRCUS

Si doux, si délicat...



Le secret de Perle de Lait, c'est sa douceur. Sa nouvelle recette au lait frais et au Bifidus, associe bien-être et gourmandise. Onctueuse, chaque bouchée est une véritable caresse de lait !

Raju Jaddoo joins the MCCI as Secretary-General Designate



Mr. Raju Jaddoo

Mr. Jaddoo has also acquired, in his previous positions and as a consultant, an extensive experience worldwide. He is frequently called upon by the World Bank and other Regional Organisations like SADC and COMESA to assist member countries in improving their business climate and enhancing the service delivery of their respective Investment Promotion Agencies.

Mr. Jaddoo has also served as CFO and subsequently as independent director on the Board of Directors of Titanium Resources Group Ltd (TRG), a publicly listed company on the London Stock Exchange and operating in the metals and mining industry. ■

As announced earlier, following a recruitment exercise for the post of Secretary-General Designate, the Council of MCCI, at its meeting of 20 December 2012, had approved the appointment of Mr. Raju Jaddoo as Secretary-General Designate.

The MCCI is thus pleased to inform the public that Mr. Jaddoo has officially joined the MCCI and is assuming duty since 4 February 2013.

Mr. Jaddoo has a wide experience working in the private sector. Prior to assuming the above position, he was the CEO of Business Alliance, a Corporate Finance and Investment Advisory boutique regrouping a team of highly skilled professionals including lawyers, brokers, financial experts and corporate strategists.

Earlier, Mr Jaddoo was the former Managing Director of the Board of Investment of Mauritius from 2005 to 2010. He was responsible for leading the national investment promotion agency of Mauritius with the primary objective of improving the business and investment climate and in providing policy advice to Government on investment promotion and facilitation.

Under the leadership of Mr. Jaddoo, the BOI was also responsible to implement in-depth a series of reforms which started with the implementation of the business facilitation act in 2006.

Mr. Jaddoo has also served on the Board of Directors for several mission-critical national public agencies. He has also had a long association with 'De Chazal du Mée Group' since 1990 where he was a partner in charge of Business Consulting.

Enabling the future through Economic Planning

The virtues of a sound economic plan are many as effective planning reduces wastage, corrects distortions and removes unnecessary costs to improve overall results.

SANROY SEECHURN - Analyst, Economic Analysis and Industry Division

Economic Planning- The French example

By the time the Second World War came to its close, the French economy was at one of its most difficult periods in its history.

Aerial bombardments had damaged railroads and other infrastructure, many businesses and influential personalities had lost credential after showing their support to the Axis Nations and the incumbent family based inefficient small businesses that had managed to survive barely had the ability to carry the economy.

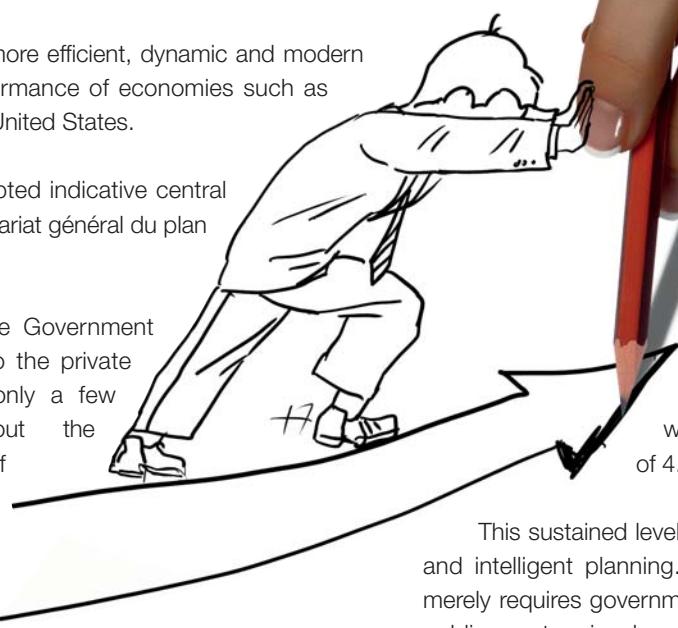
There was the need for a more efficient, dynamic and modern system to match the performance of economies such as those of Germany and the United States.

The then Government adopted indicative central planning, with the Commissariat général du plan piloting the mechanism.

The approach involved the Government issuing strong directives to the private sector whilst controlling only a few companies itself, without the authoritarian trait of communist governments.

It led the French Government to seek greater influence on infrastructure and transportation, controlling the SNCF, the EDF and the GDF along with Air France and other telecommunication companies.

Construction was left nevertheless to private enterprise for their proficiency in this sector. During that time significant reforms took place in education, with the Ecole Nationale d'Administration providing much needed high calibre individuals for high level posts and the Ecole Polytechnique supplying capable engineers to handle projects. Under the administration of De Gaulle and



Pompidou, this philosophy, which became known as dirigisme, led to the 'Trente glorieuses', that part of French history spanning from 1946 to 1975 where the economy grew at an average of 4.5 percent per year.

This sustained level of prosperity was the result of careful and intelligent planning. National economic planning in fact merely requires government's efforts to coordinate private and public sector involvement through a clear and concise mechanism, doped by a strong dose of voluntarism and a belief that willpower and ingenuity have the power of overcoming any difficulty.

Virtues of a sound economic plan

The virtues of a sound economic plan are many, the primary one being an efficient allocation of resources. Effective planning

reduces wastage, corrects distortions and removes unnecessary costs to improve overall results.

Government intervention facilitates market movement and corrects certain deficiencies such as consumer exploitation.

Economic planning aims overall at improving the living standard of the population through the optimized wealth creation that ensues.

Planning distinguishes what and how much should be delegated to the private and the public sector, with a structured mechanism addressing the issues of now and tomorrow.

Each must have a set of responsibilities and must pursue its goals according to the plan.

Ultimately, the plan will yield results. Macroeconomic indicators will improve, price stability can be achieved and the effects will seep to the rest of the population.

Devising a national economic framework

Devising a national economic framework is no easy feat. More often than not they are based on educated guesses about future conditions and the potential rather than the actual capacity to deal with any unforeseen circumstances.

However, neither is it as difficult as one would think it is. Sir Arthur Lewis, Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics in 1979, proposes certain required steps that a development plan should follow.

First it is imperative that we know where we are starting from. It is important that current economic and social conditions are well understood and aptly reported.

Then, the public sector should outline its own plans, detailing how much the state is prepared to spend and in what specific fields.

Following that, discussions with the private sector about their views on the evolution they anticipate will take place in the market, what will be required, what they will be contributing and what kind of assistance they could require, should be carried out.

An amalgamation of ideas and views on both sides then should translate in particular mutually agreed targets, projections and yardsticks to monitor progress.

Finally, continuous review of policies should be conducted

to smooth the process, correct deficiencies and address arising issues to reach the targets.

A sector by sector approach prior to the overall plan is essential to the success of the project.

Once these particular domains are examined and projects are proposed, an agency could 'sew' together all loose pieces to obtain the all-encompassing development plan.

The plan could include studies in infrastructure, main ports, and provision of business estates in clusters with all dedicated facilities for particular activities, labour market policies, energy and environment.

To complement it, major reforms in training and education will provide for capable individuals who can apply their knowledge immediately upon completion of studies.

Over the years, countless economies have built their success on the proper implementation of national economic plans.

India is on its 11th Five-year plan, China on its twelfth and Malaysia on its tenth. The mere fact that these kinds of projects have been renewed so many times bears testimony that they have been working.

Further, massive improvement in macroeconomic figures and a notable increase in living standards provide support to the desirability of proactive economic plans.

Nature of economic plans

The nature of these plans have tended to evolve over decades, with the first plans focusing on agricultural sectors, followed by stress on manufacturing and then on services.

Lately, plans of these countries seem to focus on value addition in emerging strategic industries such as high end manufacturing.

There are also provisions for reducing poverty and inequality through a more inclusive empowerment process in the form of jobs and opportunities creation.

Business facilitation and training of the workforce appear to be very much at the forefront. More and more emphasis is also being put on the energy sector, with a shift towards greener sustainable forms of energy production.

Finally, massive investment is expected in all these economies in terms of infrastructure, such as development of railway networks, road infrastructures and improvement in port access. >

Mauritius' vision 2020

In 1997, members of different working groups comprising of Mauritians from different spheres, namely academia, research institutions, commerce and industry, workers' organizations and socio-cultural groups presented the National Long Term Perspective Study¹. The document sketched a picture of Mauritius in 2020 for different spheres in everyday life. In the report, threats to the country are mentioned, as well as the opportunities, and possible solutions.

This report addressed all the major development issues likely to be faced by Mauritius in its pursuit of achieving a high income country status. More commonly known as Vision 2020, the document provided blueprints for society and culture, science and technology, environment, economy, employment, industry, tourism and agriculture.

One of the paragraphs goes "*Our vision of Mauritius in 2020 is that of a thriving competitive modern society, situated within a dynamic international environment, providing better opportunities for all Mauritians and thereby leading to a substantial increase*

in the standard of living and improvement in the quality of life". This formidable document a lot of the challenges we are facing right now, and several setbacks we have encountered in the recent past. Astonishingly, they had been already foreseen fifteen years ago. Several policy measures were even provided. Unfortunately, only few were adopted.

The foresight in terms of the advent of IT and financial services as the future of the economy as well as the rise of China, India and other Southeast Asian countries are all in there. The document highlights the need for training and continuous re training of the labour force, with a major overhaul in the education system to cater for mismatches. Vision 2020 also emphasises on the need to invest heavily in innovative equipment and machinery, to foster a research and development culture among companies, to develop a sound transport system and for the Government to upgrade physical infrastructure, improve business facilitation, and to diversify our markets, amongst countless others.

All of these are still being talked about today, and erroneously interpreted as ideas that have just dawned on everyone. The same things have been said before, and being given due consideration only now. If the proposed measures were adopted at that time, today we would have arguably been even closer to the Mauritius 2020 goal set back in 1997.

The measures were not implemented as perhaps the destination was set at a time too far in the future. Shorter term plans have the advantage of stability, politically or economically. A prevision about the state of affairs is surer in 5 years than in 15, and there are fewer risks involved to get large scale projects underway. Also, the lack of discipline in providing a follow up to studies is prevalent locally, and in the absence of a dedicated agency to implement and monitor any plan, the National Long Term Perspective Study was left to accumulate dust in drawers of officials.

It should nevertheless be pointed out that even now, to a certain extent the National Budget attempts at incorporating a certain form of short term planning in the exercise. However, its effectiveness as a medium or longer term plan operating to fulfil a certain common vision is debatable. The Programme Based Budgeting, while addressing sector specific issues and projections, does not incorporate the all-encompassing issue linking one sector's activity to the other, resulting often in a cacophony in terms of desired results.

A vision in itself is not sufficient. A plan providing a structured mechanism with a clear path to reach the goals set is necessary, with a dedicated agency responsible to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the process. More importantly however, there is the need for cooperation and dedication to get things going. As Warren Buffet puts it, '*Someone's sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree a long time ago.*' ■

¹ Ministry of Economic Development and Regional Cooperation (1997) "Vision 2020, The National Long Term Perspective Study", Government of Mauritius.

CHATWE!



Chatpin : (n.m.) espèce endémique
de l'île Maurice. Un seul
spécimen connu d'épitouzour.
Nous* l'avons !



créateur de désir.

Promouvoir le développement de l'industrie locale



Le 'made in moris', la marque collective d'identification des produits industriels mauriciens, est en phase de lancement.

C'est l'une des réponses concrètes apportées à l'AMM aux défis d'aujourd'hui.

Cette marque se positionne comme un outil au service du développement de l'industrie locale.

A Maurice, l'année 2012 a vu incontestablement un tournant dans la révision de la stratégie industrielle du pays, avec une volonté politique plus marquée de mobiliser des investissements additionnels dans des activités manufacturières où la valeur ajoutée est forte, et de renforcer la stratégie de promotion des exportations, notamment vers l'Afrique...

VINCENT D'ARIFAT - Président de l'Association of Mauritian Manufacturers

Dans ce contexte, qu'en est-il du développement de l'industrie manufacturière locale, celle qui figure, dans les statistiques nationales, sous la bannière « Domestic Oriented Enterprises », et qui représente, 11 sous-secteurs confondus, 12 % du PIB du pays et 55 000 emplois directs ?

En formulant la vision de l'industrie mauricienne que nous défendons à l'Association of Mauritian Manufacturers (AMM), nous nous inscrivons dans la continuité du chemin parcouru et prenons conscience de nos atouts, à commencer par les

compétences et savoir-faire que nous avons mis 50 ou 100 ans à mettre au point et que nous pouvons exporter.

Le potentiel de développement est en effet là tout d'abord, sur le marché local, stimulé par l'élévation de notre niveau de vie, la sophistication de nos besoins et la concurrence de l'offre pléthorique des produits importés.

Les industriels s'organisent pour reprendre des parts de marchés à l'importation. **Tel est le premier défi du secteur**

manufacturier local.

L'AMM avec l'appui de la MCCI s'est engagée dans un projet de création d'une marque collective d'identification du 'made in moris' qui est en phase de lancement. Cet enjeu renvoie à une question d'image et de mentalités.

C'est effectivement en changeant les mentalités et les perceptions des consommateurs mauriciens que nous réussirons en partie à faire augmenter la demande de produits fabriqués localement.

Cette marque est un outil à la disposition des industriels, de tous secteurs et de toutes tailles, pour créer un lien de confiance et d'interdépendance avec les consommateurs, et stimuler une offre de produits innovante, correspondant au goût et aux besoins de nos concitoyens.

“Consolider l'existant, c'est aussi corriger le déséquilibre entre notre compétitivité et l'ouverture commercial.”

Maurice a rempli plus que largement sa part d'effort pour l'ouverture de ses frontières (8ème place mondiale pour l'index "Enabling Trade index") et le démantèlement tarifaire est déjà réalisé à 96 %.

Sans porter atteinte à notre politique d'ouverture, nous préconisons que soit introduit sur une liste limitée de nos produits hyper-sensibles (représentant quelques lignes tarifaires), un «residual duty» de 10 à 15%, selon les produits et leur position vis à vis de la concurrence. Ceci afin d'assurer la pérennité d'entreprises ou de secteurs stratégiques qui ne sont pas viable autrement, vu l'étroitesse de notre marché.

“A l'export, le challenge est de prendre des positions sur le marché régional et africain, où émerge une classe moyenne.”

D'ici 30 ans la population du continent africain atteindra 1,8 milliard d'habitants, d'ici 2015, 7 sur 10 des économies à la croissance la plus rapide seront africaines et nous avons une expertise transposable sur ces marchés ...

Ce ne sont pas forcément que des produits à exporter mais des capacités de production à mettre en place.

Grâce aux nombreux accords de non-double imposition, aux accords de protection des investissements bilatéraux signés, aux

fonds de capital Risque qui se tournent vers l'Afrique, Maurice détient des outils qui lui confère un avantage comparatif indéniable pour atténuer le risque "africain".

Déjà les secteurs de l'hôtellerie, des banques, des services spécialisés, de l'ingénierie, l'industrie cannière et quelques fleurons industriels se sont déployés hors de nos frontières (Zone COI, Afrique de l'Est...)

Toutefois, le courage et l'envie de réussir de nos opérateurs ne suffiront pas : la logistique est un maillon faible de notre économie.

Ainsi, malgré de gros efforts, l'index mesurant la performance logistique globale de Maurice nous classe au 72^{ème} rang mondial seulement.

Aujourd'hui, ni nos marchandises ni les hommes ne peuvent circuler dans la Région dans de bonnes conditions et à des coûts abordables, ce qui dessert énormément le commerce régional.

Tout reste à faire pour créer un corridor maritime et aérien dans la zone Sud Ouest de l'Océan Indien, en interface entre l'Afrique et l'Asie.

Notre Port, doit devenir, l'outil le plus performant de la Région et un hub de transbordement incontournable. Il est impératif de mettre en place les stratégies commerciales et marketing nécessaires pour attirer les grandes lignes maritime à utiliser Port Louis comme port d'éclatement sur la région. Ceci permettra d'engranger des recettes importantes et de faciliter la distribution de nos produits dans la région.

Une vraie politique de desserte maritime et de connectivité aérienne inter-îles et sur l'Afrique doit être définie sans tarder grâce à une coopération internationale (COI et autres instances du commerce de la région : SADC ; COMESA) et des financements internationaux innovants (BAD, BEI, FED etc..).

Pour conclure, ne commettons pas l'erreur, comme d'autres avant nous, de laisser décliner nos capacités de production.

Le contexte mondial, la concurrence croissante, l'intensification des échanges nécessitent une mobilisation nationale pour relancer une stratégie industrielle d'innovation, de performance, de valeur ajoutée, et de valorisation résolue de la qualité de nos produits et de nos savoir-faire.

Avec le 'made in moris', projetons-nous à 10 ans pour que la contribution du secteur industriel au PIB remonte à 22-25%, comme dans les pays les plus résilients à la crise pour le plus grand bien de notre croissance, de notre balance commerciale, de nos emplois et de nos investissements ! ■

Currimjee Jeewanjee and Company Limited

SINCE
CURIMJEE
1890



- Telecommunications, Media & IT
- Real Estate
- Hospitality & Tourism
- Commerce & Financial Services
- Energy

Resolution of Commercial Disputes through Arbitration:

The MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration as your trusted Arbitration Institution



Since its inception 17 years ago, the MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) has come a long way in terms of provision of arbitration facilities to business operators for the resolution of business and investment disputes. It is today established as a trusted arbitration institution, and has built an excellent reputation and working relationships with the community of law practitioners in Mauritius.

ANJANA CHIKHURI - Analyst, Legal and Business Facilitation Division

The MCCI PCA has also developed an important network of foreign arbitration centers, with cooperation agreements set up with numerous centers across the world. In an endeavor to offer even better services, the Court will undertake a series of changes this year, starting with the review of its Rules, and a rebranding exercise.

Vision and achievements

In 1996, when the MCCI decided to set up the Permanent Court of Arbitration, it was convinced that providing an institutional framework for the resolution of commercial disputes to business operators would not only provide economic operators with a prompt and efficient route for the resolution of business disputes, but that it would also help establish Mauritius as a stable and secure investment destination, one where investors would be able to rely on alternative methods of dispute resolution offering more flexibility than conventional court settlement.

This vision has borne its fruits, and the Mauritian business community has been able to benefit from a sound institutional framework for the resolution of their business disputes, and from all the advantages of commercial arbitration, which in itself has proven to be a useful business dispute management tool.

Through its 17 years of existence, the MCCI PCA has facilitated the resolutions of often complex commercial disputes, both of a domestic and of an international nature, and it has continuously sought to sensitize the business community to the advantages of arbitration versus state court settlement.

It has benefited, in so doing, from the logistic facilities of the MCCI and its extensive knowledge of local and international business.

Regional development of Commercial Arbitration

"The MCCI PCA has also paved the way for the regional development of commercial arbitration, namely by cooperating

"In 1996, when the MCCI decided to set up the Permanent Court of Arbitration, it was convinced that providing an institutional framework for the resolution of commercial disputes to business operators would not only provide economic operators with a prompt and efficient route for the resolution of business disputes, but that it would also help establish Mauritius as a stable and secure investment destination."

with various countries in the IO and East African Region for the setting up of arbitration institutions."

Examples include the *Centre d'Arbitrage et de Médiation de Madagascar*. Cooperation Agreements has also been signed with reputable arbitration centers, namely the Indian Council of

Arbitration, the Australian Centre for International Arbitration, the German Institution of Arbitration, and the Arbitration Foundation of Southern Africa.

More recently, the MCCI PCA received the visit of delegations from Burundi and Kenya, for best practices exchange programmes in institutional arbitration, and discussions were held with the *Centre de Médiation et d'Arbitrage de Paris* (CMAP) and Bruxelles Enterprises Commerce and Industry (BECI) for the setting up of training programmes in arbitration and mediation.

Important Milestones for the MCCI PCA and for the development of arbitration in Mauritius in general include the enactment of the Convention on the Enforcement and Recognition of Arbitral Awards Act in 2004, and the introduction of the International Arbitration Act in 2009.

Prior to the passing of this law, arbitration in Mauritius was governed primarily by sections 1003 to 1037 of the Code de Procédure Civile.

With the International Arbitration Act, international arbitrations can benefit from a more modern legal framework, in line with international norms and practice.

Arbitration: A Business Tool

Arbitration has played a prominent role throughout the history of commerce. In Mauritius, the first arbitrations can be traced back to the earliest commercial transactions of the island's inhabitants, and the MCCI, in its early years, used to arbitrate commercial disputes between its members.

Arbitration is one of the cornerstones of the *lex mercatoria*, the law of merchants, which traders and merchants devised to accommodate the exigencies of business for rapid and efficient action.

Today, the commercial and investment landscape of Mauritius is increasing in complexity and versatility, with businesses becoming more and more global and the trend is, to all odds, heading upward.

In this context, appropriate legal tools and structures are necessary to ensure that business disputes, in particular, those of an international nature, are dealt with appropriately.

Settlement of disputes by state courts can be lengthy. Moreover, when the parties to a dispute are of different nationalities, or when the issue at stake is of an international nature, additional difficulties may arise regarding tribunal competence and governing laws.

“Today, the commercial and investment landscape of Mauritius is increasing in complexity and versatility, with businesses becoming more and more global and the trend is, to all odds, heading upward.”

For this reason, dispute settlement by alternative out-of-court processes is an area which business operators must give due attention and even use as a management tool.

As a complement to the conventional court system, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as arbitration, mediation and conciliation provide business operators with methods whereby they can resolve their disputes with expediency, flexibility and confidentiality.

Considerations such as venue and time constraints and the need for specialised knowledge may be taken into account, and international enforceability is possible.

Mediation for instance is another alternative dispute resolution technique which the MCCI PCA is planning to promote further.

Mediation is a dispute resolution process between two or more parties (organizations or individuals).

The parties appoint a “mediator”, a professional who has received >

ON THE COVER

a specific training and acts as a facilitator in assisting the parties in communicating and negotiating a win-win solution to their dispute.

The mediator is independent and impartial.

He does not take sides, but guarantees the respect of certain rules and respect of the mediation process.

Together with the parties, he/she will help the parties review the dispute, the interests at play, and potential options towards the creation of a solution. He will try to stimulate a collaborative approach between the parties.

However, the parties retain complete control on the outcome of the process.

The main characteristics of mediation are that:

- It is non-judiciary, i.e. it does not take place in a court of justice
- It is voluntary since all the parties have to agree to participate
- It is based on collaboration principles instead of confrontation
- It is confidential since all the parties, including the mediator, commit to the secrecy of the process.

Future Perspectives: Mediation

For the Mauritian business community, mediation facilities can contribute towards building investment confidence, by providing business operators with efficient, cost-effective and flexible tools for the management of their business disputes, both domestic and international.

The MCCI is well positioned for providing professional mediation facilities. In a more informal manner, the MCCI already regularly acts as facilitator in the resolution of minor trade disputes submitted to its attention. Around 30 disputes of such kinds are dealt with each year.

It also has a long expertise of trade dispute resolution, experience in managing the logistics associated, an extensive network of law practitioners, both domestic and international, as well as convenient and spacious conference room facilities for meetings.

Promoting mediation as another dispute resolution mechanism is a challenging and ambitious project, which the MCCI is very keen to shoulder. Members will be kept informed of upcoming developments. ■

Une composition unique pour booster votre business



Les Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (PME) sont l'un des principaux moteurs du développement économique et de la création d'emplois à Maurice. La SBM se positionne comme un partenaire privilégié des PME. C'est dans ce but qu'elle a créé **SBM SMEase**, un ensemble de produits et services conçus spécialement pour répondre aux besoins des PME.

SBM SMEase permet aux PME de se développer et de se professionnaliser grâce à des solutions innovantes taillées sur mesure. Forts de leur expérience, nos spécialistes en PME sont à votre écoute et vous accompagnent à chaque étape de votre développement. Faciliter votre business, répondre à vos besoins financiers et contribuer à votre formation, sont parmi les objectifs premiers de **SBM SMEase**.

A la SBM, nous croyons dans le potentiel des PME. Ensemble, bâtissons une économie plus robuste pour notre pays.

Développer votre business, c'est notre business.

Services :

- Prêts à des taux compétitifs
- Conseil clientèle
- Gestion de comptes
- Garanties bancaires
- Leasing financier
- Compte en devises
- Cartes de crédit
- Opérations de commerce international
- Terminaux POS
- Internet Banking
- Mobile Banking

Offre soumise à conditions

Hotline: (230) 207 0111 (jours de semaine de 08h00 à 18h00) | E: smease@sbmgroup.mu
W: www.sbmgroup.mu | Visitez votre succursale de la SBM

100% Challenge :

La saison 2013 dépasse les frontières



Scène de tournage de 100% Challenge à Madagascar

FAAEEZA IBRAHIMSAH -

Manager, Communications and Promotion Division

La saison 2012 de l'émission de télévision 100% Challenge, produite par la MCCI a été clôturée le 30 octobre 2012 avec un reportage sur l'identité d'une marque nationale pour les produits locaux.

Le parcours de l'émission est remarquable. La première saison a démarré en 2009, avec une production de 6 émissions mensuelles d'une durée de 26 mns chacune.

La saison 2010 a gardé son format mensuel mais elle a eu pour particularité d'offrir une dimension régionale aux téléspectateurs.

S'il n'y a pas eu d'émissions en 2011, plusieurs réunions ont eu lieu pour débattre de la meilleure formule à adopter pour 2012.

Tous les efforts de réflexion ont porté leurs fruits.

- Lancement d'un nouveau logo qui reflète le dynamisme de l'émission.

- *Format*

Nous avons réussi le pari de produire une émission hebdomadaire de 13mns chacune, soit un 52 mn mensuellement soit une hausse de productivité de 100%.

- *Nombre d'émissions*

Nous avons démarré la saison 2012 avec un objectif de 20 numéros. Nous avons terminé en fait la saison à fin octobre 2012, avec 30 numéros plus 4 Best of.

- *Notoriété*

Les indicateurs de qualité et de notoriété étaient au vert. En général, l'indice de notoriété était en progression chaque mois, l'indice de satisfaction était à 100%. La part d'audience se situait entre 18% et 24% selon les numéros.

- *Visibilité*

L'émission était visible sur la MBC 1 le mardi et le dimanche. Elle était aussi diffusée sur des chaînes satellitaires Noot TV du bouquet Parabole Océan indien et sur Télé Kréol (25% de parts d'audience à la Réunion). L'émission est également accessible sur le site de la MCCI (<http://www.mcci.org>) et la chaîne YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/user/Centpour100Challenge>).

Notre objectif pour 2013 est d'étendre la présence sur les écrans pendant 40 semaines, de février à décembre 2013.

Nous comptons aussi renforcer le lien avec les téléspectateurs.

Le format hebdomadaire de 13 minutes est conservé, ce qui nous permet de prétendre à l'excellent créneau du mardi soir sur la MBC 1 en Prime Time, après le journal télévisé.

Le contenu éditorial met en valeur le savoir-faire mauricien qui s'exprime hors du territoire mauricien, en Asie, en Afrique ou à Madagascar ainsi que les initiatives d'entrepreneurs de Rodrigues.

Nous tablons sur le fait que 30% de cette programmation soient consacrés à la mise en valeur de l'internationalisation de l'économie mauricienne, à travers des reportages et des interviews qui montrent l'implantation des entreprises mauriciennes à l'étranger et l'exportation de nos savoir-faire.

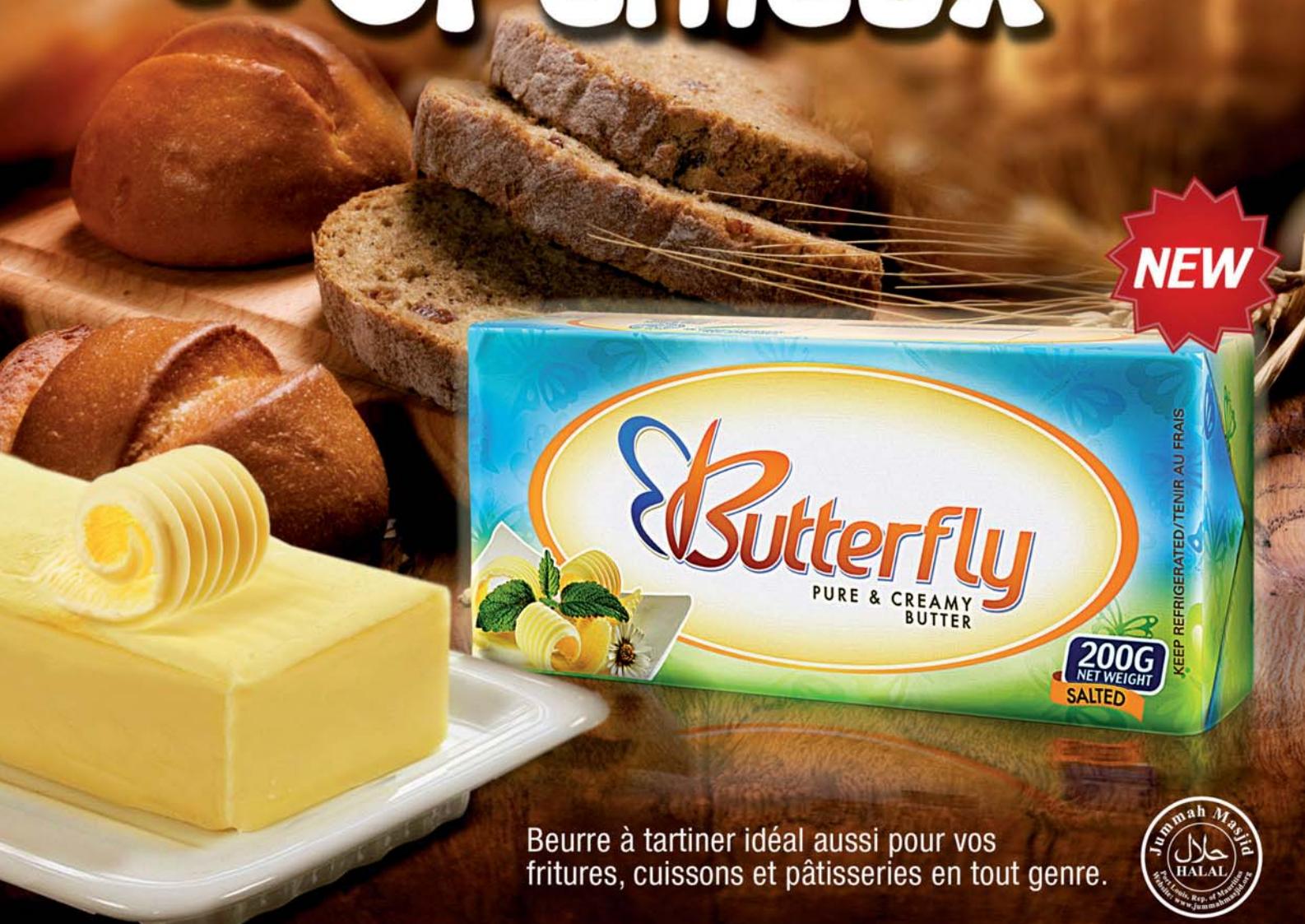
Pour réaliser ces reportages, l'équipe de reportage se rendra à Madagascar et dans divers pays de l'Afrique de l'Est et en Inde.

Horaire de diffusion :

Chaque mardi sur la MBC1 à 20h30 et rediffusion le dimanche sur la même chaîne à 12h30. ■



Le Beurre Pur et Crèmeux



Beurre à tartiner idéal aussi pour vos frites, cuissons et pâtisseries en tout genre.



Du goût au quotidien

8ème édition FEIOI

Ile de La Réunion

**La 8ème édition du FEIOI a eu lieu
du 28 au 30 novembre 2012
à l'Ile de la Réunion**



Cérémonie d'ouverture de la 8ème édition du FEIOI, à St Denis, Ile de la Réunion.

FAEEZA IBRAHIMSAH - Manager, Communications and Promotion Division

Le FEIOI est un évènement économique majeur qui donne l'opportunité aux entreprises de la région et aux opérateurs publics de construire de nouveaux partenariats et de développer de nouveaux marchés.

L'objectif du Forum est de rapprocher davantage les îles pour établir ensemble un espace d'échanges et de business dans la zone océan Indien.

Organisé par l'Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Océan Indien, le FEIOI s'affirme chaque année davantage comme le rendez-vous incontournable pour les acteurs économique.

Le potentiel de développement d'activités économiques étant énorme, le Forum ouvre de nombreuses pistes pour ceux qui

veulent consolider les affaires dans la région.

A travers des ateliers de travail qui réunissent décideurs politiques et hommes d'affaires, les thèmes liés à la facilitation du commerce sont débattus.

La 8ème édition était l'occasion de discuter sur différents sujets tels que la coopération régionale au service du développement économique, sécurisation des affaires dans la région, le traitement des déchets et la sécurité alimentaire, entre autres.

Des 'ateliers pays' étaient aussi à l'ordre du jour. Chaque pays participant a eu l'opportunité de présenter les avantages offerts en matière d'investissement.

La 9ème édition du FEIOI se tiendra à Maurice.

L'UCCIOI rapproche les économies et les entreprises

Depuis sa création en 2005, l'Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie des îles de l'Océan Indien oeuvre à l'intégration régionale, dans le but de constituer une dynamique économique et commerciale au sein de la zone, de favoriser la progression de échanges extérieurs entre les îles et de renforcer leur attractivité. Le Forum Economique est un outil privilégié au service de cette stratégie, soutenue par la Commission de l'Océan Indien, instance politique régionale. ■

Forces et Faiblesses de l'Indianocéanie



M. Jean Claude de l'Estrac, Secrétaire Général de la COI a animé la conférence-débat.

La MCCI a organisé une conférence-débat autour du thème : l'Indianocéanie : Forces et Faiblesses, à Ebène le 4 octobre 2012. L'invité et animateur de cet événement était Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, Secrétaire Général de la Commission de l'Océan Indien (COI). Celui-ci s'est exprimé devant plus de 70 participants.

PRIYA SEEWOOCHURN DEY - Analyst, Communications and Promotion Division

L'Indianocéanie est un terme, qui selon Jean Claude de l'Estrac, désigne au mieux l'identité et la singularité de cette région du sud-ouest de l'océan Indien qui regroupe un ensemble d'îles composées de peuples issus, pour une large part d'une histoire commune, de vagues migratoires de mêmes origines et dont les affinités culturelles, les nécessités pratiques, la volonté politique, entre autres, ont forgé, au fil du temps, des liens qui ont façonné une vraie communauté.

Tout en décrivant la COI comme étant une institution reconnue sur l'échiquier politique et diplomatique international et porteuse de grands espoirs pour les peuples des îles du sud-ouest de l'océan Indien, Jean Claude de l'Estrac a, durant son intervention, évoqué le rôle important qu'elle pourrait jouer dans la mise en place d'une stratégie régionale visant à favoriser une meilleure intégration économique et culturelle.

C'est ainsi qu'il devait évoquer les secteurs considérés comme étant prioritaires par le Conseil des Ministres de la COI, notamment les infrastructures d'accessibilité et de connectivité, la sécurité alimentaire et l'infrastructure culturelle. Parlant des infrastructures d'accessibilité et de connectivité, qui incluent principalement les liaisons maritimes et l'accès aérien, il a proposé, à titre d'exemple, la création d'une ligne maritime régionale, en partenariat avec le privé, mais aussi celle d'une compagnie aérienne régionale afin de favoriser l'activité

économique intra régionale, le tourisme et les communications extérieures de toute l'Indianocéanie. Jean Claude de l'Estrac devait aussi soutenir que sans la mise en place de ces infrastructures, l'Indianocéanie ne restera qu'un projet.

Sur la question de la sécurité alimentaire, Jean Claude de l'Estrac a cité l'exemple de Madagascar, qui avec 90 % de terres arables, était potentiellement exploitable pour un projet de sécurité alimentaire pour la région. Et d'ajouter les synergies possibles, dans ce domaine, entre les entrepreneurs de l'agro-industrie de Madagascar, de la Réunion et de Maurice. A condition, devait-il souligner, que la situation politique sur l'« île-continent » se stabilise.

Autre axe traité durant la conférence : l'infrastructure culturelle. Selon Jean Claude de l'Estrac, il manque à la communauté Indianocéanique un lieu identitaire de fréquentation et une plateforme permanente d'expression des réalités et de la singularité de l'ensemble des îles de l'Indianocéanie.

En évoquant une stratégie culturelle régionale, il a émis l'idée d'un projet de création d'une chaîne de télévision régionale qui serait la voix de l'Indianocéanie. A l'entendre, ce projet pourrait offrir une plateforme d'échanges culturelles et économiques, non seulement, entre les peuples de l'Indianocéanie, mais aussi face au reste du monde. ■

Workshop:

Opportunities in the COMESA market

Sensitizing the business community on the opportunities and challenges in exporting to the region and on the latest amendments made to the COMESA rules of origin, was the main objective of a workshop organised jointly by the MCCI, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Enterprise Mauritius and the COMESA Secretariat in September 2012.

VIVAGEN AMOOMOOGUM - Analyst, Trade Division



A National Workshop on **Opportunities in the COMESA market** was organised jointly by the MCCI, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Enterprise Mauritius and the COMESA Secretariat in September 2012.

The objective of the workshop was to sensitise the business community on the opportunities and challenges in exporting to the region and on the latest amendments made to the COMESA rules of origin

The COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA) was launched on 31 October 2000 with nine Member States. This was the first FTA in Africa under the African Union.

Membership in the FTA is now 14 Member States trading on a full duty free and quota free basis, with the remaining countries (DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya and Uganda) at various stages of joining the FTA.

The FTA has boosted intra COMESA trade, increasing it by nearly six-fold from USD 3.1 billion in 2000 to USD 17.4 billion in 2011.

However, exports opportunities from Mauritius to the COMESA market have not yet been fully exploited. Mauritius total exports to COMESA countries accounted for Rs 5.6 billion in 2011,

representing 9% of our total exports to the world.

Moreover, during the workshop, it was noted that Mauritius exports to COMESA markets were concentrated to only a few countries namely Madagascar, representing 70% of total exports to COMESA, Seychelles (15%) and Kenya (5%).

Nevertheless, new markets such as Uganda, Malawi and Zimbabwe were currently being explored by our operators.

Several challenges were raised by the operators exporting to the COMESA markets.

These included logistics constraints, lack of market information, issues relating to payment and non-tariff barriers in some markets.

During the workshop, business operators were also apprised on the potential trade between Mauritius and the COMESA markets in non-traditional products such as sugar confectionaries, pasta, tropical fruits, spirits and beverages, sunglasses, jewellery, and pharmaceuticals, amongst others. As part of the recommendations of the workshop, business operators were urged to take full advantage of the market access opportunities available in the COMESA countries. ■

FORGET ABOUT BRANDING

Think about Yourself. Who are you? Why do you prefer this colour? Why do you like this kind of music? Why do you love this movie? Why do you drive this car? Why do you wear this watch? Why do you go to the hairdresser often? Why do you dress like this? Why do you buy new clothes? What do you believe in? Why do people like you? Why do people trust you? Why are you ambitious? Why are you the way you are?

This is what branding is all about.

We take your business, your product or whatever you do, transform it and make it more successful.

Talk to us. We turn the ordinary into extraordinary!

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS
BRANDING
DESIGN
INNOVATIONS

C R E A D  the idea company

A Business
Thirst Quencher
Since 1982

A DRAFTFCB AFFILIATE

Les 5 Palmiers
Royal Road, Beau Bassin
Tel +230 454 64 14
Fax +230 454 6405,
Email: cread@intnet.mu

Unlocking Africa's Growth Potential:

The Sino-Africa Cooperation

The huge potential of Africa has not been fully exploited in the past because of political and economic governance issues. But over the last decade, performance on both counts has been better than in previous decades. No wonder then, that the Bretton Woods institutions are forecasting growth rates in Africa higher than the world average in the medium term.

This piece is a re-adaption from an article entitled 'Sino-Africa Cooperation: Promoting an Enabling Environment for Higher Levels of Investment and Financial Sector Development', Journal of Cambridge Studies, Vol.7 (3), pp66-73, Cheero, M. (2012)

Factors that brought Africa back in the global equation

For most of the last quarter of the 20th century Africa has been underperforming with respect to other regions, so much so that there was growing consensus that its marginalisation from the globalising process was inevitable.

With the turn of the century global dynamics has surprisingly brought back Africa in the trajectory of global economic developments¹.

First, the pace of global economic growth, especially in the emerging economies, has resulted in an escalation of the cost of raw materials, especially minerals and energy.

The world has been reminded that in spite of issues of access, logistics and political instability, Africa has considerable reserves of minerals and fossil energy, with significant additions in recent years, thanks to new discoveries.

Second, the food crisis of 2008 has suddenly brought to light the challenge of feeding a world population of 7 billion.



With a population expected to reach 10 billion in the next century and the expected increased per capita consumption of food in major emerging economies, it is clear that existing major

production centres alone will not be able to cope with a challenge of this dimension.

Again, we are reminded that Africa has 60% of the share of world total amount of uncultivated, arable land².

The challenge of aging population in the developed countries and eventually in the emerging economies will inevitably make of the size of the working population a key element of future growth. It is estimated that Africa, with its current age profile, will have a working population of 1.1 billion in 2040².

Also, over the years, more specifically in the 1990s and the turn of the century, an acceleration of integration initiatives was witnessed, especially in the consolidation of regional economic blocs.

This positive development has been supported by a major breakthrough in the field of peace and political stability (end of

apartheid in South Africa, end of civil wars in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia...).

But it was also the outcome of an emerging consensus in Africa that economic integration can be an answer to better reap the benefits of globalisation.

Global dynamics have created the compelling reasons for the world to bring back Africa in the global equation, and recent integration initiatives are undoubtedly promoting a more enabling environment for investment and financial sector development.

Integration initiatives

- The 'Building Blocs' of the African Economic Community idea took birth during the new environment of the 1990s which triggered two major developments in favour of integration. The first is the new consensus, which was to be enshrined in the Abuja Treaty in 1991, that the integration of the continent will be achieved through a 'building blocs' approach rather than the 'Federal' approach advocated in the 1950's and 1960's by dividing the integration of Africa in seven specific groupings (COMESA, SADC, EAC, ...) and, second, the sequencing of the integration process, with the economic agenda, especially market integration, taking precedence over the political agenda, which has had the effect of significantly reducing the resistance to integration.
- The Tripartite Initiative was the next major development. The decision of the Heads of States or Governments at the Summit held in Kampala in 2008, to launch the 'Tripartite Initiative', with a view to establishing an FTA which will include all Member States of COMESA, SADC and EAC, represents a major milestone in the constitution of the African Economic Community. It is to be underlined that this integration process is being built on three pillars: market integration, infrastructure development and industrialization, with movement of persons on a parallel track.
- The successful launching of the Tripartite Initiative has created a new optimism regarding the economic integration of the continent. For the first time, since the Abuja Treaty was signed in 1991, the proposal for the setting up of a Continental Africa FTA has been put on the agenda of the African Union, during its last Summit in Addis Ababa in January 2012. This objective remains as daunting as it has been for decades. But it certainly appears more achievable to-day than ever before.

Enabling environment for investment

In spite of persistent instability in some countries (DRC, Somalia, Sudan,...) and recent disruptions in Northern Africa, the continent is collectively moving towards a more enabling environment for investment. And this movement is more pronounced on four counts.

First, lasting peace and political stability are major pre-conditions for attracting growing levels of investment. In the absence of this ideal scenario, the nearest proxy is the establishment of mechanisms that can minimize risks of political instability and war and, if they do occur, to deal with them in an expeditious and effective manner.

The political stability in Africa is still far from ideal. But the capacity of Africa to contain instability and war or to resolve disruptive situations has never been as strong as it is today.

And this should be good news for potential investors.

Second, investment beyond extractive industries has been very limited in African States because of the fragmented market and low purchasing power.

We have mentioned earlier the great leap made recently in *market integration* and the real prospects for further integration in coming years, especially with the 'Tripartite Initiative'.

As purchasing power develops (estimated at USD 1.4 trillion in 2020)³, the demand will justify 'delocalizations' to Africa of some major industries both to service the African market and third countries, as has been the case for new emerging countries.

Third, a lot of attention has focused in recent years on the market access conditions in the various integration initiatives in Africa. One specific development to promote investment has been the *establishment of harmonized investment rules*.

Examples are the 'COMESA Common Investment Area Agreement', the SADC 'Protocol on Finance and Investment' >

and other RECs in Africa. As they develop and are applied across larger regions, they will impact on the way investors will look at Africa.

Fourth, there is the *resilience of the African financial system* during the recent global economic and financial crisis, given its limited exposure to ‘toxic assets’ and its low integration with the

international financial markets.

A recent survey of African banks concluded that “African banks have enjoyed mixed fortunes over the past year but there is no doubt that the sector as a whole is in a better shape than at this time in 2010³”. African Stock Exchanges have also been faring better than their counterparts in the developed markets.

About the Sino-Africa Cooperation

The new Africa which is emerging from developments over the last decade call for some adjustments in the Sino-Africa Cooperation to unlock the growth potential of Africa and accelerate the economic exchanges between Africa and China.

In a first instance, and given the key role regional integration is playing in promoting stability and creating an enabling environment for investment and sustainable economic development, China should provide greater support to sub-regional organizations in their integration initiatives, assisting individual Member States to address some of the challenges they face in participating effectively in the integration initiatives and in meeting the obligations attached.

Moreover, there will also be merit to promote harmonized investment promotion and protection rules, as discussed earlier, over larger regions to scale up the size and scope of investment such as the unilateral ‘Bilateral Investment Treaty’ model of the USA, which would give way to more flexible agreements which bring together several States, or even whole sub regions on a common shared agenda on promotion and protection of investment.

Another sector is Infrastructure development, which is both a destination of investment as well as a catalyst for investment in other productive sectors.

The significant investment of China in key infrastructure in many African States over the last decade has been of immense support to enhancing the investment environment in many parts of Africa such as the 1,800 km Tanzania-Zambia railway project of 1970-75.

Such regional infrastructure projects, alongside the ‘development corridors’ identified in various regional initiatives or under the NEPAD, have the potential to promote significantly higher investment and development than from the national projects.



Furthermore, for trade and investment facilitation in China, the market access offers towards LDCs in Africa have to be fast tracked so that Quota Free Duty Free access of 95% of exports can be achieved as quickly as possible. Consideration has also to be given to the granting of preferential market access to other developing countries in Africa given the need both to balance

trade flows between China and Africa and to dynamise bilateral business relations.

As mentioned earlier, the African financing sector is underbanked, fragmented and shallow. Beyond the financial resources, Africa also needs also the expertise of Chinese financial operators to bring sophistication, efficiency and depth to the financial sector. Cross listing of Chinese and African companies on their respective stock exchanges would also support the development of stock markets in Africa.

Finally, there is need to complement these business relations with a structured dialogue mechanism with the representatives of organized private sector of Africa (at continental and sub-regional levels) to address issues of business development in general and investment and financial issues in particular.

It is true that this huge potential of Africa has not been fully exploited in the past because of political and economic governance issues. But over the last decade, performance on both counts has been better than in previous decades.

No wonder then that the Bretton Woods institutions are forecasting growth rates in Africa higher than the world average in the medium term⁴. These developments in the global dynamics compel every player on the global scene to re-adjust its engagement vis-à-vis Africa. And this holds true also for China. ■

¹Cheero, M. (2011) *Quand L'Afrique s'éveillera*, CCI Info (July 2011)

²Mckinsey Global Institute (2010) Lions on the move: The progress and potential of African economies

³'African Business', October 2011

⁴IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2012

This page is **under construction**



And so it is for our beloved country! For the last 25 years, breathing art into the techniques of construction with a sustainable passion to shape up the dreams of a nation, the Tayelamay family business has today evolved into a corporate group structure. Every project has been handled with the same commitment towards a state of the art quality and high customer confidence. With a wider business horizon and a regional wingspan, the Group has developed strategies with vectors of both performance and environmental effectiveness.

While humbly thanking all our business partners, clients and friends for this success, we invite everyone to walk with us in our endeavor to achieve excellence for future generations.



Collaboration MCCI-Sciences Po Aix



Dans le cadre de la collaboration entre Sciences Po Aix et le Centre d'Etudes Supérieures, la MCCI avait convié les décideurs d'entreprises à un cocktail à La Carrière, Moka le 14 octobre 2012. Sur la photo ci-dessus, les représentants de la MCCI et de Sciences Po.

La collaboration entre Sciences Po et la MCCI est issue d'un accord-cadre signé entre les deux institutions en janvier 2012. Ce partenariat vise à proposer aux décideurs d'aujourd'hui et de demain un cadre propice à l'émergence d'une filière de recherche et d'écoles doctorales, de programmes d'enseignement supérieur et de formation tout au long de la vie.

ASHRAF JOOMUN - Directeur, Centre d'Etudes Supérieures de la MCCI

Présentation de Sciences Po Aix

Sciences Po d'Aix en Provence est un établissement public d'enseignement supérieur. Créé en 1956, il est l'un des neuf Instituts d'Études Politiques avec Bordeaux, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Paris, Rennes, Strasbourg et Toulouse, mais le seul sur la

façade méditerranéenne. Six d'entre eux se sont constitués en réseau : Aix-en-Provence, Lille, Lyon, Rennes, Strasbourg et Toulouse pour offrir une meilleure lisibilité des formations proposées. Sciences Po est une véritable institution de référence dans le domaine des sciences sociales, tant dans l'enseignement que la recherche. Il contribue à former les meilleurs esprits afin

de les préparer à débuter de brillantes carrières à travers le monde. Les diplômés de Sciences Po sont appelés à tenir des postes à très haute responsabilité, que ce soit au sein du secteur public ou au cœur d'entreprises internationales. Un exemple du poids de ce diplôme au plan mondial, c'est le cas de Mme Christine Lagarde, directrice du FMI et une ancienne de Sciences Po Aix. Elle préside d'ailleurs le conseil d'administration de Sciences Po Aix. Les diplômés de Sciences Po sont des en général des élites qui occupent des positions clés tant dans les institutions publiques que privées.

Le rôle de la MCCl dans cette collaboration

LA MCCl a une très riche expérience en matière de formation. En effet, elle opère un Centre d'Etudes Supérieures depuis pratiquement 28 ans. Démarrée en 1985 avec une vingtaine d'étudiants, l'école de la MCCl en compte environ 250 étudiants aujourd'hui. Elle est abritée dans des locaux modernes dans la cyber cité d'Ebène. A noter que ce bâtiment constitue le plus gros investissement de la MCCl en 162 années d'existence. L'école offre des formations allant de BAC+2 à BAC + 5 dans les domaines de l'informatique, de la gestion, de l'administration des entreprises et du commerce international. Les formations proposées mènent toutes à des diplômes d'Etat français et sont donc de reconnaissance internationale.

La MCCl a signé des accords de partenariat avec l'Académie de la Réunion, l'Institut d'administration de l'entreprise de l'Université de Poitiers et tout récemment avec Sciences Po.

A ce jour, le Centre d'Etudes Supérieures de la MCCl a mis sur le marché quelques 2000 techniciens supérieurs et environ 900 détenteurs de Licence, Maîtrise et Master. D'après les statistiques les techniciens supérieurs sont absorbés rapidement par le marché du travail. En effet, ils arrivent à trouver leurs premiers jobs au bout de 3 mois maximum après l'obtention de leurs diplômes. Les autres diplômés sont en général des salariés. Dans ce cas-là, ces diplômes leur permettent de gravir des échelons au sein de leurs entreprises mais également de changer d'entreprises avec des meilleures offres

Dans le souci d'améliorer notre service de formations et de nous positionner comme un acteur indispensable dans le secteur de l'éducation tertiaire à Maurice, la MCCl a commandité en mars dernier une étude sur le marché de la formation à Maurice. Le rapport nous a permis de comprendre un certain nombre d'incompatibilité entre l'offre et la demande. C'est entre autres dans ce contexte que le rapprochement entre Sciences Po et la MCCl s'est concrétisé. Sciences Po nous a proposé un portefeuille de formations en prenant en considération les résultats de l'étude. ■

La MCCl jouera un rôle primordial dans cette collaboration car c'est elle qui sera responsable de toute la logistique pour faire de ce projet un succès. Par ailleurs, la MCCl dispose d'un éminent corps professoral d'une dizaine de personnes qui assumera le relais des professeurs de Sciences Po localement.

Dans un premier temps, l'ensemble des cours sera assuré par les professeurs de Sciences Po. On insiste pour que les cours se déroulent dans exactement les mêmes conditions qu'en France. A terme, avec le transfert des connaissances, il se pourrait que certains cours soient délivrés pour des professeurs locaux.

Porte-folio et calendrier des formations :

Les cours sont programmés pour fin février 2013. Dans un premier temps les formations suivantes sont prévues :

Un Bachelor et deux Masters novateurs sont proposés à la rentrée 2013 :

- Le Bachelor en Etudes Politiques destine particulièrement à ceux qui terminent le cycle secondaire (BAC\HSC)
- Master en Management de l'Information Stratégique
- Master en Affaires Internationales et Entreprises

Aussi Sciences Po a cette capacité de pouvoir offrir des formations à la carte. L'offre de formations pourra donc évoluer rapidement avec la demande.

Par ailleurs, Sciences Po propose toujours en partenariat avec la MCCl un cycle de conférences sur les thèmes d'actualité animées par des sommités mondiaux dans leurs domaines respectif. Les thèmes retenus sont comme suit :

- L'Audit Social : Nouveau défi pour les DRH
- L'Entreprise, son image, sa marque : vecteur majeur de la conquête des marchés
- L'Audit Social : Nouveau défi pour les DRH
- L'Information stratégique : Matière première de la création de richesse
- L'Arbitrage International, mode alternatif de règlement des litiges
- Les mutations économiques : Une nouvelle donne mondiale
- La psychologie de l'engagement : Construire l'adhésion dans l'entreprise
- Micro-Finance : Une nouvelle voie de création d'emploi
- Développement durable/Responsabilité Sociétale de l'Entreprise : faire face à ses responsabilités globales

Les formations diplômantes (Bachelor et Master) sont ouvertes aux personnes justifiant d'un bon niveau académique. Les deux Masters proposés seront accessible aux personnes en emploi et détenant au minimum l'équivalent d'une Maîtrise. Une Validation des Acquis d'Expérience est également possible. Les recrutements se font sur dossier après entretien et test psychotechnique. ■

GS1 Mauritius launches GS1 Bar code courses

GS1 Mauritius has launched the first MQA Approved Course ‘Basic Principles of GS1 & Bar Coding’ in August 2012, in an endeavour to better serve and advice GS1 subscribers and industry players.

FAZLEE DHUNY - Analyst, Legal and Business Facilitation Division



Subscribers of GS1 Mauritius have now access to an MQA approved course on ‘Basic Principles of GS1 & Bar Coding’.

GS1 Mauritius operates as an arm of the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry since 1994. The focus of GS1 Mauritius has been mainly on the issuing and allocation of the Global Company Prefix to bar code products.

Its services also include the provision of technical advice to answer queries on barcode, numbering and printing specifications.

In line with its value-based strategy, GS1 Mauritius keeps on strengthening its offer to core users. Following consultative

sessions with an eminent expert from GS1 South Africa, Mrs Fiona van der Linde, the GS1 Mauritius team had followed an intensive train-the-trainer course to acquire further technical knowledge to deliver training courses.

The ‘Basic Principles of GS1 & Bar coding’ course was ultimately introduced and launched in August 2012. Practical exercises have been integrated to enable participants to acquire a good understanding of the standards and to successfully implement the system.

The objective is to ensure that participants are equipped with a working knowledge of GS1 Standards: to save their business time and money by getting their bar codes right and to protect their business against possible retailer rejection of their products.

Participants attending the course learn how to create, allocate and manage bar code numbers, understand bar code technical standards, how to eliminate errors as well as how to improve the inventory control and supply chain by using bar codes.

This course is of particular interest to GS1 subscribers, personnel responsible for barcodes, solution providers involved in logistics, quality control, supply chain management and commercial activities.

The training is delivered on a monthly basis by Miss Fazlee Dhuny of MCCI, the only MQA Approved GS1 Trainer in Mauritius.

Should you be interested to participate in the Training Sessions, please contact Mrs G. Bertrand at GS1 Mauritius / MCCI on 208 3301 or mail secretariat@mcci.org or visit our website: www.mcci.org. ■

The MCCI is providing a unique and business friendly platform to operators, through the MCCI Business Club, to showcase their products and services.

This platform is a powerful marketing tool which allows the operators to:

- Create awareness on their business solutions amongst the business community comprising MCCI Members as well as other operators.
- Promote their business talents, know-how and expertise
- Enable them to establish direct contact with stakeholders
- Develop collaboration with other operators, potential partners and customers

The platform will consist of:

- Presentation of business solutions (30 – 45 minutes)
- Interactive sessions with participants - Questions & Answers (15 – 20 minutes)
- Networking Cocktail

The MCCI will provide the following support:

- Prior meeting with two MCCI divisions (Business Facilitation and Communication Divisions) to discuss about the best possible ways of optimizing the presentation and experience on the platform
- Marketing and Communication activities to promote the event among MCCI Members and non-members.
- Communicating both internally (through our publications – MCCI e-newsletter and MCCI Mag), and externally (via our website)
- Logistics related to booking of the venue, sending invitations, organizing the networking cocktail event
- Media Coverage

An attractive and all inclusive package shall be charged.

Operators wishing to have more information about the MCCI Business Club are invited to contact **Mr. Barlen Pillay on 208 33 01.**

Introducing the Finest range of Color and Black & White Digital Copiers



The bizhub  Series from



KONICA MINOLTA

Scan - Multifunctional Peripherals - Fax - Data Storage - between 18 to 75 cpm

Backed by the best aftersales service in town



Sales & Service
MIMOSA Bureautique
2 Remy Ollier St Port Louis - Ebene Commercial Centre
T: 208 1540 - T: 466 6567 - F: 208 6466
E: mimosa@intnet.mu

End of year get together for New MCCI Members 2012



The President, Mr. Cédric de Spéville made the opening welcome address to the new Members.



An end of year get together was organized for Members who joined the MCCI in 2012 on 20 December 2012.

The President, Mr. Cédric de Spéville and the Secretary-General, Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo, who respectively presented the institution and introduced the staff. The event was an occasion for Members to get acquainted to Council Members as well as



the management team of the MCCI.

It was also an opportunity for the new Members to get familiar with the benefits they are entitled as an MCCI Member through direct contact with the staff and also through the MCCI welcome pack, a new communication handbook designed to inform Members about the services offered in each division. ■

Cérémonie de remise de diplômes du CES



Les diplômés de la promotion 2012 des BTS, Licence, Master et leurs familles étaient présents lundi 17 décembre 2012 à la salle de conférence de la Cybertour No 1 d'Ebène pour fêter leur réussite et recevoir leur diplôme de la main de M. Cédric de Spéville, Président de la MCCI. Etaient aussi présents à la cérémonie le Dr Jeetah, Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, des Technologies et des Ressources Humaines et d'autres personnalités.

Le Président de la MCCI et le Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur ont félicité les diplômés présents pour leur réussite. Certains d'entre eux se sont classés majors de leur promotion.

Les diplômés sont fortement motivés par leur réussite car l'aboutissement de leur parcours de formation peut leur permettre d'évoluer dans leur carrière professionnelle, leur apporter les compétences nécessaires à une insertion ou une reconversion professionnelle.

A l'issue de la remise, des diplômés ont témoigné de leur parcours et tous les diplômés et leurs familles ont continué à échanger autour d'un petit cocktail. La cérémonie a été aussi l'occasion pour le CES de démontrer son implication dans la formation de haut niveau. ■

Business Meet: MCCI & CCPIT of Yangjiang

A Business Meet was organised on Wednesday 5 December 2012 between the MCCI and the subordinate branch council of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong, the CCPIT of Yangjiang.

The Yangjiang delegation to Mauritius was headed by the Mayor of Yangjiang City, Mr. Wei HongGuang and comprised of government officials and economic operators from the trade, hospitality and tourism sectors.

The purpose of their visit was to look out for business opportunities with various stakeholders.

The delegation was welcomed by the Vice President of the MCCI, Mr. Ganesh Ramalingum and the President of the Mauritius-China Joint Business Council, Professor Donald Ah Chuen.

During the Business Meet, the delegation also met with Members of the MCCI and representatives of Enterprise Mauritius and the Board of Investment. ■



From left to right:

Professor Donald Ah Chuen, President of the Mauritius-China Joint Business Council, Mr. Wei HongGuang, Mayor of Yangjiang City, Mr. Ganesh Ramalingum, Vice President of the MCCI.



The Business Meet was attended by Members of the MCCI and representatives of the Board of Investment and Enterprise Mauritius, who met with the business delegation of Yangjiang city.

India-Mauritius Business Forum



The President of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville, spoke at the inaugural session of the Business Forum.

The 6th edition of the mini Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) also known as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Mauritius 2012 was held in Mauritius from 26 to 28 October 2012.

In this context, an India-Mauritius Business Forum, of which the MCCI was an organizing partner, took place on Friday 26 October 2012 at the Hilton Mauritius Resort & Spa, Flic en Flac. The President of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville, was one of the speakers at the inaugural session of the Business Forum.

He mentioned the excellent relations between the MCCI and the Indian private sector organizations which span over 27 years now. He also pointed out a major aspect of the cooperation between the private sector organizations, which is a comprehensive and planned promotion of business opportunities of both countries, stating that the business forum showed the determination of both the private and the public sectors for further cooperation between Mauritius and India. ■

MCCI & CCM:

Signature of an MoU



The President of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique, Mr. Felisberto Manuel were the signatories of the MoU.



The Ambassador of Mauritius in Mozambique, Mr. Jean Harel Lamvohee (seated right to Mr. Cédric de Spéville) was present for the ceremony.



From left to right: Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, Council Member of the MCCI, Mr. Ganesh Ramalingum, Vice President of the MCCI, Mr. Mahmood Cheero, Secretary-General of the MCCI, Mr. Felisberto Manuel, President of the CCM and Cédric de Spéville, President of the MCCI, after the signature of the MoU.

The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) proceeded to the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique (CCM). The ceremony was held on Thursday 27 September 2012 in the Conference room of the MCCI in Port Louis. The signatories were the President of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique,

Mr. Felisberto Manuel. The ceremony was held in the presence of the Ambassador of Mauritius in Mozambique, Mr. Jean Harel Lamvohee and council Members of the MCCI. The MoU sets up the framework for technical cooperation and promote investment and trade between the two institutions, thus benefitting the business community. ■

Presentation: Competition Issues in the Telecom Sector



From left to right: Mr. Sean Ennis, Director of the Competition Commission of Mauritius, Mr. Paolo, Palmigiano, Head of Competition Law at Lloyds Banking Group in London and Mr. Barlen Pillay, Manager Legal and Business Facilitation Division at the MCCCI.



The audience consisted mainly of representatives of the ICT sector.



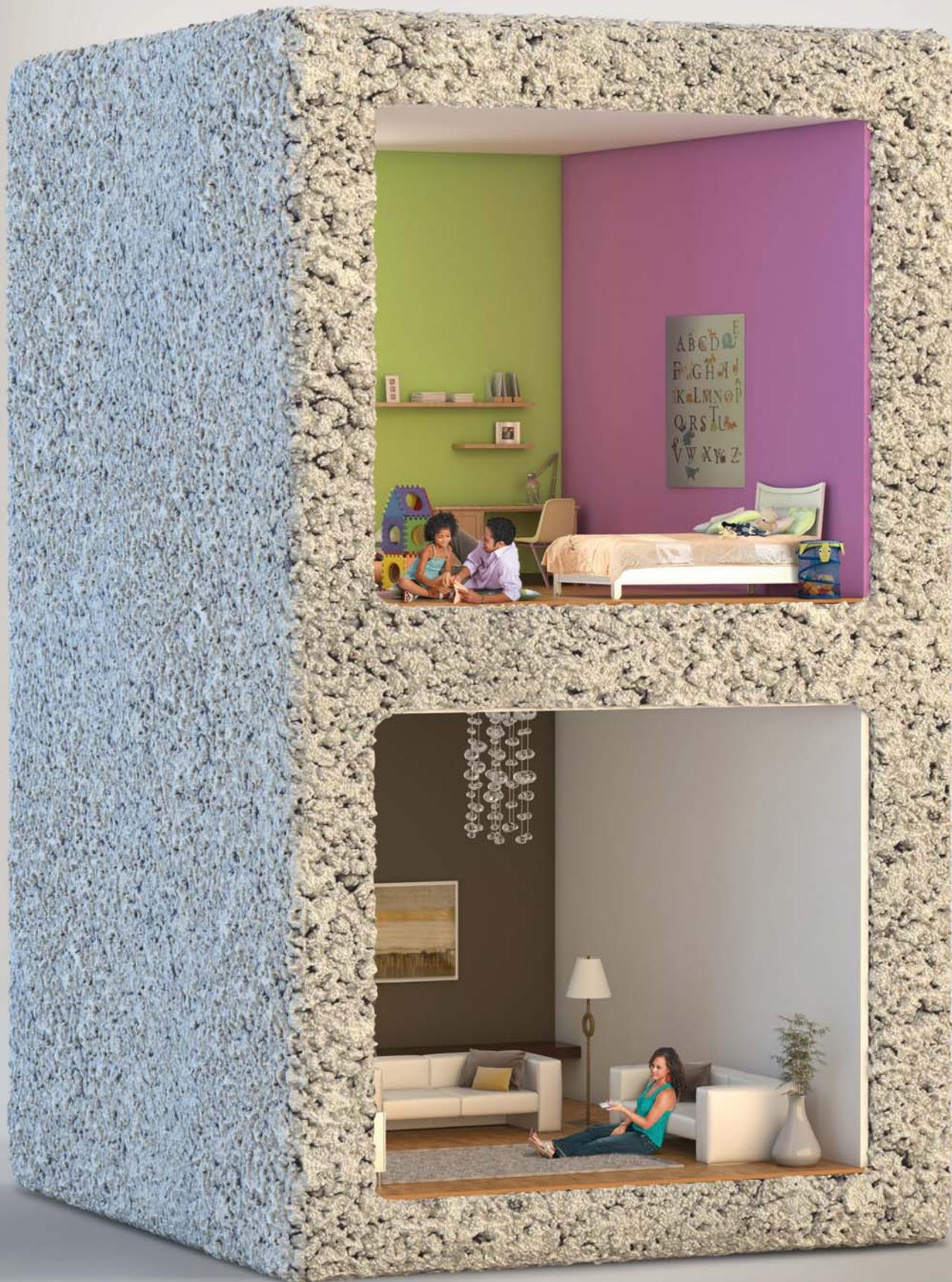
The presentation was followed by a networking cocktail.

The MCCCI and the Competition Commission of Mauritius jointly organized on 25 September 2012 an interactive working session on competition issues for the benefit of operators of the Telecom sector.

Mr. Paolo Palmigiano, presently the Head of Competition Law at Lloyds Banking Group in London, was invited to give a short presentation on his experience of the British Telecommunications sector, main issues faced with liberalization and its evolution over the years.

The presentation was followed by an interactive session the audience which consisted mainly of representatives of the ICT sector. Questions centered on liberalization of the telecommunications sector in Mauritius and the importance of Local Loop Unbundling. The session was followed by a networking cocktail.

Before joining Lloyds Banking Group, Mr. Paolo Palmigiano was the General Counsel of the Commission for Communications Regulation, the Regulatory and Competition Authority in Ireland for Telecoms and Post. From 2000 to 2009, he headed the Competition and Regulatory Team of British Telecom group (BT) in London. ■



Concrétiser vos rêves, améliorer votre espace de vie, se sentir enfin chez soi, pour UBP, c'est plus qu'une priorité, c'est notre engagement. Voilà pourquoi nous vous garantissons la rapidité et les meilleurs produits, tels que macadams, blocs et rocksands pour vous aider à mieux construire votre vie.



CRÉATEUR DE BEAUTÉ

SOIF DE COULEURS

