Mauritius

1. Trade structure and patterns[1]

1.1 Trade balance

The overall trade balance for Mauritius, as shown in Table 1, has been negative throughout the period 1999 and 2003, with the highest trade deficit registered in the last year under study. During this year, the total value of exported goods showed an increase, although the main exporting sectors recorded poor performances. Due to persisting difficulties in the clothing sector, the EPZ sector showed a drop in exports by 3.8 %. Exports of sugar also dropped, by around 0.9 % in 2003.

The difficulties in the clothing sector were due to the closure of a number of foreign-owned firms and jobs losses. This is because the MFA quotas were to be completely phased out on Jan 1st 2005. Foreign investors, especially from Hong Kong, who in the 1980s located or relocated their clothing firms to Mauritius to circumvent MFA quotas, have started relocating their firms to Madagascar, Hong Kong and China. During the period March 1999 to March 2003, the number of firms in the wearing apparel sector fell from 357 to 313 and the number of employees in that sector fell from 75,699 to 68,344. The drop in sugar exports was due to a drop in sugar production following the passage of cyclone Gerry in Feb 2003 and to the excessive rainfall registered during the first 6 months of the year. However in the year 2003, the increase in merchandise imports more than offset the increase in merchandise exports causing a more pronounced trade deficit. The increased price of oil and the purchase of an aircraft were the main factors showing an increase in imports in that year.

As regards to regional merchandise trade, exports to SA grew at a yearly compound average rate of 40.6 % during the period 1999 to 2003 where as imports from SA grew at a yearly rate of 13.6 % for the same period. Starting with a trade deficit of Rs 4.6m in 1999, the trade deficit with SA grew to Rs 7.2,m in 2003. The large growth in exports over the years is attributed to the following:

•Increase in exports of apparels by more than 90% yearly compound average rate (HS 61- 99% and HS 62 – 94 %), and secondly,

•Exports of non-industrial diamonds worked, but not mounted or set (HS 71023900) increased by 344 % yearly.

The increased exports of apparel to SA is due to a policy of Mauritian apparel producers to exploit the regional market as exports of lower end apparel products to the international market has become more competitive.

The trade balance with rest of SADC, although still in deficit since the start of the period under study, has been improving throughout. The deficit has declined principally because of a large fall in imports from the rest of SADC since the year 2000 onwards; an average yearly decline of 43.5 %. The main decline was in imports of petroleum. It appears that Mauritius is sourcing its refined petroleum from Saudi Arabia, rather than Tanzania, as in the past.

Table 1: Mauritius Trade Balance with the world and with SADC, 1999-2003 ('000 Rs).

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Growth (%)
Exports	39,160	39,072	45,574	43,022	50,978	6.4%
Imports	52,015	42,841	49,217	49,722	65,942	6.4%
Trade Balance	-12,855	-3,769	-3,643	-6,700	-14,964	
Exports to SA	187	237	359	419	773	40.6%
Imports from SA	4,825	4,275	5,312	5,480	8,068	13.6%
Trade Balance with SA	-4,638	-4,038	-4,953	-5,061	-7,295	
Exports to RoSADC	240	317	322	190	292	-1.2%
Imports from Ro SADC	5,238	3,311	691	800	613	-43.5%
Trade Balance with RoSADC	-4,999	-2,994	-369	-609	-321	

1.2 Top 10 import sources and export destinations

The four main sources for Mauritian imports are SA, France, China and India. Prior to the year 2000, Mauritius' main source of imports was France. However, after the formation of SADC FTA in the year 2000, SA became the main import source. As can be seen from Table 21, Mauritius has a comparative disadvantage in pharmaceutical products, textile and leather products and cork products amongst others. Therefore, we expect Mauritius to import these products in general. Since one of the main exporting sectors in Mauritius is the clothing sector and given that the textile sector in Mauritius is not so well developed, it is important for Mauritius to import textile products. Most of the textile imports are from China and to some extent SA. Textiles are mostly imported from African countries in an attempt to export clothing products to the U.S. market under AGOA. 28 % of non-SA SADC imports are textile products. The main commodities imported from France are machinery and chemical products; from SA, machinery and metal products; from China, machinery and textile products and from India, textile and chemical products.

Except from SA, no SADC country appears to be a major source of imports for Mauritius even though there is a SADC FTA in place. The main reason for this fact is that the products in which Mauritius has a comparative disadvantage in production and normally imports, are not produced in the SADC region.

On the export side, the UK, France and the US appear to be the three main destinations for Mauritian products. The UK imports most of the Mauritian produced sugar under the Lomé Convention. All three countries mentioned are major customers of Mauritian wearing apparel products. The UK and France import Mauritian apparels under the Lomé/Cotonou Agreement whereas the US imports under the AGOA agreement. Among the top 10 importers of Mauritian products, the only SADC member which appears is SA (1.5 %). The other SADC countries are not major importers of Mauritian products for the simple reason that Mauritius does not produce the products in which they have a comparative disadvantage.

Table 2: Top 10 sources of imports and destinations for exports

Imports			Exports		
Country	**Value (Rs m)**	**Share of Total (%)**	**Country**	**Value (Rs m)**	**Share of Total (%)**
South Africa	8,068	12.3%	U.K	15,915	31.2%
France	7,841	11.9%	France	9,403	18.4%
China	5,539	8.4%	U.S.A	8,772	17.2%
India	5,438	8.3%	Madagascar	3,184	6.2%
Bahrain	2,571	3.9%	Italy	1,900	3.7%
Japan	2,326	3.5%	Germany	1,525	3.0%
United Kingdom	2,175	3.3%	Réunion	1,489	2.9%
Australia	2,153	3.3%	Belgium	925	1.8%
Germany	2,148	3.3%	Netherlands	820	1.6%
Italy	2,109	3.2%	South Africa	773	1.5%

1.3 Exports and imports by region

On a regional basis, imports and exports of Mauritius demonstrate the same picture as imports and exports by sources and destinations discussed above. On the exports side (*see table 3*), the majority of Mauritian exports go to the EU and NAFTA. Exports go to the European Union because of the Lomé Convention/Cotonou Agreement under which Mauritius exports almost all its sugar production at a guaranteed price and textile products duty free and to NAFTA because the US is a major market for Mauritian wearing apparel exports under the AGOA.

Regional imports data (*table 3*) shows that the main region from which Mauritius sources its imports are Asia, EU and the SADC. The products in which these countries have comparative advantages are very different from the countries in which Mauritius has such advantages. The clothing sector of Mauritius is very important and contributes a large share of GDP (22.4 % in 2002). However, the Mauritian textile sector has not developed much so far. Therefore a large proportion of textile products are imported from Asia.

Since France, the UK and Germany are among the top 10 countries from which Mauritius sources its imports, the EU as a region becomes very important trading partner for Mauritius. The SADC region, especially SA, is an important source of Mauritian imports.

1.4 Fastest growing import and export partners

It is indeed important to know the main trading partners for a country, but what is also important or perhaps more important is to know the rate with which trade vis-à-vis a partner is changing. Table 4 gives us an idea about the fastest growing trade partners for Mauritius both on import and export side. None of the fastest growing trade partners are the major trading partners for Mauritius. However, if this tendency continues, then in the future the composition of the main trading partners for Mauritius will certainly change.

The four African countries which appear among the 10 fastest growing importers of Mauritian goods are Congo, Namibia, Egypt and Ethiopia. All of them are members of COMESA. This goes in line with the vision of Mauritian institutions towards exploring the regional market specially given firstly, the difficulties with which Mauritian wearing apparels are traded on the developed markets; and secondly, diversifying exports in the region and worldwide to partially absorb the shock that the fall in sugar prices will bring.

Although the fastest growing sources of imports are African countries, none of them is either member of SADC or COMESA. The delocalisation of Mauritius textile industries and sugar factories to Mozambique has in fact opened up the trading relations between these two countries. To benefit from AGOA, there are certain rules of origin that have to be met. One of them is that all the yarn used in textile products assembled and cut in Mauritius has to come from the US or

from the 48 African States listed in AGOA. In this context some of the clothing firms in Mauritius closed down their factories in Mauritius and delocalise them; opening them up in African countries (Mozambique or Madagascar) where cotton or wool is produced and/or where eligibility conditions are less stringent given widespread poverty.[1] Also, the Mauritian government encouraged private firms to invest in selected countries of the region where land is not a constraint to produce strategic food crops. The aim with this strategy is to secure continuous flow of food and raw materials from countries where there is adequate natural resource base for sustained food and agricultural development but lack the requisite capital and technology. This drive is supported by various policy instruments and incentive packages such as the Regional Development Certificate. Pursuant to this goal, Mauritius has invested in Mozambique and Cote D'Ivoire in sugar production.

The Belle-Vue power plant of Mauritius which opened up in the year 2000 uses coal, an average of 130,000 tons yearly, which is imported from SA and Mozambique.[2] This makes Mozambique the 11th fastest growing source of imports for Mauritius.

Table 4: Fastest growing trade partners

Imports			Exports		
Country	**Average Growth 1999-2003 (%)**	**Value**	**Country**	**Average Growth 1999-2003 (%)**	**Value**
Chile	509.17%	31,157,706	Romania	398.23%	69,358,014
Morocco	389.78%	108,920,286	Tunisia	228.49%	23,021,594
Mali	296.80%	79,909,566	Syrian Arab Re	216.70%	1,444,268
Yemen	249.03%	99,302,321	Malta	150.64%	74,901,404
Costa Rica	247.46%	2,681,218	Congo	149.65%	2,493,674
Guatemala	222.75%	2,274,372	Namibia	140.87%	14,407,216
Senegal	193.69%	47,640,292	Egypt	126.46%	17,155,214
Panama	190.24%	20,547,858	Malaysia	109.30%	205,875,552
Yugoslavia	176.18%	1,647,307	Ethiopia	104.70%	8,947,739
Colombia	170.96%	9,787,361	Viet Nam	97.23%	3,641,866

[1] The AGOA and human rights: Human Rights Commission 2001. http://www.cetim.ch/en/interventions_details.php?iid=156

[2] www.planetark.com/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/20851/story.htm

1.5 Commodity composition of trade

Mauritius' imports (Table 5) from the world, SA and rest of SADC differ markedly. The products that constitute of the main imports from SA are base metals (Ch 15), mineral products (Ch 5), chemicals (Ch 6) and prepared foods (Ch 4). One remarkable feature here is that SA has a high revealed comparative advantage in the exports of these products. Mineral products are also one of the main imports from the world and RoSADC. In fact, Mauritius has a high comparative disadvantage in the exports of these products (Table 21, HS 26 and 27). The main imports from the rest of SADC and the world are textile and textile articles. This is because Mauritius had a comparative disadvantage in the production of these goods and the same goods are major inputs in wearing apparels production which is one of the main exports for Mauritius. Imports of such products are quite high from the rest of SADC as inputs of wearing apparels need to come from qualifying SSA countries or the USA to be exported under AGOA. Since such rules of origin restrictions are not imposed on wearing apparels exports to the EU, Mauritius imports its textiles and textile products mainly from India, Hong Kong and China. Table 5 below gives an idea of the share or raw material imported from different countries in the clothing sector.

Table 5: Share of raw mateiral imports for the clothing sector

India	25 %
Honk Kong	11 %
China	7 %
Pakistan	5 %
Taiwan	5 %

Source: Mauritius: Local Industry and Market, Export Advantage- country Information

Mauritius imports the majority of its machinery imports from outside of SADC. Indeed it appears that most advanced manufactured goods, with the exception of some machinery and vehicles from SA are sourced from outside the region.

As noted earlier, the two main exporting products for Mauritius are sugar and wearing apparels. As, expected, from table 6, we see that prepared foodstuffs and textile and textile articles are highly traded both to the world and the SADC region. Sugar is exported mainly to the EU and wearing apparels to the EU and US. The exports to SA and rest of SADC also mainly constitute of textile and textile products. The figures from table 6 clearly indicate that Mauritius has highly concentrated exports.

Table 6: Commodity composition of exports

Product	Share of total Exports to world (%)	Share of total Exports to-South Africa (%)	Share of total Exports to RoSADC (%)
Ch 1: Live Animals	3.2%	0.9%	0.5%
Ch 2: Vegetables	0.9%	0.5%	8.9%
Ch 3: Animal or Vegetable Fats	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Ch 4: Prepared Foods	22.9%	4.8%	3.9%
Ch 5: Mineral Products	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Ch 6: Chemicals	1.6%	3.7%	8.3%
Ch 7: Plastics	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%
Ch 8: Leather	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%
Ch 9: Wood Products	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Ch 10: Wood Pulp & Paper	0.8%	1.6%	17.4%
Ch 11: Textiles	56.6%	27.8%	41.3%
Ch 12: Footwear	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Ch 13: Stone & Glass	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Ch 14: Precious Metals	4.0%	40.1%	0.3%
Ch 15: Base Metals	0.9%	4.3%	2.3%
Ch 16: Machinery	3.6%	9.0%	13.3%
Ch 17: Vehicles	0.6%	0.7%	2.1%
Ch 18: Scientific Equipment	2.1%	2.8%	0.1%
Ch 19: Arms & Ammunition	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ch 20: Misc. Manufactures	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%
Ch 21: Art & Antiques	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ch 22: Unclassified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

1.6 Fastest growing import and export commodities

1.6.1 Fastest growing export commodities

Table 7 below indicates that Mauritian economy has started diversifying its exports. The fastest growing exports to the world are not the major export products. However, a matter of concern is that out of the top five fastest growing export to the world, Mauritius has a revealed comparative disadvantage in all of them except H03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes. We also notice that clothing exports does not appear among the top 20 fastest growing export commodities although until late 1990s although this sector was a booming one in Mauritius. The main cause of this is the fact that importers already anticipated the MFA phase out and entered into contracts with cheaper producers like China and Bangladesh. Tables 8 and 9 show the fastest growing exports to SA and to the rest of SADC respectively. Among the five fastest growing exports to SA, Mauritius has comparative advantages in one of them, namely HS 71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc.

Table 7: Fastest growing exports to the world (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H92: Musical instruments, parts and accessories	155.1%	5,997,413
H34: Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	120.2%	198,460,692
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	119.0%	1,134,453,313
H04: Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	107.4%	39,081,216
H10: Cereals	103.5%	9,070,822
H66: Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	85.9%	7,234,796
H46: Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	84.7%	1,763,088
H41: Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	76.7%	9,233,652
H28: Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	75.4%	94,899,999
H22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar	70.5%	275,233,860
H19: Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	65.5%	79,615,230
H85: Electrical, electronic equipment	56.1%	1,229,439,361
H33: Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	54.7%	36,454,333
H29: Organic chemicals	50.5%	21,174,691
H32: Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs,pigments etc	48.8%	88,991,047
H68: Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	48.5%	1,714,245
H21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	42.0%	24,992,061
H47: Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	37.5%	2,348,638
H39: Plastics and articles thereof	37.4%	316,824,487
H27: Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	35.2%	23,828,443

Table 8: Fastest growing exports South Africa (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H34: Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	621.6%	12,906,359
H55: Manmade staple fibres	325.8%	3,833,140
H22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar	268.3%	28,806,523
H76: Aluminium and articles thereof	176.2%	3,464,699
H71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	131.6%	309,986,235
H58: Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	117.6%	611,331
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	115.7%	7,293,301
H61: Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	110.4%	70,619,503
H11: Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	105.7%	2,936,082
H62: Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	89.7%	34,486,482
H60: Knitted or crocheted fabric	83.5%	2,992,988
H90: Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	78.5%	18,615,760
H54: Manmade filaments	77.8%	1,882,444
H63: Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	68.0%	3,991,343
H79: Zinc and articles thereof	62.2%	8,231,078
H39: Plastics and articles thereof	37.8%	7,720,577
H82: Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	30.5%	2,172,599
H21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	30.3%	568,582
H96: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18.7%	6,870,968
H52: Cotton	9.9%	86,629,624

Table 9: Fastest growing exports to the rest of SADC (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H96: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	63.8%	1,414,912
H19: Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	53.5%	4,707,328
H73: Articles of iron or steel	22.3%	6,186,676
H41: Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	20.1%	423,407
H63: Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	15.9%	174,239
H49: Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	13.3%	46,988,227
H38: Miscellaneous chemical products	7.5%	3,084,871
H60: Knitted or crocheted fabric	5.7%	17,197,874
H39: Plastics and articles thereof	2.1%	1,865,817

1.6.2 Fastest growing import commodities

Textile products are the fastest growing imports for Mauritius. Again this is because of the comparative disadvantage that Mauritius has in the production of textiles and textile products are major inputs in the production of clothing products, which is a major export sector for the country. Edible vegetables, live animals and pearls and precious stones are the fastest growing imports from SA. These products are however, not currently the main imports from SA.

Table 10: Fastest growing imports from the world (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	410.5%	694,562,996
H50: Silk	368.6%	113,047,108
H14: Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	345.0%	12,193,992
H60: Knitted or crocheted fabric	237.7%	657,095,682
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	180.9%	2,299,219,912
H71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	178.4%	1,996,728,816
H02: Meat and edible meat offal	146.8%	665,143,316
H58: Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	142.8%	893,792,239
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	117.4%	450,369,695
H01: Live animals	111.6%	279,742,815
H16: Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	109.4%	437,805,471
H41: Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	95.6%	95,299,713
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	94.0%	114,465,439
H52: Cotton	91.4%	6,077,334,664
H45: Cork and articles of cork	87.0%	3,284,373
H20: Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	80.3%	378,383,792
H91: Clocks and watches and parts thereof	76.3%	299,402,053
H54: Manmade filaments	75.4%	651,722,430
H23: Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	70.0%	291,990,114
H19: Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	68.4%	459,882,039

Table 11: Fastest growing imports from South Africa (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	526.9%	76,408,040
H01: Live animals	501.8%	245,123,760
H71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	471.3%	331,374,928
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	318.0%	282,071,091
H16: Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	297.1%	87,359,351
H18: Cocoa and cocoa preparations	247.7%	49,447,585
H52: Cotton	239.6%	527,052,207
H54: Manmade filaments	136.2%	5,793,639
H19: Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	132.6%	63,502,043
H05: Products of animal origin, nes	117.6%	2,075,045
H23: Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	108.8%	37,859,387
H24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	102.9%	5,111,484
H20: Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	101.9%	137,958,409
H46: Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	93.8%	717,860
H96: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	91.7%	14,946,204
H44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	90.8%	147,011,681
H15: Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	89.9%	80,268,901
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	84.7%	3,593,991
H58: Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	78.2%	19,742,346
H12: Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	73.1%	5,050,806

Table 12: Fastest growing imports from the RoSADC (Average growth rate 1999-2003)

Product	Growth (%)	Value (2003)
H70: Glass and glassware	276.3%	4,901,405
H96: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	189.8%	51,850,207
H34: Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	47.4%	3,177,675
H20: Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	34.6%	783,538
H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	12.2%	614,077
H41: Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	7.1%	173,528

2. Trade intensity with the SADC region

Trade intensity index between Mauritius and SADC shows the importance of trade between these two regions. A value of the index above unity indicates more intense trade.

The export intensity index shows that compared to the world, either Mauritian exporters prefer trading with SADC or consumers in the SADC region prefer Mauritian products compared to the world products. And this preference was higher in 2003 than in 2002. The import intensity index shows that in 2003, the preference for SADC products by Mauritian consumers or the preference with which SADC producers prefer to export to Mauritius, compared to 2002, has decreased. It should be remembered here that the highest share of Mauritian imports comes from SA (table 2) and this is the driving force for this high trade intensity for imports from SADC region. Even on the exports side, preference to trade with SADC region is due to the preference to trade with SA, SA is the only SADC country which appears among the top ten countries to which Mauritian products are exported (table 2).

Table 13: Trade intensities for exports and imports in 2002 and 2003

	Exports	Imports
2002	1.2	13.6
2003	1.9	12.9

3. Intra-industry trade

In this part of the study, we report the Grubel-Lloyd (IIT) index for Mauritius in trade with the rest of the world. We also compare the same with SA and the rest of SADC. Analysing the weighted average of total IIT, we see that Mauritius IIT vis-à-vis the world, SA and the rest of SADC, the lowest being between Mauritius and rest of SADC.

From table 14, it looks like the IIT between Mauritius and the world is very high for the reported products. However, it should be noted that most of these products are not traded in large volumes. In terms of value, most of them are minimally traded. These figures IIT should be treated with caution. The higher the degree of aggregation in this analysis, the higher the value of IIT. A more disaggregated analysis therefore, may lead to some different IIT values. For instance, take the case of H7102 (diamonds, not mounted or set). At 4 digit HS level, there seems to be a high IIT. But in reality, at a more disaggregated level (HS8 level), imports consist of mainly Non-industrial diamond unworked/simply sawn,cleaved/bruted,not mounted or set (HS 71023100) while exports consist of mainly non-industrial diamond worked, but not mounted or set (HS 71023900).

Table 14: Intra-industry trade with the world: Top 15 commodities (HS4)

HS CodeCommodity	G-L Index	Export Value	Import Value
H8901: Passenger and goods transport ships, boats	1	4,267	4,267
H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	1		1,094,382,486
H8524: Sound recordings other than photographic equipment	0.99	484,210,779	491,437,177
H7221: Bar or rod of stainless steel, hot rolled, coiled	0.99	414,547	426,401
H6114: Garments, knit or crochet, nes	0.98	22,613,240	23,328,744
H0811: Fruits and nuts, uncooked boiled or steamed, frozen	0.98	718,988	750,209
H5901: Textile fabric coated with gum or stiffened nes	0.98	3,871,032	3,706,697
H2941: Antibiotics	0.97	1,168,201	1,104,141
H4820: Office books, forms, exercise books, folders, binders	0.97	51,197,277	48,113,593
H2845: Isotopes, nes and their compounds	0.97	7,470	7,970
H1514: Rape, colza, mustard oil, fractions, simply refined	0.97	3,632,057	3,394,612
H0302: Fish, fresh or chilled, whole	0.96	11,331,346	10,368,649
H9613: Cigarette and other lighters, lighter parts	0.96	16,640,414	18,190,435
H9207: Musical instruments electrical, requiring amplifier	0.95	4,929,585	5,402,680
H4202: Trunks, suit-cases, camera cases, handbags, etc	0.95	94,890,690	104,009,560
Weighted Average of Total IIT	**0.193**		

IIT between Mauritius and SA is high for diamonds, clothing products, cigarettes and beverages. Indeed these are products which are currently traded two ways between these two countries. On the demand side this confirms consumers' love of variety. Again, these figures should be analysed with care. A more disaggregated level of analysis could give a different picture. Non-industrial, unworked diamonds (HS 71023100) are mainly imported from Belgium, SA and USA, worked in Mauritius (value-added) and then exported (HS 71023900) to the same countries in more or less the same proportion as imports of non-industrial, unworked diamonds from these countries.

IIT between Mauritius and rest of SADC, although high for some products, is small the value of trade is almost negligible. The weighted

Table 15: Intra-industry trade with South Africa: Top 15 commodities (HS4)

HS Code Description	G-L Index	Export Value	Import Value
H7102: Diamonds, not mounted or set	1.00	306,294,750	304,021,036
H9004: Spectacles, goggles etc., corrective or protective	0.97	1,747,661	1,839,359
H5801: Woven pile, chenille fabric, not terry towel, w >30cm	0.97	291,194	273,846
H8411: Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers/other gas turbine engines	0.97	150,251	159,802
H2503: Sulphur, except sublimated, precipitated, colloidal	0.96	18,808	20,427
H9101: Watches with case of, or clad with, precious metal	0.95	1,288,279	1,419,193
H2202: Waters, non-alcoholic sweetened or flavoured beverages	0.92	27,773,017	23,507,159
H4412: Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	0.91	660,987	554,416
H8452: Sewing machines (not book sewing), related furniture	0.91	3,223,896	3,895,098
H2402: Cigars, cigarettes etc, tobacco or tobacco substitute	0.90	6,271,379	5,111,484
H6212: Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, etc	0.89	1,172,659	1,455,655
H4601: Mats, screens, articles nes of plaiting materials	0.89	440,492	547,903
H8213: Scissors, tailors and similar shears, blades thereof	0.89	70,763	56,716
H6204: Womens, girls suits, jacket, dress, skirt,etc, woven	0.87	2,536,020	1,960,655
H6108: Womens, girls underwear, nightwear, etc knit, crochet	0.85	75,466	56,070
Weighted Average of total IIT	**0.127**		

total IIT is lower for the rest of SADC because the goods produced in these two regions are very different and thus there is not much scope for intra industry trade. The two main export product lines for Mauritius are sugar and wearing apparels and almost all of these go to the European and American markets.

Table 16: Intra-industry trade with the RoSADC: Top 15 commodities (HS4)

HS CodeDescription	G-L Index	Export Value	Import Value
H8525: Radio and TV transmitters, television cameras	0.98	9,158	8,726
H6106: Womens, girls blouses & shirts, knit or crochet	0.94	44,935	50,669
H1905: Baked bread, pastry, wafers, rice paper, biscuits, etc	0.93	386,399	443,431
H6214: Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils etc	0.93	15,579	17,946
H8471: Automatic data processing machines (computers)	0.92	7,005	8,263
H5806: Narrow woven fabric, except labels, etc, bolducs	0.91	362,038	299,440
H7326: Articles of iron or steel nes	0.88	12,821	16,244
H9703: Original sculptures and statuary, in any material	0.88	47,564	60,858
H4202: Trunks, suit-cases, camera cases, handbags, etc	0.83	54,777	38,773
H6404: Footwear with uppers of textile materials	0.81	3,213	2,200
H3919: Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film etc of plastic	0.79	23,771	15,398
H6302: Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linens	0.77	166,820	104,253
H9401: Seats (except dentist, barber, etc chairs)	0.76	38,967	23,688
H3923: Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	0.73	552,634	315,041
H7117: Imitation jewellery	0.71	4,574	2,544
Weighted Average of Total IIT	**0.0269**		

4. Tariff analysis

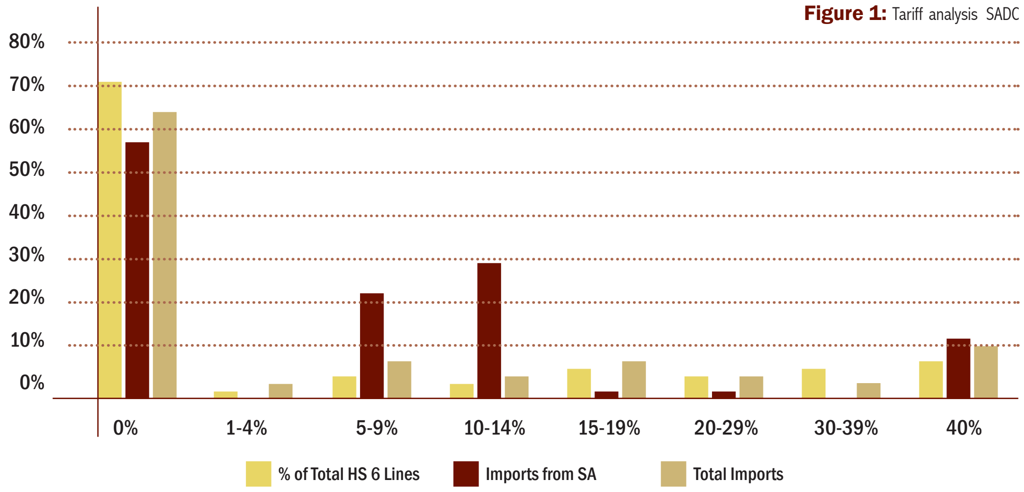
70.2 % of product lines sourced from the SADC region enters Mauritius duty free (consider table 17 and figure 1) and these products account for 39.3 % of total imports from the SADC region. The same products account for 63.4 % of total imports. It is important to note that imports from the rest of the world face significantly different tariff rates. The highest tariff rates imposed by the Mauritian customs, during the year of analysis, are 80 % and this rate is applied on a number of products.

Even for products with tariff rates between the ranges of 5 % to 14 %, imports from SADC countries are also high. Products like Pneumatic rubber tyres fall under this category. However, import for the same products are comparatively quite low from the rest of the world.

Table 17: Tariff analysis SADC

Tariff (%)	% of Total HS 6 Lines	Imports from SADC (%)	Total Imports (%)
0%	70.2%	39.3%	63.4%
1-4%	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%
5-9%	4.0%	20.6%	6.4%
10-14%	3.0%	28.1%	3.6%
15-19%	5.1%	0.5%	6.7%
20-29	4.0%	0.3%	4.0%
30-39%	5.6%	0.2%	2.9%
40%	6.8%	11.1%	10.0%

Figure 1: Tariff analysis SADC



55.9 % of imports from SA enter Mauritius duty free. From table 15 and figure 2 below, we can see that 18.2 % of imports from SA constitute of products with a tariff rate of above 40 %. Products that fall under this category are Plastic carboys, bottles and flasks, Plate, sheet and strips of vulcanised non-cellular rubber, jewellery and parts of precious metals etc. Although these products have a high tariff rates, still Mauritius imports them on large quantities.

Table 18: Tariff analysis SA

Tariff (%)	% of Total HS 6 Lines	Imports from SA (%)	Total Imports (%)
0%	70.2%	55.9%	64.1%
1-4%	0.1%	2.6%	1.3%
5-9%	1.3%	3.4%	2.0%
10-14%	3.1%	4.8%	5.9%
15-19%	2.5%	4.2%	4.3%
20-29	3.3%	7.1%	3.2%
30-39%	4.3%	3.8%	5.2%
40%	15.2%	18.2%	15.1%

Figure 2: Tariff analysis SA

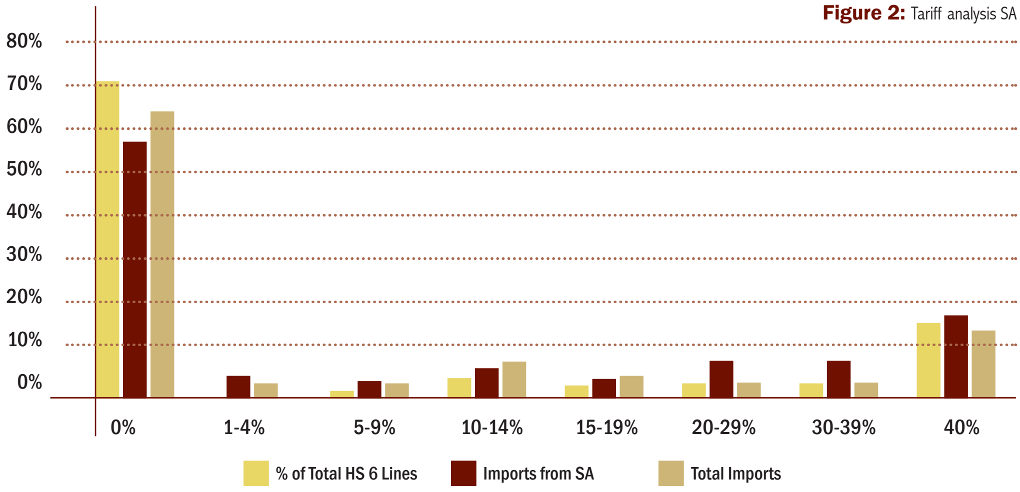


Table 19 gives us an idea of industries which face the highest tariff on imports from SADC. For some basic labour-intensive processed goods, we see that the tariff rates imposed on imports from SADC is highly prohibitive. In fact the tariff rates are high for these products to limit cheaper imports of the same from the SADC region in an attempt to protect local industries. Imports of arms and ammunition, even though the tariff imposed is comparatively low, is zero because, as we pointed out above, the SADC countries do not have a comparative advantage in the production of commodities falling in this group.

Table 19: 10 Highest HS 2 Average Tariffs, 2003

HS2 Code	Description	Average Tariff (%)	Imports from SADC	Total Imports
H22	Beverages & spirits	62.6	1,688,578	450,539,473
H42	Leather art; saddlery	61.5	151,520	187,631,791
H46	Basketware & wickerwrk	53.3	230,575	7,992,952
H64	Footwear	52.6	52,835	282,424,890
H94	Furniture & bedding	50.4	1,819,635	488,414,822
H24	Tobacco	39.3	3,335,465	179,370,381
H34	Soap and waxes	38.6	3,177,675	277,096,770
H33	Essential oils etc; perfumery, cosmetic etc preps	36.0	139,554	530,129,626
H57	Carpets	34.1	1,146	110,960,121
H93	Arms and ammunition	31.2	0	9,961,479

5. Trade agreements planned and in force

The major thrust of economic and trade policy in Mauritius is the establishment of a thriving competitive modern society with a high level of economic growth, situated within a dynamic international environment, providing opportunities to all Mauritians with the ultimate objective of increasing the standard of living and improving the quality of life. This objective is expected to be achieved to a considerable extent through a liberal economic and trade policy. The strategy of openness, underpinned by outward looking trade policies and practices is aimed at allowing Mauritius to become a competitive trade partner and to integrate itself in the world trading system. In this respect Mauritius intends to initiate actions both on the local and the external fronts as appropriate. On the external front, policy formulation would be aimed at:

(i) Consolidating the trade relations of Mauritius with the EU under the Cotonou Agreement and in the context of the Economic Partnership Agreement yet to be negotiated;

(ii) Consolidating the trade relations of Mauritius with the U.S., especially in the context of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act;

(iii) Participating actively in the work of the World Trade Organization. While on the one hand the WTO philosophy of free trade would influence trade policy formulation in the goods and the services sectors, the concerns of Mauritius as a small vulnerable Island Developing Country would also be flagged so that provisions are made to effectively address these concerns;

(iv) Playing a more prominent role in regional blocks with a view to expanding the economic space of the country through the adoption of a regional industrial development strategy;

(v) Adopting a more proactive approach to trade on non-traditional markets.[3]

In line with its strategy of openness, underpinned by outward looking trade policies and practices, Mauritius has signed bilateral agreements with the aim of removing obstacles to bilateral trade, including the phased reduction of non-tariff barriers with Pakistan, Egypt, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Hungary and the Central African Republic.. The African Economic Community signed a Treaty, on 3 June 1991, to gradually establish an African Economic Community by the year 2025 and Mauritius is a party to the Treaty. Mauritius is a signatory is the ACP-EU Agreement known as the Cotonou Agreement, between 77 ACP States and the European Union, which replaces the Lomé Convention. There are four regional groupings to which Mauritius belongs: the COMESA, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). Mauritius is also a beneficiary of the GSP scheme and the US Africa AGOA.

Nine African countries[4], including Mauritius, are members of both SADC and COMESA giving rise to a 'spaghetti bowl' in this region. Mauritius is very active member in both of these regional blocks and always showing its intention to remain a member of both.

However, in April 2005, the government of Mauritius has announced in its budget that in the four years to come Mauritius will be made a duty free island. And in this respect in April 2005, duty rate on a number of items has been considerably reduced and completely eliminated in a number of items. Now given that COMESA is pushing ahead with its plan to create a Common External Tariff and Custom Union by 2008, then inevitably either all the countries should undertake a duty free policy because the external tariff should be a common one and in the case of Mauritius it will be zero for almost all items. So others should follow; or Mauritius will have to increase duty rates on some products on which duty rates has already been reduced. Although the intention of remaining in the COMESA region is strong on the side of the government, there is still a strong argument that Mauritius will still adopt its duty free island policy. Then, what if other COMESA members do not follow Mauritius? Will Mauritius leave COMESA?

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[3] Trade Policy Review Body - Trade Policy Review - Mauritius. Report by the Government, 2001. www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr_e.htm

[4] The countries are: Angola, Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. Revealed comparative advantage

Comparative advantage is a widely used concept to evaluate patterns of trade. Changes in a variety of factors may change the comparative advantage of a country. Some of these factors are: changes in factor endowments, technology, factor prices and the level of income. One would expect a country to have a revealed comparative advantage in technologically-advanced manufactured goods as the country becomes more developed.

As can be seen from Table 14 below, Mauritius has a high revealed comparative advantage in the production of sugar and apparels. The notion of revealed comparative advantage is divided into three distinct types, namely declining comparative advantage, emerging comparative advantage and continuing comparative advantage. Declining comparative advantage means that at the start of the period under analysis the country had a comparative advantage in those products but it lost its comparative advantage over the years. Emerging comparative advantage means that at the beginning it did not have a comparative advantage in those products but has gradually raised their RCA's to unity. Continuing comparative advantage means that the RCA index is above unity throughout the period of study, but over the years the degree of comparative advantage may have increased or fallen. An analysis[5] during the period 1980 to 2001 at the three-digit SITC level shows that among the wearing apparel products, Mauritius has a continuing comparative advantage in the following products: men's' or boy's wear not knitted or crocheted, women's or girl's wear not knitted or crocheted, men's or boy's wear knitted or crocheted, women's or girl's wear knitted or crocheted and articles of wearing apparels, of textiles fabrics. Mauritius has a declining comparative advantage in clothing accessories, of textile fabrics and articles or apparels and textile articles of other then textile fabrics.

One should be very cautious in interpreting these results. The revealed comparative advantage index values for these two product lines are high because of preferential trade arrangements in place. The sugar protocol under the Lomé convention gives free access to specific quantities of sugar at guaranteed prices, a price well above the world sugar price. The ACP/EU Sugar Protocol which was signed in 1975 guarantees access to the EU market for fixed quantities of ACP sugar at preferential prices over an indefinite period of time.[6] Under this protocol Mauritius export 560,000 tons of sugar to the EU and this accounts for around 17% of the island's export revenue. However, sugar export to the EU no longer seems to be a sweetener for Mauritius in light of the

[5] Revealed comparative advantage results at 3 digit SITC level are available from the author on request.

[6] The ACP Sugar Group. www.acpsugar.org

recent EU proposal to cut sugar prices to ACP countries. The government of Mauritius agrees to the idea of sugar reforms but not to those which have devastating effects. The Agro-minister argued that the sugar industry will die a slow death because of rising production costs and decreased revenue following the reform. He talks about 20,000 farmers may be forced to leave their land. In 2001, Mauritius launched the Sugar Industry Strategic Plan to cut down on production costs in this sector. It has also reduced the number of sugar factories from 17 in 1997 to 11 in 2002 – a number that is expected to drop further to seven or eight by 2008. the remaining factories are being modernised to crush more cane. Some 10,000 employees have been laid off under a voluntary retirement scheme since 2001, allowing the industry to reduce money spent on salaries by 25%.[7] The Lomé Convention also offered preferential access to textiles exports to the European markets. This Convention bestows considerable advantages to Mauritius over non-ACP countries because the latter's export of textile and garments are liable to a 17% duty on entry into the EEC.[8]

Due to the third Multi fibre Agreement signed in 1982[9], several low cost textile and clothing exporting developing countries, especially Asian countries, fell under the MFA restriction and thus had to face serious constraints in their exports to developed countries. In an attempt to export their textile and clothing products to the EEC quota free and to take advantage of unexploited quotas to the US, investors from Asian countries, most importantly Hong Kong, relocated their firms to Mauritius. The country did not have to face tough competition in its exports of apparels to the US as there was not any quota on exports set on this country.

Taking into account these preferential trading arrangements, although Mauritius does not really have a comparative advantage in the production of apparels and sugar, still its trade patters shows that Mauritius has a high revealed comparative advantage in these products. The two main markets which Mauritius can access through preferential trade agreements are the EU and the US under the Lomé Convention and the GSP (now AGOA) respectively. The first Lomé Convention was signed in 1975. It has been replaced by the Benin/Cotonou Convention in 2000 for a period of eight years. According to this preferential trade agreement, export from ACP countries benefit from free access to EEC countries. Also, ACP countries are exempted from all customs duty. Furthermore there is no quantitative restriction on goods imported from ACP countries. This convention thus bestows considerable advantages to Mauritius over non-ACP countries because the latter's export of tex-

[7] Ackbarally N., Mauritius battles to keep sugar industry fron turning sour, 2005.10.20. www.ipsnews.net

[8] Samson Muradzikwa (2001) "The Southern African Regional Clothing and Textile Industry: Case Studies of Malawi, Mauritius and Zimbabwe", DPRU Working Papers

[9] First MFA signed in 1973, second in 1977 and fourth in 1986.

tiles and garments are liable to a 17 % duty on entry into the EEC.

The AGOA, enacted 23 May 2000, provide qualifying Sub-Saharan countries with duty free access to the US markets, and cover the 8-year period ending September 2008. The Act offers potentially vast benefits for qualifying African countries, while setting stringent and thorough qualifying conditions. To benefit from AGOA, it is of utmost importance that strict rules of origins are adhered to. Mauritius not being classified as a lesser developed country, under the AGOA, does not benefit from the 4-year window period for using a third country (i.e. a country not qualified to benefit from AGOA) textile and clothing inputs in exports intended for duty-free treatment in the US.[10]

However, on 8 October 2004, an amendment of the AGOA III gave Mauritius the "third country fabric" exemption. The third country fabric is granted for a period of one year with renewal opportunities for three more years. Therefore Mauritius was be on the same level as other African countries, which have already benefited from the exemption. To quote the minister Sushil Kushiram "these countries got ahead of us as first exporters of textiles and clothing to the US market"[11]. In the past few years, textile exports to the US market dropped by around 15 % because more than 50 % of our exports to the US were subject to 17 % -18 % duties. However, this exemption is already over and Mauritius is in the process for negotiating this exemption for three more years.

Since the main countries from which Mauritius source its textile products (see table 4b) are not qualified to benefit under AGOA, Mauritius will have to divert its imports of raw materials for textile and clothing to other qualifying countries, or the US for all its exports to the US under AGOA. Mauritius will most probably import its textile products from its main supplier, that is SA. However, it is worth mentioning that the textile industry in Mauritius is under the process of developing. For example in September 2005, RS Group launched the construction of a textile mills factory for the manufacture of denim fabrics to overcome the existing shortage of denim fabrics on the local market. The factory will be operational as from June 2006 and will produce 18-million meters of denim yearly.[12]

Table 15 shows the top 20 products which Mauritius has a revealed comparative disadvantage in their exports to the world market. As can be seen from the table, Mauritius has a comparative disadvantage in the production and exports of products which requires technologically advanced method of production and products in which research and development is highly important.

[10] Eckart Naumann (2002), "An Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of the Clothing and Textile Industry in SADC", DPRU Working Papers

[11] L'Express Outlook, Tuesday 12 October 2004.

[12] L'Express, Thursday 22 September 2005.

Table 20: Revealed comparative advantage with respect to the world: Top 20 commodities (HS2)

HS 2 Code	Product	Index value	Total Exports
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	87.71	8,867,423,990
61	Apparel articles and accessories, knit or crochet	20.25	16,835,718,178
16	Edible preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans etc	16.07	2,033,208,753
62	Apparel articles and accessories, not knit etc.	9.03	9,905,101,411
1	Live animals	6.55	426,361,763
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4.23	103,529,486
71	Nat etc pearls, prec etc stones, pr met etc; coin	3.28	2,033,664,500
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	2.61	455,432,900
11	Milling products; malt; starch; inulin; wht gluten	1.92	223,621,983
52	Cotton, including yarn and woven fabric thereof	1.79	995,177,256
3	Fish, crustaceans & aquatic invertebrates	1.13	1,134,453,313
6	Live trees, plants, bulbs etc.; cut flowers etc.	1.07	111,667,111
31	Fertilizers	1.05	235,584,400
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.95	182,274,431
23	Food industry residues & waste; prep animal feed	0.69	318,667,448
63	Textile art NESOI; needlecraft sets; worn text art	0.56	149,705,941
42	Leather art; saddlery etc; handbags etc; gut art	0.53	132,306,770
51	Wool & animal hair, including yarn & woven fabric	0.50	82,154,778
34	Soap etc; waxes, polish etc; candles; dental preps	0.46	198,460,692
95	Toys, games & sport equipment; parts & accessories	0.45	235,756,614

Table 21: Revealed comparative advantage with respect to the world: Bottom 20 commodities (HS2)

HS 2 Code	Product	Index value	Total Exports
80	Tin and articles thereof	0.01	21,144
26	Ores, slag and ash	0.01	2,713
30	Pharmaceutical products	0.01	78,073,557
68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica etc.	0.01	1,714,245
87	Vehicles, except railway or tramway, and parts etc	0.01	204,343,828
50	Silk, including yarns and woven fabric thereof	0.01	1,834,836
36	Explosives; pyrotechnics; matches; pyro alloys etc	0.00	370,213
45	Cork and articles of cork	0.00	343,023
59	Impregnated etc text fabrics; tex art for industry	0.00	23,015,486
86	Railway or tramway stock etc; traffic signal equip	0.00	127,702
81	Base metals NESOI; cermets; articles thereof	0.00	0
67	Prep feathers, down etc; artif flowers; h hair art	0.00	414,383
43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	0.00	0
75	Nickel and articles thereof	0.00	39,010
10	Cereals	0.00	9,070,822
2	Meat and edible meat offal	0.00	9,018,041
27	Mineral fuel, oil etc.; bitumen subst; mineral wax	0.00	23,828,443
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.00	435,326
79	Zinc and articles thereof	0.00	8,367,764
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0.00	1,418,754

7. Revealed trade barriers

In this section of the study we evaluate the relative importance a particular commodity has in the imports of SADC from Mauritius compared to SADC's total imports of that commodity from the world. From table 21 we find the top 20 commodities which Mauritius exports relatively more to SADC than to the world. This may be possible due to higher trade barriers on Mauritius exports of these products in the rest of the world than in SADC. The commodities in this list constitute mainly foodstuffs and textile products. From table 21, however, we find a list of commodities that SADC imports relatively more from the world than from Mauritius. This is self explanatory. Even though the tariff rates imposed on imports from Mauritius to the SADC region is revealed to be zero, still imports from Mauritius is zero simply because Mauritius does not possess a comparative advantage in the production of these goods and also does not have a large production sector for these goods.

Table 22: Revealed trade barriers with respect to SADC: Top 20 commodities (HS2) (2003)

HS Code	Description	Index Value	SADC Imports from Mauritius	SADC Imports from world
12	Oil seeds etc.; misc grain, seed, fruit, plant etc	45.17	4,567	64,158
61	Apparel articles and accessories, knit or crochet	14.54	174	145,904
8	Edible fruit & nuts; citrus fruit or melon peel	14.30	1,180	52,273
31	Fertilizers	14.02	0	213,256
63	Textile art NESOI; needlecraft sets; worn text art	10.35	1,878	123,635
34	Soap etc; waxes, polish etc; candles; dental preps	10.26	1,730	134,395
51	Wool & animal hair, including yarn & woven fabric	9.66	0	43,846
53	Veg text fib NESOI; veg fib & paper yns & wov fab	7.74	226	18,512
52	Cotton, including yarn and woven fabric thereof	7.26	2,033	426,658
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	5.88	1,334	143,716
11	Milling products; malt; starch; inulin; wht gluten	5.07	226	74,279
3	Fish, crustaceans & aquatic invertebrates	4.24	890	136,370
23	Food industry residues & waste; prep animal feed	4.21	618	164,209
70	Glass and glassware	4.16	1,187	181,027
55	Manmade staple fibres, incl yarns & woven fabrics	4.10	1,067	191,197
10	Cereals	3.91	3,546	579,427
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & stone; lime & cement plaster	3.63	653	172,528
41	Raw hides and skins (no furskins) and leather	3.44	251	101,230
9	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	3.28	358	69,478
71	Nat etc pearls, prec etc stones, pr met etc; coin	3.10	3,873	821,006

Table 23: Revealed trade barriers with respect to SADC: Bottom 20 commodities (HS2)

HS Code	Description	Index Value	SADC Imports from Mauritius	SADC Imports from world
2	Meat and edible meat offal	0	0	161,194
14	Vegetable plaiting materials & products NESOI	0	0	3,737
16	Edible preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans etc	0	0	55,099
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0	0	56,615
20	Prep vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plant parts	0	0	67,816
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	0	122,662
36	Explosives; pyrotechnics; matches; pyro alloys etc	0	0	22,466
43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	0	0	221
45	Cork and articles of cork	0	0	28,725
54	Manmade filaments, including yarns & woven fabrics	0	0	210,613
65	Headgear and parts thereof	0	0	18,065
66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, riding-crops etc, parts	0	0	4,779
67	Prep feathers, down etc; artif flowers; h hair art	0	0	7,844
69	Ceramic products	0	0	250,382
75	Nickel and articles thereof	0	0	168,487
79	Zinc and articles thereof	0	0	24,174
80	Tin and articles thereof	0	0	14,594
81	Base metals NESOI; cermets; articles thereof	0	0	32,463
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	0	0	174,106
92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	13,192
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	12,113