



COUNTRY REPORT – MOZAMBIQUE



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Export Development Board (EDB), Sri Lanka
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1. COUNTRY PROFILE

INDICATOR

Location	- South-eastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania
Area	- 799,380 sq km

DEMOGRAPHY

Population	- 24,692,144 (July 2014 est.)
Population growth rate	- 2.45% (2014 est.)
Labor forces	- 10.55 million (2013 est.)
Labor force- by occupation:	- Agriculture: 81%
	- Industry: 6%
	- Services: 13% (1997 est.)
Unemployment rate	- 17% (2007 est.)

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GDP (purchasing power parity)	- \$28.15 billion (2013 est.)
GDP (official exchange rate)	- \$14.67 billion (2013 est.)
GDP - real growth rate	- 7% (2013 est.)
GDP - per capita (PPP)	- \$1,200 (2013 est.)
Gross national saving	- -5.6% of GDP (2013 est.)
GDP - composition, by end use	- Household consumption: 71.4%
	- Government consumption: 16.9%
	- Investment in fixed capital: 33.8%
	- Investment in inventories: -1.6%
	- Exports of goods and services: 30%
	- Imports of goods and services: -50.5% (2013 est.)

GDP	- composition, by sector
	- Agriculture: 28.7%
	- Industry: 24.9%
	- Services: 46.4% (2013 est.)
Budget revenues	- \$4.808 billion
Budget expenditures	- \$6.101 billion (2013 est.)
Taxes and other revenues	- 32.8% of GDP (2013 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	- 4.4% (2013 est.)

EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports	- \$3.92 billion (2013 est.)
Exports - commodities	- Aluminium, Prawns, Cashews, Cotton, Sugar, Citrus, Timber; Bulk electricity
Exports - partners	- South Africa 31.3%, Belgium 12.8%, China 9%, Italy 7.9%, Spain 6.2%, India 5.8% (2012)
Imports	- \$7.068 billion (2013 est.)
Imports - commodities	- Machinery and Equipment, Vehicles, Fuel, Chemicals, Metal products, Foodstuffs, Textile
Imports - partners	- South Africa 30.5%, China 12.3%, India 11.6%, US 5.1%, Portugal 4.8%, Australia 4.5% (2012)
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold	- \$2.99 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

2. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW



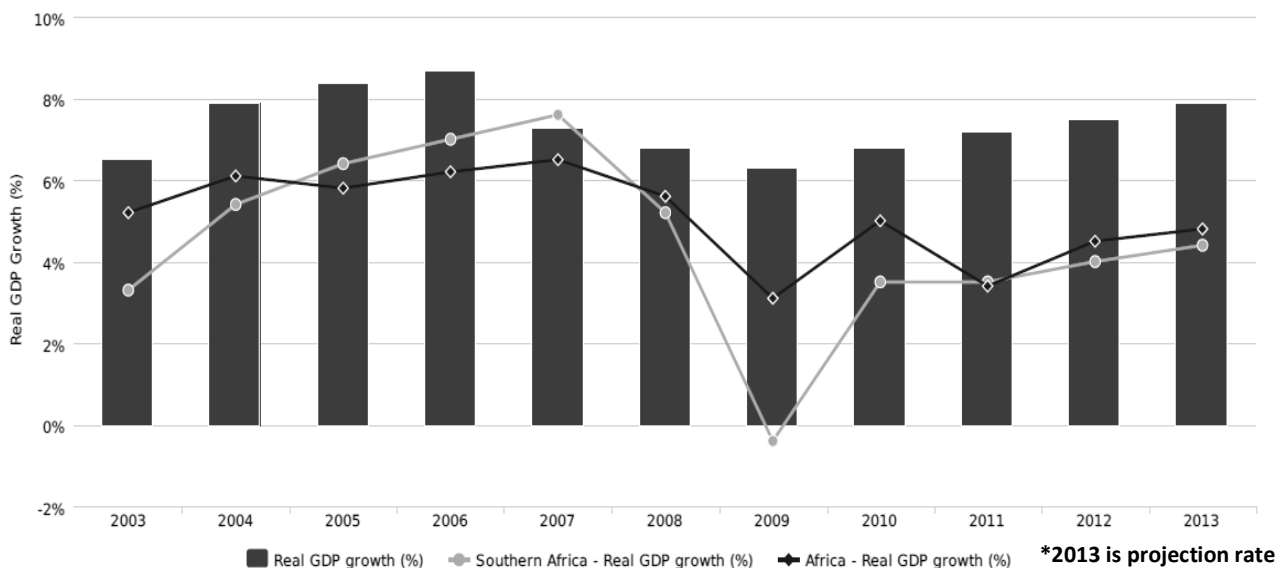
At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs

service, have improved the government's revenue collection abilities. In spite of these gains, Mozambique remained dependent upon foreign assistance for 40% of its 2012 annual budget and over half the population remained below the poverty line. Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country's work force and smallholder agricultural productivity and productivity growth is weak.

A substantial trade imbalance persists although aluminum production from the Mozal smelter has significantly boosted export earnings in recent years. Mozambique's once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level. The HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries) and Enhanced HIPC debt relief programs have given the government more breathing room to focus efforts to alleviate poverty, a key policy goal. Mozambique grew at an average annual rate of 6%-8% in the decade up to 2013, one of Africa's strongest performances. The boost in coal production from the first mega coal mining projects that came online this year, coupled with strong performance in the financial services sector, transport and communications, and construction, helped to push GDP real growth rate to 7% in 2013. The continuation of high foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, mostly in extractive industries, together with strong agricultural growth and infrastructure investment derived growth to 7.5% and 7.9% in 2012 and 2013. The roll-out of pro-poor measures prepared during 2011, coupled with an ambitious infrastructure investment programme should widen the fiscal deficit from -3.3% in 2011 to -6.8 and -7.4% in 2012 and 2013.

Mozambique's ability to attract large investment projects in natural resources is expected to fuel continued high growth in coming years. Revenues from these vast resources, including natural gas, coal, titanium and hydroelectric capacity, could overtake donor assistance within five years.

Figure: 1.1 Annual Real GDP Growth (% change)



The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2011 was MZN10.9bn (3.0% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 5.9% pa to MZN20.0bn (2.6% of GDP) by 2022.

Figure: 1.2 Direct Contributions of Travel & Tourism to GDP % of whole economy GDP

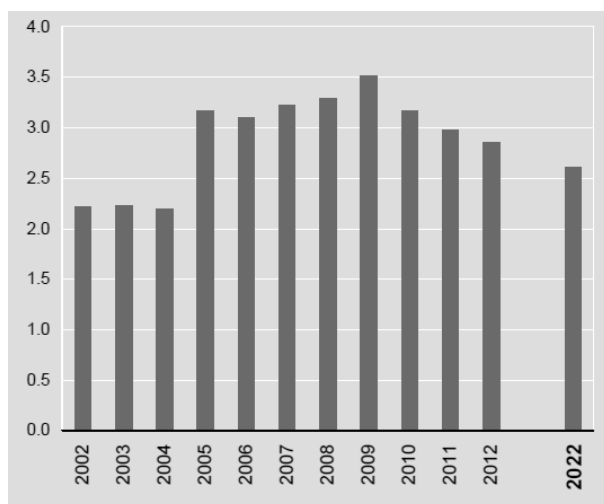
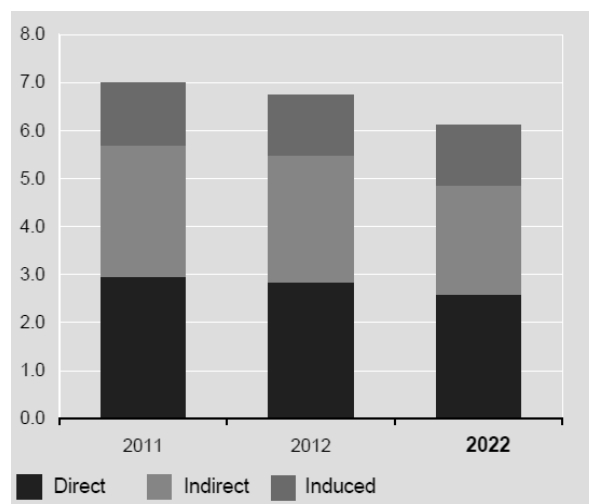


Figure: 1.3 Total Contributions of Travel & Tourism to GDP % of whole economy GDP



3. EXPORT AND IMPORT TRENDS IN MOZAMBIQUE

3.1 Mozambique’s Major Exports

Mozambique’s exports have increased steadily since 2009, reaching US\$ 4 billion in 2013. Much of the increase can be attributed to investment projects coming on line (Vale) as well as existing mega-projects (e.g., Mozal), which have required large amounts of capital equipment imports as well as the resulting exports. Taking out exports associated with mega-projects, exports have remained

steady at about US\$ 1 billion per year since 2011, rising from US\$ 800 million in 2009 and only US\$ 607 million in 2010.

An examination of the composition of key exports since in 2012/13 reveals an enormous increase in gross earnings on coal from Vale coming on stream. Specifically, coal exports rose from zero in 2010 to US\$ 562 million in 2013, ranking second only to aluminum (US\$ 1.06 billion in exports for 2013). Natural gas and electricity exports from Cahora Bassa also topped export earnings. The only other major export expansion over this timeframe was in the sugar sector, which saw exports rise to US\$ 190 million in 2013, and which was a result of new investment to rehabilitate the industry, along with the availability of limited quota access into the EU and U.S. markets. Cotton exports rose over 50% to US\$ 102 million in 2013. Banana exports also came on stream in 2012 with exports US\$ 26 million in 2012 and US\$22 million in 2013. Shrimp, tobacco, and cashew were other notable tradition sectors.

Wood exports declined from US\$ 108 million in 2012 to US\$ 50 million in 2013 perhaps reflecting increased control aimed at preventing exports of this sector. Other major export products experienced declines or erratic patterns between 2009 and 2013: gold, corn and raw cashew nuts saw declines or stagnation. (SEE Annex 1)

3.2 Top Ten Export destination of Mozambique

Principal exports to India include nuts, vegetables, dal (pigeon peas), and ores (such as Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium, some fish and wood). Main exports to South Africa include fish, fruit, nuts, iron, and natural gas. Main exports to the Netherlands include aluminum, tobacco, nuts, and spirits and liquors. Main exports to the United States include ores, fruits and nuts, cotton, and tobacco. Other countries such as Belgium, Spain, China and Switzerland round off the top 10 export destinations for Mozambique (Table 3.1)

Table: 3.1

Values in US\$ Thousand

Rank	Importers	2013
	World	4,023,662
1	Netherlands	1,150,608
2	South Africa	901,548
3	India	679,568
4	United States of America	143,562
5	China	104,980
6	Portugal	104,239
7	Switzerland	79,347
8	Zimbabwe	74,505
9	Spain	74,104
10	United Republic of Tanzania	68,543

3.3 Mozambique's Major Imports

Imports also boomed through 2012, rising from US\$ 3.7 billion in 2009 to US\$ 10.01 billion in 2013 (estimated). Much of this increase is associated with construction and input procurement for mega-projects. Taking out HS Chapters 27, 68, and 84—line items associated with mega-project construction—imports reached US\$ 5.04 billion in 2013, down from US\$ 5.88 billion in 2012, but still a substantial increase from US\$ 2.7 billion in 2009.

This is surprising as South African Development Community (SADC) tariffs were eliminated in most areas. Many in Mozambique expected a surge in imports once SADC tariffs were eliminated. This suggests that nontariff barriers (NTBs) are restricting imports. Many in Mozambique also complain of the unnecessarily high cost of consumer goods, which again suggests the influence of NTBs. NTBs reduce the competitiveness of Mozambique, which can lead to economic stagnation and unemployment. NTBs also reduce the gains of trade liberalization that Mozambique has solidified through international agreements through the years. Yet, despite NTBs, imports continued to grow through the 2009–2013 periods.

In addition to machinery (for mega-projects), key imports in 2013 included automobiles, electricity, diesel, gasoline, cereals, sugar, and medicine. These same goods have been consistently imported through the years. (See Annex 2)

3.4 Top Ten Supplying countries to Mozambique

Not surprisingly, South Africa is the top exporter to Mozambique in 2013, followed by China and Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Portugal, and the Netherlands. Exports from South Africa include natural gas, machinery, steel, automobiles and numerous consumer goods such as furniture, soaps, perfumes and agricultural products such as vegetables. Exports from China include machinery, electrical equipment, iron and steel, vehicles and fertilizers. Exports from Singapore include precious stones, metals, railway equipment, clocks and watches, musical instruments, furniture and toys.

Table: 3.2

Value in US \$ Thousand

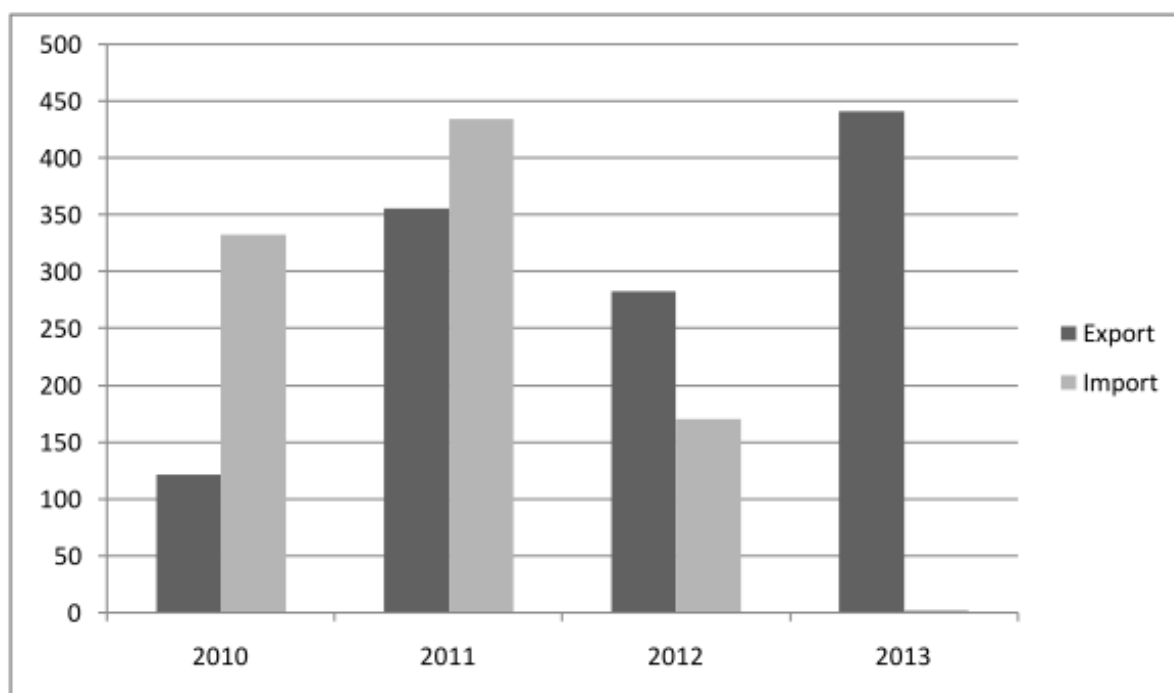
Rank	Exporters	2013
	World	10,079,477
1	South Africa	3,292,213
2	United Arab Emirates	861,106
3	China	640,268
4	Singapore	629,186
5	Bahrain	561,479
6	Portugal	481,274
7	Netherlands	429,449
8	India	328,947
9	Kuwait	313,047
10	United Kingdom	245,145

3.5 Bilateral trade relationship between Mozambique and Sri Lanka

Table 3.3 Value in US \$ Thousand

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Import	-	333	435	171	24
Export	102	122	356	283	441
Trade Balance	-	-211	-79	112	417

Figure: 3.1 Bilateral trade relationship



3.6 Sri Lanka's Exports to Mozambique

In 2013, Sri Lanka's total exports to Mozambique accounted US\$ 441,000. It was representing considerable increase of exports than previous year. Because of huge exportation of Rubber and rubber based products, total exports to Mozambique expanded by 35% in 2013.

Apart from the rubber sector, coconut and coconut based products, electric items, paper and stationary and spices contributed to increase the total exports of Sri Lanka. (See Annex 3)

3.7 Sri Lanka's Imports from Mozambique

Since 2010, Sri Lanka's import from Mozambique has been reduced continuously. In contrast to previous year, Sri Lanka's imports from Mozambique dropped by US\$ 147 million in 2013. (See Annex 4)

3.8 Other potential Products for Sri Lanka

4. FACTORS AFFECTING TO ECONOMIC DECISIONS

4.1 Fiscal Policy

The main pillars of Mozambique's fiscal policy continue to be the strengthening of revenue collection, reducing transfers, and supporting disinflation. The 2011 budget projected a 6.5% fiscal deficit to accommodate the government's medium-term growth and poverty reduction objectives, based on overcoming the country's infrastructure and skills' deficiencies, while providing enhanced social safety nets. The excessive burden of fuel and other emergency subsidies introduced in 2010 to calm social unrest, led to a budgetary revision with a partial phasing out of these subsidies. The budget also introduced a 7% increase in expenditure, re-allocating resources from capital to current expenditures designed to create new social protection schemes.

Despite these extra-budgetary expenses, lower than expected resort to non-concessional borrowings and slow disbursements of donor-financed capital spending, coupled with strong revenue collection, produced a fiscal deficit of just -3.3%. The 2012 budget is a structured response to address the social challenges and support the PARP 2011-14 approved in May, which is focused on an inclusive growth model. Education and Health will have a budgetary real increase of 6.32% and 4.42% respectively, while capital expenditure will suffer a real decrease of 7.2%. There are, however, fiscal challenges on the horizon. In the short term, financing both the investment plan and the social protection schemes to sustain social peace will strain fiscal resources. In the medium term foreign aid support, which represents 40% of budget, is expected to diminish.

4.2 Monetary Policy

In 2011, the Central Bank of Mozambique continued to tighten monetary policy, implemented throughout 2010 to absorb excess liquidity and control core inflation to within a single digit. The lending rate to commercial banks was progressively increased from 14.5% up to 16.5% and their minimum reserve requirements increased from 8.5% to 9% of total deposits. As a result, monetary supply M3 grew by 20% in 2011, down from 22.8% in 2010. The favourable external environment of lower food and fuel prices supported the tight monetary policy. The appreciation of the metical against the South African rand also contributed to curb inflation. Yearly inflation has continually decreased since December 2010, reaching 5.5% and the 12-month average, which peaked at 15.37% in April, was 10.8% at the end of the year. Both results are below initial targets and the future prospects are for further a decrease in inflationary pressures due to monetary contraction policy and stabilisation of the metical. However, the domestic credit market was negatively impacted. Growth of domestic credit to the economy decreased from 27.5% in 2010 to 19.5% in 2011, with one year market borrowing interest rates peaking in July 2011 at 23%. The present monetary policy challenge is the trade-off between credit growth to private sector, fundamental to the much needed expansion of job-generating private sector growth, and the control of inflationary pressures. With inflation secured around 5% to 6%, and relying on the continuation of an effective budget execution, in 2013, it represented 4.4%.

4.3 Import Tariffs

Mozambique's trade weighted average tariff is 9%, one of the lowest in Africa. Duties on imported goods range from zero to 20%. A duty of 20% is levied on consumer goods; a value-added tax of 17% is also assessed at the time of importation. Import duties represent approximately 15% of government tax revenue.

Trade Barriers

Mozambique does not use import quotas. The often time-consuming and bureaucratic customs clearance procedures are considered by many to be a significant non-tariff barrier. (See Annex 5)

4.4 Import Requirements and Documentation

Import Taxes and License Requirements – No import taxes, aside from tariffs and VAT, are imposed, except on sugar and some luxury items. All importers must be licensed by the National Directorate of Trade, which is part of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Registration is straightforward and has not been used as a non-tariff barrier.

Special Import/Export Requirements and Certifications – All importers and exporters must be duly licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Pre-shipment inspections are currently mandatory for all imports. The importation of live animals (other than domestic pets) requires veterinary certificates. Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements exist in legislation for the importation of foodstuffs and plant materials, but are rarely enforced in practice. Special import permits and licenses are necessary for pharmaceuticals, firearms, munitions, and explosives. In July 2004 the Ministry of Agriculture tightened controls over the importation of frozen chickens. All products must bear a health certificate from the country of origin, certifying they are free of disease, or importers may face sanctions.

Warranty and Non-Warranty Repairs – Spare parts imported for repair purposes are subject to normal tariffs. Goods are not normally shipped to Mozambique for temporary repair.

Industrial Free Zones/Warehouses – The government issued Decree No. 61/99 on September 21, 1999, establishing industrial free zones (export processing zones). The decree set up an Industrial Free Zone Council, which approves companies as industrial free zone enterprises, thereby providing them customs and tax exemptions and benefits. There are two essential requirements for Industrial Free Zone status: job creation for Mozambican nationals and the exportation of at least 85% of annual production. Industrial Free Zone developers enjoy an exemption from customs duties, VAT and tax on the importation of construction materials, machinery, equipment, accessories, accompanying spare parts and other goods destined for the establishment and operation of the Industrial Free Zone. The processing of cashew nuts, fish and prawns are not acceptable industrial free zone activities. Free zone concessions are granted for a renewable period of 50 years. Mozambique's large export-oriented investment projects of recent years, such as MOZAL and SASOL, operate as industrial free zones.

4.5 Trade Agreements

SADC Trade Protocol – Mozambique is one of eleven members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) currently implementing the organization's trade protocol, as discussed in Chapter 2. Tariffs have been eliminated on trade in certain goods with other implementing members. Tariffs on additional items are to be eliminated by 2012, although final details remain under discussion, and Mozambique has until 2015 to comply. If fully implemented, the protocol will give Mozambican products duty free access to a market of over 200 million people with a GDP of \$275 billion, with reciprocal treatment for the goods from ten other nations including South Africa.

AGOA/GSP – Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a wide range of Mozambican products receives duty-free entry to the United States. A key provision of AGOA is the duty-free entry of apparel manufactured in Mozambique, including apparel manufactured with third-country fabric. The preferential arrangements contain no reciprocal treatment for U.S. products entering Mozambique.

EU – Under the terms of the Cotonou Agreement, certain Mozambican products currently enjoy reduced tariffs or duty-free entry into European Union member nations under an Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangement. Mozambique is currently negotiating an economic partnership agreement with the EU as a member of a block of other SADC countries.

Other Bilateral Trade Agreements – In December 2005, Mozambique entered into a preferential trade agreement with Malawi. This agreement was an update of a similar agreement signed by the Portuguese colonial authorities with Malawi prior to Mozambican independence. It allows for free trade of goods originating in the two countries, excluding beer, certain soft drinks, tobacco, sugar, vegetable oil, chickens and eggs, office equipment, petroleum products, weapons, ammunition and explosives. The Mozambique-Malawi agreement has simpler rules of origin than those outlined in the SADC Trade Protocol. Mozambique also finished negotiations with Zambia for a preferential trade agreement, but as of January 10, 2006, had not yet signed a final agreement.

4.6 Market Challenges

Despite Mozambique's investment potential, the Mozambican business climate remains a challenging one. Generally good macroeconomic policies and a high-level commitment to attracting large-scale investments masks a bureaucracy that remains at times unresponsive to the needs of corporations, especially small-to-medium-sized enterprises. Permits are slow and difficult to obtain; corruption is problematic; the legal system is antiquated and cumbersome. Procedures to clear customs remain onerous. Although under revision, the labor law is a serious impediment to businesses. The government has limited qualified staff, and this small pool of workers is under increased threat from the spread of HIV/AIDS. Mozambique functioned as a socialist economy in its first decade after independence in 1975, and the Constitution does not allow private ownership of land. Land can only be leased, although for renewable 50-year periods. Road infrastructure is generally poor, except for large stretches of the main south-north highway, the Beira corridor and the toll highway connecting Maputo with Johannesburg, South Africa. Cell phone coverage is quite good in most inhabited areas of the country, however.

4.7 Market Opportunities

American investment and export opportunities exist in construction, energy (natural gas, hydropower and bio-diesel), mining (tantalum, graphite and coal), fishing (prawns, lobster, pelagic fishes), aquaculture, tourism, agriculture/horticulture (cashews, sesame, tea, essential oils, vegetables, flowers, paprika, tobacco and fruits), telecommunications and transportation. Additional export possibilities lie in infrastructure projects in agriculture, transportation, education and health, which are financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank, USAID and other donors, and NGOs. Mozambique is eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the European Union Cotonou Agreement, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Trade Protocol and the U.S.-Mozambique Bilateral Investment Treaty, all of which increase the country's attractiveness for investments. Mozambique has submitted a compact proposal to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and is currently working with the MCC towards the signing of a compact. The compact proposal, focused on the northern part of the country, contains several potential projects, including improving the business environment, water, sanitation and transportation infrastructure, investment in the agricultural sector and developing tourism.

4.8 Retail Sector in Mozambique

Maputo, the capital of Mozambique is closer to the most populated region of South Africa than Durban or Cape Town. For the inhabitants of Johannesburg or Pretoria Mozambique is a tempting holiday destination for its nature and beauty above other coastal cities. As a result of this and other factors, the retail sector in Mozambique has gained increasing economic importance in Mozambique over recent years.

According to many economists, the retail sector in Mozambique requires the most attention as it has huge investment and growth potential. It has been suggested that consumption will grow significantly and regularly in Mozambique accounting for around 11% of the annual growth rate.

It is estimated by the national accounting system that only 3% of retail sales are for groceries, which indicates huge potential for the growth of the retail sector.

The demography of Mozambique is already attractive, as the main cities are constantly growing in population. Moreover, is estimated that more than 50% of the population is younger than 20 years old, which provides enormous potential for long-term growth for regional investors. The retail sector in Mozambique has enjoyed foreign direct investment, for example from the Portuguese company "Sumol compal". In fact, there is a huge potential in growth of this sector, particularly in the beverage sector and specifically in beer and soft drinks.

4.9 Market Entry Strategy

Most companies find it advantageous to establish a local office in Mozambique to assist in dealing with local officials and clients. At a minimum, this involves registration with three ministries: the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance. Red tape, though reduced, remains a problem, and petty corruption can obstruct the securing of local licenses and permits. Most firms hire a consulting firm to assist with the registration process, and small-to-medium-sized businesses experience significant delays. The "Doing Business in 2006" World Bank Report identifies Mozambique as one of the most difficult countries in the world

to start a business. Entrepreneurs can expect to go through at least 14 steps to a launch a business, in a lengthy procedure that according to the World Bank lasts, on average, 139 days. Prospective investors use the government's Investment Promotion Center (CPI) for assistance in obtaining licenses and permits.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1

MOZAMBIQUE'S MAJOR EXPORTS

Code	Product label	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	All products	2,147,169	2,243,069	3,604,118	3,469,852	4,023,662
'27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	374,198	447,449	586,682	964,860	1,346,469
'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	435	1,160,046	1,625,727	1,089,352	1,064,303
'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	180,613	144,528	179,511	227,897	257,334
'89	Ships, boats and other floating structures	37,779	7,335	63,988	81,272	224,308
'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	62,437	9,278	92,641	148,104	190,470
'26	Ores, slag and ash	59,456	21,217	175,914	238,734	157,885
'52	Cotton	26,590	7,761	39,247	47,574	102,450
'84	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc	78,554	23,645	55,838	60,539	94,879
'90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	10,205	1,213	7,256	104,744	63,669
'08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	39,239	43,429	255,487	49,620	55,763
'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	436	5	123	111,413	52,829
'12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	48,655	30,416	28,376	25,907	51,659
'44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	38,148	55,917	146,140	108,622	50,667
'73	Articles of iron or steel	8,066	3,307	7,652	9,880	45,152

'03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	65,441	56,646	51,807	25,787	42,148
'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	40,968	28,744	35,158	21,999	26,397
'87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	28,076	3,985	8,229	16,682	24,729
'72	Iron and steel	13,133	9,389	9,974	21,145	19,616
'15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	6,260	4,217	10,439	8,955	18,739
'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	18,791	225	66,126	683	17,458
'67	Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	3,736	4,252	9,148	5,482	16,365
'85	Electrical, electronic equipment	9,711	3,244	6,720	500	12,369
'86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	309	34	4,470	1,186	11,831
'23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	21,219	7,114	13,251	22,195	11,397
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	2,412	958	4,001	1,110	7,225
'09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	4,701	4,417	4,813	2,807	5,690
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2,472	2,978	3,681	1,214	5,239
'25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	5,889	933	9,818	1,025	4,814
'11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	17,307	10,321	52,479	31,219	4,556
'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	1,641	924	405	1,177	4,319
'31	Fertilizers	182	117	532	11,843	4,165
'48	Paper and paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	2,567	1,955	1,858	638	3,951
'94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	2,272	258	994	1,434	2,985
'28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	737	30	1,245	24	2,328
'78	Lead and articles thereof	5,816	2,691	1,861	1,129	2,149
'49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	27,234	13,050	6,851	7,715	1,910
'40	Rubber and articles thereof	510	55	190	165	1,858
'62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	571	554	1,399	559	1,468
'71	Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	6,693	876	967	1,337	1,221
'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	136	41	20	15	1,144
'53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	5,221	3,398	1,606	967	1,110
'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	172	292	678	399	1,057
'56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	74	135	10	210	1,053
'63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	862	636	1,048	1,351	820
'05	Products of animal origin, nes	677	415	488	420	813
'19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	292	896	2,125	4,331	800
'10	Cereals	8,068	4,110	8,383	1,713	578

'33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	986	825	695	156	560
'74	Copper and articles thereof	1,296	2,789	2,738	916	528
'61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	32	32	647	49	347
'20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	12	39	166	12	217
'97	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	151	105	135	111	217
'29	Organic chemicals	98	123	31	36	169
'92	Musical instruments, parts and accessories	7	2	-	13	139
'36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	15	-	-	-	130
'34	Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	662	369	881	3	129
'01	Live animals	347	184	335	180	120
'83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	42	240	1,453	1,755	112
'18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	-	-	-	-	98
'69	Ceramic products	111	559	4,425	1	97
'70	Glass and glassware	65	964	158	64	88
'64	Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	20	84	144	45	65
'02	Meat and edible meat offal	1	-	60	-	56
'54	Manmade filaments	7	125	44	76	52
'30	Pharmaceutical products	2,302	6	6,049	7	45
'32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	123	111	23	21	37
'57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	6	15	3	2	34
'81	Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	-	1	44	7	33
'93	Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	-	-	6	-	31
'06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	30	-	52	72	30
'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27	30	53	45	28
'79	Zinc and articles thereof	10	-	35	14	28
'47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	123	85	61	54	18
'95	Toys, games, sports requisites	103	13	53	25	17
'68	Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	66	35	135	69	15
'04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal products	94	106	4	-	12
'16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations	103	-	3	73	12
'59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	66	-	7	-	11
'42	Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	4	25	15	19	10
'91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	25	1	34	4	10

'80	Tin and articles thereof	-	-	-	14	9
'65	Headgear and parts thereof	6	21	2	5	6
'58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	-	-	-	51	5
'46	Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	3,041	21	1	-	4
'35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	7	-	4	11	1
'13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	448	-	-	-	-
'14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	-	-	110	-	-
'66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	-	2	3	6	-
'60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	10	-	-	-	-
'43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	-	9	136	-	-
'37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	4	3	3	-	-
'45	Cork and articles of cork	1	-	-	-	-
'55	Manmade staple fibres	4	-	6	-	-
'50	Silk	-	29,057	-	-	-
'51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	-	-	-	-	-
'75	Nickel and articles thereof	8	-	8	1	-
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	867,749	83,655	-	-	-

Annex 2

MOZAMBIQUE'S MAJOR IMPORTS

		Value in US \$ Thousand				
Code	Product label	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	All products	3,764,207	3,564,230	6,305,647	6,177,210	10,079,477
'27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	582,844	711,014	1,487,753	1,472,895	2,969,534
'90	Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc apparatus	49,754	39,690	39,904	48,672	1,069,132
'84	Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc	397,731	360,835	882,213	879,845	902,602
'87	Vehicles other than railway, tramway	452,595	368,595	643,152	488,851	835,469
'85	Electrical, electronic equipment	191,757	152,632	230,529	285,187	538,044
'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	13,124	13,753	694,864	576,044	517,165
'10	Cereals	275,596	149,165	308,267	208,892	405,696
'73	Articles of iron or steel	104,880	102,544	229,419	348,252	236,637
'72	Iron and steel	95,721	85,319	108,435	153,978	196,965
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	77,998	62,763	110,317	112,289	190,126
'15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	80,083	77,725	141,224	64,792	185,495
'30	Pharmaceutical products	43,668	45,139	129,667	64,431	156,549
'25	Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	84,984	66,834	87,543	41,645	146,448
'40	Rubber and articles thereof	39,484	42,725	54,841	61,833	101,534
'94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	42,404	35,418	58,311	66,404	98,629
'03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	37,058	33,931	55,404	47,579	88,923
'48	Paper and paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	49,665	41,897	58,048	57,407	87,173
'63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	36,921	27,507	41,482	51,470	84,577
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	17,424	22,296	35,456	39,607	79,177
'86	Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	10,427	3,919	42,361	20,810	68,346
'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	28,847	21,818	34,874	43,008	65,701
'34	Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	26,631	26,131	41,993	39,406	56,917
'69	Ceramic products	19,750	18,712	35,978	45,838	55,595
'28	Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	10,259	6,922	10,201	12,644	54,177
'31	Fertilizers	47,552	46,925	101,663	65,648	51,279
'04	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	25,382	24,571	39,955	50,070	47,395

'33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	27,039	22,894	23,033	60,687	41,929
'44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	19,013	17,585	19,926	26,103	41,137
'70	Glass and glassware	19,646	18,400	21,956	18,913	40,532
'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	22,140	18,059	35,965	21,501	38,654
'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, etc of base metal	20,250	21,775	30,535	18,860	37,996
'49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures etc	41,455	23,381	38,291	32,575	34,629
'02	Meat and edible meat offal	12,865	8,935	16,662	25,109	33,360
'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2,981	7,727	11,419	11,518	31,118
'32	Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivs, pigments etc	18,258	18,835	20,921	20,816	30,573
'54	Manmade filaments	23,528	11,100	26,227	21,237	29,382
'64	Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	12,660	11,198	17,014	16,468	29,127
'20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	14,477	10,489	16,712	15,505	27,828
'68	Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, etc articles	6,412	7,233	15,177	17,633	26,147
'19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	15,056	9,227	14,979	12,790	25,225
'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	10,828	5,220	31,599	19,510	24,234
'83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	11,425	11,201	13,840	15,894	22,217
'62	Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	9,295	8,118	14,723	15,504	20,380
'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	11,971	10,239	14,274	14,416	20,276
'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,900	4,707	7,710	7,835	19,740
'11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	27,695	14,512	16,311	12,060	19,283
'61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	7,186	6,029	9,164	12,731	18,585
'29	Organic chemicals	10,518	6,364	30,561	8,907	16,309
'23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	7,625	5,620	14,209	239,452	16,185
'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	12,060	12,876	32,936	2,979	12,210
'16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	5,676	4,375	6,172	6,667	11,545
'52	Cotton	4,496	4,726	6,563	5,699	10,522

'56	Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage, etc	5,098	3,130	5,580	6,139	9,751
'18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	3,240	4,834	7,447	6,589	9,568
'08	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	2,683	2,682	5,309	5,427	8,163
'42	Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	3,736	3,006	5,367	75,447	7,859
'12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	7,726	4,120	8,127	5,323	7,563
'09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	4,480	3,806	4,099	3,285	5,920
'01	Live animals	1,801	1,485	1,866	1,730	5,746
'95	Toys, games, sports requisites	3,750	1,792	4,152	3,547	5,499
'35	Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	3,523	2,690	14,812	3,744	5,263
'26	Ores, slag and ash	1,030	909	1,544	1,560	4,840
'59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	5,784	1,742	1,987	2,388	4,812
'89	Ships, boats and other floating structures	13,891	14,506	6,394	706	4,488
'55	Manmade staple fibres	951	1,630	1,872	2,809	4,208
'79	Zinc and articles thereof	910	303	1,659	1,609	3,561
'74	Copper and articles thereof	1,878	2,016	3,132	3,320	3,122
'36	Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics, etc	2,132	1,063	3,553	2,659	2,271
'51	Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	37	35	68	869	2,217
'65	Headgear and parts thereof	1,029	809	1,065	1,689	2,214
'57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	837	1,061	1,276	1,536	2,164
'66	Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, etc	813	925	945	906	1,507
'37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	1,355	1,452	2,702	2,388	1,434
'47	Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste etc	862	567	1,117	453	1,251
'67	Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	99	156	573	408	988
'53	Vegetable textile fibres nes, paper yarn, woven fabric	162	64	1,234	162	957
'58	Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry etc	1,774	366	645	471	917
'06	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	1,564	647	927	657	785
'91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	578	423	801	624	717

'71	Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc	220	144	305	258	540
'60	Knitted or crocheted fabric	128	77	732	678	527
'78	Lead and articles thereof	43	65	128	42	291
'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	20	51	184	18	264
'93	Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	110	73	237	373	253
'13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	653	266	772	424	206
'97	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	103	47	38	100	191
'05	Products of animal origin, nes	104	48	127	266	182
'46	Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	71	9	65	124	181
'92	Musical instruments, parts and accessories	252	140	180	166	160
'14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	301	59	3,454	154	115
'43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	7	6	1	26	112
'45	Cork and articles of cork	104	42	184	134	80
'50	Silk	61	62	70	53	65
'75	Nickel and articles thereof	18	99	38	82	48
'81	Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	8	10	7	8,958	46
'80	Tin and articles thereof	7	12	139	34	26
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	468,279	617,199	-	5	-

Annex 3

SRI LANKA'S EXPORTS TO MOZAMBIQUE

HS Code	Description	Value in US \$ Thousand				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
H.401290	-Retreaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber; solid or cushion tyres, tyre treads and tyre flaps, of rubber.				67	76
H.401150	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.	20	53	221	32	114
H.482110	-Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed.					58
H.481940	-Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like.	40	49	68	56	50
H.080111	-Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.	41	19	35	51	42
H.841850	-Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15.					29
H.480429	-Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, other than that of heading 48.02 or 48.03.					19
H.530500	-Coconut, abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).					18
H.090230	-Tea, whether or not flavoured.				73	15
H.401140	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.					12
H.630790	-Other made up articles, including dress patterns.					6
H.401390	-Inner tubes, of rubber.					2
H.401699	-Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber.					1
H.200819	-Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included.				4	
H.630900	-Worn clothing and other worn articles:					1
H.843860	-Machinery, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter, for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink, other than machinery for the extraction or preparation of animal or fixed vegetable fats or oils.			31		
H.852872	-Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus.			1		
H.850431	-Electrical transformers, static converters (for		1			

example, rectifiers) and inductors.

H.830810	-Clasps, frames with clasps, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets and the like, of base metal, of a kind used for clothing, footwear, awnings, hand bags, travel goods or other made up articles; tubular or bifurcated rivets, of base metal; beads and spangles, of base metal.	1				
Total		102	122	356	283	441

Annex 4

SRI LANKA'S IMPORTS FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Code	Description	Value in US \$ Thousand				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
H.120242	-Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken.					21
H.902680	-Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meters), excluding instrumets and apparatus of heading 90.14, 90.15, 90.28 or 90.32.					3
H.870333	-Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars.				80	
H.030614	-Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption.				65	
H.870421	-Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.				25	
H.710310	-Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.			14	...	
H.842959	-Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levelers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, shovel loaders, tamping machines and road rollers.			145		
H.080131	-Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.			133		
H.843061	-Other moving, grading, leveling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting or boring machinery, for earth, minerals or ores; pile-drivers and pile-extractors; snow-ploughs and snow-blowers.			77		
H.842619	-Ships' derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane.			61		
H.850211	-Electric generating sets and rotary converters.			4		
H.252490	-Asbestos.		333			
	--Asbestos excl Crocidolite					
	Total :	...	333	435	171	24

Annex 5

EXPORT AND IMPORT REGULATIONS

The entry and exit of goods, persons and means of transport into or from customs territory is subject to Customs control and must take place at ports, airports and Customs houses duly empowered for the purpose.

The Mozambican customs system includes the following special customs mechanisms, defined as a set of specific customs procedures applicable to merchandise, means of transport and other goods by the Customs authority: (i) temporary import; (ii) temporary export; (iii) reimport; (iv) re-export; (v) customs transit; (vi) transfer; (vii) bonded warehouses; (viii) special economic zones; (ix) free zones; and (x) duty free shops.

The special customs mechanisms are governed by their own rules.

Within the context of the regional integration of Mozambique, some goods from the Southern African Development Community benefit from reduction of and/or exemption from Customs Duties, on presentation, at the time of import, of the certificate of origin.

The Government recently introduced the Single Electronic Window system (“sistema de Janela Única Electrónica”) for the submission of the customs declaration and to provide other information regarding the customs clearance of goods.

Foreign-trade operators are registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (Ministério da Indústria e Comércio/MIC), which issues an identity card authorising foreign-trade operator activity, though those who only occasionally import or export are not barred from this activity.

The following do not need the MIC authorisation:

- (i) Importers who import goods worth less than USD 500;
- (ii) Passengers bringing in personal property (as baggage or separately) of a value less than MZN 25,000 (approximately USD 900);
- (iii) Diplomatic missions and officials when importing goods intended for the representations or for personal use;
- (iv) Foreign employees of international organisations, with regard to goods for personal use, under the United Nations Convention;
- (v) United Nations agencies, when importing goods for their own use; and
- (vi) Entities importing samples of no commercial value.

Import or export licenses are issued according to the specific categories of products stipulated in the applicant’s permit. Import permits are renewable annually and export permits every five years, the renovation following the same procedure as the initial application.

The customs clearance process for both imports and exports must be arranged by a Customs Broker duly authorised by the Directorate General of Customs (Direcção Geral das Alfândegas) hired by the importer/exporter.

The Customs declaration is required to authorise arrival in or departure of goods from the customs territory, which takes the form of Single Document (“Documento Único”/ DU), Abbreviated Single Document (“Documento Único Abreviado”/DUA) or Simplified Document (“Documento Simplificado”/DS).

For imports, the base value is, as a rule, the CIF value (cost, insurance and freight). Exports are generally free of duty, subject to the over-valuation charge on a limited number of products.

Some imported goods are subject to pre-shipment inspection. Besides Customs Duties, imported products are subject to payment of Value Added Tax and Specific Excise Duty.

Annex 6

RETAIL PLAYERS IN MOZAMBIQUE



Pick n Pay Holdings Limited and Pick n Pay Stores Limited are investment holding companies listed on the JSE since 1968. Pick n Pay Holdings Limited’s sole purpose is the holding of the controlling shareholding in Pick n Pay Stores Limited. Pick n Pay Stores Limited, through its subsidiaries and associates, operates in the retail sector on the African continent.

Pick n Pay is the quintessential family store focused on the customer. Since 1967 when consumer champion Raymond Ackerman purchased the first few stores, the Ackerman family’s vision has grown and expanded to now encompass stores in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, Mauritius, Swaziland and Lesotho. Additionally Pick n Pay owns a 49% share of a Zimbabwean supermarket business, TM Supermarkets. Our offer to customers focuses on groceries, clothing and general merchandise, but also includes additional value-added services to cater for our customers’ expectations and evolving needs. To ensure a convenient and accessible shopping experience the Group operates across multiple store formats, both franchised and owned.

For the past 5 years the Group’s core focus has been to strengthen its strong South African retail businesses under the Pick n Pay and Boxer brands, while adopting a systematic approach to expanding into adjacent areas, including geographical growth through the African continent.

As a major retailer in Africa, the Group strives to address socio-economic challenges through the supply of high-quality, affordable food for all customers, while providing significant employment and economic opportunities across its value chain. The growth and success of Pick n Pay is attributable to 3 basic principles, which form the cornerstone of the business: Consumer sovereignty; Doing good is good business; and maximising business efficiency.

Contact Details:

Cape Town

Physical address: 101 Rosmead avenue,
Kenilworth Telephone no: (021) 658 1000

Johannesburg

Physical address: 2 Allum Road,
Kensington Telephone no: (011) 856 7000

Kwa-Zulu Natal

Physical address: 41 the Boulevard, West End Office Park,
Westville Telephone no: (031) 242 4600

Eastern Cape

Physical address: Pick n Pay House, Main Road, Walmer,
Port Elizabeth Telephone no: 041 392 4700

Website: <http://www.picknpay.co.za>

Annex 7

PUBLIC BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES HAVING AN INTERNET WEBSITE

Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da República) – <http://www.parlamento.org.mz/>

Bank of Mozambique (Banco de Moçambique) – <http://www.bancomoc.mz/>

Centre for Investment Promotion (Centro de Promoção de Investimentos) – <http://www.cpi.co.mz/>

Citizen's Portal (Portal do Cidadão) – <http://www.portaldocidadao-mz.com/>

Export Promotion Institute (Instituto para a Promoção de Exportações) – <http://www.ipex.gov.mz/>

Government of Mozambique (Governo de Moçambique) – <http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/>

Industrial Property Institute (Instituto da Propriedade Industrial) – <http://www.ipi.gov.mz/>

Ministry of Agriculture (Ministério da Agricultura) – <http://www.minag.gov.mz>

Ministry of Energy (Ministério da Energia) – <http://www.me.gov.mz>

Ministry of Environmental Action Co-ordination (Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental) – <http://www.micoa.gov.mz>

Ministry of Finance (Ministério das Finanças) – <http://www.mf.gov.mz/>

Ministry of Fisheries (Ministério das Pescas) – <http://www.mozpesca.gov.mz>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation (Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação)
– <http://www.minec.gov.mz>

Ministry of Industry and Trade (Ministério da Indústria e Comércio) – www.mic.gov.mz

Ministry of Labour (Ministério do Trabalho) – <http://www.mitrab.gov.mz/>

Ministry of Natural Resources (Ministério dos Recursos Naturais) – www.mireme.gov.mz

Ministry of Planning and Development (Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento)

– www.mpd.gov.mz/

Ministry of Tourism (Ministério do Turismo) – <http://www.moztourism.gov.mz>

Mozambique Customs (Alfândegas de Moçambique) – <http://www.alfandegas.gov.mz/>

Mozambique Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Moçambique) – <http://www.bvm.co.mz/>

National Petroleum Institute (Instituto Nacional de Petróleo) – <http://www.inp.gove.mz/>

National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional de Segurança Social) – <http://www.inss.gov.mz/>

Office for Accelerated Economic Development Zones (Gabinete das Zonas Económicas de Desenvolvimento Acelerado) – <http://www.gazeda.gov.mz/>
