

Country Profile:

Republic of Mozambique



Estimated Population 23,930,000 (as of year 2011)¹

Estimated Growth Rate (Average Annual %) 2.2 (2010-2015)²

Rank in the world based on population 50th ³

Capital Maputo

Language Portuguese (Official Language)

Currency Mozambican metical (MZM)



Location ⁴ Mozambique stretches for 1,535 mi (2,470 km) along Africa's southeast coast. Tanzania is to the north; Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to the west; and South Africa and Swaziland to the south. The country is generally a low-lying plateau broken up by 25 sizable rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean. The largest is the Zambezi, which provides access to central Africa.



¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Mozambique>

² <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Mozambique>

³ <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctypopl.htm>

⁴ <http://www.infoplease.com/country/mozambique.html>

History ⁵

The first people to inhabit Mozambique were the Bushmen. Between 200 a 300 AD, the Bantu, a group with different ethnic traits but with similar characteristics, migrated from the Great Lake to the North and pushed the local people into the poorer areas in the South. Towards the end of the VI century, the Swahili-Arabs established trading posts to trade for gold, copper and iron. The Portuguese reached Mozambique in the XV century, with the arrival of Pero Covilha on the coast and the landing of Vasco da Gama on the Ilha de Mocambique (Island of Mozambique).

From 1502 up until the middle of the XVIII century, Portuguese interests in Mozambique were controlled by the Portuguese India administration. Right from the outset, the Portuguese built "feitorias", or trading posts. These were followed by the fort of Sofala built in 1505 on the coast, and the fort on Ilha de Mozambique built in 1507. Only years later, in an attempt to take over the gold producing areas, did they venture inland and establish new trading posts. These trading posts were succeeded, at the end of the XVII century in the Vale do Zambeze, by "prazos" or privately owned agricultural estates. These lands were either donated or conquered, as the case maybe. This period can be considered as the beginning of Portuguese colonization in Mozambique.

The "prazos" were discontinued in 1832, by royal decree, and the emergence of fiefdoms initiated the slave trade, which continued up to, and even after, the abolition of slavery in the Colonies in 1869. The division of Africa between the European powers, determined in the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885, compelled the Portuguese to maintain permanent occupation of the territories assigned to them. Financial and military difficulties made it impossible for Portugal to maintain its occupation; consequently large areas of land were leased to private companies who became notorious for forced labor practices. These companies controlled the agricultural resources as well as manual labor up until the 1930. Even so, colonial occupation was never a peaceful process. Various tribal chiefs such as Mawewe, Ngungunhana and Komala showed strong resistance right into the XX century. Just as had happened with the other Portuguese colonies, Mozambique also rose up against Portuguese colonial rule. On the 25 September 1964, armed fighting broke out led by FRELIMO - The Mozambique Liberation Front - This party was a joint force of three movements that had organized themselves in exile.

The first leader of the movement was Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane and after his death on the 3rd of February 1969, Samora Moises Machel assumed leadership to become the first President of the Republic of Mozambique on the 25th of June 1975. In 1977, civil war broke out, between FRELIMO and RENAMO (National Resistance Party of Mozambique) and lasted for 15 years, until 1992, when a peace accord was finally signed by both parties.

The first elections took place in 1994 and victory was obtained by Presidente Joaquim Alberto Chissano who had succeeded Samora Machel as party leader and President after Samora Machel died in a plane crash, in neighbouring South Africa. Mozambique today is a democratic country holding its own elections as foreseen in the Constitution. The last elections ran smoothly in December 2004. Armando Emilio Guebuza, the Frelimo leader was elected President.



Joaquim Chissano

Political System ⁶



The 1990 Constitution was prepared along the 80's peace negotiations and its approval marked a turning point in Mozambique's constitutional history. There was - for the first time - agreement between the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) concerning the introduction of an extensive and modern bill of rights, a democratic multi-party political system and the shift to market economy.

This Constitution opened way to the 1992 Peace Accords, the first multiparty elections in 1994 and to more than a decade of extensive legislative reform.

The text of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique currently in force was adopted in 2004 and its scope was more to restate and expand the fundamental principles introduced by the 1990 Constitution than to break with the past.

According to article 133 and 134 of the Constitution the sovereign bodies in Mozambique are the President, the Parliament, the Government, the Courts and the Constitutional Council. These are separate but interdependent bodies that abide by the Constitution and the law.

⁵ http://www.embamoc-usa.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=73&Itemid=70

⁶ <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/mozambique.htm>

Important Political Figures

The President ⁷

His Excellency Armando Emilio Guebuza (born 20 January 1943 in Murrupula, Nampula Province) is a Mozambican politician and the President of Mozambique since 2005. He became president of Mozambique on 2 February 2005 and was re-elected for a second five year term of office on 28 October 2009. Guebuza is a former member of FRELIMO's (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique - Mozambique Liberation Front) Politburo and served briefly as part of a 10-member collective head of state after the unexpected death of Samora Machel in 1986. He joined FRELIMO at the age of 20, shortly after it began Mozambique's war of independence against Portugal. By the time independence was achieved in 1975, Guebuza had become an important general and leader in FRELIMO. He became interior minister in the Samora Machel government and issued an order forcing most Portuguese residents to leave within 24 hours, known as the "24 20" order because the residents in question were restricted to 20 kilograms of luggage. During the 1980s Guebuza developed an unpopular program known as "Operation Production" in which jobless people from urban areas were moved to rural areas in the northern part of the country. Following Machel's death in a plane crash in South Africa, he was part of a committee investigating the circumstances of the crash, which came to no certain conclusion. He represented FRELIMO at the peace negotiations with the RENAMO guerilla group that led to the Rome General Peace Accords, signed in Rome on 4 October 1992. During the transitional phase towards the first general elections in 1994, he represented the Government of Mozambique in the joint Supervision and Monitoring Commission, the highest implementing body of the General Peace Accords.



**Armando Emilio
Guebuza**

Governor of Central Bank of Mozambique ⁸

H.E. Mr. Ernesto Gouveia Gove serves as a Governor of Central Bank of Mozambique.

Economic Indicators ⁹

Indicator	Indicator Value		
	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	8.4 %	7.5 %	7.322 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	MZM 482.871 Billion.	MZM 414.375 Billion.	MZM 365.334 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 15.769 Billion	US\$ 14.6 Billion	US\$ 12.572 Billion
GDP Deflator	271.66 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	252.707 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	239.51 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	MZM 7,759.67 .	MZM 7,301.54 .	MZM 6,927.97 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	MZM 21,079.96 .	MZM 18,451.52 .	MZM 16,593.18 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 688.409	US\$ 650.098	US\$ 571.03
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 28.93 Billion	US\$ 26.257 Billion	US\$ 23.995 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 1,262.96	US\$ 1,169.17	US\$ 1,089.85
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.033 %	0.032 %	0.03 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	16.691	15.782	15.225
Investment (% of GDP)	38.033 %	37.061 %	36.906 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	12.64 %	10.943 %	11.131 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	323.533 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	306.84 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	300.555 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	5.44 %	2.091 %	10.351 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	321.808 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	307.881 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	301.309 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	4.524 %	2.181 %	5.46 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	8.916 %	15.06 %	32.183 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	8.834 %	8.354 %	36.335 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	19.506 %	26.662 %	11.8 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	19.92 %	29.32 %	16.128 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 1.015 Billions	US\$ 1.037 Billions	US\$ 0.959 Billions
Value of Oil Exports	US\$ 0 Billions	US\$ 0 Billions	US\$ 0 Billions
Population	22.907 Million	22.457 Million	22.017 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	MZM 138.713 Billions.	MZM 123.051 Billions.	MZM 109.751 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	28.727 %	29.696 %	30.041 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	MZM 161.244 Billions.	MZM 135.331 Billions.	MZM 125.542 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	33.393 %	32.659 %	34.364 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	MZM -22.531 Billions.	MZM -12.28 Billions.	MZM -15.791 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	-4.666 %	-2.963 %	-4.322 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	MZM 226.993 Billion.	MZM 193.213 Billion.	MZM 164.787 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	47.009 %	46.628 %	45.106 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	MZM 482.871 Billions.	MZM 414.375 Billions.	MZM 365.334 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ -4.004 Billion	US\$ -3.813 Billion	US\$ -3.241 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-25.393 %	-26.118 %	-25.775 %

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armando_Guebuza

⁸ http://www.bancomoc.mz/CAAdmin_en.aspx?ling=en

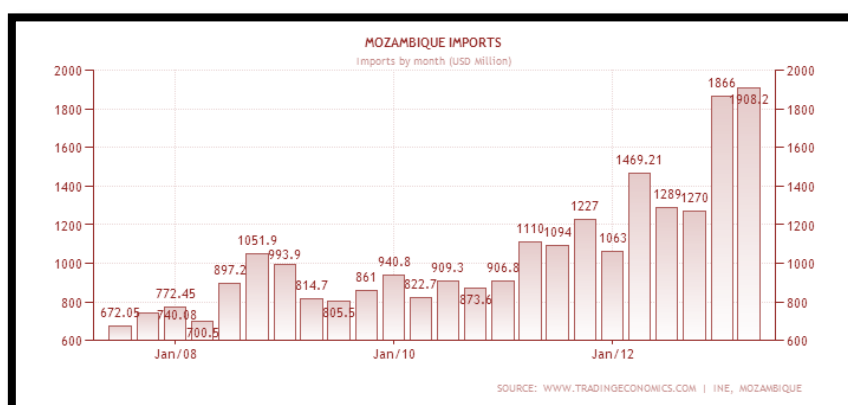
⁹ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Mozambique/year-2011/>

Analyzing Foreign Trade 10

Mozambique continued its robust economic performance in 2012. The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate increased by 0.1% from 2011 to 2012. It was driven by larger than expected coal production, which contributed 0.8% to the GDP growth rate. The continuation of sizable foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, increased coal production, credit expansion to the private sector and strong infrastructure investment are expected to drive growth to 8.5% and 8.0% in 2013 and 2014, respectively. An ambitious infrastructure programme, coupled with the expansion of social safety nets will pressure public finances.

Import Profile 11

Imports in Mozambique increased to 1908.20 USD Million in the first quarter of 2013 from 1866 USD Million in the fourth quarter of 2012. Imports in Mozambique is reported by the INE, Mozambique. Mozambique Imports averaged 795.13 USD Million from 1980 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 2242.33 USD Million in December of 2005 and a record low of 119.97 USD Million in March of 1997. Mozambique imports machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal products and foodstuffs. Main imports partners are South Africa, Netherlands, Japan, China and Portugal.

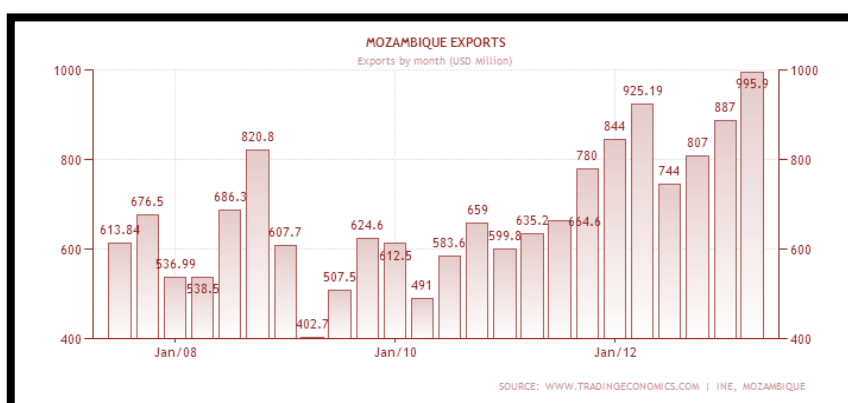


Main Imports & Main Import Partners (Year 2013)

Major Import Products	Main Import Partners
Machinery & equipment	South Africa
Vehicles	Netherlands
Fuel	Japan
Chemicals	China
Metal products	Portugal
Foodstuffs	

Export Profile 12

Exports in Mozambique increased to 995.90 USD Million in the first quarter of 2013 from 887 USD Million in the fourth quarter of 2012. Exports in Mozambique is reported by the INE, Mozambique. Mozambique Exports averaged 440.72 USD Million from 1980 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 1745.26 USD Million in December of 2005 and a record low of 41.40 USD Million in March of 1997. Mozambique exports mainly aluminum, electric energy, tobacco, natural gas, sugar and prawns. Main exports partners are Netherlands, South Africa, Portugal, Spain and China.



¹⁰ http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/mozambique/export-import.html

¹¹ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique/imports>

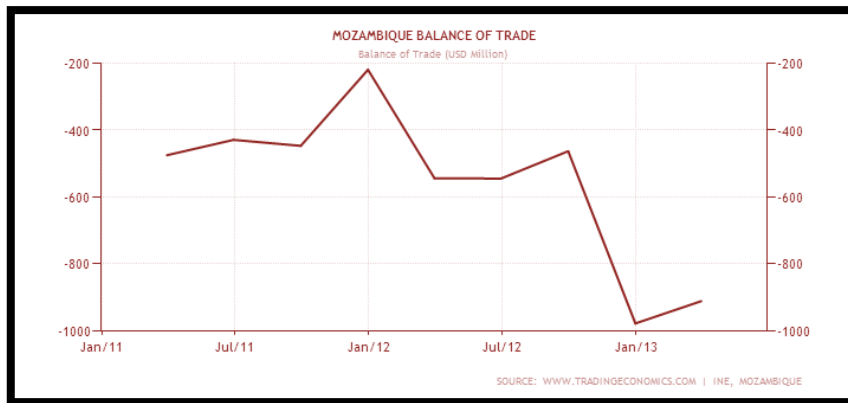
¹² <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique/exports>

Main Exports & Main Export Partners (Year 2013)

Major Export Products	Main Export Partners
Aluminum	Netherlands
Electric energy	South Africa
Tobacco	Portugal
Natural gas	Spain
Sugar	China
Prawns	

Trade Balance ¹³

Mozambique recorded a trade deficit of 912.31 USD Million in the first quarter of 2013. Balance of Trade in Mozambique is reported by the INE, Mozambique. Mozambique Balance of Trade averaged -354.41 USD Million from 1980 until 2013, reaching an all time high of -41.75 USD Million in March of 2007 and a record low of -979 USD Million in December of 2012.



¹³ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique/balance-of-trade>

Trade Policy ¹⁴

The objective of Mozambique's external trade policy is the creation of an environment conducive to promoting the competitiveness of Mozambican products in the international markets, especially those of the developed economies of Europe, America, and Asia. This does not prejudice the promotion of intra-African trade, an important part of Mozambique's trade policy. Trade policies are formulated with a view to aiding Mozambique's industrialization process by creating linkages with international value chains and, importantly, by reducing the barriers to imports of key inputs. In pursuing its trade policy objectives Mozambique is fully engaged in multilateral, regional and bi-lateral trade negotiations.

Steady growth in exports of electricity, natural gas and aluminium has helped improve the balance of trade. To illustrate, for the first quarter of 2007 mega-projects accounted for 81 per cent of exports, but only 24 per cent of imports, which may explain a slight improvement in the external demand position during the period 2005-07. A relatively strong performance of traditional exports also helped reduce the trade deficit in this period.

However, a rise in the import bill for petroleum and cereals in 2008 is expected to lead to substantial deterioration of the current balance. While these inflationary pressures show signs of subsiding, a fall in the price of Mozambique's key export commodities could continue to put upward pressure on the trade deficit in 2009.

Since the early 1990s, exports have expanded at an average rate of 10 percent per year.

In 2007, Mozambique recorded total exports of 2,412,120 (million USD). Most Mozambican exports are destined to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Mozambique's exports to SADC made up 20.78% of the total, of which 17.18% of the total was accounted for by South Africa.

Mozambique's main agricultural exports are cashew nuts, sugar cane, cotton fibre and timber. Other products include sisal, tobacco and fruits such as banana, citrus and mango. The main fisheries product, prawns, continues to be among the country's top exports and the biggest agricultural export in 2007.

Over the past five years imports have tended to rise in line with exports as the major exporting mega-projects also require substantial imports of machinery and primary inputs. Other imports have also increased, including consumer goods, and agricultural inputs.

Mozambique's import profile is limited in terms of its product mix, with over 40% of imports being accounted for by four HS chapters. These main import products are: machinery, electrical goods, vehicles and cereals.

The import profile is also concentrated in terms of trade partners: 33% of Mozambique's imports came from South Africa in 2007, making it Mozambique's largest source of imported goods. Mozambique's imports from the wider SADC region, including South Africa, constituted 35% of the total. Due to the inputs required by the aluminium industry, the Netherlands has also become a major trade partner, supplying around 15% of imports in recent years.

¹⁴ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g2009_e.doc

Trade Policy Table 15

Basic indicators						
Population (thousands, 2011)		23,930	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)		12,798	Merchandise	120	115	
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)		23,499	excluding intra – EU trade	95	90	
Current account balance (million US\$, 2011)		-1,615	Commercial services	134	118	
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)		337	excluding intra-EU trade	108	92	
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)		74.7				
			Annual percentage change			
			2011	2010	2011	
	Real GDP (2005=100)		148	7	7	7
	Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		140	6	2	2
	Import of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		142	6	2	5
Trade policy						
WTO accession	26 August 1995		Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)			0.021
Trade policy review	22, 24 April 2009		Import duties collected			
GPA accession	-		in total tax revenue			...
Tariff and duty free imports			to total imports			...
Tariff binding coverage (%)		13.6	Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force			
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	<u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry			36
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs – services EIAs notified to WTO			2 - 0
All goods	97.5	10.0	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)			...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	100.0	13.8	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)			...
Non-agricultural goods	22.8	9.5	Safeguards (26 October 2011)			0
Non-ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.3	Number of disputes (complainant-defendant)			
MFN duty free imports (% (2010) in agricultural goods (AOA)		2.3	Requests for consultation			0 – 0
in non-agricultural goods		12.2	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports			0 – 0
Services sectors with GATS commitments		17	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)			0 – 0
			Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)			0 – 0
Merchandise Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)		3,600	12	57	24	
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)		6,300	17	22	37	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.02	Share in world total imports		0.03	
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports			
By main commodity groups (ITS)			My main commodity groups (ITS)			
Agricultural products		16.5	Agricultural products		9.6	
Fuels and mining products		53.9	Fuels and mining products		16.6	
Manufactures		4.7	Manufactures		36.1	
By main destination			By main origin			
1. European Union (27)		52.9	1. South Africa		33.6	
2. South Africa		16.2	2. European Union (27)		21.6	
3. China		4.7	3. United Arab Emirates		6.4	
4. Iran		4.2	4. China		5.9	
5. Malaysia		3.9	5. India		4.8	
Commercial Services Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)		593	11	6	3	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)		1,427	15	13	24	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.01	Share in world total imports		0.04	
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports			
By principal services item			By principal services item			
Transportation		32.9	Transportation		29.2	
Travel		39.0	Travel		17.3	
Other commercial services		28.1	Other commercial services		53.5	
Industrial Property						
	Patents grants by patent office			Trademark registrations by office		
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
18	22	40	887	887

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1995
Simple average final bound		97.5	100.0	22.8	Binding coverage		Total 13.6
Simple average MFN applied	2011	10.1	13.8	9.5			Non-Ag 0.5
Trade weighted average	2010	7.2	8.4	7.0	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	2.9	0.4	2.6	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0<=5	5<=10	10<=15	15<=20	25<=50	50<=100	>100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0	0	0	0	0	99.9	0	0
MFN applied	2011	0.7	23.2	15.9	0	60.1	0	0	0	0.2
Imports	2010	2.3	45.9	25.6	0	26.2	0	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0.4	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0
MFN applied	2011	3.9	34.5	31.7	0	29.5	0	0	0	0.3
Imports	2010	12.2	49.9	25.4	0	12.5	0	0	0	0

Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	100.0	0	100	100	18.1	0.5	20	0.4	4.6
Dairy products	100.0	0	100	100	16.3	4.2	20	0.6	33.4
Fruit, vegetables, plants	100.0	0	100	100	17.0	0	20	0.6	0
Coffee, tea	100.0	0	100	100	17.2	0	20	0.4	0
Cereals & preparations	100.0	0	100	100	12.9	1.3	20	6.6	1.1
Oilseeds, fats & oils	100.0	0	100	98.7	9.5	0	20	2.8	0
Sugars & confectionary	100.0	0	100	100	9.1	0	20	0.2	0
Beverages & tobacco	100.0	0	100	100	17.9	0	20	1.3	0
Cotton	100.0	0	100	100	2.5	0	3	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	100.0	0	100	100	7.6	2.0	20	0.2	0.1
Fish & fish products	100.0	0	100	1.7	19.6	0.4	20	1.2	93.4
Minerals & metals	-	-	-	0	7.2	0.3	20	14.5	0.6
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	5.9	0	8	17.7	0
Chemicals	100.0	0	100	0.2	5.0	11.0	20	7.2	30.6
Wood, paper, etc.	-	-	-	0	9.8	2.4	20	3.7	14.3
Textiles	-	-	-	0	14.6	5.9	20	1.9	14.5
Clothing	-	-	-	0	20.0	0	20	0.5	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	-	-	-	0	11.3	1.9	20	1.9	25.4
Non-electrical machinery	6.6	0	15	3.6	6.0	3.5	20	12.4	1.0
Electrical machinery	-	-	-	0	9.3	0	20	5.1	0
Transport equipment	-	-	-	0	7.4	8.3	20	13.5	3.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.	-	-	-	0	12.9	1.0	20	7.3	73.6

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification 95% trade in no. of		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin Weighted	Duty free imports		
		In million US\$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted		TL in %	Value in %	
Agricultural products										
1. European Union	2010	138	5	8	7.2	24.0	24.0	100.0	100.0	
2. India	2010	87	2	3	43.8	20.4	1.2	12.5	32.1	
3. United States	2010	34	2	2	6.3	25.8	0.1	88.9	28.5	
4. Russian Federation	2010	34	1	1	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0	100.0	
5. South Africa	2010	30	8	14	7.7	9.4	9.4	100.0	100.0	
Non-agricultural products										
1. European Union	2010	1,701	3	4	3.6	3.0	3.0	100.0	100.0	
2. South Africa	2010	497	3	6	7.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	100.0	
3. China	2010	174	3	7	4.2	0.0	0.0	85.4	100.0	
4. Zimbabwe	2010	128	1	3	21.9	2.8	0.0	15.7	64.4	
5. Zambia	2010	32	5	10	11.8	10.3	6.7	86.5	60.6	



As a member of the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries Mozambique used to benefit from unilateral preferences to access the EU (European Union) market. This agreement is currently in the process of being transformed into the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiated between the European Commission (EC) and regional groups of ACP countries.

Mozambique is negotiating an EPA with a group of South African Development Community (SADC) countries. Mozambique is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). SADC is a regional political and economic cooperation organization which comprises 15 member States all in the Southern and Central African region. Mozambique is a signatory to the SADC Trade Protocol which sets out an ambitious timetable for regional integration. In January 2008 the SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was implemented. The SADC region intends to establish a SADC Customs Union in 2010, a SADC Common Market by 2015, a SADC Central Bank and Monetary Union by 2016 and a SADC Regional Currency by 2018. The reduction of intra-regional tariff barriers began with the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol in 2000, which was notified to the WTO in 2004.



Mozambique signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the United States of America in 2005 which aims to strengthen commercial ties between the two countries and improve the business environment. Specific trade-related elements include: trade facilitation; promotion of trade in services; improvement of trade-related infrastructure, and a number of trade-related policies.



Mozambique concluded a bilateral trade agreement with Malawi in 2006 which provides for elimination of tariffs on all items with the exception of arms, oil, office supplies and some agricultural goods. A similar agreement was reached with Zimbabwe in 2004, covering all products with the exception of arms, automobiles and some agricultural products.

In addition to these negotiated multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements Mozambique has also been a beneficiary of unilateral preference schemes, such as the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative granted by the European Commission and the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), granted by the US Government to a group of African countries.

In 2005 China announced that it would extend preferential, duty-free access to LDCs, including Mozambique, on a limited range of products (around 400), while in 2008 Mozambique subscribed to India's Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme (DFTP) for LDCs



The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) ¹⁸ is an international organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". The OIC has a permanent delegation to the United Nations, and is the largest international organization outside the United Nations. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English and French.

¹⁷ www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g2009_e.doc

¹⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation

The Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation (IOR-ARC)¹⁹



Initially known as the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative, is an international organization with 20 member states. It was first established in Mauritius on March 1995 and formally launched on 6–7 March 1997 by the conclusion of a multilateral treaty known as the Charter of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation. In 2011, six priority areas of cooperation were identified for IOR-ARC. These include: Maritime Safety and Security, Trade and Investment Facilitation, Fisheries Management, Disaster Risk Management, Academic and Science & Technology Cooperation, and Tourism and Cultural Exchanges.

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¹⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean_Rim_Association_for_Regional_Co-operation

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