



Doing Business in Mauritius: 2013 Country

Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies

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Chapter 1: Doing Business in Mauritius

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Market Overview

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Mauritius, a small island of 1.2 million people 500 miles east of Madagascar, is one of the most competitive, stable, and successful economies in Africa. With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$11.3 billion and per capita income of over \$8,700, Mauritius is ranked as an upper middle income country by the World Bank. Mauritius' small size (1,865 sq. km) understates its importance to the Indian Ocean region as it controls an extensive Exclusive Economic Zone of 2.3 million sq. km.

Mauritius is ranked high in terms of business climate and governance. For the fifth consecutive year, the World Bank's 2013 Doing Business report ranks Mauritius first among African economies (19th worldwide, out of 183 economies) in terms of overall ease of doing business. The 2012 Heritage Foundation Economic Freedom Index ranked Mauritius 8th in the world, ahead of the United States, United Kingdom, and Denmark. Mauritius also topped the list of Africa's best-governed nations for the sixth consecutive year according to the 2012 Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Mauritius is a parliamentary democracy based on the British Westminster system. This system has engendered democratic values and provided for considerable political stability throughout Mauritius, which has contributed to its steady economic growth during the past decades. Free and fair elections are held every five years. The last election was held in May 2010 and the ruling coalition was re-elected to power for another five-year period.

The Mauritian economy is based mainly on tourism, textiles, sugar, and financial services. In recent years, information and communications technology (ICT), seafood, hospitality and property development, healthcare, and education and training have emerged as important sectors, attracting substantial investment from both local and foreign investors.

Mauritius' economy suffered at the turn of the millennium as longstanding trade preferences in textiles and sugar -- the foundation of its growth strategy -- were phased out. In 2006, the government embarked on a bold economic reform program aimed at opening the economy, facilitating business, improving the investment climate, and mobilizing foreign direct investment and expertise. These reforms had considerable

success in accelerating the rate of growth, reducing unemployment, and speeding up the pace of diversification of the economy through the development of new sectors. These helped to absorb the shocks of the 2008/2009 global economic recession and the Euro-zone crisis and set the stage for Mauritius to resume accelerated growth in 2010. Economic growth was 4.2 and 3.5 percent in 2010 and 2011, respectively, compared to 3.1 percent in 2009. In 2012, however, the continued deterioration of the global economy, in particular the Euro Zone crisis, affected the key economic sectors of Mauritius such as tourism, textile, and the offshore financial sector, which depend heavily on the European markets. Consequently, economic growth in 2012 dropped to 3.3 percent. In early 2013, the IMF estimated GDP growth in 2013 at 3.7 percent. In May 2013, however, the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry forecasted a growth of only 2.9 percent, reflecting subdued demand from Mauritius' main markets and modest private investment.

In September 2006, Mauritius and the United States signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), aimed at strengthening and expanding trade and investment ties between the two countries. Mauritius is also currently negotiating a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with the United States. The BIT will help improve Mauritius's already favorable investment climate by providing high standards of investment protection.

The United States is Mauritius' third largest market but ranks 13th in terms of exports to Mauritius. Principal imports from the United States include plastics (silicone liquid/gel), agricultural/construction/industrial machinery and equipment, medical and surgical instruments, precious stones and jewelry, aircraft parts (for Air Mauritius), automatic data processing machines, casino slot machines, outboard motors, books and encyclopedias, and industrial chemicals. Mauritian exports to the United States include apparel, sugar, non-industrial diamonds, jewelry articles, primates, sunglasses, processed specialty foods, rum, and cut flowers.

As signatory of a number of regional trading blocs, Mauritian exports are eligible for preferential access to markets of the South African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Europe (under the EU-East Africa Economic Partnership Agreement), and the United States (under the African Growth and Opportunity Act- AGOA). Mauritius also has free trade agreements with Pakistan and Turkey. It is also in the process of finalizing a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement with India.

Market Challenges

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There are no specific barriers for U.S. firms entering the Mauritian market. The small size of the Mauritian market (1.2 million people) and the vast distance (10,000 miles) between Mauritius and the United States negatively influence freight costs and therefore the competitiveness of U.S. products vs. their European and Asian counterparts. U.S. firms entering the Mauritian market must contend with a well-established European and Asian competition. Consumers are generally price sensitive, although purchasers in the middle to high-income groups are willing to pay a higher price for quality.

The government policy is to act as a facilitator to business, leaving production to the private sector. However, the government controls key utility services, including electricity, water, waste water, postal services, and television broadcasting. The State Trading Corporation controls imports of rice (non-basmati), wheat flour, and petroleum products, while the Agricultural Marketing Board controls imports of potatoes, onions, corn, and some spices that compete with locally grown produce. An administered price regime remains in place for a few basic goods (e.g. wheat flour, bread, cooking gas, canned fish, pharmaceuticals, etc.) that are sensitive to the low-income section of the population.

Because of the country's relatively small economy, monopolies and collusion between suppliers occur, particularly where there are few suppliers. In 2009, however, the government set up the Competition Commission of Mauritius (CCM), which has the power to investigate possible anticompetitive behavior by businesses. Where businesses are found to be deliberately agreeing to fix prices or share markets, the Commission can impose fines. The CCM has already undertaken 25 investigations, out of which 14 have been completed and 11 are still on-going. The results of the investigations are available on CCM's website at www.ccm.mu

Although the physical infrastructure in Mauritius is superior to that of most Sub-Saharan African countries, increasing infrastructure bottlenecks started to pose a major challenge to economic growth in recent years. Consequently, the government implemented a massive investment program (\$1.4 billion) in public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and a new airport and seaport terminals. Much progress has been made on the road works and the new airport terminal is expected to be operational in August 2013.

Market Opportunities

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- Factors benefiting U.S. exporters/ investors include:
 - A history of political and social stability and sound economic management
 - A strong and dynamic private sector
 - A sophisticated banking and financial services sector A well-developed legal and commercial framework
 - Infrastructure improvements
 - Due to its Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties as well as the Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements signed with numerous African countries, Mauritius serves as a gateway to Africa, especially Eastern and Southern Africa.
 - GOM's infrastructure investment program of \$4 billion over the next decade.
- In general, the best prospects for exports are in capital goods and services. Of particular note are:
 - Renewable and clean energy

- Medical equipment and healthcare services
 - Light Railway Transit system
 - Plastics(silicone liquid/gel)
 - Drugs/pharmaceuticals
 - Energy Efficient Building Design and Equipment
 - Port and container handling equipment
 - Hotel and restaurant equipment
 - Safety/security equipment
 - Agricultural/construction/Industrial Machinery
 - Air Conditioning/Refrigeration equipment
 - Traffic lights, speed cameras, and electronic toll systems
 - Telecommunications and Information Technology
 - Textile machinery and equipment
 - Franchising
- Agricultural and food sector opportunities
 - Wheat
 - Crude vegetable oil
 - Corn and soybean for animal feed
 - Seeds (potato, onion and other vegetable seeds; fruit and flower seeds)

Market Entry Strategy

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To enter the Mauritian market, the use of a locally established agent or distributor is strongly recommended. Local agents have the contacts and the local knowledge of customs and preferences to introduce a product or service and to develop a customer base. Mauritians are bilingual in English and French. Creole, a modified form of French, is the mother tongue of most Mauritians.

Distribution of goods is uncomplicated given Mauritius's size: 42 miles north to south, and 28 miles east to west. Goods are distributed through the standard channels of importers, wholesalers, retailers, and supermarkets. For products requiring regular servicing, qualified personnel and a reasonable supply of parts are essential for success. Also, we recommend that U.S. firms join a local partner while bidding for large government projects in Mauritius. In evaluating bids, the authorities often give points to bidders that have a local partner they could contact, especially in projects requiring after sale support services.

The Embassy's Commercial Section offers a variety of services designed to assist U.S. firms develop their market entry strategy and facilitate their export experience in Mauritius. For detailed information on these services, we recommend you visit the Embassy website at <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov> and click on Economic/Commercial Section. The Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis also partners with the U.S. Commercial Service in Johannesburg, South Africa, to expand the commercial resources we have available to interested parties. For a more comprehensive list of commercial services available to U.S. businesses, we recommend you visit their website at <http://www.buyusa.gov/southafrica/en> and click on "Services to U.S. Businesses."

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COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MAURITIUS

PROFILE

Population in 2011 (Millions): 1
 Capital: Port Louis
 Government: Republic

ECONOMY

	2009	2010	2011
Nominal GDP (Current Billions \$U.S.)	8.8	9.7	11.3
Nominal GDP Per Capita (Current \$US)	6,919	7,575	8,742
Real GDP Growth Rate (% change)	3.0	4.2	4.1
Real GDP Growth Rate Per Capita (% change)	2.5	3.7	3.5
Consumer Prices (% change)	2.5	2.9	6.5
Unemployment (% of labor force)	7.3	7.8	7.9

Economic Mix in 2011: 26.6% All Industries; 17.9% Manufactures; 69.9% Services; 3.5% Agriculture

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TRADE (\$US Millions)

	2009	2010	2011
Mauritius Exports to World	1,766	1,850	2,255
Mauritius Imports from World	3,725	4,402	5,159
U.S. Exports to Mauritius	70.0	40.0	45.9
U.S. Imports from Mauritius	169	196	252
U.S. Trade Balance with Mauritius	-98.8	-156	-206

Position in U.S. Trade:

Rank of Mauritius in U.S. Exports	155	169	172
Rank of Mauritius in U.S. Imports	109	107	112
Mauritius Share (%) of U.S. Exports	0.01	0	0
Mauritius Share (%) of U.S. Imports	0.01	0.01	0.01

Principal U.S. Exports to Mauritius in 2011:

1. Chemicals (17.6%)
2. Machinery, Except Electrical (16.2%)
3. Computer & Electronic Products (14%)
4. Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities (13.2%)
5. Agricultural Products (7.6%)

Principal U.S. Imports from Mauritius in 2011:

1. Apparel & Accessories (63.3%)
2. Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities (16.8%)
3. Food & Kindred Products (12.2%)
4. Livestock & Livestock Products (4.1%)
5. Computer & Electronic Products (1.1%)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

	2009	2010	2011
U.S. FDI in Mauritius (US \$Millions)	4,435	7,650	7,330
FDI in U.S. by Mauritius (US \$Millions)			3,008

DOING BUSINESS/ECONOMIC FREEDOM RANKINGS

World Bank Doing Business in 2012 Rank: 19 of 185
 Heritage/WSJ 2012 Index of Freedom Rank: 8 of 179

Source: Created by USDOC/ITA/OTII-TPIS from many sources: FDI from USDOC, Bureau of Economic Analysis. US Trade from USDOC, Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division. Mauritius Trade with World from United Nations where available. National Macroeconomic data from IMF/World Bank databases including World Economic Outlook and World Development Indicators. .WORLD and other country aggregates are summaries of available UN COMTRADE, IMF and other data, and coverage varies over time and by source, but typically represents greater than 85 percent of world trade and production. Note: Principal U.S. Exports and Imports Are 3-digit NAICS Categories

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Chapter 2: Political and Economic Environment

For background information on the political and economic environment of Mauritius, please click on the link below to the U.S. Department of State Background Notes.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2833.htm>

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Using an Agent or Distributor

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The use of an established agent or distributor is strongly recommended. More than 200 U.S. companies/products are represented by local agents and distributors. For products requiring servicing, qualified personnel and a reasonable supply of parts are essential. The Embassy can assist U.S. firms in identifying an agent or distributor through our International Partner Search service. Interested parties must apply through the U.S. Commercial Service at the American Consulate in Johannesburg, South Africa. For additional information, please visit our Embassy website at <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov> or the U.S. Commercial Service Southern Africa site <http://www.buyusa.gov/southafrica/en/servicestouscompanies.html>

Establishing an Office

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The World Bank's 2013 Ease of Doing Business report ranks Mauritius first in Africa for the fifth year in a row in terms of overall ease of doing business. The Business Facilitation Act of 2006 simplified the business licensing process with respect to starting a business and allowed businesses to start operations within three days of incorporation. Before starting operations, businesses must register with the Registrar of Companies. Regulations governing incorporation are contained in the Companies Act of 2001, which provides for the setting up of various types of companies. A list of the types of companies, as well as details regarding their incorporation in Mauritius, can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies website at <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/compdivsite>. The most common type used by foreigners is the private limited company. After receipt

of a certificate of incorporation from the Registrar of Companies, all companies must register their business activities with the Board of Investment (BOI), the government's business facilitation and investment promotion agency, to be able to apply for an occupation permit and other facilities offered to investors.

Any person, either alone or together with another person, may apply for the incorporation of a company. A company is not required to have a memorandum and articles of association, however, a proposed company may choose to have a constitution, which under the Companies Act 2001 has replaced the memorandum and articles of association. The constitution need not be embodied in a notarial deed. The Companies and Businesses Registration Integrated System provides for the electronic submission of applications for the incorporation of companies and of the National Business Registration Number. The on-line application form for the incorporation of a company is available at <http://www.gov.mu/portal/goc/compdiv/file/incorp.pdf>.

Franchising

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Franchising in Mauritius is principally present in the fast food sector. With per capita income of over \$8,700 and two-income families leading increasingly hectic lives, the market for family restaurants and similar conveniences is growing. Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut, and McDonalds have been operating in Mauritius for several years. A number of South African franchises such as Nando's, Steers, Debonair Pizza, Spur, and Ocean Basket are also present in Mauritius.

Direct Marketing

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Direct marketing is limited to big-ticket items requested through government tenders. A few cosmetic, health, as well as house cleaning products are sold directly to consumers through visits to households or offices. Overseas shopping by mail order and internet is not common due to the small size of the island and the high cost of shipping goods internationally.

Joint Ventures/Licensing

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Joint ventures are used mostly for construction and engineering projects. Foreign architects are required to enter into a joint venture with a Mauritian architect or firm to work on local projects. Licensing agreements, including royalties, are typically negotiated between the local firm and the foreign partner. Local companies are currently manufacturing a number of products, ranging from beverages to toiletries, under licenses.

Selling to the Government

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Major government contracts are handled through an autonomous Central Procurement Board. Government procurement regulations are available at <http://www.gov.mu/portal/goc/pposite/file/pporeg.pdf>. The Procurement Policy Office is responsible for formulating policies and issuing directives for the operation of a transparent and efficient public procurement system.

Tender notices are published in the Government Gazette and local media. They can also be accessed from the following Government of Mauritius web site: <http://www.gov.mu/portal/sites/eprocurement/index.jsp>. Tenders, open to foreign participation, are transmitted by the Embassy to the U.S. Department of Commerce, which in turn disseminates them to the U.S. Export Assistance Centers and other relevant agencies. Successful foreign bidders generally work with local partners in pursuing major contracts.

Distribution and Sales Channels

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Distribution of goods is relatively uncomplicated once goods arrive on the island given Mauritius's size: 42 miles north to south, and 28 miles east to west. Port Louis has a population of 155,000 and is the island's commercial center. There are four other major towns. Goods are distributed through the standard channels of importers, wholesalers, retailers, and supermarkets.

Selling Factors/Techniques

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Effective advertising, competitive pricing, prompt delivery and reliable after sales servicing are critical. Companies wishing to introduce new products into the Mauritian market require market research to identify potential customers, buying patterns, and preferences.

In general, food products, especially prepared/processed food, must be adapted to local tastes and conditions. For meat, provision must be made for "halal" (slaughtered according to Muslim rites) to cater to the Muslim community. Many Hindu Mauritians do not eat beef. About 52 percent of the population is Hindu and 16 percent Muslim.

Electronic Commerce

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E-Commerce on the island is quite limited. The speed and bandwidth required for modern e-commerce transactions is lacking in some areas. Mauritians still use websites more for information gathering than for purchasing. Although the tariffs for ADSL and wireless internet connections have gone down significantly over the past years, internet services are still not affordable to all. Payment by credit cards, though, is very popular and is rapidly replacing cash payment, particularly in malls and supermarkets. Internet banking is relatively new but is being increasingly used.

Trade Promotion and Advertising

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The advertising industry in Mauritius is quite sophisticated. To successfully launch a product or service in Mauritius advertising is essential. U.S. exporters should be prepared to provide promotional support to their agents/distributors, particularly when

introducing a product. Advertising can be in English, French, or Creole (the local dialect) but French and Creole are more popular.

Major media outlets include television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and billboards. The deregulation of the airwaves has introduced more competition via three independent radio stations. Television broadcasting though has not been liberalized yet and the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation is the government-run national television. Television advertising is the most effective. Consumer goods account for most advertising, followed by durables and services (banking, insurance, information technology, education).

There are about 200 advertising agencies in Mauritius. The Association of Advertising Agencies of Mauritius groups the 15 largest agencies that account for 70 percent of the market. They provide a full range of services from concept to the final product, including media planning, market surveys, and creation of advertising materials. Advertising agencies normally derive 20 percent commission from any media booking. Multinational companies tend to work on a service fee basis rather than commission. The 15 largest agencies may be contacted through the association, at:

Association of Advertising Agencies of Mauritius
P.O. Box 522
Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel: (230) 286-7330; Fax: (230) 286-7334
Email: aaamauritius@intnet.mu
Web: www.aaamauritius.mu

There are three large daily newspapers and many weeklies. Most are in French but they do carry some articles and advertisements in English. L'express Weekly and News on Sunday are the only newspapers entirely in English. Major newspapers and business magazines include:

L'Express (daily) www.lexpress.mu
Le Mauricien (daily) www.lémauricien.com
Le Defi Quotidien (daily) www.ledefimedia.info
Le Matinal (daily) www.lematinal.com
Week-end (weekly) www.week-end.mu
Business Magazine (weekly) Email: busmag@orange.mu

Pricing

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The Mauritian market is generally price sensitive, although middle and high-income brackets increasingly look for quality.

Prices are generally market-determined. However, the government controls prices and/or markups on a limited number of goods as a form of social protection to the vulnerable groups. The product categories currently subject to the maximum price regime are:

- Petroleum products
- Cooking gas (for domestic use only)

- Wheat flour
- Rice (other than basmati)
- Bread

Maximum markups ranging from 17 - 45 percent apply to pharmaceuticals, timber, tires, infant milk, canned fish (pilchards), corned beef/mutton, and imported fresh fruits.

Mauritius applies a 15 percent Value Added Tax (VAT) on all goods and services, except for some basic staple food items, medical and dental services, most pharmaceuticals, and educational and training services.

Sales Service/Customer Support

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After-sales servicing and availability of spares are essential for successfully marketing certain goods, particularly machinery and equipment. Most importers/distributors of domestic appliances and electronic goods have a workshop for servicing and sale of spares. U.S. manufacturers should be prepared to train local staff to provide efficient servicing. Thanks to awareness campaigns carried out by consumer protection organizations as well as the Ministry of Consumer Protection, Mauritian consumers are becoming more and more concerned about quality and after-sales service.

Protecting Your Intellectual Property

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The institutional framework for intellectual property rights (IPR) enforcement in Mauritius is spread across several agencies. The Industrial Property Office, a department under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Regional Cooperation, is responsible for processing registrations of patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. An Industrial Property Tribunal rules on cases such as rejected applications for registration, with the appellate body being the Supreme Court. As far as copyrights are concerned, the Mauritius Society of Authors administers the economic rights of copyright owners and exclusive licensees, grants authorization for the use of protected works, and is responsible for the collection and distribution of royalties. Moreover, the Ministry of Arts and Culture operates a Copyright Desk, which is responsible for the formulation of policy and legislation regarding copyright.

Mauritius is a signatory of various international agreements and conventions relating to the protection of intellectual property. While Mauritian IPR laws and regulations are largely in keeping with Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS), there are still concerns about copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting. The GOM has recently finalized the drafting of an Intellectual Property Development Plan (IPDP). In May 2013, the Cabinet approved the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), aimed at establishing a framework of cooperation to implement the IPDP. The MOU will focus on strengthening of Mauritian intellectual property policy and legal framework, modernizing intellectual property administration, and using intellectual property for development, promoting innovation, creativity and technology transfer.

The Mauritian Police Department would normally take action against IPR infringements only in cases where the IPR owner has an official representative in Mauritius because the Court would require a representative to testify that the products seized are counterfeit. In addition, the Customs Department of the Mauritius Revenue Authority can intercept the entry of goods suspected of being counterfeits if the trademark owner has undertaken prior registration procedures with the Customs Department. Application forms for registration can be downloaded from the Mauritius Revenue Authority/Customs' website: <http://www.mra.gov.mu>. IPR information is also listed in the Investment Climate Statement in Chapter 6.

Protecting Your Intellectual Property in Mauritius:

Several general principles are important for effective management of intellectual property ("IP") rights in Mauritius. First, it is important to have an overall strategy to protect your IP. Second, IP is protected differently in Mauritius than in the U.S. Third, rights must be registered and enforced in Mauritius, under local laws. Your U.S. trademark and patent registrations will not protect you in Mauritius. There is no such thing as an "international copyright" that will automatically protect an author's writings throughout the entire world. Protection against unauthorized use in a particular country depends, basically, on the national laws of that country. However, most countries do offer copyright protection to foreign works under certain conditions, and these conditions have been greatly simplified by international copyright treaties and conventions.

Registration of patents and trademarks is on a first-in-time, first-in-right basis, so you should consider applying for trademark and patent protection even before selling your products or services in the Mauritian market. It is vital that companies understand that intellectual property is primarily a private right and that the US government generally cannot enforce rights for private individuals in Mauritius. It is the responsibility of the rights' holders to register, protect, and enforce their rights where relevant, retaining their own counsel and advisors. Companies may wish to seek advice from local attorneys or IP consultants who are experts in Mauritian law. The U.S. Commercial Service can provide a list of local lawyers upon request. It is also available on the U.S. Embassy Port Louis website at <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

While the U.S. Government stands ready to assist, there is little the government can do if the rights holders have not taken these fundamental steps necessary to securing and enforcing their IP in a timely fashion. Moreover, in many countries, rights holders who delay enforcing their rights on a mistaken belief that the USG can provide a political resolution to a legal problem may find that their rights have been eroded or abrogated due to legal doctrines such as statutes of limitations, laches, estoppel, or unreasonable delay in prosecuting a law suit. In no instance should U.S. Government advice be seen as a substitute for the obligation of a rights holder to promptly pursue its case.

It is always advisable to conduct due diligence on potential partners. Negotiate from the position of your partner and give your partner clear incentives to honor the contract. A good partner is an important ally in protecting IP rights. Consider carefully, however, whether to permit your partner to register your IP rights on your behalf. Doing so may create a risk that your partner will list itself as the IP owner and fail to transfer the rights should the partnership end. Keep an eye on your cost structure and reduce the margins (and the incentive) of would-be bad actors. Projects and sales in Mauritius require

constant attention. Work with legal counsel familiar with Mauritian laws to create a solid contract that includes non-compete clauses, and confidentiality/non-disclosure provisions.

It is also recommended that small and medium-size companies understand the importance of working together with trade associations and organizations to support efforts to protect IP and stop counterfeiting. There are a number of these organizations, both Mauritius or U.S.-based. These include:

- The U.S. Chamber and local American Chambers of Commerce
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)
- International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)
- International Trademark Association (INTA)
- The Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy
- International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC)
- Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)
- Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

IP Resources

- A wealth of information on protecting IP is freely available to U.S. rights holders. Some excellent resources for companies regarding intellectual property include the following:
 - For information about patent, trademark, or copyright issues -- including enforcement issues in the US and other countries -- call the STOP! Hotline: **1-866-999-HALT** or register at www.StopFakes.gov.
 - For more information about registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), contact the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) at: **1-800-786-9199**.
 - For more information about registering for copyright protection in the US, contact the US Copyright Office at: **1-202-707-5959**.
 - For more information about how to evaluate, protect, and enforce intellectual property rights and how these rights may be important for businesses, a free online training program is available at www.stopfakes.gov.
 - For US small and medium-size companies, the Department of Commerce offers a "SME IP Advisory Program" available through the American Bar Association that provides one hour of free IP legal advice for companies with concerns in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia, and . For details and to register, visit: http://www.abanet.org/intlaw/intlproj/ipprogram_consultation.html
 - For information on obtaining and enforcing intellectual property rights and market-specific IP Toolkits visit: www.StopFakes.gov This site is linked to the USPTO website for registering trademarks and patents (both in the U.S. as well as in foreign countries), the U.S. Customs & Border Protection website to record

registered trademarks and copyrighted works (to assist customs in blocking imports of IP-infringing products) and allows you to register for Webinars on protecting IP.

- The U.S. Commerce Department has positioned IP attachés in key markets around the world. You can get contact information for the IP attaché who covers Mauritius at: Johannesburg.office.box@mail.doc.gov.
- Information on Mauritian rules and registration procedures for patents, trademarks, and copyrights can be obtained from:

Industrial Property Office (for patents and trademarks)
7th Floor Moorgate House
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis
Tel: (230) 208 5714; Fax: (230) 210 9702
Email: trademark@intnet.mu
Website: <http://foreign.gov.mu>

Copyright Desk (for copyrights)
Ministry of Arts and Culture
Renganaden Seeneevassen Building
Port Louis, Mauritius
Email: spboodhun@mail.gov.mu
Website: <http://culture.gov.mu>

Mauritius Society of Authors (for copyrights)
Avenue des Artistes
Beau Bassin, Mauritius
Tel: (230) 454 7931; Fax: (230) 454 0578
Email: copyrightsoc@intnet.mu
Website: www.masa.mu

Due Diligence

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The Embassy recommends due diligence before entering into any type of business deals with local companies. The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section can provide valuable background information on Mauritian firms through its International Company Profile (ICP) service. Further information can be obtained by visiting our website at www.mauritius.usembassy.gov or by contacting your local U.S. Export Assistance Center or the U.S. Commercial Service in Johannesburg at www.buyusa.gov/southafrica

Local Professional Services

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A number of the international accounting and management-consulting firms such as PriceWaterhouseCoopers, KPMG, Deloitte, BDO, and Ernst and Young are represented

in Mauritius. They provide a range of professional services including audit, tax, consulting, and financial advisory services.

U.S. companies seeking legal representation in Mauritius should contact the Economic/Commercial Section of the Embassy for a list of local attorneys. The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: (230) 208 9534 or through our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>

For more specific information, please contact:

Mauritius Bar Association
Max City Building (4th Floor)
21 Pope Hennessy Street
Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel: (230) 213 9130; Fax: (230) 208 8351
Email: mbarcouncil@yahoo.com
Website: www.barmauritius.com

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L'Express (daily) www.lexpress.mu

Le Mauricien (daily) www.lemauricien.com

Le Matinal (daily) www.lematinal.com

Le Defi Quotidien www.ledefimedia.info

Week- end (weekly) www.week-end.mu

Industrial Property Office www.foreign.gov.mu

Copyright Desk, Ministry of Arts and Culture: <http://culture.gov.mu>

Mauritius Society of Authors www.masa.mu

Mauritius Revenue Authority/Customs www.mra.gov.mu

U.S. Embassy Port Louis www.mauritius.usembassy.gov

U.S. Commercial Service Johannesburg www.buyusa.gov/southafrica

Mauritius Bar Association www.barmauritius.com

U.S. patent, trademark and copyright: www.stopfakes.gov.

Registration for USDOC's "SME IP Advisory Program": http://www.abanet.org/intlaw/intlproj/iprprogram_consultation.html

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Chapter 4: Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment

Commercial Sectors

- Medical Equipment
- Drugs/Pharmaceuticals
- Air Conditioning/Refrigeration Equipment
- Safety/Security Equipment
- Port/Container Handling Equipment
- Renewable Energy

Agricultural Sectors

- Wheat
- Crude Vegetable Oil
- Corn and Soya Bean for Animal Feed

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	1,000	2,300	3,600	3,700
Total Local Production				
Total Exports	20,000	21,300	22,000	24,000
Total Imports	21,000	23,600	25,600	27,700
Imports from the U.S.	3,200	3,500	3,800	4,100
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	29.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius

There are currently six government hospitals and 19 private health clinics in Mauritius.

Medical and general equipment: Major government-owned hospitals and health clinics are being upgraded and the GOM issues tenders on a regular basis for medical and general equipment for these institutions.

Pharmaceuticals, medical drugs and disposables: Tenders for the procurement of pharmaceutical products, drugs and disposables are normally launched on an annual basis.

New specialized hospitals: In its 2010-2015 Program, the GOM announced plans to build the following specialized hospitals/health care institutions in Mauritius. An Expression of Interest for consultancy services for a feasibility study has already been issued by the GOM for most of the projects.

- An Institute for Women's health
- A National Geriatric Hospital
- A National Pediatric Hospital
- A Regional Institute of Cardiology
- A state-of-the-art National Health Laboratory Services Center
- A National E-Health Strategic Plan to help streamline and enhance health services in the country

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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The implementation of the above-mentioned specialized hospitals represents business opportunities for consultancy services for design and construction as well as supply of medical devices, equipment, and pharmaceuticals.

The Ministry of Health issues tenders for its pharmaceutical requirement on an annual basis. Tenders for medical disposables and equipment, however, are issued as and when required during the year. The procurement notices can be accessed from the following Government of Mauritius's Public Procurement Portal: <http://www.gov.mu/portal/sites/eprocurement/index.jsp>. These leads are transmitted by the Embassy to the Department of Commerce Foreign Commercial Services as well as other export promotion agencies in the United States.

The best prospects for sale of U.S. medical equipment to both government and private hospitals in the near future include:

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging apparatus
- X-ray apparatus
- Medical/surgical instruments
- Artificial parts/joints of the body
- Healthcare IT solutions to computerize health records

Opportunities

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Mauritius has a strong foundation in healthcare, medical travel, wellness, alternative medicine, medical devices, and medical education.

Mauritius is poised to emerge as an attractive platform for the manufacture of environment-friendly medical disposables, which include surgical syringes, gloves, blades, clamps, gauze sponges, sterile packaging, bandages, disinfecting materials, test strips, stents, and disposable dishes. Also, there are opportunities for the manufacture of devices such as pacemakers, hearing aids, neurotransmitters, and electrocardiographs.

Currently, five companies (including Johnson & Johnson) in Mauritius are involved in the manufacture of medical devices such as catheters, cardiovascular balloons, ophthalmic devices, and silicone implants for cosmetic and reconstructive surgery, employing around 300 people. The trend in this sector is towards higher value-added activities instead of mere assembly. Such activities include the development of sterilization services and injection molding.

Two major Indian healthcare providers (Apollo and Fortis) invested in two large private clinics in 2009 in joint ventures with Mauritian partners. In 2010, another Indian venture, Orbit Healthcare Services, invested in a private eye hospital to serve the growing number of foreign patients who are coming to Mauritius for treatment. Furthermore, the Gulf Medical Hospital from the United Arab Emirates plans to invest \$10 million in a new 80-bed clinic in Mauritius.

Medical tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in Mauritius. The number of foreign patients coming to Mauritius for treatment grew eight-fold in the past four years. The objective of the government is to reach 100,000 patients by 2015. More and more foreign patients are choosing Mauritius for treatment in specialty areas such as ophthalmology, plastic and cosmetic surgery, cardiology and cardio-thoracic surgery.

Medical education is another area with high growth potential. The government's objective is to have five leading medical schools graduating 500 doctors on an annual basis. Several Indian Universities have opened branches in Mauritius for medical and dental studies. In May 2013, the University of Geneva signed a Memorandum of Understanding to collaborate with the University of Mauritius in the running of its 6-year medical undergraduate program.

The medical knowledge process outsourcing sector, which includes such activities as medical transcription, medical image processing, and medical claims management currently involves 10 companies employing 500 people. The government's target is to create 1,000 more jobs with 20 more companies operating in this sector by 2015.

The emerging sectors of the healthcare and life sciences industry in Mauritius also include hi-tech areas such as clinical research, bioinformatics, biotechnology, stem cell treatment and nano-medicine. The Board of Investment is working with the Ministry of Health to put in place the relevant framework to develop these emerging segments.

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Ministry of Health and Quality of Life - Website: www.health.gov.mu

Board of Investment - Website: www.investmauritius.com

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DRUGS/PHARMACEUTICALS

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	68,7000	97,000	105,000	114,300
Total Local Production	4,700	3,500	4,000	4,300
Total Exports	28,000	27,500	29,000	30,000
Total Imports	92,000	121,000	130,000	140,000
Imports from the U.S.	1,430	1,400	1,450	1,500
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	29.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius

There are 275 private drugstores and 30 wholesalers of pharmaceuticals in Mauritius. Pharmaceutical products can only be imported by wholesalers licensed by the Pharmacy Board of the Ministry of Health.

Mauritius imported \$121 million of pharmaceuticals in 2012, one third of which is by the Ministry of Health and the other two thirds by the private sector. The government purchases mostly generic medicine by annual tenders issued normally in July. The private hospitals and drug stores buy mainly branded products through local wholesalers.

India is the main supplier of pharmaceuticals, with 28% of the market, followed by France, South Africa, U.K., and Switzerland. Imports from the United States in 2012 were at 1.2 % of total imports; however some European imports originate from U.S. subsidiaries.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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The main categories of pharmaceutical products imported regularly by Mauritius are:

- Medicine not containing antibiotics
- Antibiotics
- Vaccines (human and veterinarian)
- Penicillin
- Insulin
- Blood reagents

Opportunities

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There are opportunities for manufacturing of pharmaceuticals in Mauritius, and for targeting the larger mainland African market. There are currently two pharmaceutical

manufacturing companies in Mauritius, namely Mascareigne Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (MPM) and Ajanta (from India). They produce antibiotics, anti-cholesterols, anti-malarials, antipyretics, and painkillers. Ajanta exports the major part of its production to Africa. MPM operates as a subsidiary of Parenteral Drug (India) Ltd since 2010, when the latter bought majority stake (\$15 million) in the company

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Tel : (230) 203 3800; Fax : (230) 208 2924 Email:

Email: contact@investmauritius.com; Website: www.investmauritius.com

Pharmaceutical Association of Mauritius (Mr. Jayesh Rampadarath, President), c/o Trident Health Care Ltd., 2A Falcon Street, Port Louis, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 204 7177.

Email: jrampadarath@trident.mu

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AIR CONDITIONING/REFRIGERATION

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	27,530	30,060	31,900	33,500
Total Local Production				
Total Exports	470	490	510	530
Total Imports	28,000	30,550	32,500	35,000
Imports from the U.S.	80	82	86	90
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	29.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius

Moving fresh product, including fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, poultry, and fish from the farm and ocean to the plate of consumers in as high-quality condition as possible is increasingly recognized in Mauritius as important from both the standpoint of customer satisfaction and consumer safety. As incomes rise, more and more fresh or frozen products, which require a continuous stable temperature from their point of production to the consumer's plate, are arriving in the market. As a result, imports of cold chain products, including cold storage equipment, refrigerated trucks and containers, and refrigerated display cases, have been increasing steadily over the past few years.

The majority of the cold chain products in Mauritius are currently being imported from France, England, Italy, South Africa, Malaysia, and China.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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The best prospects in this sector include:

- Cold storage equipment
- Refrigerated trucks and containers
- Refrigerated display cases
- Cold chain training program

Opportunities

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In the past four years, the seafood sector witnessed dramatic expansion and has thus emerged as one of the pillars on the Mauritian economy. In 2012, the seafood sector, which includes activities ranging from fishing, aquaculture, seafood processing to logistics services, grew by over 25 percent with a turnover of \$141 million.

The port and Freeport (free trade zone) offer logistics services and infrastructure facilities for the transshipment of fish in Mauritius. Modern logistics facilities include state-of-the-art cold processing units and cold room facilities under controlled temperature from -14 0C to +28 0C built according to international standards.

Continued developments in the seafood sector will generate an increasing demand for cold chain equipment and services.

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SAFETY/SECURITY EQUIPMENT

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	11,185	11,475	12,400	13,400
Total Local Production				
Total Exports				
Total Imports	11,185	11,475	12,400	13,400
Imports from the U.S.	800	1,000	1,100	1,200
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	20.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius

Crime level has been rising steadily in the past few years and as a result, there is an increasing demand for security services. Protecting property and assets is becoming increasingly relevant. Tourism is one of the major pillars of the Mauritian economy and the government's objective is to safeguard the reputation of Mauritius as a safe tourist destination. The government is installing Closed Circuit Television Surveillance Systems in major tourist zones as well as the capital city and has plans to extend the network to other high-risk areas.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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The best prospects in this sector include:

- CCTV, integrated surveillance systems
- Alarm and intruder detection
- Access control systems
- Security locks and digital safe for hotel rooms
- ID management
- Biometrics
- Security services

Opportunities

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Between 2009 and 2012, close to 225 street surveillance cameras have been installed by the authorities in Flic en Flac and Grand Baie, two popular tourist areas while 270 others are currently being fixed in the capital city of Port Louis. The government will extend the network to other regions, particularly high-risk areas.

Mauritius has seen a remarkable growth in property development in the past few years with the Integrated Resort Scheme (luxury villas integrated with commercial, sports and wellness facilities), the construction of new hotels, the Ebene cyber city, several large super markets, and shopping malls. These projects are ongoing and all these buildings require security equipment and services, including CCTV and security alarm systems.

The government has asked all hotels in Mauritius to submit a security plan for the safety of their residents by June 30, 2013. After this deadline, the hotels who have failed to comply will have their operational license suspended. The hotels will need to provide electronic security locks and digital safes in their rooms as well as access control systems in secured areas.

Prison security has become a priority for the authorities following several cases of drug trafficking and other incidents involving prisoners. To overcome the problem of prison overcrowding, the government is building a new high security prison at Melrose to accommodate some 750 detainees serving long sentences. These projects are generating further demand for security and surveillance equipment.

In its 2013 Budget, the GOM announced plans to introduce a biometric passport and upgrade the border control system to enhance security.

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PORT HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Total Local Production				
Total Exports				
Total Imports	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500
Imports from the U.S.	145	70	80	90
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	29.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius

As the sole maritime gateway of the country, Port Louis harbor plays a vital role in the national economy as it handles about 99% of the total volume of external trade and contributes over 2% to the country's GDP.

The Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) is the sole national port authority to regulate and control the port sector. The MPA provides the main port infrastructure together with related facilities and equipment. It also provides marine services and navigation aids, while it regulates and controls all port activities and environmental issues within the designated port areas.

The Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd is responsible for the management of all port handling operations pertaining to containers and general cargo. CHC handled 576,000 containers in 2012, up from 463,000 in 2011.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Gantry cranes
- Forklifts
- Loading and unloading machinery

Opportunities

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The Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC) Ltd plans to issue a tender in mid-2013 for the upgrading and maintenance of three of their five gantry cranes which were bought in 1999. The cost of the works is estimated at \$3 million.

In 2014, CHC plans to purchase two more gantry cranes and other port equipment, valued at \$40 million.

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Mauritius Ports Authority: www.mauport.com

Cargo Handling Corporation Ltd: <http://www.chcl.mu>

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Overview

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Unit: USD thousands

	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)	2014 (estimated)
Total Market Size	500	8,850	6,000	6,500
Total Local Production				
Total Exports				
Total Imports	500	8,850	6,000	6,500
Imports from the U.S.				
Exchange Rate: 1 USD	29.50	30.50	N/A	N/A

Total Market Size = (Total Local Production + Total Imports) – (Total Exports)

Data Sources: All figures are from Statistics Mauritius.

The Government of Mauritius's energy policy is to encourage the use of renewable and clean energy in order to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels and decrease greenhouse gas emissions through the setting up of wind farms, hydropower stations, the use of landfill gas for energy production, and the optimum utilization of solar energy. The GOM hopes to increase self-sufficiency in terms of electricity supply through use of renewable sources of energy from the current 20 percent to 35 percent by 2025.

A Maurice Ile Durable (Sustainable Island) Fund was created by the GOM in July 2008 and has since financed various programs to promote energy efficiency and savings, including the sale of one million compact fluorescent lamps at a subsidized price to domestic consumers and a grant of \$330 to 29,000 households for the purchase of solar water heaters. A Master Plan for Renewable Energy outlining renewable energy projects up to year 2025 was also drafted by the GOM in 2011.

The GOM is also undertaking legal and institutional reforms in the energy sector and plans to establish an independent utility regulatory body to regulate the sector. An Energy Efficiency Act was adopted by parliament in 2011 to provide the framework for product labeling and importation of energy efficient equipment. The GOM also passed a Building Control Act in 2011 to improve building design and choice of building plant and equipment to attain high efficiency in terms of energy use.

The Central Electricity Board (CEB), the public utility body of Mauritius, is the sole agency for transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity in Mauritius. CEB currently produces about 40% of the country's total power requirements from four thermal power stations and eight hydroelectric plants, the remaining 60% is purchased from Independent Power Producers, mainly private generators from the sugar industry, who produce electricity from bagasse (sugar cane fiber) and coal.

Sub-Sector Best Prospects

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- Wind turbines
- Compact fluorescent lamps
- Solar energy technology for solar water heaters
- Photovoltaic energy technology
- Power plant based on liquid natural gas technology
- Geothermal energy technology
- Waste-to-energy plant for burning solid waste
- Pumping of cold sea water for air conditioning
- Green building design services and equipment

Opportunities

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Wind Farms: Two wind farms are being set up under Public Private Partnership. The first one has been signed with Indian firm Suzlon in joint venture with a local partner for 29.4 MW to be built at Plaine Sophie. The second project for 9 MW is waiting to be signed with French company Aerowatt in joint venture with a local partner, to be carried out at Plaine des Roches. The GOM has plans for a 20 MW wind farm every 3 years between 2017 and 2023.

Solar Technology: Mauritius receives high amounts of intensive sunlight that make solar photovoltaic (PV) energy a beneficial option. In May 2013, the CEB signed an Energy Supply Purchase Agreement with Sarako Ltd, a local company, for a 15 MW solar PV farm. Sarako is now looking for a foreign partner to implement the project. At the same time, CEB is negotiating the power purchase agreements with a number of selected bidders, including one U.S. firm, for several PV projects of 1 to 2 MW for a total of 10 MW. The GOM is willing to consider proposals for more and larger solar PV farms, including unsolicited bids.

Geothermal: A preliminary study on the geothermal potential of Mauritius has been carried out in 2011, funded by the French aid agency, Agence Française de Développement. In May 2013 the CEB was carrying out some drilling work to look at the potential for geothermal energy before carrying out a full fledged feasibility study.

Liquid Natural Gas (LNG): The CEB is considering the setting up a power plant on a Build Own Operate basis, based on LNG technology, of a total capacity of 100 MW in units not exceeding 50 MW. It plans to issue a call for consultancy services for a feasibility study before the end of 2013 for the use of LNG both for energy generation and transportation.

Green Building: The Building Control Act, enacted in 2011, provides opportunities for consultancy services in the design of green buildings and the supply of related equipment and materials. Energy efficiency is now one of the main criteria in the design of public buildings and in rental of private buildings.

Deep Ocean Water Application (DOWA) Project: The GOM's Board of Investment is actively promoting the Deep Ocean Water Application (DOWA) project, which consists of pumping, from 1,000 meters deep, cold sea water for the air conditioning of buildings and other applications. The GOM would like the private sector to drive the project. Two companies, one local and the other Japanese, have shown firm interest in the project and have already initiated feasibility studies for the pumping of the cold sea water. The cold sea water will be used for the air conditioning of both commercial and residential buildings. Subsequent phases of the project will involve other water-based activities such as aquaculture, bottled water, and bio-medical products. The initial phase of the project will require services for the laying of undersea pipes and the construction of the pumping station.

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Ministry of Renewable Energy & Public Utilities: www.gov.mu/portal/site/mpusite

Board of Investment: www.investmauritius.com

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Overview

Mauritius has always been a net food importing country. Due to its limited size, the absence of economies of scale, and the high comparative advantage of sugar cane in agro-climatic, environmental, and economic terms, Mauritius imports all its essential food requirements, including cereals, wheat, rice, pulses, edible oil, meat, dairy products, and spices. Corn and soy meal for animal feed is also imported. Mauritius imports fruits such as oranges, apples, grapes as well as a fair proportion of its potato, onion, garlic, and ginger needs. Food imports currently account for \$700 million, equivalent to 18 percent of Mauritius' total import bill.

In 2010, the Government of Mozambique offered 23,500 hectares of land to the Government of Mauritius, subject to Mauritius coming up with viable and sustainable projects. For this purpose, the Government of Mauritius set up the Regional Development Co. Ltd (RDC) to promote regional food security and other regional development projects. Since 2011, RDC has issued at least two requests for proposals from potential investors for agricultural activities and renewable energy projects. The requests for proposals were open to all investors, regardless of nationality or country of registration. Consequently, APA (Mauritius) Ltd, a Mauritian-based company, partnered with two Indian firms to propose a rice plantation project in Mozambique with an initial investment of \$10 million.

BAI Group, another local company, is seeking a partner for food crop production or other relevant agricultural activities on the land obtained in Mozambique. Interested partners should contact Mr. Moussa I. Rawat, Chairman, Bramer Corporation (a subsidiary of BAI), BAI Executive Suite, Royal Road, Curepipe, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 602-3328, E-mail: mirawat@bramercorp.com;
Web: <http://www.britishamericaninvestment.com/default2.asp>

Overview

Mauritius traditionally imports wheat from France and Australia. In 2012, Mauritius imported 166,000 metric tons of wheat valued at \$55 million. In 2007-08, due to a poor crop in its traditional markets, Mauritius imported about 50,000 metric tons of wheat from the United States for the first time. The satisfaction with the U.S. wheat and the relationship between U.S. Wheat Associates and the local milling company has opened the door for more U.S. wheat to be sold in the future. U.S. exporters would still need to compete with French and Australian wheat, particularly in terms of price and freight availability.

Best Products

Les Moulins de la Concorde, the only flourmill in Mauritius, has shown interest in the following types of U.S. wheat:

- Hard Red Spring
- Hard White

Resources

Mr. Phillipe Lahausse, Managing Director, Les Moulins de la Concorde Ltee (flourmill), Cargo Peninsula, Port Louis, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 240 8180; Fax: (230) 240 8171; Email: plahausse@food-allied.com. Website: www.food-allied.com

Mark Samson, Regional Vice President For the Middle East, East & North Africa, U.S. Wheat Associates, Inc., Cairo, Egypt; Tel: (202) 2380-3162; FAX: (202) 2380-3138; Email: msamson@uswhaet.org

British American Investment Co.Ltd: <http://www.britishamericaninvestment.com/default2.asp>

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Crude Vegetable Oil

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Overview

Mauritius imports 100 percent of its edible oil requirements. There are two refineries for edible oil operating in Mauritius that import crude vegetable oil and supply 90 percent of the market with refined edible oil. The remaining 10 percent is supplied by importers of refined edible oil in containers that are sold directly to super markets.

Best Products

About 70 percent of the crude oil imported consists of soybean oil, the rest includes sunflower and palm olein. The refined edible oil produced by the refineries is a mixture of soybean oil (75 percent) and palm olein (25 percent).

Opportunities

Mauritius traditionally imports its crude vegetable oil from Argentina and Brazil. In 2012, Mauritius imported 34,000 tons of crude vegetable oil, worth \$47 million. The local refineries negotiate their purchase directly with the big producers such as Nidera and Dreyfuss on a cash against documents basis. U.S. suppliers must be able to compete with Argentina and Brazil on price to get a share of the market. Freight availability is also an important factor for the importers.

Resources

Mauritius Oil Refineries Ltd., Quay Road, Port Louis, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 206 9800; Fax: (230) 240 8320; Email: moroil@intnet.mu

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Corn and Soya Bean for Animal Feed

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Overview

Mauritius also imports 100,000 metric tons of corn and 40,000 metric tons of soybean annually as inputs for its livestock feed factories. The total grain requirement valued at \$50 million is traditionally imported from Argentina. The two animal feed factories in Mauritius are willing to consider imports from the U.S. if they are able to get competitive deals in terms of freight and price as with Argentina suppliers. U.S. trade associations, such as the U.S. Grain Council, would need to undertake long-term market development efforts with the local animal feed manufacturers.

Resources

Meaders Feeds Ltd., Riche Terre, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 249 3860; Fax: (230) 248 1837; Email: meaders@intnet.mu

Livestock Feed Ltd, Les Guibies, Mauritius. Tel: (230) 286 1112; Fax: (230) 286 1114; Email: livestockfeed@food-allied.com; Website: www.lfl.mu

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>

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Import Tariffs

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Mauritius operates a relatively streamlined trade regime. Over the past several years, Mauritius has taken steps to liberalize trade by significantly lowering import tariffs over a

wide range of products. The tariff rates currently range from 0% to 30%, while the number of tariff bands currently stands at five (0%, 5%, 10%, 15% and 30%). Customs duties are normally imposed on the c.i.f (cost, insurance, and freight) value of imported goods. Vehicles, petroleum, alcoholic drinks, and cigarettes are subject to excise duties. With some exceptions, goods imported into Mauritius are also subject to a 15 percent Value Added Tax (VAT). The tariff rates for different types of goods are listed in the Customs Tariff Schedule, which is available at:

<http://mra.gov.mu/download/Tariffat04February2013.pdf>

Trade Barriers

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There is no discrimination against U.S. companies as far as tariff and non-tariff barriers are concerned

Import Requirements and Documentation

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Importers are required to submit the following documents:

- Bill of lading/airway bill
- Bill of entry
- Invoice
- Packing list
- Insurance certificate (if applicable)
- Certificate of origin (if applicable)
- Other relevant documents/permits which may be required by government agencies (such as health, agriculture, veterinary services)

Exporters are required to submit the following documents:

- Bill of lading
- Bill of entry
- Invoice
- Packing list
- Insurance certificate (if applicable)
- Export permit (if applicable)
- Certificates of origin for exports to the European Union, countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

Guidelines for the submission of an application for import permits as well as a list of goods subject to import permits are posted at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection's web site:

<http://commerce.gov.mu/English/Pages/default.aspx>

In addition, firms exporting to the United States under the Generalized System of Preferences and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) must submit relevant documents for approval by the Foreign Trade Division of the Ministry of Industry and

Commerce. For the export of textile and apparel products to the United States, a Visa Certificate is required for each shipment and is issued by the Foreign Trade Division of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

U.S. Export Controls

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U.S. companies wanting to export controlled items to Mauritius must apply for licenses from the appropriate government agencies in the United States. The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), which regulate the export and re-export of certain commercial items. The EAR, including the Commerce Control list, can be accessed at <http://www.bis.doc.gov>. A list of U.S. agencies involved in export controls can be found at <http://www.bis.doc.gov/about/reslinks.htm>.

Temporary Entry

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The Mauritius Customs Department may authorize the temporary entry of goods for a period of six months where the importer furnishes adequate security to cover the duty and other taxes (if applicable) which would otherwise be payable. The importer may be exempted from furnishing security if the goods are covered by documents for temporary entry issued under a recognized international convention, such as the Istanbul Convention. The ATA Carnet, an internationally recognized document for the temporary admission of goods, which is governed by the Istanbul Convention, is administered in Mauritius by the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ATA Carnets do not cover perishable goods or goods for processing or repair. Additional information on the ATA Carnet system can be obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce at the following link: http://www.mcci.org/ata_carnet_faq.aspx.

Labeling and Marking Requirements

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Labeling and marking requirements are governed by the Legal Metrology Act, which is available at <http://commerce.gov.mu/English/Departments/Pages/LEGAL-METROLOGY-SERVICES.aspx>.

Prohibited and Restricted Imports

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Prohibited goods include ivory, tortoise shell and other endangered animal products, underwater fishing guns, second-hand motor vehicles parts and accessories, appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons, asbestos fibers, and publications/films/video cassettes of obscene character. A detailed list of prohibited goods is available at <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/importexport-a-others/import/prohited-goods>

Restricted/controlled goods, which may be imported subject to an import permit being granted, include syringes, drugs and psychotropic substances, arms and ammunition, and second-hand motor vehicles. A detailed list of restricted imports is available at <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/importexport-a-others/import/controlled-goods>.

Customs Regulations and Contact Information

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Customs regulations for Mauritius can be downloaded from: <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/legislations>.

Contact information for the Mauritius Customs Office: The Director, Mauritius Revenue Authority, Customs, New Customs House, Mer Rouge, Port Louis, Mauritius, phone: (230) 202-0500, fax: (230) 216-7601, e-mail: customs@mra.mu.

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

Standards

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Overview

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Mauritius is seeking to enhance its competitiveness and, as such, the government is keen on promoting internationally recognized standards. The Mauritius Standards Bureau is the national standards body involved in the development of standards, while the Mauritius Accreditation Service is the sole agency for providing accreditation to certification bodies in Mauritius. Accreditation in Mauritius is a voluntary process.

Standards Organizations

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The Mauritius Standards Bureau is mandated to develop standards, provide metrology, calibration, testing, and quality assurance services to the manufacturing and service sectors. It publishes a work program of its standards development activities in January and July of each year. The website for the Mauritius Standards Bureau is <http://www.gov.mu/portal/sites/msb/index.htm>.

NIST Notify U.S. Service

Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) to report to the WTO all proposed technical regulations that could affect trade with other Member countries. **Notify U.S.** is a free, web-based e-mail subscription service that offers an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect your access to international markets. Register online at Internet URL: <http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/>

Conformity Assessment

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The Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS) is the sole authority in Mauritius for granting accreditation to conformity assessment bodies involved in calibration, testing, inspection, and certification. MAURITAS benchmarks its level of services with international guidelines and standards.

Product Certification

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The Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) is currently the sole product certification body in Mauritius. MSB certification enables companies to use the MSB mark for products and processes that meet all the requirements of the relevant Mauritian standard. The license for use of the mark for products and processes is valid for two years (renewable) during which the MSB conducts regular surveillance visits. Mauritius has signed a Mutual Multilateral Recognition Agreement with the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).

Accreditation

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Accreditation in Mauritius is voluntary. A list of accredited entities in Mauritius is available at <http://www.mauritas.org/entities.php>.

Publication of Technical Regulations

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Draft standards are published in the Government Gazette and a 60-day period is allocated for public comments. The Minister in charge of industry may, by public notice, transform a standard into a technical regulation after consideration of any written objection filed with the Mauritius Standards Bureau. Contact information for the Mauritius Standards Bureau is provided below.

Labeling and Marking

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The Legal Metrology Act provides for standards of measurement for products sold in Mauritius as well as their labeling. In addition, the Legal Metrology (Pre-packed Commodities) Regulations prescribe the labeling and measurement requirements for prepackaged products. The Legal Metrology Services Department, which operates under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, is responsible for the implementation of the legal metrology system in Mauritius. Additional information is available at <http://commerce.gov.mu/English/Departments/Pages/LEGAL-METROLOGY-SERVICES.aspx>.

Contacts

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Mauritius Standards Bureau, Villa Road, Moka, Mauritius, contact: Managing Director, tel: (230) 433-3648, fax: (230) 433-5150, e-mail: msb@intnet.mu

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, 8th floor, Air Mauritius Center, Port Louis, Mauritius, contact: The Permanent Secretary, tel: (230) 201-1068, fax: (230) 201-3289.

Web: <http://commerce.gov.mu/English/Departments/Pages/default.aspx>

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

Trade Agreements

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The U.S.-Mauritius Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), which was signed in September 2006, provides a formal mechanism to address bilateral trade issues and helps to strengthen and expand trade and investment relations between the two countries. The TIFA can be downloaded from <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/trade-investment-framework-agreements>.

Mauritius is also eligible for the trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which provides for duty free and quota free access to the U.S. market for over 6,000 products from eligible Sub-Saharan African countries. Additional information on the AGOA can be obtained from <http://www.agoa.gov>. Export of apparel from Mauritius to the United States made from fabric imported from any country is duty free under the AGOA Third Country Fabric Provision. This benefit, which was to expire in September 2012, was extended to September 30, 2015.

Web Resources

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Mauritius Standards Bureau: <http://www.gov.mu/portal/sites/msb/index.htm>

Mauritius Revenue

Authority: <http://mra.gov.mu/download/IntegratedTariffAs01January2012.pdf>

Mauritius Revenue Authority: <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/importexport-a-others/import>

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection:

<http://commerce.gov.mu/English/Departments/Pages/default.aspx>

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry: http://www.mcci.org/ata_carnet_faq.aspx

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and

Security: <http://www.bis.doc.gov/about/reslinks.htm>

U.S. Trade Representative: <http://www.ustr.gov>

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

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Openness to Foreign Investment

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Mauritius continues to be among the most competitive, stable, and successful economies in Africa, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$11.5 billion and per capita income of over \$8,400 in 2012, one of the highest in Africa. Mauritius actively seeks foreign investment and prides itself on being open to foreign investment. According to the World Bank report “Investing Across Borders” (published in July 2010), Mauritius has one of the world’s most open economies to foreign ownership and one of the highest recipients of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) per capita. Notwithstanding these strong rankings, there have been disincentives to foreign investment, particularly with respect to commercial dispute resolution processes through the judicial system, as seen in a prolonged case involving a McDonald’s franchise, described below.

Of the 33 economic sectors looked at in the World Bank report, 32 are fully open to foreign investment in Mauritius. The only exception is television broadcasting, where foreign capital participation in a company must be less than 20%. However, the World Bank report draws attention to the difficulties of investing in certain sectors in Mauritius such as electricity generation and distribution as well as port and airport management, due to their monopolistic market structure and domination by a state-owned enterprise.

The World Economic Forum’s global competitiveness index for 2012-2013 ranked Mauritius 54th out of 144 countries and 2nd in Sub-Saharan Africa, after South

Africa. "The country benefits from relatively strong and transparent public institutions, with clear property rights, strong judicial independence, and an efficient government," states the report.

The 2012 Index of Economic Freedom, published annually by The Wall Street Journal and The Heritage Foundation, ranked Mauritius's economy as the eighth in economic freedom in the world, ahead of the United States, U.K., Japan, Germany, and France. Mauritius is the first of the 48 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa to reach the top 10 in the annual rankings. The Index evaluates countries in four broad areas of economic freedom: rule of law, regulatory efficiency, limited government, and open markets.

Economic Reform: Mauritius's economy suffered at the turn of the millennium as longstanding trade preferences in textiles and sugar -- the foundation of its growth strategy -- were phased out. In 2005, the government embarked on a bold economic reform program aimed at opening the economy, facilitating business, improving the investment climate, and mobilizing foreign direct investment and expertise. These reforms had considerable success in accelerating the rate of growth, reducing unemployment, and speeding up the pace of diversification of the economy through the development of new sectors. The reforms also helped to absorb the shocks of the 2008-2010 global economic recession and the Euro-zone crisis and set the stage for Mauritius to resume accelerated growth in 2010. Economic growth was 4.2 percent in 2010, up from 3 percent in 2009, and was forecast at 4.5 percent in 2011. However, the protracted global economic uncertainties and the deepening of the Euro-zone crisis, pose an increasing threat to the resilience of the Mauritian economy, particularly in key sectors such as tourism, textile, and the offshore financial sector, which depend heavily on the European markets. Accordingly, GDP growth in 2011 slowed down to 3.9 percent in 2011 and is estimated to have dropped further to 3.2 percent in 2012. Although the Government Statistical Office forecasts a slight improvement in GDP growth to 3.7 percent in 2013, economic growth for Mauritius in the short to medium term, is expected to remain subdued, principally due to the lingering aftershocks of the Euro-zone crisis.

FDI, which averaged USD 33 million annually for several years up to 2005, rose dramatically thereafter. Since the 2006 reforms, Mauritius has attracted close to USD 2 billion from foreign investors, including USD 443 million in 2010, USD 339 million in 2011, and USD 327 million in 2012.

Business Facilitation: For the fifth consecutive year, the World Bank's 2013 Doing Business report ranks Mauritius first among African economies (19th worldwide, out of 183 economies) in terms of overall ease of doing business. The government's objective is for Mauritius to rank among the top 15 most investment- and business-friendly locations in the world.

The GOM's policy since 2005 has been to open the economy and streamline administrative procedures for people to come, work, and live in Mauritius. The Business Facilitation Act of 2006 simplified the business licensing process with respect to starting a business and allowed businesses to start operations within three days of incorporation. Also, residence permits and work permits for foreign investors, entrepreneurs, and professionals have been combined into what is called an occupation permit, which is now processed within three working days.

Investment in Mauritius is governed by the Investment Promotion Act of 2000. Investment regulations are consistent with the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS). The GOM does not discriminate between local and foreign investment, except in television broadcasting, sugar production, and certain activities in the tourism sector. Businesses can be conducted locally in several forms: under a self-employed activity, as a partnership with Mauritian nationals, or a 100 percent foreign-owned company under the Companies Act. For a limited number of regulated activities in such sectors as tourism, sugar, and broadcasting, an application for the appropriate permit or license must be made to the competent authorities prior to start of operations. For such activities, investors should seek advice from the Board of Investment (www.investmauritius.com).

The Board of Investment (BOI) acts as a one-stop focal agency for business registration. BOI acts as the facilitator for all forms of investment in Mauritius and guides investors through the necessary processes for doing business in the country. Before starting operations, businesses must register with the Registrar of Companies. Regulations governing incorporation are contained in the Companies Act of 2001. After receipt of a certificate of incorporation from the Registrar of Companies, all companies must register their business activities with the BOI to be able to apply for occupation permit and other facilities offered to investors.

Investment Opportunities: Mauritius has realized a remarkable economic transformation from a mono-crop economy based on sugar production to a diversified economy driven by export-oriented manufacturing, tourism, and financial and business services sectors. In recent years, Information and Communication Technology (Business Process Outsourcing, call centers, software development), Hospitality and Property Development (commercial malls, luxury villas, and international flagship hotels), the Seafood and Marine Industry (fish farming, tuna fishing and canning, and seafood processing) and the Biomedical Industry (medical devices, pharmaceutical products, multi-specialty hospitals) have emerged, attracting substantial investment from both local and foreign investors.

Mauritius offers excellent business opportunities in the following industry sectors:

-Healthcare and Life Sciences (manufacture of medical disposables, surgical instruments, orthopedic devices, electro-medical devices, and implantable devices)

-Information Technology and Business Process Outsourcing (voice and non-voice verticals; knowledge process outsourcing, multimedia and design)

-Renewable Energies and Environment (renewable energy through the use of wind turbines and solar power; manufacturing/assembly of renewable energy products; development of green and energy efficient buildings; solid waste management; water management)

-Knowledge Industries (education and training services in ICT/BPO, hospitality, financial services, healthcare, and property development)

- Seafood and Aquaculture (processing activities for high-graded products such as sashimi tuna; eco-friendly aquaculture)
- Agro-industries (processed fruit and vegetables; intensive dairy farming; food crop production: potato, corn, soybean; regional food security projects in Mozambique for rice cultivation and other food crops)
- Manufacturing and Light Engineering: high tech and precision engineering activities
- Hospitality and Property Development: hotel development, marinas, leisure/amusement parks, health tourism, green tourism, residential property, business/industrial parks, mixed use development
- Financial Services: banking; global (offshore) business; insurance; capital markets; other financial Services (e.g. brokerage houses, accountancy firms, tax and investment advisers, international law firms, leasing companies)
- Creative Industries: international art gallery; national symphonic orchestra; creative art schools; professional music recording studio; photography studio and image enhancement; integrated film studio facilities; design and fashion: jewelry, graphic design, products and packaging
- Logistics and Distribution Services: warehousing and storage; breaking bulk, sorting, grading, cleaning and mixing; labeling, packing, re-packing and repackaging; minor processing and light assembly; storage, maintenance and repairs of empty containers; Ship building, repairs and maintenance of ships and aircrafts; quality control and inspection services.
- Transportation: Light Railway Transit system.

The location of Mauritius, situated in the Indian Ocean between Africa, Asia, and Australia, offers an attractive business base and proximity for both regional and international trade. U.S. companies can use Mauritius as a launching platform to tap regional markets through Mauritius' membership in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which offer preferential access to a market of 400 million consumers. Mauritius also has free trade agreements with Pakistan and Turkey. It is also in the process of finalizing a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement with India.

Measure	Year	Index/Ranking
TI Corruption Index	2012	43
Heritage Economic Freedom	2012	8
World Bank Doing Business	2013	19
MCC Gov't Effectiveness		NA*
MCC Rule of Law		NA*
MCC Control of Corruption		NA*
MCC Fiscal Policy		NA*
MCC Trade Policy		NA*
MCC Regulatory Quality		NA*

MCC Business Start Up		NA*
MCC Land Rights Access		NA*
MCC Natural Resource Mgmt		NA*
MCC Access to Credit		NA*
MCC Inflation		NA*

* - Mauritius is not eligible for MCC

Conversion and Transfer Policies

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The GOM abolished foreign exchange controls in 1994. Consequently, no approval is required for the repatriation of profits, dividends, and capital gains earned by a foreign investor in Mauritius. In general, businesses do not have difficulty obtaining foreign exchange.

The exchange rate is market-determined, but a small number of institutions dominate the market with the Central Bank occasionally intervening. There is convertibility on both capital and current accounts. Settlement can be done in foreign currency, and foreign currency accounts can be opened in Mauritius. There is no legal parallel market in Mauritius for investment remittances.

Mauritius has a well-developed and modern banking system. At the end of November 2012, gross official international reserves stood at USD 2.9 billion, representing an import cover of 5.2 months. During the 12 months ending November 2012, the Mauritian rupee has depreciated by 3.4 percent against the U.S. dollar and 2 percent against the pound sterling, but has appreciated by 4.5 percent against the Euro.

Expropriation and Compensation

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Property expropriation and compensation are unknown in Mauritius. A guarantee against nationalization is entrenched in the Constitution. The Government of Mauritius has never nationalized a business entity.

Dispute Settlement

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McDonald's opened a new outlet in early 2011, but although it had all the necessary permits, it could not sell beef products due to a court injunction issued following protests by neighboring International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), a socio-religious organization. In March 2013, the court injunction was lifted, but McDonald's management estimated that it lost 35% of its business during the two years the matter was pending in court, as a result of being unable to sell beef products. There were no allegations of wrong-doing against McDonald's, and the plaintiff never filed a case-in-chief. Contrary to normal commercial jurisprudence, the Mauritian courts did not require the posting of any bond by the complainant to secure or maintain the injunction, and

there was no ready source of damages from which McDonald's could collect when it was later determined that the injunction should be lifted.

Emtel Ltd., a local firm in joint venture with Millicom International Cellular (majority U.S. investors), has been engaged in a lengthy dispute (since 2005) with Mauritius Telecom, its cellular subsidiary Cellplus (now called Orange), and the former Telecommunications Authority, over allegations of unfair competitive practices by Mauritius Telecom and Orange. The case remains in the courts. There has not been any expropriation of private assets in Mauritius thus far. Mauritius is a member of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency of the World Bank.

The Mauritian legal system is largely based on English common law and French civil law. A Commercial Court was set up in early 2009 to expedite the settlement of commercial disputes. With the exception of cases such as the McDonald's franchise injunction case mentioned above, the domestic legal system is generally non-discriminatory and transparent. Members of the judiciary are independent of the legislature and the government. The highest court of appeal is the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England. Mauritius is a member of the International Court of Justice.

Performance Requirements and Incentives

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The investment code is in line with the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures. A foreign investor, a professional under a contract of employment, or a self-employed person may apply for an Occupation Permit. An Occupation Permit allows a non-national to reside and work in Mauritius. It is both a work and residence permit.

Occupation Permit: An investor, a professional or a self-employed person may be eligible for an occupation permit under the following conditions:

-Investor: the proposed business activity should generate an annual turnover exceeding MUR 4 million (approx. USD 133,000) with an initial investment of USD 100,000.

-Professional: the basic monthly salary should exceed MUR 45,000 (approx. USD 1,500). However, the basic salary for professionals in the Information and communication Technology Sector should exceed MUR 30,000 monthly (approx. USD 1,000).

-Self-Employed: the annual income from the proposed business activity should exceed MUR 600,000 (approx. USD 20,000) annually with an initial investment of USD 35,000.

Professionals earnings more than USD 3,000 per month and investors having made an investment of more than USD 100,000 can acquire immovable property (apartment in a ground plus 2 floors complex) as from date of issue of their Occupation Permit.

Permanent Residence Permit: An investor may subsequently apply for a Permanent Residence Permit if his/her business activity generates an annual turnover exceeding MUR 15 million (approx. USD 500,000) during the first three years. In the case of self-employed persons, the business activity should generate an annual income exceeding MUR 3 million (approx. USD 100,000). The Permanent Residence Permit (PRP) is valid for 10 years and PRP holders can acquire properties on their own name.

Non-citizens having invested a minimum of USD 500,000 in a qualifying business activity will obtain a Permanent Residence Permit with the right to acquire an apartment in a ground plus 2 floors development. The list of qualifying business activities includes: Agro-based industry, Banking, Construction, Education, Financial Services, Insurance, Fishing and marine resources, Freeport, Health care, Information technology, Infrastructure, Real Estate excluding the acquisition of a residential property, Leisure, Manufacturing, Marina development, Power Industry, Tourism and Warehousing.

IRS/RES: Moreover, the government has set up the Integrated Resorts Scheme (IRS) to attract high net worth non-citizens desiring to acquire an immoveable property of not less than USD 500,000 in Mauritius (within a resort approved by the Board of Investment) for personal residence. The Real Estate Scheme (RES) introduced in 2007 allows non-citizens to acquire a residence with no minimum price set. The investor and his/her spouse and dependents are granted resident permits to live in Mauritius when a residential property is acquired for a price exceeding USD 500,000. More detailed information on the incentives is available on BOI's website: www.investmauritius.com.

Fiscal Incentives: Investment incentives are applied uniformly to both domestic and foreign investors. Mauritius offers a low tax jurisdiction and a number of other fiscal incentives:

- a flat corporate and income tax rate of 15 percent,
- 100% foreign ownership,
- no minimum foreign capital required,
- tax free dividend
- no capital gains tax
- free repatriation of profits, dividends, and capital,
- accelerated depreciation on acquisition of plant, machinery and equipment,
- exemption from customs duty on equipment,
- direct cash incentives for employers recruiting and training young talents
- an extensive network of Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty. As at January 2013, Mauritius had such treaties with 39 countries.

Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

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Under the Non-Citizens (Property Restriction) Act, a non-citizen investor may acquire property in Mauritius with the prior approval of the Prime Minister. However, the Prime Minister's approval is not required when the property is acquired:

- under a lease agreement not exceeding 20 years,

- under the Integrated Resort Scheme or Real Estate Scheme for the purchase of a villa,
- under the Invest-Hotel Scheme for the acquisition of a hotel room, or
- when the investor has obtained approval from the Board of Investment to acquire property for use in his/her business.

Protection of Property Rights

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Property rights are respected. Mauritius maintains a sophisticated and impartial legal system based on both Napoleonic code and British common law. The system protects all tangible property. Intellectual property rights are protected by the Copyrights Act of 1997 and the Patents, Industrial Designs and Trade Marks Act of 2002, which are in line with international norms. Mauritius is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and party to the Paris and Bern conventions for the protection of industrial property and the Universal Copyright Convention.

The trademark and patent laws comply with the WTO's Trade Related Aspects of Industrial Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and protect designs, brands, and technological inventions. Also, the law dictates that well-known international trademarks are protected, whether they are registered in Mauritius or not. A trademark is initially registered for 10 years and may be renewed for successive periods of 10 years. A patent is granted for 20 years and cannot be renewed.

The Police, Customs, and Judicial authorities have effectively enforced trademark and copyright protection for firms like Polo Ralph Lauren and legitimate distributors of Bollywood films that have established a legal or commercial presence in Mauritius. However, U.S. and European producers and distributors of cinema have in general not established any representation in Mauritius and protection of their copyrights is practically non-existent. According to a leading IPR law firm, the Police would take action against IPR infringements only in cases where the IPR owner has an official representative in Mauritius because the Court would require a representative to testify that the products seized are counterfeit. The Customs Department also requires right holders or authorized users to register their trademarks and copyrights with its office in order to seize suspicious goods at the ports of Mauritius. Application forms for registration can be downloaded from the Mauritius Revenue Authority/Customs' website: <http://mra.gov.mu>

WIPO has prepared an Intellectual Property Development Plan for Mauritius, which recommends, inter alia, the revision of existing legislation to strengthen IPR laws and enforcement. The revised legislation has been drafted by the State Law Office and is expected to be brought to Parliament for approval in 2013.

Transparency of Regulatory System

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Mauritius has built its success on a free market economy. During the past few years, the government has brought radical reforms to trade, investment, tariff, and income tax

regulations to simplify the framework for doing business. Trade licenses and many other bureaucratic hurdles were abolished.

With a well-developed legal and commercial infrastructure and a long tradition of entrepreneurship and representative government, Mauritius is one of Africa's most successful democracies. Mauritius also has a long-standing tradition of government and private sector dialogue which allows the private sector to effectively voice its views on the development strategy of the country. The Joint Economic Council, the coordinating body of the Mauritian private sector, is a key vehicle in this regard.

Companies in Mauritius are regulated by the Companies Act of 2001, which incorporates international best practices and promotes accountability, openness, and fairness. In order to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, the government also enacted the Prevention of Corruption Act, the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act.

Public Procurement Act 2006: A Central Procurement Board, established under the Public Procurement Act 2006, oversees all forms of procurement by public bodies. The Procurement Policy Office is responsible for formulating policies and issuing directives for the operation of a transparent and efficient public procurement system. According to the Procurement Act, a bidder or potential bidder can challenge the procurement proceedings of a public body at any stage and request the Chief Executive Officer of the public body to consider his complaint and, where appropriate, take remedial action. Appeals may be brought against the decisions of a Chief Executive Officer to an Independent Review Panel. A simplified two-tier process, therefore, is available to unsatisfied persons to seek remedy.

Competition Act 2007: The Competition Commission of Mauritius (CCM) is a statutory body established in 2009 to enforce the Competition Act 2007. This Act established a competition regime in Mauritius, under which the CCM can investigate possible anticompetitive behavior by businesses. In its investigations, the CCM has considerable powers to compel businesses and others involved to prove information. If it decides that a business's conduct is anticompetitive, CCM has strong powers to intervene and correct the situation. Where businesses have been found to be deliberately agreeing to fix prices or share markets, the Commission can impose fines. Since it started operations, the Competition Commission has already undertaken 19 investigations, out of which 13 have been completed and six are still on-going. The results of the investigations are available on CCM's website at www.cc.mu.

Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

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With its well-developed financial services sector, Mauritius aims to become a regional financial center. The sector is well regulated and proves itself to be reliable, resilient, and highly profitable. It has ample liquidity to meet the financing needs of the economy.

The Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM) has performed well in terms of the volume of transactions, the number of listed companies, market capitalization, and the fairness and efficiency of its operations since its launch in 1989. In December 2012, the Stock

Exchange of Mauritius had 41 companies listed on the Official Market and 47 companies on the Development and Enterprise Market, which is designed for small and medium enterprises. Market capitalization grew markedly from USD 92 million in 1989 to USD 5.7 billion in December 2012. The SEM is a member of the World Federation of Exchanges, which reports that the SEM adheres to industry business standards.

In November 2007, the SEM was included in the new Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Frontier Market Indices which are designed to track the performance of a range of equity markets that are now more accessible to global investors. Mauritius was among four countries in Africa to be included in the new indices. The SEM has also been included in the DOW Jones SAFE 100 Index which was launched in March 2009 by the South Asian Federation of Exchanges (SAFE). The DOW Jones SAFE 100 Index measures the performance of the 50 largest stocks trading in India and the 50 largest stocks trading in four other countries, including Mauritius. The SEM's daily data is also tracked live on Bloomberg since 2008.

The Mauritius stock market was opened to foreign investors following the lifting of the foreign exchange controls in 1994. No approval is required for the trading of shares by foreign investors unless the investment is for the purpose of legal and management control of a Mauritian company or for the holding of more than 15 percent in a sugar company. Incentives to foreign investors include free repatriation of revenue from the sale of shares and exemption from tax on dividends and capital gains.

The Global Board of Trade (GBOT), the first multi-asset derivatives exchange of its kind in Africa, started operating in Mauritius in October 2010. GBOT offers a basket of commodities and currency derivative products on its electronic exchange platform, including metals, energy, agricultural commodities, and currency futures.

Mauritius has an active global (offshore) business sector, which is a major route for foreign investments into the Asian sub-continent. Mauritius is the largest source of FDI and portfolio investment in India, estimated at USD 70 billion for the period April 2000-September 2012, which accounts for 38 percent of the total FDI inflows into India. Major U.S. corporations use the Mauritius offshore sector to channel their investment to India. These investments are mainly attracted by a particularly favorable Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty (DTAT) which exists between Mauritius and India. As of December 2012, Mauritius had DTATs with a total of 42 countries, including China, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa, U.K, France, Germany, Kuwait, U.A.E., Egypt and Nigeria.

Mauritius has a relatively sophisticated banking sector with 21 banks currently licensed to undertake banking business. The Banking Act of 2004 provides for banking business to be conducted under a single banking license regime. Accordingly, all banks are free to conduct business in all currencies, including the Mauritian rupee. There are also several non-bank financial institutions, which are authorized to conduct deposit-taking business as well as foreign exchange dealers.

The banking system is highly concentrated with two long-established domestic groups dominating, Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB) and State Bank of Mauritius (SBM) holding between them around 65 percent of all banking assets. Foreign banks present in Mauritius include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Barclays Bank, Bank of Baroda, Habib Bank, Banque des Mascareignes, PT Bank

International Indonesia, Deutsche Bank, Standard Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, and Investec Bank.

The banks focus mostly on trade financing and on provision of working capital. Accounts may be opened in all major currencies as well as the Mauritian rupee. Several commercial banks offer card-payment services, such as credit and debit cards and direct debits. Other facilities, including phone banking, home banking, and internet banking are also provided by some banks. Commercial banks offer spot and forward transactions in all major currencies.

Commercial banks have diversified into non-banking business through subsidiaries and affiliates. Banks are engaged in the provision of leasing, stock brokering, asset and fund management, investment and private banking business, insurance agency, and portfolio and custodial management. As of October 2012, commercial banks' total assets amounted to USD 30.8 billion.

The Bank of Mauritius, the Central Bank, carries out the supervision and regulation of banks as well as non-bank financial institutions authorized to accept deposits. An updated Bank of Mauritius Act, which strengthened the central bank's institutional framework as well as its supervisory powers, was enacted in October 2004. It also has the power to establish prudential safety and soundness standards and regulations, and does so primarily by issue of Guidelines/Guidance Notes. The Central Bank has endorsed the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision as set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. In July 2009, the Bank of Mauritius Act was amended to provide for the setting up of a Financial Stability Committee comprised of the Central Bank, the Financial Services Commission, and the Ministry of Finance to review, on a regular basis, the soundness of the financial system.

Competition from State Owned Enterprises

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The government policy is to act as a facilitator to business, leaving production to the private sector. The government, however, still controls key utility services directly or through parastatal companies, including electricity, water, waste water, postal services, and television broadcasting. The government also controls the import of what it deems to be strategic products such as rice (only non-basmati or other non-luxury rice), wheat flour, and petroleum products through the State Trading Corporation.

The government also has controlling shares in the State Bank of Mauritius, Air Mauritius (the national airline), and Mauritius Telecom. These state-controlled companies have a Board of Directors on which seats are allocated to senior government officials. The Chairperson is generally nominated by the government. They are required by law to publish an annual report and to submit their books to independent audit. They also are subject to the same corporate social responsibility rules as private firms.

Corporate Social Responsibility

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The Government of Mauritius has established a policy whereby all profitable firms are required to spend two percent of their chargeable income of the preceding year on Government-approved activities/programs which contribute to the social and environmental development of Mauritius.

Approved areas of activities include eradication of poverty, vocational training for vulnerable groups, promotion of human rights, support to the disabled and the elderly, women's empowerment, small enterprise development, support to vulnerable children and youth, rehabilitation of drug addicts, protection and preservation of the environment, health and nutrition, social housing, leisure and sports, and promotion of arts and crafts. All projects are reviewed by a National Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Major corporate groups in Mauritius, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, have implemented a number of projects related to social housing, health, education and training, leisure and sports, environmental protection, and sustainable development. There is greater awareness on the part of private companies for the need to be accountable to the community. Firms which undertake corporate social responsibility projects are viewed favorably.

Political Violence

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Mauritius has a long tradition of political and social stability and is internationally recognized for its well-established democracy. Civil unrest and political violence are uncommon. Inter-ethnic tensions, however, led to four days of rioting in February 1999, following the death in police custody of a popular minority singer. Governments since then have sought to calm ethnic tensions and stress national unity. Free and fair elections are held every five years with the last general elections held on May 5, 2010, which passed without incident.

Corruption

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Mauritius was placed 43rd out of 176 countries in the 2012 world ranking of corruption perception index published by Transparency International. With a score of 57, Mauritius was 3rd in Africa behind Botswana (65 points) and Cape Verde (60 points). Although Mauritius remains among the least corrupt countries in Africa, perceptions of probity levels in the country are worsening, following the high profile arrests in the past couple of years as the result of corruption allegations.

In 2002, the government adopted the Prevention of Corruption Act, which led to the setting up of an Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). ICAC has the power to investigate corruption and money laundering offenses and can also seize the proceeds of corruption and money laundering.

Corruption, including bribery, raises the costs and risks of doing business. Corruption has a corrosive impact on both market opportunities overseas for U.S. companies and the broader business climate. It also deters international investment, stifles economic growth and development, distorts prices, and undermines the rule of law.

It is important for U.S. companies, irrespective of their size, to assess the business climate in the relevant market in which they will be operating or investing, and to have an effective compliance program or measures to prevent and detect corruption, including foreign bribery. U.S. individuals and firms operating or investing in foreign markets should take the time to become familiar with the relevant anticorruption laws of both the foreign country and the United States in order to properly comply with them, and where appropriate, they should seek the advice of legal counsel.

The U.S. Government seeks to level the global playing field for U.S. businesses by encouraging other countries to take steps to criminalize their own companies' acts of corruption, including bribery of foreign public officials, by requiring them to uphold their obligations under relevant international conventions. A U. S. firm that believes a competitor is seeking to use bribery of a foreign public official to secure a contract should bring this to the attention of appropriate U.S. agencies, as noted below.

U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act: In 1977, the United States enacted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which makes it unlawful for a U.S. person, and certain foreign issuers of securities, to make a corrupt payment to foreign public officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person. The FCPA also applies to foreign firms and persons who take any act in furtherance of such a corrupt payment while in the United States. For more detailed information on the FCPA, see the FCPA Lay-Person's Guide at: <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/>

Other Instruments: It is U.S. Government policy to promote good governance, including host country implementation and enforcement of anti-corruption laws and policies pursuant to their obligations under international agreements. Since enactment of the FCPA, the United States has been instrumental to the expansion of the international framework to fight corruption. Several significant components of this framework are the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Antibribery Convention), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UN Convention), the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (OAS Convention), the Council of Europe Criminal and Civil Law Conventions, and a growing list of U.S. free trade agreements. This country is party to [add instrument to which this country is party], but generally all countries prohibit the bribery and solicitation of their public officials.

OECD Antibribery Convention: The OECD Antibribery Convention entered into force in February 1999. As of March 2009, there are 38 parties to the Convention including the United States (see <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/59/13/40272933.pdf>). Major exporters China, India, and Russia are not parties, although the U.S. Government strongly endorses their eventual accession to the Convention. The Convention obligates the Parties to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in the conduct of international business. The United States meets its international obligations under the OECD Antibribery Convention through the U.S. FCPA. [Insert information as to whether your country is a party to the OECD Convention.]

UN Convention: The UN Anticorruption Convention entered into force on December 14, 2005, and there are 158 parties to it as of November 2011 (see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>). The UN Convention is the first global comprehensive international anticorruption agreement. The UN Convention requires countries to establish criminal and other offences to cover a wide range of acts of corruption. The UN Convention goes beyond previous anticorruption instruments, covering a broad range of issues ranging from basic forms of corruption such as bribery and solicitation, embezzlement, trading in influence to the concealment and laundering of the proceeds of corruption. The Convention contains transnational business bribery provisions that are functionally similar to those in the OECD Antibribery Convention and contains provisions on private sector auditing and books and records requirements. Other provisions address matters such as prevention, international cooperation, and asset recovery. [Insert information as to whether your country is a party to the UN Convention.]

OAS Convention: In 1996, the Member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the first international anticorruption legal instrument, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (OAS Convention), which entered into force in March 1997. The OAS Convention, among other things, establishes a set of preventive measures against corruption, provides for the criminalization of certain acts of corruption, including transnational bribery and illicit enrichment, and contains a series of provisions to strengthen the cooperation between its States Parties in areas such as mutual legal assistance and technical cooperation. As of December 2009, the OAS Convention has 34 parties (see <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-58.html>) [Insert information as to whether your country is a party to the OAS Convention.]

Council of Europe Criminal Law and Civil Law Conventions: Many European countries are parties to either the Council of Europe (CoE) Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, the Civil Law Convention, or both. The Criminal Law Convention requires criminalization of a wide range of national and transnational conduct, including bribery, money-laundering, and account offenses. It also incorporates provisions on liability of legal persons and witness protection. The Civil Law Convention includes provisions on compensation for damage relating to corrupt acts, whistleblower protection, and validity of contracts, inter alia. The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) was established in 1999 by the CoE to monitor compliance with these and related anti-corruption standards. Currently, GRECO comprises 49 member States (48 European countries and the United States). As of December 2011, the Criminal Law Convention has 43 parties and the Civil Law Convention has 34 (see www.coe.int/greco.) [Insert information as to whether your country is a party to the Council of Europe Conventions.]

Free Trade Agreements: While it is U.S. Government policy to include anticorruption provisions in free trade agreements (FTAs) that it negotiates with its trading partners, the anticorruption provisions have evolved over time. The most recent FTAs negotiated now require trading partners to criminalize “active bribery” of public officials (offering bribes to any public official must be made a criminal offense, both domestically and trans-nationally) as well as domestic “passive bribery” (solicitation of a bribe by a domestic official). All U.S. FTAs may be found at the U.S. Trade Representative Website: <http://www.ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>

Local Laws: U.S. firms should familiarize themselves with local anticorruption laws, and, where appropriate, seek legal counsel. While the U.S. Department of Commerce cannot provide legal advice on local laws, the Department's U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service can provide assistance with navigating the host country's legal system and obtaining a list of local legal counsel.

Assistance for U.S. Businesses: The U.S. Department of Commerce offers several services to aid U.S. businesses seeking to address business-related corruption issues. For example, the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service can provide services that may assist U.S. companies in conducting their due diligence as part of the company's overarching compliance program when choosing business partners or agents overseas. The U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service can be reached directly through its offices in every major U.S. and foreign city, or through its Website at www.trade.gov/cs.

The Departments of Commerce and State provide worldwide support for qualified U.S. companies bidding on foreign government contracts through the Commerce Department's Advocacy Center and State's Office of Commercial and Business Affairs. Problems, including alleged corruption by foreign governments or competitors, encountered by U.S. companies in seeking such foreign business opportunities can be brought to the attention of appropriate U.S. government officials, including local embassy personnel and through the Department of Commerce Trade Compliance Center "Report A Trade Barrier" Website at tcc.export.gov/Report_a_Barrier/index.asp.

Guidance on the U.S. FCPA: The Department of Justice's (DOJ) FCPA Opinion Procedure enables U.S. firms and individuals to request a statement of the Justice Department's present enforcement intentions under the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA regarding any proposed business conduct. The details of the opinion procedure are available on DOJ's Fraud Section Website at www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa. Although the Department of Commerce has no enforcement role with respect to the FCPA, it supplies general guidance to U.S. exporters who have questions about the FCPA and about international developments concerning the FCPA. For further information, see the Office of the Chief Counsel for International Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Website, at http://www.ogc.doc.gov/trans_anti_bribery.html. More general information on the FCPA is available at the Websites listed below.

Exporters and investors should be aware that generally all countries prohibit the bribery of their public officials, and prohibit their officials from soliciting bribes under domestic laws. Most countries are required to criminalize such bribery and other acts of corruption by virtue of being parties to various international conventions discussed above.

The 2012 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance ranked Mauritius 1st out of the 52 African countries. With 83 points out of 100, Mauritius topped the list of Africa's best-governed nations for the sixth consecutive year. The average score for the African continent is 51 points. The Ibrahim Index measures the delivery of public goods and services to citizens by government and non-state actors across 88 indicators of governance. Those governance indicators are grouped in four overall categories: Safety and Security, Participation and Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity, and Human Development. All the 52 African countries are then ranked according to their total scores across the categories.

Anti-Corruption Resources

Some useful resources for individuals and companies regarding combating corruption in global markets include the following:

- Information about the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), including a “Lay-Person’s Guide to the FCPA” is available at the U.S. Department of Justice’s Website at: <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/fcpa>.
- Information about the OECD Antibribery Convention including links to national implementing legislation and country monitoring reports is available at: http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34859_1_1_1_1_1,00.html. See also new Antibribery Recommendation and Good Practice Guidance Annex for companies: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/40/44176910.pdf>.
- General information about anticorruption initiatives, such as the OECD Convention and the FCPA, including translations of the statute into several languages, is available at the Department of Commerce Office of the Chief Counsel for International Commerce Website: http://www.ogc.doc.gov/trans_anti_bribery.html.
- Transparency International (TI) publishes an annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). The CPI measures the perceived level of public-sector corruption in 180 countries and territories around the world. The CPI is available at: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009. TI also publishes an annual *Global Corruption Report* which provides a systematic evaluation of the state of corruption around the world. It includes an in-depth analysis of a focal theme, a series of country reports that document major corruption related events and developments from all continents and an overview of the latest research findings on anti-corruption diagnostics and tools. See <http://www.transparency.org/publications/gcr>.
- The World Bank Institute publishes Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). These indicators assess six dimensions of governance in 213 countries, including Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. See <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>. The World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Surveys may also be of interest and are available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/BEEPS>.
- The World Economic Forum publishes the *Global Enabling Trade Report*, which presents the rankings of the Enabling Trade Index, and includes an assessment of the transparency of border administration (focused on bribe payments and corruption) and a separate segment on corruption and the regulatory environment. See <http://www.weforum.org/s?s=global+enabling+trade+report>.
- Additional country information related to corruption can be found in the U.S. State Department’s annual *Human Rights Report* available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>.

- Global Integrity, a nonprofit organization, publishes its annual *Global Integrity Report*, which provides indicators for 106 countries with respect to governance and anti-corruption. The report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of national level anti-corruption systems. The report is available at: <http://report.globalintegrity.org/>.

Bilateral Investment Agreements

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In September 2006, Mauritius and the United States signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA), aimed at strengthening and expanding trade and investment ties between the two countries. The TIFA Council, comprising of representatives from both governments, held its first meeting in Mauritius in February 2007. The Council Meetings are held annually and usually alternate between Mauritius and Washington, D.C. Currently, Mauritius has an investment incentive agreement with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), and negotiations for a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) between the United States and Mauritius appear to be in their final stages.

Mauritius has signed Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements with the following 37 countries: Barbados, Belgium/Luxemburg Economic Union, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Czech Republic, Finland, India, Indonesia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Kenya, and the Republic of Congo.

OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

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Mauritius is eligible for the full range of OPIC's investment insurance programs. It is also a member of the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

Labor

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In September 2012, Mauritius had a labor force estimated at 596,400, including 372,300 males and 224,100 females. Total employment stood at 549,300, including 24,000 foreign workers, mainly from China, India, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and South Africa. Most of them are employed in textile factories but some are in construction, tuna canning, and the hotel and catering sectors. The unemployment rate, which was 7.9 percent in 2011, is estimated at 8 percent in 2012, representing about 47,000 unemployed.

The GOM administratively establishes minimum wages, which vary according to the sector of employment, through the National Remuneration Board (NRB), and it mandates minimum wage increases annually based on inflation. Although trade unions

often negotiate wages higher than those set by the NRB, the NRB issues Remuneration Orders for more than 90 percent of the workforce in the private sector.

In February 2009, the Employment Rights Act and the Employment Relations Act came into force. The main objectives are to revise and consolidate the existing labor and industrial relations laws, which date back to over 30 years, and to liberalize the labor market and enhance the effectiveness of collective bargaining. The new legislation also provides for the introduction of a Workfare Program under which laid off workers will benefit from government financial assistance for up to twelve months and will have opportunities for training to increase their employability.

Wages are low by Western standards but high by most Asian and African standards. The basic wages of factory workers in export-oriented enterprises range between USD 200 and USD 300 per month. Middle managers earn between USD 700 and USD 1,000 per month. Fringe benefits, including transport and meal allowances, paid leave, and bonuses, represent an additional 25 to 30 percent of basic wages.

While Mauritius has an active trade union movement, labor-management relations are generally good. Unionized workers, which account for less than 25 percent of the workforce, act responsibly and rarely disrupt business. There has not been a major strike since 1979. Under current legislation, unions have the legal right to strike. The government seeks to preempt strikes through a system which promotes settlement through negotiation or arbitration by the Employment Relations Tribunal and the National Remuneration Board. A National Tripartite Forum, comprised of representatives of government, employers and labor unions, has also been set up to promote dialogue on issues of national interest, particularly those related to the world of work.

Workers' rights are protected under the Employment Rights Act 2008. Mauritius participates actively in the annual ILO conference in Geneva and adheres to ILO core conventions protecting workers' rights.

Foreign-Trade Zones/Free Ports

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The Mauritius Freeport (free-trade zone) established in 1992 is a customs-free zone for goods destined for re-export. The government's objective is to promote the country as a regional warehousing, distribution, marketing, and logistics center for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean rim. Through its membership in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Mauritius offers preferential access to a market of over 400 million consumers, representing an import potential of USD 100 billion. Companies operating in the Freeport are exempt of corporate tax.

Situated on 52 hectares of land adjacent to the port facilities and a modern container terminal, the Freeport offers 120,000 square meters of world-class infrastructure, including cold rooms, dry storage, an international trade exhibition center, processing units, and office space for transshipment, consolidation, storage, and processing activities. Freeport facilities are also available at the airport. Major shipping lines (i.e.

Maersk/Sealand, P&O Nedloyd, and MSC) increasingly use Port Louis as a regional container transshipment hub.

Activities carried out in the Freeport include warehousing and storage, breaking bulk, sorting, grading, cleaning and mixing, labeling, packing and re-packing, minor processing, transshipment, cash and carry sales, export-oriented port based activities, export-oriented airport based activities, freight forwarding, express courier services, mail order, simple assembly, reshipment, and quality control and inspection services.

By the end of 2012, 267 Freeport companies were active in operations such as re-export, transshipment, minor processing, and assembly. In 2011, the Freeport imported USD 294 million and re-exported USD 218 million worth of goods. Main products re-exported include seafood (25 percent), chemical and pharmaceutical products (20 percent), apparel and accessories (9 percent), machinery and transport equipment (7 percent), and beverages and tobacco (7 percent). In 2011, the principal export markets for the Freeport were Madagascar, Reunion Island, France, Spain, Seychelles, and South Africa.

The Freeport sources its imports from a wide range of countries, including Hungary, China, India, Finland, Taiwan, France, Spain, and South Africa. The main products imported include fish, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery, transport and telecommunication equipment, textile fabrics and accessories, ready-made garments, electrical goods, beverages and tobacco, and general consumer goods.

The Freeport facilities for warehousing, breaking bulk, and re-export should be of particular interest to American companies. These services enable businesses to ship containerized goods to Mauritius, warehouse them in secure, low-cost facilities, then break bulk and re-export them in an efficient and timely manner to African and Indian Ocean rim destinations. The private facility developers provide modern computerized warehousing, including cold rooms and processing centers. These include Freeport Operations (Mauritius) Ltd (www.freeport-operations.mu), Mauritius Freeport Development Co. Ltd (www.mfd.mu), and Froid Des Mascareignes (www.iblgroup.com/en/mascareignes).

Goods are assembled in the Freeport for export to the African and Indian Ocean markets. Current assembly and processing activities in the Freeport include jewelry and precious stones, PET plastic bottles, transformation of fish into fillets, aluminum frames and fittings, re-packaging of pharmaceuticals, and reconditioning of second-hand vehicles. The government is now seeking to promote more value added activities in the Freeport.

The GOM, in collaboration with the private sector, is actively promoting the Freeport as a seafood hub, in particular focusing on the transshipment, processing, storage, distribution, and re-exportation of high value-added seafood products using the modern port and Freeport facilities and logistics. The government set up a one-stop shop in the port area to help facilitate administrative clearances related to the seafood industry. Thon des Mascareignes Ltd. (TDM), a leading Mauritian company in partnership with Spanish investors, is operating a tuna loin processing plant with a daily processing capacity of 250 tons for export to Europe and the U.S. for final processing and packaging. U.S. firm Bumble Bee Foods has a tuna supply and processing agreement with TDM.

Airports of Mauritius Ltd., in collaboration with the Board of Investment, is planning to set up a dedicated air cargo logistics center at the airport. A master plan for the project has been prepared by Lufthansa Consulting and an invitation for Expression of Interest for consultancy services for the design of the infrastructural facilities was launched in November 2012. The main activities targeted include re-export of high value/low volume products, light assembly operations, warehousing, labeling and repackaging, sea-air/air-sea and transshipment cargo, express courier, and freight forwarding services

Foreign Direct Investment Statistics

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The following statistical tables, supplied by the Bank of Mauritius (Central Bank), show inflows of FDI in Mauritius by sector and country of origin (2009-2012).

Foreign Direct Investment by Sector, 2009-2012 (USD million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Manufacturing	15.0	2.0	1.8	3.3
Tourism	57.0	26.5	19.6	12
Financial	42.0	147.0	55.8	15
Real Estate	132.0	109.0	155	123
Health	4.5	87.0	-	-
Other	20.0	73.3	87.8	49.3

Total	270.5	442.8	320	202.6

Source: Bank of Mauritius

* Figures for 2012 are for the period January-September only

Foreign Direct Investment by Country of Origin, 2009-2012 (USD million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Dubai	11.7	10.7	12.5	3.7
France	71.8	50.7	111.5	58
Germany	0.8	0.1	0.34	-
Belgium	3.1	11.0	3.1	0.1
Luxembourg	2.0	8.1	1.7	-
Reunion Island	6.0	4.3	2.8	0.5
South Africa	15.7	46.6	73.5	70
Switzerland	13.8	18.7	1.7	2.2
U.K.	46.0	147.0	59.4	5.9
U.S.	21.0	4.2	7.8	4.9
South Asia	9.8	91.6	3.3	7.9
East Asia	20.8	20	6.9	42.2
Others	48.0	29.8	35.5	7.2

Total 270.5 442.8 320 202.6

Source: Bank of Mauritius

* Figures for 2012 are for the period January-September only

In 2011, total FDI inflows into Mauritius amounted to USD 320 million, the main source being France, South Africa, and U.K. Together these three countries represented 75 percent of total investments. The bulk of the FDI was directed to real estate, tourism and financial sector. The main sources of FDI from January to September 2012, which amounted to USD 202 million, are South Africa, France, and East Asia. Total FDI for 2012 is forecasted at USD 327 million.

Current U.S. Investments in Mauritius: Mauriden Ltd., owned by a U.S. citizen, was one of the first companies to operate in the Export Processing Zone more than 35 years ago. Initially involved in diamond cutting and polishing, Mauriden now focuses on the production of jewelry for its duty free shops (Adamas).

Laurelton Diamonds (Mauritius) Ltd, a subsidiary of Tiffany based in New York, started operations in 2008. Laurelton specializes in the cutting and polishing of diamonds which are exported to the United States for further transformation.

Apollo-Blake, a joint venture between American (20 percent) and South African (80 percent) investors, started operations in 2008 as a Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) company that focuses on customer relations services, working primarily with U.S. based customers.

Johnson & Johnson bought Perousse & Plastie Ltd, a French company based in Mauritius, in 2009. PP Sud Ltd, as the company is now called, specializes in the manufacture of silicone implants for cosmetic and reconstructive surgery.

MIC-USA Inc., a subsidiary of Millicom International Cellular, is a joint venture partner (50 percent shareholding) with local company Emtel Ltd in the provision of cellular phone service in Mauritius.

Ceridian (Mauritius) Ltd., a subsidiary of Ceridian Inc., specializes in software development and payroll and human resource solutions for European, U.S., and Canadian markets.

Microsoft and IBM have regional distribution offices in Mauritius, serving the Indian Ocean region, while HP Mauritius was officially launched in October 2011.

KFC, Pizza Hut, and McDonald's have been operating in Mauritius for a number of years, all through local franchisees.

Starwood Group currently manages three hotels in Mauritius, namely Le Meridien, The Grand Mauritian, and the St. Regis Mauritius Resort.

UPS and FedEx also have offices in Mauritius, while Harley-Davidson recently opened an outlet here.

Other U.S. investments in Mauritius include Covance Laboratories Ltd, a subsidiary of Covance Inc., which holds 47 percent of the share capital of Noveprim Ltd., a local company involved in the breeding of primates for export to U.S. and European medical research laboratories.

Current Foreign Investments in Mauritius: Several French, British, and Indian companies in joint ventures with Mauritian partners have invested in the ICT sector in Mauritius as a result of the government's determination at the beginning of the last decade to develop Mauritius into a cyber island. Leading global players, including Accenture, Orange Business Services (France), InfoSys (India), Hinduja (India), Huawei (China), TNT (U.K.), have started business process outsourcing activities, call centers, disaster recovery and business continuity centers, and software development.

Significant investment has been made by Indian companies in the past several years. Indian Oil Ltd. has built a 24,000 metric ton-fuel storage terminal as well as a testing laboratory. It also operates a number of retail distribution outlets in Mauritius.

Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd., an Indian telecom company, has been providing international long distance telephone service as well as fixed, mobile phone and wireless internet services for a number of years. Another Indian company, Bharat Telecom Ltd, holder of an Internet Service Provider (ISP) license, started its operations in October 2012.

Indian companies have also made substantial investment in the health sector. In 2007, Apollo Hospitals Group from India embarked on the construction of a high-tech 200-bed hospital in Mauritius, estimated at USD 30 million, in a joint venture with a local corporate group. The hospital is operational since July 2009. In December 2008, another Indian healthcare provider, Fortis Healthcare Ltd., invested approximately USD 2 million in the share capital of a well-known private local health clinic. Over the past two years, Fortis has added new services, including neonatal and dental care. In 2010 Dr Agarwal's Eye Hospital from India set up a super-specialty eye hospital while the Challenge Hair Group opened a state-of-the-art medical center in Trou-aux-Biches for hair grafting, plastic and cosmetic surgery, and dentistry. Also in 2010, Parenteral Drugs (India) Ltd acquired a majority stake in a local pharmaceutical manufacturing company.

Various Indian hotel groups, including Oberoi, Sagar, and Taj have also invested in high-end hotels and resorts in Mauritius. In March 2010, Indian firm Patel Engineering was awarded the contract for the development of a new township (Neotown) at Les Salines, near Port Louis. However, the project, which was officially launched in March 2010, has yet to start.

The Mauritius Jin Fei Economic and Trade Cooperation Zone is one of five economic zones that China is promoting in Africa. The aim is to encourage the Chinese business community to invest in Mauritius in order to tap the regional markets of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Community. However, the project which was to start in 2009, has not yet begun.

South African companies, in joint venture with Mauritian firms, have invested in property development (shopping malls, luxury apartments), retail trade (supermarkets, restaurants), and IT-enabled services.

Outward Investment: In Mauritius, there are no restrictions on capital outflows. The bulk of direct outward investment over the past several years has gone to the tourism sector (hotel construction) in Maldives and Seychelles, the manufacturing sector (mainly apparel) in Madagascar, India and Bangladesh, and the banking sector in Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, Maldives, Mozambique, South Africa, and India.

The Government of Mauritius supports regional integration. Following an offer from the Government of Mozambique of some 23,500 hectares of land, the Government of Mauritius has set up the Regional Development Co. Ltd (RDC). Its main objective is the promotion of regional food security and the implementation of other regional development projects. RDC has also incorporated a subsidiary in Mozambique (RDC Moz.) which acts as the interface between potential investors and the Government of Mozambique. Since 2011, RDC has issued at least two requests for proposals from potential investors for agricultural activities, including rice production and processing as well as renewable energy projects.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd (MCB), the largest banking corporation in Mauritius, has established a strong presence in the Indian Ocean region with operations in Reunion, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mozambique, and the Maldives. MCB also has operations in France and a representative office in South Africa. The State Bank of Mauritius, another important local bank, has established banking operations in India and Madagascar, while in January 2012 AfrAsia Bank, which was established in 2007, purchased 35 percent of shares in a financial group in Zimbabwe.

Outward FDI in the garments industry emerged in 1990, when the low-end operations were relocated to lower-wage countries in the region. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) also provided the impetus for several local textile companies to open factories in the region, mainly Madagascar and Mozambique. Ciel Textile Ltd, a leading Mauritian textile group, also has garment manufacturing operations in India and Bangladesh.

Other Mauritian investments on the African mainland relate to the use of expertise in the sugar industry to rehabilitate and manage sugar production in Mozambique, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, and Uganda. Long-established conglomerates like the Rogers Group, IBL Group, the Currimjee Group, the Food and Allied Industries Group, the Altima Group, and the British American Investment Ltd. have established foreign subsidiaries in commerce, poultry, and financial non-banking services, principally in Madagascar and Kenya. Mauritius Telecom and Emtel, a subsidiary of the Currimjee group, have also invested in the telecommunications sector in Madagascar and Seychelles. In October 2011, Mauritius Telecom purchased 50 percent of the shareholding of Telecom Vanuatu Ltd, the telecom operator in Vanuatu. The State Informatics Limited operates a subsidiary company in Namibia and Botswana.

The following tables provide statistics on FDI outflows by country and sector of investment during the period 2009-2012.

Mauritius Direct Investment Abroad by Sector, 2009-2012*

	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Agriculture	-	0.34	18.0	2.3

Tourism	22.0	31.8	14	19.5
Manufacturing	3.5	11.0	26.6	9.6
Real Estate	10.0	3.9	5.5	6.1
Financial	6.4	33.7	13	20.3
Health	-	43.6	-	-
Other	1.5	3.2	5.7	2.9

Total	43.4	127.5	82.8	60.7

Source: Bank of Mauritius

* Figures for 2012 are for the period January-September only

Direct Investment Abroad by Mauritius, 2009-2012 (USD million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012*
France	8.8	0.3	1.5	1.4
Switzerland	-	25.0	2	-
Reunion Island	2.6	3.4	2.3	0.4
U.S.	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.2
Madagascar	2.9	2.2	6.4	3.1
Maldives	9.9	1.2	-	-
South Africa	2.1	10.3	1.7	1.8
South Asia	0.4	32.6	21.4	6.5
East Asia	-	-	5.6	3.3
Seychelles	6.5	3.5	2.6	0.1
Mozambique	0.3	0.3	22.7	2.3
Others	9.1	46.9	15.8	41.6

Total	43.4	127.5	82.8	60.7

Source: Bank of Mauritius

* Figures for 2012 are for the period January-September only

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Board of Investment: <http://www.investmauritius.com>

Mauritius Revenue Authority: <http://mra.gov.mu>

Competition Commission of Mauritius: <http://www.cc.mu>

Freeport Operations (Mauritius) Ltd: <http://www.freeport-operations.mu>

Mauritius Freeport Development Co. Ltd: <http://www.mfd.mu>

Froid Des Mascareignes: <http://www.iblgroup.com/en/mascareignes>

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Chapter 7: Trade and Project Financing

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How Do I Get Paid (Methods of Payment)

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Mauritius has a well-developed financial system. Payments for import transactions are generally made through letters of credit, depending on the exporter's payment experience with the buyer. The terms of payment as well as the currency of payment should be clearly specified in these documents. An open account can be a convenient method of payment if the buyer is well established and has a favorable payment record. For new customers, it is advisable to do a credit check through the U.S. Department of Commerce International Company Profile. Interested U.S. firms should contact their nearest Export Assistance Center for additional information.

How Does the Banking System Operate

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Mauritius has a relatively sophisticated banking sector with 21 banks currently licensed to undertake banking business. The Banking Act of 2004 provides for banking business to be conducted under a single banking license regime. Accordingly, all banks are free to conduct business in all currencies, including the Mauritian rupee. There are also several non-bank financial institutions, which are authorized to conduct deposit-taking business. The banking system is highly concentrated with two long-established domestic banking companies, Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB) and State Bank of Mauritius (SBM) holding between them 65 percent of all banking assets. Foreign banks present in Mauritius include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), Barclays Bank, Bank of Baroda, Habib Bank, Banque des Mascareignes, PT Bank International Indonesia, Deutsche Bank, Standard Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, and Investec Bank.

The banks focus mostly on trade financing and on provision of working capital. Accounts may be opened in all major currencies as well as the Mauritian rupee. Several commercial banks offer card-payment services, such as credit and debit cards and direct debits. Other facilities, including phone banking, home banking, internet banking, and PC banking, are also provided by some banks. Commercial banks offer spot and forward transactions in all major currencies.

Commercial banks have diversified into non-banking business through subsidiaries and affiliates. Banks are engaged in the provision of leasing, stock brokering, asset and fund

management, investment and private banking business, insurance agency, and portfolio and custodial management.

The Bank of Mauritius, which is the central bank, carries out the supervision and regulation of banks as well as non-bank financial institutions authorized to accept deposits. An updated Bank of Mauritius Act, which strengthened the central bank's institutional framework as well as its supervisory powers, was enacted in October 2004. It also has the power to establish prudential safety and soundness standards and regulations, and does so primarily by issue of Guidelines/Guidance Notes. The central bank has endorsed the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision as set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

A list of banks operating in Mauritius, including their profiles as well as the Code of Banking Practice, is available at the website of the Mauritius Bankers Association: <http://www.mba.mu/>.

Foreign-Exchange Controls

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There are no foreign exchange controls in Mauritius.

U.S. Banks and Local Correspondent Banks

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There are no U.S. banks in Mauritius, although several of the leading banks have a large network of correspondent banks based in the major cities around the world, including New York.

Project Financing

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Most major infrastructure projects are financed by institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, the French Agence Française de Développement, the Kuwait Fund, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. Some are funded through bilateral assistance from France, India, China, Germany, and Japan. These sources fund a broad portfolio of projects, including port and airport upgrades, sewage treatment, road, bridge and dam construction, energy, telecommunications, hospital and housing construction, and sports facilities. Mauritius is eligible for the programs of both the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im). The U.S. Trade and Development Agency also provides grant funding for feasibility studies spanning a wide variety of sectors.

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Export-Import Bank of the United States: <http://www.exim.gov>

Country Limitation Schedule: http://www.exim.gov/tools/country/country_limits.html

OPIC: <http://www.opic.gov>

Trade and Development Agency: <http://www.tda.gov/>

SBA's Office of International Trade: <http://www.sba.gov/oit/>

USDA Commodity Credit Corporation: <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/cc/default.htm>

U.S. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov>

Mauritius Bankers Association: <http://www.mba.mu>

African Development Bank: <http://www.afdb.org>

Agence Française de Développement: <http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/afrique/geo-afr/maurice>

World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org> or contact the World Bank's local office:

World Bank, Medine Mews

Chaussee

Port Louis, Mauritius

Contact: Mr. Rafael Munoz Moreno, Country Representative

Tel: (230) 208-0342

E-mail: wrobot@worldbank.org

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Business Customs

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Business customs are similar to those in Europe and the United States. For men, normal business wear is suit and tie. During the cooler months -- June through September -- light woollens are recommended. Humidity can be quite high during summer -- November through April-- especially in the capital city and the coastal areas. Lunches and cocktail receptions are common business functions. Prospective visitors should bring an adequate supply of business cards as well as brochures and other literature.

Travel Advisory

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Mauritius' overall crime rate is medium and violent crimes involving tourists are relatively uncommon. Most criminal activity directed against foreigners is limited to non-violent petty crimes, such as "snatch thefts" in crowded shopping areas. Visitors are advised to keep a low profile and to not carry large sums of cash or wear expensive jewelry. If possible, leave wallets or purses secured at the hotel and carry only necessary cash and ID in a front pocket. Purses or shoulder bags should be closed and tucked under the arm and the strap held. Travelers are advised to refrain from walking alone at night outside hotel grounds.

For the latest Consular Information Sheet and travel advisory on Mauritius, please click on the following link: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_4787.html
For general information on international travel, please visit the main website at: <http://www.travel.state.gov>.

Visa Requirements

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Visas are not required for U.S. citizens, but travelers must have an onward or return ticket. Immunization certificates are not required unless the traveler arrives from an infected area.

U.S. Companies that require travel of foreign businesspersons to the United States should be advised that security evaluations are handled via an interagency process. Visa applicants should go to the following links.

State Department Visa Website: <http://travel.state.gov/visa/>

U.S. Embassy Port Louis Consular
Section: http://mauritius.usembassy.gov/consular_section.html.

Telecommunications

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Mauritius has a telecommunications infrastructure that has not kept pace with recent technological advances. Reliable international mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, and internet services, are available. Speed and bandwidth of internet connectivity are inadequate for many modern commercial requirements. Main players in the telecommunications services market include Mauritius Telecom, (a government entity that operates in partnership with France Telecom), Emtel Ltd, and Mahanagar Telephone (Mauritius) Ltd, an Indian company. In addition, quick overseas deliveries can be effected through the Mauritius Postal Service or services such as FedEx, UPS, DHL, and TNT.

Transportation

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Mauritius is well connected to several cities around the world through direct air flights. Regular flights serve Europe, Southern Africa, India, East Asia, Australia, and the United Arab Emirates. There are no direct flights between Mauritius and the United States. U.S. travelers typically stop in Paris, London, Johannesburg or Dubai. It is also relatively easy to travel within the island by bus, taxi or rented cars. In general taxis are equipped with meters, but fares may be negotiated before setting out. Traffic drives on the left. Port Louis is a 50-minute drive from the airport and easily accessible from other parts of the island except during the morning and evening rush hours.

Language

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The official language is English, but French and Creole are used in everyday life. Most business executives are bilingual in English and French. A number of Asian languages (Hindi, Urdu, and Mandarin) are also spoken.

Health

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Mauritius has no major health hazards. It is considered malaria-free. Public medical facilities are adequate and free. Apollo Bramwell Hospital, a private hospital (of Apollo Group of Hospitals, India), was opened in 2009. Also, in 2008, another Indian healthcare provider, Fortis Healthcare Ltd., invested in another well-known local clinic now called Fortis-Darne Clinic. In addition, there are a number of other private clinics that offer good medical care.

Local Time, Business Hours, and Holidays

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Local Time and Business Hours: Local time is four hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time and nine hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time. Business hours are as follows:
Government Offices: 0900-16.00 Monday thru Friday

Banks: 09.15-15.15 Monday thru Friday (some banks remain open until 5.00 p.m. on Fridays)

Businesses: 09.00-16.30 Monday thru Friday; 09.00-13.00 Saturday

There are 15 Mauritian public holidays. The following are fixed: New Years, January 1 and 2; Independence Day, March 12; Labor Day, May 1; Assumption, August 15; Arrival of Indentured Labor, November 2, and Christmas, December 25. The remaining holidays are religious festivals whose dates vary. The American Embassy is closed on American and local holidays.

Temporary Entry of Materials and Personal Belongings

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No duty is levied on necessary and appropriate apparel and personal effects of a passenger arriving in Mauritius. Articles that are in excess of the concessions and allowances listed below are liable for duty.

A passenger 18 years of age or over may bring the following goods, free of customs duty: tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes) not exceeding 250 grams, spirits not exceeding 1 liter, wine, ale, or beer not exceeding 2 liters total.

In addition to allowances and concessions above, a tourist may bring with him/her the following goods free of customs duty:

- One portable musical instrument
- One portable sound and/or image recorder
- One portable radio receiver
- One portable video camera
- One camera
- One sporting firearm with not more than 50 cartridges (police permit is required before importation)
- One non-powered bicycle
- One windsurfer and up to three assorted sails
- One surf board
- Fishing equipment, excluding any type of underwater fishing gun

Information on customs formalities is available at <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/faq/custom#2>

State Department Visa Website: <http://travel.state.gov/visa/index.html>

U.S. Embassy Consular Section: http://mauritius.usembassy.gov/consular_section.html

Mauritius Revenue Authority: <http://mra.gov.mu/index.php/faq/custom#2>

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

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Chapter 9: Contacts, Market Research and Trade Events

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Contacts

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U.S. Embassy, Port Louis, Mauritius: <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>

U.S. Commercial Service, South Africa: <http://export.gov/southafrica/>

Government of Mauritius Portal: <http://www.gov.mu>

Government of Mauritius Ministries and Departments:
<http://www.gov.mu/English/GovernmentBodies/Pages/default.aspx>

Board of Investment: <http://www.investmauritius.com>

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry: <http://www.mcci.org>

American Chamber of Commerce Mauritius: <http://www.americanchamber-mauritius.org>

The Embassy's Economic/Commercial Section in Port Louis, Mauritius can be contacted via email at: jathoonisx@state.gov or caunhyerx@state.gov; Phone: (230) 202 4464 or (230) 202 4430; Fax: +230 2089534 or visit our website <http://mauritius.usembassy.gov>.

Market Research

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To view market research reports produced by the U.S. Commercial Service please go to the following website: <http://www.export.gov/mrktresearch/index.asp> and click on Country and Industry Market Reports.

Please note that these reports are only available to U.S. citizens and U.S. companies. Registration to the site is required, and is free.

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Please click on the link below for information on upcoming trade events.

<http://www.export.gov/tradeevents/index.asp>

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Chapter 10: Guide to Our Services

The President's National Export Initiative aims to double exports over five years by marshaling Federal agencies to **prepare U.S. companies to export successfully, connect them with trade opportunities** and **support them once they do have exporting opportunities**.

The U.S. Commercial Service offers customized solutions to help U.S. exporters, particularly small and medium sized businesses, successfully expand exports to new markets. Our global network of trade specialists will work one-on-one with you through every step of the exporting process, helping you to:

- Target the best markets with our world-class research
- Promote your products and services to qualified buyers
- Meet the best distributors and agents for your products and services
- Overcome potential challenges or trade barriers
- Gain access to the full range of U.S. government trade promotion agencies and their services, including export training and potential trade financing sources

To learn more about the Federal Government's trade promotion resources for new and experienced exporters, please click on the following link: www.export.gov

For more information on the services the U.S. Commercial Service offers to U.S. exporters, please click on the following link: <http://export.gov/southafrica/servicesforu.s.companies/index.asp>

U.S. exporters seeking general export information/assistance or country-specific commercial information can also contact the **U.S. Department of Commerce's Trade Information Center** at **(800) USA-TRAD(E)**.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this report is accurate as of the date published. However, **The Department of Commerce** does not take responsibility for actions readers may take based on the information contained herein. Readers should always conduct their own due diligence before entering into business ventures or other commercial arrangements. **The Department of Commerce** can assist companies in these endeavors.

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