ITC by Country
Report

Mozambique
05/12/2014
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Located in the South-eastern part of Africa, Mozambique is one of the fastest growing economies, bordered by Swaziland, Zambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Malawi. Mozambique’s strategic coastline position serves as a gateway to global markets for some of these neighbouring landlocked countries. Subsistence agriculture employs the majority of Mozambique’s work force.

However, there is tremendous growth in the extractive industry in aluminium and coal beginning to contribute significantly to the GDP. The main export commodities are aluminium, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber, and bulk electricity. The country’s trade partners are mainly the European Union, South Africa, China, India and Switzerland. Future development challenge is diversifying the sources of economic growth and transformation from agricultural to value added products.

The World Bank’s Doing Business Report 2013 ranked Mozambique 146th among the 185 ranked countries. Mozambique is in the SADC and COMESA and is currently included in the SADC group for the i-EPAs. Previously, ITC has supported Mozambique with its efforts in designing a national export strategy and currently ITC is helping in promoting SMEs development in Nampula province.
## 2. People and Economy

### 2.1 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description and Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total population</strong> (growth rates per annum)</td>
<td>22,762,525 in 2012 with growth rates of 2.6% p.a during 2008-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population density</strong> (people per sq. km of land area)</td>
<td>29 in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female population</strong></td>
<td>51.4% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population below 15 years of age</strong></td>
<td>45.4% in 2008 ; 45.2% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban population</strong></td>
<td>30.6% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</strong></td>
<td>59.6% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)</strong></td>
<td>185 out of 186 in 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.unp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

#### Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

![Graph of Human Development Index (HDI)](image)

**Source:** United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

**Health**

- Life expectancy at birth (years) (49); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (89.7) in 2012

**Education**

- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (187 out of 191) in 2012

**Income level**

- GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) ( ) in 2012

**Inequality**

- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (125 out of 191 in 2012

**Poverty**

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (7 out of 191) in 2012

**Gender**

- Gender inequality index (rank) (24 out of 191) in 2012

**Sustainability**

- Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) (n.a) in 2012
### 2.2 Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector added value</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>%GDP</td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>%GDP</td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>%GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>2,649</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>4,422</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>100.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total trade for Mozambique from 2009 to 2013.](image)

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Mozambique in 2013.](image)
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

Mozambique’s exports by region of destination

Source: ITC Trade Map.

Note: EMU includes Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Arab States are member states of the Arab League minus Jordan. Latin America includes Caribbean countries minus Brazil, Chile, Mexico. Asia does not include China, India, Japan.

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

Mozambique’s imports by region of origin

Source: ITC Trade Map.

Note: EMU includes Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Arab States are member states of the Arab League minus Jordan. Latin America includes Caribbean countries minus Brazil, Chile, Mexico. Asia does not include China, India, Japan.
3.1.9 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Mozambique

3.1.10 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Mozambique

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.11 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing the evolution of FDI inflow in Mozambique as % of GDP]

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.
### 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

#### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2009</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HSN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>760410 Textiles, cloths and articles, of man-made fibres, not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>770420 Copper ores, direct or agglomerated ores, not roasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>440120 Tobacco, unmanufactured, partly or wholly smoked or cured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>850500 Book on machinery, no parts, not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>170210 Raw sugar, cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>851100 Cargo vessels, not rugged vessels, for the transport of passengers or goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>440222 Timber, tropical hardwood sawn, sawn length:&lt;5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>841310 Parts of bending or forming machinery, whether or not self-propelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>730300 Pots and containers for use with the apparatus for tea, coffee, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>380250 Animal and vegetable waxes, animal fat, bitumen, asphalt, rosin, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>851410 Carbon or graphite electrodes, of a kind used for batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>420860 Women’s/girls’ duvets and quilts, of man-made fibres, knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>481130 Hats and caps of bovine “incl. buffalo” or equine animal skin, including the veil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>851710 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or other data networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>520510 Cotton yarn, &gt;50% single, uncombed, n=74.25, 29 tex, on sp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Use the HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

---

#### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s imports 2009</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HSN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>271210 Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>760110 Aluminium, wrought, not alloyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>843109 Parts of cranes, work-trucks, shovels, and other construction machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>871010 Diesel powered trucks with a GVW not exceeding 15t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>300400 Medicaments, not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>502710 Gas or smoke analysis apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>100020 Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>161110 Palm oil, crude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>630920 Worn clothing and other worn articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>854449 Electric condutors, for a voltage not exceeding 80 V, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>851710 Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>560412 Polypropylene monofilaments of &gt;= 67 decitex and with a cross sectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>610511 Gloves surgical of rubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>650209 Footwear, outer soles/upper of rubber or plastics, not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Use the HS codes refer to the revision 2007.
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's exports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's exports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>188.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Indonesia ; Malaysia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Indonesia ; Malaysia</td>
<td>Netherlands ; South Africa ; Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>82.5 %</td>
<td>Morocco ; South Africa ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>Singapore ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>India ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>79.4 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; South Africa ; Tunisia</td>
<td>United States of America ; South Africa ; Tunisia</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates ; South Africa ; China ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>44.6 %</td>
<td>Mauritania ; South Africa ; Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore ; Spain ; China</td>
<td>Portugal ; Spain ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>38.6 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; South Africa ; Tunisia</td>
<td>United States of America ; South Africa ; Tunisia</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates ; South Africa ; China ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>35.6 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Zimbabwe ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Africa ; India ; China</td>
<td>India ; Zambia ; Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>30.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Singapore ; Angola</td>
<td>South Africa ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>Switzerland ; Belgium ; Finland ; Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>30.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Japan ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>South Africa ; Singapore ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Africa ; United Kingdom ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>26.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Singapore ; Netherlands</td>
<td>Portugal ; Spain ; Italy</td>
<td>Portugal ; Spain ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>15.1 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; South Africa ; United States of America</td>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania ; South Africa ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>South Korea ; China ; South Korea ; Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>7.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Spain ; China</td>
<td>China ; South Africa ; Spain</td>
<td>China ; South Korea ; Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>India ; China ; Russian Federation</td>
<td>Switzerland ; Belgium ; Finland ; United Kingdom</td>
<td>Switzerland ; Belgium ; Finland ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Singapore ; Malaysia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Netherlands ; South Korea ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Korea ; China ; South Korea ; Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>-0.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Lebanon ; China</td>
<td>China ; Singapore ; India</td>
<td>China ; Singapore ; India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>67.4 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Portugal ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; Portugal ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; Pakistan ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>49.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; India ; Singapore</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates ; Singapore ; Bahrain</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates ; Singapore ; Bahrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>36.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; India</td>
<td>South Africa ; Netherlands ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; Netherlands ; China ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>30.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Viet Nam</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>24.5 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>24.4 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Portugal ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>23.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Italy ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; Portugal ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; Portugal ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>22.5 %</td>
<td>China ; South Africa ; Portugal</td>
<td>China ; South Africa ; Portugal</td>
<td>China ; South Africa ; Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>19.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Malaysia ; Argentina</td>
<td>South Africa ; Indonesia ; Argentina</td>
<td>South Africa ; Indonesia ; Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Mozambique in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Mozambique in 2013

The country imports have increased less rapidly than world exports

The country imports have increased more rapidly than world exports
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Trade Performance Index of Mozambique](image)

**Source Note**: The figure displayed on the bar correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current value is based on the country's market share in the world market for the sector under review. Only sectors with more than 1% market share are considered.
4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITC by country - Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

The Republic of Mozambique is categorized as a low income country as well as a least developed country (LDC), with approximately 80 per cent of its population living in poverty. The country was ranked 97th out of 132 countries in the World Economic Forum (WEF) Enabling Trade Index (2012) which measures institutions, policies and services to facilitate trade in countries. Over the past two decades, the country’s economy has been continuously growing rapidly with around 8 per cent annual growth rate, which is mainly sustained by natural resource exploitation. Despite its high growth rate and ongoing megaprojects, the economy of Mozambique is still agrarian based, which provides employment for 75 per cent of the population. Its GDP mainly relies on the services, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors. The obstacles impeding its development include inefficient import-export procedures, insufficient transport infrastructure and services, a poor regulatory environment, and physical security problems. In the coming years, the Mozambican government is committed to tackling these problems through diversifying its economy, combatting corruption, investing in infrastructure development and improving trade facilitation measures (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014, WTO 2009).

Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014, Country Report (Mozambique)
WEF, 2012, Global Enabling Trade Report
WTO, 2009, Trade Policy Review (Mozambique)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%)</td>
<td>This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best)</td>
<td>This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation)</td>
<td>This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%)</td>
<td>This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%)</td>
<td>This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs</td>
<td>This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%)</td>
<td>Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%)</td>
<td>This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.


| 25 | 52.52 |

Trade Policy and Market Access

Mozambique has been a member of the WTO since 1995, and its simple average MFN applied tariff was 10.1 per cent in 2012 with higher tariff on agricultural products (13.8 per cent) and non-agricultural products (9.5 per cent). As an LDC, Mozambique is a beneficiary of transitional periods to implement a number of its commitments under various WTO agreements. At the regional level, Mozambique is a member state of the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Economic Community (AEC), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), all of which aim at regional economic integration. Despite the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Zone in 2008, tariff barriers among its members remain and trading volume are low. Mozambique also benefits from preferential access to the European markets under the Everything but Arms (EBA) initiatives and to the U.S. markets under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). China is also offering Special and Differential (S&D) treatment to certain products with their origin in Mozambique. Preferential trade agreements with Malawi (2005) and Zimbabwe (2004) provide for duty-free treatment on certain goods. Despite the reforming measures taken by the Mozambican government in liberalizing its trade regime and lowering its maximum tariff rates, its participation in the multilateral trading system still remains modest (WTO 2009).

WTO, 2012, Tariff Profile (Mozambique)

WTO, 2009, Trade Policy Review (Mozambique)

Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

With respect to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Mozambique is adopting the standards defined by Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Mozambique is in need of and therefore receiving both technical and financial assistance to enhance its product-processing capacity to meet the international standard. With regards to technical regulations and standards, the country participates in discussions on standards, quality, accreditation, and metrology held under the auspices of SADC and is a correspondent member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In accordance with a national strategy on quality, the national authority has developed voluntary standards on the quality, packing, and labelling of many agricultural products. The country has reported its need of technical and financial assistance to improve its understanding of the TBT Agreement’s provisions, yet it has not benefited from any form of assistance.


WTO, 2009, Trade Policy Review (Mozambique)
4.3 Trade Facilitation

According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2012), which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Mozambique is ranked 147th out of 160 countries surveyed. The indices of Mozambique on every indicator is particularly unfavourable and below the averages of both the Sub-Saharan Africa region and the low income group. This result is in line with the OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (2014) and the U.S. Department of State 2013 Investment Climate Statement. The OECD research suggests that Mozambique’s performance for most indicators (including information availability, advance rulings, harmonisation and simplification of documents, automation, and streamlining of procedures) are all below the averages of Sub-Saharan African and lower income countries. The 2013 Investment Climate Statement agrees that the lengthy registration procedures in Mozambique remain problematic for foreign investors. Nevertheless, exporting one standard container of goods is price competitive at USD 1,100, while importing the same container costs USD 1,600, however the time taken is unfavourable, taking 21 days to import and 25 days to export. (Exporting costs of USD 1,100 is close to the average cost of OECD high income countries). The good performance in these particular aspects can be partly attributed to the country implementing an electronic single-window system in 2013 (World Bank 2014). The country is also planning to introduce an electronic customs and trade facilitation system, and electronic taxing system (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014).

Source: OECD, 2013, Trade Facilitation Indicator (Mozambique)
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Mozambique)
World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
Note: World Bank, 2012
Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Note: World Bank, 2012
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) ranked Mozambique 139th out of 189 economies, which is close to the regional average of Sub-Saharan Africa. Its performance in resolving insolvency, enforcing contracts, getting electricity and registering property is particularly unfavourable, while it has relatively better performance in protecting investors and dealing with construction permits. Bureaucracy, lack of transparency and widespread corruption (on all levels and across sectors) are the major obstacles inhibiting the business environment. The administrative procedures are usually lengthy, ambiguous, involving a significant number of documents, and generating plenty of room for corruption. It is also notable that equal access to market and equal opportunity are extensively ignored in Mozambique. Competition is hampered by state intervention, the monopoly power held by state-owned enterprises, as well as the highly non-transparent business environment. Since 2010, in order to increase its attractiveness to foreign investment, the Mozambican government is implementing corresponding reforms in the public sector to address these constraints. The reforming measures include streamlining procedures, launching anti-corruption legislation, as well as enforcing compliance to international norms.

U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Mozambique)
WTO, 2009, Trade Policy Review (Mozambique)

Multilateral Trade Instruments
Abstract
The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified:</th>
<th>76 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate:</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score:</td>
<td>38.8/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification Rate Rank</td>
<td>146 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted Score Rank:</td>
<td>144 / 193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In World:
- Ratification rate: 28.6%
- Weighted score: 38.8/100

In Region:
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 29/47
- Weighted score: 28/47

In Development level:
- Least developed country: 22/48
- Weighted score: 21/48

Graph
Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified
Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
## 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>36.24</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>122</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Coordination of African Regional Cotton Sector Strategies Implementation
T4SD Small Traders Capacity Building Programme

5.1.2 Recent projects

Project development: Cotton to clothing: Enhancing African capacity and trade through the use of Turkish know-how
Mozambique Business Environment Support and Trade Facilitation Programme (BESTF)
Mozambique - Capacity building for effective trade policy formulation and management
Mozambique One UN - Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies
SADC Supply chain and logistics programme - Mozambique
ITC Africa network of enterprise level trainers and advisers
Trade leaders of Africa - training in market analysis and research
Export-led & tourism-led poverty reduction programmes
ACP - Cotton sector strategy implementation
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
EC Small Traders Workshop(2) 12/07/2013-Chimoio, Maputo
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silencer MAPURANGA</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0327</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mapuranga@intracen.org">mapuranga@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruben PHOOLCHUND</td>
<td>Chief, Office for Africa</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0508</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phoolchund@intracen.org">phoolchund@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur les produits alimentaires et agricoles, l’eau et l’assainissement, l’hébergement, les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage

Mozambique - Supply Survey on Textiles and Clothing

Packaging Industry Report : Mozambique

One from a series of studies on the packaging sector in selected African countries - provides an overview of the economic environment and its relevance to the packaging sector in...
JITAP Open Doors Week: Mozambique

Compendium of opening statements and presentations made by resource persons and professionals of Multilateral Trading System, at the 'Open Door Week' organized by the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme, Maputo,...

Mozambique: Supply Survey on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household items

Survey on the supply of food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items in Mozambique - examines the significance of these three product sectors to the economy of the country,...

Market Opportunities in South Africa as a Result of the SADC Trade Protocol - Subregional Trade Expansion in Southern Africa

Document was prepared for providing statistical up-date of trading complementarities between the South African Customs Union (SACU), and members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and to capture potential...
Multilateral Trading System and the New Political Economy for Textiles and Clothing: An Introduction for Least Developed Countries

Study focuses on the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, ATC and its implications on Least Developed Countries. Discusses issues affecting trade in textiles and clothing, technical and marketing considerations...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household Items

Report referring to the fifth Buyers/Sellers Meeting (Midrand, South Africa, 14-14 October 2004) bringing together companies dealing with food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items from Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia,...

Read more

Mozambique: Supply Survey on Emergency Items, Agricultural Products, Construction Equipment and Transport Services for the Aid Procurement Market

Supply survey on emergency items and transport services in Mozambique - analyses the structure of supplying sectors for each product sectors; reviews general characteristics of supply for all sectors and...

Read more
Mozambique: A Focus on Competitive Advantage

Paper contributed by Mozambique National Team, presented at ITC Regional Executive Forum: 'Managing Competitive Advantage', Muldersdrift, South Africa, 25-27 November, 2002 - discusses the use and importance of...

Read more

Zambia: Quality Management for Services: An Exploratory Outline

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: "Export of Services: Hype or High Potential? Implications for Strategy-Makers", Montreux, Switzerland, 5-8 October, 2005 - explains how to go about...

Read more

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2004 The Services Sector in Southern Africa
- 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
- 2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2006 - Grant C Southern Africa and the European Union: the TDCA and SADC EPA
- 2006 - Cadot, Olivier The Origin of Goods: Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements
- 2003 Global Competitiveness and Regional Market Integration
- 2006 - KyambaHela H; Houngnkpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2010 Analysis of the Cashew Sector Value Chain in Mozambique
- 2009 Trade Policy Review: Mozambique
- 2009 - Erasmus G Safeguards and Trade Remedies in the SADC and ESA Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2012 Policy Priorities for International Trade and Jobs
- 2008 Beating the Odds: Sustaining Inclusion in Mozambique’s Growing Economy
- 2013 Africa Competitiveness Report
- 2001 - Fath H Commercial Timber Harvesting in the Natural Forests of Mozambique
- 2008 Enabling Small-Scale Enterprise and Microfinance in Fragile States
- 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Resulting from SACU Trading Agreements
- 2004 A Mozambique Textile and Garment Industry Strategy
- 2003 - De la Rocha M The Cotonou Agreement and its Implications for the Regional Trade Agenda in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 2006 Africa Foreign Investor Survey 2005
- 2009 Awakening Africa's Sleeping Giant: Prospects for Commercial Agriculture in the Guinea Savannah Zone and Beyond
- 2010 - Kiratu S; Roy S Beyond Barriers: The Gender Implications of Trade Liberalization in Southern Africa
- 2010 - Bursvik E Supporting Regional Integration in East and Southern Africa: Review of Select Issues
- 2010 Regional Agricultural Trade for Economic Development and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conceptual Background and Fields of Action for Development Cooperation
- 2004 Roadmap for improved horticulture export competitiveness in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
- 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
- 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
- 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
- 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
- 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments: De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
- 2006 Trading up: Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
- 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
- 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
- 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
- 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade: Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
- 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
- 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- 2001 - Karlóf, Bengt Benchlearning: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
- 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
- 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
- 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
- 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
- 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
- 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
- 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging: A RAPRA Market Report
- 2006 Doubling Aid: Making the Big Push Work
- 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS: Squaring the Circle?
- 2014 Africa Investor
- 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
- 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
- 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
- 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
- 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control: An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
2012 - Wollenberg E, eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions: Paving the Way
2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
2011 Foro Público de la OMC
2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania
2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia: An Exploratory Study
2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries
2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared
2011 Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada
2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States: An Assessment
2011 India and Latin America and the Caribbean: Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations
2009 Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development
2013 Human Resource Management
2011 - Goswami A G, eds. Exporting Services: A Developing Country Perspective
2011 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)
2008 Guides de bonnes pratiques phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique
2010 Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report: A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture
2014 Human Relations
2008 Romania: Organic Agriculture
2011 A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain
2008 Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production
2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India’s Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market
2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements: How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?
2007 Environment and Regional Trade Agreements
2006 Bulgaria: Organic Products
2006 Lithuania: Organic Products - Organic Farming in Lithuania
2008 Marché de la maroquinerie à Hong Kong
2007 - Warnholz, Jean-Louis Poverty Reduction for Profit?: A Critical Examination of Business Opportunities at the Bottom of the Pyramid
2007 OECD Economic Surveys: Ukraine Economic Assessment
2008 - Tait, N The Bulgarian Clothing Industry - One year on from accession
2010 China: Organics Report
2007 - S. Murphy Confronting the Real Challenges: Where next for the Doha Negotiations on Agriculture?
2008 Sector del calzado en el Reino Unido
2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
2013 Executive Brief: Cotton Sector
2007 - R.S. Sastre Electronic Commerce in the Pharmaceutical Industry
2006 Marché de la chaussure et de la maroquinerie en Allemagne
2010 Stratégie sectorielle pour la promotion et la valorisation de la gomme arabique au Burkina Faso: 2011-2016
2007 - Klingebiel, Stephan, ed. Africa Agenda for 2007: Suggestions for the German G8 and EU Council Presidencies
2007 - EU's Footprint in the South: Does European Community Development Cooperation make a Difference for the Poor?
2007 - Osakwe P N Foreign Aid, Resources and Export Diversification in Africa: A New Test of Existing Theories
2013 Executive Brief: Tea Sector
2011 Analysis of the Cashew Value Chain in Senegal and The Gambia
2011 Clothing and Footwear Sector in New Zealand
2007 Building Linkages for Competitive and Responsible Entrepreneurship: Innovative Partnerships to Foster Small Enterprise, Promote Economic Growth and Reduce Poverty in Developing Countries
2007 - Bekefi, Tamara Tanzania: Lessons in Building Linkages for Competitive and Responsible Entrepreneurship
2007 - Bekefi, Tamara Viet Nam: Lessons in Building Linkages for Competitive and Responsible Entrepreneurship
2006 Trade and Gender in Bangladesh: A Legal and Regulatory Analysis
2006 Marché de la chaussure en Croatie
2006 Marché de la chaussure en Finlande
2010 Market Brief: Focus on the Swedish Market - Rice and Pulses
2008 Market Brief: Focus on the Swedish Market - Small Leather Products
2006 Burundi: Expanding External Trade and Investment

6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- SADC Trade Development Programme
- Exponor - Porto International Fair
- Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN)
- Mozambique. Instituto Nacional de Estatística
- Banco de Moçambique
- Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism
- Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique
- TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA)
- Páginas Amarelas de Moçambique
- Mozambique Government
- Invest in Mozambique
- Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW)
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Estudos e Desenvolvimento de Artesanato</td>
<td>Av. 10 de Novembro No 10, Pavilhão 29</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>258 21 328434</td>
<td>258 21 328435</td>
<td><a href="mailto:evaristo-madime@cedarte.org.mz">evaristo-madime@cedarte.org.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cedarte.org.mz">http://www.cedarte.org.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa</td>
<td>725, Avenida da Base N‘Tchinga</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>258 21 418649</td>
<td>258 21 418650</td>
<td><a href="mailto:director@ocpanet.org">director@ocpanet.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ocpanet.org/">http://www.ocpanet.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique</td>
<td>Av. Eduardo Mondlane, 2221</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>+258 21 431015/6</td>
<td>+258 82 3022823</td>
<td><a href="mailto:infor@ia.m.gov.mz">infor@ia.m.gov.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cedart.org.mz">http://www.cedart.org.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Câmara do Comércio de Moçambique</td>
<td>Rua Mateus Sansão Mutemba, 452</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>+258 1 491970</td>
<td>+258 1 492210</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cacomo@teledata.mz">cacomo@teledata.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.teledata.mz/cacomo/index.htm">www.teledata.mz/cacomo/index.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futur - Fundo Nacional do Turismo</td>
<td>Av. 25 de Setembro No. 1203</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>258 1 30 73 23</td>
<td>258 1 30 73 24</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@futur.org.mz">info@futur.org.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.futur.org.mz">http://www.futur.org.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI - Centro de Promoção de Investimentos (Investment Promotion Centre)</td>
<td>Rue de Imprensa 332 R/C</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>258 1 31 32 99</td>
<td>258 1 31 38 25</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cpi@cti.co.mz">cpi@cti.co.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mozbusines.gov.mz">www.mozbusines.gov.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade</td>
<td>Av. 25 Setembro - 1179 - 2</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>258 1 30 38 22</td>
<td>258 1 30 36 58</td>
<td><a href="mailto:innoq@emilmoz.com">innoq@emilmoz.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.micoa.gov.mz">www.micoa.gov.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto para a Promoção de Exportações</td>
<td>Av. 25 de Setembro, 1008</td>
<td>Maputo</td>
<td>+258 1 30 72 578</td>
<td>+258 1 30 72 56</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ipex@tvadabo.co.mz">ipex@tvadabo.co.mz</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ipex.gov.mz">http://www.ipex.gov.mz</a></td>
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