

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED

WT/ACC/SYC/9

26 May 2009

(09-2519)

**Working Party on the
Accession of Seychelles**

Original: English

ACCESSION OF SEYCHELLES

Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime: Updated Version

In a communication circulated in document WT/ACC/SYC/1 on 31 May 1995, the Government of the Republic of Seychelles applied for accession under Article XII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The General Council established a Working Party (WT/GC/M/5) on 11 July 1995 with the following terms of reference: "To examine the application of the Government of the Republic of Seychelles to accede to the World Trade Organization under Article XII, and to submit to the General Council recommendations which may include a draft Protocol of Accession."

In accordance with the established procedures, the Secretariat is circulating the attached updated Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime received from the Government of the Republic of Seychelles. This document updates the Memorandum circulated in August 1996 (WT/ACC/SYC/3). WTO Members wishing to submit questions on the Memorandum are invited to do so by 15 July 2009 for transmission to the Seychellois authorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	ECONOMY, ECONOMIC POLICIES AND FOREIGN TRADE	2
1.	Economy	2
(a)	General description.....	2
(b)	Current economic situation.....	2
2.	Economic Policies.....	3
(a)	Main directions of the ongoing economic policies.....	3
(b)	Monetary and fiscal policies.....	8
(c)	Foreign exchange and payments system	11
(d)	Foreign and domestic investment policies	13
(e)	Competition policies.....	19
3.	Foreign trade in goods and services	19
4.	Domestic trade in services including value and composition of foreign direct investment.....	21
5.	Direction on financial movements related to nationals working abroad, remittances, etc.....	22
6.	Information on growth in trade in goods and services	22
III.	FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING AND ENFORCING POLICIES AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE IN SERVICES	25
1.	Powers of executive, legislative and judicial branches of government.....	25
2.	Government entities responsible for making and implementing policies affecting foreign trade	26
3.	Division of authority between central and sub-central governments.....	26
4.	Any legislative programmes or plans to change the regulatory regime.....	27
5.	Laws and Legal Acts.....	27
6.	Description of judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures, if any.....	27
IV.	POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS	28
1.	Import Regulation.....	28
(a)	Registration requirements for engaging in importing.....	28
(b)	Characteristics of national tariff	28
(c)	Tariff quotas, tariff exemptions.....	29
(d)	Other duties and charges, specifying any charges for services rendered	29
(e)	Quantitative import restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems	30
(f)	Import licensing procedures	30
(g)	Other border measures.....	31

(h)	Customs valuation.....	31
(i)	Other customs formalities	31
(j)	Pre-shipment inspection	31
(k)	Application of internal taxes on imports.....	32
(l)	Rules of origin	32
(m,n,o)	Anti-dumping, countervailing duty and safeguard regimes	32
2.	Export Regulation.....	32
(a)	Registration requirements for engaging in exporting.....	32
(b)	Customs tariff nomenclature, types of duties, duty rates, weighted averages of rates	32
(c)	Quantitative export restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing system.....	32
(d)	Export licensing procedures.....	32
(e)	Other measures	33
(f)	Export financing, subsidy and promotion policies.....	33
(g)	Export performance requirements.....	33
(h)	Import duty drawback schemes	33
3.	Internal policies affecting foreign trade in goods.....	33
(a)	Industrial policy	33
(b)	Technical regulations and standards	34
(c)	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures.....	35
(d)	Trade-related investment measures	38
(e)	State-trading practices.....	39
(f, g)	Free zones and free economic zones	41
(h)	Trade-related environmental policies	41
(i)	Mixing regulations	42
(j)	Government-mandated counter-trade and barter.....	42
(k)	Trade agreements leading to country specific quotas allocation.....	42
(l)	Government procurement practices.....	42
(m)	Regulation of trade in transit.....	43
4.	Policies affecting foreign trade in agricultural products.....	44
(a)	Imports.....	44
(b)	Exports.....	44
(c)	Export prohibitions and restrictions	44
(d)	Export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes	44
(e)	Internal policies.....	44

5.	Policies affecting foreign trade in other sectors	48
(a)	Textiles regime	48
(b)	Policies affecting foreign trade in other major sectors	49
V.	TRADE-RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME.....	51
1.	General.....	51
(a)	Intellectual property policy	51
(b)	Responsible agencies for policy formulation and implementation	51
(c)	Membership of international intellectual property conventions and of regional or bilateral agreements.....	52
(d)	Application of national and m.f.n. treatment to foreign nationals	52
(e)	Fees and taxes.....	52
2.	Substantive standards of protection, including procedures for the acquisition and maintenance of intellectual property rights	52
(a)	Copyright and related rights.....	52
(b)	Trademarks, including service marks.....	52
(e)	Patents.....	53
(f)	Plants variety protection	53
(g)	Layout designs of integrated circuits	53
(h)	Requirements on undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data.....	53
3.	Measures to control abuse of intellectual property rights.....	53
4.	Enforcement	54
5.	Laws, decrees, regulations and other legal acts relating to the above.....	54
6.	Statistical data on applications for and grants of intellectual property rights.....	54
VI.	TRADE-RELATED SERVICES REGIME	55
1.	General.....	55
2.	Policies affecting Trade in Services	61
(a)	Government departments, agencies, professional associations or other bodies with authority or a role relevant to the conduct of services activities.....	61
(b)	Judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures providing for the review of, or remedies in relation to, administrative decisions affecting trade in services	61
(c)	Provisions, including those in international agreements, concerning qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing and/or registration requirements for the supply of services	61
(d)	Provisions governing the existence and operation of monopolies or exclusive service suppliers	62
(e)	Provisions relating to safeguard measures as they apply to trade in services	62

(f, g)	Provisions relating to international transfers and payments for current transactions of services; Provisions relating to capital transactions affecting the supply of services	62
(h)	Provisions governing the procurement by governmental agencies of services.....	62
4.	Market Access and National Treatment	62
(a)	Limitations on the number of service suppliers	62
(b)	Limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets	63
(c)	Limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output	63
(d)	Limitations on the total number of natural persons that may be employed in a particular service sector	63
(e)	Restrictions on, or requirements of specific types of legal entity through which a service may be supplied	63
(f)	Limitations on the participation of foreign capital	63
4.	Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment	63
VII.	INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES	63
1.	Bilateral or plurilateral agreements relating to foreign trade in goods and trade in services.....	63
2.	Economic integration, customs union and free-trade area agreements.....	64
3.	Labour markets integration agreements	64
4.	Multilateral economic cooperation, membership in the multilateral economic organizations, trade-related programmes of other multilateral organizations.....	64
ANNEX 1	.....	65
ANNEX 2	.....	76
ANNEX 3	.....	80
ANNEX 4	.....	83
ANNEX 5	.....	91
ANNEX 6	.....	110
ANNEX 7	.....	112

I. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Seychelles is located in the western Indian Ocean and consists of 116 islands of which 41 are granitic and 75 are coralline. The country has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.3 million square kilometres. Victoria is the political and commercial capital of the country, located at latitude 4° 38' South and longitude 55° 27' East. It is located on the island of Mahe which is 27 km long and 11 km wide and the highest point is 905 m above sea level. Two other islands of major importance are Praslin and La Digue which are located 33.6 km and 48 km away from Mahe respectively.

Seychelles shares common borders with Madagascar and Mauritius. The closest point from Seychelles to a major continental land mass is the coast of Mombasa (Kenya) which is 1,800 km away from the main island of Mahe.

The population of Seychelles stood at 85,307 in 2007 and the population growth is 2.1 per cent per annum. Ninety per cent of the country's population live on the island of Mahe. The population is a diverse mix of ethnicities and races, descended from Africa, Asia and Europe and the culture is derived from these three continents. It should be noted that there is no indigenous local population. Descended from the original French settlers, their African slaves and British sailors and traders, the Seychellois mixture has been also enriched by traders from India and China as well as Arabs, all intermingling to produce a multi-faceted and almost unparalleled society. The common language is Creole, the outcome of early French influence and administration. Nevertheless, today, Creole, French and English are the national languages of Seychelles as a consequence of successive French and British administration of the country until its independence in 1976.

The Constitution of Seychelles is the supreme law of the land. The President is the Head of State, Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence of Seychelles. Executive power is vested in the President and it is exercised in accordance with the Constitution of Seychelles. The President is advised by a Cabinet of Ministers. The legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is comprised of 26 elected members and eight proportionally elected members. Judicial power is exercised by independent courts which consist of the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, and other subordinate courts in accordance with the Constitution. The Court of Appeal is the highest Court of the land.

Seychelles has a very narrow economic base dominated by the tourism and fisheries sectors, accounting for 21 per cent and 20 per cent of GDP, respectively. Other sectors worth mentioning are: manufacturing, which accounts for 10 per cent; and agriculture, which accounts for 2.3 per cent of GDP. In addition, since 1995 the offshore sector has grown considerably and currently accounts for 5 per cent of GDP. The dominant role of two sectors in the country's economic activity makes it extremely vulnerable to shocks in those sectors. Recognizing this, the government initiated a National Development Strategy - Strategy 2017 to broaden and diversify the economic base.

Seychelles accounts for approximately 0.01 per cent of world merchandise trade. Using 2007 data, the major export products were: Fish and Fishery products (94 per cent); miscellaneous manufactured products (5 per cent) and various agricultural products (1 per cent); while the major imports were: Machinery and Equipment (26 per cent); Mineral Fuels (24 per cent); Food and Live Animals (21 per cent); Manufactured Goods and Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (20 per cent) and Chemicals (4 per cent). Major export partners are: EU; China; India. Major import partners are: Saudi Arabia (24 per cent); Germany (10 per cent); Singapore (9 per cent); France (8 per cent); Spain (7 per cent); South Africa (6 per cent); United Arab Emirates (5 per cent); United Kingdom (5 per cent); Italy (4 per cent); Mauritius (3 per cent); while India, Japan and Malaysia all accounted for 2 per cent each.

II. ECONOMY, ECONOMIC POLICIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

1. Economy

(a) General description

Despite a relatively narrow economic base dominated by the Tourism and Fisheries sectors, Seychelles has been an upper-middle income economy as classified by the United Nations. With a GDP per capita of US\$7,600 (PPP) in 2007, Seychelles was ranked 50th on the 2007 United Nations Human Development Index.

Up until 2000, most of the economic growth of Seychelles was led by the public sector, comprising primarily building of infrastructure and provision of social welfare programmes. However, in the context of structural reforms initiated in the late 1990s, the tendency has been for a reduction in the role of the State and increased participation of the private sector in the development of the economy.

The Tourism and Fisheries sectors have traditionally dominated the economy of Seychelles, accounting for 41 per cent of GDP between them. In its efforts to diversify the economy, the Government has successfully set up and run the offshore financial sector to become the third pillar of the economy. The offshore financial sector presently contributes less than 5 per cent of the GDP of Seychelles. In addition, Seychelles remains very susceptible to external shocks given its small size and remoteness.

Consistent with the external demands of an increasingly globalizing world economy and the vision of government for greater private sector involvement in economic activities, Government has been actively privatizing many previously State-owned interests, thereby scaling back its direct involvement in production and assuming a greater role as facilitator of economic development. Consequently, as of October 2008, the private sector and public sector employed 56 per cent and 44 per cent of the national workforce, respectively. This contrasts with December 2002 when the share of Public sector employment was 48 per cent. Further reductions in the share of employment of the public sector, are anticipated in 2009.

The Government of Seychelles is actively seeking to broaden the country's economic base and the financial sector is one area identified for potential growth. As such, the setting up of the Seychelles International Trade Zone (SITZ) in 1995 was one initiative aimed at encouraging growth in this area and early results are encouraging. Legislations have also been put in place to actively encourage investments by foreign banks. Currently, there are four international banks operating in the country: Barclays, Mauritius Commercial Bank, Habib Bank and Bank of Baroda. The Seychelles International Mercantile Credit Banking Corporation (SIMBC) trading under the name "Nouvobanq" is a joint venture between the Seychelles Government and the Standard Chartered Bank African PLC. All of these banks offer a range of services.

The country's economy is extremely vulnerable to external shocks. Not only does it depend on tourism, but it imports close to 90 per cent of consumables, primary and secondary inputs which have been affected directly by the price of oil. Any decline in tourism quickly translates into a fall in GDP, a decline in foreign exchange receipts, and budgetary difficulties. Furthermore, recent changes in the financial and environmental climate are having adverse effects on the fisheries sector.

(b) Current economic situation

Seychelles has been subjected to sustained balance of payments deficits and high levels of public debt over the last five years. The balance of payments reached a deficit of Seychelles rupees

(SR) 1.8197 billion in 2007, while the public debt to GDP ratio was 146 per cent. Additionally, expansionary fiscal and monetary policies recently implemented had been incompatible with the maintenance of a crawling pegged exchange rate regime for several years. A system of complex exchange controls and restrictions was progressively introduced and foreign exchange shortages ensued. The parallel foreign exchange market flourished as it offered at least twice the nominal amount of Seychelles Rupees offered by commercial banks, per United States Dollar. Consequently, the tendency was for Seychellois to invest in and hoard foreign exchange as a store of value, at the expense of investments in the domestic economy. This resulted in sluggish economic growth and a deterioration in the competitiveness of exports as the real effective exchange rate became exceedingly overvalued.

Moreover, the fuel and food price shocks and the global economic slowdown have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. These include:

- Disruption of manufacturing output and less buoyant tourism growth due to foreign exchange shortages are expected to lead to a sharp decline in real GDP growth in 2008 to 3.1 per cent from an average of about 7.5 per cent over the period 2005-07.
- Sharp increase in inflation, up to 37.5 per cent (year-on-year) at end-August 2008, compared to 5.2 per cent in August 2007, and virtually zero in 2005-06, due in part to the 2006-07 nominal depreciation of the Seychelles Rupee.
- Projection of a widening of the external current account deficit in 2008, from 23 per cent of GDP in 2007 to almost 29 per cent, due to lower growth in tourism receipts, the petroleum and food price shock and higher costs of transportation services.

Faced with these constraints, on 19 September 2008 the Government of Seychelles approached the IMF for Article IV consultations and a standby arrangement.

2. Economic Policies

(a) Main directions of the ongoing economic policies

(i) New economic policies

With the assistance of the IMF, Seychelles is undertaking fundamental economic reforms. The policies envisaged are aimed at restoring internal and external stability as well as resolving macro-economic imbalances and place public debt on a sustainable path.

The key elements of the reform programme include:

- Achieve full convertibility of the Seychelles Rupee and introduce a floating exchange rate regime. The removal of all exchange restrictions and introduction of a market-based float of the Seychelles Rupee will play a key role in the improvement of external competitiveness and reduction in macroeconomic imbalances;
- Using fiscal instruments such as expenditure restraint, revenue enhancement, strengthening of public financial management, and public sector reform to address the macroeconomic imbalances and underpin competitiveness gains and put public debt on a sustainable path. Government is currently engaged in negotiations with bilateral and multilateral donors in an effort to acquire debt relief in an attempt to place it on a more sustainable footing;
- Reform monetary policy to focus on liquidity management with market-based instruments. A floating exchange rate regime places increased emphasis on monetary policy to achieve price stability. At the same time, maintaining financial system stability in the aftermath of the reforms will require enhanced bank supervision;

- Reduce the role of the state in the economy and improve the business environment. Steps to boost private sector investment and growth include privatization, the strengthening of monitoring and oversight of public entities; and enhancing transparency and governance.

With full implementation of the programme in 2009, the following results are expected:

- The global downturn and tight macroeconomic policies will lead to a contraction of GDP in 2009, by about 9.5 per cent, mainly due to falling tourism receipts. A recovery is projected to emerge thereafter with average real GDP growth of about 2 to 3 per cent from 2011, under the impulse of rising foreign investment in tourism following the lifting of exchange restrictions and other bottlenecks;
- The Seychelles Rupee depreciation following the float is expected to lead in the short-run to higher inflation, which would peak in the second quarter of 2009 and gradually decline to 22 per cent at end-2009. The real effective exchange rate (REER) would depreciate on average in 2009, followed by a small appreciation;
- Together with a temporary decline in FDI-related imports, the Seychelles Rupee depreciation is projected to significantly improve the non-interest current account deficit in 2009 to 16.4 per cent, from 26.6 per cent in 2008. The non-interest current account deficit should widen moderately over the medium term, as rising tourism earnings are offset by higher tourism- and FDI- related imports and greater profit and dividend repatriation. The programme envisages relatively rapid accumulation of official foreign reserves;
- Domestic debt would be expected to decline through a combination of fiscal restraint and the impact of negative real rates in 2008, especially on long term securities with fixed coupons. For external debt, a restructuring plan is currently being negotiated with partners and will provide for the overall debt to be more sustainable in the long-term.

Seychelles' trade policy is orientating towards regional integration with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The Government of Seychelles firmly believes that regional integration will provide the economic sectors of the country with more scope for development in terms of acquiring an increased market for the exports of goods and services.

(ii) Pricing policy

Prices of local goods and services are determined freely by the market forces. However, for a select group of essential food items (listed in Annex 5), prices are subject to price control by the government. This measure has been put into place to ensure price stability on essential food items consumed by all persons in Seychelles, in particular to safeguard rural livelihoods and improve food security. Control for these prices is achieved through a maximum retail mark-up of 30 per cent on the import value of goods as declared at the port of entry. The Price Control Unit periodically monitors the prices of these items and traders found in violation are subject to applicable penalties.

It is also worth noting that Seychelles is a very small, vulnerable, open and remote economy. These factors combined, can strongly militate against competitive behaviour in markets, as a few importers of most products can effectively charge prices significantly more than marginal cost. Additionally, with escalating food prices on the world market, therefore some degree of price control is needed on essential food items to ensure that such items are affordable to those in the lowest income groups.

The price control measures imposed by the Government are solely for goods. It is not the intention of Government to extend these measures to the services sector.

(iii) Economic development plans

In March 2007, the Government of Seychelles launched Strategy 2017, which is a broad-based ten-year strategy aiming to double the nominal income per capita and a reduction of public debt from 146 per cent to 60 per cent by the year 2017. In order to achieve this, it is the Government's policy to create economic conditions conducive to increased wealth generation by private businesses and individuals. The Government proposes to accomplish this by curtailing its role as an economic actor and to focus instead on operating as an economic facilitator, allowing Seychellois and international business to benefit from an increasingly business-friendly economic environment, streamlined regulatory structure and capable human resource base.

In recognition of Seychelles' comparative economic advantage in the sectors of tourism and industrial fisheries, Government policy will continue to focus on these two economic activities which have, since the 1970's provided the bulk of the country's foreign currency inflows.

Complementarily, Seychelles' emerging financial services sector will be developed, both as a support to the fisheries and tourism industries and as a powerful additional economic motor.

(iv) Regional developments plans

The Government of Seychelles has recognised the need for regional integration as part of the country's development objectives. Regionally aligning itself with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Seychelles has benefited from technical assistance in many areas of trade and development. Moreover, such regional groupings provide Seychelles' with a potential market of 500 million people for its goods and services and vice-versa the region provides the country potential sources for imports. The section below summarises the Seychelles' participation in the regional groupings.

- Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

The IOC was created in 1984 following the signing of the Victoria Accord by the Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion (France). The IOC is recognised as a sub-regional grouping which promotes intra-regional cooperation amongst its member states taking into account their insular nature, small and vulnerable economies, and the protection of their fragile natural environment.

Seychelles is benefiting from a number of projects funded by the organisation. These projects include surveillance and control of illegal fishing, regional tourism cooperation, coastal erosion control projects and AIDS prevention projects. These projects are funded by the IOC and by external donor funding agencies.

Given that the IOC has been associated mostly with development and cultural support programmes, there has been an attempt to increase political and diplomatic cooperation amongst its member States. The creation of the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles (CMMS) group to negotiate trade agreements taking into consideration the specific nature of their economies such as the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Commission. The idea of the CMMS group becoming a permanent grouping is still being discussed and the ideas are still evolving.

- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

COMESA began its operation in December 1994 to replace the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa. The Organisation is governed by the COMESA Treaty.

Seychelles joined in June 1993 when it was still known as the PTA. Currently, COMESA has 19 member States and is only a Free Trade Area (FTA), a Customs Union is currently being set up for a possible launch in December this year.

Seychelles is a member of the COMESA FTA. In signing the FTA the Government anticipates that the country would benefit from a wider, harmonised and more competitive market, greater market access and food security and a greater investment in infrastructure.

Seychelles has benefited immensely with technical and financial assistance in the area of capacity building. The Organisation in conjunction with UNCTAD has assisted the country in setting up the ASYCUDA++ programme for the Customs Division and is in the process of evaluating further requests from Seychelles on trade-related projects. The COMESA Secretariat is also in the process of coordinating the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) negotiations with the European Commission.

- Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Like some members of COMESA, Seychelles is also a member of SADC. Seychelles joined the organisation in September 1997. However, due to human and financial constraints, the Government decided to withdraw its membership from the organisation. In 2006, the Government felt that that the time was right to re-join SADC and it initiated the process in that same year. Seychelles was re-admitted to SADC in August 2008.

The Organisation has broad objectives which include; to promote and defend peace, security and stability. Additionally, through regional integration it aims to achieve sustainable development, economic growth and eradication of poverty in order to enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of the Southern African region. SADC aims to be a fully fledged customs union by 2010.

- Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

Seychelles signed the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) in 2000 together with 77 African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries with the member States of the EU. The Agreement provided an extension of the four Lomé Conventions which importantly provided non-reciprocal preferential market access to the EC for goods originating from these countries.

Members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) outside the ACP region have challenged the non-reciprocal preferential market access through the Organisation's Dispute Settlement mechanism that was granted by the Lomé IV Convention in 1993 and won their challenge. Consequently the EU requested for a WTO waiver (exemption) so as to provide trade preferences to the ACP countries until 2000 and this was granted.

This waiver was extended in 2001 at the Doha Ministerial Meeting. It was to last until the 31 December 2007. Seychelles signed an interim agreement with the EC to prevent trade disruption until it finalises the EPA negotiations next year.

Seychelles' position on the negotiations is that the EPA will be solely a trade in goods and development agreement. Once the Government understands the full implications other areas of the EPA will be considered and will be negotiated.

(v) Sectoral priorities

Since the early 1990s, the Government has taken steps to increase the involvement of the private sector in the development of the country. The first company to be privatised was the stevedoring company called the Union Lighterage Company (ULC). Other companies then soon

followed suit and subsequently different sectors were soon liberalised such as education, health, insurance and telecommunications. Sectoral priorities for the Government of Seychelles are the following:

(i) Tourism Sector

The tourism sector has in the past and is still one of the main pillars of the Seychelles' economy. One of the main indicators of growth of the sector is tourism arrivals. Visitor arrivals in 2003 were recorded at 122,000, in comparison to 161,273 recorded in 2007, corresponding to an increase of 37 per cent. Arrivals from Europe account for over 80 per cent of the total number of arrivals. The leading markets are France, Italy, Germany and UK and Eire. The preferred mode of travel was by air, accounting for 98.3 per cent of all modes.

The sector has over the years played an important role in the economy. Employment, foreign exchange earnings, construction, banking and commerce to a large extent are dependent on the tourism industry. The tourism-related activities represent 21 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Seychelles' economy continues to rely heavily on tourism as a foreign exchange earner and accounts for about 21 per cent of GDP (2007). The industry also provides employment for about 16 per cent of the total labour force and also stimulates activities in a number of other related sectors such as diving and other marine based activities, entertainment, horticulture and the production and sale of local handicrafts. Conscious of the fact that tourism is a vital industry, Government has enacted incentive-related legislations with the aim of increasing foreign direct investment (FDI) in that sector.

The incentives-related legislation includes the Tourism Incentives Act (TIA) of 2003 and to further facilitate the investments and the Seychelles Investment Code of 2005 enacted following the creation of the Seychelles Investment Bureau. The TIA includes concessions on Trades Tax and GST (Goods and Services Tax) concessions, Social Security concessions, Gainful Occupation Permit (GOP) concessions, fuel concessions, Accelerated Depreciation and Market and Promotion.

(ii) Fisheries Sector

With a territory of 1.3 million square kilometres, a significantly large percentage of it is ocean with a rich source of marine life. It is only natural that the fisheries sector is another pillar of the economy. The long-term policy of the Government of Seychelles for the fishing industry is the promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries development and optimization of the benefits from this sector for present and future generations.

Industrial fishing in Seychelles, notably tuna fishing, is a significant economic activity. In 2000, industrial fishing surpassed tourism as the most important foreign exchange earner. The majority earnings from this sector are derived from the export of canned tuna and licensing fees paid by foreign trawlers fishing in Seychelles' territorial waters. In 1995, the Government sold 60 per cent of its shares of the tuna canning factory to Heinz Foods Inc., the company then sold its stake to MW Brands. In 2007, canned tuna accounted for 90 per cent of the country's total exports.

To increase investments in this area, the Fisheries (Incentives) Act (FIA) of 2005 was enacted. The Act provided for local as well as foreign investors with the following incentives; Trades Tax and GST (Goods and Services Tax) concessions, Social Security concessions, Gainful Occupation Permit (GOP) concessions, Fuel concessions, Accelerated Depreciation, and Market and Promotion.

The fisheries sector is being managed by the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA). The Authority was created in August 1984 by the Seychelles Fishing Authority (Establishment) Act, at a time of intense development in the sector. The SFA's operations are guided by a Board of Directors, appointed by the President of the Republic of Seychelles.

- Financial Services Sector

The financial services sector is the newly emerging sector which the Government of Seychelles is actively seeking to develop. Seychelles' modern banking facilities are offered through international banks including Barclays Bank PLC, Nouvobanq (affiliated to Standard Chartered Bank), Mauritius Commercial Bank, Bank of Baroda and Habib Bank. All major credit cards are represented through the currently established commercial banks.

The Government's vision is to see Seychelles continue to grow as an offshore financial centre. The efficiency and knowledge of the offshore sector, broad array of products and services and commitment to continue innovation which is intended to make Seychelles the premier choice in the offshore world. A Stock Exchange is currently being set up to further facilitate the growth of the financial services sector.

The major constraint currently being faced by the financial services sector is the limited bandwidth. However, the Government is actively seeking to connect the country to the undersea cable.

The Government of Seychelles is also aware of other potential sectors which could be developed. These include the agricultural sector to improve self sufficiency in certain crops, the construction industry and the IT sector. It has put in place the Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB) to act as a one-stop shop for investors.

(b) Monetary and fiscal policies

(i) Monetary policy

As part of the economic reform programme adopted by the Government in November 2008, monetary management in Seychelles will for the time being be based on a monetary targeting framework. In this framework, the final target - price stability - is to be achieved by influencing changes in broad money supply (or total liquidity in the economy). Because the monetary authorities can only control money supply indirectly, reserve money - which is more directly controllable by the Central Bank - has been chosen as the operating target of monetary policy. Money supply is linked to reserve money through the money multiplier and the Central Bank will aim to control money supply by changing reserve money. As a consequence of the monetary targeting system, monetary price variables, such as interest rates and exchange rates, will in principle be free to fluctuate and be determined by market forces. However, the Central Bank is responsible for monitoring closely these variables and intervening as necessary to avoid disruptive fluctuations.

The redesign of the monetary policy framework is a result of the decision to move from a fixed to a floating exchange rate regime. In theory, by fixing the nominal exchange rate, the Central Bank establishes an "automatic" mechanism to control the expansion in money supply and thereby overall inflation. With a floating exchange rate regime, there is a need to adopt another so-called "nominal anchor". The most important function of a country's monetary policy will continue to be control of the money supply, particularly as the floating of the exchange rate will result in higher inflation. The move to a flexible exchange rate regime, therefore, has shifted the burden of managing liquidity from intervention in the foreign exchange market to other market-based monetary policy instruments.

In formulating monetary policy, the Central Bank will analyze the connection between monetary and real economic variables and assess the time lags of the effects. The changes in overall money supply are a primary causal factor affecting price stability. In general, three definitions of monetary aggregates will be used in analyzing monetary developments in the Seychelles. The first is "reserve money" consisting of currency issued by the Central Bank and commercial banks' deposits with the Central Bank. This is also called base money or high-powered money, as commercial banks can create deposits based on reserve money which are components of a broader definition of money supply, through their process of creating credits and deposits. The second is "narrow money" (M1), defined as the sum of currency held by the public and demand deposits held by the public with commercial banks. The third is "broad money" (M3) defined as the sum of currency held by the public and all deposits held by the public with commercial banks. Studies have shown that the most appropriate monetary variable to analyze the relationship between the money supply and the general price level in Seychelles is the broad money supply.

The monetary targeting framework is operated through a monetary programme. The monetary programme is prepared by the Central Bank in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, taking into account economic factors such as the expected fiscal and balance of payments developments, economic growth, desired levels of growth in credit and inflation. Based on these factors, the monetary programme sets out the desired path for monetary growth and determines the path of quarterly reserve money targets necessary to achieve this monetary growth. The Central Bank will primarily rely on its market operations to achieve the quarterly targets.

In order to meet quarterly targets, however, decisions on the use of instruments have to be taken on a weekly and daily basis. To guide the interventions for managing bank liquidity, the Central Bank will maintain a Liquidity Monitoring Framework which identifies the factors influencing bank liquidity. This framework is used to make forecasts on future liquidity flows, taking into account foreign exchange transactions, government transactions, changes in currency in circulation and other transactions which impact on bank liquidity.

In the day-to-day operations for implementing monetary policy, a strong focus is placed on managing banks' excess reserves. These are defined as banks' deposits with the Central Bank in excess of statutory required reserves and banks' own requirements. Influencing the direction of excess reserves in the banking system will help to achieve a predictable pattern for liquidity management and, in particular, avoid a heavy reliance on interventions at the end of each quarter to meet the reserve money targets. Through the way the short-term operations are conducted, the Central Bank will provide incentives to a more active liquidity management by banks and contribute to market development.

A long-term objective for monetary policy implementation is to strengthen the influence of interest rates on economic developments. As interbank and money markets develop, the Central Bank will place more emphasis on steering short-term interest rates. An operational framework for implementing short-term monetary policy with a focus on influencing market interest rates would not replace the current operational framework, centred on the reserve money programme. The quarterly reserve money targets will continue to be the intermediate operating target while the level of interest rates in the money market will influence banks' behaviours and monetary development in the short-term consistent with the reserve money path. The overall effectiveness of monetary policy will increase when interest rates over a wide spectrum of the yield curve can be allowed to respond to changing monetary impulses. This objective has to be viewed as a long-term desirable development which must pass through various stages of market development. Experience shows that as part of this process banks will focus more on their liquidity management, which normally will contribute to the development of the interbank market and to a more competitive environment in the banking sector.

(ii) Fiscal policy

The Government has traditionally concentrated spending on infrastructure, social welfare (free healthcare, free primary and secondary education and social security benefits) and budgetary support for certain state trading enterprises (STEs). It should be noted that Government acts as a guarantor for any local or foreign loans negotiated by these STEs. With the current global situation and the recently negotiated IMF standby arrangement and the implementation of the programme that is associated with the arrangement, the Government anticipates that it would have to implement a tighter fiscal policy than in previous years. It is worthwhile mentioning that the Government is also in the process of renegotiating its external debt with both bilateral and multilateral donors with the aim of creating a sustainable debt stock.

Since 2003, the Government has undertaken major economic reforms to address fiscal deficit and excessive domestic liquidity. The Macro-Economic Reform Programme (MERP) was initiated in that same year to address these problems. The MERP saw the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, which introduced a GST ranging between 7 per cent and 15 per cent depending on the goods (domestically produced and imported), purchased and the services rendered. The MERP also saw the reduction of tariffs on a number of imported goods and that generated increased outcome through customs revenue. In 2003, the Government also began cutting the subsidies to parastatals completely or reducing them. Certain fees such as immigration fees, landing/cargo handling fees, transshipment charges and airline passenger fees were increased. Income for the Government was also generated through the sale of assets, mostly land and housing stock. Taking into account that the MERP was introduced in mid-2003, the actual outcome of the year indicated a surplus of SR 270.366 million or 7 per cent of GDP.

The positive fiscal outcome which started in 2003 continued in 2004. The budget estimates for the year 2004 was projected a surplus of SR 593.373 million or 15 per cent of the estimated GDP. However, the actual outcome for 2004 indicated a surplus of SR 102.284 million representing 3 per cent of the estimated GDP. This was due to the various concessions in the form of fiscal incentives given to the tourism sector in a bid to reinvigorate it, reductions in tariff revenues and social security contributions. There were also unforeseen expenditures by various ministries and other government agencies in net lending and capital and current outlays. Debt servicing also resulted in reduction in government' revenue and surplus.

In 2005, the Government removed an import permit requirement for all imports excluding those listed in Annex 4 and the exclusive rights for Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB) to import a category of 'essential' commodities. The aim was and is still to move away from direct controls to regulation of trade, production and pricing. The surplus generated for that year was 9 per cent of estimated GDP and equivalent to SR 352.038 million. This was mainly due to rent of land, buildings and leasing of government assets.

For 2006, the debt repayment and the sharp rise in the cost of living preoccupied the Government. Budgetary pressure was as a result of civil service reorganisation and salary increases coupled with a SR 60 million subvention to the PUC to assist the company with the sharp increase in fuel prices and SR 1.253 billion in repayment of debt to various creditors. However, for that year the Government did manage to generate a surplus of 5 per cent.

At the end of 2007, the Government recorded a surplus of 1 per cent down from a projected surplus of 7 per cent of GDP. The shortfall in the projected surplus was as a result of depreciation of the local currency, increased expenditure by government agencies, subvention to the PUC to maintain electricity and water charges and clearing of debts. Total collection from goods and service tax collected from petroleum products was 19 per cent above original budgeted figures. An increase of 14 per cent in revenue was recorded in Business Tax, which includes mainly Companies and

Withholding tax. There was also an increase of 15 per cent in other indirect taxes which includes Road Tax and Other Licenses and Telecommunication Licenses.

For the year 2008, the Government projected a surplus of 5 per cent of GDP but recorded a deficit of 3 per cent as a consequence of a change in monetary policy by the Central Bank of Seychelles. As of 1 November 2008, the local currency is in free float against all currencies of the world. Implementation of this new monetary policy has resulted in the local currency (Seychelles Rupee) being significantly depreciated against foreign currencies. The Seychelles Rupee has now stabilised against foreign currencies. Reducing the debt burden is the biggest challenge for the Government. Currently, the country is undergoing fundamental change in its fiscal and monetary policies and these policies will be affected by the changes in the global economy.

For 2009, Government will be maintaining a tight fiscal stance. Measures to further strengthen revenue collection, control public expenditure and raise the efficiency and transparency of public finance will be undertaken. Primary fiscal surpluses of 6.2 per cent of GDP on average are targeted in 2009-10. This will be achieved through expenditure restraint, the full year effect of eliminating subsidies in late 2008 and a reduction of the Government's wage bill in real terms from 8.7 per cent of GDP in 2008 to 6.9 per cent in 2010, as part of its civil service restructuring plan. In addition a revenue shortfall of 3.5 per cent of GDP is expected from the tourism earnings however it is expected that this shortfall will be partly compensated for by higher negotiated receipts from the fishing sector (2.8 per cent of GDP).

(c) Foreign exchange and payments system

(i) Acquiring foreign currency

Commercial banks and authorised dealers are the only authorised sellers of foreign exchange authorized by law in Seychelles. These entities are allowed to transact foreign exchange freely without any control on price or amount that can be transacted.

They are under no obligation to allocate any amount of their foreign exchange to the Central Bank or Government of Seychelles.

(ii) Foreign exchange transactions

As of the 1 November 2008, the currency of Seychelles; the Seychelles Rupee is free floated against all foreign currencies. The exchange rates are set by the commercial banks and authorised dealers based on market forces.

The Central Bank charges a 5 per cent commission on the sale of all foreign exchange notes and purchases foreign exchange at the prevailing commercial rate without any commission charged. There are no taxes or subsidies on purchases or sales of foreign exchange. There are no arrangements for forward cover against exchange rate risk in the banking sector. Occasionally, the Central Bank conducts foreign exchange auctions for commercial banks and authorised dealers and does not charge any commission on transaction.

(iii) Administration of control

There is no form of administrative allocation of foreign exchange. Any person or business can purchase foreign exchange from commercial banks and authorised dealers to undertake foreign exchange payments.

(iv) Imports and import payments

For import payments, there are no legal restrictions in place to hinder the transaction. Importers except individuals, who are importing goods for private consumption, require an import licence which is issued by the Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA). The issuance of these licences is made according to the criteria which are set forth in Annex 3.

Import permit restrictions apply only to goods which are restricted, as listed in Annex 4. There is no monopoly on imports and all goods are subject to a customs duty (referred to as Trades Tax) and a Goods and Services Tax (GST). It should be noted however, that the GST is not applied on the following items, regardless of their country of origin; rice, cooking oil, milk, sugar, potatoes, flour, salt, onions, ginger, garlic, baby milk, margarine, lentils and a list of items in Annex 7 which includes mostly items used for medicinal purposes. These items are considered basic food and medical items and are exempted from GST, so as to protect the society's most vulnerable against rising costs.

(v) Payment for invisibles

There are no legal restrictions and limits on payments for invisibles. Individuals and businesses can approach commercial banks and authorised dealers to obtain their required foreign exchange; although it is subject to availability.

(vi) Exports and export proceeds

There are no restrictions on exports except on endemic plant and animal life. With regards, to export proceeds, they can be repatriated however; they are subject to a 1.5 per cent tax.

(vii) Proceeds from invisibles

Proceeds from invisibles can be disposed of freely in the local market through licensed commercial banks and authorised dealers. Repatriation of the proceeds can be done, however they are subject to a 1.5 per cent tax.

(viii) Capital

For foreign companies operating in Seychelles, dividend remittances, transfers of management fees, royalties and transfers of proceeds from the sale of assets are permitted and subject to a withholding tax of 15 per cent. In addition, payments for loan principal and interest can be remitted through banks.

Investment outside Seychelles by permanent residents and by companies and other organizations operating in Seychelles is not subject to any limitation. Foreign investment (whether portfolio, direct investment, additional investments in existing entities in the form of loans or equity capital) is freely permitted, provided that such investment does not involve alienation of land.

All companies operating in Seychelles can raise capital from any commercial bank in the country. All fees and charges are set by the banks themselves. In cases where foreign and local companies intend to have foreign exchange accounts to facilitate their businesses even further, they are free to do so.

(ix) Gold

Residents may freely purchase, hold, and sell gold in any form.

(x) Relations with the International Monetary Fund

Seychelles is a member of the IMF. Seychelles has requested an Article IV consultation and a Standby Arrangement. The country is currently undertaking an IMF reform programme.

(d) **Foreign and domestic investment policies**

To increase foreign and domestic investments in the country, the Government of Seychelles has periodically updated its investment policies and concessions available to investors. The tax structure has been amended so as to simplify tax regime of the country and certain tax thresholds have either been reduced or eliminated. For instance the Business tax threshold has been raised to a level where, if a business profit is between SR 0 to SR 250,000 the business is not liable to pay any business tax, however if the amount of business profit is above SR 250,000 it will be liable to pay 40 per cent business tax on the excess of the SR 250,000 of the business profit. There has also been a revision downwards on the rate of employer's contributions on employees' salaries for Social Security Contributions. In Seychelles there is no business tax on profits from rental of residential properties, however a GST of 15 per cent of the gross rental is planned to be introduced from 1 January 2009.

The Investment Code of 2005 was enacted to provide a legal guarantee to all investors. The Code details where areas are restricted to local investors only, strategic areas where local and foreign partnerships can be formed and any areas of investment not mentioned in the Code are open to local and foreign investors. There are also certain Acts which cover fiscal incentives for certain areas of investment and which regulate the industries. It is to be noted that a comprehensive exercise to reform the whole investment regime is currently being undertaken. This exercise is expected to be concluded by mid-2009.

The Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB) was created to facilitate investors by acting as a one-stop shop for them. There also exists other agencies which facilitate and regulate areas of investment such as the Policy and Strategy Division in the Ministry of Finance, Seychelles Tourism Board, Seychelles International Business Authority, Seychelles Licensing Authority and the Small Enterprise Promotion Agency.

- The Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA)

The Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA) was established on 1 September 1984 to deal with all types and aspects of licensing. It is a regulatory body established under the Licenses Act (Cap 113) to grant, renew, refuse, suspend and revoke licenses where there has been a breach of the licenses regulations and conditions. It also has the power to attach or vary conditions of the licence.

It took over the responsibilities of granting or refusing of licenses that were scattered from several Government Ministries and Departments. It is the sole body with the power to issue licenses following approvals from relevant government agencies which are entrusted with legislations which govern their economic sectors. The creation of a central body has greatly improved the level of coordination and streamlined the system of processing of licenses and administration and enabled the public and investors to deal with one organization concerning licensing matters. The Authority is also a facilitator and thus plays an important role in providing applicants or any interested persons with the necessary guidelines on how to obtain the required licenses and process their licence applications as early as possible with a view of informing them of the outcome without delay.

- The Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB)

The SIB acts as an investment facilitator, providing the services of a one-stop shop for local and foreign investments. The procedures work as follows:

The prospective investor needs to get an approval from the Government of Seychelles by submitting a business plan/project memorandum for the proposed project/business to the Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB). The Bureau assesses the project based on set criteria specified in the Investment Code Act (2005) and other trade-related legislation and regulations relating to the nature of the project. The decision is communicated by way of a formal letter to the prospective investor(s) within 30 days from the date of receipt of the proposal.

Upon receipt of approval by the Bureau, the prospective investor needs to register its business with the Office of Registrar.

Where the investment involves construction the prospective investor(s) need(s) to apply for a construction permit from the Planning Authority. Depending on the location of the construction, for example in close proximity to marshes, coastlines and river banks, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will have to be conducted by the Department of Environment.

If the prospective investor's business consists of activities such as food or chemical processing, that can put the life of the public and its employees at risk, an Occupational Safety and Health inspection needs to be carried out. The prospective investor needs to contact the Department of Health, Ministry of Health and Social Development for details.

In order for a business to be operational, all prospective investors need to apply for a licence from the Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA).

Within seven days of the commencement of operations, all businesses need to be registered with the Social Security Fund, Ministry of Finance.

Individuals intending to carry out the following economic activities are not required to submit a project memorandum to SIB:

Activities	Procedures
Commercial and residential development of up to 5 apartments	If investment cost is less than SR10 million plans to be submitted directly to Planning Authority.
Individual workshops (e.g. carpentry, mechanic)	If investment cost is less than SR 10 million plans to be submitted directly to Planning Authority.
Pharmacies	The approval of the Health Commission should be sought prior to issuing of a licence by SLA
Massage parlour/centre complementary health care	The approval of the Health Commission should be sought prior to issuing of a licence by SLA
Professional services	Seychellois applies directly to SLA Non-Seychellois have to submit a small brief to SIB for consideration based on an economic needs test.
Import retail/wholesale	Apply directly for a licence at SLA
Mobile snacks	Apply directly for a licence at SLA after Land Transport Division's approval for the location and clearance from relevant agency
Tourist guide	Apply directly for the licence at SLA. Certificate of qualification from STB is required prior to issuing of a licence by SLA.

Activities	Procedures
Replacement and additional boat of up to 5 boats for hire crafts	Apply directly for licence at SLA after clearance from STB and Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority (SMSA)
Take Away Outlet	Apply directly to SLA after receiving approval from Health, Fire Dept. (Planning Authority if necessary).

- Seychelles International Business Authority (SIBA)

In 1995, the Seychelles National Assembly approved three pieces of legislation conducive to the offshore financial services industry. These laws: the International Business Companies Act, International Trusts Act and the Seychelles International Business Authority Act, provide a launching pad for international business.

Seychelles is today a known and respected jurisdiction in the global financial services market. Over the last ten years, the Seychelles offshore financial services industry has experienced a significant growth in know-how, business volumes and international profile. A central factor in Seychelles' rise as an international financial centre has been its strategy of striking an effective balance between sound regulatory practice and the marketplace. Seychelles' northern Indian Ocean location (GMT+4) has also proved a significant advantage in servicing the European, Asian, Middle Eastern and African markets. The tax-exempt Seychelles International Business Company (IBC) has enjoyed substantial success, as shown by surging registrations over the last five years – 7,097 new incorporations in 2005, 8,238 new incorporations in 2006 and 10,295 new incorporations in 2007 (making it now one of the most popular IBC registration jurisdiction in the world). Seychelles is also steadily developing more value-added areas of offshore business, including CSLs (Company Special Licence: Seychelles tax resident companies, which may access Seychelles double taxation avoidance agreements), International Trusts, limited partnerships, securities and mutual funds.

- Active and Attractive Offshore Structures

- International Business Companies (IBC)

An IBC is a limited company that undertakes business activities licensed by the Seychelles International Business Authority (SIBA). These companies are, however, exempt from all forms of taxation and have been licensed with the exclusive aim of conducting international business outside of Seychelles. IBCs are commonly used for:

- holding companies;
- asset protection;
- international consultancy companies; and
- companies involved in international trade.

Subject to the limit set by its objects, an IBC can generally do anything that a corporate body can do. However, the IBC Act specifically prohibits it from conducting business as a bank, insurer, re-insurer or trustee (all three types of offshore businesses are regulated by special legislation) and, except as specifically permitted by law, from conducting any business in Seychelles or owning or leasing immovable property in Seychelles. It is an attractive financial structure that can be converted to other resident companies such as CSLs.

- International Trusts

Trusts set up under the International Trust Act, 1994, provide an effective and legitimate means of protecting one's assets. Various types of trusts may be set up such as: charitable and revocable or irrevocable discretionary trusts. Some features of the trust include:

- Accumulation of income is unrestricted.
- The settlor may choose the law of the trust.
- There are no requirements to name the settlors or the beneficiaries, except if the beneficiaries are Seychellois citizens.
- The trust may own assets worldwide (except in Seychelles).
- It may hold shares and maintain bank accounts in Seychelles.

- Companies Special Licence

The Companies (Special Licenses) Act, 2003, allows companies to take advantage of the Seychelles network of double taxation avoidance treaties as it is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1972, and considered a tax resident under the Seychelles laws. The special provisions afforded under the Act provide it with a measure of confidentiality as well as a low tax status, calculated at 1.5 per cent of gross income. The CSL meets all the criteria of a modern legislation, mainly in relation to disclosure requirements; however, information disclosed in relation to these requirements is not accessible by the public. International business activities, which are licensable, include:

- Investment Management and Advice
- Offshore Insurance
- Reinsurance
- An investment company
- A holding company
- A marketing company
- A company holding intellectual property
- A headquarters company
- A human resources company
- A franchise company
- Activities under the International Trade Zone Act
- Any other international business activity approved by the Authority (SIBA)

- Protected Cell Companies

Protected Cell Companies (PCC) are incorporated under the Companies Act, 1972, and allow companies with specified activities to separate into identifiable cells without having to assume a separate legal entity. Cells within a PCC are protected against liabilities incurred by cells of the same company, and which are therefore attractive for a number of business activities. Qualified activities include offshore insurance and mutual funds businesses, and other collective investments.

- Limited Partnerships

Limited Partnerships are registered under the Limited Partnership Act, 2003, and are subject to the Seychelles Commercial Code. It provides for a general partner who must be a Seychelles resident or corporate body and one or more limited partners. Limited partnerships are commonly used for joint ventures.

- International Trade Zone (ITZ)

Under the Act, an International Trade Zone (ITZ) is treated as if it is not actually based in Seychelles. A person operating within an ITZ is exempt from several laws including: All laws relating to Business Tax, Trades Tax, Social Security, Licenses and Employment, among others. Any person, whether local or foreign, can apply to set up an operation in an International Trade Zone. All businesses established under the SITZ enjoy the following privileges:

- Zero Taxes;
- Licence fee fixed for period of licence;
- Ability to import foreign labour;
- Residency for owners and operators;
- Concessions guaranteed by law; and
- An Effective Balance.

Seychelles has managed to maximise its appeal and effectiveness as an offshore financial services jurisdiction by striking an effective balance between sound regulatory practice and a conducive market for business. With Seychelles' financial industry gathering momentum, it is now well placed to serve the international community of nations.

- Small Enterprise Promotion Agency (SEnPA)

The Small Enterprise Promotion Agency (SEnPA) was created in August 2004 to help promote and develop small enterprises, crafts and cottage industries in Seychelles. The businesses which would be eligible for assistance by this agency would need to fulfil the following criteria: the total annual sales revenue of the business should not exceed SR 800,000/- and the business should not employ more than five persons. In addition, only firms performing activities in the following sectors will be considered as small enterprises: art, craft, small scale industrial manufacturing, agro-processing, basic equipment repair and maintenance, laundry activities, food processing, textile, fibre work, woodwork, book- keeping, electricals and electronics repairs, and computer services.

While SEnPA does not provide any financial assistance to these businesses, it creates a platform whereby these businesses can be assisted by banks and other financial institutions that provide concessionary loans to small businesses or entrepreneurs. It also provides services to these businesses such as: training courses at all levels in entrepreneurship skills, management of quality and standard, and technical and computer skills.

- Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)

For certain projects the Bank requires that the investors seek recommendation from their respective Ministry/Authority. Recommendations are required from:

- Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA) for fisheries project.
- Ministry of Environment and Marine Resources for agricultural project (Form to be obtained from DBS).
- Seychelles Tourism Board for all tourism related projects.
- Ministry of Industry for industrial projects.

The minimum loan amount is SR 25,000 and the maximum SR 6,000,000 to any one project. A loan of more than SR 6.0 million can be granted subject to the approval of the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Trade.

The bank charges a fixed interest rate of 9.5 per cent per annum, on all loans, irrespective of the sector the project falls within. Interest is payable during disbursement following the first disbursement of the loan. Interest is capitalized during grace period/moratorium. The penal interest rate is presently 17 per cent per annum on accumulated arrears.

The minimum personal contribution requested by the Bank is 25 per cent of total project cost irrespective of sector/project, but the Bank is at liberty to request for higher percentage of contribution. The minimum of 25 per cent is normally acceptable in line with the following:

- An increased value in security being offered with security cover in excess of 1.5 times the loan amount;
- Promoter's good repayment history with the bank;
- Promoter's good experience in the activity of the project; and
- The bank's absolute confidence in the project.

The land value of where the project is being implemented can be considered as part of the personal contribution up to only 1/3 of its value. The land must be a freehold property. No value will be attached to a leasehold property.

Expenses incurred by promoter relating to the project prior to the loan approval can be taken as personal contribution as long as the time lag does not exceed one year. These must be evaluated by an independent qualified person accepted by the bank, should receipts not be available.

The loan repayment duration should, as a rule, not exceed ten years excluding the grace period. However for projects above SR 250,000/-, repayment period can be negotiable for up to a maximum of 15 years. The grace period as a rule should not exceed one year as maximum but again for projects above SR 250,000/- grace period is negotiable up to a maximum of 24 months. Each project repayment duration is assessed on a case by case basis. The factors that are used as guidelines in deciding the duration of repayment and grace period are:

- Repayment capacity of the project.
- Economic life expectancy of the assets involved in the project e.g. vehicles: repayment over four to five years and one to three months grace.
- New Hotels: 15 years and two year grace.

Assets financed by the bank are always taken as the principal security of the loan either by way of pledge, mortgage, floating charge with their comprehensive insurance assigned to DBS. Bank guarantee can also be taken as security. In the case of loan given to individuals additional securities can be in the form of salaried individual standing as guarantor and reducing term life assurance. Whereas for companies additional securities include Directors/shareholders personal guarantee. The security cover should not be less than 1.5 times the loan amount.

Working capital can be considered as a component of the project cost for an initial/new project. The amount should not exceed 20 per cent of the project cost.

DBS charges a processing fee which is non-refundable at the rate of 1 per cent of the loan amount. The ceiling is SR 20,000.

All clients are required to make their own contributions towards payment for registration and preparation of legal documents such as mortgages, floating charges, pledges, etc.

In addition expenses incurred by the Bank for services rendered for legal counsel, court fees and lawyers' fees in connection with recovery of outstanding debts needs to be refunded by the client.

The Bank also charges a fee for each of the following transactions:

- Inter bank transfer: SR 100.
- Rescheduling of Loans: 0.5 per cent of the loan amount.
- Transfer of Liabilities: 1 per cent of the loan amount.
- Capitalization of Interest: 0.5 per cent of loan amount.

- Extension of grace period: SR 300 for loans amounting to SR 250,000 - SR 50,000, SR 50,000 and below the fee is SR 100 and if the loan is less than SR 500 there is no fee applicable.
- Renewal of loan - 1 per cent of loan amount.
- Documents preparation; no fee applied.
- Early loan repayment - 1 month interest payable on the loan amount in addition to the repayment.

It is a policy of the Bank that upon issuing a loan to a client any insurance taken on the property/asset is assigned to the Bank. Types of insurances assigned to the Bank include, Vehicle Insurance, Marine Hull and Engine Insurance, Boat and Engine Insurance, Equipment and Household Insurance, and Mortgage Protection Insurance.

(e) Competition policies

In recent years, the Government of Seychelles has been gradually shifting its economic ideology to free market policies. Whereas the 1996 version of the MOFTR stated that a monopoly on certain essential commodities was controlled by the Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB), this is no longer the case. Currently, there is no monopoly on imports by any business entity in Seychelles. The SMB has been incorporated into a company called the Seychelles Trading Company (STC) with the Government of Seychelles retaining 100 per cent of the shares. Its divisions are being gradually sold to private businesses or individuals (local as well as foreign) through a tender process administered by the Ministry of Finance and Trade. Government still has exclusive control over the wholesale and retail operations of STC.

So far seven out of the 12 divisions have been sold through a tendering process. The rest of the divisions excluding the wholesale and retail divisions are in the process of being tendered. In respect of its retail and wholesale operations the company competes like any other private business and is not subject to any particular preferential legislation. It remains the Government's objective to remove itself from the economy and concentrate its efforts on regulating and facilitating investments into the country. With this in mind Government intends to privatise these two divisions once all other divisions and assets of the SMB have been sold to the private businesses or individuals in a transparent tendering process.

A Fair Competition Act is currently being finalised and will be presented to the National Assembly (Legislature) in the second quarter of the year.

The Act prescribes the roles of a Commission and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) as well as the general institutional duties of the organisation. The Commission as the final decision-making body of the organisation will be empowered by the Fair Competition Act and the Consumer Protection Acts. The Fair Competition Act will ensure that business entities are not hindered by anti-competitive conducts by other players in their respective markets and thus the benefits that are derived from effective competition are sustained. Whereas, the Consumer Protection Act will monitor the activities of businesses so as to ensure that they do not partake in unfair trading practices.

3. Foreign trade in goods and services

Seychelles is a net importer, 90 per cent of what is consumed has to be imported whilst the export base is considerably smaller. In 2007 the merchandise trade deficit stood at SR 3,293.0 million. In that year, imports were dominated by machinery and transport which amounted to SR 1,460.4 million and mineral fuels which amounted to SR 1,439.0 million, representing 25.5 per cent and 25.1 per cent of total imports respectively. In addition, food and live

animals accounted for 20.1 per cent of total imports corresponding to a total value of SR 1,154.1 million.

As in previous years merchandise imports had risen steadily reaching a record high of SR 5,728.4 million in 2007, or a 38 per cent increase in imports in 2007 compared to 2006. Total merchandise exports increased to SR 1,346.5 million in 2007, representing a 13 per cent increase from 2006. As in previous years canned tuna was the most important component, accounting for 91.4 per cent and amounting to SR 1,231 million.

With respect to Services, for the year 2007, the balance under 'transportation' which showed a surplus of SR 182 million in 2006, registered net inflows of only SR 4.7 million. This reflected the weak performance of all three of that account's main subcategories: namely 'passenger', 'freight' and 'other transportation services'.

The balance under 'passenger' which nets out the value of ticket sales to non-residents who travelled on the national carrier against payments to foreign airlines in respect of residents amounted to SR 388 million, showing a reduction of 5.9 per cent compared to 2006. This outcome therefore indicates a decline in the net export of passenger services in 2007 compared to 2006.

With regards to 'freight', this remained in deficit despite a growth of 13 per cent in gross earnings under this heading. The increase on the debit side was recorded at SR 137 million (26 per cent) associated with the marked increase in imports.

- Structure of trade

During the period 2003-2004 the government undertook a massive macro economic reform programme (MERP) which saw a significant downward revision in the rate of customs duties primarily on raw materials and capital goods in a bid to boost the manufacturing and construction sector. This significantly influenced import demand, and as shown in (Table 2 - value of imports) over the last five year period 2003 to 2007, imports increased from SR 2,230.6 million to SR 5,728.4 million. This represents more than 150 per cent increase in the value of imports.

Over the period 2003-7, machinery and transport has remained the most important imported item with a total value of SR 1,568.3 million being imported in 2007 representing 27 per cent of total imports, compared to only SR 362.7 million in 2003 representing 16 per cent of total imports.

The second most significant import category was 'mineral fuel' of which a value of SR 1,439 million was recorded representing a share of 25 per cent of total imports in 2007 compared to SR 358.2 million in 2003 representing a share of 16 per cent of total imports. The high import value in 2007 is associated with higher international prices as a result of strong demand from emerging markets, such as China and India, amidst supply concerns in the main markets and the marked depreciation of the US dollar, oil prices (especially in US dollar terms) reached record levels and also growth in domestic consumption as reported by SEPEC.

The third most Imports was 'food, and live animals', which represented total import value of SR 1,234.1 million in 2007 compared to SR 606 million in 2003. Such an increase was partly influenced by the more liberalised trade regime as well as the increase in demand in the tourism sector.

Import under the category 'manufactured goods and miscellaneous manufactured articles', the bulk of which represented demand in the construction industry associated with the implementation of FDI and housing projects, accounted for SR 1,041.3 million in 2007 representing a 18 per cent of total imports.

The value of items classified under 'chemicals' which entered the country in 2007 was estimated at SR 285.8 million, compared to SR 161 million in 2003.

In general, there was an increase in the value of imports for all the categories of commodities imported, from 2003 to 2007.

- Merchandise export

Over the last five years 2003-07, exports from Seychelles have originated mainly from the fisheries sector followed by a marked contraction in export of agricultural products which traditionally were an important source of foreign earnings.

In 2007, the range of commodities exported from Seychelles remained limited in scope. The total value of exports stood at SR 1,347.5 million, compared to SR 1,141.7 million in 2003. The main commodity exported was canned tuna with a value of SR 1,231 million was exported compared to SR 1,023.1 million exported in 2003.

It must be noted that that the fisheries industries suffered some set back over the five year period as indicated by the decline in export figures in (Table 5 - Domestic exports) for most commodities except for canned tuna and fish meals export. The decline was due to adverse weather conditions (El Niño) which resulted in a marked reduction in industrial catch level. As for fresh and frozen fish the decline was due to undesirable weather conditions and disruptions caused by replacement of capital equipment resulting in a drop in production activities.

- Trade by geographic areas and dynamics of trade

Over the period 2003-2007 Seychelles major trading partners has been mainly the European nations, comprising of France (8.5 per cent), Italy (6.7 per cent), Spain (8.3 per cent) and UK (5.8 per cent), followed by other non European countries like Saudi Arabia (23.1 per cent), Singapore (8.4 per cent) and the UAE (3.5 per cent) most of Seychelles imports has originated from those countries (Table 7). The bracketed figures indicates the average per cent of imports originated from those counties over the five year period.

With regards to export, UK has been Seychelles largest export market over the last five years, with an average of 32.6 per cent of total export destined to its market. France has been the second most important export market with an average of 28.8 per cent of total export. Italy is third with an average of 12.8 per cent of total export to its market. Export to those countries consisted mostly of canned tuna for which those countries provided the needed niche market.

Over the last few years the importance of other trading partners has increased steadily for instance other countries such as Netherlands, Germany, South Africa and Sri Lanka has shown interest to buy our products however their export market is still relatively small.

4. Domestic trade in services including value and composition of foreign direct investment

Services in 2006 accounted for 81.7 per cent of Seychelles GDP, Government services accounted for SR 562 million or approximately 13.2 per cent of the GDP. Commercial services contributed approximately 68.5 per cent of Seychelles GDP, the major sub-sector contributions to the GDP were: wholesale and retail trade including restaurants and hotels SR 929.6 millions, SR 801.2 million for transport, storage and communication, Finance and other services contributed SR 540.7 million, while Electricity and water contributed SR 107 million.

Foreign direct investment in services is primarily in the area of tourism. Foreign direct investment which is mainly development in tourism sector picked up momentum during the year 2007. This was such that the inflows, according to the projects submitted to Seychelles Investment Bureau, grew by around 66 per cent to an estimated value of US\$242 million. This included a diversified set of high-end world-class projects.

5. Direction on financial movements related to nationals working abroad, remittances, etc.

According to the Central Bank records, in 2002 personal remittances to residents amounted to SR 10 million, whereas outward personal remittances amounted to SR 8 million. The positive trend continued in 2003, as personal remittances to residents increased to SR 27 million corresponding to an increase of SR 17 million over the previous year. In that year outward personal remittances also registered an increase of SR 5 million over the previous year.

From 2004 to 2007 inward personal remittances increased from SR 38 million to SR 73 million corresponding to an increase of 52 per cent. For the same period the outward personal remittances increased from SR 14 million to SR 69 million corresponding to a four-fold increase. This significant increase has been due to increased dependency on foreign labour in the construction industry, particularly in the construction of tourism establishments.

6. Information on growth in trade in goods and services

Following the government's adoption of a more liberalised trade regime in mid-2004 which saw a downward revision in the rate of applicable tax on imports, some policy-induced boost was given to the goods account, more specifically on the debit side. Such a development continued to influence import demand, and thus external transactions in goods during 2007, although some other factors were also at play.

As predicted, the 2007 balance under the goods account showed a deficit. At SR 2,857 million, this was a significant increase of 78 per cent compared to 2006 and was primarily driven by a widened trade deficit and to a lesser extent the net outflow under "repairs on goods". With regards to the former, a strong growth in imports relating to an increase in demand across all sectors of the economy – associated with a rejuvenation of economic sectors which contributed most to the outcome. In addition to the higher demand, the price increases in imported items such as food and fuel on the international markets raised the value of the country's import bill.

In recent years, exports from Seychelles have originated mainly from the fisheries sector. This followed a marked contraction in export of agricultural products which traditionally were an important source of foreign earnings. In 2007, the range of commodities exported from Seychelles remained limited.

The total value of exports (f.o.b.) stood at SR 1,347 million, representing a growth of 11 per cent compared to the previous year. Consistent with the current trend, the main commodity exported was canned tuna which at SR 1,231 million recorded a growth of 19.4 per cent and accounted for around 91 per cent of total export earnings. As such, the Indian Ocean Tuna (IOT) cannery remains Seychelles' largest single tuna manufacturing and exporting entity. However, the fisheries industry in general experienced some set-back in 2007. This was related to adverse weather conditions (El Niño) which resulted in a marked reduction in industrial catch level. Compared to the previous year, a decline was also recorded in the value of exports of 'fresh and frozen fish', from SR 14 million to SR 13 million and 'frozen prawns' from SR 22 million to SR 13 million. The latter was due to undesirable weather conditions and disruptions caused by replacement of capital equipment resulting in a drop in production activity. However, exports of other processed fish, which dropped to SR 3.1 million in 2006, picked up to reach SR 6.5 million.

With regards to export earnings from the traditional agricultural product, namely cinnamon bark, these fell from SR 0.8 million to SR 0.5 million, showing a reduction in the contribution of the agricultural sector to the country's export earnings. In foreign exchange terms, with the exception of 'other processed fish', the value of exports was at a lower level in 2007 compared to 2006. In aggregate, the decline was from US\$220 million to US\$201 million.

The importance of the services sector in the Seychelles' economy is best illustrated by its vital contribution to GDP. The main service industry is tourism which constitutes the primary source of foreign exchange and private sector employment in the country. In the external sector, transactions in the services account are directly linked to the performance of the tourism sector, in particular the foreign exchange inflows that are generated by the sector and its associated activities.

In a year during which visitor arrivals peaked 161,273, some 15 per cent above 2006 level, foreign exchange inflows from tourism and related activities similarly reached a new record estimated at SR 1,901 million. In addition, for the year 2007, the balance under 'transportation' showed a surplus of SR 182 million in 2006, registered net inflows of only SR 4.7 million. Such a development reflected the performance under all three of the account's main subcategories, namely 'passenger', 'freight' and 'other transportation services'.

Other areas of services which have shown significant growth in recent years include; construction, financial and business services. As of 2007, these services were worth SR 614.7 million. An increase in value of SR 167.1 million corresponding to an expansion of 37 per cent from 2006 and 48 per cent from 2005.

Table 1

Gross Domestic Product				
Year	Current prices		Constant prices	
	Amount (million SR)	Growth rate (%)	Amount (million SR)	Growth rate (%)
2003	3,811.3	-5.9	N/A	N/A
2004	4,620.9	4.7	4,588.7	-2.8
2005	4,860.7	5.2	4,931.6	7.5
2006	5,341.5	9.9	5,341.5	8.3
2007	6,113.2	14.4	5,729.6	7.3

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table 2

Merchandise Trade Balance (Million Seychelles Rupees (SR))			
Year	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (c.i.f.)	Trade Balance
2003	1,141.7	2,230.6	-1,088.9
2004	1,095.1	2,731.8	-1,636.7
2005	1,164.7	3,712.2	-2,547.5
2006	1,185.7	4,180.5	-2,995.5
2007	1,346.5	5,728.4	-4,381.9

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table 3

Current Account Balance (Million SR)			
Year	Trade Balance	Non-Trade Balance	Current Account Balance
2003	1,141.7	2,230.6	-50.6
2004	1,095.1	2,731.8	-331.8
2005	1,164.7	3,712.2	-957.4
2006	1,185.7	4,180.5	-738.3
2007	1,346.5	5,728.4	-1,819.7

Source: Central Bank and National Statistics Bureau

Table 4

Foreign Exchange Rates		
Year	Dollar (average)	SR (average)
2003	5.40	7.57
2004	5.50	8.14
2005	5.50	8.13
2006	5.52	8.09
2007	6.71	10.28
2008	9.44	14.72

Source: Central Bank of Seychelles

Table 5

Exports by Main Categories (Million Seychelles Rupees (SR))						
Category	2005		2006		2007	
	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share
Canned Tuna	969.6	83.2%	1,031.4	84.9%	1,231.2	91.4%
Other exports	136.4	11.7%	119.7	9.85%	80.4	5.97%
Crustaceans	31.8	2.73%	46.1	3.79%	15.4	1.14%
Frozen and fish	16.5	1.4%	14.5	1.19%	12.9	0.96%
Other Processed fish	10.2	0.86%	3.1	0.26%	6.5	0.48%
Cinnamon bark	0.5	0.04%	0.8	0.07%	0.5	0.04%
Total	1,165.1	100%	1,215.5	100%	1,346.9	100%

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table 6

Imports by Main Categories (Million Seychelles Rupees (SR))						
Category	2005		2006		2007	
	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share
Machinery and Equipment	1,045.2	27.2%	814.5	19.3%	1,509.1	26.1%
Mineral Fuels	872.4	22.7%	1,113.8	26.4%	1,439.0	24.9%
Food and Live animals	808.8	21.0%	1,004.6	23.8%	1,227.1	21.2%
Manufactured goods and Misc. Manufactured Articles	661.0	17.2%	944.8	22.4%	1,166.2	20.2%
Chemicals	238.4	6.2%	191.8	4.55%	253.2	4.38%
Other commodities	174.4	4.53%	86.3	2.05%	108.5	1.88%
Beverages and Tobacco	45.9	1.19%	60.4	1.43%	76.5	1.32%
Total	3,846.0	100%	4,216.2	100%	5,779.6	100%

Table 7

Imports by Main Sources 2007 (in Thousand SR)		
Trading Partner	Value	Share
Saudi Arabia	1,418,894	24.80%
Germany	545,068	9.50%
Singapore	486,441	8.50%
France	445,165	7.80%
Spain	378,320	6.60%
South Africa	337,853	5.90%
U.A.E.	282,187	4.90%
United Kingdom	261,987	4.60%
Italy	216,443	3.80%
Mauritius	166,084	2.90%
India	123,453	2.20%
Japan	112,695	2.00%
Malaysia	111,891	2.00%
Australia	100,303	1.80%
China	76,954	1.30%
Thailand	73,892	1.30%
United States of America	69,144	1.20%
Belgium	60,619	1.10%
Finland	45,245	0.80%
Netherlands	44,939	0.80%
Indonesia	39,978	0.70%
Kenya	35,402	0.60%
New Zealand	29,988	0.50%
Brazil	14,864	0.30%
Denmark	14,434	0.30%
Hong Kong	14,849	0.30%
Ireland	17,247	0.30%
Sweden	14,473	0.30%
Republic of Korea	8,606	0.20%
Sri Lanka	10,124	0.20%
Switzerland	14,222	0.20%
Chinese Taipei	13,975	0.20%
Canada	6,072	0.10%
Pakistan	3,591	0.10%
Reunion	3,035	0.10%
Swaziland	7,274	0.10%
Austria	1,164	0.00%
Bahrain	845	0.00%
CIS	147	0.00%
Israel	2,007	0.00%
Madagascar	2,412	0.00%

Source: National Statistics Bureau

III. FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING AND ENFORCING POLICIES AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE IN SERVICES

1. Powers of executive, legislative and judicial branches of government

The Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles was approved by a referendum on 18 June 1993 and it came into force on that day. The Seychelles archipelago which consists of 116

islands and a territory of 1.3 million sq. km is a multiparty democracy in which sovereign power is vested in the people of Seychelles. The Constitution of Seychelles prescribes the State's structure and responsibilities. The State's structure consists of three branches; the Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

Article 50 of the Constitution of Seychelles, provides for a President, who shall be Head of State, Head of Government (Executive) and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Executive Authority of the Republic of Seychelles is vested in the President and shall be exercised in accordance with the Constitution. Subject to the Constitution, the President may exercise authority either directly or through persons holding office in the service of the Republic. The President presides over a Cabinet; which is responsible for advising the President with respect to the policy of the Government and with respect to such other matters as may be referred to it by the President. The President is elected directly by the citizens of Seychelles for a term lasting; five years. The President can serve for only three terms.

The Constitution (Article 77) provides for the establishment of the National Assembly. The legislative power of Seychelles is vested in the National Assembly and is exercised subject to and in accordance with the Constitution. The legislative power of the National Assembly is exercised by passing bills passed by the house and assented to, or deemed to have been assented to by the President. The National Assembly consists of 25 directly elected members, which is equal to the number of electoral areas and nine members elected on the basis of proportional representation. Like the President, the National Assembly is elected every five years.

The judicial power of Seychelles is established by the Constitution under Article 119 vested in the Judiciary which consists of the; Court of Appeal of Seychelles, Supreme Court of Seychelles and such other subordinate courts or tribunals established pursuant to Article 137 of the Constitution. The Judiciary is an independent body subject only to the Constitution of Seychelles. It should be noted that the Seychelles Court of Appeal is the highest court of the land.

Seychelles' trade policy is mainly regulated by the Trades Tax Act, 1992 and Trades Tax Regulations. Please note that the Trades Tax Regulations booklet is edited as and when required to incorporate all new amendments and measures relating to customs tariffs. The government bodies participating in drafting, approving and formulating domestic and foreign trade, import and export policies, are the Ministry of Finance and Trade through Trade and Policy and Strategy Divisions and the Customs Division (as part of the Revenue Commission) which are responsible for import and export formalities, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Cabinet (Executive) and the National Assembly (Legislature).

2. Government entities responsible for making and implementing policies affecting foreign trade

The Ministry of Finance and Trade has the sole responsibility for formulating and implementing the government trade and economic policies. Department of Natural Resources is responsible for formulating agricultural policy and the Department of Industry is responsible for formulating industrial policy. All these policies are formulated in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Trade. An independent Central Bank supervises the banking system and manages the money supply.

3. Division of authority between central and sub-central governments

The only government in Seychelles is the central government. There are no sub-central governments.

4. Any legislative programmes or plans to change the regulatory regime

A structural tax reform programme which would include amending legislations relating to Trades Tax (Customs Duties), Goods and Services Tax (GST), Business Tax (Corporate Tax) and Social Security Contributions. Details of the reforms would be communicated to the Working Party in the last quarter of this year.

It is also foreseen that there will be amendments to the legislation governing intellectual property in an effort to update the country's intellectual regime.

5. Laws and Legal Acts

Relevant Laws and Legal Acts are referred to in Annex 2.

6. Description of judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures, if any

- Seychelles Court of Appeal

The Constitution, Article 120(1) provides for a Court of Appeal which shall have the jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from a judgment, direction, decision, declaration, decree, writ or order of the Supreme Court and such other appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred upon the Court of Appeal by the Constitution and by or under an Act. The Constitution provides for a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal from a judgment, direction, decision, declaration, decree, writ or order of the Supreme Court. Subject to the Constitution and any other law, the authority, jurisdiction and power of the Court of Appeal may be exercised as provided in the Rules of the Court of Appeal.

- Supreme Court

The Constitution, Article 125, establishes a Supreme Court, which shall, in addition to the jurisdiction and powers conferred by the Constitution, have:

- Original jurisdiction in matters relating to the application, contravention, enforcement or interpretation of the Constitution;
- Original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters;
- Supervisory jurisdiction over subordinate courts, tribunals and adjudicating authority and, in this connection, have power to issue injunctions, directions, orders or writs including writs or order in the nature of habeas corpus, certiorari, mandamus, prohibition and quo warrant as may be appropriate for the purpose of enforcing or securing the enforcement of its supervisory jurisdiction; and
- Such other original, appellate and other jurisdiction as may be conferred on it by or under an Act.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges, subject to clause (5), the Master of the Supreme Court.

- Magistrate's Court

The jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court is applied throughout Seychelles, with sittings held in Victoria daily and Anse Royale and Praslin one week per month and La Digue once a month. Magistrates exercise jurisdiction in suits for goods seized in execution of judgment of the Magistrates Court or of the Supreme Court, provided the value of such goods does not exceed SR 25,000. They also try traffic offences.

In Original Jurisdiction, Magistrates hear and determine Civil suits in which the amount claimed or the value of the subject matter does not exceed SR 25,000; this includes actions relating to cancellation of lease and recovery of possession of immovable property from tenant or occupier.

Under Criminal Jurisdiction, Magistrates try offences under the Penal Code specified in the third schedule thereto.

IV. POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS

1. Import Regulation

(a) Registration requirements for engaging in importing

Importers require a business licence like other businesses.

(b) Characteristics of national tariff

The Trades Tax Act, 1992 and the Trades Tax Regulations accompanying the Act, regulates procedures for the application of the Trades Tax imports, that is, the Seychelles customs tariff and constitutes the fundamental basis of the customs procedures, rules on customs regime and formalities. The Seychelles' tariff structure is based on a system of applied rates. Consequently, any modifications to applied rates may be made by the Minister of Finance and Trade in accordance with the Trades Tax Act, 1992.

The Government of Seychelles is of the view that the liberalisation of trade is necessary for the development of the country. It has in the past autonomously liberalised trade in goods and certain services which it felt were necessary for realising economic growth. This liberalisation effort has been complemented with reduction in import licence fees, removal of import permit requirements except for goods restricted or prohibited for reasons of protecting health and the environment. The intent is to encourage private sector growth which will drive the economy forward and create wealth in the process.

Since 1 January 1994, the Harmonized System (HS) was introduced in Seychelles. Hence the Seychelles customs tariff uses the HS numerical coding system to the first four digits to produce the dutiable national tariff heading. The first and second digits indicating the Chapter number and the third and fourth digits the numerical order in which the heading appears within Chapter. The fifth and sixth digits indicate the sub-heading level. Additions and extensions at the national level are represented by a split in the tariff item at the seventh and/or eight digits. Consequently, all goods to be cleared for consumption must be identified by an eight-digit numerical code.

Presently, the Tax is based on c.i.f. value. It is administered in the same way as normal customs duties, with verification of invoice valuations, the requirement to pay tax before goods are removed from the port, airport, and the provision of bonding.

Rate of tax are primarily "*ad valorem*", specific duty being imposed on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and some petroleum products. Additional levies, in specific form, are currently being imposed for environmental reasons on pre-formed bottles of plastic, empty PET bottles. Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages including water contained in PET bottles and some other bottles of plastic also attract a levy. Cigarettes, television satellite dishes and motor vehicles are also subjected to a levy.

As of 15 December 2008, customs tariff on imports into Seychelles range from zero per cent to 225 per cent, with an average of 8 per cent. Majority of the high tariffs are concentrated on

restricted and prohibited items as per Annex 4. As stated earlier these products are listed in the Annex because they are regulated by international agreements such as CITES and the Montreal Protocol. In addition items with high tariffs are items which the Government considers to be revenue sensitive.

The customs tariff comprises 21 sections, 98 chapters (first two digits); 1,011. HS headings (first four digits); 1,697 sub-headings (first six digits); and 5087 tariff headings (eight digits).

Regarding the levels of MFN tariff applicable to goods as of 15 December 2008, can be summed up as follows:

- Tariff headings "free of duties": 4,552;
- Tariff headings with *ad valorem* duties: 5,246; and
- Tariff headings with specific duties: 43.

The current weighted average at the 6 digit level is 8 per cent.

(c) Tariff quotas, tariff exemptions

There are no tariff quotas.

Generally speaking, special tariff exemptions for development purposes is laid down in certain commercial and investment laws, Technical Cooperation Agreements signed by the Government and an Internal Policy System by which, on application to the Ministry of Finance, certain imports may be exempt from customs duties or subject to reduced rates. The main imports benefiting special tariff treatment are the following:

- Imports for agricultural and marine resources investment, industrial and manufacturing investment, professional services investment, small scale industries investment and tourism development investment under the Tourism Incentives Act of 2003 and Agriculture and Fisheries Incentives Act of 2005;
- Imports under Technical Aid or Assistance programme approved by the Government;
- Imports under any agreement made between the Seychelles Government and any other Government, body, organisation or persons or by virtue of the provisions of Articles 50 and 62 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1968;
- Goods imported by the President for his personal use or for official purpose in his capacity as President;
- Goods imported specifically for the construction, repair, decoration or furnishing of churches or presbyteries, and articles imported by religious organisations recognised under national laws for use in the course of divine worship;
- Goods re-imported after exportation for repair or processing or personal use, and personal effects and travel souvenirs of tourists;
- Goods imported in the national interest;
- Imports under the International Trade Zone Act, 1995 by the operators to be consumed within the International Trade Zones administered by the Seychelles International Business Authority (SIBA);
- All other imports under Part XV of the Trades Tax Regulations.

(d) Other duties and charges, specifying any charges for services rendered

Fees charged by Customs are for the services rendered. A list of the different charges have been submitted to the Secretariat.

(e) Quantitative import restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems

All goods which are prohibited and those which require permits are listed in Annex 4 of this document.

Any person who wishes to apply for an import licence can do so with the Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA). Licenses are not granted for the importation of prohibited goods. In addition the licensed importer would be required to obtain an import permit issued by the Ministry of Finance for restricted goods.

(f) Import licensing procedures

The trade policy of Seychelles allows importers to import from anywhere in the world. However the importation of certain goods are restricted through import permits or are wholly prohibited by the Trades Tax Act (1992), both lists can be found in Annex 4. According to the Trade Tax Act (Import Regulations, 2005), 'prohibited goods' means goods the importation of which is for the time being prohibited by law and 'restricted goods' means goods which are permitted to be imported by any person with the prior approval given under the regulations or any other law.

In Seychelles the prohibited goods as listed in Annex 4 are prohibited by law for the following reasons; national security, environmental protection, public morals, health and safety or because the goods in question are banned by relevant international conventions or protocols such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Montreal Protocol (more precisely Article 4).

The restricted goods on the other hand as listed in Annex 4 require import permits issued by the Ministry of Finance and Trade. There are various reasons why these products require import permits similarly to prohibited goods they include health and safety, environment and national security. There are various legislation which require that these goods acquire the necessary approval prior to importation, they include; Plant Protection Act (1996), Animal (Diseases and Import) Act (1981) and Food Act (1990). If all the documentation requested are presented and are satisfactory to the requirement of various agencies as listed in Annex 4, the import permits are granted within 24 hours of submission of the import permit to the Ministry of Finance and Trade.

The imports of goods other than those listed in Annex 4, do not require an import permit or licence if the goods are intended for private consumption. However, if the importations of all goods are intended for direct retail or wholesale trade then the activity is subject to an import licence requirement (Annex 3). This licence is granted by the Seychelles Licensing Authority. This granting of an import licence is not intended to be discriminatory in nature; it is only intended for administrative reasons, such as for corporate tax evaluation and payment of social security benefits. The import licence procedure is as follows:

- An applicant for import licence must provide the Licensing Authority with a Certificate of Occupancy obtainable from the Planning Authority if premises to be used for importing, wholesaling and retailing is newly constructed; and
- If premises which has not received Planning Authority's approval is to be used, the applicant must provide the Licensing Authority with a copy of his Change of Use Certificate obtainable from the Planning Authority.

If all the documents requested are submitted to the SLA, the licence is usually granted within seven working days.

(g) Other border measures

Seychelles does not maintain any other border measures other than the ones mentioned in the above sections.

(h) Customs valuation

The customs valuation method used by Customs is the Brussels Definition of Value. According to Regulation 83 of the Trades Tax Regulations, 1996, "for the purpose of assessing the tax on goods imported into Seychelles, the importer of the goods shall submit to the comptroller in such form as may be provided by the comptroller a true and accurate statement of the c.i.f. value of goods". That statement shall be accompanied, as stipulated under Regulation 186, by the original commercial invoice, bill of lading, bill of parcels, policy of insurance, bank payments, packing list, letters and other documents showing the value of the goods at the place at which they were purchased together with freight, insurance and other charges on the goods. Where it appears to a custom officer that the goods are not valued according to their true value at the time and place of importation, the comptroller may require the importer to declare on oath before whom the true value of the goods according to the best of the belief of such importer and to advise any documentary evidence he may possess in support thereof.

However, where it appears to the comptroller that goods imported into Seychelles have been declared at a value below or above their true value at the time and place of importation, he shall assess the value of the goods.

In case of dispute, the goods in question shall be examined by a panel of two competent persons one of whom shall be appointed by the comptroller and the other by the importer. Those two persons shall select an umpire and then declare on an oath before the comptroller what is the value of the goods in question at the time and place of importation. However, in case of those two persons shall not agree, the umpire shall have the final word. Also, if the importer fails to appoint a competent person to value such goods when required to do so, the declaration of the person appointed by the comptroller shall be final.

Please note that this procedure shall not apply if the comptroller is of the opinion that any evasion of the provisions of the Trades Tax Regulations has been committed or attempted.

For the purposes of the levy and assessment of tax, the comptroller may, having regard to rates determined by the Central Bank Seychelles Revenue Commission based on average commercial banks' rates for buying and selling foreign currencies.

Currently, a new Customs Management Act is being drafted and it will adopt the WTO/GATT valuation system.

(i) Other customs formalities

Seychelles is member of the World Customs Organization (WCO), its Customs formalities are based on principles of the Kyoto Convention.

(j) Pre-shipment inspection

The Government of Seychelles does not employ the services of any pre-shipment inspection companies and does not intend to do so in the future.

(k) Application of internal taxes on imports

All imported goods are subjected to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) of 12 per cent except for imported goods listed in Annex 7.

(l) Rules of origin

Being a member of the COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA) and signatory to the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), the COMESA and the Cotonou Rules of Origin are currently being applied.

(m,n,o) Anti-dumping, countervailing duty and safeguard regimes

Regarding anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures, there are no specific provisions under the Trades Tax Act (1992) dealing with these issues. However, if Seychelles introduces statutory provisions regulating anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures, they shall be beyond doubt based on the corresponding Multilateral Agreements of the World Trade Organisation. Capacity building will be required in the Trade Division of the Ministry of Finance and Trade and Customs Division as part of the Revenue Commission before such measures can be implemented.

2. Export Regulation

(a) Registration requirements for engaging in exporting

Since 2001, Regulation 167 specifies that export permits are required for all exports except for passengers' baggage. In accordance to the Plant Protection Act, 1996, the Plant Protection Services Section shall issue a phytosanitary certificate in respect of plant materials beneficial organism, soil or an associated packaging for export. Also, in order to control the quality of fish or fisheries products designed to export, a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Fish Inspection and Quality Control Unit (FIQCU) is necessary before exporting any fish and fisheries products.

Certificate of origin are issued by the Director General of Customs for products meeting the EPA Interim Agreement Rules of Origin criteria for the goods exportable from the Republic of Seychelles to the European Union. Similarly, a COMESA Rules of Origin Certificate is issued by the Director General of Customs for goods exportable from the Republic to the COMESA member States.

(b) Customs tariff nomenclature, types of duties, duty rates, weighted averages of rates

Please note that there is no export tax in Seychelles and at this point in time there is no intention by the Government of Seychelles to impose such a tax.

(c) Quantitative export restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing system

There are no export restrictions, prohibitions, except for the goods listed in Annex 4.

(d) Export licensing procedures

Seychelles does not require an export licence, however, exporters are required to obtain a export permit from the Ministry of Finance.

(e) Other measures

There are no minimum export prices, voluntary export restrictions and orderly marketing arrangements.

(f) Export financing, subsidy and promotion policies

There are no export financing measures. However, under the Agriculture and Farmers' Incentives Act (2005) provides for subsidies and promotion.

(g) Export performance requirements

There are no export performance requirement policies.

(h) Import duty drawback schemes

According to the Trades Tax Regulations (1997) governs the import duty drawback scheme for Seychelles. The scheme is only for goods for re-exportation. The goods need to meet the following conditions:

- The goods are re-exported in their original packaging without having been used;
- The goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Comptroller;
- There is no change in the ownership of the goods;
- The re-export is made of within one year from the time of importation;
- The Trades Tax paid on the goods was not less than SR 1,000;
- The claim for drawback is established at the time of the re-export and payment is demanded within three months from the date of entry for shipment;
- The goods are of greater value for home use than the amount of drawback claimed.

3. Internal policies affecting foreign trade in goods

(a) Industrial policy

The Industrial Policy (2008) aims at providing a policy framework of an institutional, administrative and financial nature for the Seychelles' industrial sector, at the same time bearing in mind that the sector provides a significant amount of employment and economic benefits to the country.

In this policy, the industrial sector is defined as those economic sectors that create optimized value added and exportable produces: e.g. manufacturing and construction. In the Seychelles context this sector of industry generally uses the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or products to a point where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers.

For such businesses to be covered under this policy:

- incorporated or registered under the Companies Act;
- licensed by the Seychelles Licensing Authority;
- owned and controlled by those persons holding the majority shares or controlling interests in the business; and
- satisfies at least two of the following conditions:
 - (i) employs not less than ten persons;

- (ii) has a gross annual revenue of over SR 2.5 million; and
- (iii) has total business assets of more than SR 1 million.

The policy intends to raise production capacities, innovation capabilities, quality of products and encouraging competitive prices of products, Seychelles would reap benefits by means of exports. Our focus should be on innovation, value addition as well as quality and standards.

This sector comprises of almost 99.8 per cent micro, small and medium enterprises, of which 99 per cent are producing for import substitution, and this policy shall encourage such firms to expand, diversify their products, increase their production capacity where deemed appropriate, accelerate the transfer of appropriate technology, encourage research and development at firms' level, increase the possibility of retaining increased foreign exchange whilst exporting, provide assistance with regards to research, development and innovation in relation to product developments, development of quality and affordable working premises and above all, be more market and export oriented.

(b) Technical regulations and standards

All technical regulations and standards are governed by the Seychelles Bureau of Standards Act (1987) and they are administered by the Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS). SBS is an executive arm of the Ministry of National Development and it is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Minister. It is headed by a Chief Executive Officer in whom the executive responsibilities for the discharge of the functions of the Bureau are vested. The core activities of SBS are standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing.

The functions of SBS as laid out in the SBS Act of 1987, SBS (Amendment) Act 1995, SBS (Amendment) Act 1997, Weights and Measures Act/Regulations, SBS Standard Mark Regulations and SBS (National Quality System Certification Scheme). The functions of SBS are as follows:

- To develop, declare and promote Seychelles Standards for products, processes and practices that are needed for use in all sectors of the economy and also for the protection of the environment;
- To develop capabilities and maintain facilities for the provision of inspection and testing services for determining conformance to standards and regulatory requirements;
- To provide for the use of the SBS Mark;
- To maintain national physical standards which are necessary to provide traceability in measurement;
- To provide scientific and industrial metrology services for the calibration of instruments to ensure accuracy in measurement;
- To provide legal metrology services for the inspection, verification and approval of weighing and measuring instruments that are used in trade and commerce;
- To provide system certification services;
- To prepare, implement and execute programmes in the areas of industry, science and technology;
- To maintain a national information centre in matters of standardization, industry, science and technology; and
- To maintain a system for approval and coordination of scientific research carried out in Seychelles.

In December 1996, the SBS attained certification status to ISO 9002 quality management system which helped to put the organisation on the forefront of quality in the Seychelles. This certification status was changed to ISO 9001:2000 in October 2002 when the standard was revised.

The Government of Seychelles is aware that SBS is in need of further of funding and technical assistance to raise its standards further. The Government is in the process of seeking this technical assistance from various international and regional agencies and countries.

(c) Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

- Sanitary Measures

Legal basis for application of SPS Measures (animal and veterinary public health) lies in the Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act 1981 and Export of Fishery Products Act 1996. The Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act requires revision and updating to improve its consistency with WTO SPS Measures; so far technical assistance has not been forthcoming. Whilst the Export of Fishery Products Act is currently being updated to be in equivalence with the import regulations of our trading partners, the EU amongst others. Seychelles will need assistance and a transition period in order to be able to implement the obligations of the WTO SPS Agreement.

Seychelles is not a member of OIE yet (observer status) but the country is a member of Codex Alimentarius (CAC) and the Seychelles Bureau of Standards (SBS) through consultation with different stakeholders has adopted and is applying Codex standards.

Seychelles has a very good animal health status. In order to maintain this status, animals and animal products by law (Trades Tax Act 1992) are classified as restricted goods requiring veterinary import permit prior to import. Meat and meat products are inspected at the ports of entry and live animals must undergo quarantine procedures.

Veterinary Services of Seychelles is the Competent Authority for the importation and exportation of terrestrial animals and animal products in the Seychelles. In general when agreeing health conditions for the importation of animals and animals products, the following actions are taken into consideration:

- Risk assessment based on acceptable scientific methods as appropriate;
- Compliance to existing international standards and guidelines (harmonization);
- The recognition of different measures that achieve the same level of protection (equivalence);
- Clarify the status of origin of the product or live animal;
- Application of measures which are not discriminatory; and
- Imported animal products are subjected to the same controls as locally produced meat and meat products.

The export of fish and fishery products from the Seychelles is regulated by specific regulations which are currently under review. Establishments or vessels must be approved, they are subjected to periodic inspection/audits and in cases of non compliance the authorization to export can be revoked. The Competent Authority is the Fish Inspection and Quality Control Unit (FIQCU) in charge of the official control and certification of products for export. It falls under the Seychelles Fishing Authority (SFA).

The Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act makes provisions for the following:

- The control of animal diseases (including notifiable diseases), animal diseases transmissible to humans;
- The control of the importation of animals and animal products;
- The import and quarantine of live animals;
- The control of import and use of vaccines, veterinary drugs, diagnostics and biological agents;

The Export of Fishery Products Act regulates the exportation of fish and fishery products from the Seychelles and it caters for the following:

- Approval/registration and deregistration of fishing vessels and fish processing establishments;
- General hygiene conditions of export establishments (factory and vessels);
- Inspections and audits of approved establishments;
- Sampling and testing prior to issuance of health certificates;
- Corrective actions to be taken in cases of non compliance; and
- Ensuring that procedures, including systems for approval of the use of additives or for establishing tolerances for contaminants in farmed fish and feedstuffs to be used in aquaculture.

Table 8: Action Plan

Action	Time frame
Revision of Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act 1981[ADIA] in order to be in consistent with WTO SPS regime	[2009 – 2011] DNR 2007-2011 Agriculture Strategy mentions the need to revise the ADIA but so far nothing has been done
Active membership in OIE	Aiming to join the organisation by 2010
Updating of Export of Fishery Products Act [EFPA]	2008 – 2011 – CA will be getting assistance from the EU under the SFP Project. Regulation for general hygiene and aquaculture have been drafted. Aquaculture feed and veterinary residue still pending.
Revision of Food Act [FA]	Updating the relevant section of the Food Act.
International accreditation (ISO 17025) of SBS laboratory	No later than December 2009 (EU Regulation) work is ongoing through assistance from COMESA

- Phytosanitary Measures

In the Seychelles, the Plant Protection Services is the Section responsible for taking any measure related to phytosanitary. This Section falls under the Ministry responsible for agriculture.

The principle role of the Section is to prevent the introduction and control of exotic pests, plant pests and diseases.

The core activities of the Section operate on two main levels:

- Pest and disease control services, which provide technical support and consultancy to the farming community and the general public; and
- Phytosanitary and Quality control, which aims at preventing the entry of exotic pests and diseases into the country and to implement the phytosanitary measures for importation and exportation of plants and plant products.

The main responsibilities of the Section involve:

- Facilitate international trade of plants and plant products while preventing the introduction of regulated/quarantine pests of plants and plant products and to promote appropriate measures for their control;
- Preserve our plant resources, (Convention on Biological Diversity); and
- Provide technical support and advisory services.

The Plant Protection Services Section is recognized as the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Seychelles under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

The section is the official services provider established by the government to discharge the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Seychelles was a contracting party to the IPPC in 1996 and adopted the revised text in 2004.

The responsibilities discharged by the Section are in line with some major international agreements as follows:

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and
- Cartagena Protocol (CP).

The Plant Quarantine System in Seychelles is regulated under the Plant Protection Act, 1996, and new amendments are in process of being adopted.

The phytosanitary control which is implemented by the Plant Protection Section is derived from the Plant Protection Act 1996, which is currently under review. The new Bill awaits enactment by the National Assembly. This new text has been drafted to include the provisions of the WTO SPS Agreement in terms of harmonisation, transparency and technical competence.

The Act makes provision for preventing the introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases; better protecting the agricultural and forestry resources and ecological environment of Seychelles; regulating the importation of beneficial organisms; regulating the export of plants and plant products; and for connected purposes.

Legal responsibilities of the Plant Protection Services Section allow the authority and authorized officers to perform the following activities:

- Enter premises, conveyances, and other places where imported commodities and other regulated articles may be present;
- To determine import conditions based upon the process of risk analysis in accordance with international guidelines;
- To control and eradicate those pests which have entered the country and which pose an economic threat;
- Inspect or test samples of imported commodities or other regulated articles;
- Detain imported consignments or other regulated articles for non compliance;
- Refuse entry of consignments that do not meet import phytosanitary conditions;
- To control the certification of the export of plants and plant products in conformity with international standards to meet the phytosanitary requirements of trading partners; and
- Take legal actions for non-compliance.

A plant import permit is issued for a fee and a fee is also charged for the provision of phytosanitary certificate of which it should only be obtained only from Plant Protection Services Section prior to importation or export.

The plant quarantine inspection procedures adopted so far are as follows:

- Determine entry status and special conditions of entry of the consignment;

- Collect and read permits and certificates held by the importer or accompanying the consignment. Ensure that documents are valid;
- Follow the instructions and special conditions that are specified on the permit;
- Verify the consignment and determine its condition;
- Select a sample from the consignment;
- Inspect the sample or whole consignment for evidence of all types of plant pests and contaminants; and
- Based on inspection, take regulatory action (even when phytosanitary documents are present).

In line with the plant protection legislation, illegal importations of plants and plant products which are not declared at point of entry and other products which are not in accordance with regulations are liable to confiscation and destruction.

Duties performed mainly involves routine inspection, verification of phytosanitary documents, treatments and grading of imported and exported plants and plant products at port, airport and post office. The quarantine operational activities also involve attending all incomings flights and shipping vessels.

The major activities of the Plant Protection Section in terms of transparency in Seychelles involve:

- To attend to all clients to provide phytosanitary advisory services and to facilitate trade of plants and plant products;
- Provide effective and efficient regulatory services for ensuring the importation of quality plants and plant products;
- Promote plant health measures for plant resources, which include both cultivated plants and plants in the in the Natural Environment;
- To conduct stakeholder's workshops on international standards for Phytosanitary Measures, Pest Risk Analysis, Pest Management and Control Practices; and
- To work in close collaboration with other stakeholders in relation to Pest Problems and Phytosanitary Measures.

The plant quarantine system of the plant protection services section in Seychelles is also equipped with a plant health laboratory facility one of the main technical support provided by the section to undertake the basic plant pest diagnostic work in connection with pest surveillance, interception, trials and experimentation.

The Section also forms part of a National Invasive Species Committee with the aim of coordinating actions on issues which regarding threat to biodiversity of Seychelles.

(d) Trade-related investment measures

Seychelles provides incentives for investment in several sectors, including: the Fisheries sector under the Fisheries Incentives Act; the Tourism Sector under the Tourism Incentives Act; Investments in the International Trade Zone under the Seychelles International Trade Zone Act; and Fiscal Incentives under the Investment Code. However, in all of these areas incentives are provided on a non-discriminatory basis with respect to investments originating from different countries.

Based on its 1996 submission of the Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime, during the Working Party Meeting in 1997, Seychelles was asked whether the restrictions in place on the foreign exchange regime at the time potentially violated the Annex of the TRIMS Agreement. It should be noted that the country has liberalized its foreign exchange regime from 1 November 2008 and as such

the issue of restriction of access to foreign exchange to an amount related to foreign exchange inflows, does not arise.

Moreover, there are no attempts at restricting the purchases or use of imported products of a firm in any way to the value or volume of products that it exports. Firms are free to import any quantity of product to be used in their manufacturing activities and to export any quantity in a similar manner. Decisions on the quantities are entirely up to the firm based on its internal planning and production processes, including demand and supply for the product line in which it is involved.

(e) State-trading practices

- Seychelles Trading Company (STC)

The Seychelles Trading Company (STC) was created to replace the Seychelles Marketing Board (SMB) which was created in 1985 so as to ensure the stable supply of essential commodities and at one point in time it had exclusive rights to import these commodities. These commodities included; sugar, rice, milk, oil, margarine, vegetables and meat.

The SMB had other divisions which were involved in competing with other businesses in the economy. The divisions were the Coetivy Prawn Farm, Agro-Industry, a wholesale and retail division, Tea Factory, Animal Feed factory, soap and candle factory, Hydroponics farm, Duty Free shop, Meat processing, wholesale and retail division, abattoir facility, orchid nursery and it had an offshore associate business called Distafric which operated in the Seychelles International Trade Zone (SITZ) was involved in the distribution of EPSON printers and systems.

As of 1 March 2008, the SMB was incorporated and called the Seychelles Trading Company (STC). The Company was created so as to facilitate the winding up and sale of SMB's assets and divisions. At this point in time Government has 100 per cent shareholding in STC; however the company does not have any monopoly for the supply of any good or service nor does it have any preferential credit facility with the Government of Seychelles. The company operates within the legal commercial framework of the country. So far the STC has managed to sell off through public tender the following divisions; Coetivy Prawn Farm, Agro Industries, Meat processing, wholesale and retail division, orchid nursery, soap and candle factory, Meat processing, wholesale and retail division, Hydroponics farm and the Distafric has been dissolved. With the other businesses, the STC is in the process of restructuring them and making them viable entities and will eventually sell them to private individuals or companies within the next two years.

- Seychelles Petroleum Company (SEPEC)

The Seychelles Petroleum Company (SEPEC) was created around 20 years ago and has exclusive rights to import and redistribute petroleum products including Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Its aim is to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of the petroleum products into Seychelles. The company is also in the process of supplying petroleum products internationally having acquired five tankers and increased storage capacity. The company is distributing agent for the TOTAL Company for the Indian Ocean region.

- Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC)

Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC) is a parastatal organisation constituted in 1977 for the provision of road passenger transport services in the principal island of Mahé and outer island of Praslin.

The Company operates a network of 41 routes catering to both the general public and student populations. Apart from the operation of the scheduled stage carriage services SPTC also undertakes the transport of hotel staff from and to their residences which is a round the clock exercise. In addition SPTC handles a fleet of luxury and semi-luxury coaches to meet the demands of the tourist niche market and the indigenous population demand for special occasions like picnics, educational trips, parties and funerals. However, the company has only a monopoly for the transportation of passengers on primary routes.

- Public Utilities Corporation (PUC)

The Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) was created on 1 January 1986, with the merger of the Seychelles Water Authority and the Seychelles Electricity Corporation Ltd and was set up under the Public Utilities Corporation Act 1985. The Act stipulates that PUC not only provide but also ensure continued supply of electricity, potable water and sewerage services to the population of Seychelles.

The principal activities of the Corporation are:

- the generation and distribution of electricity;
- the storage, treatment and distribution of potable water; and
- the collection, treatment disposal of sewerage.

The above activities are undertaken by the Electricity and the Water and Sewerage divisions and supported by the Finance and Administration Division.

- Electricity Division

The Division is made up of two main sections - Generation and Distribution and Transmission.

The Generation Section is responsible for the safe and continuous production of electricity from four generating stations. The stations, which are all managed by the section consist of diesel-based generators and are situated on the islands of Mahé and Praslin.

The Electricity Distribution and Transmission Section is responsible for distribution and transmission of electricity within the Republic of Seychelles. The section manages an integrated 33kV/11kV distribution network on the island of Mahé and 11 kV network on the island of Praslin and La Digue. In addition, it provides an inspectorate service to the public in order to ensure that a high standard of electrical wiring is maintained in all installations.

- Water and Sewerage Division

The Division has as one of its main goals to provide a reliable supply of potable water. It consists of the following sections: Supply, Distribution, Planning, Electro-Mechanical and Laboratory:

The Supply Section manages the two main raw water reservoirs of Rochon and La Gogue as well as the four main treatment works that supply NE Mahé, eighteen small works, 60 service reservoirs and 42 pumping stations. The Section also carries out minor maintenance works on the Corporation establishments.

The Distribution Section provides a 24-hour breakdown service and maintains a distribution network consisting of some 250km of pipeline of different sizes including a section of submarine pipeline supplying the Inner Islands of Cerf and Ste. Anne. The Section is also responsible for

operating and maintaining all treatment works on Praslin and La Digue. Reduction of unaccounted-for-water continues to be accorded a high priority.

To provide increased coverage, the Planning Section carries out design and construction of new pipelines and projects to improve reliability of supply. New works are implemented either by using direct labour or through civil contracts.

The Electro-Mechanical Section maintains the Corporation fleet, undertakes electrical works on water and sewerage projects and maintains the water and sewage pump stations.

Monitoring the quality of the water that is supplied to the consumers is considered to be of great importance. The Laboratory Section collects samples from the treatment works and performs the necessary analysis to ensure compliance to the Health Regulation for potable water quality. The Section also liaises with the Ministry of Health and the Division of Environment on environmental health issues related to water quality and sewage effluent standards.

The Sewerage Section is responsible for providing the Island of Seychelles with sewerage services. It is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of all sewage treatment works, pump stations and collection systems.

- Air Seychelles Ltd.

Air Seychelles Ltd. was created in 1978 as a domestic airline and it is 100 per cent owned by the Government of Seychelles. It does not depend on funding from the Government's annual budget. Till today the company has exclusive rights to provide air passenger transport services on inter-island routes within Seychelles.

In 1983, the Airline expanded its operations to cater for international routes. It does not have any monopoly rights on any international route from the Seychelles or vice-versa. However, the company does have exclusive rights to handle international air cargo clearing and forwarding and passenger handling services at the Seychelles International Airport. It is to be noted that the Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA) is entrusted to manage all airports or airstrips in Seychelles.

(f, g) Free zones and free economic zones

The Seychelles International Trade Zone Act of 1995 provides for the establishment of international trade zones and to regulate the operations and to provide for matters which are related to both issues. Under this Act, the Minister of Finance can by notice in the Official Gazette declare any area of land within the territory of the country as an International Trade Zone. The notice will also define the boundaries of the area, as well as which entity will manage the area. So far a number of areas have been declared as International Trade Zones which aim to combine the benefits of a free port and export processing zone.

The distance from major markets does not allow products originating from Seychelles to be very competitive. These international zones provide for lower costs to businesses and in turn they provide employment and other human resource benefits but most importantly an improvement in the trade balance of the country.

(h) Trade-related environmental policies

Seychelles is regarded as having a strong history of conservation and environment protection activities, which has been heightened over the last 15 years through the development and

implementation of environment management plans. The country is Party to a number of international conventions. In spite of its small size, Seychelles has been participating in the various negotiations under these conventions such as the Convention on Bio-Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Montreal Protocol and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Local legislation incorporates these conventions. For instance, the Trades Tax Act (1992) Amendment 2005, provides for a Prohibited list (Annex 4) which lists the products which are prohibited imports. Majority of the products listed are species listed under CITES.

The prohibited list also includes products which are banned under the Montreal Protocol, which prohibits the trade of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) products. The importation of waste and waste products are also controlled because of Seychelles' signature to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. The Plant Protection Act (1996) provides for legal measures to control the movement of diseases, insects and pests of economic importance, these include plant and plant products, edible fruits and vegetables, growing media and compost.

(i) Mixing regulations

There are no mixing regulations currently enforced under any national legislation.

(j) Government-mandated counter-trade and barter

There are no government-mandated counter-trade and barter.

(k) Trade agreements leading to country specific quotas allocation

There are no trade agreements leading to country-specific quotas allocation.

(l) Government procurement practices

The Government's procurement practices until recently was based on the Financial Regulations which was then partially amended by the Ministry of Finance Circular No. 14 of 2004. The Circular provided for new and improved procedures that government agencies which included budget-dependant parastatals needed to follow in order to acquire goods and services. There was also the establishment of the National Tender Board (NTB) in 2004 to oversee the Government's procurement process for goods and services which equal to or above SR 500,000.

Following technical assistance from the World Bank and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) secretariat, the Government has been able to institute its procurement practice in a legal framework. The recently enacted Public Procurement Act (2008) establishes clear parameters within which government procurement will take place. The whole intention of the Act is to regulate and control practices relating to public procurement in order to promote integrity, fairness and public confidence in the procurement process.

The Act incorporates the NTB and specifies its composition. It also provides for a Procurement Oversight Unit under the Ministry of Finance primarily to oversee the policy making in this area. Provision has also been made for the setting up of Procurement Committees to deal with procurement for individual Ministries or for a group of Ministries. The rules regulating committees are to be established by Regulation upon the advice of the Procurement Policy Unit. The Act also

makes provision for a Review Panel to hear complaints by bidders and suppliers who have been aggrieved during the procurement process.

The Act also permits the exclusion of certain procurements in the event of; a state secret would be disclosed; the purchase of weapons and ammunitions; purchasing by the Central Bank; contracting for scientific research; acquisition, development, production or co-production of the State Owned Broadcasting Organisation; amongst others.

The thresholds are as follows:

Table 9 (a): Procurement of Goods

Thresholds	Approval Procedures	Procurement Methods
Less than SR 150,000	Approved internally by procuring unit within the procuring entity	Must obtain at least 3 quotations
Between SR 150,000 and SR 500,000	Approved by Procurement Committee within the procuring entity	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Policy Unit
Above SR 500,000	Approved by National Tender Board	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Procurement Policy unit/National Tender Board

Table 9 (b): Civil Works

Thresholds	Approval Procedures	Procurement Methods
Less than SR 150,000	Approved internally by procuring unit within the procuring entity	Must obtain at least 3 quotations
Between SR 150,000 – 750,000	Approved by Procurement Committee within the procuring entity	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Policy Unit
Above SR 750,000	Approved by National Tender Board	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Procurement Policy unit/National Tender Board

Table 9 (c): Consultancy

Thresholds	Approval Procedures	Procurement Methods
Less than SR 50,000	Approved internally by procuring unit within the procuring entity	Must obtain at least 3 quotations
Between SR 50,000 and SR 500,000	Approved by Procurement Committee within the procuring entity	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Policy Unit
Above SR 500,000	Approved by National Tender Board	Open advertising however may use other methods subject to prior approval of Procurement Policy unit/National Tender Board

(m) Regulation of trade in transit

Goods in transit except for goods whose importation is prohibited or restricted they are authorized in accordance with international customs practices, that is, under the surveillance of

customs officers given that there are no specific provisions in the Trades Tax Regulations, dealing with this issue. Those goods are exempted from any taxes.

4. Policies affecting foreign trade in agricultural products

(a) Imports

Customs tariff and sanitary and phytosanitary measures mentioned above are the only types of border protection maintained.

(b) Exports

Figures for agricultural exports have been listed in table 5 (Merchandise Exports).

(c) Export prohibitions and restrictions

In agriculture there are no export prohibitions and restrictions except for the agricultural products listed in Annex 4.

(d) Export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes

There are no export credits and export credit guarantees. A draft bill on a Crop Insurance Scheme has been proposed. Farmers, through the contribution of a premium, would benefit from insurance schemes in the event of losses through natural disasters. The scheme would provide the farming community with a sense of security and promote stability and development of agriculture.

During the course of February 2009, FAO has assisted Seychelles with the conduct of a feasibility study which will further investigate the basis for setting up an insurance scheme. The results of the study should be available the end of the third quarter of 2009.

(e) Internal policies

- Background

Out of the 455,000 hectares of total land area of the Seychelles, 6,000 hectares have been estimated as potential agricultural land. However, only 600 hectares are under arable agriculture with about 200 hectares under intensive cultivation. Farm size is between 0.5-2 hectares.

It has been estimated that of the total 6,000 hectares of potential agricultural land, 3,000 hectares are of the Seychelles' red earth which is an acidic, feralitic soil. One thousand and three hundred hectares are of the alkaline, coralline sandy soil. Both types of soils are deficient in both macro and micro elements which are essential for optimum plant growth and development.

As far back as 1909, the soils in Seychelles were described as having very low organic matter content, low water retention capacity and generally infertile. It was clearly stated that the nature of the soil is such that they could not sustain crop cultivation on a long term without the addition of fertilisers.

Land is a limited resource in the face of many competing ends. Probably two thirds of the available land resources are mountainous and are unsuitable for agricultural activities. Seventy-five per cent of the total cultivated land is found on the coast averaging about 2m above mean sea level. The remaining 25 per cent consist of cultivated land with slopes in excess of 15 per cent.

The topography coupled with heavy rainfall and high ambient temperature throughout the year is the main reasons why the soils of Seychelles have a low fertility status. Most of the nutrients are washed down the slope or leached down the soil profile during heavy rainfall.

To achieve the desired level of crop production (a minimum of 80 per cent of the total national consumption of fruits and vegetables), an additional 150 hectares would have to be engaged and cultivated intensively. However land is a limited resource. The area would come from a combination of currently under-valorised agricultural land resources and newly identified land.

A national inventory of agricultural land and land with agricultural potential would be conducted with a view that it would eventually be bound into an agricultural land bank to be protected by legislation to avoid encroachment from other development sectors.

State land would be leased out to potential food producing entrepreneurs who would be bound by a lease agreement while the food producing entrepreneurs operating on private land would conform to agreements of the land owners.

Therefore agricultural plots would be identified along with suitable private sector interests to undertake arable crop production.

- Arable agricultural production

The national agricultural production for vegetables and fruits ranged between 50 per cent and 60 per cent, using 2002/2003 as a base year. While the agricultural sector's importance to contribute to GDP remained small (2.8 per cent), the agricultural sector employs an estimated 3,800 people. By the end of 2005 the national agricultural production statistics had not changed much. The retail value for crop products was estimated at SR 65 million for the year 2006.

- Registered farmers

The 520 farmers registered with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) in 2006 were farming on both private and State land. The registered farmers benefited from a range of services and concessions offered by government. Some 6,714 households were involved in some form of small-scale agricultural practices such as backyard farming.

- Bilateral and multilateral assisted projects

The implementation of a large number of bilateral and multilateral assisted projects addressed various issues related to agricultural infrastructure as well as specific technological gaps that limited national arable agricultural production. About US\$22.22 million were spent between 1990-2005 to address such issues as well as to enhance facilities such as farm access roads, the construction of reservoirs, the laying of pipes for the distribution of irrigation water, the provision of infrastructure for agricultural inputs storage and distribution, infrastructure on agricultural research centres, training of personnel and human capacity development as well as the provision of low interest agricultural credit.

By far the largest and the most significant of these projects was the African Development Bank's Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP), executed between 1996-2005, at a total cost of SR 41 million, which accounted for 40 per cent of the total investment in agriculture for that decade, with 17 per cent of the total cost financed by the Seychelles' Government. The European Union (EU) sponsored a total of €1.1 million for the melon fly eradication project and €189,000 for the "Programme Regional de Protection des Vegetaux" (PRPV). There were other foreign funded projects through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern

African Development Community (SADC) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

Bilateral cooperation agreements provided opportunities for the training of technical and support personnel along with food producing entrepreneurs/private sector interests in specific domains of agricultural production. Israel, Kenya, Egypt, China, Cuba and Mauritius were the leading partners which made training offers in various aspects of arable agricultural production. Leading international agricultural centres of excellence such as the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain (INIBAP), and the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre (AVRDC) provided much solicited new tropical root crop, vegetable and fruit genetic resources.

In 2005, training workshops and field exercises were carried out under the European Union's sponsored "Programme Regional de Protection des Vegetaux" (PRPV). The programme also facilitated the formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for field trials which were relevant to the execution of the said programme.

Regional intergovernmental organisations and regional economic groupings such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) supported national efforts in addressing very specific capacity building issues.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) implemented about 18 projects at a cost of about US\$2.22 million over the period 1990-2000 and these addressed specific institutional and technological gaps.

Overall, the investment in the sector between 1990- 2005 facilitated a new generation of food producing entrepreneurs/private sector interests to launch into the sector, and along with those that were already established helped to achieve the indicated national arable agricultural production.

- Capital

It is often necessary for new farmers and also some existing ones to require initial funding to start new projects or carry out farm improvements. With the high cost of infrastructure and labour most farmers seek assistance for loans. The Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS) assists farmers with feasible projects. Over the past ten years over SR 13 million has been disbursed to farmers for agricultural development at an interest rate of 9 per cent. Farmers invest mostly on farm improvements, irrigation systems, and construction of shade house, livestock rearing pens, procurements of equipment and machineries and working capital. On most vegetable farms a farmer, will employ at least one farm worker and may take on one casual worker.

Loans from the commercial banks are accessible to farmers.

- Institutional support

The National Assembly (legislature) has passed the Seychelles Agriculture Agency Act (2009). The Agency holds the mandate for four directorates:

- Agricultural Land and Project Management
- Crop and Livestock Development Support;
- Crop and Livestock Health Services; and
- Corporate Services.

The Agency is governed by a Board and its functions are:

- Enhance national food security without compromising human health and the environment;
- Ensure the enforcement of established agricultural regulatory mechanisms;
- Facilitate the agricultural sector by providing technical services;
- Facilitate formal and informal training of food-producing entrepreneurs and technical personnel;
- Facilitate the maximization of local production of broiler poultry meat, table eggs and pork as well as valorise other livestock types inclusive of small ruminants;
- Facilitate the maximization of local production of arable crops which are required for local consumption and in which there are comparative advantages;
- Encourage the exploitation of spices, floriculture, essential oils, and of traditional plantation crops for export as value-added products and raw materials;
- Promote the production of organic crops;
- Promote small scale agro-processing;
- Assist with the stocking of adequate amounts of quality agricultural inputs and supplies to meet the requirements of agricultural activities;
- Assist in the formulation of national agricultural policies and in the implementation of the policies;
- Engage in meetings, seminars and discussions, with regards to agriculture, both nationally and internationally, on behalf of the Republic or otherwise; and
- Perform such other functions as the Minister may from time to time by order prescribe.

Whilst the Seychelles Agriculture Agency has its main role as a service provided, the Natural Resources Department is now much smaller in size and only assumes the of facilitator. It focuses on formulating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of relevant policies and regulatory instruments. It will hold three import Sections: Policy Planning and Development, Research Project and Information and Agricultural Land Allocation. There will exist dynamic consultation between the Agency and the Department.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Incentives Act, 2005 provides incentives to registered farmers, farming entities (companies), agricultural processors and agricultural exporters. In line with the said act, a registered farmer does not have to pay business tax. Farming entities (companies), agricultural processors and agricultural exporters do not pay business tax if earnings are between SR 0 – 250,000.00 but above SR 250,000.00 there is a tax of 15 per cent.

- Proposed arable crop development plan for the period 2007-2011

For the next five years (2007-2011) Government will remain a facilitator to the agricultural sector. In this regard, it would maintain a number of operational service sections and evaluation farms within the ministry with portfolio responsibilities for agriculture with a view to provide the necessary services and to generate technological information for use by the food producing entrepreneurs. This will provide an enabling environment to enhance national crop production with a view to enhance the national food security. The guiding document will be the Food Security Strategy (FSS) 2008-2011, which uses the Agricultural Development Strategy 2007-2011 as a platform for action. The FSS 2008-2011 focuses on five major domains of actions or leverage points as follows: agricultural land, agricultural infrastructure, agricultural requisites, agricultural policy and institutional support, and human resource development and training.

- National requirements of fruit and vegetables

Statistics available on land engaged in national agricultural production would suggest that only about 200 hectares of land are under intensive arable cropping although a total of 600 hectares are under some form of cultivation. To achieve a target of at least 80 per cent of the national

requirements of fruit and vegetables (in which there are comparative advantages) by the year 2011, a total of 350 hectares i.e. an additional 150 hectares of land would have to be intensively cultivated. This is based on a projected increase in food demand through consumption of the indigenous population which is expected to grow at 1.6 per cent per year; a forecast of the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). The Seychelles Population Projections 1996-2019, a 1997 publication projects a local population of 94,500 at the end of 2013. Furthermore, the Ministry of Tourism and Transport in 1997 projected a tourism growth rate of 7.1 per cent at a decreasing rate of growth of 0.3 per cent per year for the next decade.

- Intensive and sustainable crop production

Sustainable agricultural production would form the corner stone of all agricultural undertakings. In broad terms, agricultural production would exploit proven technology packages for intensive production with due regard for the human health and the environment.

To ensure sustainability in crop production, new improved technology such as the use of controlled environment technology packages which incorporate efficient water and fertilizer application techniques and selected improved crop varieties will be exploited. To concurrently conserve the local biodiversity and the crop genetic resources, there will be further promotion of environmentally friendly cultural practices such as Integrated Pest Management, (IPM), (Integrated Crop Management, (ICM), and edible landscape, ensuring that there is minimal land degradation through the use of the limited land resources.

Proposed crop development plan for the next five years:

- Identify small research projects, on-farm research activities, to encourage the participation of farmers;
- Identify projects to support and promote research activities in the domain of environmental friendly practices such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Crop Management (ICM) and organic farming;
- Facilitate the working environment of the personnel and equip the functional sections with tools and equipment to upgrade performance;
- Promote improved crop varieties and support sound and friendly cultural practices;
- Improve water management and irrigation systems so as to limit the negative effect of the more frequent droughts as a result of climate change;
- Prepare an efficient and effective programme of fertiliser use in order to prevent deficiency in plants hence leading to optimal yield. This will also help in controlling environmental pollution caused by the excessive use of fertiliser;
- Encourage the production of organic crops and floriculture products along with the exploitation of spices, essential oils and traditional plantation crops through the production of value- added products for export to niche markets;
- Identify agricultural plots along with suitable private sector interests to undertake arable crop production; and
- Organise workshops and seminars for the farming community and support staff in the collection of farm data, pesticides and fertiliser application and environmental impact.

5. Policies affecting foreign trade in other sectors

(a) Textiles regime

There are no policies affecting this sector directly.

(b) Policies affecting foreign trade in other major sectors

- Fisheries policy

The ultimate role of the government will be to ensure responsible and sustainable development of the fishing industry and provide the necessary infrastructure and facilities. The government will on the other hand maintain its role as a facilitator in encouraging investment in the sector and promoting trade.

The overall responsibility for the fisheries sector and its development will remain with the Ministry having the portfolio for fisheries, the Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources through the Seychelles Fishing Authority.

The Seychelles Fishing Authority, being the Government's executive arm for fisheries and marine resources matters will continue to discharge its responsibilities and functions as defined by the Seychelles Fishing Authority (Establishment) Act, 1984.

The Ministry responsible for fisheries will have to work in close collaboration with other ministries and government departments in an effort to better the bureaucratic and decision making process as well as improve service delivery.

- Overall Policy Objectives

The long-term policy of the Government of Seychelles for the fishing industry is the promotion of sustainable and responsible fisheries development and optimisation of the benefits from this sector for the present and future generations.

This policy focuses principally on the promotion of sustainable management and responsible fishing practices, to provide food, employment, income, foreign exchange earnings, and the effective protection of the marine eco-system. It is also the government's desire to promote gender equality and to address any potential inequalities in the continued development of the fishing industry.

To promote conservation and management of marine resources in order to ensure the sustainability and long-term viability of the industry marine resources conservation and management will continue to be a top priority for the Government. The State will endeavour to utilise the appropriate management tools to ensure the long-term sustainability of the resource. Where the best scientific evidence is unavailable, a precautionary approach to management will be adopted.

The fisheries sector will continue to be developed to generate employment opportunities for the maximum number of Seychellois, either directly or indirectly. The Government will also ensure that the livelihood of fishermen and those involved in supporting activities are maintained or enhanced.

The Government will ensure that the maximum amount of foreign exchange is earned through the export of fish and fish products. Emphasis is put on improving both quality and health standards. Export of canned tuna and other processed products will be further enhanced.

The Government will continue to negotiate access agreements with foreign countries or fishing companies, and ensure that the facilities and services in Port Victoria are developed and utilised to the maximum.

The Government also aims to create conditions that will increase the contribution of the fisheries sector to the national wealth by increasing production and value addition to fisheries products.

The creation of ancillary industries and services to provide inputs to the fishing industry and the contribution of the fishery sector to other sectors of the economy such as manufacturing, tourism, agriculture will lead to a more integrated Seychelles economy. The Government will ensure that full advantage is taken of all the potential linkages and multiplier effects for further diversification of the economy. Co-operation with other Ministries, departments and other agencies will be amplified.

Steps will be taken to ensure that self-sufficiency in fish is maintained and that the domestic market is at all times adequately supplied. The nutritional importance of fish consumption will be further emphasized whilst adhering to local and international food safety standards.

Yearly, a number of fishing boats and fishermen go missing or are lost at sea for various reasons, such as the lack of financial resources to purchase modern safety equipment. Government will continue to assist boat owners in acquiring safety equipment at affordable prices and intensify its efforts to further educate fishermen on the importance of safety at sea as well as provide necessary navigational aids such as leading lights to ensure safe navigation.

Industrial tuna fishing in the Western Indian Ocean has grown significantly over the past decade. This has resulted in Port Victoria becoming an important base for the industrial fishing fleet and has established Port Victoria as the main tuna landing/transshipment port in the region.

To maintain this position the Government will continue to invest in port infrastructure and other facilities and also ensure that the services provided are efficient and cost effective. Emphasis will be placed on services and facilities aimed at encouraging more long liners to frequent Port Victoria.

- Current Trends

Between 2003 and 2007, fish and fish products exports accounted for about 93 per cent of merchandise trade export. Fishing and fisheries related activities, (processing export services), accounts for between 15 per cent to 20 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. In 2003, the most important markets for Seychelles fish and fish products were United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany. Regarding tuna landing and transshipment in Port Victoria, it decreased from 359,379 Metric Tonnes in 2003 (88 per cent of total catch) to 221,752 in 2007 (95 per cent of total catch).

In 2004 a total of 445 licenses were issued to 316 individual fishing vessels. This figures had decreased to 219 licenses issued to 190 individual vessels in 2007. Total amount of licence fees, (including EU financial compensation), during the same period increased from SR 38.81 million to SR 50.58 million after reaching a maximum of SR 71.95 million in 2005.

Following relatively high production in 2005, output from the semi-industrial fishery declined by almost 25 per cent in 2006 but regained momentum in 2007 with an increase in output of 13 per cent. Canned tuna, which accounted for 89 per cent of total domestic production of fish and fish products, remained the dominant commodity produced. Total production fell from a high of 40,606 metric tons in 2005 to 31,569 metric tons in 2007. During 2007, the 11 Seychelles registered purse seiners managed a total catch of 49,938 MT, a decrease of almost 43 per cent on the 87,534 metric tons caught in 2005. Artisanal production increased a slight 9 per cent in 2007 to reach 4,189 metric tons of which over 90 per cent is consumed locally.

The trends in the domestic output of fish and fish products over the last 20 years, reveals the high correlation between total output and the production of canned tuna. Slight fluctuations in overall production have been observed over the past couple of years. Artisanal and semi-industrial production varies between 4,000 and 5,000 MT, whilst production of dried shark fins, sea cucumbers, smoked fish and prawns remain relatively insignificant in total output, in contrast to their economic importance.

V. TRADE-RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME

1. General

(a) Intellectual property policy

The Republic of Seychelles respects intellectual property rights, and regards laws and other measures to protect them as an important aspects of long term economic development, Efficient and effective protection of Intellectual Property Rights is vital for the development in terms of promoting foreign investment, the transfer and dissemination of technology, and protecting the local businesses and artists as well as facilitating the integration of Seychelles' economy into the regional and global economies.

As per the Cabinet's Decision (C98 M11) of 15 July 1998, Seychelles applied to join WIPO and became a full member on 16 March 2000. In addition, the country became a contracting party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) on 7 November 2002.

The current legislations which affect intellectual property are the Copyrights Act of 1984, the Trade Marks Decree of 1978 and the Patents Act of 1901. Government acknowledges that there are weaknesses in the intellectual property regime in Seychelles. The principal weakness has been due to the lack of human resource capacity and constraints in this area. It is also cognisant of the fact that it will have to be party to the WTO TRIPS Agreement without any transition period accorded upon accession.

Currently, WIPO is reviewing the legislations which affect the intellectual regime in Seychelles. Given that Seychelles is in the accession process, the Government has requested that it is placed in the "fast track mode" within WIPO's Intellectual Property Development Plan (IPDP) that it provides to member States. The legislative review is just the beginning of comprehensive needs assessment exercise that the Organisation will be undertaking later this year.

(b) Responsible agencies for policy formulation and implementation

Ministry of Finance and Trade in conjunction with the Office of the Registrar General is responsible for formulating and implementing policy in relation to trade marks in goods and services, and patents. The Ministry of Community Development, Youth, Sports and Culture is responsible for registering copyrights associated with literary works, musical works, artistic works, performances of literary or musical works, films, sound recordings and broadcasts.

The IP development plan which is still very much in its inception includes the setting up of an IP office to enable the registration of patents, trademarks and copyrights. A joint task force is expected to be formed between the Police, Customs and the IP Office to provide for more effective enforcement. However, current IP assets need to be audited and human resources development is required in this field.

(c) Membership of international intellectual property conventions and of regional or bilateral agreements

Seychelles has been a member of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) since 16 March 2000. The country is a signatory to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Seychelles is also a member of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).

(d) Application of national and m.f.n. treatment to foreign nationals

Seychelles accords to all foreign nationals treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own nationals with regard to the protection of intellectual property. Any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by Seychelles to the nationals of one country shall be accorded unconditionally to the nationals of other countries. All legislations that will be enacted will not discriminate between nationals and foreigners in keeping with WTO principles of MFN and National Treatment.

(e) Fees and taxes

The fees are listed in Annex 6. There are no taxes currently being applied.

2. Substantive standards of protection, including procedures for the acquisition and maintenance of intellectual property rights

(a) Copyright and related rights

According to Section 3 of the Copyright Act (Chapter 51), copyright is the protection of an eligible work by an exclusive right conferred on the author or another person to control for a period of 25 years from first publication or from when event took place (Section 8 and 9) in Seychelles or another place all or any part of the copying, reproduction, communication to the public or broadcasting of the Work.

The Works which are eligible for copyright are literary works, musical works, artistic works, performance of literary or musical works, films, sound recordings and broadcasts. Part (vi) of the Copyright Act also states that a person who, at a time when copyright subsists in a work, makes for sale or hire, or sells or lets for hire, or imports into Seychelles, otherwise than for his private and domestic use, an article which he knows to be an infringing copy of the work, is guilty of an offence. The owner of copyright in a work may apply to the Registrar of Copyrights for registration of the copyright. Where the Registrar of Copyrights is satisfied that the applicant is the owner of the copyright in the work he shall register him in the Copyright Register as the registered owner of that registered copyright.

Where copyright subsists in a work, only the registered owner is deemed to be the owner of a registered copyright. However, where a person claims that he and not the registered owner is the owner of a registered copyright, he may apply to the Supreme Court to be registered as owner in the Copyright Register in place of the then registered owner.

(b) Trademarks, including service marks

Trademarks, whether in relation to goods or services, are governed by the Trade Marks Decree 1977 (Chapter 239). Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a trademark used or proposed to be used by him or her, who is desirous of registering it must apply in writing to the Registrar of Trade Marks for registration of that mark. The Registrar may refuse the application, or may accept it

absolutely or subject to amendments, modifications, conditions or limitations and the Registrar must state in writing the grounds of his decision and the materials used by him in making that decision. Please note that the latter is subject to appeal to the Court and the latter shall hear the applicant and the Registrar, and shall make an order determining whether the application is to be accepted or not. When an application for registration of a trademark has been accepted, the Registrar shall published the application as accepted in the Official Gazette before registration and any person may give notice to the Registrar of opposition to the registration. Please note that any applicants for registration of a trademark must normally act through patents agents licensed under the Act.

The registration of a trademark is for a period of seven years and may be renewed for 14 years with possible extension from time to time. It gives the proprietor of that mark the exclusive right to use it in relation to any goods or services. That exclusive right is deemed to be infringed by a person who, not being proprietor of the trade mark or registered user thereof using by way of permitted use, uses a mark identical with it or so nearly resembling it as to be in relation to any goods or services in respect of which that trade mark is registered. There are other offences under Section 50 and 51 of the Act. The proprietor of a trademark has the power to assign his trade mark.

(e) Patents

Under the Patents Act (Chapter 156), the Registrar of Patents is responsible for registration of patents. According to Section 4 of that Act, any person whether a citizen of Seychelles or not, can make an application for a patent. The Registrar of Patents, if he thinks fit, refer any application to an examiner, who shall ascertain whether the nature of the invention has been fairly described and the application and drawings have been prepared according to that Act. Under Section 51 of the Act, the Registrar of Patent is also required to register UK Patent.

The right to an invention is confirmed by a patent which certifies the proprietorship, priority and exclusive right of the patentee to use his invention. By Law, patents for inventions are valid for 14 years from the date of application was received by the Registrar of Patents. However, the President of the Republic may, on petition made by a patentee at least six months before the time limited for the expiration of the patent, extend his patent for a further term of seven years or fourteen years in exceptional cases.

(f) Plants variety protection

The Patents Act of 1901 which is still in force has no provisions dealing with the protection of plant varieties and geographical indications.

(g) Layout designs of integrated circuits

No protection is currently provided.

(h) Requirements on undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data

No protection is currently provided.

3. Measures to control abuse of intellectual property rights

There is no specific legislation on other categories of intellectual property rights. Regarding control of potential abuse of intellectual property rights, under the Patents Act any Government Department and any person authorized in writing by a Government department may make, use, exercise and vend any patented invention for the services of the Republic. Any use of the invention in that case, shall be made upon such terms as may be agreed upon either before or after the use,

between the President of the Republic and the patentee. Apart from that case, there is no legal mechanism permitting the granting of compulsory licences if the owner of the patent is considered to exploit the patent insufficiently or not at all.

4. Enforcement

The Copyright Act, the Trade Marks Decree and the Patents Act contain provisions which lay down the procedures and measures dealing with infringement of intellectual property rights. For instance, according to Section 22 of Part VI of the Copyright Act (Chapter 51), a person who for the purposes of trade or business has in his possession any infringing copy of a work in which subsists copyright is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of SR 1,000 for each infringing copy and to imprisonment for one year.

According to the First Schedule to the Trade Marks Decree, a person who, not being proprietor of a trademark or a registered user thereof using by way of permitted use, uses a mark identical with it or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion, in the course of business, in relation to any goods or services in respect of which it is registered, shall be deemed to infringe the exclusive right of the proprietor of that trademark.

Under the Seychelles Civil Code which is modelled on the Napoleonic Civil Code, it is beyond doubt that the violation of the exclusive rights of the proprietors of a copyright, Trade Mark or patent entails inevitably the civil liability of the offenders and involves both compensation for the damages suffered by the proprietor and the immediate prohibition of the illegal usage of those rights. In other words, any infringement of intellectual property rights in Seychelles may result in a Supreme Court injunction to cease the infringement and in compensation for damages.

5. Laws, decrees, regulations and other legal acts relating to the above

The main Acts governing the intellectual property rights is the Copyrights Act of 1984, Trademarks Decree of 1977 and the Patents Act of 1901. There are no other Laws, Decrees or Regulations which govern intellectual property in Seychelles.

6. Statistical data on applications for and grants of intellectual property rights

To date, a total of 8168 Trademarks have been registered. In 2007 alone, the total number of new applications was 429, registration 421 and renewals and others 667. A total of 18 Patents and 5 PCT were also registered during that period.

Table 10: Trademark Statistics

Year	Applications Filed	Registrations Granted
2000	11	11
2001	4	4
2002	10	10
2003	9	9
2004	4	4
2005	1	1
2006	5	5
2007	19	19

Table 11: PCT Statistics

Year	Applications Filed	Registrations Granted
2005	4	4
2006	5	5
2007	7	5

Table 12: Copyright Statistics

Year	Music	Records	Publications	Documents	Films	Drawing	Architecture	Miscellaneous
2000	6	0	47	0	0	1	0	35
2001	2	0	13	1	0	0	1	16
2002	3	0	14	3	0	1	0	18
2003	3	0	4	16	0	0	0	8
2004	6	0	8	0	0	1	0	13
2005	5	0	21	2	0	0	0	26
2006	41	0	3	9	0	1	0	31
2007	45	1	34	5	0	0	0	11

VI. TRADE-RELATED SERVICES REGIME

1. General

In Seychelles, the services sector accounts for 81.7 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, this figure includes the private and public sectors. It has also been Government policy to reorient the economy by moving away from the traditional sectors of artisanal fisheries and agriculture. With a warm tropical climate, the sun, sea and sand, tourism-related activities have provided the largest share of the services growth in the economy.

Revenue generated from tourism and its related activities represents approximately 22 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices, and this sector is considered as the main pillar of Seychelles economy. Growth impulses came from tourism, construction, telecommunications and other services all of which can be linked with the transformation of the hotel sectors and improved air access to Seychelles archipelago.

The economic performance in 2007, clearly demonstrated both the opportunities and challenges that Seychelles faced as a small island state in economic transition. Whilst the prospects for medium-term growth were visibly strong, the country's susceptibility to external shocks was prominently exposed.

Since mid-2004, when Government embarked on a macroeconomic reform program within the framework of greater economic liberalization, the country's economic performance resurged quite remarkably with real growth switching from a negative to positive trend. With regards to policy, greater autonomy was given to the Central Bank of Seychelles and moreover the fiscal authorities extended the scope and range of instruments available for more effective macroeconomic management.

Increasing flexibility in economic management has enhanced the authority's ability to detect, assess and respond to economic events. This was coupled with progress in macroeconomic consolidations, which has led to greater business confidence, resulting in strong investment inflows into the Seychelles economy not only from foreign investors, but also increasingly, from local investors.

(a) Financial services

(i) Banking and financial system

Banking business, whether domestic or non-domestic is regulated by the Financial Act 2004. The whole of the Financial Services Sector are regulated by the following laws: Financial Institutions Act 2004, Anti-Money Laundering 2006, Data Protection Act, Mutual and Hedge Fund Act 2007 and Central Bank Act 2004. In addition to Central Bank of Seychelles, there are seven Commercial Banks (Bank of Baroda, Barclays Bank, Development Bank of Seychelles, Habib Bank, Mauritius Commercial Bank, Nouvobanq, Seychelles Savings Bank and Seychelles Credit Union) of which 4 are branches of foreign banks (Barclays, MCB, Baroda and Habib Bank), there is one Development Bank (DBS) and a number of non-banking institutions.

A wide range of financial services such as current accounts, savings accounts, loans, transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency account etc are available in the banking system. The procedures and conditions to establish a commercial bank or a merchant bank or any other financial institutions are laid down in the Financial Institutions Regulations.

Seychelles has a two-tier banking system by separating the Central and Commercial bank functions and roles. The Commercial Banks be it domestic banking or non-domestic banking business, are regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Seychelles. According to the Central Bank of Seychelles Act 2004, the CBS is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the Seychelles' Monetary and Exchange Rate policies. The Central Bank of Seychelles is the only administrative body responsible for receiving applications for banking licence, whether domestic or offshore, and issuing the corresponding licence.

(ii) Insurance and related services

The Seychelles insurance industry is governed by the Insurance Act of 2008, any company seeking to provide life, accident and health insurance, needs to be licensed under the Insurance Act. As the Financial Institutions Act 2004, regulating domestic and non-domestic banking business, the Insurance Act regulates domestic and non-domestic insurance business. Currently the insurance sector accounts for 4 per cent of GDP.

A division in Central Bank of Seychelles regulates the insurance services sector; it appraises, processes, licenses and supervises the insurance businesses in Seychelles. They recently amended Insurance Act 2008 with the aim of providing the necessary synergy for expansion and protection of policy holders and public as this industry grows.

Apart from the small size of the domestic insurance market there are no restrictions on establishing a foreign insurance or reinsurance company. At present there are two insurance companies operating on the domestic market and these two insurance companies are SACOS and H.SAVY Insurance. Additionally, there are two offshore insurers, one offshore captive, nine brokers and 47 agents.

Insurance brokers and agents are regulated by the same Act. It is not required to be a Seychelles citizen to obtain a licence as an insurance broker or as an insurance agent.

(iii) Securities market

The legal base for establishment of a securities market is laid down in the Securities Industry Act 2007. Currently, a securities market does not exist in Seychelles. If it were to begin its operation, the Central Bank would have the power to grant licenses, permits or authorities with revocation rights

upon licence holders failing to comply to laws and conditions governing their respective activity with equal appeal avenue to the Supreme Court.

Anglorand (a South African company) has submitted an application to set up and run a stock exchange. The forms, guidelines and FAQs have already been prepared by the Central Bank.

Current efforts to setting up the stock exchange are being constrained by the high costs of services such as telecoms, courier and banking services. In addition, the country's current IT infrastructure cannot support the Stock Exchange Market Automated Trading System (SEMATS) which is a requirement for the setting up of a stock exchange.

(b) Communication services

The communication services is regulated by the Broadcasting and Telecommunication Act of 2000 (amended in 2008) along with the Post Office Act and Regulations which is currently being reviewed and will be amended in due course.

The telecommunication services sector is very much liberalized. There has been competition between Cable and Wireless, Airtel and Intel Vision. There are currently, 23,221 landline telephone subscribers and the Government is looking for solutions to make telecommunication services more accessible to the wider population.

Telecommunication services offered include national and international telephone services, including GSM service, Telefax, telex, telegram, card phone, leased circuits both analogue and digital are being provided by three private telephone companies, Cable and Wireless (Seychelles) Ltd, Airtel and Intelvision. Until 1992 Cable and Wireless had the exclusive rights for providing these services. It is to be noted that this sector is very much liberalized. This sector is highly competitive.

With regards to internet services, there are three internet service providers (ISPs); Atlas (Seychelles) Ltd, Kokonet and Intel Vision. All the operators have their own international gateway. Seychelles depends entirely on expensive satellite bandwidth for the connection to the International Internet connectivity; the issue of latency and cost of bandwidth are two major concerns for ISPs.

Table 13: Telecom Statistics (Year 2008)

	Total
Population	84,600
Households	24,280
Telephone	
Fixed Lines	23,221
Mobile	85,320
Prepaid	65,622
Post Paid	19,698
Residential Fixed Lines	14,559
Public Payphones	206
Internet Access	
Dial Up	2,236
Broadband	3,815
Subscribers	6,051
Penetration	7.15
Total Bandwidth Downlink	44.5 Mbps
Total Bandwidth Uplink	16.5 Mbps
Licensed Internet Access (Active)	18

Audiovisual services are regulated by the Broadcasting and Telecommunications Act 2000 (amended in 2008). The Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation is responsible for the public radio and television services activity. Given the strategic location of Seychelles at the heart of the Indian Ocean region, there are two foreign radio stations which are operating from Seychelles; the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and Radio France International (RFI). Both channels are being broadcasted via Frequency Modulation (FM). The Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) has two stations which broadcast through Amplitude Modulation (AM) and Frequency Modulation (FM).

(c) Professional services

(i) Legal services

Legal services in Seychelles are regulated under the Legal Practitioners Act (1994). According to the Act, only Seychelles nationals and persons inscribed on the list of attorneys at law of the Republic of Seychelles are allowed to practice the profession in the country. Foreign attorneys at law can provide legal services in Seychelles but only with the authorization from the Chief Justice.

If a person has successfully completed his or her law studies either in Mauritius, United Kingdom and France, the person shall only be required to pass the final examination and spend two years of pupillage in a law firm before being admitted to the Seychelles Bar Association. If a Seychelles national has studied law in countries other than those mentioned above, the person shall pass a preliminary examination, a final examination and spend two years of pupillage in a law firm before being admitted in the Seychelles Bar Association.

Any legal practitioner shall have a licence issued by the Seychelles Licensing Authority before engaging in legal practice.

(ii) Medical and veterinary services

Medical practitioners have to be approved by the medical board before obtaining a licence. Medical and Dental activities are regulated by the following laws: Seychelles Investment Code Act, Genetic Act; Medical Practitioners and Dentists Act; Nurses and Midwives Council Act; Health Professionals Act; Public Health Act; Hospitals and Dispensaries Act; Licenses Act 1991 and complementary health care services Act.

For Veterinary Services, Government has a long term vision to gradually move towards providing the service to farms and allow for private sector to provide the services to pets. In addition Government is encouraging for parallel services to be provided in the sector. However, Government is currently subsidizing the services being provided.

Veterinary Services are regulated by the following laws: Seychelles Qualifications Act, Animal Diseases and Import Act, Pharmacy Act, Animal Control of Experiments Act, Control of Dogs Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

(iii) Architectural, engineering and related services

This particular sector is regulated by the following laws: Seychelles Qualifications Authority Act 2005 and the Planning Act. The Licensing laws and Gainful Occupation permit are some of the other laws which are linked to this sector.

If a foreign civil engineer wishes to set up a private practice in Seychelles, he or she must form partnership with a Seychellois. Since this area is considered as restricted, a memorandum will have to be submitted to the relevant authority for any projects whose total capital exceeds US\$30,000.

Furthermore, Seychellois nationals must have 50 per cent or more shares in the venture. Any small business will be limited to a maximum of five employees, owner included.

(iv) Management consulting and related services and accounting and auditing services

The laws which regulate the accounting and auditing services are: Seychelles Qualification Authority Act 2005, Legal Practitioners Act and Licensing Act. A licence must be issued by the Seychelles Licensing Authority in order for the business to be able to operate and the applicant must possess a degree or diploma in management, accounting or auditing from a reputed institution. At present there is no local association of accountants or auditors.

(d) Construction and related services

Like other business services, construction and related services are licence-able activity, the providers of these services must obtain a licence from the Licensing Authority, such licences are given on a project basis. The construction services are regulated by Town and Country Planning Act and apart from this Act there are other laws which have to be respected such as: Seychelles Bureau of Standards Act, Trades Tax Act, Investment Code and Tourism Incentive Act.

In this sector there are both market access and National Treatment restrictions with respect to establishment of commercial presence in construction services. Building of class 3 and lower are restricted to Seychellois investors only; Grade 1 and 2 licences for general construction does not include electrical and plumbing services, these two services are to be subcontracted: with 15 per cent margin of preference given to Seychellois.

(e) Tourism and related services

Since early 1970s tourism has played a significant role in Seychelles development process. Today, it is considered as the principal foreign exchange earner for the country. Direct revenue generated from tourism is approximately 22 per cent of the country's GDP at current market prices. As the mainstay of many island economies, the tourism industry in Seychelles is responsible for 60 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

Seychelles Tourism Board is responsible for all tourism-related activities, which includes policy formulation, marketing and promotional activities, establishment and monitoring of standards of tourism products and services and the management of the Seychelles Tourism Academy.

However, Seychelles Licensing Authority is responsible for licensing and controlling any class of tourist establishments, tourism guides, travel agents, tour operators etc. Under the Licences Act (chapter 113), the licence to operate or provide any tourism activity and related services is issued by that Authority after consultations with the Seychelles Tourism Board, Ministry of Finance and the Town and Country Planning Authority.

Foreign investment in the tourism sector is welcomed, especially in those areas which require heavy capital investment or where local expertise is not available. In line with the Government programme of economic liberalization and diversification, most tourism-related enterprises owned by the Seychelles Government have been privatized. Today most of these enterprises are foreign owned.

However, ownership and investment in small hotels of not more than 20 rooms are reserved for Seychelles nationals. Similarly, majority ownership in the tour operators must be held by Seychelles nationals.

The policy and strategy for the tourism sector over the past years has been to encourage and facilitate the private sector to play a more important role in this vital industry. Along this line, Government enacted the Tourism Incentives Act to provide incentives to all tourism operators with a view of encouraging tourism businesses to develop, improve and upgrade their products and services.

Furthermore, Government aims to create an enabling environment for optimum development by simplifying the licensing and work permit procedures for foreign nationals, liberalizing reasonable entry into the tourism sector and streamlining the approval process for projects.

A one-stop shop for all investment, the Seychelles Investment Bureau, was established precisely to simplify approval of all investment in Seychelles. The creation of the one-stop shop also culminated in the enactment of the Investment Code of Seychelles, which outlines all areas of investment available in the country for foreign as well as local investors.

(f) Transport services

(i) Land transport services

The Land Transport Division of the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport with the collaboration of Seychelles Licensing Authority is responsible for planning, developing, implementing and managing public and private transport in Seychelles. Land Transport is regulated under the Road Act and the Road Transport Act.

The Land Transport Division, of the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport is in fact responsible for regulating the number of vehicles, their usage, and roadworthiness standards to ensure road safety, with the collaboration of the Traffic Section of the Department of Internal Affairs and they also help Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport to control vehicular pollution.

With regards to public transport service, Seychelles Public Transport Corporation (SPTC) is the sole company currently providing such a service on the main island of Mahe. SPTC does not receive any subsidies from the Government because it operates on a cost-recovery basis. Another company Praslin Transport Corporation (PTC) operates public transport on Praslin. SPTC has 40 per cent shares in PTC, whilst the rest of the shares are owned by the Praslin Development Fund (PDF); which is a quasi-government agency. The Government is in the process of formulating laws and regulations with a view of liberalising public transport. The process is still in its inception stage.

(ii) Maritime transport services

The Seychelles merchant shipping industry is regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1992 (amended in 2001).

The maritime transport services are regulated by the Investment Code Act 2005, Maritime Zone Act (amended in 2002) and the Merchant Shipping Act 1992 (amended in 2001).

The Port and Marine Services Division of the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport is responsible for supervising and controlling all matters to which the Merchant Shipping relates to.

Companies operating in this sector will also have to comply to the Trades Tax Act, GST Act, Business Tax Act, Licenses Act and Port Authority regulations.

(iii) Air transport services

The main legislation regulating air transport services in Seychelles are the Civil Aviation Act (2005) and the Carriage by Air (overseas territories) Order 1976 and different sets of Government policies for air transport services made under the Act. These legislations are administered by Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority. As for foreign companies wishing to establish itself in air transport services, these foreign companies will have to comply with Companies Act.

Bilateral air services agreements have to be signed between the Republic of Seychelles and the home countries of these international air carriers before any international flights can be scheduled.

2. Policies affecting Trade in Services**(a) Government departments, agencies, professional associations or other bodies with authority or a role relevant to the conduct of services activities**

Generally, the Ministry of Finance and Trade formulates policies which are relevant to the trade in services. Although, other Ministries and Departments are also consulted with respect to their sectors.

The relevant departments which are concerned with trade in services are: Seychelles Investment Bureau (SIB), Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA), Attorney General's Office, Seychelles Tourism Board (STB), Department of Immigration, Central Bank of Seychelles (CBS), The Land Transport Division, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Department of Information, Communications and Technology (DICT), Ministry of Education, Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA).

Relevant professional agencies and associations play a role: Bar Association, Bankers' Association, Nurses and Midwives Association, Retailers Association, Agriculture Agency and Association of Contractors.

(b) Judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures providing for the review of, or remedies in relation to, administrative decisions affecting trade in services

Section III of this document describes the powers of the judicial branch. Seychelles does not have established procedures providing for the review of, or remedies in relation to, administrative decisions affecting trade in services. National and foreign companies are able to use the normal judicial process.

(c) Provisions, including those in international agreements, concerning qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing and/or registration requirements for the supply of services

A number of Acts set professional and trade standards for the supply of services and they include: Licenses Act; Legal Practitioners Act; Nurses and Midwives Act; Pharmacy Act; Education Act; Private Educational Institution Regulation 2005; Seychelles Institute of Management Act; Hospital and Dispensaries Act; Nurses and Midwives Act; Legal Practitioners Act; and Complementary Health Care Services Act.

Potential service suppliers need to follow procedures as laid out in Section II (d) of this document.

(d) Provisions governing the existence and operation of monopolies or exclusive service suppliers

In services, in respect to electricity and water distribution, the Public Utilities Company is the sole entity that is allowed by legislation to provide these services. As for public transportation, the Seychelles Public Transport Company (SPTC) has the exclusive rights to provide the service on primary routes.

Air Seychelles has the exclusive right to handle international and domestic air passengers and cargo at the Seychelles International Airport as well as coverage of domestic (inter-island) aeroplane routes.

(e) Provisions relating to safeguard measures as they apply to trade in services

No provisions exist for the application of safeguard measures trade in services.

(f, g) Provisions relating to international transfers and payments for current transactions of services; Provisions relating to capital transactions affecting the supply of services

There are no legal restrictions and limits on international transfers and payments for current transactions of services. Individuals and businesses can approach commercial banks and authorised dealers to obtain their required foreign exchange.

There are also no restrictions on capital imports and exports in and out of Seychelles by foreign investors.

(h) Provisions governing the procurement by governmental agencies of services

The practices used for government procurement of services are similar to those used for procurement of goods.

There are no consumer subsidies for certain essential services such as city transport, electricity, housing provision, medical services and educational services. The Government operates these services on a cost recovery basis.

Provisions concerning any form of aid, grant, domestic subsidy, tax incentive or promotion scheme affecting trade in services.

The Tourism Incentives Act 2003, provides for operators in the tourism industry to benefit from tax incentives. This Act is only piece of legislation which provides for a tax incentive scheme to the services sector. There are no other aid, grant domestic subsidy programmes offered to service operators.

4. Market Access and National Treatment

(a) Limitations on the number of service suppliers

There are no limitations on the number of service suppliers in Seychelles. The only limitation concerns the services reserved for Government Authorities in the area of electricity and water distribution and public transport on primary routes. There are restrictions on investment areas reserved for Seychelles' nationals, according to the Investment Code Act (2005).

(b) Limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets

There are no limitations on the total value of service transaction or assets, except in investment areas specified by the Investment Code Act (2005), in which the foreign partners are not allowed to hold more than 49 per cent of the total assets of the joint-venture.

(c) Limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output

There are no limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output.

(d) Limitations on the total number of natural persons that may be employed in a particular service sector

No foreigner can work unless he possesses a Gainful Occupational Permit (GOP) issued by the Department of Internal Affairs. Foreigners must also meet the following conditions:

- Employers must beforehand have a GOP and or a valid licence to work in Seychelles;
- Foreigners must have legally entered Seychelles;
- Foreigners must have a valid passport;
- Foreigners must pass a medical test as determined by the Ministry of Health; and
- The GOP is valid for one year and may be extended for a period not exceeding two years.

(e) Restrictions on, or requirements of specific types of legal entity through which a service may be supplied

Services may be supplied through existing legal entities: sole proprietorship, general partnership, public institution, limited partnership, private company limited, single member private company limited, public company limited, state enterprise and joint venture.

(f) Limitations on the participation of foreign capital

There are no limitations on the participation of foreign capital in the services sectors except for the participation in the sectors referred to as "Reserved" and "Strategic" areas of investment in the Investment Code Act (2005).

4. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

The Government of Seychelles makes no distinction among the services and service suppliers from various countries and provides to all countries a services regime which is not less favourable than that supplied to the services and service suppliers of any other foreign country. So far Seychelles has not identified any legislation which is inconsistent with the MFN treatment.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

1. Bilateral or plurilateral agreements relating to foreign trade in goods and trade in services

Seychelles is a signatory of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) which accorded an extension to the preferential market access to the EU market by the Lome Conventions to all African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States. In 2002 the EC started negotiating the Economic Partnership

Agreements (EPAs) with the ACP States, with a view to making the trade part of the CPA compatible with the WTO framework. Seychelles is currently negotiating the EPA with the EU in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) configuration.

In addition to the CPA, Seychelles has also signed a number of bilateral agreements on economic, technical and cultural cooperation. These agreements are signed and in force with the following countries and organisations; China, Cuba, European Commission (EC), Mauritius, Oman, World Bank, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

In addition the country has a network of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs), which is not covered under the WTO legal framework.

2. Economic integration, customs union and free-trade area agreements

Seychelles has a fairly long history of being part of regionally integrated bodies such as the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Seychelles is a member of the COMESA Free Trade Area (FTA).

Being geographically isolated, it is essential for Seychelles to strive towards economic integration with its neighbours and regional partners. The government also considers that there are many gains from regional integration, which include trade gains, increased returns and competition and investment. Although there are also challenges that the country faces when joining the regional groupings. They mostly include overlapping membership issues, institutional issues and policy design issues as well as increased competition to the domestic industries.

3. Labour markets integration agreements

Seychelles has not concluded any labour market integration agreements.

4. Multilateral economic cooperation, membership in the multilateral economic organizations, trade-related programmes of other multilateral organizations

Since the late of 1970's Seychelles has been a member of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the International Centre for the Settlement of Dispute on Investments. Seychelles is since 1992 a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. At the regional level is a member of the African Union (AU), the African Development bank, the African Reinsurance Corporation and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC).

Seychelles is a member of the United Nations and almost all its satellite organisations such as UNDP, UNCTAD, WHO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, and has received technical assistance from these organisations. Seychelles has also signed several international conventions such as the UN convention on open sea, convention of the World Meteorological Organization, convention on the prohibition of the Development Production and stock-piling of Bacteriological, Biological and Toxin weapons and on their destruction, the Collision convention, the Load Line convention and the Safety convention relating to maritime transport, the Vienna convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances etc. Please note also that Seychelles participates in the International Labour Organisation, the World Meteorological Organization, the Union Postale Universelle, the International Civil Aviation organisation, the Commonwealth.

ANNEX 1

Macroeconomic Indicators: 2004 – 2007/8

Foreign and domestic trade statistical records are kept by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). The NSB is an autonomous department of the Government, created under the National Statistics Bureau Act (2005). The Bureau is also responsible for keeping all the statistical records concerning Seychelles.

Table A1: GDP Statistics

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GDP (in constant prices, 2006 =100) (SR million)	4,831.2	5,149.1	5,628.3	6,171.8	6,117.5
GDP at current market prices	4,695.7	5,043.2	5,628.3	6,877.0	8,755.7
GDP per capita (in SR)	56,935	60,870	66,529	80,875	100,691
Manufacturing value added (in constant prices, 2006 = 100)	443.4	494.5	510.7	527.1	463.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing value added (in constant prices, 2006 = 100)	162.9	172.1	163.8	164.7	172.9
Consumer prices average price level of current year over average price level of previous year	107.5/103.5	108.5/107.5	108.1/108.5	99.7/108.1*	141.0/102.9
Change from December of previous year to December of current year (per cent change of current level over level year ago)	107.4/106.7	106.7/107.4	108.4/106.7	113.8/97.5	185.9/113.8
Average Seychelles Rupee/US\$ rate	5.50	5.50	5.52	6.71	9.44
Exports (All countries US \$m)	199.5	211.8	220.2	201.0	231.7
Imports (Min. US \$m) (F.O.B)	503.5	699.3	763.8	862.6	963.9

*Data up to June 2007 due to the current base year changing from 2001 to July 2007=100

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table A2: Budget 2008-2009

Description	Budget 2008	Actual 2008	Budget 2009
	SR'000	SR'000	SR'000
Total revenue and grants	2,491,281	2,706,595	3,131,384
Total revenue	2,476,181	2,666,158	3,111,384
Tax	2,139,084	2,324,567	2,751,915
Social Security Tax	314,374	322,900	465,000
Trade tax	360,000	430,639	598,000
GST	920,000	916,485	1,093,000
Business tax	359,100	487,836	401,000
Other Tax	185,610	166,707	194,915
Non-tax	337,097	341,591	359,469
Fee and charges	90,899	118,902	93,370
Dividends from parastatals	112,000	125,413	130,000
Other non-tax	134,198	97,276	136,099
Grants (linked with the BoP)	15,100	40,437	20,000
Expenditure and net lending	2,458,653	1,050,591	869,776
Current expenditure	2,148,703	625,591	569,543
Wages and salaries	678,589	641,013	185,163
Goods and services	410,242	-456,240	123,599
Interest due	433,251	236,739	18,000
External	215,204	236,739	0

Description	Budget 2008	Actual 2008	Budget 2009
	SR'000	SR'000	SR'000
Domestic	218,047	0	18,000
Transfers	620,236	179,273	242,781
Social program of Central Government	121,260	-180,927	-117,719
Transfers to public sector from Central Government	194,571	2,700	3,000
Benefits and approved programs of SSF	304,405	357,500	357,500
Benefits of the PF	0	0	0
Other	6,384	24,806	0
Capital expenditure	309,950	324,200	300,233
Net lending	0	100,800	0
Primary Balance accrual basis	465,880	1,892,743	2,279,608
In % of GDP	7.5%	24.6%	29.1%
Overall balance, accrual basis	32,628	1,656,004	2,261,608
In % of GDP	0.5	21.5	28.9
Change in arrears			
External interest	0.0	236,739	-325,516
Domestic Budget	0.0	-6,106	-5,000
Overall balance, Cash basis	246,928	1,821,881	2,458,351
In % of GDP	4.0	23.7	31.4
Financing	-268,200	-1,399,327	-454,358
Foreign Financing (cash basis, net)			
Foreign financing (accrual basis, net)			
Disbursements	250,600	0	0
Scheduled amortization	-224,900	-184,750	319,203
Change in arrears			
Domestic financing, net	-508,200	-1,380,454	-970,304
Bank financing			
CBS			
Commercial Banks			
Non-banking Financing			
Non-bank and household sectors			
Social Security Fund			
Cash balance movements	0	0	0
Privatization, lease and sales of assets	214,300	165,877	196,743
Nominal GDP (in millions of SR)	6,200,400	7,692,500	7,823,200

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table A3: Employment in Different Sectors 2004-2008

Sectors	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture & Forestry	611	695	719	642	601
Fishing	433	440	470	404	167
Mining and Quarrying	18	18	15	18	18
Manufacturing	4,213	4,324	4,465	4,455	4,354
Electricity and Water	1,052	1,068	1,089	1,087	963
Construction	2,123	2,668	3,702	4,255	6,458
Trade	2,482	2,591	2,756	2,851	2,855
Hotel and Restaurant	4,543	4,923	5,222	5,728	6,220
Transport, Storage and Communication	3,094	3,269	3,366	3,917	4,345
Financial Intermediation	633	677	731	781	898
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1,413	1,472	1,639	1,897	2,153
Public Administration	5,705	5,795	5,995	6,095	5,966
Education	2,609	2,600	2,591	2,643	2,701
Health and Social Work	1,716	1,624	1,643	1,705	1,688
Other Community, Social and Personal Services	2,134	2,377	3,223	3,094	3,182
Total Employed	32,779	34,545	37,626	39,572	41,342
Public Sector	15,835	15,950	16,848	17,214	16,537
Private Sector	16,944	18,595	20,778	22,358	24,805
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.6%	2.6%	1.9%	-

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table A4: Balance of Payments in Million of Seychelles Rupees (SR) - 2002 - 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-554.9	-50.6	-331.8	-957.4	-738.3	-1,809.5	-4,292.7
Goods, net	-785.6	-481.4	-853.5	-1,646.2	-1,602.2	-2,858.0	-5,191.9
Receipts (of which)	1,297.1	1,546.9	1,656.0	1,930.0	2,319.2	2,647.1	4,653.4
Merchandise exports (f.o.b.)	992.2	1,180.3	1,097.3	1,165.1	1,215.5	13,46.95	8,835.4
Goods procured in Ports	300.7	362.2	554.7	760.5	1,098.8	1,294.6	2,457.9
Payments (of which)	2,082.7	2,028.3	2,509.6	3,576.2	3,921.4	5,505.1	9,845.3
Merchandise Imports (f.o.b.)	2,017.6	1,957.3	2,374.7	3,434.6	3,644.3	5,139.2	8,835.4
Goods procured in Ports	58	63.7	108.1	110.5	229.7	266.4	825.9
Services, net	528.9	594.9	609.2	737.5	862.0	1,176.7	1,173.5
Receipts (of which)	1,716.8	1,784.4	1,796.3	2,028.2	2,377.3	3,257.0	4,662.0
Transportation	178.7	222.5	133.3	140.9	182.3	44.6	189.3
Travel (of which)	900.5	924.2	944.4	1,056.5	1,257.4	1,907.8	2,093.9
Tourism income through banks	893.9	918.1	938.3	1,050.5	1,251.7	1,901.2	2,437.8
Government services	49.9	73.9	100.1	101.1	71.3	133.8	160.4
Payments (of which)	40.2	41.6	26.2	18.9	48.8	24.2	47.4
Income	-372.6	-233.3	-185.3	-220.4	-242.2	-482.2	-1,041.6
Receipts	40.8	64.8	51.9	53.9	56.7	64.1	104.2
Payments	-413.3	-298	-237.2	-274.3	-297.7	535.0	41.6
Transfers, net	74.4	49.6	99.5	171.8	242.6	221.2	767.3
Private, net	1.6	-7.3	23.9	43.6	115.6	155.3	240.7
Official, net	72.8	56.9	75.6	128.2	127.0	65.9	526.6
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT							
Direct investment	213.6	271.5	167.3	431.4	759.4	1,520.5	3,110.0

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Abroad	47.9	44.0	41.8	41.0	44.2	58.1	140.1
In Seychelles (of which)	261.5	315.5	209.1	472.3	803.6	1,662.8	3,250.1
Equity capital	205.8	181.7	176.0	410.5	705.1	1,528.7	2,989.8
Other investment	502.1	-438.5	-334.9	280.5	479.8	365.1	-2,188.6
Assets	58.0	79.9	67.2	52.7	48.1	413.5	-0.6
Liabilities (of which)	560.9	-358.4	-267.3	333.6	528.5	778.6	11.1
Official loan drawings							
Official loan payments							
Net errors and omissions	-55.3	-25.2	3.7	-2.9	9.2	10.3	84.9
OVERALL BALANCE	133.0	-202.7	-490.2	-84.1	583.0	189.6	-3,233.2
Financing of overall balance	-133.0	202.7	490.2	84.1	-583.0	-189.6	3,233.2
Reserve assets	-141.7	-16.9	181.3	-120.9	-344.6	330.7	-884.6
Arrears	8.6	219.5	308.8	204.9	-238.4	-520.4	4117.8
Memorandum items:							
Current account (percentage of GDP)	-14.5	-1.3	-8.6	-19.7	-13.8	-29.8	-48.1
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	2,294.9	2,230.6	2,769.3	3,846.0	4,216.2	5,779.6	9,099.2

Table A5: Foreign Exchange Reserves

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Foreign exchange reserves (Seychelles Rupees)	369.2	187.8	308.7	653.3	322.6	1,207.1
Foreign exchange reserves (in weeks of c.i.f. imports)	8.6	3.5	4.2	8.1	2.9	11.8

Table A6: Summary of External Trade - 1992-2007

	Imports (c.i.f)	Domestic Exports (f.o.b)	Re-exports (f.o.b)	Balance of Trade
1992	980,867	93,160	152,501	-735,206
1993	1,234,858	78,776	186,246	-969,836
1994	1,042,366	114,293	141,382	-786,691
1995	1,109,205	113,889	139,615	-855,700
1996	1,881,876	205,006	488,419	-1,188,450
1997	1,711,135	349,151	220,079	-1,141,905
1998	2,015,519	473,787	169,879	-1,371,853
1999	2,317,043	581,328	193,796	-1,541,919
2000	1,949,851	706,271	402,205	-841,375
2001	2,776,067	892,411	370,785	-1,512,871
2002	2,294,924	957,475	291,563	-1,045,886
2003	2,230,648	1,141,677	342,040	-746,931
2004	2,731,782	1,095,080	504,842	-1,131,860
2005	3,712,202	1,164,683	703,910	-1,843,609
2006	4,150,340	1,187,824	912,736	-2,049,780
2007	5,728,359	1,346,527	1,088,735	-3,293,098

Source: National Statistics Bureau

- Notes: (1) Balance of Trade is Domestic exports plus re-exports minus imports;
(2) All imports, exports and re-export figures are in Seychelles Rupees (SR);
(3) Provisional until Re-export figures are confirmed.

Table A7: Domestic Exports (f.o.b) in Million Seychelles Rupees (SR) - 2003 – 2008

Years	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1,141.6	1,097.3	1,165.1	1,215.52	1,346.95	2,187.7
Canned tuna	1,023.1	923.2	969.6	1,031.4	1,231.2	2,038.7
Crustaceans	41.2	42.7	31.8	46.1	15.4	23.0
Frozen and Fresh Fish	27.9	13.1	16.5	14.5	12.9	29.0
Other Processed Fish	27.1	8.3	10.2	3.1	6.5	9.3
Cinnamon Bark	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Other exports	21.2	109.4	136.4	119.7	80.4	87.1

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table A8: Domestic Exports by Main Countries of Destination - 2003 – 2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
TOTAL	1,141.7	100%	1,095.1	100%	1,164.7	100%	1,185.70	100%	1,346.50	100%
UK	447.9	39.20%	454.9	41.50%	4.6	0.40%	498.3	42%	539.8	40.10%
France	365.3	31.90%	310.4	28.30%	268.8	23.10%	313.1	26%	467.3	34.70%
Italy	167.6	14.70%	97.9	8.90%	144.3	12.40%	214.1	18%	135.03	10%
Germany	86.1	7.54%	82.9	7.60%	118.6	10.20%	45.4	4%	43.3	3.30%
Netherlands	13	1.14%	17	1.60%	33.6	2.90%	37.8	3%	14.8	1.10%
Sri Lanka	3	0.26%	6	0.55%	0	0%	14.2	1%	9.1	0.70%
Philippines	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5.1	0.40%
Australia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4.5	0.30%
USA	9.8	0.86%	0.3	0.03%	40.6	3.50%	8.2	1%	3.6	0.30%
South Africa	3.1	0.27%	3.9	0.36%	7.8	0.70%	1.4	0%	0.6	0.04%
Japan	6	0.53%	4.9	0.45%	7	0.60%	6.8	1%	0.42	0.03%
Canada	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.11	0%
Switzerland	0	0%	0	0%	528.9	45.50%	0	0%	0	0%

Table A9: Value of Imports (in SR million) by SITC Section - 2003 – 2007

Section	Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Total of all imports	2,230.60	2,731.80	3,172.20	4,180.6	5,728.4
0	Food and live animals	606	665.7	720.7	908.2	1,234.10
1	Beverages and tobacco	31.5	34.9	44.8	60.3	79.2
2	Crude materials inedible	39.1	25.1	43.6	71.2	
3	Mineral fuel lubricants and related materials	358.2	718	872.4	1,113.80	1,1439.00
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	56.6	68.2	83.2	96.2	
5	Chemicals	161.1	137	168.2	191.1	285.8
6	Manufactured goods	396.4	447.7	535.4	621.3	1,041.30
7	Machinery and transport equipment	362.7	410	980.9	796.9	1,568.30
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	217.4	226.6	265.3	319.8	
9	Commodities not elsewhere specified	2.2	5.8	1.7	1.8	80.7

Source: National Statistic Bureau

Note: Standard International Trade Classification (Rev.2)

Table A10: Value of Imports (c.i.f) by Origin - 2003 – 2007

Years	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Total	2,230,648	100.00%	2,731,782	100.00%	3,712,202	100.00%	4,150,340	100.00%	5,728,359	100.00%
Saudi Arabia	350,227	15.70%	709,001	25.90%	853,784	23.00%	1,104,831	26.62%	1,418,894	24.77%
Germany	21,530	1.00%	21,315	0.80%	529,104	14.25%	24,658	0.59%	545,068	9.52%
Singapore	176,187	7.90%	196,589	7.20%	283,722	7.64%	446,598	10.76%	486,441	8.49%
France	232,760	10.40%	268,750	9.80%	240,940	6.49%	332,929	8.02%	445,165	7.77%
Spain	233,088	10.40%	249,894	9.10%	288,586	7.77%	334,673	8.06%	378320	6.60%
South Africa	281,995	12.60%	246,996	9.00%	228,939	6.17%	305,777	7.37%	337,853	5.90%
UAE	43,372	1.90%	59,316	2.20%	139,932	3.77%	188,574	4.54%	282,187	4.93%
UK	172,708	7.70%	170,311	6.20%	188,394	5.08%	219,033	5.28%	261,987	4.57%
Italy	237,007	10.60%	208,546	7.60%	231,717	6.24%	227,512	5.48%	216,443	3.78%
Mauritius	59,202	2.70%	116,322	4.30%	99,476	2.68%	90,397	2.18%	166,084	2.90%
India	49,392	2.20%	71,847	2.60%	75,608	2.04%	87,666	2.11%	123,453	2.16%
Japan	29,991	1.30%	28,706	1.10%	30,220	0.81%	56,134	1.35%	112,695	1.97%
Malaysia	21,762	1.00%	34,317	1.30%	65,680	1.77%	64,300	1.55%	111,891	1.95%
Australia	32,750	1.50%	26,273	1.00%	24,099	0.65%	32,596	0.79%	100,303	1.75%
China	16,990	0.80%	22,065	0.80%	37,895	1.02%	62,031	1.50%	76,954	1.34%
Thailand	30,860	1.40%	23,028	0.80%	29,246	0.79%	53,632	1.29%	73,892	1.29%
USA	25,391	1.10%	45,906	1.70%	69,447	1.87%	53,392	1.29%	69,144	1.21%
Belgium	22,475	1.00%	22,622	0.80%	43,657	1.18%	27,650	0.67%	60,619	1.06%
Total	2,230,648	100.00%	2,731,782	100.00%	3,712,202	100.00%	4,150,340	100.00%	5,728,359	100.00%
Finland	3,119	0.10%	3,508	0.10%	3,747	0.10%	26,267	0.63%	45,245	0.79%
Netherlands	31,300	1.40%	40,198	1.50%	28,987	0.78%	40,439	0.97%	44,939	0.79%
Indonesia	19,537	0.90%	12,749	0.50%	28,197	0.76%	51,032	1.23%	39,978	0.70%
Kenya	25,686	1.20%	24,835	0.90%	25,692	0.69%	25,083	0.60%	35,402	0.62%
New Zealand	10,920	0.50%	9,021	0.30%	7,669	0.21%	14,131	0.34%	29,988	0.52%
Ireland	6,275	0.30%	7,514	0.30%	14,464	0.39%	11,443	0.28%	17,247	0.30%
Brazil	2,948	0.10%	1,117	0.00%	5,372	0.15%	10,707	0.26%	14,864	0.26%
Hong Kong, China	9,850	0.40%	14,097	0.50%	6,833	0.18%	12,310	0.30%	14,849	0.26%
Denmark	24,173	1.10%	16,551	0.60%	17,761	0.48%	18,618	0.45%	14,434	0.25%
Sweden	1,169	0.10%	2,247	0.10%	2,609	0.07%	42,382	1.02%	14,473	0.25%
Switzerland	17,935	0.80%	20,989	0.80%	10,258	0.28%	12,048	0.29%	14,222	0.25%
Chinese Taipei	10,015	0.40%	6,829	0.30%	12,449	0.34%	9,798	0.24%	13,975	0.24%
Sri Lanka	1,692	0.10%	1,687	0.10%	5,591	0.15%	16,809	0.41%	10,124	0.18%

Years	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
Korea (S)	2,417	0.10%	9,807	0.40%	11,717	0.32%	16,613	0.40%	8,606	0.15%
Swaziland	0	0.00%	1,672	0.10%	1,136	0.03%	2,948	0.07%	7,274	0.13%
Canada	6,283	0.30%	1,835	0.10%	6,970	0.19%	6,398	0.15%	6,072	0.11%
Pakistan	1,581	0.10%	1,360	0.00%	2,070	0.06%	2,424	0.06%	3,591	0.06%
Reunion	3,486	0.20%	1,086	0.05	2,602	0.07%	4,533	0.11%	3,035	0.05%
Israel	1,449	0.10%	1,242	0.00%	1,018	0.03%	3,908	0.09%	2,007	0.04%
Madagascar	741	0.00%	813	0.00%	587	0.02%	749	0.02%	2412	0.04%
Austria	376	0.00%	1,750	0.10%	232	0.01%	1,972	0.05%	1,164	0.02%
Others	8,935	0.40%	21,296	0.80%	54,979	1.48%	105,827	2.55%	115,759	2.02%

Table A11: Value of Imports (c.i.f) (in SR) by HS Section and Division - 2004 – 2008

HS Section and Division		Years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
	TOTAL	3,248,901	3,712,202	4,180,527	5,728,359	4,217,406
0	Live animal products, live trees and plants, Vegetable products and fruits	2,543,981	560,753	708,512	928,097	682,223
01	Live animals	330	34	23	10	295
02	Meat and edible meat offal	172,015	29,046	50,376	70,777	40,657
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1,914,111	427,872	526,341	681,240	530,836
04	Dairy produce; birds eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	230,110	51,956	68,657	82,320	59,961
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	1,563	264	387	712	296
06	Live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like; cut flower and ornamental foliage	638	160	136	226	158
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	119,945	29,095	34,823	47,373	27,366
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	77,592	15,703	20,892	34,102	15,812
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	27,678	6,624	6,877	11,335	6,842
1	Cereals, milling products, Animal or vegetable fats and oils, preparations of meat fish and pastry cooks products	704,920	198,701	245,837	247,236	169,409
10	Cereals	172,641	33,282	43,817	52,531	66,280
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; insulin; wheat gluten	64,335	15,663	17,007	26,875	16,134
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	17,593	3,822	6,264	6,469	4,107
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	918	211	185	292	439
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	964	590	795	158	8
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	239,611	86,863	99,692	80,035	46,617
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	35,438	9,554	13,206	11,266	7,796
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	56,638	15,545	21,175	20,178	11,187
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	20,113	3,595	9,135	7,871	1,998
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	96,669	29,576	34,560	41,561	14,843
2	Preparation of Vegetables, Beverages, Spirits, Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substances, mineral products organic and inorganic chemicals or components	3,622,800	1,018,446	1,295,800	1,653,303	1,447,331
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruits nuts or other parts of plants.	66,878	34,993	37,677	36,940	17,369
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	33,216	9,752	16,300	18,027	7,622
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	170,941	40,273	56,420	74,034	68,084
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	8,158	4,707	3,161	4,014	1,752
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	11,011	5,467	4,953	5,160	3,030
25	Salts; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	107,815	22,411	35,450	44,408	43,019
26	Ores, slag and ash.	69	2	627	59	10
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	3,156,017	872,441	1,114,755	1,438,983	1,287,269
28	Inorganic chemicals; organic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes.	17,362	7,745	7,291	8,049	5,305
29	Organic chemicals.	51,332	20,655	19,167	23,629	13,871
3	Products of the chemical or allied industries N.E.S, Plastics and articles thereof	544,401	175,763	214,587	285,148	133,240
30	Pharmaceutical products.	55,516	17,982	12,094	29,136	9,669

HS Section and Division		Years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
31	Fertilisers.	3,843	875	1,322	1,994	804
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes; pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks.	47,013	14,063	23,349	24,663	13,594
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	85,086	30,091	42,077	45,753	19,544
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster.	87,553	27,734	35,121	45,705	20,810
35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes.	10,733	3,140	4,214	6,099	2,042
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible reparations.	5,661	1,048	2,393	2,711	1,346
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods.	3,955	2,311	2,568	1,999	797
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	43,808	14,025	14,230	21,147	11,652
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	201,234	64,493	77,220	105,942	52,983
4	Rubber and articles thereof, hides, skins, leather and furskins and articles thereof, wood and articles thereof, manufactured straw, paper and paper base and articles thereof	784,177	186,881	237,937	297,552	205,441
40	Rubber and articles thereof.	128,871	31,132	35,820	50,705	29,034
41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.	124	18	80	20	7
42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut).	1,491	3,624	5,479	7,878	2,433
43	Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof.	2	0	1	0	0
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	356,359	62,418	104,750	114,932	117,996
45	Cork and articles of cork	1,744	328	155	1,549	36
46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.	8,447	518	5,622	1,837	368
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard.	72	8	18	29	24
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board.	228,103	75,531	70,138	89,232	46,755
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans.	58,963	13,303	15,874	31,371	8,787
5	Textiles and textile articles	70,813	16,671	25,070	28,574	10,863
50	Silk	479	131	240	175	30
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	273	96	126	3	143
52	Cotton	12,838	3,317	3,974	6,186	1,693
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn woven fabrics of paper yarn.	443	116	39	112	277
54	Man-made filaments.	1,896	716	334	1,059	147
55	Man-made staple fibres	12,786	3,125	5,540	4,555	865
56	Wadding felt and non-wovens; special yarn; twine, cordage, rope and cable and articles thereof.	23,350	4,654	7,568	9,785	4,992
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings.	11,321	1,936	4,691	3,927	1,543
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery.	3,762	717	897	1,654	477
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.	3,665	1,863	1,661	1,117	697
6	Knitted or crocheted, articles of apparel, miscellaneous manufactured articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	340,274	78,721	105,446	147,283	68,326
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics.	815	32	195	445	108
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted.	49,854	11,730	16,303	22,437	7,704

HS Section and Division		Years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	39,782	8,068	13,165	16,336	7,325
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags.	51,989	14,744	14,990	20,024	12,241
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.	53,333	11,890	16,215	22,444	8,828
65	Headgear and parts thereof.	4,499	1,215	1,129	2,179	888
66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof.	276	1,341	2,181	2,389	1,065
67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.	73	335	342	781	146
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	36,634	6,785	13,298	15,651	6,275
69	Ceramic products.	103,019	22,580	27,629	44,596	23,745
7	Glass and glassware, pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, metals and articles thereof, base metals and articles thereof	922,697	259,334	289,379	358,306	233,931
70	Glass and glassware.	63,606	14,921	18,847	22,789	17,052
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metals and articles thereof; Imitation jewellery; coin.	1,414	5,723	11,382	10,121	9,943
72	Iron and steel.	360,455	101,459	81,646	149,731	99,301
73	Articles of iron or steel.	397,464	113,669	149,279	141,700	73,722
74	Copper and articles thereof	28,161	7,071	7,684	11,249	7,739
75	Nickel and articles thereof.	281	158	59	126	89
76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	68,643	16,140	19,581	21,176	25,754
77	(Reserved for possible future use in the Harmonized System).					
78	Lead and articles thereof.	213	129	60	96	52
79	Zinc and articles thereof.	2,460	64	842	1,318	279
8	Tin other base metals and articles thereof, cutlery, Machinery and mechanical appliances	248,074	1,054,639	874,162	1,587,028	1,157,549
80	Tin and articles thereof	2,898	221	1,425	962	481
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof.	154	59	133	11	0
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metals; parts thereof of base metal.	47,450	11,248	15,640	17,727	10,961
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal.	197,572	66,904	65,933	76,570	30,908
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	61,443	206,647	232,891	354,495	202,661
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorder and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	81,544	156,348	225,879	262,904	162,368
86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof, railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof, mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	70	341	326	423	460
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	52,784	98,923	179,130	244,315	112,208
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof.	72,109	19,174	24,580	22,018	22,501
89	Ships, boats and floating structures.	1,359,554	494,774	128,225	607,603	615,000
9	Commodities and other transactions not classified elsewhere	121,764	162,295	183,796	195,833	109,093
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	20,298	98,488	88,065	74,896	48,527
91	Clocks and watches and parts and accessories thereof.	5,004	1,331	1,834	1,922	956
92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles.	1,379	226	501	310	520
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,934	159	200	821	864

HS Section and Division		Years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	18,165	43,265	69,739	84,913	45,784
95	Toys, games and sports requisited; parts and accessories thereof.	45,464	11,036	13,222	21,211	7,434
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	25,220	7,009	8,605	10,390	4,038
97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.	2,421	544	497	987	674
98	(Reserved for special use by Contraction Parties)					
99	Miscellaneous importations (including 93 arms, ammunitions; parts and accessories thereof)	1,879	238	1,134	385	295

*Up to second quarter 2008

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Table A12: Value of Re-Exports by Commodity - 2003 – 2007

Description	(SR million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	342	504.8	703.9	912.7	1,088.7
To:					
Ships and aircraft ¹	-	-	-	903.6	1,080.5
Petroleum products ²	294.4	479.2	680.4	889.8	1,050.4
Food, beverages, tobacco and chemicals	7.8	8.5	9.7	11.7	25.7
Other items				2.1	4.4
Other re-export	39.9	21	13.8	9.2	8.2

Source: National Statistics Bureau

Notes: 1. These items are imported into bond and re exported to international carriers
2. Partially estimated

Table A13: Re-Exports - 2003 - 2007

	(SR million)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	342	504.8	703.9	912.7	1,088.70
To ships and aircrafts	-	-	-	903.6	1,080.50
Petrol products	294.4	479.2	680.4	889.8	1,050.40
Food and beverages, tobacco and chemicals	7.8	8.5	9.7	11.7	25.7
Others	-	-	-	2.1	4.4
Other re exports	39.9	21	13.8	9.2	8.2

Source: National Statistics Bureau

ANNEX 2

List of Laws and Regulations

- Agriculture and Fisheries Incentive Act;
- Animal (Control of Experiment) Act;
- Animal (Diseases and Imports) Act;
- Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2006;
- Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act;
- Bills of Exchange Act;
- Broadcasting and Telecommunications Act;
- Business Tax Act as amended in 1994;
- Carriage by Air (Overseas Territories) Order, 1967;
- Carriage by Air Acts (Application of Provisions);
- Carriage of Goods by Sea Act;
- Central Bank of Seychelles Act, 2004;
- Civil Aviation Act, 1949 (Overseas Territories) Order, 1969 (2005);
- Civil Code of Seychelles Act;
- Commercial Code Act;
- Companies Ordinance 1972;
- Companies (Special Licenses);
- Consumer Protection Act;
- Control of Dogs Act;
- Control of Slaughtering of Cattle Act;
- Control of Supplies and Services Act;
- Co-operatives Act;
- Copyright Act;
- Courts Act;
- Court Fees (Supreme Court) and Costs Act;
- Criminal Procedure Code;
- Development Bank of Seychelles Decree;
- Development Loans Act;
- Education Act;
- Electronic Transport Act;
- Employment Act, 1995;
- Employment Regulations;
- Entertainments Tax Act;
- Environment Protection Act;
- Essential Services and Property Protection Act;
- Exchange Control Act;
- Financial Institutions Act;
- Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2008;
- Financial Institutions (Bureau de Change) Regulations, 2008;
- Financial Institutions (Domestic Banking Business) Regulations, 1996;
- Financial Institutions (Non-Domestic Banking Business) Regulations, 1996;
- Firearms and Ammunition Act;
- Fisheries Act;
- Fisheries Regulations;
- Food Act;
- General Information on Immigration Laws;

- Goods and Services Tax Act;
- Goods and Services Tax Regulations;
- Harbour Act;
- Health Professionals Bill;
- Hospitals and Dispensaries Act;
- Immigration (Amendment) Act, 2000;
- Immigration Decree;
- Insurance Act 2008;
- Insurance (Domestic Insurance Business) Regulations, 1996;
- Insurance (Non-Domestic Insurance Business) Regulations, 1996;
- International Business Companies Act, 1994;
- International Business Companies (Amendment of Schedule) Regulations, 2007;
- International Corporate Service Providers Act, 2003;
- International Monetary Fund (Membership of Seychelles) Act;
- International Trade Zone Act, 1995;
- International Trade Zone (Amendment) Regulations, 2004;
- International Trade Zone (Amendment of Schedule) Regulations, 1997;
- International Trade Zone (Condition of Employment);
- International Trade Zone (Employment) Regulations, 1997;
- International Trade Zone Regulation 1995;
- International Trusts Act, 1994;
- Interpretation and General Provisions Act;
- Investment Code;
- Lands Acquisition Act;
- Legal Practitioners Act;
- Licences Act;
- Licences (Amendment) Act;
- Licences Regulation;
- Licences (Accommodation, Catering and Entertainment) Regulations, 1987;
- Licences (Broadcasting and Telecommunications) Regulations, 1988;
- Licences (Health Services) Regulations, 1996;
- Licences (Services) Regulations, 1987;
- Licences (Tour Operators and Travel Agents) Regulations;
- Licences (Trades) Regulations, 1987;
- Limited Partnerships Act, 2003;
- Maritimes Zones Act;
- Maritimes Zones Act (Subsidiary);
- Medical Practitioners and Dentists Act;
- Merchant Shipping Act;
- Misuse of Drugs Act;
- The Mutual Hedge and Hedge Fund Act, 2008;
- National Statistics Bureau Act;
- Non-Resident Bodies Corporate Decree;
- Nurses and Midwives Act;
- Parastatal Corporations Act;
- Patents Act;
- Pharmacy Act;
- Pig Protection Act (Control);
- Pesticides Control Act;

- Plants Pests Act;
- Plant Protection Act;
- Post Office Act;
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act;
- Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2004;
- Protected Cell Companies Act, 2003;
- Protected Cell Companies (Amendment) Act, 2004;
- Protected Cell Companies (Fees) Regulations, 2004;
- Protection of Local Agriculture Produce Act;
- Public Health Act;
- Public Procurement;
- Public Utilities Corporation Act;
- Quarantine Act;
- Registration of Business Names Act;
- Road Act;
- Road Transport Act;
- Roles and Responsibilities;
- Securities Act, 2007;
- Securities (Advertisement) Regulations 2008;
- Securities (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2008;
- Securities (Financial Statements) Regulations, 2008;
- Securities (Forms and Fees) Regulations, 2008;
- Securities (Prospectus) Regulations, 2008;
- Securities (Takeovers) Regulations, 2008;
- Security Industry Act, 1995;
- Security on Movables Act;
- Seychelles Agricultural Agency Bill;
- Seychelles Archives Act;
- Seychelles Bureau of Standards Act and SI 38;
- Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority Act 2005;
- Seychelles Code of Civil Procedure;
- Seychelles Companies (Special Licenses) Act, 2003;
- Seychelles Fishing Authority (Establishment) Act, 1984;
- Seychelles International Business Authority Act 1994;
- Seychelles Institute of Management Bill;
- Seychelles International Business Authority (Amendment) Act, 2005;
- Seychelles Lands Transport Agency Bill;
- Seychelles National Investment Corporation Decree;
- Seychelles Petroleum (Taxation) Act 2008;
- Seychelles Public Transport Corporation Decree;
- Seychelles Qualifications Authority Act 2006;
- Seychelles Tourism Board Act 2005;
- Seychelles Tourism Board Act December 2008;
- Social Security Act;
- Stamp Duty Act;
- Taxation (Professional Charging) Act;
- Telecoms BTA;
- Terrorism Act;
- Town and Country Planning Act;

- Trade Marks Decree;
- Trades Tax Act;
- Trades Tax (Regulations) 1994 as amended;
- Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act; and
- Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act (Subsidiary).

ANNEX 3

Information on Import Licensing Procedures

I. Introduction

Generally speaking, the Seychelles trade policy allows the importation in Seychelles of all foreign goods from all countries all over the world. However, contrary to imports by individuals and organisations for personal use, all imports for direct retail or wholesale trade are subject to import licence which is processed and issued by the Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA) in accordance with the Licences (Trades) Regulations of 1987 made under the Licences Act of 1986.

In practice, this type of licence is semi-automatic because the essential requirements are the following:

- If premises to be used for importing, wholesaling and retailing is newly constructed, an applicant for import licence must provide the SLA with a "Certificate of Occupancy" issued by the Planning Authority established under the Town and Country Planning Act; and
- If premises which has not received the Planning Authority's approval is to be used for importing, wholesaling and retailing for the first time, the applicant must provide the SLA with a copy of his "Change of Use Certificate" issued by the Planning Authority.

II. Objectives and Scope of the Import Licence

The holder of an import licence can trade in all or any of the following categories of goods applied for, approved and included in the licence issued:

1. Food, beverages (non-alcoholic)
 - 1a Flour, sugar and rice*
 - 1b Meat and edible meat offal, fresh, frozen or chilled *
 - 1c Edible fruits and vegetables (fresh only)*
 - 1d Alcohol*
 - 1e Household items
 - 1f Furniture
 - 1g Confectioneries
2. Building materials and hard wares.
 - 2a Blasting explosives*
3. Mineral fuels and oils.
4. Medical and Pharmaceutical Products*
5. Cosmetics.
 - 5a Art, Souvenir and Gift Items
 - 5b. Baby products and Toys
 - 5c. Books and stationery

6. Agricultural Products (Excluding 1a)
 - 6a Plants and plants products including timber*
 - 6b Growing Media including compos*
 - 6c Animal and animal by-products not treated *
 - 6d Dangerous Chemicals including pesticides*
 - 6e Pyrotechnic products*
7. Textiles and Garments.
8. Machinery, Equipment and Spare Parts.
 - 8a Vehicles, including aircraft, sea vessels, car bodies and half cut vehicles*
9. Household Electrical Appliances and Equipment
10. Electronic Equipment.
11. Office Machinery and Equipment.
12. Computers.
13. Telecommunications Apparatus.
 - 13a Satellite dishes*
14. Raw Materials for further processing.
 - 14a Glass windows and glass doors*
15. Tobacco products*
 - 15a Cigarettes*

- Note: - All categories of goods marked with an asterisk require an Import Permit for importation.
- The importation and sale of motor vehicles is not covered under category 8 but under the Motor Vehicle Dealer's Licence

Applicant should state clearly what they wish to trade in and specifically categorised their requirements in accordance with numbers 1 to 15a above.

Goods to be imported and sold must be newly manufactured or made. No used or second-hand goods are to be imported or sold unless specified in the licences.

In addition to the import licence, an import permit issued by the Ministry of Finance and Trade under the Trades Tax Regulations of 1994 may be required for certain types of goods, as may be prescribed by that Ministry. Strictly speaking, the primary and sole objective of that import permit is to control the imports of restricted and prohibited goods. Furthermore, imports and medicaments, materials for medical use are also subject to the authorization of the Ministry responsible for Health. In the same vein, imports and exports of plant material, beneficial organism, soil packaging are subject to the authorization of the Plant Authority appointed under the Plant Protection Act of 1996 by the Ministry responsible for Agriculture.

Please note that the establishment and the maintenance of the import licensing system are for revenue purposes and are not intended to restrict the quantity or value of imports.

III. Procedures and Eligibility of Importers to Apply for an Import Licence

As mentioned earlier, the application for an import licence shall be submitted to the Seychelles Licensing Authority (SLA), and if all necessary documents are submitted to the Authority, a decision is normally taken within seven days of the date at which the application has been lodged.

In practice, an import licence cannot be granted immediately on request. However, an applicant may obtain an import licence after goods are shipped from abroad. The SLA can refuse to issue a licence if the applicant does not meet the ordinary requirements such as existence of safe and adequate premises, or Certificate of Occupancy of the Planning Authority. In any case, the SLA shall inform the applicant that it has refused to grant an import licence, giving the reasons for that refusal. However, the applicant has the right to challenge the SLA's decision before the Minister of Finance within 15 days from the date that decision has been made.

IV. Documentation for Application for an Import Licence and Conditions of Licensing

In general, an applicant for an import licence must fill an application form and the latter must include information such as name of applicant and address, certificate of incorporation or registration for companies, term of validity of the licence, customs office which will clear the imports if any, and finally, name, function and signature of the responsible officer of the applicant.

In principle, all import licences are valid for a period of one year or three years from the date of issue unless earlier revoked by the SLA, and are not transferable between importers. In addition to a processing fee of SR 50, the licence fee is of SR 1,000 for one year and SR 2,500 for three years.

As mentioned earlier, apart from import licence, an importer, whether mere individual or professional trader, must comply with other procedural requirements imposed under the Technical Standards regulations and Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations for imported goods. Please note further that there is no foreign exchange control in Seychelles and consequently import licence is not a precondition for having access to foreign exchange. Also, no deposit or advance payment is associated with the issuance of import licence.

ANNEX 4

Restricted and Prohibited Goods

The following are considered to be Prohibited Goods:

Product Name	Description
Arms and Ammunition	<p>Whole of chapter 93 excluding 9307.0000</p> <p>Military weapons, Artillery weapons e.g. Guns, howitzers, mortars. Rocket launchers, flame-throwers, grenade launches, torpedo tubes and similar projectors.</p> <p>Revolvers and Pistols</p> <p>Other firearms and similar devices which operates by the firing of an explosive charge (e.g. sporting shotguns and rifles, muzzle-loading firearms, very pistols and revolver's designed to project only signal flares, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition, captive bolt humane killers, line throwing guns). Muzzle-loading firearms, Combination shotgun-rifles.</p> <p>Spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons</p> <p>Parts and accessories of headings 93.01 to 93.04</p> <p>Bombs, grenades, torpedo, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads.</p>
Species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	<p>HS 0507.1000 and 0508.0000: Ivory, tortoise-shell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hoovers, nails, claws and beaks, un-worked or simply prepared but not cut to shape; powder and waste of these products</p> <p>HS 9601.1000 and 9601.9000: Worked ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, horn, antlers, coral, mother-of-pearl and other animal carving material and articles of these materials (including articles obtained by moulding). Any other species listed under the CITES Convention documentation which prohibits trade in endangered species.</p>
Radioactive Substances	<p>HS 2844.1000 to 2844.5000</p> <p>Apparatus, appliances and instruments incorporating radioactive units, or units containing radioactive material. X-ray machines or any other machine or apparatus capable of providing radioactivity radio isotopes, luminous inks and paint, radioactive waste, any radioactive material or article contaminated or affected by either or both of the following, that is to say – (i) absorption, admixture or adhesion of radio-active material or radioactive waste; and (ii) the emission of neutrons or ionizing radiations, so as to become radioactive or to possess radioactivity.</p> <p>These goods shall be handled, transported, packed, protected, stored or disposed of in accordance with any specified conditions or restrictions imposed by the (Comptroller) after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and the Commissioner of Police.</p>
Controlled Drugs	<p>"Controlled drugs" means all drugs as define under the "Misuse of the Drugs Act(Cap 133)"</p>

Product Name	Description
Toxic Chemicals	Chemicals and Pesticides containing Organochlorine banned under the Stockholm Convention, including Aldrin, Toxaphene, Dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane (DDT), Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrine, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Heptachlor, Mirex, Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), including asbestos of HS 2524.0000 and Articles of Asbestos of HS 6811.1000 to 6811.9000 and fabricated asbestos fibres of HS 6812.5000 to 6812.7000 and 6812.9090.
Offensive weapons	Tear Gas, stun guns, mace, loaded sticks, whips, bows and arrows, knuckle dusters, cutlasses, daggers, double edged knives and other similar lethal weapons.
Counterfeit Currencies	(As define under the penal code chapter 36, (cap 26 and 158) Meaning any coins and/or bank and currency notes not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coins and/or bank and currency notes; and includes genuine coin and/or bank and currency notes prepared or altered so as to pass for coin and/or bank and currency notes of a higher denomination.
Pornographic or indecent material(s)	Includes all indecent or obscene prints, printings, books, cards, lithographic, and/or other engravings or any other indecent or obscene articles.
Textiles and Garments	Jungle coloured, camouflaged or combat designed tissue, cotton or silk or any other fabrics and clothes including trousers, shirts, jackets, t-shirts, raincoats, blouses, skirts, blazers, gowns, tents, ghillie suits, and any other clothing of a camouflage design. (S.I. 37 of 2006)
Bodies for motor vehicles	Bodies (Including Cabs), for motor vehicles of heading 87.03 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of person (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars.
Left hand Drive vehicles	All vehicles with the steering wheel located on the left hand side.
Waste and/or waste product	Waste and waste products of any kind.
Warship	Warships of HS 8906.1000
Imitation/Replica of Firearms, Ammunitions and Guns (S.I. 41 of 2006)	Anything which has the physical appearance of being an exact replica of a firearm or ammunition, or a replica gun or toy ammunition which is so realistically design so as to make it indistinguishable from a firearm or ammunition.
Furskins, hides and skins of animals	HS 4101.2000 to 4106.9200 and HS 4301.1000 to 4304.0000 Raw hides and skins of other animals (other than furskins). Raw furskins (including heads, tails paws and other pieces or cuttings, suitable for furriers use), other than raw hides and skins of headings 41.01, 41.02 and 41.03
All Palm plants	All palm plants covered under the Palm Plant (Protection) Act S.I. 17 of 2007

The following goods shall be imported only under and in accordance with the permission granted by the appropriate authority mentioned above the list of goods:

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Plant and plant products	601.1000 to 604.9900	Live trees and other plants; roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage (including seedling vegetables, dry flowers) of kind commonly supplied by nursery gardeners or florist for planting or for ornamental use.
Animals and animal by-products not treated	0101.1010 to 0106.9000	Live animals; animal products,
	0407.0010 to 0407.0090	Birds egg in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked for consumption,
	0408.1100 to 0408.9900	Birds egg not in shell and egg yokes other than dried,
	0410.0000	Edible products of animal origin,
	0501.0000	Human hair, un-worked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair.
	0502.1000 to 0504.0000	Pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair, badger hair and other brush making hair, waste of such bristles or hair. Horse hair and horse waste whether or not out as layer with or without supporting materials. Gut bladders and stomach of animals (other than fish) whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted in brine, dried or smoked.
	0505.1000	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation, powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers.
	0506.1000 to 0506.9000	Bones and horn-cores un-worked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degalatinised; powder and waste of these products.
	0508.0000 to 0511.9990	Coral and similar materials, un-worked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked; shell of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttle-bone, un-worked or simply prepared but not cut in shape, powder and waste thereof.
		Natural sponges of animal origin.
Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides, bile, whether or not dried; glands and other animals products used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products, fresh, chilled, frozen or otherwise provisionally preserved.		
	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption.	

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Meat and edible meat offal, fresh, frozen or chilled	0201.1000 to 0209.0000	Meat and meat products of bovine animals, fresh or chilled, meat of swine fresh or chilled, meat of sheep and goats fresh or chilled, meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen. Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnie, fresh, chilled or frozen, other meat and edible meat of the poultry of heading no.01.05 fresh, chilled or frozen and pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted in brine, dried or smoked.
Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates, fresh, frozen or chilled	0301.1000 to 0304.9000 0306.1100 to 0307.9990	Fish live, fresh or chilled and Fish products. Crustaceans, Molluscs whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted in brine, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water. Flour meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans fit for human consumption.
Edible fruits	0801.1111 to 0801.3220 0802.1110 to 0802.9090 0803.0000 0804.1010 to 0804.3000 0805.9000 0806.1000 0807.1100 to 0810.9090	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons.
Edible vegetables	0701.1000 to 0709.9000 0714.1000 to 0714.9090	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers (Excluding chapter 07.10 to 07.13).
Fertilizers (Growing media and compost)	3101.0000 to 3105.9000	Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products. Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous. Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic. Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic. Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three of the fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium; other fertilizers; goods of this chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.
PRIMARY FORMS Plastic and other articles of plastics SI 39 of 2008 (Act 9 of 1994) Environment Protection (Prohibition of Plastic Carrier bags) Regulations, 2008	3921.1100 to 3921.9000 3923.2110 to 3923.2990	Cellular; of polymers of styrene, of polymers of vinyl chloride, of polyurethanes; of regenerated cellulose and of other plastics Sacks and bags (including cones) of polymers of ethylene; polybags of the type used in primary industries and of other plastics. Plastic carrier bags made of plastic film below 30 microns thickness
Wood treated and untreated	4401.1000 4401.2100 to 4401.2200 4403.1000 to 4403.2000 4403.4100 to 4403.9900 4401.1000 to 4401.2000 4407.1000 4407.2400 to 4407.9900	Fuel wood Wood in chips or particles Other, of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 of chapter 44.

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Brooms consisting of twigs or other vegetables materials bound together, with or without handles	9603.1010 9603.1020	Brooms and brushes of coconut fibre Brooms and brushes of other vegetables material (except coconut fibres)

Ministry of Finance

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	2710.1100 – 2711.2900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparation not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oil obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations. Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.
Alcoholic beverages	2203.1000 - 2208.9090	Beverages and spirits
Tobacco	2401.1000 - 2403.9900	Tobacco and manufactures tobacco substitutes.

Land Transport Division

Product Name	HS Code	Description
	8407.3100 to 8407.9000	Trailers and semi-trailers
	8408.2000	Trailers and semi-trailers
	8408.9000	Others Reciprocating piston engines of kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87. Of cylinder capacity not exceeding 50cc; exceeding 50cc but not exceeding 250cc; exceeding 250cc but not exceeding 1,000cc; exceeding 1,000cc and other engines. Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines) of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87 Other Engines diesel or semi-diesel
Vehicle and Chassis/Bodies	8426.1100 to 8427.9000	Derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane. Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment.
Spark-ignition reciprocating piston engine of kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87. Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi diesel engines) of kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87.	8429.1100 to 8430.6900 8701.1000 to 8705.9000 8706.0000	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, shovel loaders, tamping machines and road rollers. Other moving, grading, levelling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting or boring machinery, for earth, minerals or ores; pile-drivers and pile-extractors; snow-ploughs and snow blowers.
	8708.9910	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock and parts and accessories thereof
	8708.9930	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicle of heading Nos. 87.01 to 87.05.

Product Name	HS Code	Description
	8711.1000 to 8711.9000	Bodies – Nose cuts, front cuts, rear cuts and quarter panels of vehicles of headings no.87.02 to 87.04.
	8716.1000 to 8716.4000	Chassis with no engine and others.
	8716.8090	Motor cycle (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side cars.

Internal Affairs, Commissioner of Police

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Pyrotechnic products and Blasting explosives	3601.0000 to 3604.9090 3606.1000 to 3606.9000	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations (excluding matches).
Sword, cutlasses, bayonets and similar arms	9307.0000	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, similar arms, parts thereof, scabbards, and sheaths thereof.

Ministry of Health and Social Development

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Pharmaceutical and Veterinary products	3001.1000 to 3006.4000 3006.6000	Pharmaceutical products (example gland and organs, human blood; animal blood)
Dangerous Chemicals and Precursor Chemicals	2801.2000 2802.0000 to 2843.9000 2845.1000 to 2851.0000 2901.1000 to 2942.0000 3808.1000 to 3808.3000 3808.9000	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals or radioactive elements or of isotopes. Miscellaneous chemical products Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in the forms or packing for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers) Gaseous or volatile fumigants including Aluminium phosphide, Chloropicrin, 1,2-Dibromoethane 1,3-Dichloropropene, Ethylene dichloride Ethylene oxide, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen cyanide, Magnesium phosphide, Methyl bromide, Phosphine, Sulphuryl fluoride

Department of Information and Technology

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Radio communication equipment, including	8525.1090 8526.1000 8527.4000	Satellite dishes (person/commercial) - receive only; VSAT (very small aperture terminal) - transmit and receive; Walkie Talkie/Land Mobile (hand held or fixed); Satellite mobile equipment - IRIDIUM, GLOBALSTAR, THURAYA, INMARSAT etc.; Amateur Radio; Fixed Broadband Wireless Access, except for the following European standards from the European Technical Standards Institute (ETSI): 2.4 GHz* EN 300 – 328 Maximum EIRP 100mW or 20 dBm 5.7 GHz* EN 300 – 440

Product Name	HS Code	Description
		Maximum EIRP 25mW or 14 dBm * No external antennas permitted. Police radar detector; Aeronautical radios (hand held and fixed); Radio broadcasting (transmission) equipment (AM, FM, TV etc); Equipment for fixed services; Citizen Band (CB) radios.

Seychelles Bureau of Standard

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Glass windows and glass doors	7016.9000	
Insulated wires and Cables (Should be in line with British Standard 604 as define by Seychelles Bureau of Standard)	8544.1100 to 8544.2000 8544.4100 to 8544.6000	Winding wire of copper and of other materials Co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors Other electric conductor, for a voltage not exceeding 80V Other electric conductor, for a voltage exceeding 80V but not exceeding 1,000V. Other electric conductor, for voltage exceeding 1,000V.

Ministry of National Development

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Prefabricated Building	9406.0000	Also known as "industrialized buildings". These building can be designed for a variety of uses, such as: Housing, worksite, accommodation, offices, schools, shops, sheds, garages and greenhouses, and are presented in the form of: - Complete building, fully assemble ready for use - Complete buildings, unassembled - Incomplete building, whether or not assembled, having the essential character of prefabricated buildings. Buildings presented un-assembled may consist of the following: - (walls, trusses) or cut to size (beams, joists, in particular) or in an indeterminate or random lengths for cutting on the site (sills, insulation, etc.)

Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Aircrafts	8801.1000 - 8802.5000	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft. Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellite); and spacecraft launch vehicles

Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority

Product Name	HS Code	Description
Ships and Vessels	8901.1000 8901.3000 8901.9000 8903.1000 to 8903.9200 8903.9990	<p>Cruise ships, excursion boats and similar vessels principally designed for the transport of persons; ferry boat of all kind.</p> <p>Refrigerated vessels, other than those of subheading 8901.20</p> <p>Other vessels for the transportation of goods and other vessels for the transportation of both persons and goods.</p> <p>Yachts and other vessels or pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes (These include Inflatable, sailboats with or without auxiliary motor, motorboats, other than outboard motor-boats but exclude Kayak)</p> <p>Other boats and vessels not elsewhere specified.</p>

ANNEX 5

Chapters of Items Subject to Price Control

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
02.01		Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.
	0201.1000	- Carcasses and half carcasses
	0201.2000	- Other cuts with bone in
	0201.3000	- Boneless
02.02		Meat of bovine animals, frozen.
	0202.1000	- Carcasses and half carcasses
	0202.2000	- Other cuts with bone in
	0202.3000	- Boneless
02.03		Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		- Fresh or chilled:
	0203.1100	- - Carcasses and half - carcasses
	0203.1200	- - Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in
	0203.1900	- - Other
		- Frozen:
	0203.2100	- - Carcasses and half carcasses
	0203.2200	- - Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in
	0203.2900	- - Other
02.04		Meat of sheep or goats fresh, chilled or frozen.
	0204.1000	- Carcasses and half - carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled
		- Other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled:
	0204.2100	- - Carcasses and half - carcasses
	0204.2200	- - Other cuts with bone in
	0204.2300	- - Boneless
	0204.3000	- Carcasses and half carcasses of lamb, frozen
		- Other meat of sheep, frozen:
	0204.4100	- - Carcasses and half - carcasses
	0204.4200	- - Other cuts with bone in
	0204.4300	- - Boneless
0204.5000	- Meat of goats	
02.05	0205.0000	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled, or frozen
02.06		Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.
	0206.1000	- Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
		- Of bovine animals, frozen:
	0206.2100	- - Tongues
	0206.2200	- - Livers
	0206.2900	- - Other
	0206.3000	- Of swine, fresh or chilled
		- Of swine, frozen:
	0206.4100	- - Livers
	0206.4900	- - Other
	0206.8000	- Other, fresh or chilled
0206.9000	- Other, frozen	
02.07		Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No.01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus:
	0207.1100	- - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled
	0207.1200	- - Not cut in pieces, frozen
	0207.1300	- - Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled
	0207.1400	- - Cuts and offal, frozen - Of Turkeys:
0207.2400	- - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	0207.2500	-- Not cut in pieces, frozen
	0207.2600	-- Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled
	0207.2700	-- Cuts and offal, frozen - Of ducks, geese or guinea fowls:
	0207.3200	-- Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled
	0207.3300	-- Not cut in pieces, frozen
	0207.3400	-- Fatty livers, fresh or chilled
	0207.3500	-- Other, fresh or chilled
	0207.3600	-- Other, frozen
02.08		Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.
	0208.1000	- Of rabbits or hares
	0208.2000	- Frog's legs
	0208.3000	- Of primates
	0208.4000	- Of whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea) of manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia)
	0208.5000	- Of reptiles (including snakes and turtles)
	0208.9000	- Other
02.09	0209.0000	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
02.10		Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal.
		- Meat of swine:
	0210.1100	-- Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in
	0210.1200	-- Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof
	0210.1900	-- Other
	0210.2000	- Meat of bovine animals
		- Other, including edible flours and meals of meat and meat offal:
	0210.9100	-- Of primates
	0210.9200	-- Of whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea); of manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia)
	0210.9300	-- Of reptiles (including snakes and turtles)
	0210.9900	-- Other
03.01		Live fish.
	0301.1000	- Ornamental fish
		- Other live fish:
	0301.9100	-- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>)
	0301.9200	-- Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.)
	0301.9300	-- Carp
	0301.9900	-- Other
03.02		Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.
		- Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:
	0302.1100	-- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>)
	0302.1200	-- Pacific salmon, (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)
	0302.1900	-- Other
		- Flat fish, (<i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i>), excluding livers and roes:
	0302.2100	-- Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>)
	0302.2200	-- Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	0302.2300	-- Sole (<i>Solea</i> spp.)
	0302.2900	-- Other
		- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i>), shipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (<i>Euthynnus</i> (<i>Katsuwonus</i>) <i>pelamis</i>), excluding livers and roes:
	0302.3100	-- Albacore or long finned tunas (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
	0302.3200	-- Yellowfin tunas (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
	0302.3300	-- Skipjack or striped bellied bonito
	0302.3400	-- Bigeye tunas (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)
	0302.3500	-- Bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)
	0302.3600	-- Southern bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>)
	0302.3900	-- Other
	0302.4000	- Herrings, (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>) excluding livers and roes
	0302.5000	- Cod, (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), excluding livers and roes
		- Other fish, excluding livers and roes:
	0302.6100	-- Sardines, (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella, (sardinella spp) brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)
	0302.6200	-- Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
	0302.6300	-- Coalfish (<i>Pollachius Virens</i>)
	0302.6400	-- Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i>)
	0302.6500	-- Dogfish and other sharks
	0302.6600	-- Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.)
	0302.6900	-- Other
	0302.7000	- Livers and roes
03.03		Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.
		- Pacific salmon, (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus Kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and excluding livers and roes
	0303.1100	-- Soceye salmon (red salmon) (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)
	0303.1900	-- Other
		- Other salmonidae, excluding livers and roes:
	0303.2100	-- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>)
	0303.2200	-- Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)
	0303.2900	-- Other
		- Flat fish, (<i>pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>citharidae</i> excluding livers and roes:
	0303.3100	-- Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>)
	0303.3200	-- Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)
	0303.3300	-- Sole (<i>Solea</i> spp.)
	0303.3900	-- Other
		- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i>), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (<i>Euthynnus</i> (<i>Katsuwonus</i>) <i>pelamis</i>), excluding livers and roes:
	0303.4100	-- Albacore or longfinned tunas (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)
	0303.4200	-- Yellowfin tunas (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
	0303.4300	-- Skipjack or striped bellied bonito
	0303.4400	-- Bigeye tunas (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)
	0303.4500	-- Bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)
	0303.4600	-- Southern bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>)
	0303.4900	-- Other
	0303.5000	- Herrings, (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>) excluding livers and roes
	0303.6000	- Cod, (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>), excluding livers and roes

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
		- Other fish, excluding livers and roes:
	0303.7100	-- Sardines, (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella (<i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)
	0303.7200	-- Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
	0303.7300	-- Coalfish (<i>Pollachius Virens</i>)
	0303.7400	-- Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i>)
	0303.7500	-- Dogfish and other sharks
	0303.7600	-- Eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.)
	0303.7700	-- Sea bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> , <i>Dicentrarchus punctatus</i>)
	0303.7800	-- Hake (<i>Merluccius</i> spp.; <i>Urophycis</i> spp.)
	0303.7900	-- Other
	0303.8000	- Livers and roes
03.04		Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen.
	0304.1000	- Fresh or chilled
	0304.2000	- Frozen fillets
	0304.9000	- Other
03.05		Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish fit for human consumption.
	0305.1000	- Flours meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
	0305.2000	- Livers and roes of fish, dried, smoked, salted or in brine
	0305.3000	- Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked
		- Smoked fish, including fillets:
	0305.4100	-- Pacific salmon, (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus Kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodrus</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon (<i>hucho hucho</i>)
	0305.4200	-- Herrings (<i>Clupeaharengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>)
	0305.4900	-- Other
		- Dried fish, whether or not salted but not smoked:
	0305.5100	-- Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>gadus macrocephalus</i>)
	0305.5900	-- Other
		- Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine:
	0305.6100	-- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>)
	0305.6200	-- Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>gadus macrocephalus</i>)
	0305.6300	-- Anchovies (<i>Engraulis</i> spp.)
	0305.6900	-- Other
03.06		Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption.
		- Frozen:
	0306.1100	-- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.)
	0306.1200	-- Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.)
		-- Shrimps and Prawns:
	0306.1310	--- Shrimps
	0306.1320	--- Prawns
	0306.1400	-- Crabs
	0306.1900	-- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption
		- Not frozen:
	0306.2100	-- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.)
	0306.2200	-- Lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.)
		-- Shrimps and Prawns:
	0306.2310	--- Shrimps
	0306.2320	--- Prawns

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	0306.2400	- - Crabs
	0306.2900	- - Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption
03.07		Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption
	0307.1000	- Oysters
		- Scallops, including queen scallops, of the genera Pecten, Chlamys or Placopecten:
	0307.2100	- - Live, fresh or chilled
		- - Other:
	0307.2910	- - - Frozen
	0307.2990	- - - Other
		- Mussels (Mytilus spp. Perna spp.):
	0307.3100	- - Live, fresh or chilled
		- - Other:
	0307.3910	- - - Frozen
	0307.3990	- - - Other
		- Cuttle fish (sepia officinalis, Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola spp.) and squid (Ommastrephes spp., Loligo spp., Nototodarus spp., sepioteuthis spp.):
	0307.4100	- - Live, fresh or chilled
		- - Other:
	0307.4910	- - - Frozen
	0307.4990	- - - Other
		- Octopus (Octopus spp.):
	0307.5100	- - Live, fresh or chilled
		- - Other:
	0307.5910	- - - Frozen
	0307.5990	- - - Other
	0307.6000	- Snails, other than sea snails
		- Other including flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans, fit for human consumption:
	0307.9100	- - Live, fresh or chilled
		- - Other:
	0307.9910	- - - Sea Cucumber
	0307.9990	- - - Other
04.01		Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter. - Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1% - - - Reconstituted (e.g. UHT)
	0401.1011	- - - - In immediate bottles made of PET or plastics
	0401.1012	- - - - In immediate bottles made of other materials - - - Other
	0401.1091	- - - - In immediate bottles made of PET or plastics
	0401.1099	- - - - In immediate bottles made of other materials - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6% - - - Reconstituted (e.g. UHT)
	0401.2011	- - - - In immediate bottles made of PET or plastics
	0401.2012	- - - - In immediate bottles made of other materials - - - Other
	0401.2091	- - - - In immediate bottles made of PET or plastics
	0401.2099	- - - - In immediate bottles made of other materials - Of a fat content, by weight exceeding 6%
	0401.3010	- - - Reconstituted (e.g. UHT)

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	0401.3020	- - - Fresh (whipping cream)
	0401.3090	- - - Other
04.02		Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
	0402.1000	- In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5% - In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5%:
	0402.2100	- - Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter - - Other:
	0402.2910	- - - Full cream powder
	0402.2990	- - - Other - Other: - - Not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:
	0402.9110	- - - Baby milk formulae, in any form
	0402.9120	- - - Milk imported for further processing, in any form
	0402.9900	- - Other
04.03		Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit or cocoa.
	0403.1000	- Yogurt
	0403.9000	- Other
04.04		Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included.
	0404.1000	- Whey and modified whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
	0404.9000	- Other (e.g. U.H.T. whipping cream)
04.05		Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.
	0405.1000	- Butter
	0405.2000	- Dairy spreads
	0405.9010	- Other: - - - Ghee
	0405.9090	- - - Other
04.06		Cheese and curd.
	0406.1000	- Fresh (unripened or uncurd) cheese, including whey cheese, and curd
	0406.2000	- Grated or powdered cheese, of all kinds
	0406.3000	- Processed cheese not grated or powdered
	0406.4000	- Blue-veined cheese
		- Other cheese:
	0406.9010	- - - Edam, Gouda or Cheddar
	0406.9090	- - - Other
	0406.1000	- Fresh (unripened or uncurd) cheese, including whey cheese, and curd
04.07		Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked.
	0407.0010	Eggs for hatching
	0407.0090	Other
04.08		Birds' eggs, not in shell and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		- Egg yolks:
	0408.1100	- - Dried
	0408.1900	- - Other
		- Other:
	0408.9100	- - Dried
	0408.9900	- - Other

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
04.09	0409.0000	Natural honey
04.10	0410.0000	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.
07.05		Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>) and chicory (<i>Cichorium spp.</i>), fresh or chilled.
		- Lettuce:
	0705.1100	- - Cabbage Lettuce (head lettuce)
	0705.1900	- - Other
		- Chicory:
	0705.2100	- - Witloof chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i> var. <i>foliosum</i>)
	0705.2900	- - Other
07.07	0707.0000	Cucumbers, and gherkins, fresh or chilled.
07.08		Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled
	0708.1000	- Peas (<i>pisum sativum</i>)
	0708.2000	- Beans (<i>Vigna spp.</i> , <i>phaseolus spp.</i>)
	0708.9000	- Other leguminous vegetables
07.09		Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.
	0709.1000	- Globe artichokes
	0709.2000	- Asparagus
	0709.3000	- Aubergines (egg-plants)
	0709.4000	- Celery other than celeriac
		- Mushrooms and truffles:
	0709.5100	- - Mushrooms of the genus <i>Agaricus</i>
	0709.5200	- - Truffles
	0709.5900	- - Other
		- Fruits of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>pimenta</i> :
	0709.6011	- - - - Of the genus <i>Capsicum</i>
	0709.6012	- - - - Long red/green chilli
	0709.6019	- - - - Medium white chilli
	0709.6099	- - - - Other
		- Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach)
	0709.7010	- - - Chouchoutte
	0709.7090	- - - Other
0709.9000	- Other	
07.10		Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen.
	0710.1000	- Potatoes
		- Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled:
	0710.2100	- - Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)
	0710.2200	- - Beans (<i>Vignasp.</i> , <i>Phaseolus spp.</i>)
	0710.2900	- - Other
	0710.3000	- Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach)
	0710.4000	- Sweet corn
	0710.8000	- Other vegetables
0710.9000	- Mixtures of vegetables	
07.11		Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
	0711.2000	- Olives
	0711.3000	- Capers
	0711.4000	- Cucumbers and gherkins
		- Mushrooms and truffles:
	0711.5100	- - Mushrooms of the genus <i>Agaricus</i>
	0711.5900	- - Other
	0711.9000	- Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables
07.12		Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.
	0712.2000	- Onions

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
		- Mushrooms, wood ears (<i>Auricularia</i> spp), jelly fungi (<i>Tremella</i> spp.)
		truffles:
	0712.3100	- - Mushrooms of the genus <i>Agaricus</i>
	0712.3200	- - Wood ears (<i>Auricularia</i> spp.)
	0712.3300	- - Jelly fungi (<i>Tremella</i> spp.)
	0712.3900	- - Other
	0712.9000	- Other vegetables; mixture of vegetables
07.13		Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.
	0713.1000	- Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)
	0713.2000	- Chickpeas (<i>garbanzos</i>)
		- Beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>phaseolus</i> spp.):
	0713.3100	- - Beans of the species <i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper or <i>Vigna radiata</i> (L.) Wilczek
	0713.3200	- - Small red (Adzuki) Beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> or <i>Vigna angularis</i>)
	0713.3300	- - Kidney beans, including white pea beans (<i>Phaseolus Vulgaris</i>)
	0713.3900	- - Other
	0713.4000	- Lentils
	0713.5000	- Broad beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i>) and horse beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina faba</i> var <i>minor</i>)
	0713.9000	- Other
07.14		Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith.
	0714.1000	- Manioc (cassava)
	0714.2000	- Sweet potatoes
		- Other:
	0714.9010	- - - Cocoyam
	0714.9090	- - - Other
08.01		Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
		- Coconuts:
		- - Desiccated
		- - - Coco de mer kernel:
	0801.1111	- - - - Fresh
	0801.1112	- - - - Dried
		- - - Coconut:
	0801.1191	- - - - Fresh
	0801.1192	- - - - Dried
		- - Other:
		- - - Coco de mer kernel:
	0801.1911	- - - - Fresh
	0801.1912	- - - - Dried
		- - - Coconut:
	0801.1991	- - - - Fresh
	0801.1992	- - - - Dried
		- Brazil nuts:
		- - In shell:
	0801.2110	- - - Fresh
	0801.2120	- - - Dried
		- - Shelled:
	0801.2210	- - - Fresh
	0801.2220	- - - Dried
		- Cashew nuts:
		- - In shell:
	0801.3110	- - - Fresh
	0801.3190	- - - Dried

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
		-- Shelled:
	0801.3210	--- Fresh
	0801.3290	--- Dried
08.02		Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
		- Almonds:
		-- In shell:
	0802.1110	--- Fresh
	0802.1120	--- Dried
		-- Shelled:
	0802.1210	--- Fresh
	0802.1220	--- Dried
		- Hazelnuts or filberts (<i>Corylus</i> spp.):
		-- In shell:
	0802.2110	--- Fresh
	0802.2120	--- Dried
		-- Shelled:
	0802.2210	--- Fresh
	0802.2220	--- Dried
		- Walnuts:
		-- In shell:
	0802.3110	--- Fresh
	0802.3190	--- Dried
		-- Shelled:
	0802.3210	--- Fresh
	0802.3290	--- Dried
		- Chestnuts (<i>Castanea</i> spp.)
	0802.4010	--- Fresh
	0802.4090	--- Dried
		- Pistachios
	0802.5010	--- Fresh
	0802.5090	--- Dried
		- Other
	0802.9010	--- Fresh
	0802.9090	--- Dried
08.03	0803.0000	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.
08.04		Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.
		- Dates:
	0804.1010	--- Fresh
	0804.1020	--- Dried
		- Figs:
	0804.2010	--- Fresh
	0804.2020	--- Dried
	0804.3000	- Pineapples
	0804.4000	- Avocados
		- Guavas and mangoes and mangosteens:
	0804.5010	--- Mangoes
	0804.5090	--- Other
08.05		Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.
	0805.1000	- Oranges
	0805.2000	- Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	0805.4000	- Grapefruit
	0805.5000	- Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and Limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia)
	0805.9000	- Other
08.06		Grapes, fresh or dried.
	0806.1000	- Fresh
	0806.2000	- Dried
08.07		Melons (including watermelons) and pawpaws (papayas), fresh.
		- Melons (including watermelons):
	0807.1100	- - Watermelons
		- - Other:
	0807.1910	- - - Cantaloupe
	0807.1990	- - - Other
	0807.2000	- Pawpaws (papayas)
08.08		Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.
	0808.1000	- Apples
	0808.2000	- Pears and quinces
08.09		Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.
	0809.1000	- Apricots
	0809.2000	- Cherries
	0809.3000	- Peaches, including nectarines
	0809.4000	- Plums and sloes
08.10		Other fruit, fresh.
	0810.1000	- Strawberries
	0810.2000	- Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, and loganberries
	0810.3000	- Black, white or red currants and gooseberries
	0810.4000	- Cranberries, bilberries, and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium
	0810.5000	- Kiwi fruit
	0810.6000	- Durians
		- Other:
	0810.9010	- - - Starfruit
	0810.9090	- - - Other
08.11		Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
	0811.1000	- Strawberries
	0811.2000	- Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, loganberries, black, white or red currants and gooseberries
	0811.9000	- Other
08.12		Fruit and nuts provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions) ,but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
	0812.1000	- Cherries
		- Other:
	0812.9010	- - - Strawberries
	0812.9090	- - - Other
08.13		Fruit, dried, other than that of headings Nos.08.01 to 08.06; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this chapter.
	0813.1000	- Apricots
	0813.2000	- Prunes
	0813.3000	- Apples
	0813.4000	- Other fruit
	0813.5000	- Mixtures of nuts and dried fruits of this chapter
08.14	0814.0000	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions.

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
09.01		Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
		- Coffee, not roasted:
	0901.1100	- - Not decaffeinated
	0901.1200	- - Decaffeinated
		- Coffee, roasted:
	0901.2100	- - Not decaffeinated
	0901.2200	- - Decaffeinated
		- Other
	0901.9010	- - - Coffee husks and skins
	0901.9090	- - - Other
09.02		Tea, whether or not flavoured.
	0902.1000	- Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg
	0902.2000	- Other green tea (not fermented)
	0902.3000	- Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3kg
	0902.4000	- Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea
09.03	0903.0000	Maté.
09.04		Pepper of genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.
		- Pepper:
	0904.1100	- - Neither crushed or ground
	0904.1200	- - crushed or ground
		- Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground:
		0904.2010	- - - Paprika
	0904.2090	- - - Other
09.05	0905.0000	Vanilla.
09.06		Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers.
	0906.1000	- Neither crushed nor ground
	0906.2000	- Crushed or ground
09.07	0907.0000	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).
09.08		Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms.
	0908.1000	- Nutmeg
	0908.2000	- Mace
	0908.3000	- Cardamoms
09.09		Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway or juniper berries.
	0909.1000	- Seeds of anise and badian
	0909.2000	- Seeds of coriander
	0909.3000	- Seeds of cumin
	0909.4000	- Seeds of caraway
	0909.5000	- Seeds of fennel; or juniper berries
10.01		Wheat and meslin.
	1001.1000	- Durum wheat
	1001.9000	- Other
10.02	1002.0000	Rye.
10.03	1003.0000	Barley.
10.04	1004.0000	Oats.
10.05		Maize (corn).
	1005.1000	- Seed
	1005.9000	- Other
10.06		Rice.
	1006.1000	- Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)
	1006.2000	- Husked (brown) rice
		- Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed:

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	1006.3010	- - - Long grain rice
	1006.3020	- - - Basmati rice
	1006.3090	- - - Other
	1006.4000	- Broken rice
10.07	1007.0000	Grain sorghum.
10.08		Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals.
	1008.1000	- Buckwheat
	1008.2000	- Millet
	1008.3000	- Canary seed
	1008.9000	- Other cereals
		Starch content
		Wheat and rye 45%
		Barley 45%
		Oats 45%
		Maize (corn) and grain sorghum 45%
		Rice 45%
		Buckwheat 45%
11.01		Wheat or meslin flour.
	1101.0010	- - - Plain
	1101.0090	- - - Improved or enriched (e.g. self raising flour)
11.02		Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin.
	1102.1000	- Rye flour
	1102.2000	- Maize (corn) flour
	1102.3000	- Rice flour
	1102.9000	- Other
11.03		Cereal groats, meal and pellets.
		- Groats and meal:
	1103.1100	- - Of wheat
	1103.1300	- - Of maize (corn)
		- - Of other cereals:
	1103.1910	- - - of rice
	1103.1920	- - - Of oats
	1103.1990	- - - Other
	1103.2000	- Pellets
11.04		Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading No. 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.
		- Rolled or flaked grains:
	1104.1200	- - Of oats
	1104.1900	- - Of other cereals
		- Other worked grains (for example hulled, pearled, sliced or kibbled):
	1104.2200	- - Of oats
	1104.2300	- - Of maize (corn)
	1104.2900	- - Of other cereals
	1104.3000	- Germs of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground
11.05		Flour, meal powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes.
	1105.1000	- Flour and meal and powder
	1105.2000	- Flakes, granules and pellets
11.06		Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading 07.14 of the products of Chapter 8.
	1106.1000	- Of dried leguminous vegetables of head 07.13
	1106.2000	- Of sago, roots or tubers of heading 07.14
	1106.3000	- Of the products of Chapter 8

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
11.07		Malt, whether or not roasted.
	1107.1000	- Not roasted
	1107.2000	- Roasted
11.08		Starches; inulin.
		- Starches:
	1108.1100	- - Wheat starch
	1108.1200	- - Maize (corn) starch
	1108.1300	- - Potato starch
	1108.1400	- - Manioc (cassava) starch
	1108.1900	- - Other starches
	1108.2000	- Inulin
11.09	1109.0000	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried.
15.01	1501.0000	Pig fat (including Lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading 02.09 or 15.03.
15.02	1502.0000	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.
15.03	1503.0000	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared.
15.04		Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1504.1000	- Fish-liver oils and their fractions
	1504.2000	- Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than
	1504.3000	- Fats and oils and their fractions of marine mammals
15.05	1505.0000	Wool grease and fatty substances derived there from (including lanolin).
15.06	1506.0000	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
15.07		Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1507.1000	- Crude oil, whether or not degummed
	1507.9000	- Other
15.08		Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1508.1000	- Crude oil
	1508.9000	- Other
15.09		Olive oil and its fractions whether or not refined but not chemically modified.
	1509.1000	- Virgin
	1509.9000	- Other
15.10	1510.0000	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 15.09.
15.11		Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1511.1000	- Crude oil
	1511.9000	- Other
15.12		Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
		- Sunflower-seed or safflower oil and their fractions thereof:
	1512.1100	- - Crude oil
	1512.1900	- - Other
		- Cotton-seed oil and its fractions:
	1512.2100	- - Crude oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed
1512.2900	- - Other	
15.13		Coconut, (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
		- Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions:
	1513.1100	- - Crude oil
	1513.1900	- - Other
		- Palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions thereof:

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	1513.2100	-- Crude oil
	1513.2900	-- Other
	1513.1900	-- Other
15.14		Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
		- Low erucic acid rape or colza oil and its fractions:
	1514.1100	-- Crude oil
	1514.1900	-- Other
		- Other:
	1514.9100	-- Crude oil
	1514.9900	-- Other
15.15		Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined but not chemically modified.
		- Linseed oil and its fractions:
	1515.1100	-- Crude oil
	1515.1900	-- Other
		- Maize (corn) oil and its fractions:
	1515.2100	-- Crude oil
	1515.2900	-- Other
	1515.3000	- Castor oil and its fractions
	1515.4000	- Tung oil and its fractions
	1515.5000	- Sesame oil and its fractions
	1515.9000	- Other
15.16		Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined but not further prepared.
	1516.1000	- Animal fats and oils and their fractions
	1516.2000	- Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions
15.17		Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 15.16.
	1517.1000	- Margarine, excluding liquid margarine
	1517.9000	- Other
15.18	1518.0000	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading 15.16; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, not elsewhere specified or included.
15.20	1520.0000	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes.
15.21		Vegetable waxes (other than triglycerides), beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured:
	1521.1000	- Vegetable waxes
	1521.9000	- Other
15.22	1522.0000	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.
16.01	1601.0000	Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products.
16.02		Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood.
		- Homogenised preparations:
	1602.1010	--- Specifically prepared for infants
	1602.1090	--- Other
	1602.2000	- Of liver of any animal
		- Of poultry of heading 01.05:
	1602.3100	-- Of turkeys
	1602.3200	-- Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	1602.3900	- - Other
		- Of swine:
	1602.4100	- - Hams and cuts thereof
	1602.4200	- - Shoulders and cuts thereof
	1602.4900	- - Other, including mixtures
		- Of bovine animals:
	1602.5010	- - - Corned beef
	1602.5090	- - - Other
	1602.9000	- Other, including preparations of blood of any animal
16.03	1603.0000	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.
16.04		Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs.
		- Fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced:
	1604.1100	- - Salmon
	1604.1200	- - Herrings
	1604.1300	- - Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats
	1604.1400	- - Tunas, skipjack and bonito (Sarda spp.)
	1604.1500	- - Mackerel
	1604.1600	- - Anchovies
	1604.1900	- - Other
	1604.2000	- Other prepared or preserved fish
	1604.3000	- Caviar and caviar substitutes
16.05		Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved:
	1605.1000	- Crab
		- Shrimps and prawns:
	1605.2010	- - - Shrimps
	1605.2020	- - - Prawns
	1605.3000	- Lobster
	1605.4000	- Other crustaceans
		- Other:
	1605.9010	- - - Dietetic food
17.01		Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.
		- Raw sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter:
	1701.1100	- - Cane sugar
	1701.1200	- - Beet sugar
		- Other:
		- - Containing added flavouring or colouring matter:
	1701.9110	- - - Icing, castor or other confectioners sugar
	1701.9190	- - - Other
	1701.9900	- - Other
17.02		Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel.
		- Lactose and lactose syrup:
	1702.1100	- - Containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose , calculated on the dry matter
	1702.1900	- - Other
	1702.2000	- Maple sugar and syrup
	1702.3000	- Glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% of weight of fructose
	1702.4000	- Glucose and glucose syrup, containing in the dry state at least 20% but less than 50% by weight of fructose excluding invert sugar
	1702.5000	- Chemically pure fructose
	1702.6000	- Other fructose and fructose syrup, containing in the dry state more than 50% by weight of fructose excluding invert sugar

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	1702.9000	- Other, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containig in the dry state 50% by weight of fructose
17.03		Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar.
	1703.1000	- Cane molasses
	1703.9000	- Other
17.04		Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa.
	1704.1000	- Chewing gum, whether or not sugar coated
		- Other:
	1704.9010	- - - White chocolate
	1704.9090	- - - Other
18.01	1801.0000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.
18.02	1802.0000	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste.
18.03		Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted.
	1803.1000	- Not defatted
18.04	1804.0000	Cocoa butter, fat and oil.
18.05	1805.0000	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
18.06		Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.
	1806.1000	- Cocoa powder, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
	1806.2000	- Other preparations in blocks, slabs or bars weighing more than 2kg or in liquid, paste, powder, granular or other bulk form in containers or immediate packings, of a content exceeding 2 kg
		- Other, in blocks, slabs or bars:
	1806.3100	- - Filled
	1806.3200	- - Not filled
		- Other:
	1806.9010	- - - Ice cream powder
	1806.9090	- - - Other
19.01		Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats,meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of headings 04.01 to 04.04, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included.
	1901.1000	- Preparations for infant use, put up for retail sale
	1901.2000	- Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 19.05
		- Other:
	1901.9010	- - - Ice cream Powder
	1901.9090	- - - Other
19.02		Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:
		- Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared:
	1902.1100	- - Containing eggs
	1902.1900	- - Other
	1902.2000	- Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared
		- Other pasta:
	1902.3010	- - - Noodles
	1902.3090	- - - Other
	1902.4000	- Couscous
19.03	1903.0000	Tapioca and substitutes therefore prepared from starch, in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms.
19.04		Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, corn flakes); cereals, other than maize (corn), in grain form, or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour, groats and meal, pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included.

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	1904.1000	- Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products
	1904.2000	- Prepared foods obtained from unroasted cereal flaes or from mixtures of unroasted cereal flakes and roasted creal flakes or swelled cereals
	1904.3000	- Bulger wheat
	1904.9000	- Other
19.05		Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products.
	1905.1000	- Crispbread
	1905.2000	- Gingerbread and the like
		- Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers:
	1905.3100	-- Sweet biscuits
	1905.3200	-- Waffles and wafers
	1905.4000	- Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products
		- Other
	1905.9010	--- Bread
	1905.9020	--- Bread crumbs
	1905.9030	--- Cakes
	1905.9040	--- Mixture snacks
	1905.9050	--- Crisp Savory food products
	1905.9060	--- Rice paper
	1905.9090	--- Other
20.01		Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid.
	2001.1000	- Cucumbers and gherkins
		- Other
	2001.9010	--- Onions
	2001.9020	--- Other
20.02		Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
	2002.1000	Tomatoes, whole or in pieces
		- Other
	2002.9010	--- Tomato paste
	2002.9090	--- Other
20.03		Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
	2003.1000	- Mushrooms of a genus <i>Agaricus</i>
	2003.2000	- Truffles
	2003.9000	- Other
20.04		Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than products of heading 20.06
	2004.1000	- Potatoes
	2004.9000	- Other vegetables and mixtures of vegetables
20.05		Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading 20.06.
		- Homogenised vegetables:
	2005.1010	--- Homogenised preparation, specifically for infants
	2005.1090	--- Other, including dietetic preparations
	2005.2000	- Potatoes
	2005.4000	- Peas
		- Beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.):
		-- Beans, shelled
	2005.5110	--- Baked beans in a tomato sauce
	2005.5190	--- Other
	2005.5900	-- Other
	2005.6000	- Asparagus

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	2005.7000	- Olives
	2005.8000	- Sweet corn
	2005.9000	- Other vegetables and mixtures of vegetables
20.06	2006.0000	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised).
20.07		Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
	2007.1000	- Homogenised preparations
		- Other, (including dietetic preparations)
	2007.9100	- - Citrus fruit
	2007.9900	- - Other
20.08		Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included.
		- Nuts, ground-nuts and other seeds whether or not mixed together:
		- - Ground nuts
	2008.1110	- - - Peanut
	2008.1190	- - - Other
	2008.1900	- - Other, including mixtures
	2008.2000	- Pineapples
	2008.3000	- Citrus fruit
	2008.4000	- Pears
	2008.5000	- Apricots
	2008.6000	- Cherries
	2008.7000	- Peaches, including nectarines
	2008.8000	- Strawberries
		- Other, including mixtures other than those of subheading 2008.19:
	2008.9100	- - Palm hearts
	2008.9200	- - Mixtures
	2008.9900	- - Other
20.09		Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		- Orange juice:
	2009.1100	- - Frozen
	2009.1200	- - Not frozen, of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.1900	- - Other
		- Grapefruit juice:
	2009.2100	- - Of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.2900	- - Other
		- Juice or any other single citrus fruit:
		- - Of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.3110	- - - Concentrated lemon juice
	2009.3190	- - - Other
		- - Other:
	2009.3910	- - - Juices especially for infants (fortris, purity, Heinz, gurber etc..)
	2009.3990	- - - Other
		- Pineapple juice:
	2009.4100	- - Of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.4900	- - Other
	2009.5000	- Tomato juice
		- Grape juice (including grape must):
	2009.6100	- - Of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.6900	- - Other
		- Apple juice

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	2009.7100	- - Of a brix value not exceeding 20
	2009.7900	- - Other
		- Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable
	2009.8010	- - - Black currant juice
	2009.8090	- - - Other
	2009.9000	- Mixtures of juices
21.01		Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof.
		- Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee:
	2101.1100	- - Extracts, essences and concentrates
	2101.1200	- - Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee
	2101.2000	- Extracts, essences and concentrates, of tea or maté, and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of tea or maté
	2101.3000	- Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof
21.02		Yeasts (active or inactive); other single-cell micro-organisms, dead (but not including vaccines of heading 30.02); prepared baking powders.
	2102.1000	- Active yeasts
	2102.2000	- Inactive yeasts; other single cell micro-organisms, dead
	2102.3000	- Prepared baking powders
21.03		Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard.
	2103.1000	- Soya sauce
	2103.2000	- Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces
	2103.3000	- Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard
		- Other:
	2103.9010	- - - Chilli sauce
	2103.9090	- - - Other
21.04		Soups and broths and preparations therefore; homogenised composite food preparations.
		- Soups and broths and preparations therefore:
	2104.1010	- - - Homogenised composite food preparations, for infant use
	2104.1090	- - - Other
	2104.2000	- Homogenised composite food preparations
21.05	2105.0000	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa.
21.06		Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.
	2106.1000	- Protein concentrates and textured protein substances
		- Other:
	2106.9010	- - - Concentrates for manufacture of beverages and food preparations
	2106.9020	- - - Ice cream powder
	2106.9030	- - - Herbal infusions
	2106.9040	- - - Soya milk
	2106.9050	- - - Coconut milk
	2106.9060	- - - Blackcurrant concentrate
	2106.9090	- - - Other

ANNEX 6

Patents Fees

Fees to be paid in respect of the several matters hereunder specified.

Patents	Cost in Seychelles Rupees
For every application for a patent accompanied by accompanied by a provisional specification only.	300
Examiner's Fee on reference of application with provisional specification not exceeding	400
For every application for patent accompanied by a complete specification	500
On filling complete specification after provisional Specification	500
Examiner's fee on reference of complete specification, not exceeding	400
On extending the time for leaving complete specification	150
On extending the time for acceptance of complete specification	150
On every patent before the expiration of 4 years from its date	1,000
And Further before the expiration of 7 years	2,000
Or in lieu of the fees of SR 1,000 and SR 2,000 the following annual fees before the expiration of the fourth year from date of the patent	300
" " " Fifth " " "	300
" " " Sixth " " "	300
" " " Seventh " " "	300
" " " Eight " " "	400
" " " Ninth " " "	400
" " " Tenth " " "	500
" " " Eleventh " " "	500
" " " Twelfth " " "	500
" " " Thirteenth " " "	500
On filling every amended or substituted specification.	150
On notice of opposition to grant of patent	300
On every summons to witness	150
On hearing of every opposed application	150
On extension of patent	300
On filling every disclaimer or memorandum of alteration.	150
For every office copy (including the seal) per folio of 72 words	150
On filling every certificate voiding a patent	150
On deposits of any assignment deed, licence or other document affecting proprietorship of patent	150
On delivering triplicate patent after loss etc.	150
On every search, including inspection	50
Annual fees for licence to patent agent	150
Certified copies of extracts seal at per folio	50
For every matter or thing not above provided for	50
For a certificate of registration of a patent granted or issued in the United Kingdom	50

Trademark Fees

Matter or Proceeding	Amount in Seychelles Rupees	Corresponding Form
1. On application not otherwise charged to register a trade mark for a specification of goods or services included in one class.	300	T.M. No.2
1.(a) On application to register a series of trademarks under section 19(2) of the decree for a specification of goods or services included in one class	300	T.M. No.2
1.(b) On application to register a defensive trade mark for a specification of goods or services included in one class	400	T.M. No. 31
1.(c) On application to register a certification trade mark under section 35 of the Decree for a specification of goods or services included in one class	400	T.M. No.5
1.(d) On application made at the same time under section 35 of the decree to register one certification trade mark for specifications of goods or services not all included in one class	400	T.M. No.5
In respect of every class Total fee in no case to exceed SR 2,100 for any number of classes.	100	T.M. No.5
2. On a request to the registrar to state grounds of decision relating to an application to register a trade mark and materials used.	250	T.M. No.4
3. On notice of opposition before the registrar under section 16 of the Decree for each application opposed, by an opponent by proprietor respectively; or on the hearing of an opposition under section 33 or 34 of the Decree, by proprietor and by opponent respectively	300	T.M. No.6
3. (a)On lodging a counter- statement in answer to a notice of opposition under section 16 of the decree for each application under any of the sections 24, 25, 30 and 31 of the decree, by the proprietor in respect of each trade mark; or in answer to a notice of opposition under section 33 or 34 of the decree, for each application or conversion opposed, by the proprietor	250	T.M. No.7
3. (b)On the hearing of each opposition under section 16 of the decree, by applicant and by opponent respectively; or on the hearing of an application under any of the sections 24, 25, 30, and 31 of the decree, by applicant and	300	T.M. No.8
3. (c)On notice of opposition before the Registrar under to the Decree, for each application opposed by the opponent (Certification of Trade Mark).	300	T.M. No.35
3.(d) On lodging a counter-statement in answer to a notice of opposition before the registrar for each application opposed, by the applicant (Certification Trade Mark)	250	T.M. No.36
3.(e) On the Hearing of each opposition before the registrar by applicant and by opponent respectively (Certification Trade Mark)	300	T.M. No.37

ANNEX 7

Additional Items Exempted from the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
01.05		Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.
	0105.1100	- weighing not more than 185g: - - Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i>
12.09		Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing.
	1209.9100 1209.9900	- - Vegetable seeds - - Other
23.08	2308.0000	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included
23.09		Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding.
	2309.1000	- Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale
		- Other
		- - - Mixed feeds or mixed feed ingredients
	2309.9011	- - - - Poultry feeds, prepared
	2309.9012	- - - - Dairy cattle feed, prepared
	2309.9013	- - - - Other cattle feed, prepared
	2309.9014	- - - - Swine feed, prepared
	2309.9015	- - - - Other livestock feed, prepared
	2309.9019	- - - - Other
	2916.3400	- - Phenylacetic acid, and its salts
	2916.3500	- - Esters of phenylacetic acid
2916.3900	- - Other	
29.18		Carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
	2918.2100	- Carboxylic acids with phenol function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives: - - Salicylic acid and its salts
29.25		Carboxyimide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compounds.
	2925.1100	- Imides and their derivatives; salts thereof: Saccharin and its salts
29.33		Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only
		- Compounds containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:
	2933.1100	- - Phenazone (antipyrin) and its derivatives
	2933.1900	- - Other
		- Compounds containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:
	2933.2100	- - Hydantoin and its derivatives
	2933.2900	- - Other
		- Compounds containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:
	2933.3100	- - Pyridine and its salts
	2933.3200	- - Piperidine and its salts
2933.3300	- - Alfentanil (INN), anileridine (INN), bezitramide (INN), bromazepam (INN), difenoxin (INN), diphenoxylate (INN), dipipanone (INN), fentanyl (INN), Ketobemidone (INN), methylphenidate (INN), pentazocine (INN), pethidine (INN), pethidine (INN) intermedia	
2933.3900	- - Other	

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
		- Compounds containing in the structure a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated) not further fused:
	2933.4100	-- Levorphanol (INN) and its salts
	2933.4900	-- Other
		- Compounds containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure:
		- Compounds containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:
	2933.5200	-- Malonylurea (barbituric acid) and its salts
	2933.5300	-- Allobarbital (INN), amorbarbital (INN), barbital (INN), butalbital (INN), butobarbital (INN), cyclobarbital (INN), methyphenobarbital (INN), pentobarbital (INN), phenobarbital (INN), secbutabarbital (INN), secobarbital (INN) and vinylbital (INN); sal
	2933.5400	-- Other derivatives of malonylurea (barbituric acid); salts thereof
	2933.5500	-- Loprazolam (INN), mecloqualone (INN), methaqualone (INN) and Zipeprol (INN); salts thereof
	2933.5900	-- Other
		- Compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure:
	2933.6100	-- Melamine
	2933.6900	-- Other
		- Lactams:
	2933.7100	-- 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactum)
	2933.7200	-- Clobazam (INN) and methyprylon (INN)
	2933.7900	-- Other lactams
	2933.9100	-- Alprazolam (INN), camazepam (INN), chlodiazepoxide (INN), clonazepam (INN), clozapate, delorazepam (INN), diazepam (INN), estazolam (INN), ethyl loflazepam (INN), fludiazepam (INN), flunitrazepam (INN), flurazepam (INN), halazepam (INN), lorazepam (INN)
	2933.9900	-- Other
		Provitamins and vitamins natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof used primarily as vitamins, and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent.
	2936.1000	- Provitamins, unmixed
	2936.2100	-- Vitamins A and their derivatives
	2936.2200	-- Vitamin B1 and its derivatives
	2936.2300	-- Vitamin B2 and its derivatives
	2936.2400	-- D- or DL-Pantothenic acid (Vitamins B3, B5) and its derivatives
	2936.2500	-- Vitamin B6 and its derivatives
	2936.2800	-- Vitamin E and its derivatives
	2936.9000	- Other, including natural concentrates
29.37		Hormones, prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives and structural analogues thereof, including chain modified polypeptides, used primarily as hormones.
		- Polypeptide hormones, protein hormones and glycoprotein hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues:
	2937.1100	- Somatotropin, its derivatives and structural analogues
	2937.1200	- Insulin and its salts
	2937.1900	-- Other
		- Steroidal hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues:
	2937.2100	-- Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (dehydrohydrocortisone)
	2937.2200	-- Halogenated derivatives of corticosteroidal hormones
	2937.2300	-- Oestrogens and progestogens
	2937.2900	-- Other

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
		- Catecholamine hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues:
	2937.3100	- - Epinephrine
	2937.3900	- - Other
	2937.4000	- Amino-acid derivatives
	2937.5000	- Prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, their derivatives and structural analogues
	2937.9000	- Other
29.38		Glycosides, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.
	2938.1000	- Rutoside (rutin) and its derivatives
	2938.9000	- Other
29.39		Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.
		- Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof:
	2939.1100	- - Concentrates of poppy straw; buprenorphine (INN), codein, dihydrocodiene (INN), ethylmorphine, etorphine (INN), heroin, hydrocodone (INN), hydromorphone (INN), morphine nicomorphine (INN), oxycodone (INN), oxymorphone (INN), pholcodine (INN), thebacon
	2939.1900	- - Other
		- Alkaloids of cinchona and their derivatives; salts thereof:
		- - Quinine and its salts:
	2939.2110	- - - Quinine and quinine sulphate
	2939.2190	- - - Other
	2939.2900	- - Other
	2939.3000	- Caffein and its salts
		- Ephedrines and their salts:
	2939.4100	- - Ephedrine and its salts
	2939.4200	- - Pseudoephedrine (INN) and its salts
	2939.4300	- - Cathine (INN) and its salts
	2939.4900	- - Other
	2939.5100	- - fenetylline (INN) and its salts
	2939.5900	- - Other
		- Alkaloids of rye ergot and their derivatives; salts thereof:
	2939.6100	- - Ergometrine (INN) and its salts
	2939.6200	- - Ergotamine (INN) and its salts
	2939.6300	- - Lysergic acid and its salts
	2939.6900	- - Other
		- Other
	2939.9100	- - Cocaine, ecqonine, levometamfetamine, metamfetamine (INN), metamfetamine racemate; salts, esters and other derivatives thereof
	2939.9900	- - Other
29.40	2940.0000	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, sugar acetals and their salts, other than products of heading 29.37, 29.38 or 29.39
29.41		Antibiotics
		- Penicillins and their derivatives with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof
	2941.1010	- - - Amoxillin and its salts
	2941.1020	- - - Ampicillin (INN), metampicillin (INN), Pivampicillin (INN) and their salts
	2941.1090	- - - other
		- Streptomycins and their derivatives, salts thereof:
	2941.2010	- - - Dihydrostreptomycin, its salts, esters and hydrates
	2941.2090	- - - Other
	2941.3000	- Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof
	2941.4000	- Chloraphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof
	2941.5000	- Erythromycin and its derivatives; salts thereof

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	2941.9000	- Other
30.02		Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions; and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of mic
	3002.1000	- Antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes
	3002.2000	- Vaccines for human medicine
	3002.3000	- Vaccines for veterinary medicine
	3002.9000	- Other
30.03		Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale.
	3003.1000	- Containing penicillins or derivatives thereof, with a penicillanic acid structure, or streptomycins or their derivatives
	3003.2000	- Containing other antibiotics
		- Containing hormones or other products of heading 29.37 but not containing antibiotics:
	3003.3100	- - Containing insulin
	3003.3900	- - Other
	3003.4000	- Containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or other products of heading 29.37 or antibiotics
	3003.9000	- Other
30.04		Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05, 30.06) consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses (including those in the form of transdermal administration systems) or in forms or packing
	3004.1000	- Containing penicillins or derivatives thereof, with a penicillanic acid structure, or streptomycins or their derivatives
	3004.2000	- Containing other antibiotics
		- Containing hormones or other products of heading 29.37 but not containing antibiotics:
	3004.3100	- - Containing insulin
	3004.3200	- - Containing corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues
	3004.3900	- - Other
	3004.4000	- Containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones, other products of heading 29.37 or antibiotics
	3004.5000	- Other medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading 29.36
		- Other
	3004.9010	- - - Fleur D'orange, L'eau de calme
	3004.9020	- - - Gripe Water
	3004.9030	- - - Camphor containing menthol, camphor and other ingredients
	3004.9090	- - - Other
	3004.3200	- - Containing corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues
	3004.3900	- - Other
	3004.4000	- Containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones, other products of heading 29.37 or antibiotics
	3004.5000	- Other medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading 29.36
		- Other
	3004.9010	- - - Fleur D'orange, L'eau de calme
	3004.9020	- - - Gripe Water
	3004.9030	- - - Camphor containing menthol, camphor and other ingredients
	3004.9090	- - - Other
3004.3200	- - Containing corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives and structural analogues	

Heading	Tariff Item	Description of goods
	3004.3900	- - Other
30.05		Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in forms or packings for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes.
		- Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer
	3005.1010	- - - Medicated plaster
	3005.1090	- - - Other
	3005.9000	- Other
30.06		Pharmaceutical goods specified in note 4 to this chapter.
	3006.1000	- Sterile surgical catgut, similar sterile suture materials and sterile tissue adhesives for surgical wound closure; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; sterile absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics
	3006.2000	- Blood grouping reagents
	3006.3000	- Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient
	3006.4000	- Dental cements and other fillings; bone reconstruction cements
	3006.5000	- First-aid boxes and kits
	3006.6000	- Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones, on other products of heading 29.37 or on spermicides
	3006.7000	- Gel preparations designed to be used in human or veterinary medicine as a lubricant for parts of the body for surgical operations or physical examinations or as a coupling agent between the body and medical instruments
		- Waste pharmaceuticals
	3006.8010	- - - Expired pharmaceuticals
	3006.8090	- - - Other
38.08		Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in the forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphur-treated band)
	3808.1000	- Insecticides
	3808.2000	- Fungicides
	3808.3000	- Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators
	3808.4000	- Disinfectants
	3808.9000	- Other
40.14		Hygienic or pharmaceutical articles (including teats), of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber, with or without fittings of hard rubber.
	4014.1000	- Sheath contraceptives
	4014.9000	- Other