# Keny/a

## Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile 2018







EAC is a customs union with duty-free intra-EAC trade and a common of the external tariff (CET). The Common adopted Market Protocol in 2009, which came into effect in 2010. However, the Protocol has not yet been fully implemented.

but reciprocating SACU. The Tunisia are in the process of intra-IGAD tariff liberalisation. joining the FTA.

COMESA has 21 member The IGAD members are Djibouti, states of which 16 are part Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, COMESA FTA - South Sudan, Sudan Eswatini has preferential Uganda. IGAD focuses on policy access under a derogation and programme harmonisation exempt from peace and security, food security preferences and sustainable development due to its membership of facilitating investment, capacity DRC, building infrastructure and Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and development. There has been no

EAC COMESA

**IGAD** 

Main African trading partners (%) of total intra-Africa trade)

Uganda (26%)

South Africa (16%)

Egypt (13%)

Tanzania (11%)

of total trade is 18% intra-Africa

Intra-Africa exports: 35% of world exports

Uganda (29%)

Tanzania (14%)

Egypt (9%)

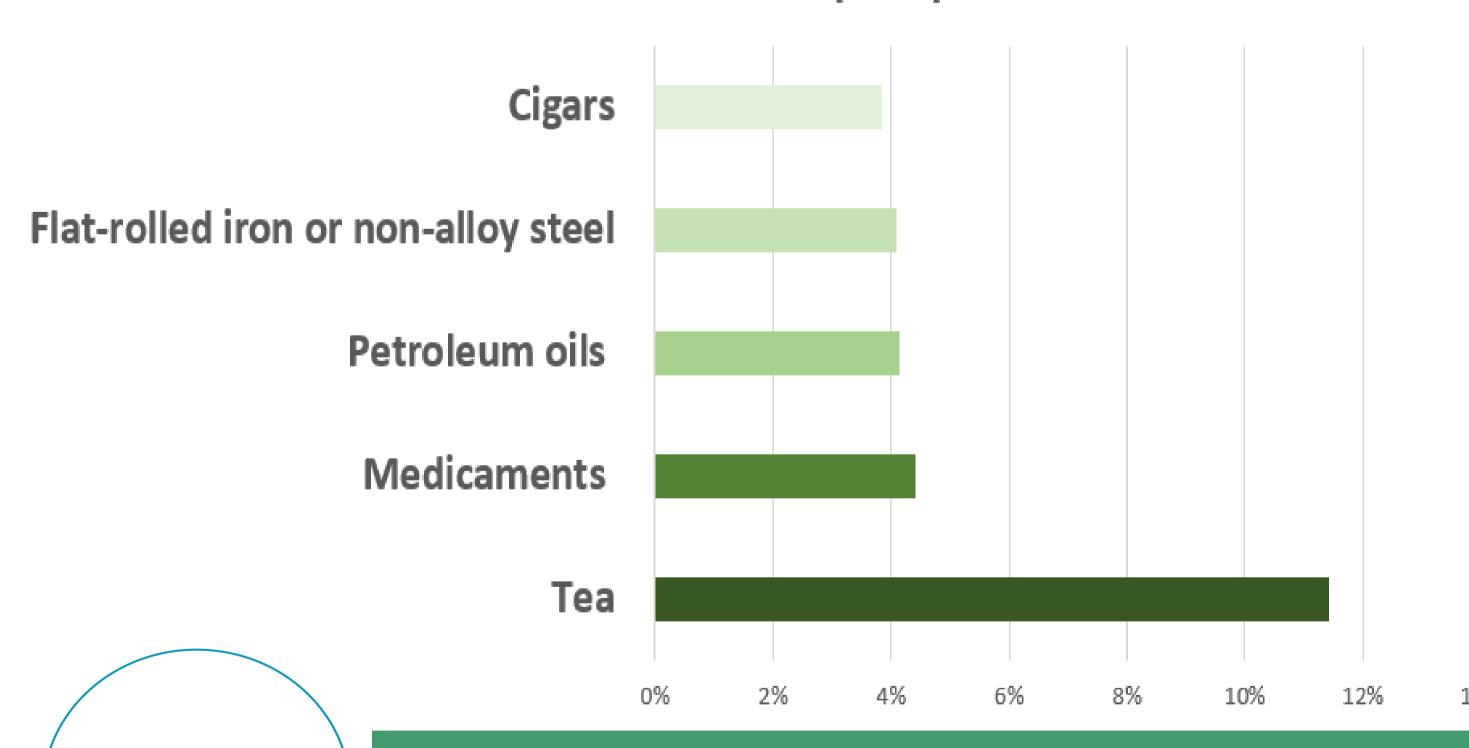
Rwanda (8%)

Intra-Africa imports: 12% of world South Africa (31%) imports Uganda (24%)

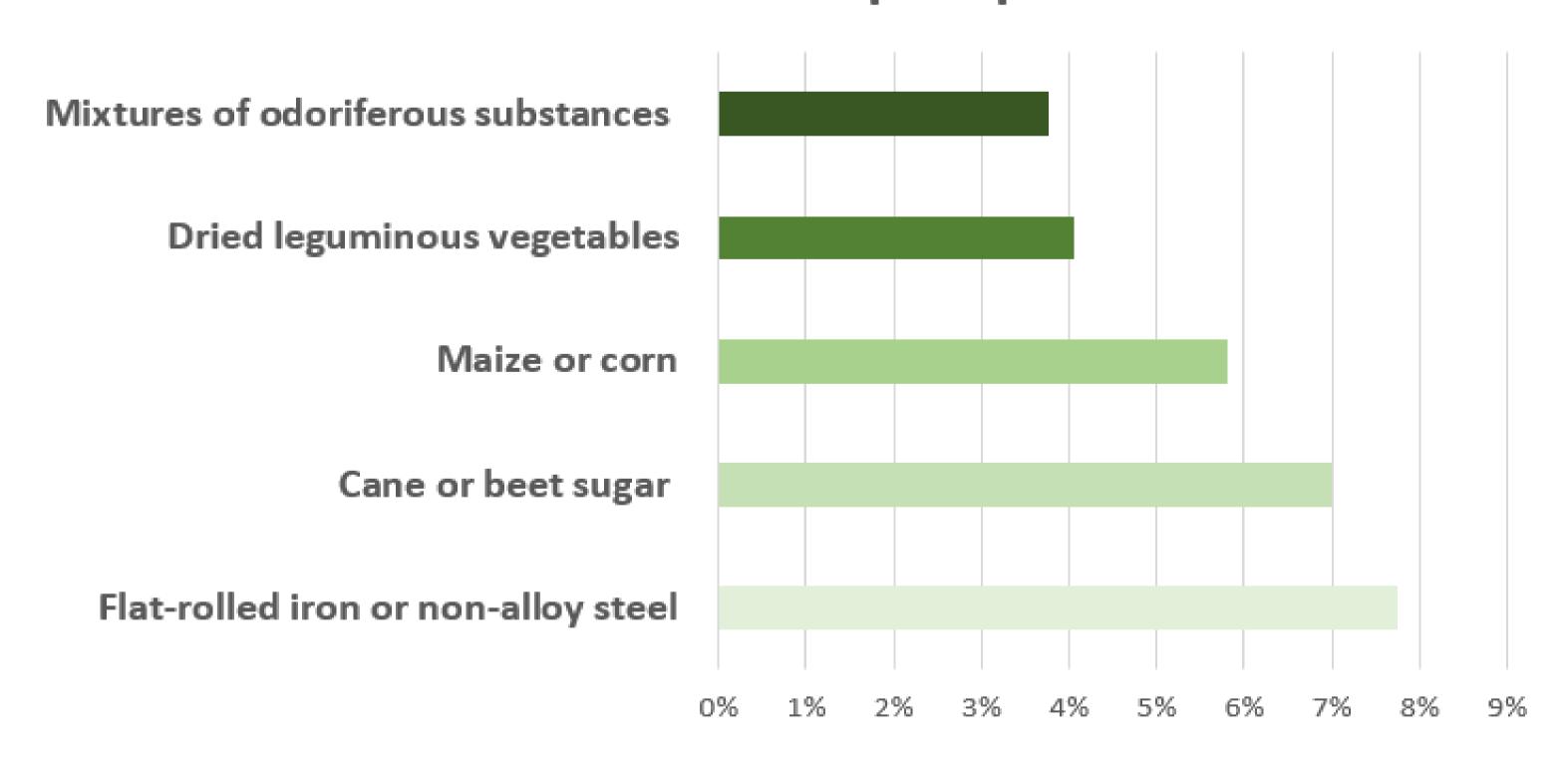
Egypt (18%)

Tanzania (9%)

#### Main intra-Africa export products

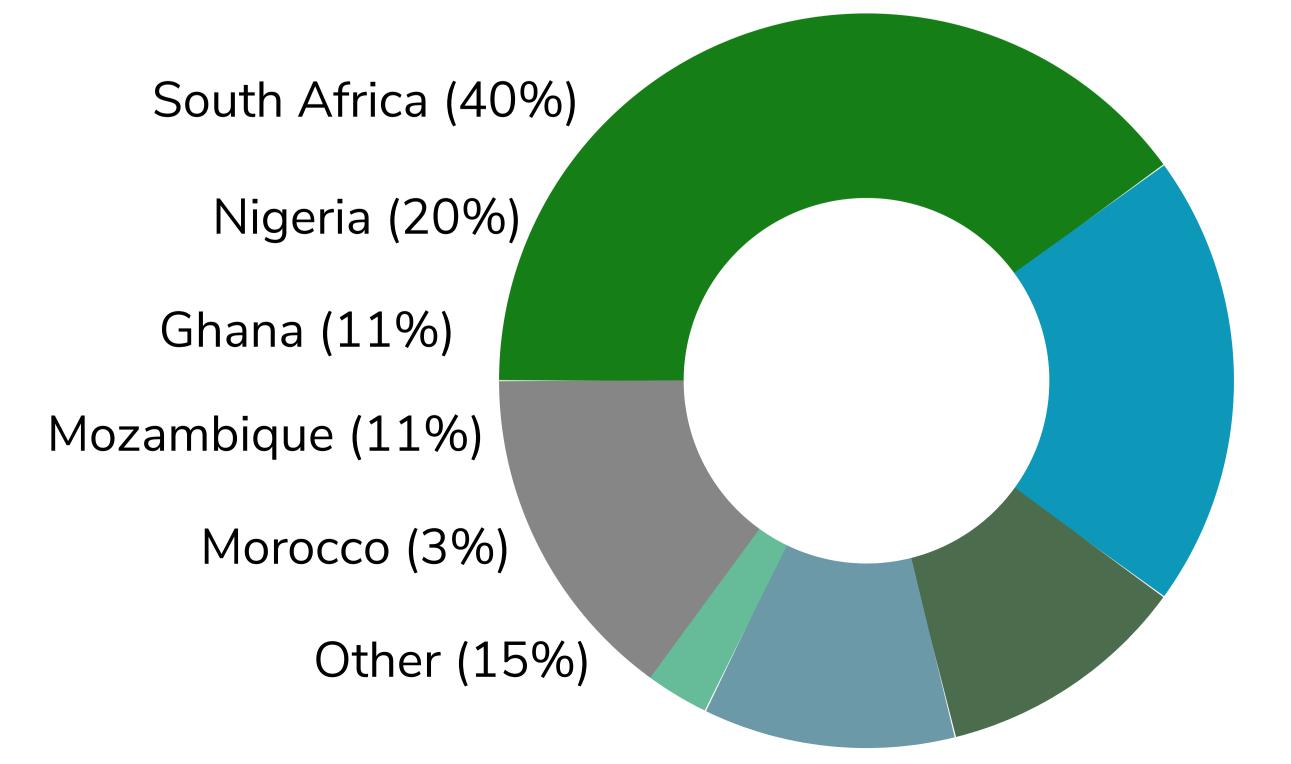


#### Main intra-Africa import products



of intra-Africa exports are to countries outside the EAC and COMESA **5%** 

Main destination markets





(9%)

Gold (6%)

Jute and textile bast fibres (6%)

Sinking machinery parts (4%)

Other (59%)

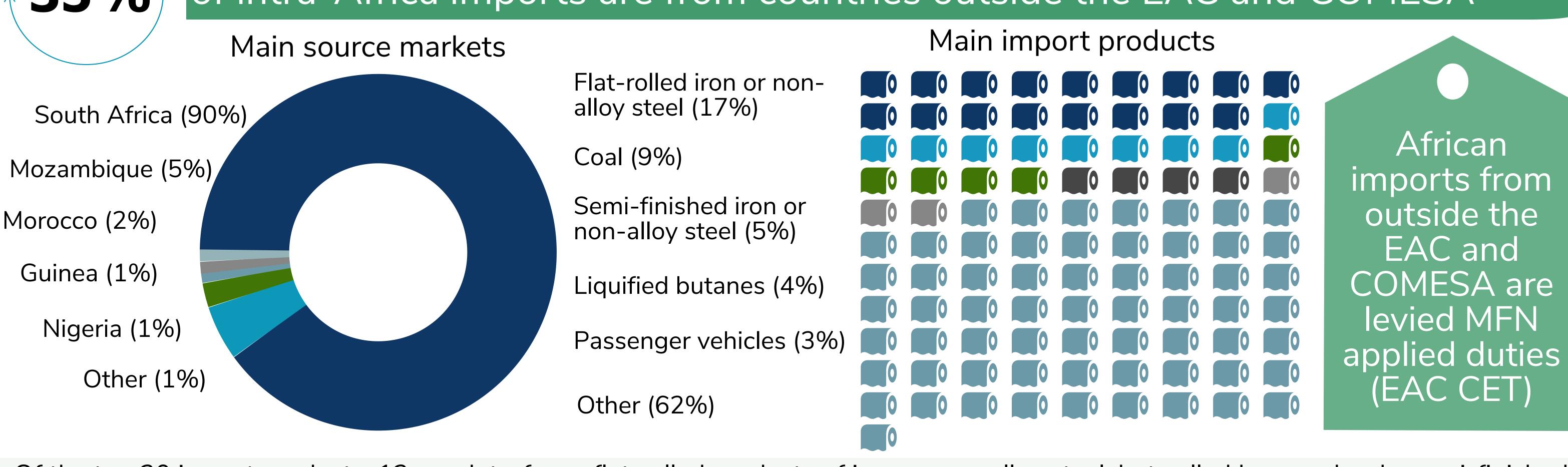


## Intra-Africa tariffs

Goods imported from other EAC countries and COMESA member states (except DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Somalia and Tunisia) enter duty free. Imports from outside EAC and COMESA are levied the MFN applied duty (i.e. EAC Common External Tariff). The EAC CET tariff bands are duty-free, 10%, 25%, 35%, 50% and 60%. EAC CET specific duties are applicable to imports of rice, sugar, second-hand clothes and products of iron or non-alloy steel.



### of intra-Africa imports are from countries outside the EAC and COMESA



Of the top 20 import products, 12 are duty-free - flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel; hot-rolled bars and rods; semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing; petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons; coal; medicaments; waste and scrap of alloy steel. Goods and passenger vehicles are either duty-free or levied 25% import duties, depending on whether unassembled (duty-free) or assembled (25%). Fresh apples and wine face a 25% import duty. Acrylic polymers and mixtures of odoriferous substances face a 10% import duty. Depending on the type of oil and preparation imported, medium oils and preparations are either imported duty-free or face duties of either 10% or 25%.

# Highest MFN applied duties



Cane or beet sugar (100% or US\$460/MT whichever is higher)



Milk and cream; cheese and curd (60%)





Maize; wheat or meslin flour; linen (50%)



Rice (35% or US\$200/MT whichever is higher)



Worn clothing (35% or USD 0.40/kg whichever is higher)



Cigars; manufactured tobacco; cells and batteries (35%)



Angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel (25% or USD 250/MT whichever is higher)

# Lowest MFN applied duties



Refractory brick (duty-free)



Monitors and projectors (duty-free)



Electrical apparatus (duty-free)



Railway goods (duty-free)



Tractors (duty-free)



Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing (duty-free)



Medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences apparatus (duty-free)



Sources: ITC TradeMap (2019); ITC MacMap (2019); WTO Tariff Database (2019) and tralac calculations