# Uganda

# intra-Africa trade & tariff profile 2019 tralac trade law centre

#### 1. Introduction

Uganda is a member of the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

- EAC is a customs union with duty-free trade among the six member states and a common external tariff (CET)
- COMESA has 21 member states, 17 of which are part of the COMESA Free Trade Area – the DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia are all in the process of accession
- IGAD has 8 member states, IGAD focuses on policy and programme harmonisation, peace and security. food security and sustainable development, facilitating investment, capacity building and infrastructure development. There has been no intra-IGAD tariff liberalisation.

Members of the COMESA FTA:

DRC Burundi Eritrea Comoros Ethiopia Diibouti Somalia Egypt Eswatini Kenya Libya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Rwanda Seychelles Sudan **COMESA** Tunisia

Uganda

Zambia

Zimbabwe

**EAC** All are member of the Customs Union Burundi Kenya Rwanda Tanzania South Sudan Uganda

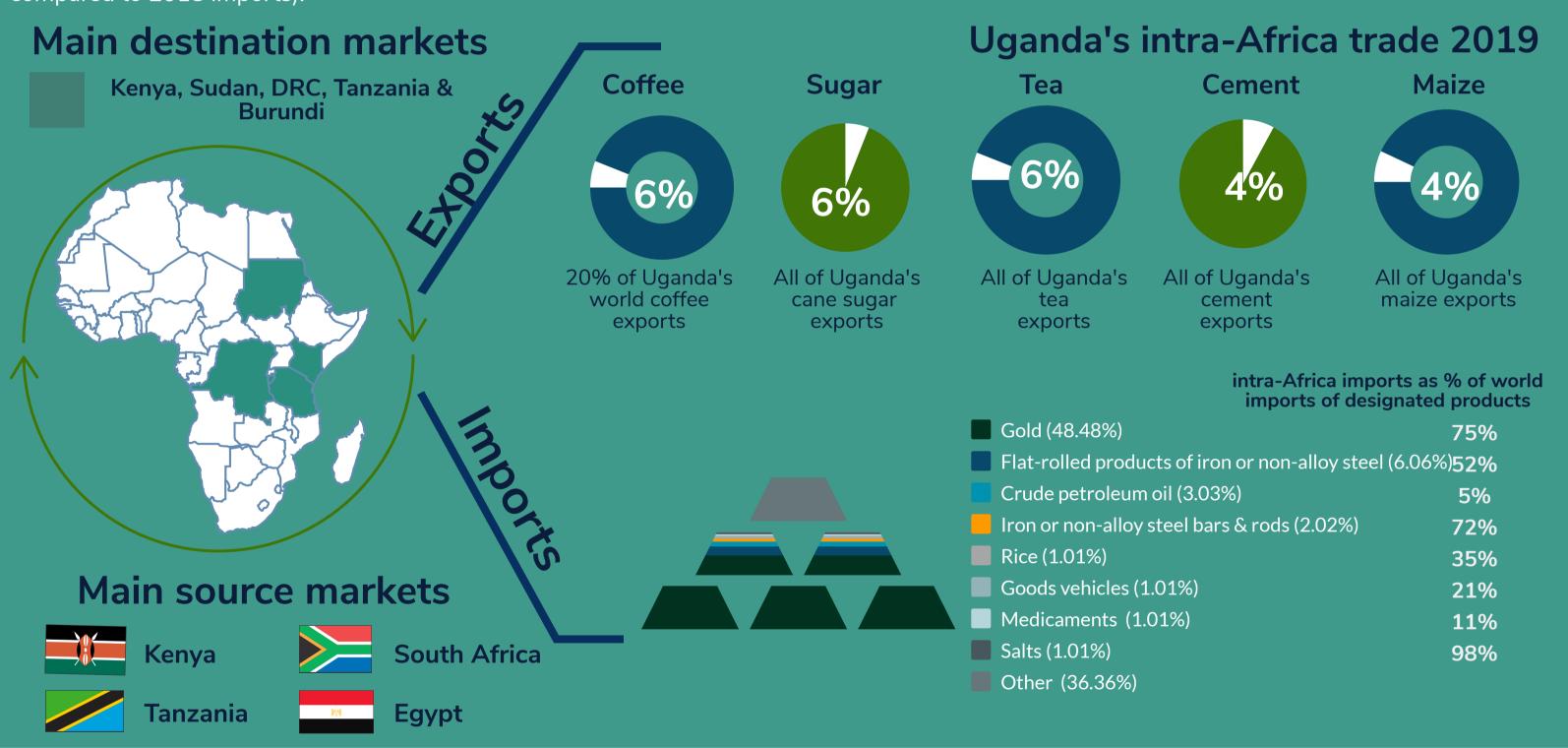
**IGAD** No FTA in place yet: Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya Somalia South Sudan Sudan Uganda

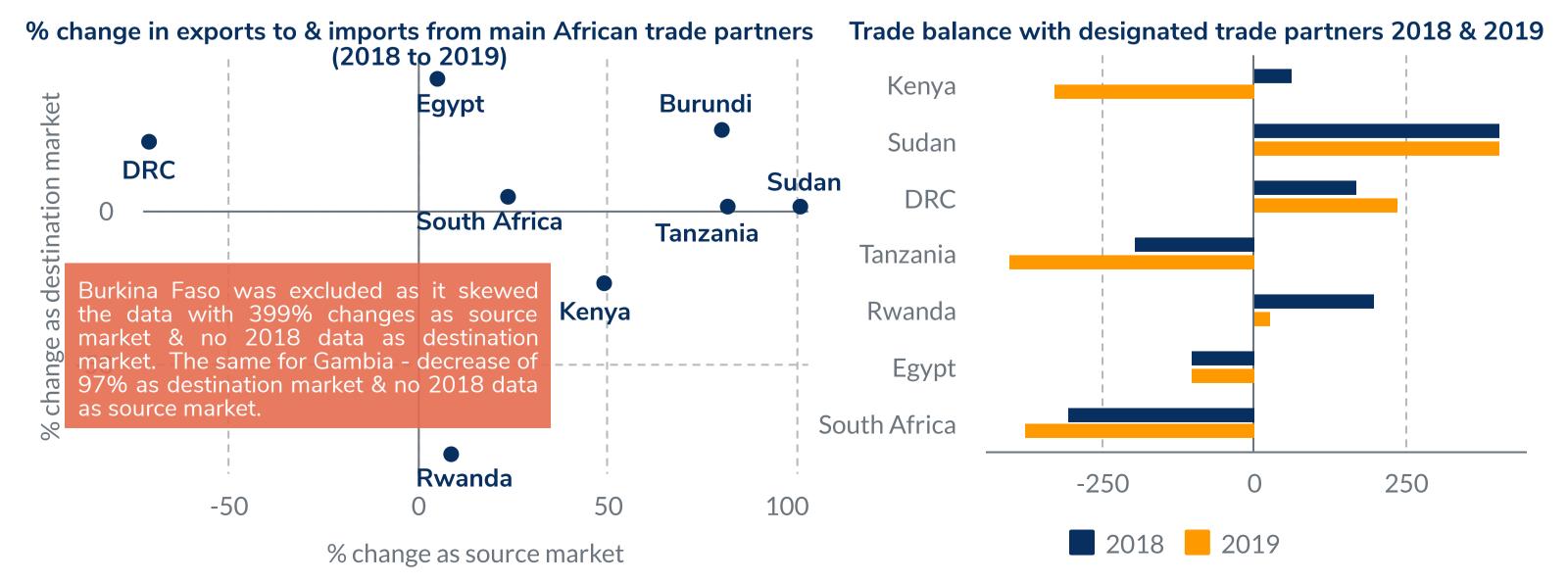
#### 2. Intra-Africa trade

For 2019, 38% of Uganda's world exports & 27% of world imports were to and from the rest of Africa. Intra-Africa exports amounted to US\$1.3 billion (16% less than in 2018) & intra-Africa imports to US\$2 billion (47% increase compared to 2018 imports).

Main export products include coffee, sugar, and 33% and 31% of Uganda's intra-Africa exports include flat-rolled iron alloy steel bars and rods.

tea. Gold account for 48% of Uganda's intra- go to Kenya and Sudan, respectively. 38% of Africa imports. Other main import products Uganda's intra-Africa imports are sourced from or non-alloy Kenya and 23% from Tanzania. Apart from products, crude petroleum oil and iron or non- South Africa, Uganda mainly trades with EAC, COMESA and IGAD member states.





3. Intra-Africa tariffs & non-tariff cost of trade Goods imported into Uganda from other EAC countries and the majority of COMESA member states enter duty-free. In COMESA the exceptions are goods imported from DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini and Somalia. African imports from outside the EAC and COMESA, DRC & Somalia are levied the MFN applied duty which is the EAC CET. The EAC CET has 7 tariff bands duty-free, 10%, 25%, 35%, 50%, 60% and specific or combined duties.

1% of world and 3% of Uganda's intra-Africa exports are to African countries outside EAC and COMESA. The main export products include coffee, petroleum oils (not crude), and medicaments. Outside EAC COMESA, Uganda mainly exports to Morocco and South Africa. These exports respectively account for 50% & 25% of the non-EAC & COMESA exports. 8% of world and 29% of intra-Africa imports are sourced from African countries outside EAC and COMESA.

The main import products include gold, hot-rolled iron/steel not elsewhere specified, hot-rolled iron & non-alloy steel bars and rods, and diesel trucks < 5tons. Outside EAC & COMESA, Uganda mainly imports from South Africa, Burkina Faso and Gambia. These imports respectively account for 64%, 13% and 11% of Uganda's imports from outside EAC & COMESA. Other source markets include Namibia, Guinea, Mozambique, and Mali.

#### MFN duty categories & % of national tariff lines in each category

#### Duty-free 37%

seeds for sowing; crude seed oils; cocoa paste & butter; ores & concentrates; rough wood, wool & cotton; ferro-chromium; stainless steel products; construction & agricultural machinery; electric motors & generators; tractors; and unassembled motor vehicles

### 10% duties 20%

almonds & hazelnuts: malt & starches; refined seed oils; cocoa beans; oilcake; rubber tubes, fittings & conveyor belts; yarn; glass products; most flat-rolled iron products; and vehicle & machinery parts

## 25% duties

most live animals; beef, pork, lamb & chicken; fish fillets; most fresh & dried vegetables & fruits; coffee, tea & spices; chocolate, pasta & pastries; Portland cement; beauty products & soaps; fabrics & clothing items; and assembled vehicles

## 35% duties

wheat; cigarettes; water pipe tobacco; clothes, second-hand footwear and other items; cells and primary batteries

## 50% duties 0.3%

maize; wheat & maize flour; traditional cotton woven fabrics and garments of these fabrics (Khanga, Kikoi & Kitenge); and cotton bed & table linen

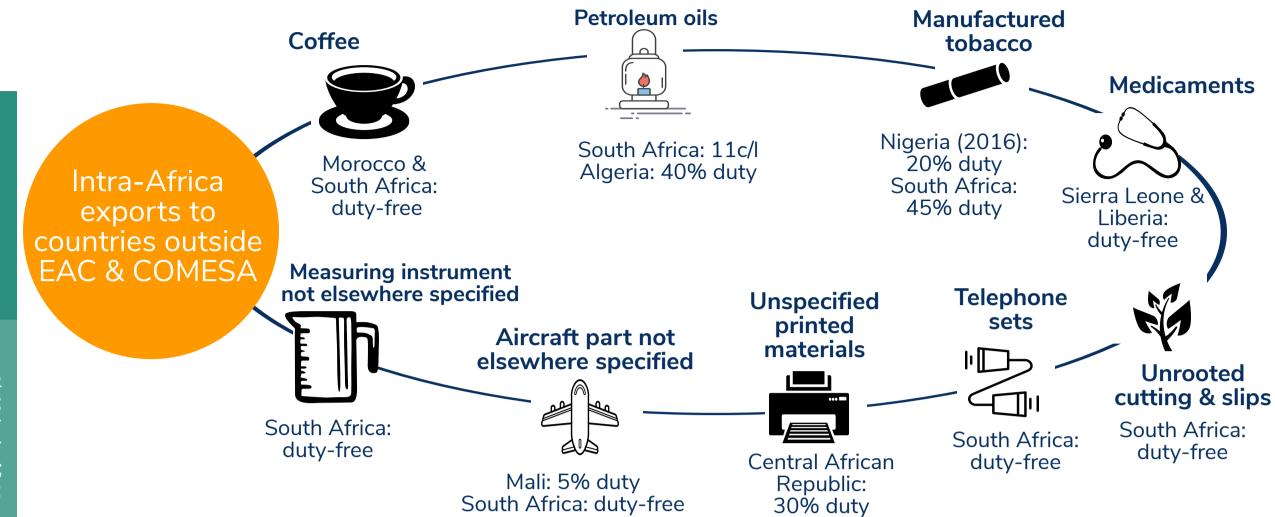
## 60% duties **0.3**%

milk; milk powder; yogurt; fermented milk products; fresh cheese & curd; grated, processed, blue-veined & other cheeses

#### specific/ combined

0.9%

steel cladding; sugar; iron bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections; alloy steel bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections; plated flat-rolled iron products; and rice



**Uganda's imports from outside EAC & COMESA** 

All of Uganda's world imports of brakes, tar, fresh apples, pearls & quinces, ferromanganese, crustaceans, fermented beverages, milling machines, tartaric acid, cocoa butter, birds' eggs, radio remote controls, raspberries, and mulberries are sourced from outside the EAC & COMESA.

Categories of MFN duties & % of 2019 imports in each category Duty-free (30%) 10% (21%) 25% (42%) 35% (4%) 50% (0.5%) 60% (2%) Specific/combined (0.5%)

South Africa (64%) Gold (25% duty) Flat-rolled iron > 600mm thick (duty-free) Iron and non-alloy steel bars & rods (duty-free)

> Burkina Faso (13%) Gold (25% duty) Printed materials (duty-free)

> > **Gambia** (11%) Gold (25% duty)

Namibia (5%) Gold (25% duty) Automobiles piston engine > 1500 cc to 3000 cc (25% duty) Medium oils (duty-free)

Of the top 20 import products, 11 products are imported into Uganda duty-free. These products include hot-rolled iron/steel, hot-rolled iron/steel bars, medium oils, coal, electricity meters, medicaments, aircraft parts, & aluminium chloride. Imports of refined sugar are charged a specific/combined duty of 100% or US\$460/MT, whichever is higher. A 25% duty is applicable to imports of gold, diesel power trucks < 5 tons, uncoated paper, fresh apples, automobiles with piston engine >1500cc to 3000cc, beauty products, and sardines.

#### The tariff cost of bilateral trade between Uganda & designated trade partners

The ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database has two components - the tariff costs and non-tariff costs of trade in agricultural goods & manufactured products. The data shows that the cost of agricultural trade between Uganda and all countries (except Brazil, South Africa, Germany & Russia) is more than the cost of manufactured products. Agricultural trade between Uganda and African countries like Malawi, Egypt, and Tanzania is more costly than trade with non-African countries like China, France, the UK, Russia, and Germany. Manufacturing trade between Uganda and Egypt, Mauritius, and South Africa is more costly than with China and the UK.

