# Zambia: Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile 2020

#### **Regional Economic Communities**

Zambia is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) entered into force on 30 May 2019. Zambia has ratified the AfCFTA and submitted the schedule of tariff concessions.

#### **COMESA**

#### Members of the COMESA FTA:



COMESA has 21 member states, 17 of which are part of the COMESA Free Trade Area. DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia are all in the process of accession

#### **SADC**

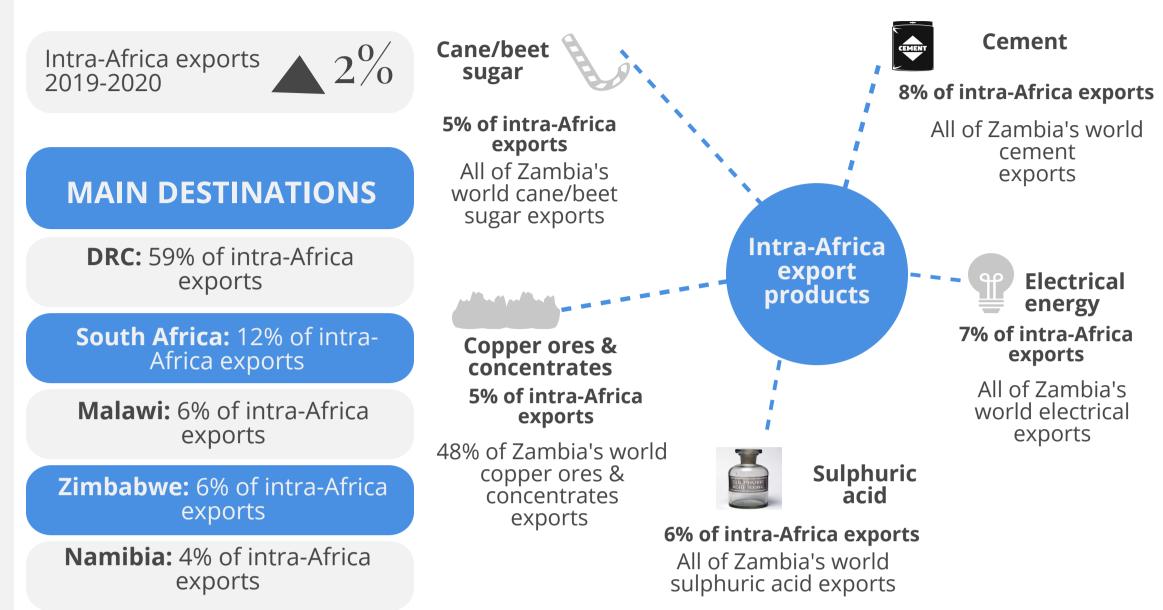
#### Members of the SADC FTA:



SADC is a Regional Economic Community with 16 member states - all the SACU countries, DRC, Angola, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mauritius, Mozambique and Malawi. 13 member SADC states are members of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA). Comoros and DRC are yet to join the FTA. Angola has submitted its tariff offer to join the SADC FTA.

#### Intra-Africa exports

For 2020, 21% of Zambia's world exports were to the rest of Africa. Zambia's main African destination markets are other COMESA and SADC countries. The value of 2020 intra-Africa exports is US\$1.6 billion. The main export products are cement, electrical energy amd sulphuric acid.



#### **Intra-Africa imports**

96%

intra-Africa imports as % of world

imports of designated products

For 2020, 46% of Zambia's world imports were intra-Africa imports. Zambia's intra-Africa imports are mainly from COMESA and SADC countries. Between 2019 and 2020, intra-Africa imports declined by 27%. Petroleum oils (not crude) and fertilisers are the main import products.

#### Intra-Africa imports

Petroleum oils (excl. crude) (7.07%)

Fertilisers (with 2 or 3 nitrogen elements) (7.07%)

Medicaments (3.03%)

Nitrogenous fertilisers (3.03%)

51%

Frozen fish (3.03%)

Other (76.77%)

#### Zambia

### % change in exports and imports (2019 to 2020)

(2013 to 2020)	
South Africa	Exports: 33% decline Imports: 21% decline
DRC	Exports: 12% increase Imports: 69% decline
Zimbabwe	Exports: 3% increase Imports: 1% increase
Namibia	Exports: 217% increase Imports: 19% decline
Tanzania	Exports: 0% Imports: 64% decline
Malawi	Exports: 5% increase

Imports: 30% decine

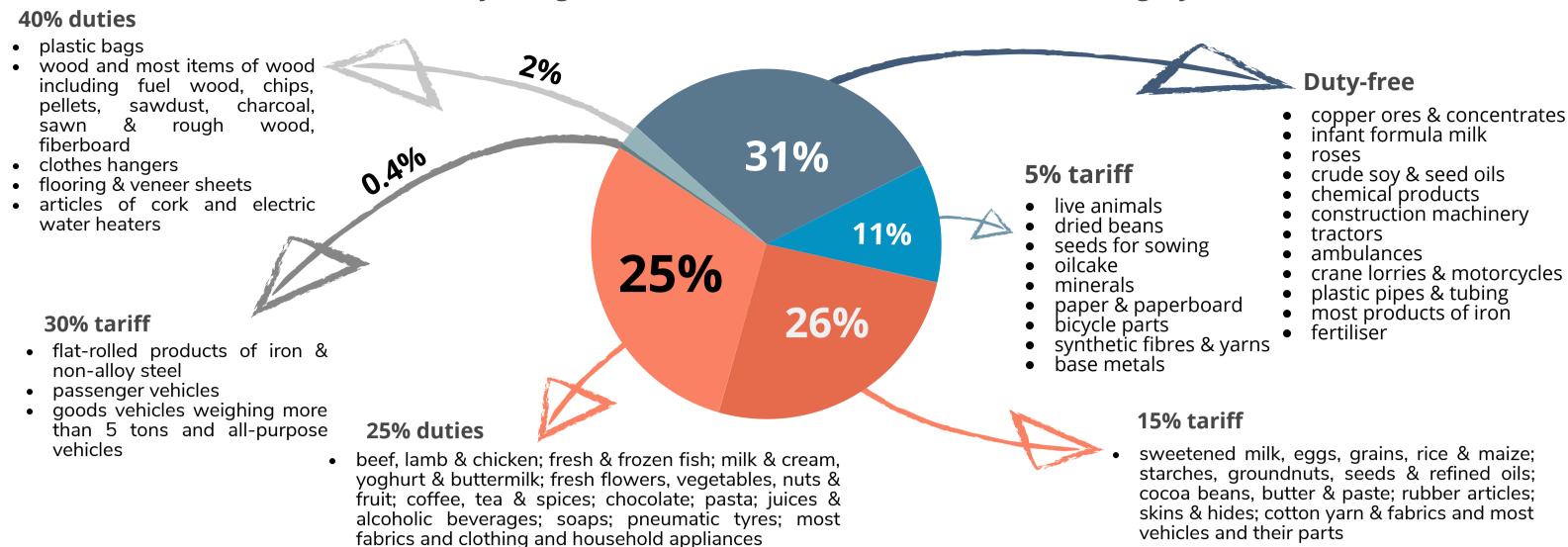
#### **Trade balance with designated countries (US\$m)**



#### **Intra-Africa tariffs**

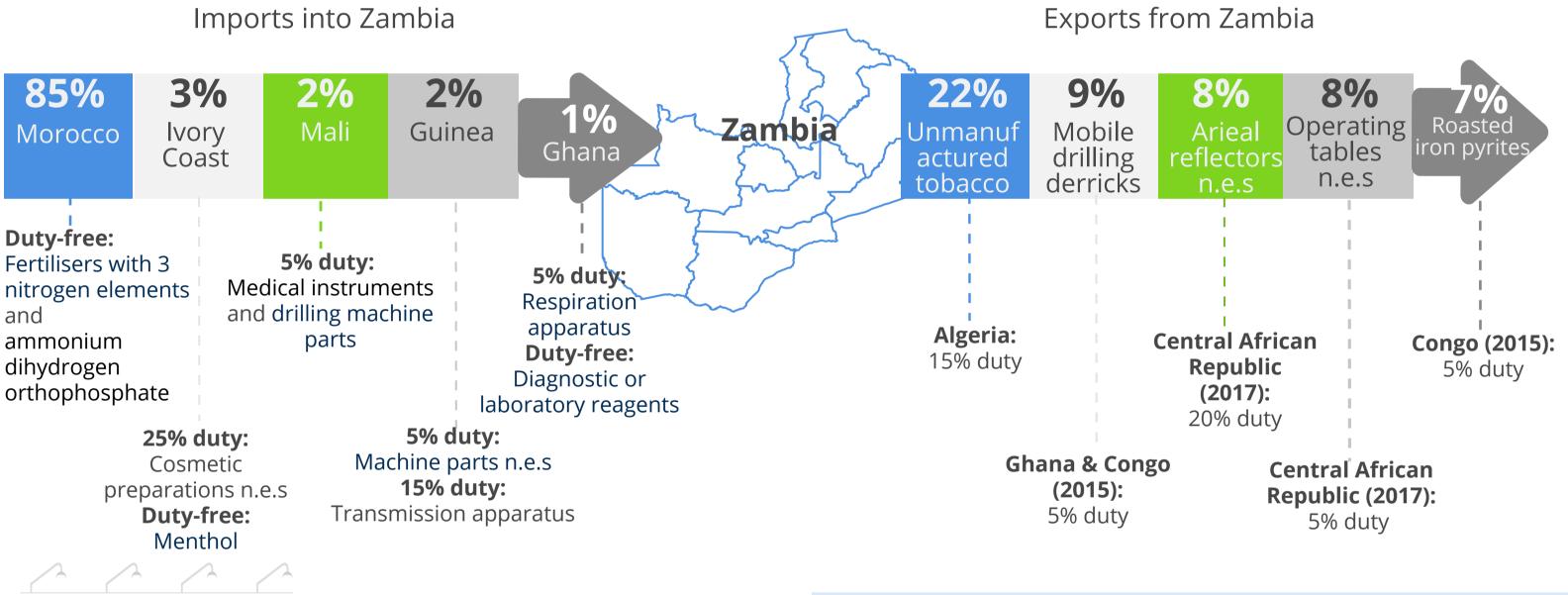
Most of the goods imported into Zambia from SADC and COMESA FTAs' countries enter duty-free. Imports from countries outside the COMESA and SADC FTAs face MFN applied duties with 6 tariff bands - duty-free, 5%, 10%, 15%, 25%, 30% & 40%.

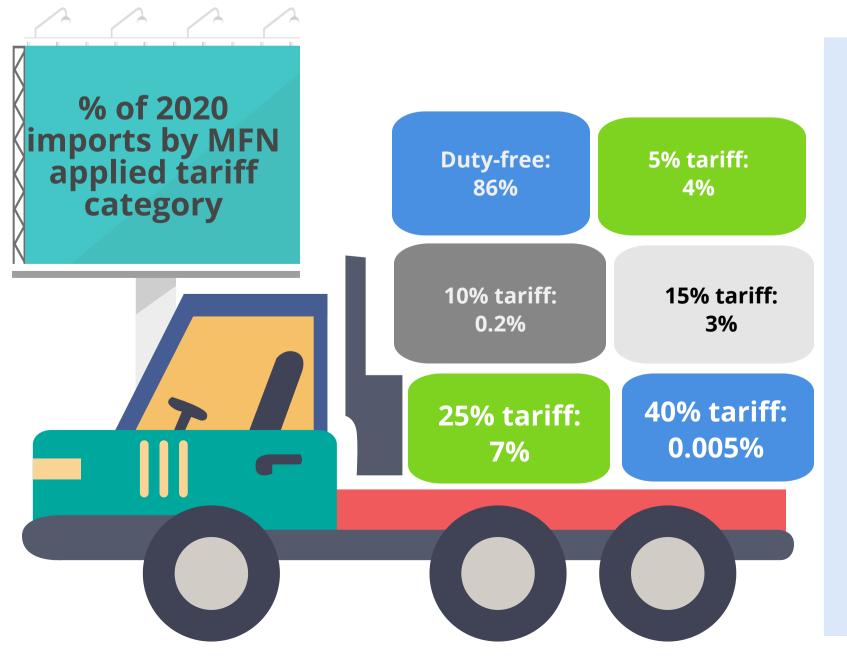
#### MFN duty categories & % of national tariff lines in each category



#### **Trade with African countries outside COMESA and SADC**

Only 0.15% of the world and 1% of intra-Africa exports are to African countries not members of COMESA & SADC. 22% of these exports are unmanufactured tobacco. In terms of imports, 0.4% of the world and 1% of intra-Africa imports are sourced from African countries outside COMESA & SADC. Imports are mainly fertilisers containing 3 nitrogen elements accounting for 68% of imports from African countries not members of COMESA & SADC.





All of Zambia's world imports of ginseng roots and ethylene dichloride are sourced from African countries outside COMESA & SADC.

Of the top 20 import products, the highest tariffs (25% duty) are applicable to imports of cosmetics n.e.s, make-up preparations, prepared/preserved sardines, footwear, organic surface-active products, magnetic media recording products and soap. A 15% duty is applied on imports of transmission apparatus and iron or steel structures or parts n.e.s. Imports of medical instruments, respiration apparatus, machine parts n.e.s and drilling machine parts are charged 5% duty. The following products are imported duty-free:

fertilisers containing 3 nitrogen elements

ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate

Carnallite

Menthol

Sodium sulphides

Printed books

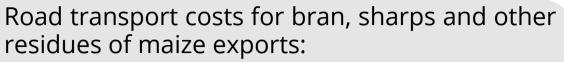
#### **Transportation costs**

The UNCTAD transport cost database measures the cost of bilateral transport by product. Transport cost is defined as the difference between the Cost, Insurance and Freight value and Free on Board value of goods. Transport cost across all modes of transport (road, rail, air, and sea) is included. The initial data is for 2016 but is in the process of being updated.

Road transportation of steam or sand blasting machines is the most expensive. Road transport to Angola is the highest because of the high costs of transporting steam or sand blasting machines via road transport.



The most expensive product to export to Cameroon via road transport are stainless steel household articles (US\$0.98 per unit).



- Zimbabwe (US\$0.86 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$0.06 per unit)

#### Road transport for cereal exports:

- South Africa (US\$3.42 per unit)
- Zimbabwe (US\$1.84 per unit)

#### Per unit cost of ferro-silico-manganese

- Tanzania (US\$0.04)
- Nigeria (US\$0.03)
- Zimbabwe (US\$0.05)

#### Per unit cost of handbags exports

- Tanzania (US\$1.48)
- Namibia (US\$0.73)
- Zimbabwe (US\$0.22)

#### Road transport costs for oilcake exports:

- Zimbabwe (US\$0.18 per unit)
- Tanzania (US\$0.03 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$1.14 per unit)

#### Soya bean seed n.e.s exports:

- Ivory Coast (US\$8.38 per unit)
- Angola (US\$0.91 per unit)
- Tanzania (US\$0.31 per unit)

#### Per unit cost of soya bean flour and meal

- South Africa (US\$6.59)
- Tanzania (US\$0.12)
- Zimbabwe (US\$0.03)

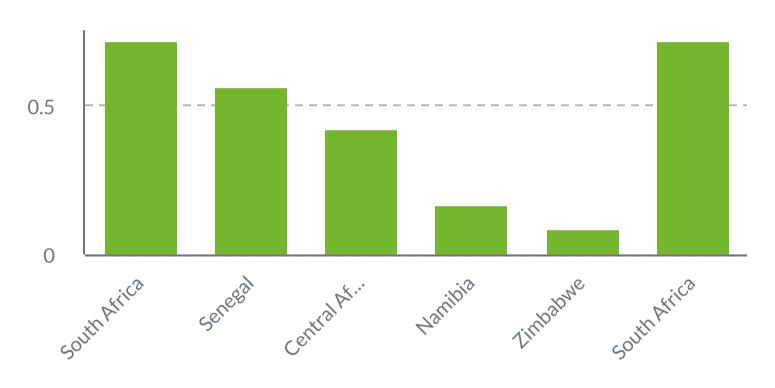
The per unit cost of transporting umbrellas by road to Ghana (US\$1.45) is more than the cost of transporting maize seed to Senegal (US\$0.26)

Road transport costs of iron or nonalloy steel bars & rods:

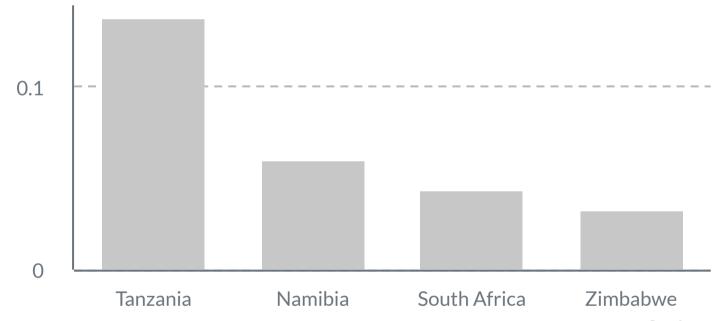
- Tanzania (US\$8.50 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$8.07 per unit)

## US\$ per unit cost of road transport maize seed 0.5 0

#### **US\$** per unit cost of road transport medicaments



#### US\$ per unit cost of road transport for unmanufactured tobacco



#### **Trade in services**

The WTO-OECD Balanced Trade in Services Dataset (BaTiS) is an experimental dataset which contains a complete, consistent and balanced matrix of international trade in services. Statistics cover the period 2005-2019, for over 200 reporters and partners, and 12 EBOPS 2010 categories in addition to total services.

#### **Transport**

Congo: US\$2 million Botswana: US\$1 million DRC: US\$1 million Mozambique: US\$1 million

> **Services** exports 2019

#### Travel

South Africa: US\$22 million Angola: US\$12 million Nigeria: US\$9 million Zimbabwe: US\$9 million Egypt: US\$7 million Mauritius: US\$3 million

services

#### **Commercial services**

South Africa: US\$23 million Angola: US\$12 million Nigeria: US\$9 million Zimbabwe: US\$9 million Egypt: US\$7 million

#### Kenya

Other commercial services:

US\$5 million

Other

Other services:

US\$5 million

#### COMMERCIAL **SERVICES**

**South Africa:** US\$53 million

**Egypt:** 

US\$15million **Mauritius:** 

US\$15 million Tanzania:

US\$12 million

## **TRAVEL**

**Services imports 2019** 

**South Africa:** US\$30 million **Mauritius:** US\$11 million

**Egypt:** US\$8 million Tanzania:

US\$6 million

Kenya: US\$7 million

**TRANSPORT** 

**SERVICES** 

**South Africa:** 

**Egypt:** 

US\$7 million

US\$18 million **SOUTH AFRICA** 

> Other commercial services: US\$5 million Other services: US\$5 million



Sources: ITC TradeMap for trade in goods, ITC Market Access Map for tariffs; World Bank for non-tariff trade costs; UNCTAD for transportation costs; and WTO for trade in