# Niger: Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile 2020

#### **Regional Economic Communities**

Niger is part of two Regional Economic Communities (RECs) - the **Economic Community of West** Africa (ECOWAS) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD). Niger deposited its instrument of ratification and schedule of tariff concessions, along with other ECOWAS member states.

#### **CEN-SAD**

There is no trade agreement in place Benin Eritrea Gambia Burkina Faso Central Africa Ghana Republic Libya Mali Chad Mauritania Comoros Ivory Coast Morocco Guinea-Bissau Djibouti Egypt Niger Senegal Nigeria Somalia Sudan Tunisia Togo Sierra Leone

CEN-SAD currently has 24 member states aspiring to establish an Economic Union for the free movement of goods, services and commodities. There is currently no free trade agreement in place.

#### **ECOWAS**

All are members of the **ECOWAS FTA** 



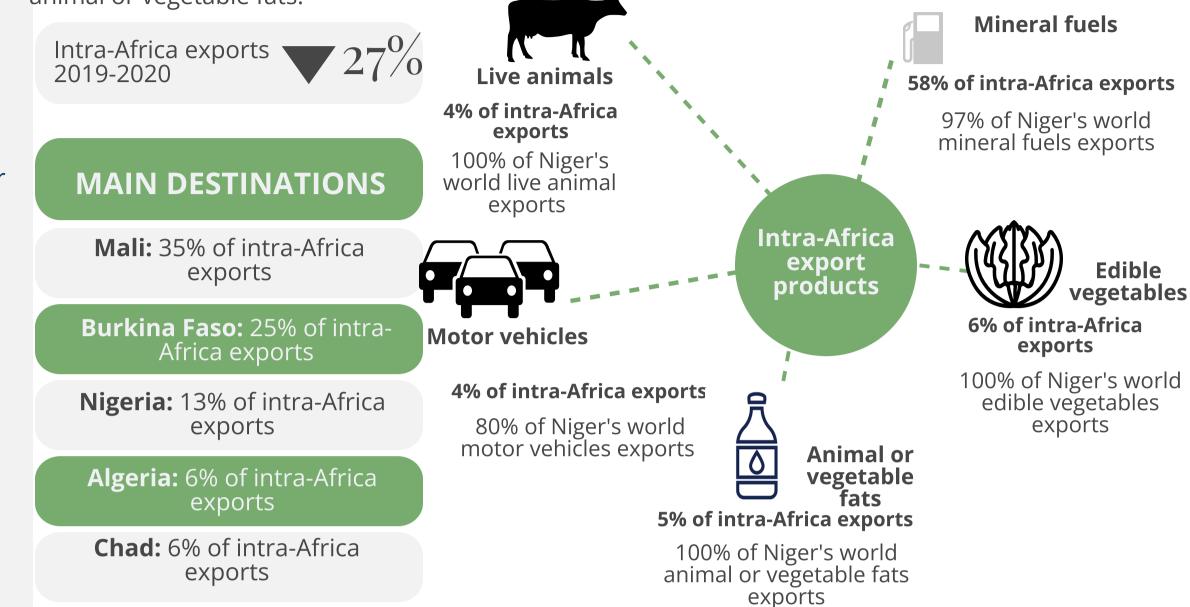
**ECOWAS CET** 

Cape Verde Benin Burkina Faso Ivory Coast Ghana Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

ECOWAS has 15 member states. All member states are part of the ECOWAS Free Trade Area (FTA), 14 of which are in the process of implementing the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET). Qualifying imports from approved ECOWAS producers are imported into Niger duty-free, and Niger applies the ECOWAS CET on imports from outside the REC.

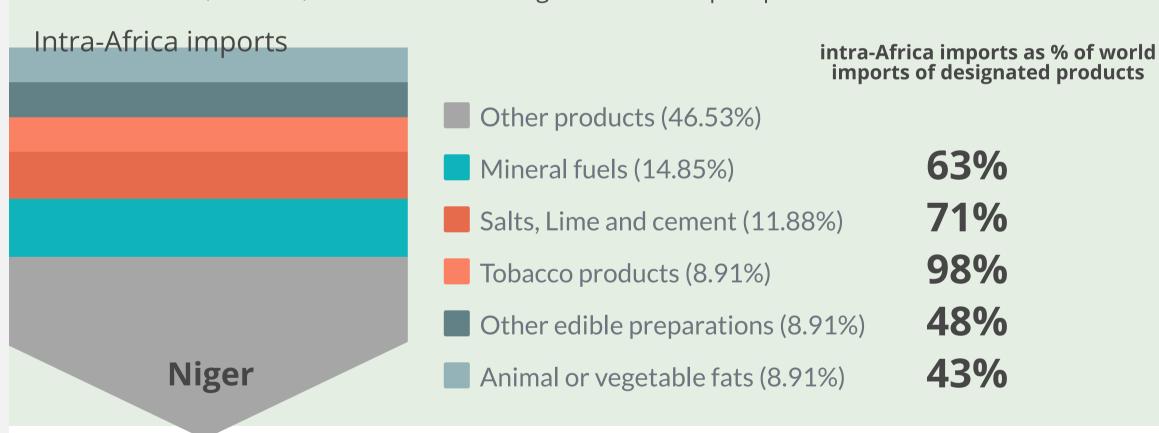
#### **Intra-Africa exports**

For 2020, 25% of Niger's world exports were to the rest of Africa. Apart from South Africa, and Algeria, the main African destination markets are other CEN-SAD and ECOWAS countries. The value of 2020 intra-Africa exports is US\$307 million. The main export products are crude petroleum oils, edible, and animal or vegetable fats.



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

For 2020, 17% of Niger's world imports were intra-Africa imports. Niger's intra-Africa imports were mainly from Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Ghana. Between 2019 and 2020, intra-Africa imports increased by 3%. Mineral fuels, cement, tobacco were amongst the main import products.



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

(2013 to 2020)	
Mali	Exports: 8% increase Imports: 41% increase
Burkina Faso	Exports: 119% increase Imports: 73% increase
Nigeria	Exports: 80% decline Imports: 6% decline
Algeria	Exports: 541% increase Imports: 46% decline
Chad	Exports: 13% increase Imports: 97% decline
Ghana	Exports: 71% decline

Imports: 14% increase

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



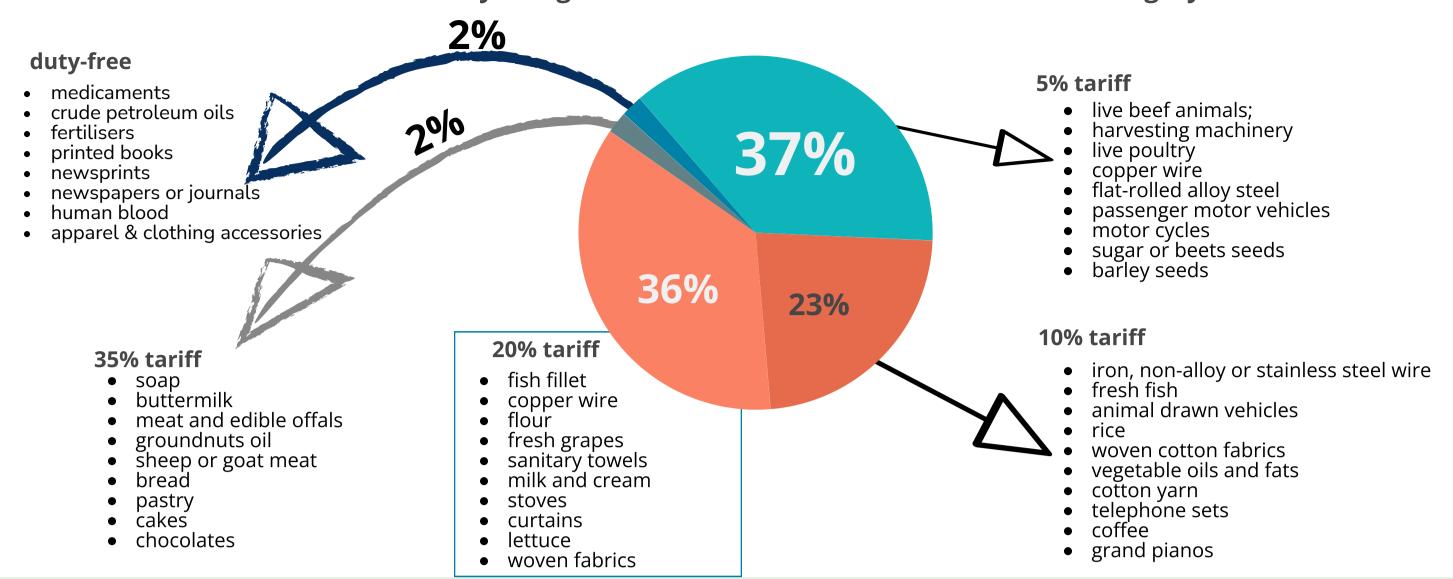
2019

2020

#### Intra-Africa tariffs

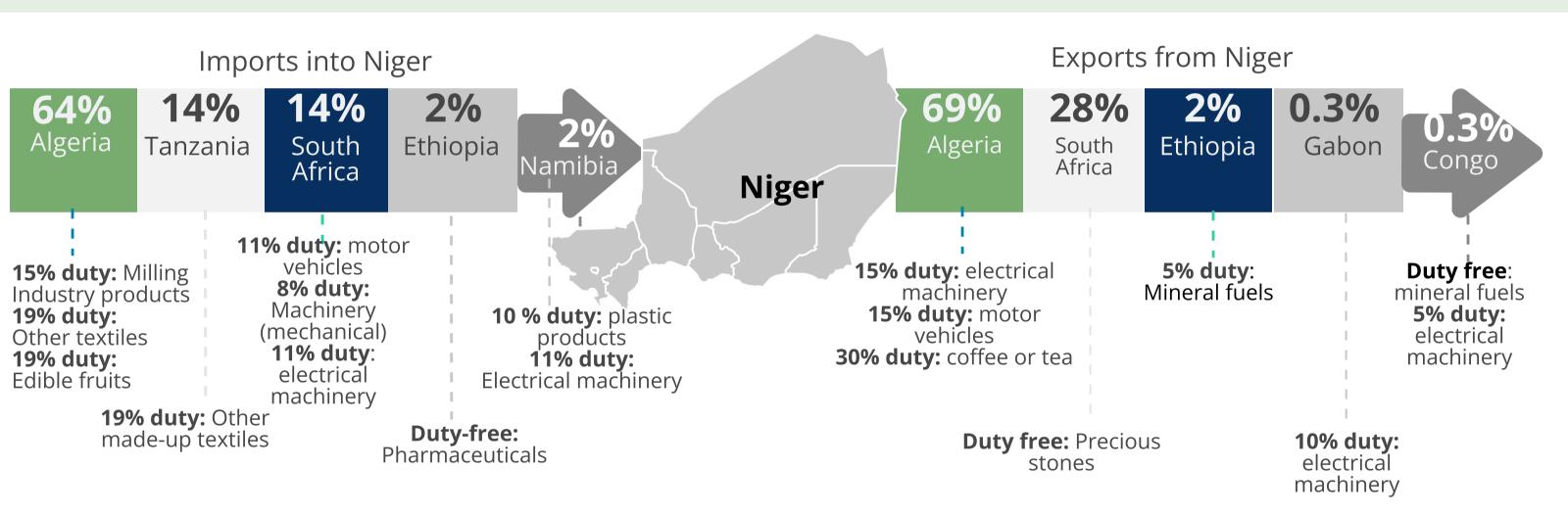
Qualifying goods from ECOWAS member states enter into Niger duty-free, while imports from CEN-SAD countries, which are not ECOWAS member states (including Egypt, Morocco, Somalia & Tunisia) and the rest of Africa are levied the MFN applied duty, which is the ECOWAS CET. The ECOWAS CET has five tariff bands - duty-free, 5%, 10%, 20% and 35%.

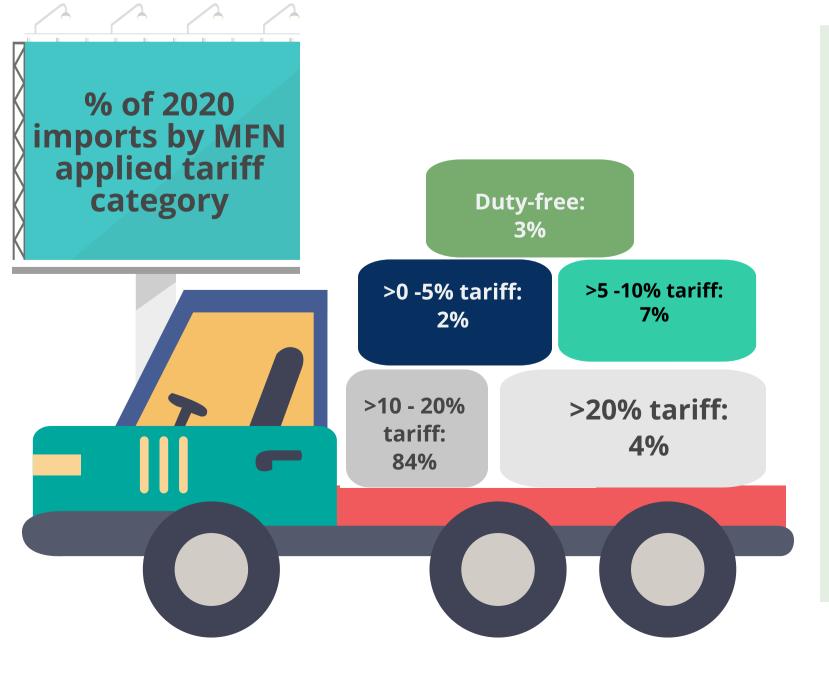
#### MFN duty categories & % of national tariff lines in each category



#### **Trade with African countries outside ECOWAS**

Only 2% of world and 9% of intra-Africa exports are to African countries not members of ECOWAS. Electrical machinery, precious stones, motor vehicles and coffee or tea accounted for 85% of total nonREC intra-Africa exports. In terms of imports, 1% of world and 8% of intra-Africa imports are sourced from countries outside ECOWAS. Top imported products included milling products, textiles, edible fruits and cereal and starch preparations among others. .





The bulk of edible fruits and raw hides are sourced from African countries outside ECOWAS.

Of the top 20 import products, only pharmaceutical products are imported duty-free into Niger. The highest tariffs (35% duty) apply to imports of used vehicles with a petrol engine. A 20% duty is levied on imports of fresh apples, non-wovens, and parts imported by motor vehicle assemblers and manufacturers.

Imports of chemical products, plasters, drink industry extracts, mackerel, crown corks and frozen horse mackerel face a 10% duty.

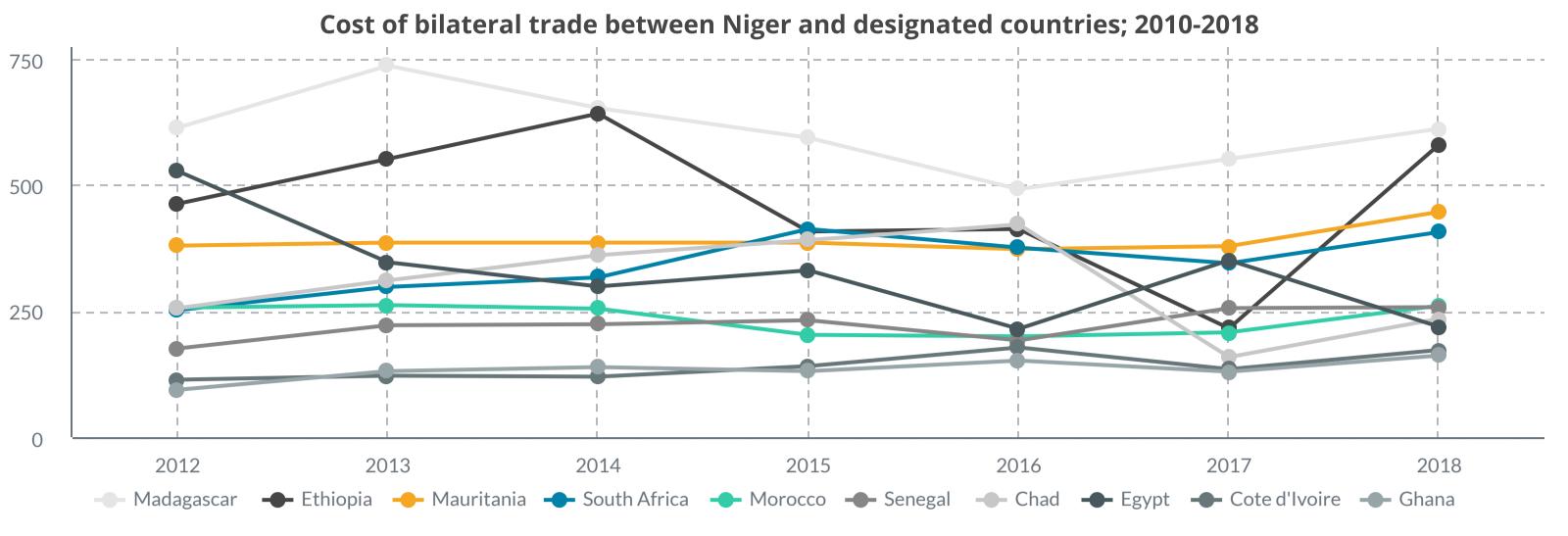
A 5% duty is applicable to imports of:

- substances used in the food or drink industries
- black fermented tea
- hides and skins
- polyvinyl chloride



#### Non-tariff trade costs

The ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database includes the cost of transportation and the time to complete import procedures and obtain necessary information as non-tariff costs affecting bilateral trade between trade partners. Nigeria's trade with some African countries (including Zimbabwe, Chad, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Ghana, South Africa and Benin) is more costly than trade with Malaysia, India, Brazil, and China. The cost of Nigeria's trade with South Africa is less than with Egypt, Morocco, Kenya and Ethiopia.



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Road transport of light oils:

- Namibia US\$43.52 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$0.06 per unit)

Most costly export to South Africa via

road transportation is gin (US\$10.62

Ivory Coast (US\$0.02 per unit)

#### Yams exports:

per unit)

- Cameroon (US\$0.88 per unit)
- Mali (US\$1.20 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$0.19 per unit)

Per unit cost of transporting apple juice:



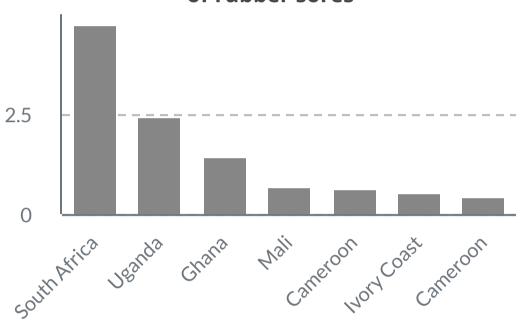
- Cameroon (US\$1.24)Mali (US\$0.35)
- South Africa (US\$0.59)



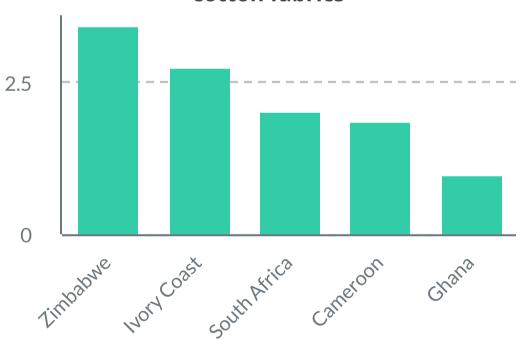
The most costly products to export to Ghana: transmission belts, non-alcoholic beverages, acrylic acid and framed glass mirrors

The per unit cost of transporting mineral waters (US\$8.55) to Uganda, is higher than the cost of transporting gaskets (US\$5.59).

## US\$ per unit road transport cost for footwear of rubber sores



## US\$ per unit road transport cost for woven cotton fabrics



#### **Transportation costs**

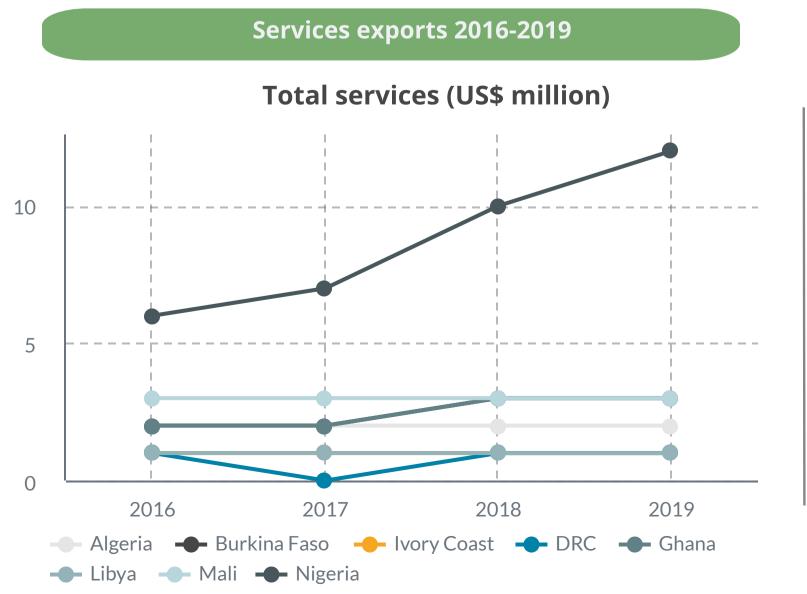
The UNCTAD transport cost database measures the cost of bilateral transport by product. Transport cost is defined as the difference between the Cost, Insurance and Freight value and Free on Board value of goods.

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.

DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY OF
TRANSPORT DATA REPORTED FOR
NIGER, DATA PRESENTED AS
REPORTED BY NIGERIA IS USED AND
SHOULD ONLY BE CONSIDERED AS
INDICATIVE OF REGIONAL COSTS
DUE TO THE PROXIMITY OF NIGER
TO NIGERIA

#### **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.



#### **Services imports 2019 Commercial services (US\$ million** 72---75 68 66 62 59 56 51 50 25 0 2016 2019 2017 2018 Transport Travel



Sources: ITC TradeMap and MacMap for trade in goods and tariffs; World Bank for non-tariff trade costs; UNCTAD for transportation costs; and WTO for trade in services