

CONGO: Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile 2020



Regional Economic Communities

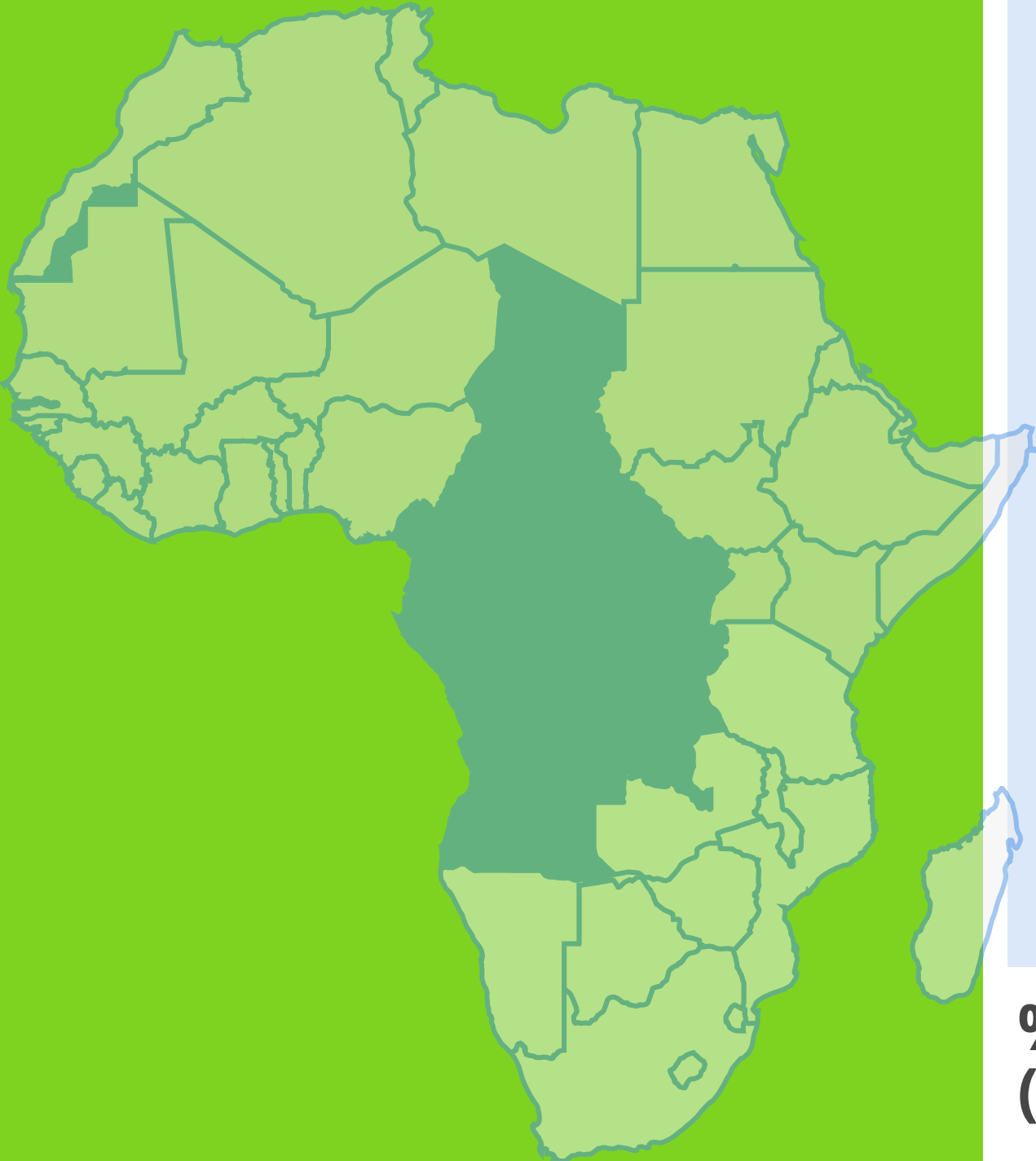
Congo is a member of one African Regional Economic Community – the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

it is also a member of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) which entered into force on 30 May 2019.

Congo ratified the AfCFTA in February 2019.

It has submitted its tariff offer under CEMAC and verified by the AfCFTA to start trading

ECCAS



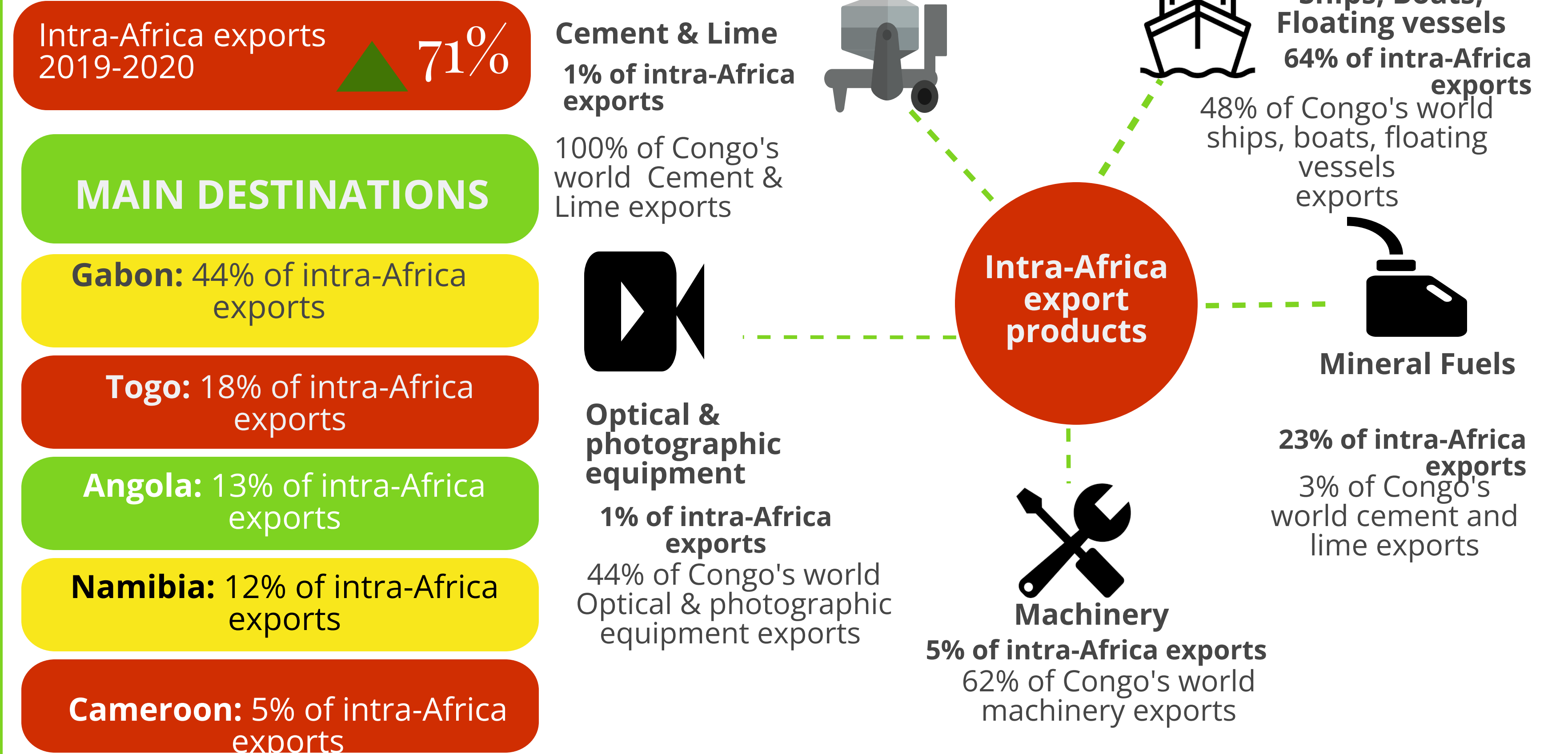
There is no trade agreement in place

- Angola
Burundi
Cameroon
CAR
DRC
Equatorial Guinea
São Tomé and Príncipe
- Gabon
Rwanda
Chad
Congo

ECCAS has 11 member states. Although the legal instruments of the ECCAS FTA were signed in 2004, the FTA is not yet in force; only three of the member states (Cameroon, Congo and Gabon) have adopted the ECCAS Preferential Tariff for intra-ECCAS trade

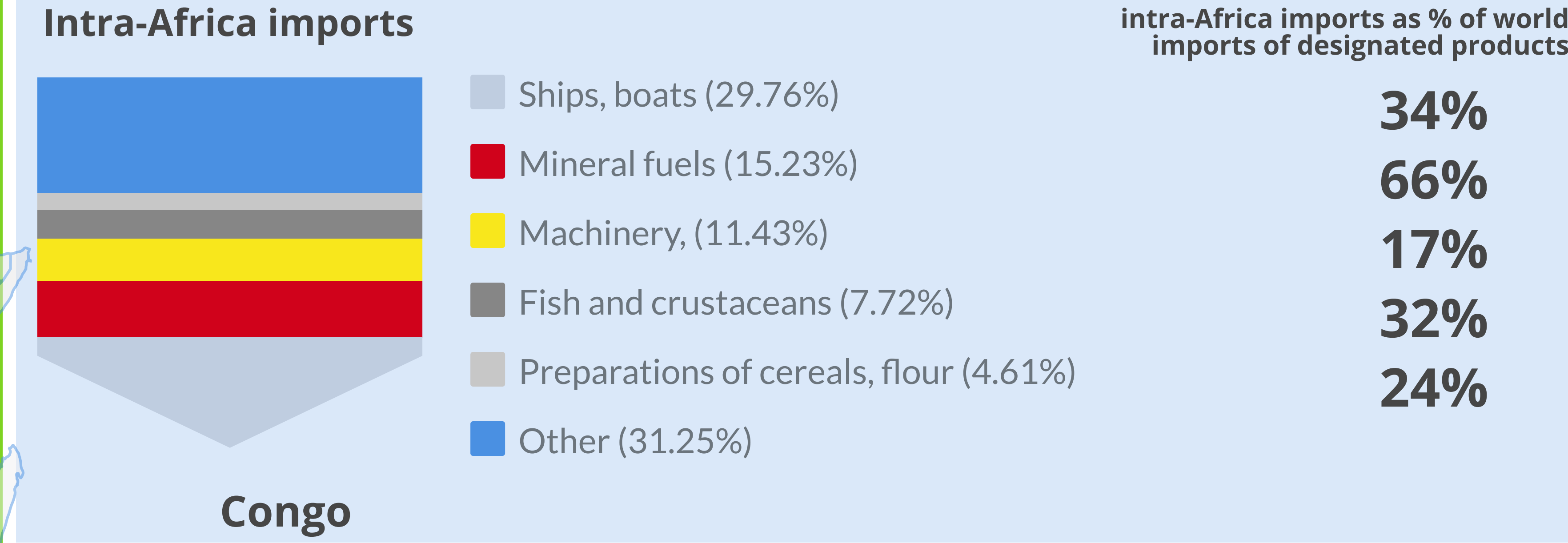
Intra-Africa exports

For 2020, 11% of Congo's world exports were to the rest of Africa. Congo's main African destination markets are neighbouring states and other ECCAS members. Export destinations included Gabon, Togo, Angola, Namibia, Cameroon Equatorial Guinea and the DRC. The value of 2020 intra-Africa exports was about US\$528 million. The main export products were ships, boats, Mineral fuels Machinery, accounting for 92% of total intra-Africa exports.



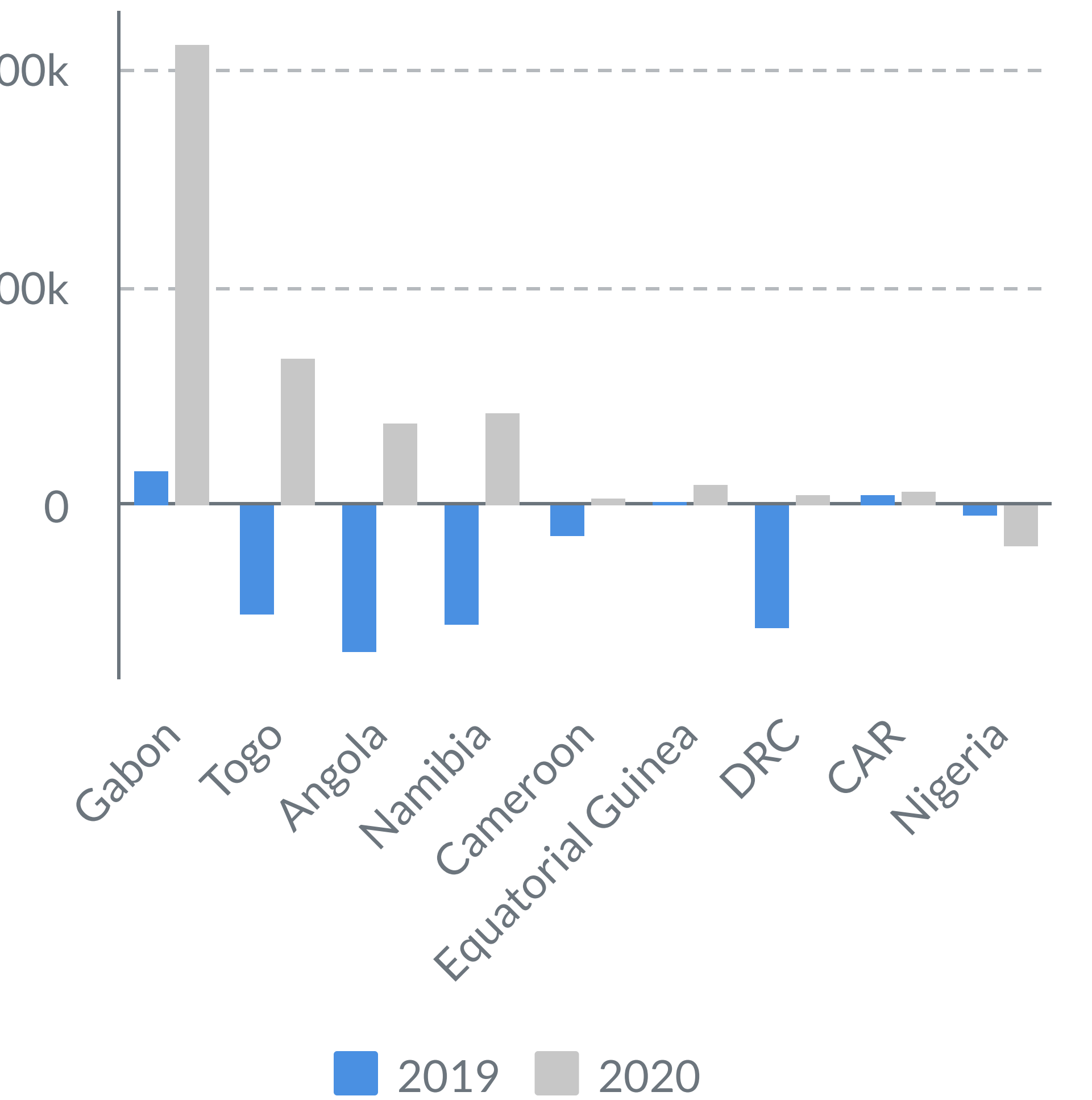
Intra-Africa imports

For 2020, 16% of Congo's world imports were intra-Africa imports. 51% of Congo's intra-Africa imports were sourced from Ivory Coast, South Africa, Angola, Togo and Nigeria. Between 2019 and 2020, Congo's intra-Africa imports declined by 54%. Ship, boats; Mineral fuels; Machinery; and Fisheries were the main import products.



% change in exports and imports (2019 to 2020)		
Gabon	Exports: 240% increase Imports: 64% decline	
Togo	Exports: 1161% increase Imports: 56% decline	
Angola	Exports: 4% decline Imports: 78% decline	
Namibia	Exports: 158% increase Imports: 75% decline	
Cameroon	Exports: 63% decline Imports: 73% decline	
Eq Guinea	Exports: 396% increase Imports: 89% increase	

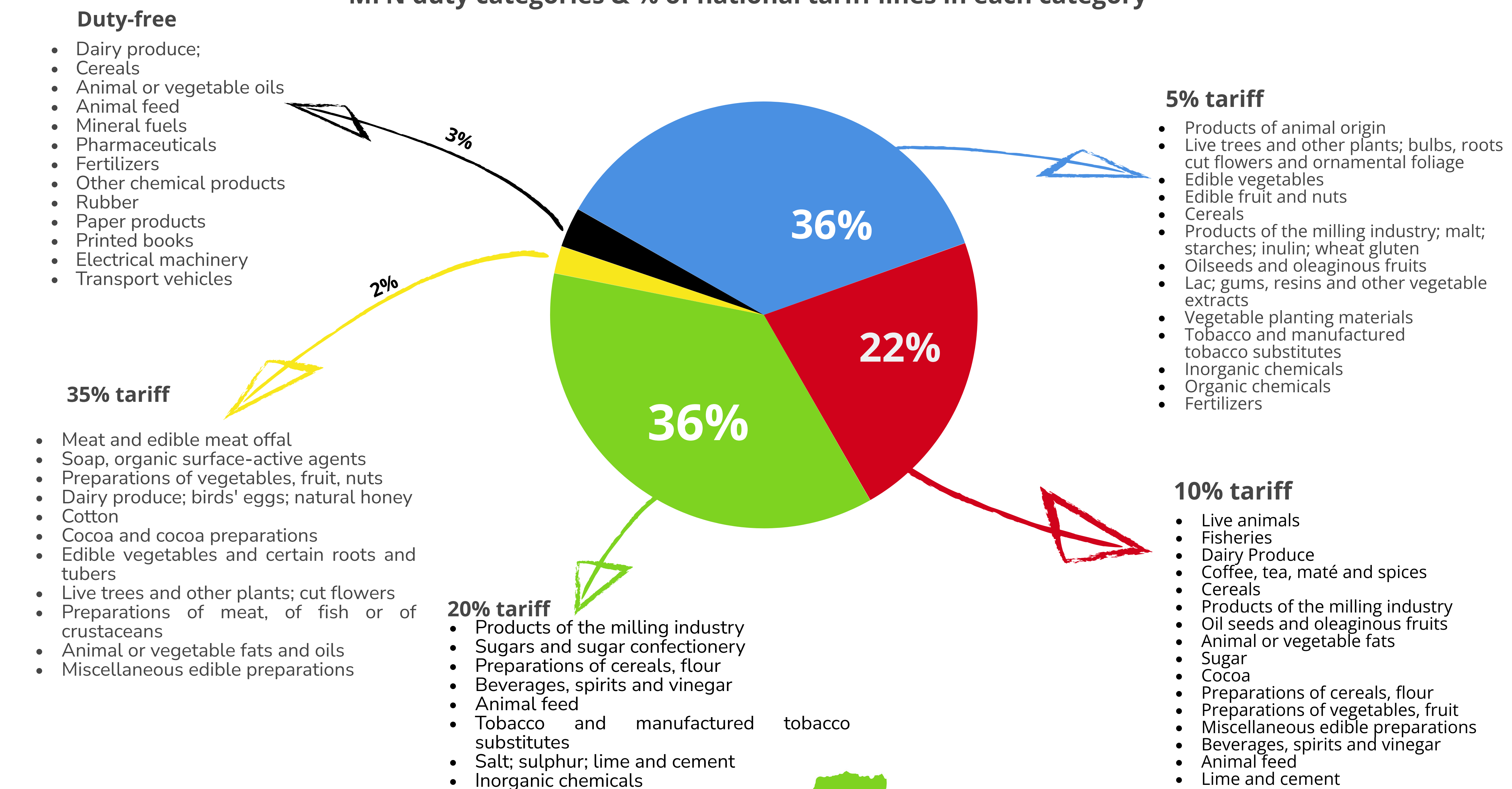
Trade balance with designated countries (US\$m)



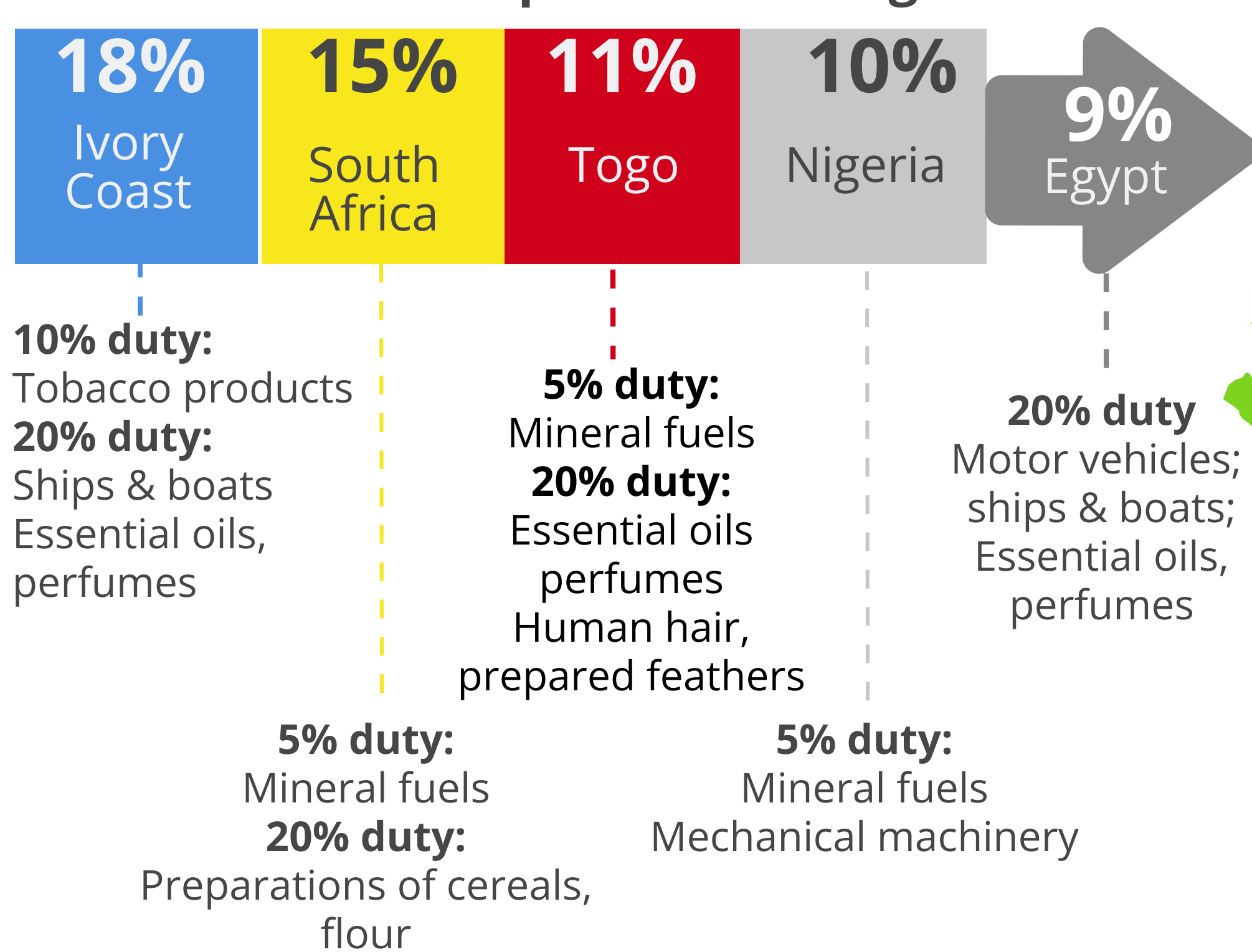
Intra-Africa tariffs

Goods imported into Congo from other African countries are levied the MFN applied duty except for CEMAC member states (Gabon, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, DRC and Equatorial Guinea which enjoy preferential tariff. Congo's as part of CEMAC has a CET which has 5 tariff bands similar to ECOWAS - duty-free, 5%, 10%, 20% and 35% . The 5th tariff band is meant for sensitive products

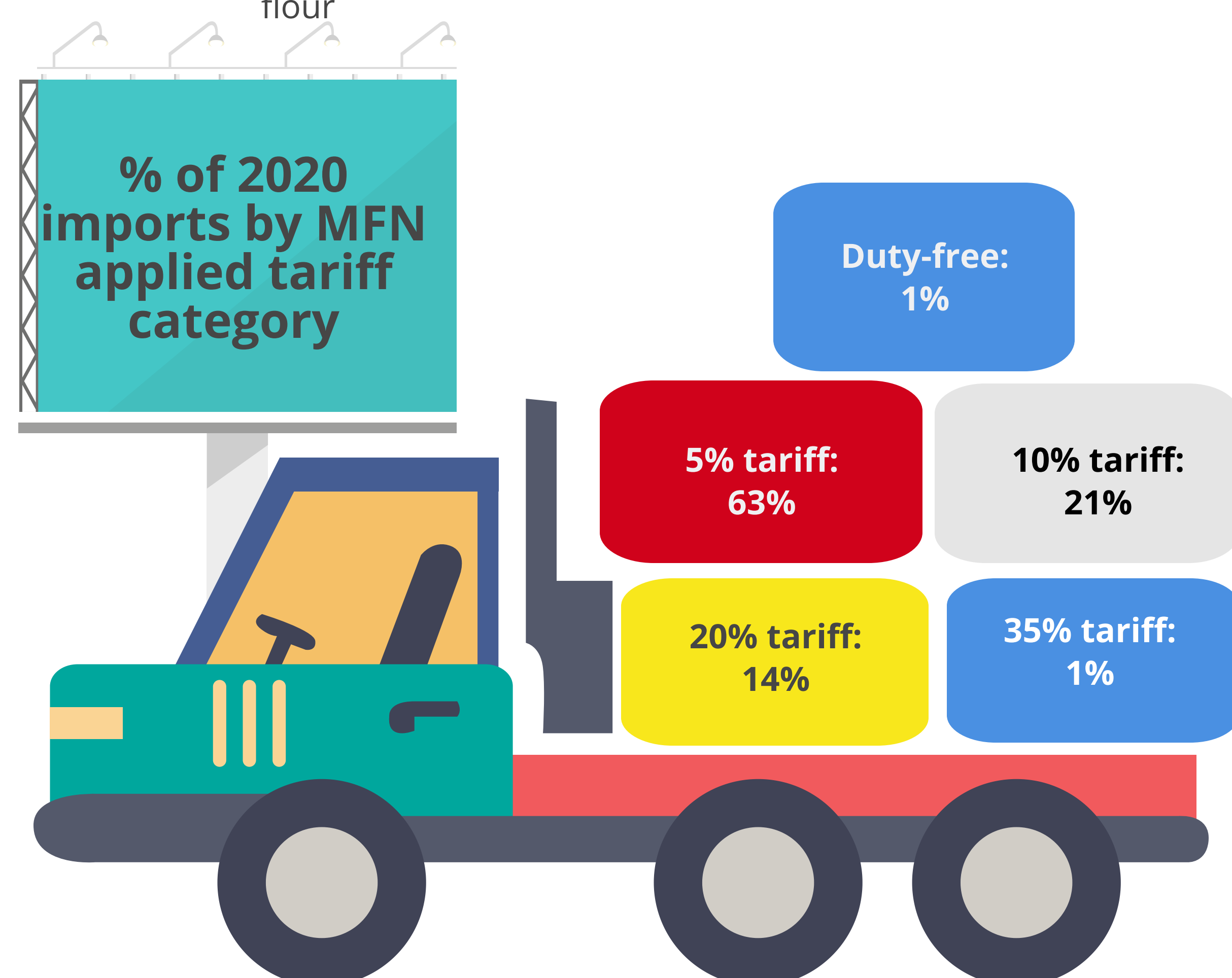
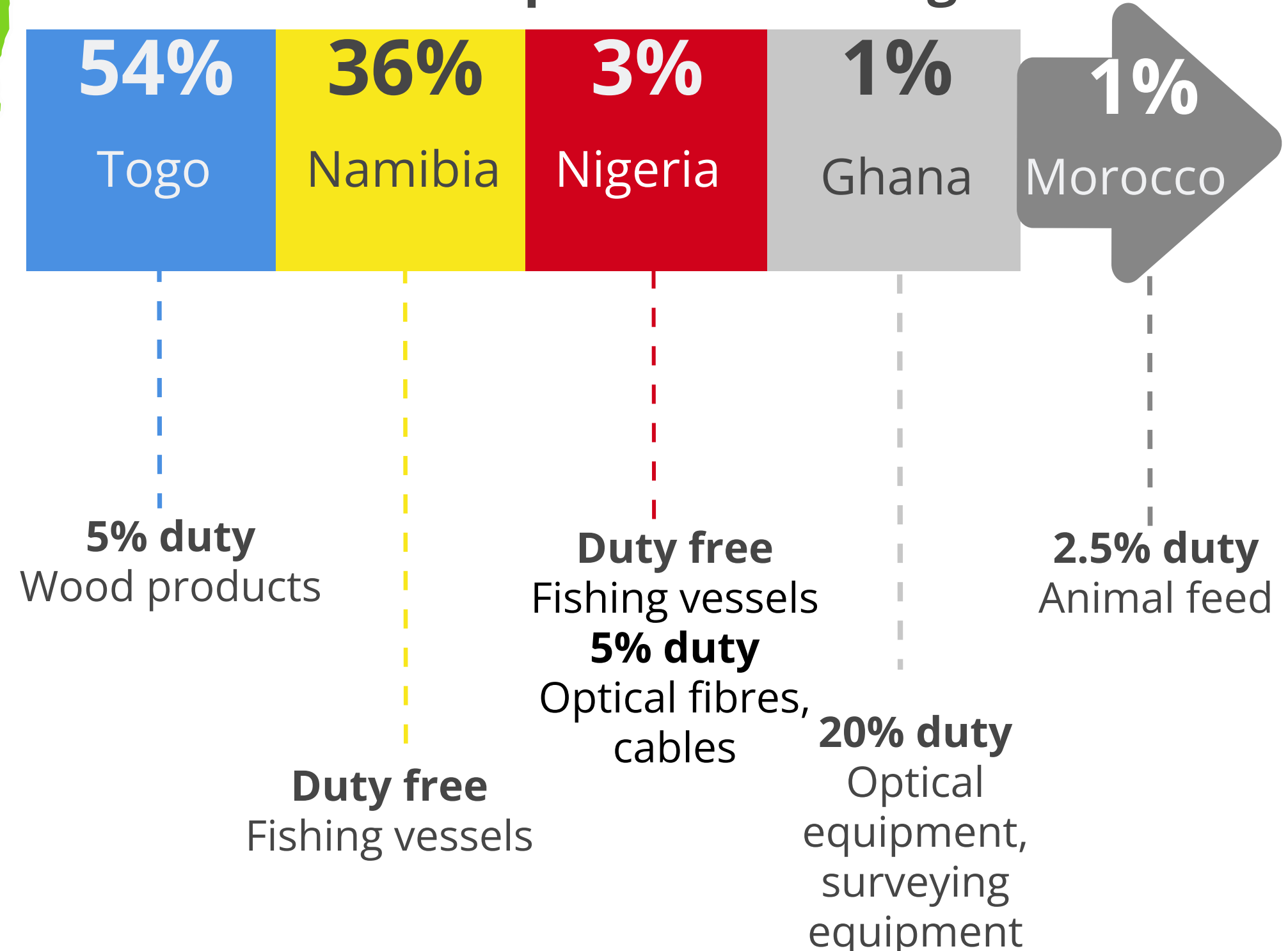
MFN duty categories & % of national tariff lines in each category



NonREC Imports into Congo



NonREC Exports from Congo



Congo has a CET with CEMAC members and ECCAS members Cameroon and Gabon enjoy preferential trade with Congo.

Congo's tariff bands are similar to ECOWAS CET tariff bands and therefore goods classified under five tariff bands:

Duty Free: Essential social goods

5% duty: Goods of primary necessity, raw goods and Capital Goods.

10% duty: Intermediate goods and inputs

20% duty: Final Consumption goods or finished goods

35% duty: Specific Goods for Economic Development

The bulk of intra-Africa trade however occurs with non ECCAS member states (97%).

Non-ECCAS intra-Africa trade accounts of about 74% of Congo's total intra-Africa trade

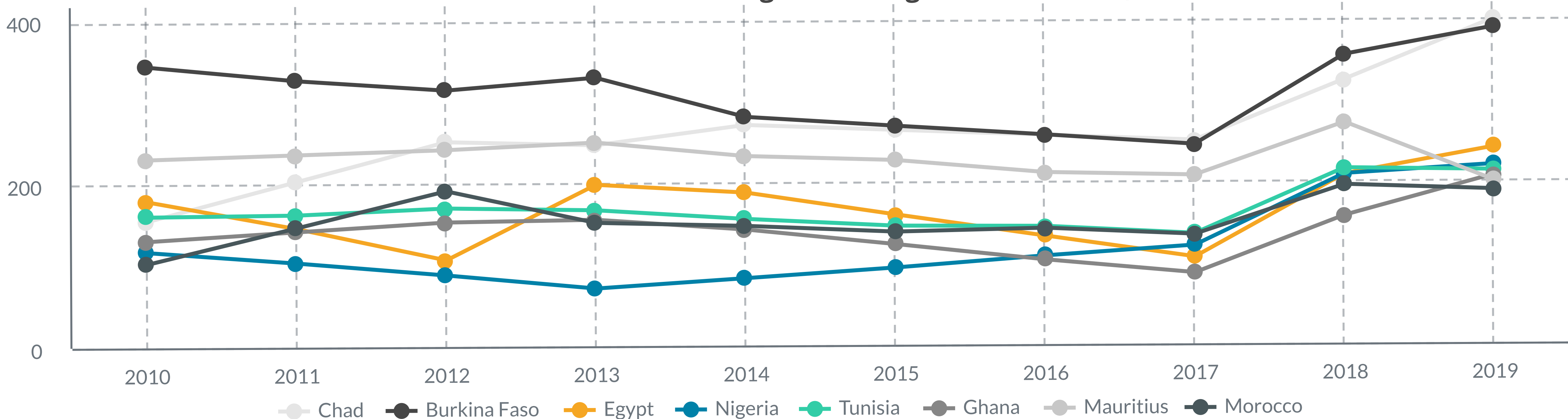
Non-ECCAS intra-Africa imports include ships & boats; mineral fuels, machinery and fisheries

Non-ECCAS intra-Africa exports include mineral fuels (54%); ships & boats (31%); and machinery (2%)

Non-tariff trade costs

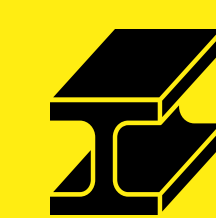
The ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database includes the cost of transportation and the time to complete import procedures and obtain necessary information as non-tariff costs affecting bilateral trade between trade partners. Congo's trade with many African countries (including Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Benin and Zimbabwe) is more expensive than trade with non-African countries such as Russia, Switzerland, the UK, Brazil, India, France, Germany, Italy and China.

Cost of bilateral trade between Congo and designated countries; 2010-2018



Per unit cost of aluminium article n.e.s:

- South Africa (US\$1.67)
- Angola (US\$0.001)



Per unit cost of iron/steel articles:

- South Africa (US\$3.28)
- Ghana (US\$1.11)
- Angola (US\$0.05)



Per unit cost of detergents:

- Uganda (US\$0.51)
- Angola (US\$0.16)
- Senegal (US\$1.29)



Ores and concentrates exports:

- Morocco (US\$0.5 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$5.14 per unit)



Per unit cost of precious stones articles:

- South Africa (US\$2.56)
- Angola (US\$0.67)



Clays exports:

- Angola (US\$0.21 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$2 per unit)



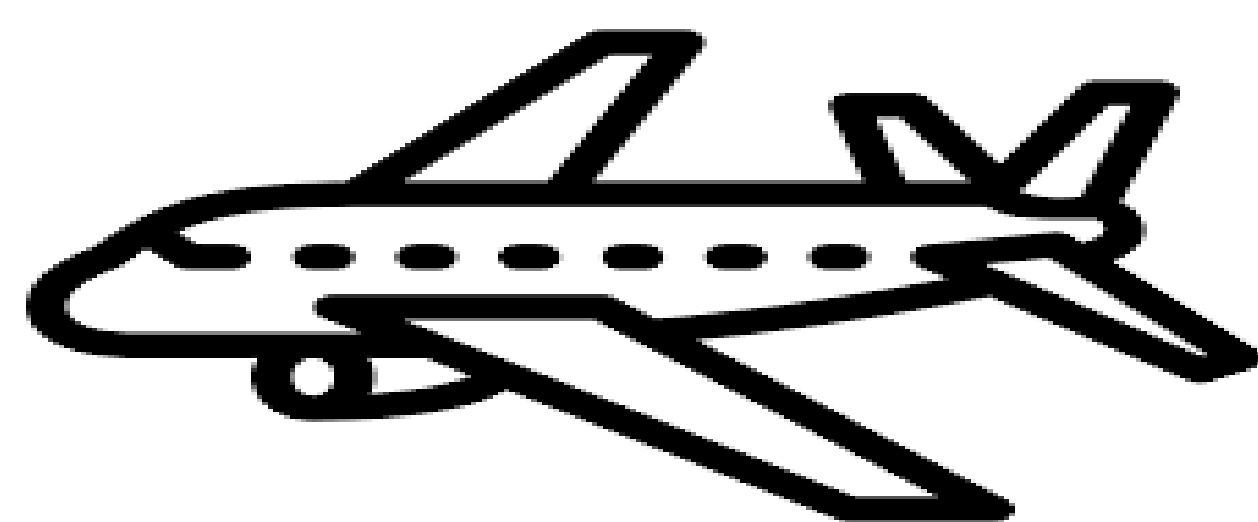
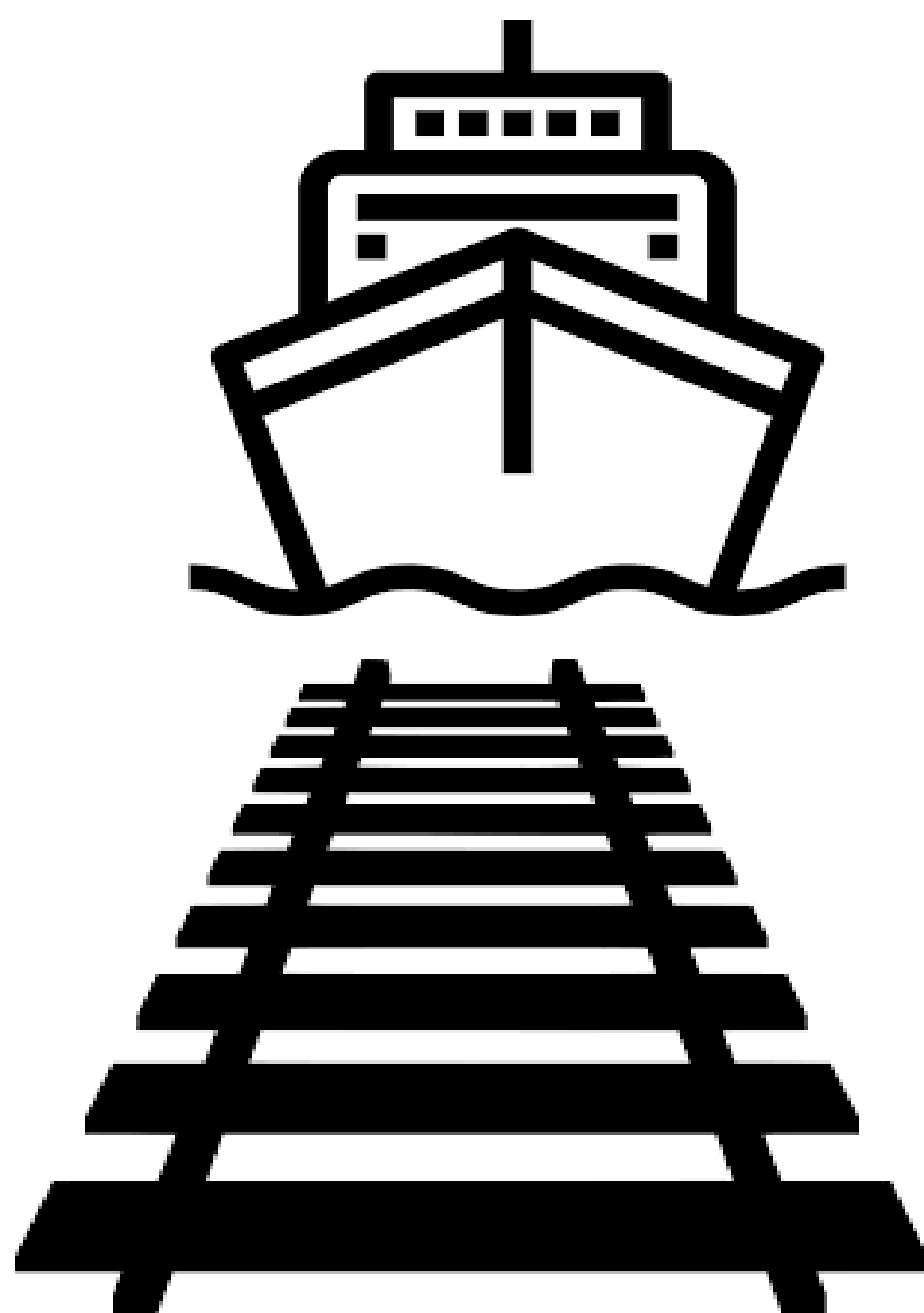
Road transport costs of refined copper:

- Namibia (US\$0.04 per unit)
- South Africa (US\$0.03 per unit)

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.

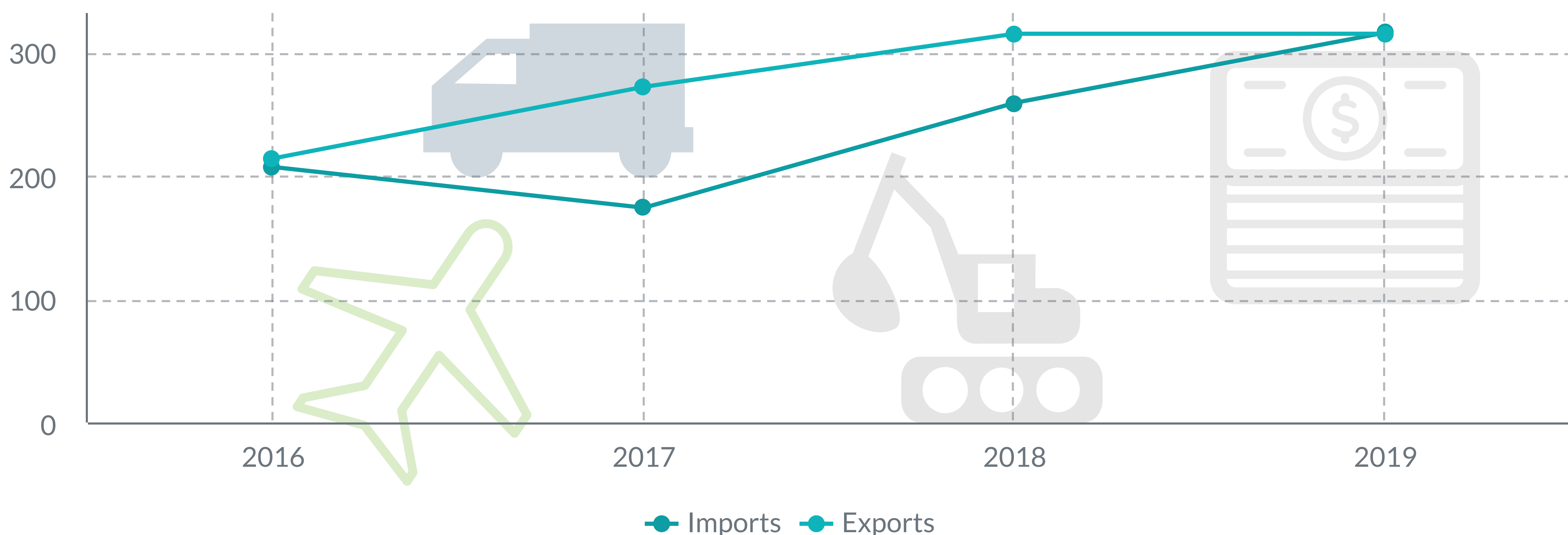
NB: No data available for Congo and data presented here is from neighbouring DRC



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.

Total Services Trade Exports and Imports (2016 - 2019)



Imports Exports