Kenya belongs to several regional economic communities in Africa. It is a member of CEN-SAD; COMESA; EAC and IGAD. It is currently negotiating the Tripartite Free Trade Area and recently signed the AfCFTA.

CEN-SAD currently has 24 member states. The ambition is to establish an Economic Union (which includes the free movement of goods and services). CEN-SAD was revived in 2013 with a revision of the CEN-SAD Treaty has not yet entered into force, there is still no free trade agreement in place.

COMESA has 19 member states (including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eswatini, Malawi and Djibouti) of which 16 are part of the COMESA FTA - Eswatini has preferential access under a derogation but is exempt from reciprocating preferences due to its membership of SACU. The DRC, Eritrea and Ethiopia are in the process of joining the FTA.

The EAC is a customs union (Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) with duty-free intra-EAC trade and a common external tariff (CET). The member states also adopted a Common Market Protocol in 2009, which came into effect in 2010. However, the Protocol has not yet been fully implemented.

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda are the IGAD member states. No intra-IGAD tariff liberalisation has taken place.

**Exports**
- 34% of Kenya's total exports (US$1.9 bn) are intra-Africa
- Tea (10%)
- Petroleum Oil (5%)
- Medicaments (5%)
- Manufactured Tobacco (4%)

**Imports**
- 11% of Kenya's total imports (US$1.9 bn) are intra-Africa
- Sugar (13%)
- Maize/ Corn (9%)
- Flat rolled steel (5%)
- Dried Legumes (4%)

**Destination markets**
- Uganda 31%
- Tanzania 14%
- Somalia 10%
- Egypt 10%
- South Africa 31%

**Source markets**
- Uganda 21%
- Tanzania 9%
- Egypt 18%
- South Africa 31%

The majority of Kenya's intra-Africa trade is with members of the EAC and COMESA. South Africa is the only non-REC member that accounts for a large chunk of Kenya's intra-Africa imports.

Non-REC imports account for 33% (US$ 632 million) of Kenya's total intra-Africa imports.

High ad valorem duties

- Dairy products (60%)
- Clothing & Textiles (50%)
- Maize; Wheat (50%)
- Manufactured tobacco (35%)

Duty free imports

- Medicaments
- Semi-finished iron or steel
- Coal or Briquettes
- Polymers of propylene

Kenya's top intra-Africa imports (excluding CENSAD; COMESA; EAC; IGAD) 2017 – US$ millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>%share</th>
<th>Average tariff</th>
<th>Max tariff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All products</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize or corn</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal; briquettes,</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger vehicles</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers of propylene or of other olefins</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods,</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane or beet sugar</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum gas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples, pears and quinces, fresh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN IT&C TradeMap; WTO Tariff Database

Africa provides huge trade and investment opportunities for Kenya.

Opportunities exist for both goods and services (financial services).

Accordingly the country is currently negotiating the TFTA and recently ratified the AfCFTA.