**BURUNDI**

**Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile**

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

**COMESA** has 21 member states (including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eswatini, Malawi and Djibouti) of which 16 are part of the COMESA FTA. 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). A Common Market Protocol was adopted in 2009, which came into effect in 2010. However, the Protocol has not yet been fully implemented.

The ECCAS member states are Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe. Although the legal instruments of the ECCAS FTA were signed in 2004, it is not yet in force; only three member states (Cameroon, Congo and Gabon) have adopted the ECCAS Preferential Tariff for intra-ECCAS trade.

**Exports** of Burundi’s total exports (US$ 44 million) are intra-Africa

- Wheat flour (18%)
- Coffee (15%)
- Tea (15%)
- Malt beer (14%)

**Imports** of Burundi’s total imports (US$200 million) are intra-Africa

- Sugar (11%)
- Cement (6%)
- Flat rolled steel (6%)
- Maize/ Corn (5%)

**Destination markets**

- Rwanda 5%
- Tanzania 3%
- Zambia 2%
- Rest of Africa 4%
- Kenya 8%
- Uganda 9%

**Source markets**

- South Africa 26%
- DRC 54%
- Zambia 15%
- Egypt 5%
- Uganda 20%
- Kenya 20%
The majority of Burundi’s intra-Africa trade is with members of the EAC and COMESA, with the DRC, Egypt and Uganda accounting for 79% of Burundi’s intra-Africa exports. South Africa is the only non-REC member amongst Burundi’s top import sources.

Non-REC imports account for 10% (US$ 19.5 million) of Burundi’s total intra-Africa imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MFN applied duties</th>
<th>Duty free imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highest MFN applied tariff band range is between 50% - 60% for goods entering Burundi without preferences. Tariffs for sugar can sometimes go as high as 100%</td>
<td>72% (US$ 14 million) of imports originating from non-REC Africa enter Burundi duty free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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**

### Burundi's top intra-Africa imports (excluding COMESA; EAC) 2017– US$ 000 and MFN (CET) tariffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HS code</th>
<th>2017 US$ 000</th>
<th>%share</th>
<th>Average tariff (MFN)</th>
<th>Max tariff (MFN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>4 470</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8708</td>
<td>1 003</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9304</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8517</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9306</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8504</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>6306</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8502</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9403</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7 711</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN ITTC TradeMap and WTO IDB tariff database

Africa provides huge trade and investment opportunities for Burundi.

Opportunities exist for both goods (agriculture; manufacturing) and services.

The envisioned TFTA and recently ratified the AfCFTA provide opportunities for Burundi to expand its market.