

BURUNDI



Intra-Africa trade and tariff profile



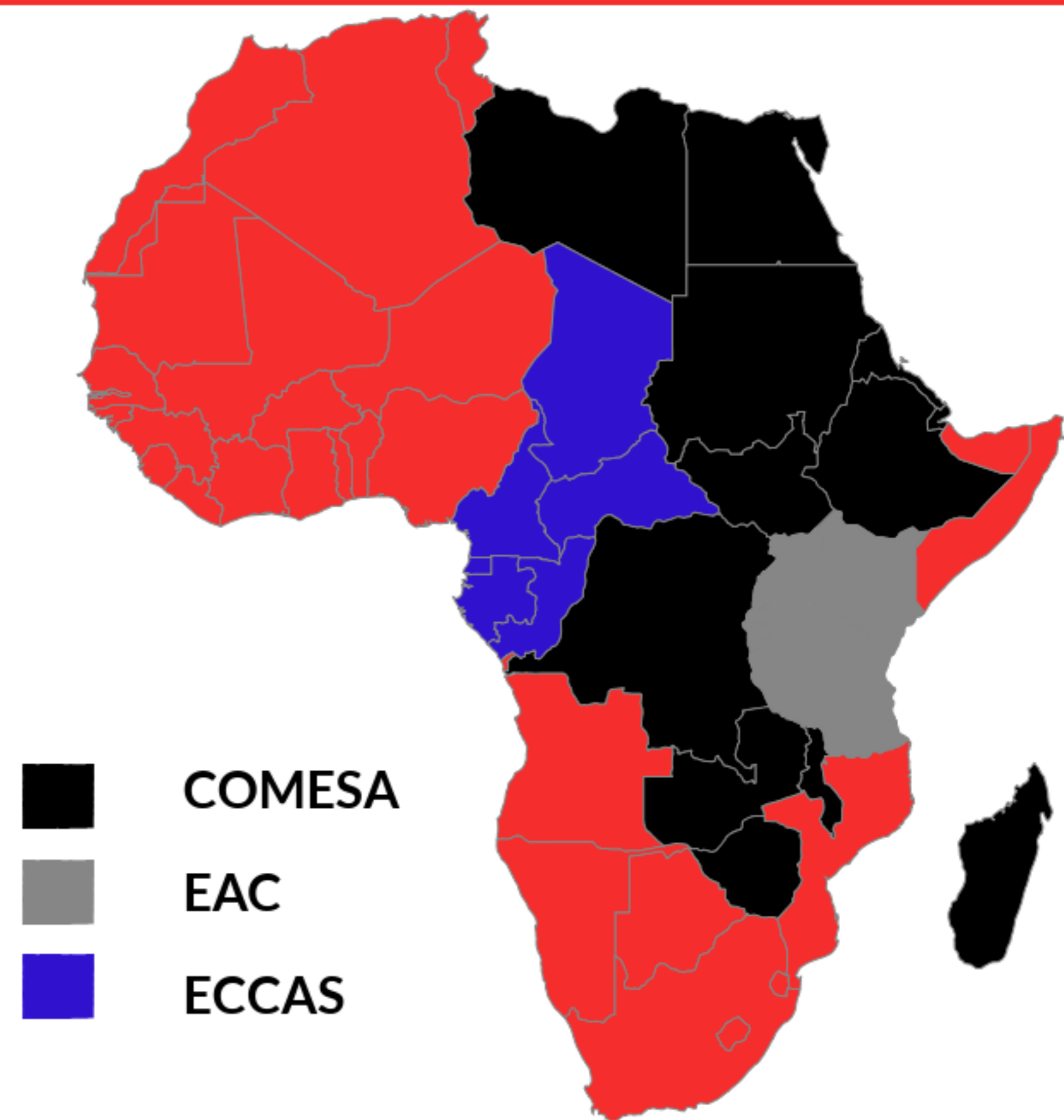
1 Regional Economic Communities

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.

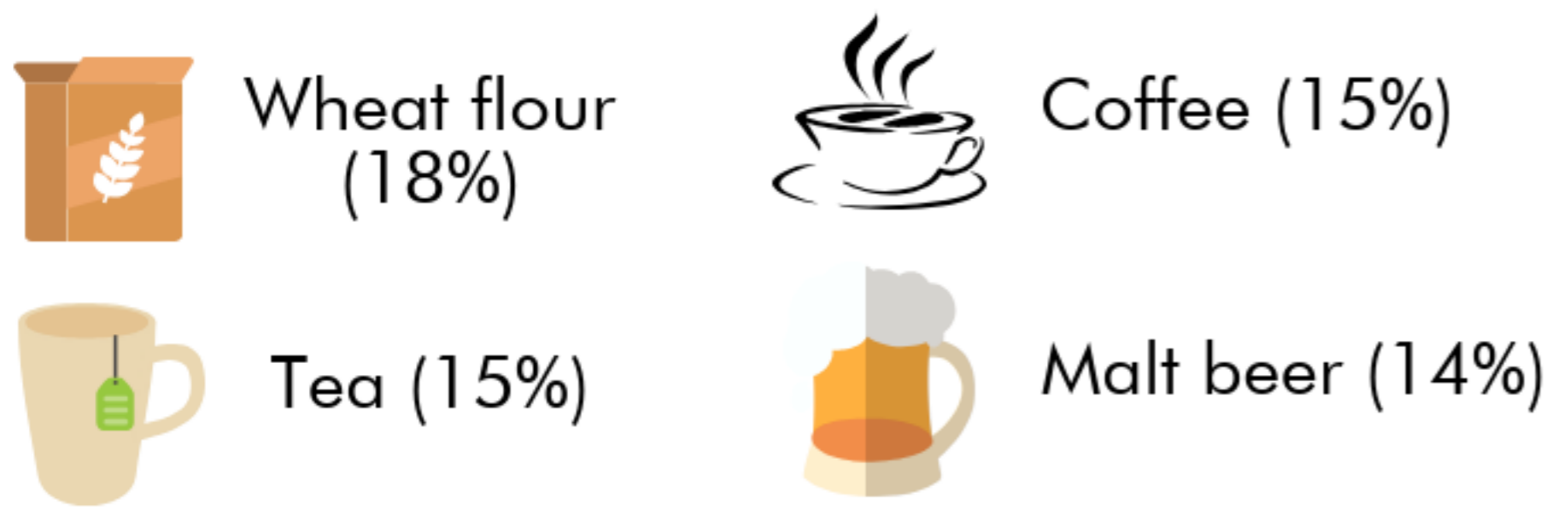
The ECCAS member states are Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe. Although the legal instruments of the ECCAS FTA were signed in 2004, it is not yet in force; only three member states (Cameroon, Congo and Gabon) have adopted the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



2 Intra-Africa trade

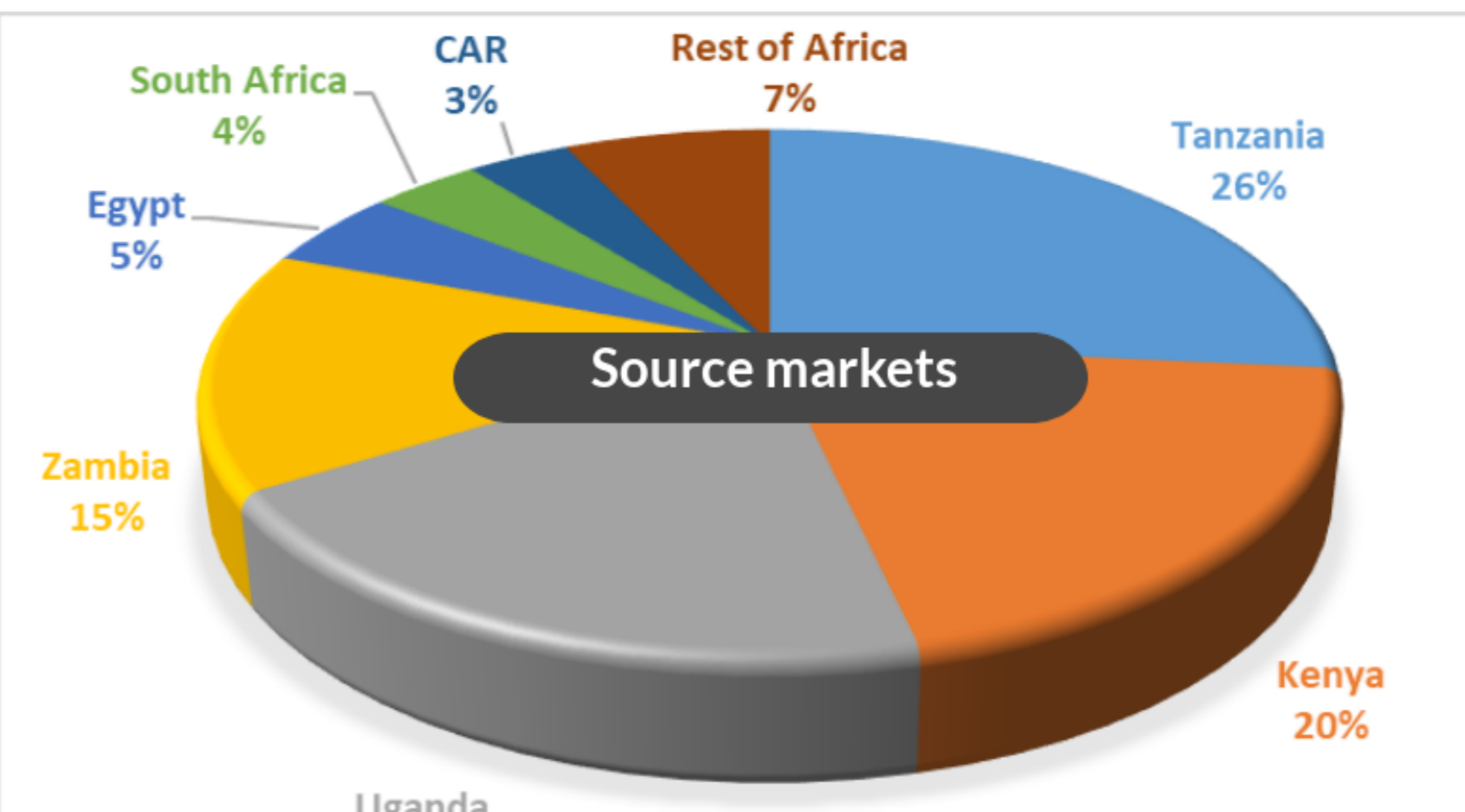
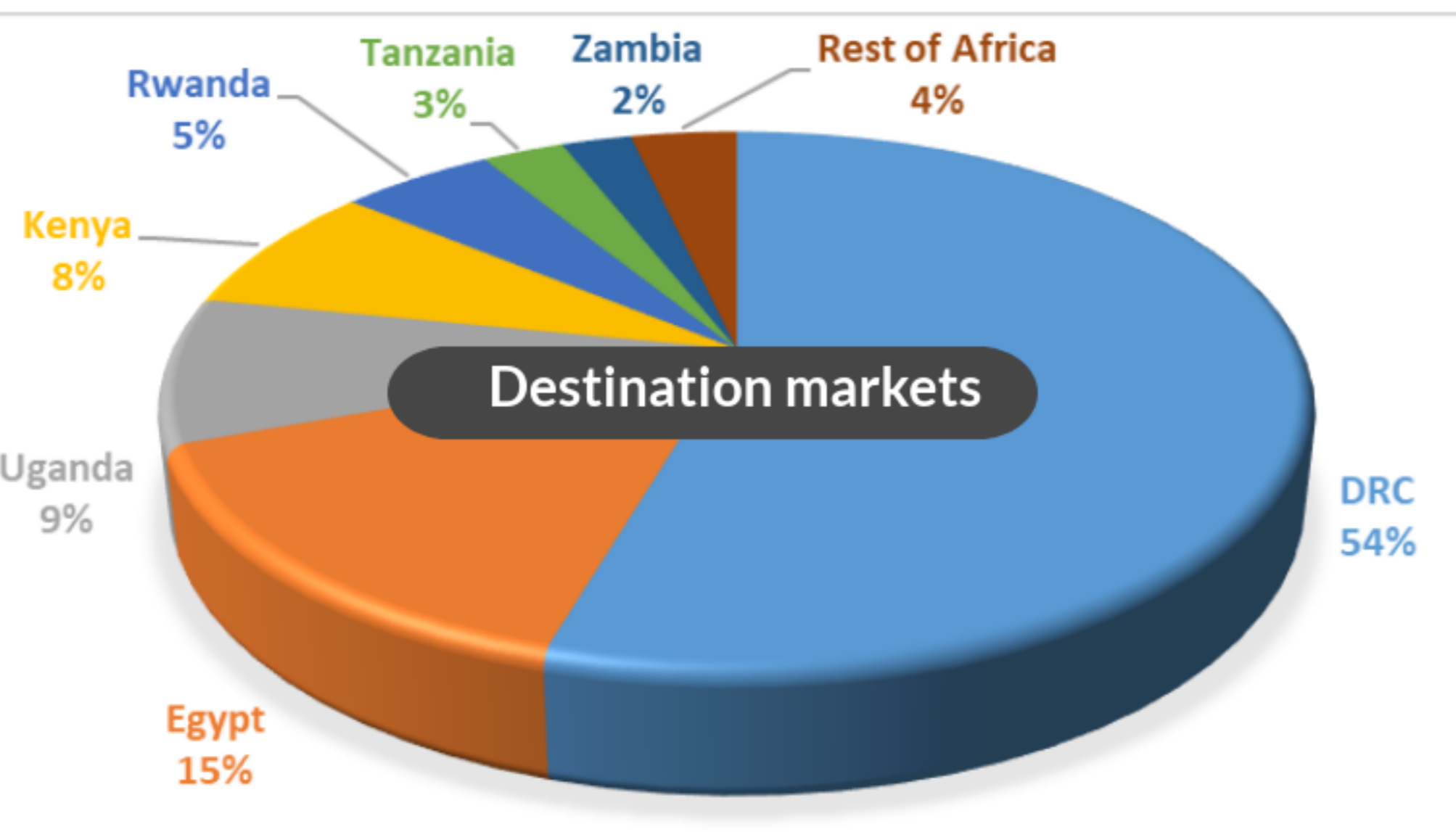
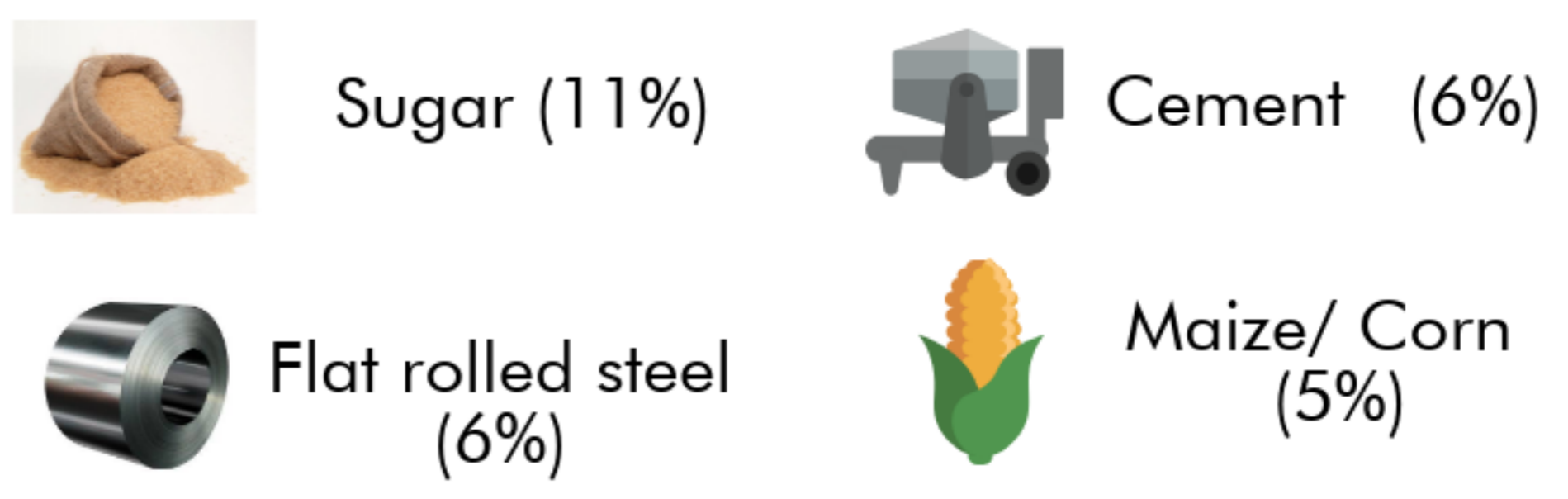
EXPORTS

31% of Burundi's total exports (US\$ 44million) are intra-Africa



IMPORTS

28% of Burundi's total imports (US\$200 million) are intra-Africa



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.

Burundi belongs to a customs union with a common external tariff and a common list of sensitive products.

MFN applied duties

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%


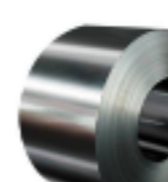


Duty free imports

72% (US\$ 14 million) of imports originating from non-REC Africa enter Burundi duty free

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

HS code	All products	2017 US\$ 000	%share	Average tariff (MFN)	Max tariff (MFN)
	All products	19 514		8%	60%
1701	Cane or beet sugar	4 470	23%	25%	100%
8708	Vehicle parts	1 003	5%	5%	10%
1005	Maize or corn	876	4%	19%	50%
9304	Spring, air or gas guns and pistols	767	4%	13%	25%
8517	Telephone sets	758	4%	1%	10%
9306	Bombs, grenades, torpedos, mines, missiles	714	4%	13%	25%
8504	Electrical transformers	671	3%	2%	10%
6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and tents;	668	3%	13%	25%
8502	Electric generating sets	663	3%	0%	0%
9403	Furniture and parts thereof	629	3%	13%	25%
1511	Palm oil and its fractions	584	3%	7%	25%
	Other	7 711	40%		

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

Source: UN ITC TradeMap and WTO IDB tariff database