The bilateral trade costs excluding tariffs are sourced from the ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database and include all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally between trade partners rather than domestically. These trade costs include transport costs, costs associated with completing trade procedures and the time it takes to obtain necessary information.

### Highest average non-tariff trade costs for all goods traded with African trade partners in 2017

- In 2017 Uganda's highest bilateral trade costs were with Burkina Faso, Mali, Zimbabwe & Benin.
- In comparison, Uganda's bilateral trade cost with Burkina Faso is four times the cost of trading with the UK, France & China.
- Bilateral trade costs with Namibia & Mali doubled between 2016 and 2017, while costs with Mozambique & Malawi almost halved.

### Bilateral trade costs with countries in west Africa is more than double the cost of trade with southern African countries.

### Bilateral costs with almost all southern African trade partners increased between 2016 and 2017.

### Countries with the highest average decline in non-tariff trade costs 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>HIGHLIGHTS</th>
<th>Average decline 2016-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Trade costs with Tanzania more than halved; trade costs with Benin, Chad &amp; Equatorial Guinea almost halved. Trade cost with Algeria increased by 23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Trade with African countries are less costly than with China, but more costly than trade with France. Trade costs with Benin halved, while trade costs with Cameroon &amp; Senegal increased by 17% &amp; 13% respectively</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Trade cost with Nigeria is double the cost of trade with China, but declining steadily. Trade costs with Ivory Coast doubled, while trade costs with Gambia and Ghana almost halved. It costs the same to trade with South Africa and the UK</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>It is less costly to trade with China &amp; the UK than to trade with most African countries (exceptions being Mozambique, Kenya, Eswatini, South Africa &amp; Madagascar). However, these costs have been declining steadily since 2015</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>The cost of trade with Botswana, DRC &amp; Cameroon is five times the cost of trade with China &amp; the UK. While the cost of trade with Malawi, Burkina Faso, Chad &amp; Zimbabwe nearly halved, the cost of trade with Cameroon more than doubled and increased by 10% and 9% for South Africa &amp; Kenya respectively</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Average bilateral trade costs: agriculture vs manufacturing trade 2017

The bilateral intra-Africa non-tariff trade cost for most African countries is higher for trade in agriculture products than for trade in manufactured goods. The only exceptions are Zimbabwe and Mauritius - manufactured goods trade between Zimbabwe and other African countries is subject to an average additional ad valorum equivalent trade cost of 141%, while intra-Africa manufactured goods trade with Mauritius is an average 11% more costly than intra-Africa trade in agriculture. For Ghana and Tanzania, the non-tariff trade costs of intra-Africa agriculture trade are 62% and 57% higher than intra-Africa manufactured goods trade.

The most costly intra-Africa bilateral agricultural trade costs 2017:

- Senegal-Sierra Leone
- Botswana-Tanzania
- Ghana-Tanzania
- Namibia-Eswatini
- Malawi-Uganda

For countries in southern Africa, intra-Africa agricultural goods trade is more costly with countries in east and west Africa. In most cases, trade with these countries are more costly than trade with Europe, the UK and in some instances even China. For countries in west and north Africa, intra-regional agricultural trade tend to be more costly than trading with countries in east and southern Africa. In most cases, agricultural trade with Europe, China & the UK is less costly than trading with countries in the same geographical grouping.

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