



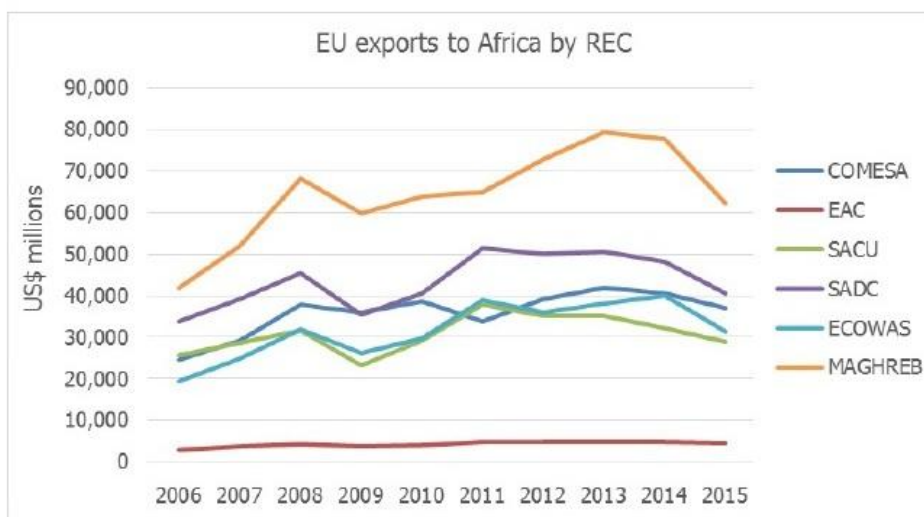
The European Union's (EU) trade with Africa

2016 Trade Update

The Trade Profile

This Trade Brief documents the trading relationship between the European Union and the rest of the African continent from 2006 to 2015. The analysis uses UNCOMTRADE data sourced from the International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map

EU-Africa relations date over 60 years since the signing of the Rome Treaty, through to the Cotonou Agreement in 2000 and more recently the signing of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

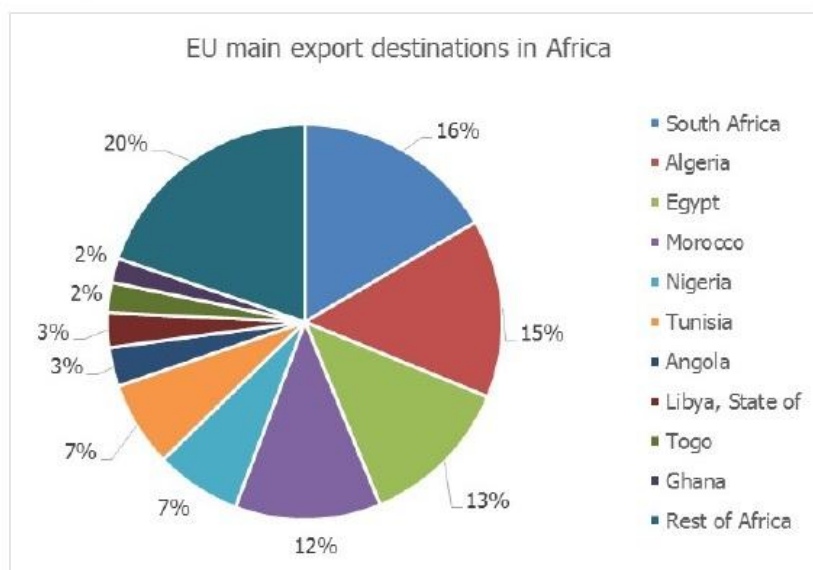


General slowdown in export growth over the review period; and impact of financial crises in 2008 clearly visible

Historical political, economic and development ties strong

Top 10 markets for EU's exports to Africa

Top 10 markets for EU products account for almost 80% of total trade; North Africa and West Africa being the major destinations; Only South Africa, and Angola are from Southern Africa



The Big Picture - exports

- Exports to all African RECs have been falling since 2013, with sharp declines being registered in Maghreb.
- The imports comprise cars, medicament mixtures, wheat and meslin, with South Africa, Algeria and Egypt accounting for almost 45% share

COMESA consists of 19 member states, namely Burundi, Comoros, D.R. Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

EAC consists of 5 member states, namely Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda

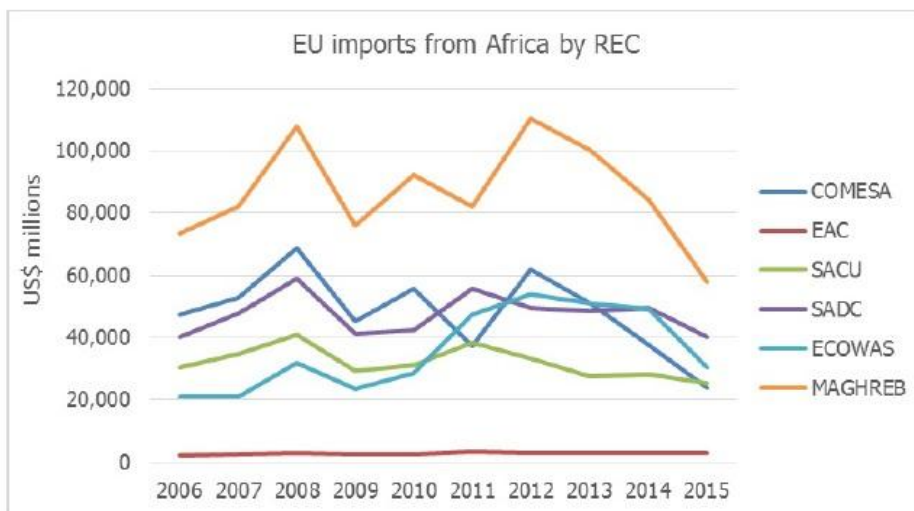
SACU consists of 5 member states, namely Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

SADC consists of 15 member states, namely Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ECOWAS consists of 15 member : Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, , Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Burkina Faso (which joined as Upper Volta).

The Maghreb consists of 5 member states, namely Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Weak demand, the financial crisis and, austerity measures, and low commodity prices affecting imports from Africa



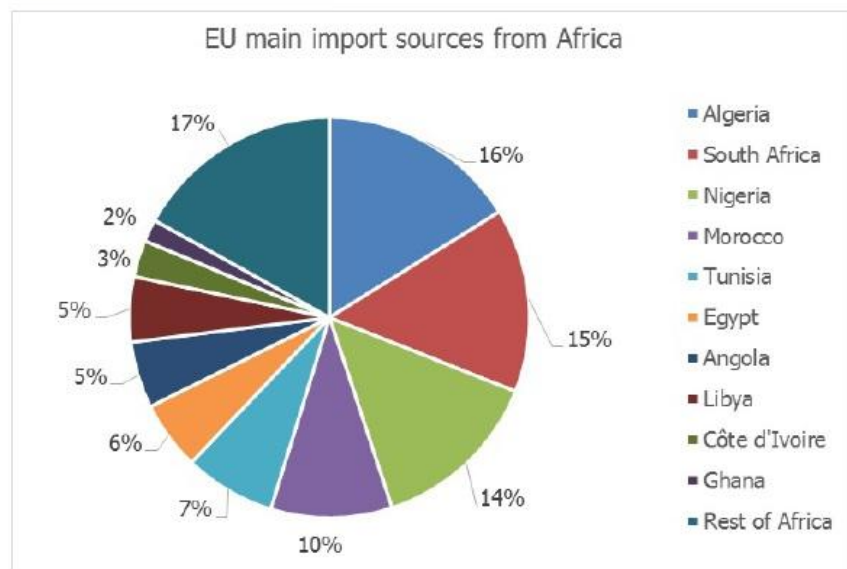
With the conclusion of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), trade between EU and Africa is expected to rise.

EPAs are expected to not only preserve preferential access to the EU but also increase market access to countries such as South Africa.

The continued development cooperation also guaranteed under EPA, will help African countries developed not only their, economies through trade facilitation, but also ensure that the EU provides support for poverty reduction programmes.

Preferential access to the EU continues to shape trade

Top 10 import sources for the EU



Natural resource rich countries feature mostly in the EU's top 20. Ghana, South Africa and Egypt among the top 10 suppliers supplying products beyond mineral resources

The Big Picture - imports

- Total imports from Africa were valued at US\$ 148 billion in 2015, with Algeria (US\$ 24 billion), South Africa (US\$ 22 billion), Nigeria (US\$ 21 billion) and Morocco (US\$ 15 billion). These 4 countries accounted for over 50% of EU imports from Africa.
- The top imports were mainly composed of crude petroleum oils, petroleum gases, and cars (including station wagons), however, the EU is also the main destination for agricultural and transformed goods from Africa
- Slump in commodity prices had an impact on import growth with significant declines for MAGHREB

