# Sub-Saharan Africa in the Great Global Trade Slowdown 

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The Commonwealth

## The great global trade slowdown

- An unprecedented slowdown in global trade
- Since 2012, trade volume growth is lower than 1980-2007 annual avg growth of 6\%

Growth of world trade volume of goods and services (\%)


Average growth of world trade volume of goods and services (\%)


- 2012-21 could be the slowest period of trade expansion since the second world war


## Trade in absolute terms fell in 2015 and 2016

World exports of goods and services in US\$ contracted by US\$2.8 trillion in 2015 and then by another $\$ 700$ billion in 2016.

World exports of goods and services (\$ trillion)


## Declining significance of trade




## The positive association between trade and GDP growth has weakened

- During the mid-1980s-2000, a $1 \%$ increase in global GDP was associated with a more than $2 \%$ rise in the volume of trade
- Since the 2000s this relationship has fallen to just $1.3 \%$
- This trade-growth relationship has further weakened since 2008




## Sub-Saharan Africa's trade

- SSA exports fell from $\$ 450$ billion in 2010 to $\$ 250$ billion in 2016
- And, the rising share of SSA in global exports as during 1998-2010 has been reversed



## Individual SSA countries' trade performance

- Fall in merchandise exports in 2015 (compared to 2014) 183 countries/ territories in the world economy
- Fall in merchandise exports in 2016 (compared to 2015) 112 countries/ territories
- 25 SSA states saw exports decline both in 2015 and 2016
- Only 4 countries (Gambia, Uganda, Lesotho and Tanzania) had +ve export growth both in 2015 and 2016.

Estimated goods and services exports volume growth (i.e. in real terms, ) for Commonwealth SSA countries

| Growth of exports of goods and services (in real terms) (\%) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Country | 2000-10 average | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| Botswana | 0.90 | -17.11 | 15.89 | -19.68 |
| Cameroon | 1.20 | 16.09 | 6.73 | 1.58 |
| Ghana | 3.62 | -8.63 | 6.66 | 12.40 |
| Kenya | 6.96 | -0.86 | 8.25 | 9.98 |
| Lesotho | 16.67 | 14.60 | 4.54 | 5.99 |
| Malawi | 7.87 | -4.16 | -5.31 | 18.75 |
| Mauritius | 5.29 | -6.85 | 1.51 | 4.03 |
| Mozambique | 8.96 | 2.26 | -5.95 | 11.87 |
| Namibia | 5.71 | 1.63 | 0.09 | 13.98 |
| Nigeria | 3.62 | 8.82 | -7.43 | 5.86 |
| Rwanda | 8.70 | -3.73 | 9.81 | 8.97 |
| Seychelles | 0.54 | 15.03 | 18.71 | -2.88 |
| Sierra Leone | 18.82 | -25.49 | 18.37 | 17.05 |
| South Africa | 2.79 | 3.86 | -0.05 | 1.34 |
| Swaziland | 2.63 | 7.58 | 1.42 | 0.71 |
| Tanzania | 11.69 | 15.19 | 12.06 | 7.36 |
| Uganda | 10.83 | 6.91 | 9.79 | 6.51 |
| Zambia | 10.04 | -11.10 | -4.76 | -1.06 |

## Causes of the trade slowdown

- China's rebalancing of economic activities away from investment and manufacturing towards consumption and services
- Consolidation of value chain activities in production and trade, particularly in China and the USA
- Weak commodity prices
- Growing discontent about globalisation in advanced economies
- Policy uncertainty (Brexit, policy reversals in the US etc.)
- Increased protectionist measures

There has been a steady rise in trade-restrictive measures implemented by G20 economies

G20 trade restrictive measures (average per month)


## Implications of trade slowdown

- What it implies for trade-led growth? Is there a need for revisiting growth and trade strategy?
- Impact on participation in global value chains
- Can regionalism help mitigate consequences of global trade slowdown?
- Role of trade in SDGs


## Tackling the trade slowdown

- MC11 - Unique opportunity to promote a rules-based, fair and transparent multilateral trading system
- Effective implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
- Mobilising more Aid for Trade support
- Removal of all trade-restrictive measures imposed
- Commonwealth can collectively advocate for greater trade openness and tackling of trade protectionism, which hinders achievement of the SDGs
- Exploring more trading opportunities with other Commonwealth countries as trade costs between Commonwealth partners tend to be lower


## Thank you

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