



THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



EAC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2019

EAC Secretariat
Arusha, Tanzania

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ACRONYMS

AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act
API	Burundi Investment Promotion Authority
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CET	Common External Tariff
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EAC	East African Community
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West African States
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FRW	Rwanda Francs
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNS	Gross National Savings
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAs	Investment Promotion Agencies
Ken Invest	Kenya Investment Authority
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NMC	National Monitoring Committees
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
RO	Rules of Origin
ROW	Rest of the World
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCT	Single Customs Territory
SCTIFI	Sectorial Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
TBP	Time Bound Programme
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UK	United Kingdom
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization

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FOREWORD

In 2019, the East African Community (EAC) continued to consolidate key integration milestones, specifically the implementation of the Customs Union and the Common Market. Implementation of the EAC Monetary Union will commence in 2024, after which the Region will focus on achieving the last integration pillar, which is forming a Political Confederation. The ultimate objective of the EAC integration agenda is to widen and deepen the integration process to improve the socio-economic welfare of EAC citizens.

The persistence of non-tariff barriers (NTBs), continued to negatively affect the EAC intra-regional trade. Nevertheless, efforts have been put in place to resolve the existing ones and encourage Partner States to refrain from imposing new ones as per the EAC Customs Union Protocol.

The Customs Union remains a cornerstone of the EAC regional integration agenda. In this regard, the Community has continued to implement the Single Customs Territory (SCT) through which interconnectivity of customs systems and exchange of trade information have been enhanced. This has also seen the full implementation of the SCT export regime for commodities exported from the Region.

Further, the Community is in the final stages of concluding a comprehensive review of the EAC Common External Tariff. So far, Partner States have adopted a four-band structure (0%, 10%, 25% and a rate above 25%). Partner States are yet to agree on a rate above 25% as some are in favour of 30% while others prefer 35%. Consultations on the upper band are on-going.

Partner States have continued to construct major infrastructure projects namely one stop border posts (OSBPs), corridor roads, standard gauge railways (SGR) and ports, to improve and facilitate trade in the Region. The Region has continued to operationalise the OSBPs – Nimule/Elegu (Uganda/South Sudan border) and Tunduma (Tanzania/Zambia border) were launched in 2019. The Partner States earmarked construction of 15 OSBPs in the EAC Region, most of which are already operational.

In an effort to track the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol provisions, the EAC Secretariat conducted the first formative Evaluation of the Implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol since its enforcement. Evaluation findings and recommendations will be used by the Council, the Partner States and other stakeholders in designing new implementation and programmatic strategies, and approaches for full implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol.

The EAC Secretariat continued to play its role of coordinating trade negotiations between Partner States and Third Parties. Specifically, the EAC engagement with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) under the Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC Agreement and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The implementation of the AfCFTA will integrate the EAC regional economy into the African continental trade and bring about sustainable trade and investment opportunities and unleash the region's growth potential.

Despite achieving the above integration milestones, intra-EAC trade remains low due to, among other factors, the imposition of non-tariff barriers by Partner States.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the support from TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) who have continued to fund the EAC integration process by facilitating the preparation and publication of the EAC Trade and Investment Reports. The Secretariat appreciates this invaluable support.

I also express gratitude to the team of experts from the EAC Partner States and the Secretariat, who contributed to the compilation of the EAC Trade and Investment Report 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Liberat Mfumukeko', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko

Secretary General, EAC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East Africa Trade and Investment Report 2019 provides a detailed analysis of trends for the year, and synthesises prospects for enhancing trade and investment in the East Africa Community (EAC) as a basis for engaging with stakeholders, academics and policy makers on challenges to regional trade and investment, and measures to better link the EAC to the regional and global economy.

In 2019, EAC continued to pursue policies that enhance trade and investment in the Region. These included negotiations on the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA); the UK-EAC Brexit trade negotiations, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and the EAC-COMESA-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA). The outcome of the negotiations is to strengthen and streamline EAC trade and investment initiatives and enhance participation of the Region in the global commodity value chains.

East Africa maintained its lead as the continent's fastest growing region at 5.9 percent in 2019, although this was lower than growth in the previous years. The continued high growth rate was attributed to increased infrastructure investment in roads, rail and power generation; increased private consumption as well as recovery of commodity exports, buoyed by improved weather conditions. The construction and services sectors in the Region expanded during the year. Specifically, there was impressive growth in the information and communication technology as well as the manufacturing sectors.

Burundi's economic recovery continued in 2019 with an estimated 3.3 percent growth. Kenya's economic growth was estimated at about 5.9 percent in 2019 a drop from 6.7 percent in 2018. Rwanda's economy grew at about 8.6 percent in 2019, which was higher than the average growth for the East Africa Region, and was attributed to higher performance of the services sector which grew at about 7.8 percent. Economic growth for South Sudan in 2019 was estimated at 5.8 percent mainly on account of resumption of oil production as well as improvements in agricultural production and the growth of the services sector especially tourism. Economic growth in the United Republic of Tanzania was estimated at about 7.0 percent in 2019 just as it was in 2018. The Uganda economy grew at about 7.5 percent in 2019, mainly attributed to stronger performance of the construction and services sectors, as well as improved industrial production as a result of increased foreign and local investments during the year.

The EAC merchandise trade grew by 7.8 percent to US\$55.3 billion in 2019 from US\$51.3 billion in 2018. Total EAC exports increased by 10.9 percent to US\$15.8 billion in 2019 from US\$14.2 billion in 2018. The increase was attributed to increased export volumes for agricultural products like cut flower, coffee, tea and tobacco, resulting from a two-year stretch of improved weather conditions, and an increase in the demand for commodities like gold and fish especially from China and the Far East, and subsequently an increase in price. Total

EAC exports to COMESA fell by 39 percent to US\$1.5 billion in 2019 from US\$2.5 billion in 2018; and imports fell by 12.3 percent to US\$1.4 billion in 2019 from US\$1.6 billion in 2018. On the other hand, total exports to SADC grew by a marginal 0.1 percent to US\$2.2 billion in 2019, while imports grew by 21.6 percent to US\$2.5 billion over the same period. The reduced trade volumes to the two regional blocs in 2019 compared to 2018 may be a result of sustained disagreement over rules of origin for commodities like motor vehicles, and treatment of sensitive products like milk, sugar, wheat, rice and garments, which attract higher duty of above 25 percent, to protect the sectors from competition.

Outside the Africa Continent, China was EAC's major trading partner. Total EAC imports grew by 6.6 percent to US\$39.5 billion in 2019 from US\$37.1 billion in 2018. China, the EU and India were the key import markets into the EAC. Statistics reveal that 80 percent of EAC imports are composed of petroleum products, crude palm oil, machinery and medicaments. Other key imports included textiles, wheat and rice. Although the Region continued to register a trade deficit with the rest of the world in 2019, partly due to increased imports, the trade deficit fell by less than 1.0 percent to US\$24.3 billion, reflecting a narrowing trade deficit and growth in export.

Intra-EAC imports continued its two-year growth trend posting 12.0 percent growth in 2019. This was attributed to favourable weather conditions which yielded increased agricultural commodities and consequently higher volumes traded in maize, rice and dairy products. Elimination of non-tariff barriers; increased intra-EAC trade in intermediate products like cold rolled iron, gold and clinker, as well as reforms to the business environment, including completion of the Elegu-Nimule OSBP, also contributed to the growth.

Intra-regional exports grew by 0.6 percent in 2019 to US\$3.2 billion, with all Partner States except Uganda and Burundi, recording marked intra-regional export growth. Burundi exports to the EAC Partner States fell by 12.1 percent to US\$14.6 million in 2019 from US\$16.6 million in 2018. Exports from Tanzania and Rwanda grew by 32.6 percent, and 56.8 percent, respectively. Exports from Kenya to the other Partner States grew by 7.6 percent to US\$1,370 million in 2019 from US\$1274 million in 2018. Exports from South Sudan increased to US\$6.8 million from US\$2.0 million in 2018. The export growth could be attributed to improved trading conditions during the year as a result of resolution of outstanding Non-Tariff Barriers between the Partner States during the year which enable the resumption of exports of goods.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into East Africa increased by over 103.0 percent to US\$11.5 billion in 2019 from US\$5.7 billion in 2018. Inflows to Tanzania declined by 16.1 percent to US\$2.6 billion in 2019 from US\$3.1 billion in 2018. Inflows to all other countries increased during the year. Inflows to Uganda increased to US\$1.2 billion, mainly

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on account of investments in the extractives sector, as well as major infrastructure projects like power dams and roads. Inflows to Kenya amounted to US\$1.2 billion mainly directed into the information, communication and technology (ICT) and healthcare sectors. Inflows to Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan amounted to US\$2.5 billion, US\$127 million and US\$3.9 billion respectively in 2019. Overall, FDI inflows to the EAC were concentrated in manufacturing, construction and services sectors. China was the largest investor in 2019, accounting for 59.7 percent of FDI inflows to the Region, with significant investments in construction, manufacturing and services.

The number of jobs created as a result of FDI inflows to EAC increased by 134.9 percent to 211,084 in 2019 from 89,877 in 2018. FDI to Uganda contributed 62,876 jobs or 18.2 percent of total jobs created. FDI into Tanzania created 46,765 jobs accounting for 47.9 percent, while FDI inflows to Rwanda created 35,715 jobs accounting for 18.7 percent of total jobs created. FDI inflows to Kenya created 16,573 jobs accounting for 10.4 percent of total jobs created, while FDI inflows to Burundi and South Sudan accounted for 2.2 percent and 2.6 percent of the total jobs created, respectively.

This Report is structured in to three parts covering four chapters. Part one includes chapter 1, the background chapter, which highlights introduction to the EAC, analyses the macroeconomic trends, and outlines key initiatives that have the potential to affect trade and investment in the Region. Part two contains chapters 2 and 3, and deals with the trade and investment outlook in the Region. Specifically, chapter 2 reviews trade among Partner States, and with the rest of the world. It also reviews the impact of different trade promotion policies on customs revenue in the Partner States, and concludes with an analysis of the challenges to trade development in the Region. Chapter 3 analyses Foreign Direct Investment inflows as well as intra-regional investment flows, and concludes with an analysis of the challenges of attracting investment to the Region. Part three, contains chapter 4, which is the wrap-up section, that also draws conclusions.





PART I: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND



1.1 The East African Community

The East African Community (EAC) comprises of the Governments of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan and Tanzania. The EAC developed Vision 2050 as the overarching strategy for sustainable development and to quantifiably monitor the progress of various sectorial initiatives. Vision 2050 informs the generation of the five-year development strategies to implement the Treaty. The focus on the long-term development prospects requires policy measures and instruments that achieve the vision of the regional bloc within the framework of the Africa Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

The Vision 2050 identified key development challenges that need to be addressed if the region is to achieve sustainable development. These challenges include: low levels of industrial development, lack of diversified production among Partner States, and youth unemployment. To mitigate the challenges, the vision focuses on infrastructure and transport networks to enhance firm competitiveness, energy and information technology. The vision places emphasis on agricultural value addition to ensure productivity for food security and export promotion.

The scope of the EAC Treaty includes economic, social, cultural and political spheres with the Single Customs Territory (SCT) as the entry point for further integration. To consolidate the goals, and address the challenges experienced in the implementation of the Customs Union, the EAC launched the Single Customs Territory in 2014 as the final stage towards attaining a fully fledged Customs Union. Under SCT, assessment and payment of duties is done at the destination Partner State, while goods are still at the first point of entry. Implementation of the SCT resulted in reduced time taken to move goods from Mombasa and Dar-es-salaam from 21 and 18 days, to 6 days and 3 days respectively. The cost of moving a Twenty Foot Container (TEU) reduced from about US\$3,100 to US\$1,025.

The EAC commenced in 2017, negotiations for a revision of the Common External Tariff (CET), aimed at deepening the current tariff structure from three-band to four-band. Three-band tariff structure comprises zero percent for raw materials; 15 percent for semi-finished products; and 25 percent for finished products, while the four-band uses the United Nations Broad Economic Classification (BEC), which provides a more accurate description of differentiated products; suppression of sensitive list of products that have a tariff higher than the maximum 25 percent tariff; and a review of duty remission scheme. Under the current CET negotiations, strategic sectors were singled out for adoption of longer tariff bands to facilitate forward and backward linkages. The sectors included cotton, textiles and apparel; leather and footwear; agro-processing: food and beverages; wood and wood products; iron and steel; automobiles.

1.2 Macroeconomic Developments

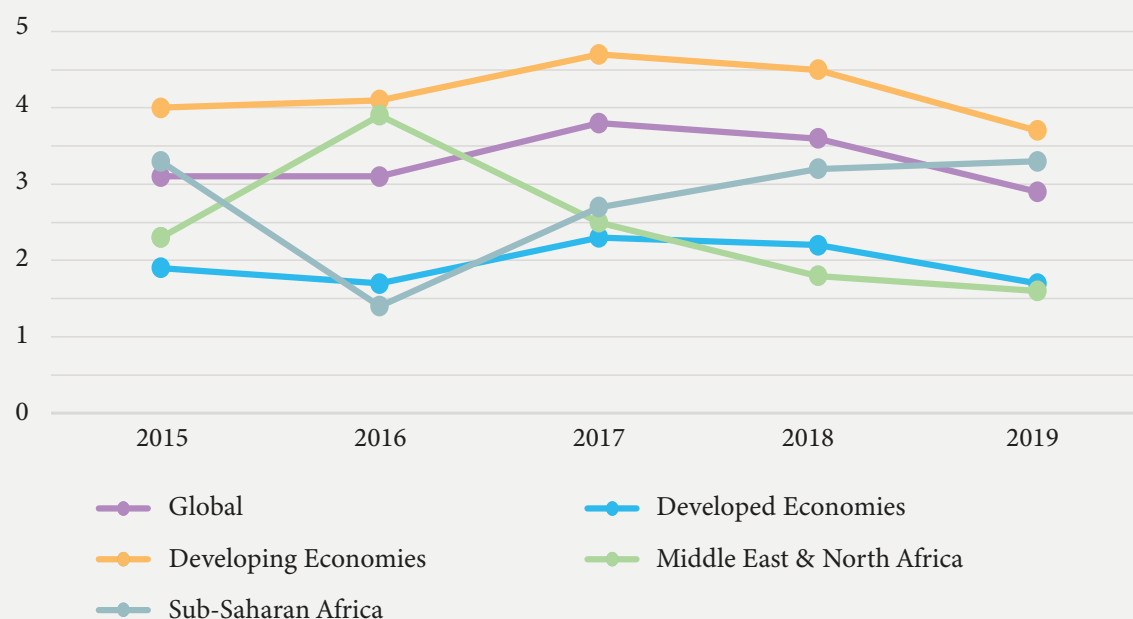
1.2.1 Global Economic Outlook

The global economy grew at 2.9 percent in 2019, 0.5 percent lower than the 3.6 percent growth registered in 2018 (IMF, April 2020). The slowdown resulted from declining manufacturing output. With the exception of Japan which grew at 1.0 percent in 2019, all advanced economies experienced slower growth over the year, despite improvements in the China-USA trade relations, and optimism over the economic impact of a no-deal Brexit. Emerging markets also experienced slower economic growth in 2019 with China and India growing at 6.1 percent and 4.8 percent respectively. The slower growth in China was a result of ongoing economic and trade tensions between the United States of America and China, including trade technology restrictions and declining manufacturing output (World Bank, April 2020).

Despite the slowdown in global economic growth, Sub-Saharan Africa experienced a 1.0 percent economic growth to 3.3 percent in 2019, although the big economies in the region, including South Africa, experienced slower economic growth, largely due to country-specific challenges. These challenges may exacerbate deterioration of the already fledging global economy, leading to further economic slump. Key measures undertaken during the year to mitigate economic challenges included quantitative easing; boosting consumer spending, as well as stronger regional integration; and reforming economic policy frameworks to enhance resilience and inclusiveness. Cross-border collaboration particularly on investment promotion and development of global value chains will support improved economic activity and a global rule-based trading system. Policy priorities that focus on mitigating climate change and strengthening resilience will also ensure that gains are widely shared, especially through access to education, health care and employment. Developing economies saddled with high debt would need to broaden the revenue base and reduce subsidies to achieve the objectives under the United National Sustainable Development Goals (IMF, April 2020).

Table 1.1: Summary of Global Output Growth 2015-2019 (percentage change)

Economic Group or Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Global	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.6	2.9
Developed Economies	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.7
USA	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.3
Euro Area	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.2
United Kingdom	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
Japan	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.0
Developing Economies	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.7
China	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.1
India	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	4.8
Middle East & North Africa	2.3	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3	1.4	2.7	3.2	3.3
South Africa	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4

Figure 1.1: Summary of Global Output Growth 2015-2019 (percentage change)

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2020

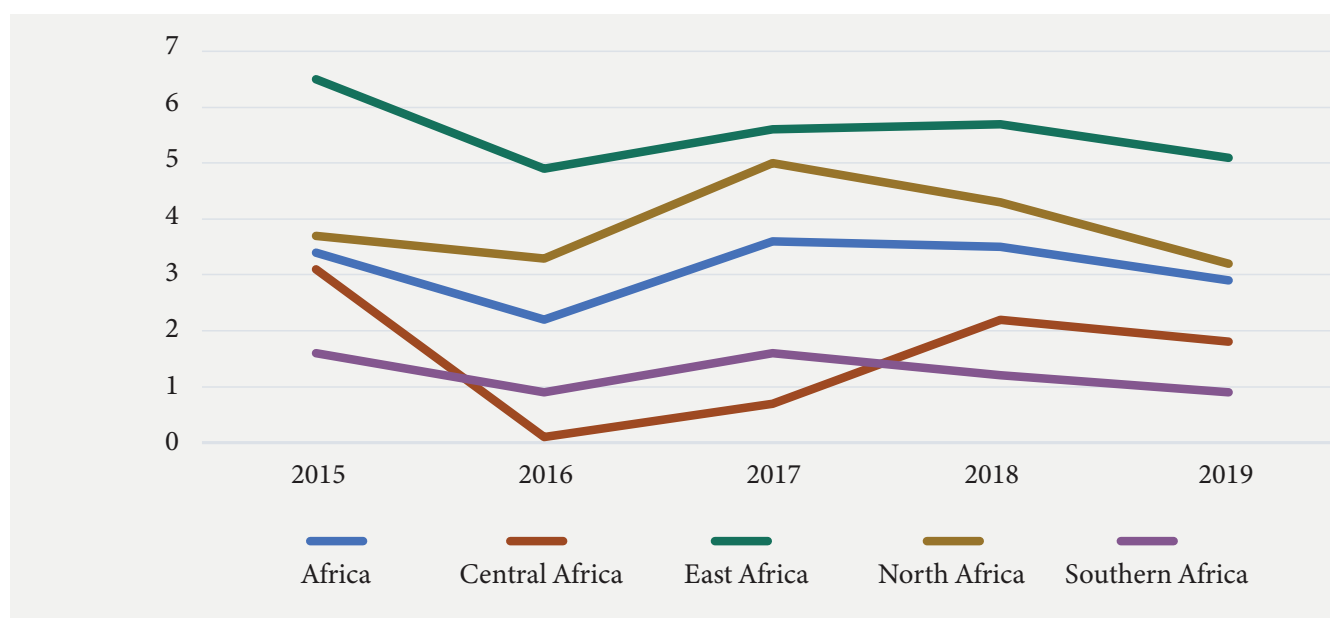
1.2.2 Africa Economic Outlook

Africa's economic growth has been stable at about 3.4 percent over the last two years, although lower than growth experienced in 2017. The lower growth was mainly attributed to the slow economic recovery of the larger regional economies, especially South Africa, Morocco, Egypt and Nigeria, which collectively grew at about 3.1 percent in 2019, compared to about 4.0 percent for most of the economies in the region. Much of the growth was due

to growth in investment and export development, with a corresponding fall in consumption across much of northern and western Africa. Southern Africa recorded growth of about 0.7 percent in 2019, down from 1.2 percent experienced in 2018, mainly due to the effects of unfavourable weather conditions that affected agricultural production.

Inflation rates across many parts of Africa variably fell by 2.0 percent to about 9.2 percent during the year. This was attributed to concerted efforts to adjust interest rates by respective central banks in line with domestic demand. Interest rate reductions also enhanced the capacity in other countries to spur investment and industrial development, while commodity prices, especially extractives, stabilised in 2019, spurred by increased production and export.

Figure 1.2: Economic Growth in Selected African Economies, 2015-2019 (percentage)



Source: AfDB- AEO 2020

1.2.3 EAC Macro Economic Performance

Macro- Economic Performance

East Africa maintained its lead as the continent's fastest growing region, with average growth estimated at 5.9 percent in 2019 (AfDB, 2020). This was attributed to increased infrastructure investment in roads, rail and electricity; increased private consumption as well as recovery of commodity exports, buoyed by improved weather conditions. The construction sector improved in the whole EAC. There was also remarkable expansion of the services sector, particularly information and communication technology as well as manufacturing.

Burundi

Burundi's economic recovery strengthened in 2019 with 3.3 percent economic growth, which was boosted by public infrastructure investments, and higher agricultural performance of coffee due to better weather conditions over the last two years. The country's fiscal deficit in the period rose to 4.2 percent from 3.2 in 2018, mainly attributed to lower tax revenue performance and higher recurrent expenditure. This resulted in increased public sector domestic borrowing.

Burundi's domestic public arrears have accumulated for a number of years. Public debt is now estimated at about 62 percent of GDP, compared to about 58.1 percent in 2018. Inflation in Burundi however continued to reduce in 2019 to about 12 percent, with falling food prices. However, the country's current account deficit was estimated at about 9.6 percent of GDP in 2019 due to continued government borrowing through treasury bills and government bonds. Official reserves have dwindled and are now estimated at about 1.5 months of imports, slightly higher than 2018, implying an improving external position.

The Burundi Franc exchange rate continued to depreciate at 1,842.4 Francs to the United States Dollar, and against other global currencies, including the Pound Sterling and the Euro. Despite the challenges, the economy is expected to continue the growth projection experienced in 2019, provided weather conditions continue to improve and yield higher agricultural production, especially for coffee, and the government continues with the policy of public sector investment.

Although the agricultural sector is predominant, accounting for 42.5% of GDP in 2018, and employing around 78 percent of the country's labour force, the country needs to improve agricultural production, alongside infrastructure and access to electricity. Currently less than 1.3 percent of rural areas are connected to the national grid. The Central Bank has initiated reforms aimed at controlling the depreciation of the Franc, while the country has commenced an ambitious plan to enhance regional trade by improving infrastructure and trade facilitation.

Kenya

Kenya's economic growth was estimated at about 5.9 percent in 2019 compared to 6.7 percent in 2018. The growth was driven by higher performing private and public sector investments, increased consumption during the year, increases in service sector performance, driven by higher demand for private and public services, and tourism. Weather conditions in Kenya during 2018 and 2019 were less favourable, leading to lower agricultural performance and higher imports of food items, especially from neighbouring countries.

Inflation during the year was stable at about 5 percent and within the targets outlined by the Central Bank of Kenya. This was boosted by a stable exchange rate and increased transfers. The current account deficit was 5.8 percent of the GDP in 2019. Foreign exchange reserves grew to about US\$9.6 billion from US\$8.95 billion in 2018, which signifies about six months of imports for the country, and slightly higher than the requirements under the EAC Monetary Convergence criteria.

Fiscal deficit in 2019 was at 7.8 percent of GDP compared to 8.8 percent in 2018, mainly as a result of improved fiscal policy, leading to higher domestic revenue performance from business growth and development. The Kenya Shillings exchange rate remained stable at about 107 to the United States Dollar, 129.8 to the Pound Sterling, and 17.44 to the French Franc.

Public debt continues to be high, at about 58 percent of GDP, mainly due to public investment expenditure borrowing on huge infrastructure projects including the standard gauge railway, road and air travel expansion projects. While borrowing for infrastructure development will support future development prospects, the challenge remains a higher proportion being external, non-concessional public debt which accounts for over two-thirds of total public debt. The economy is growing, although there is need for higher fiscal performance in order to mitigate costs of interest and re-financing.

There are prospects for improved economic performance provided weather conditions continue to improve and yield higher agricultural production, and oil production anticipated to commence in 2020. The country continues to undertake public investments in order to take advantage of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). The government plans to pursue the development agenda focusing on industrialisation in health, housing, agriculture, and manufacturing, through reforms to improve competitiveness, labour market performance, and maintain low inflation rates.

Rwanda

Rwanda's economy grew at about 8.6 percent in 2019, higher than the average growth for the East Africa Region. The economic growth was attributed to higher performance of the services sector, which grew at about 7.8 percent during the year. Specifically, the construction and tourism sectors grew at higher rates of 28 percent and 18.3 percent respectively, driving the economic growth during the year. The country also embarked on ambitious infrastructure investments in 2019. Inflation growth was maintained at a low average of 1.8 percent during the year, with low interest rates being instrumental in increased private sector borrowing for investment. As a result, bank credit to the private sector increased to about 21.7 percent of GDP. This explains the higher levels of domestic investment in productive sector which amounted to about US\$992.11 million in 2019, and created about 77 projects in the country.

Public investment also increased during the period, resulting in a higher fiscal deficit that amounted to about 6.4 percent of GDP, despite increased customs and domestic revenue performance of about 10.8 percent of GDP. The fiscal deficit was mainly financed through increased public borrowing, with public debt growing to about 50.4 percent of GDP in 2019. Increased imports over exports widened the current account deficit, which grew to 9.3 percent of GDP. External reserves increased by 10 percent to US\$1.2 billion in 2019, representing about 4.9 months of imports for the country. The Rwanda Franc continued to depreciate against major international currencies due to increased import exchange rate depreciation, trading at about 886.8 Francs to the United States Dollar.

Rwanda's growth is projected to continue the impressive performance and reach about 8 to 8.5 percent in the next two years, subject to continued favourable weather conditions and public investments like the airport, electric power generation, business environment reform and industries that will lead to increased competitiveness and human capital growth.

South Sudan

South Sudan is an oil dependent country, yet continued civil strife, coupled with fluctuating global oil prices, affect oil production and the country's economic performance. In 2019, South Sudan slowly moved out of the civil conflict that had plagued the country for five years, and the economy started to normalise. By commencing to connect the capital city, Juba, to the electricity grid, the country increased its potential production capacity, thus reducing dependency on expensive thermal electricity. This led to prospects for industrial production and increased the share of non-oil production, hence increments in customs and domestic tax revenue in the country's production mix.

Economic growth in 2019 was estimated at 5.8 percent, mainly on account of resumed oil production due to a lull in the conflicts that have plagued the country; improved agricultural production; and the growth of the services sector, especially tourism. Inflation fell by more than three times to about 24.3 percent, as a result of government reforms to the monetary sector, comprising a suspension on financing the fiscal deficit by the Central Bank, and increases in non-oil revenues. Current account deficit increased to 6.5 percent of GDP in 2019. While the government took a strategic decision to reduce fiscal deficit spending, there was an increase in infrastructure spending, as well as maintenance of peace, law and order. This resulted in a fiscal deficit of about 2.5 percent of GDP in 2019 compared to 6.8 percent in 2018. However, the country had high public debt to finance the infrastructure development and maintain peace, which amounted to about 43.6 percent of GDP. It is expected that increased oil production and improved global oil prices may increase revenue and help reduce debt in the next three years.

United Republic of Tanzania

Economic growth in the United Republic of Tanzania was estimated at about 7.0 percent in 2019, as it was in 2018. The growth was associated to increased private sector consumption; coupled with increased government investment in infrastructure, particularly the Port of Dar es Salaam, road, and rail infrastructure; and investment inflows to the economy. As a result, the manufacturing, tourism and services sectors grew rapidly, leading to high economic growth and foreign exchange earnings.

Inflation was estimated at about 3.4 percent, lower than 2018 rates. The Tanzania Shilling continued to depreciate, trading at about 2,300 against the US Dollar. The current account deficit grew slightly to 3.5 percent of GDP in 2019, and the fiscal deficit was around 2.2 percent of GDP, which was financed mainly by external debt.

Tanzania has commenced ambitious reforms through the Tanzania National Vision 2025 to stabilise and grow the economy. These reforms include public administration, procurement and improvements in the agricultural production to increase exports and reduce trade deficit. Other reforms include reduction of interest rates to bolster private sector borrowing, as well as increasing capacity, especially in mechanisation and modernisation of the agricultural sector.

Uganda

The Uganda economy grew by about 7.5 percent in 2019, mainly attributed to stronger performance of the construction and services sectors, and improved industrial production, arising from increased foreign and local investments. The services sector grew at about 7.2 percent while industrial production expanded at about 8.8 percent during the year, further signifying the impact of investment promotion in the country's industrialisation strategy. The agriculture sector grew by 9.9 percent during the year.

Uganda's gross national savings amounted to 21.3 percent of GDP in 2019, an increase from 20.3 percent in 2018. The improved rate of savings is an indicator of financial health and investment, particularly as household savings can be a source of borrowing for governments toward public works and infrastructure needs.

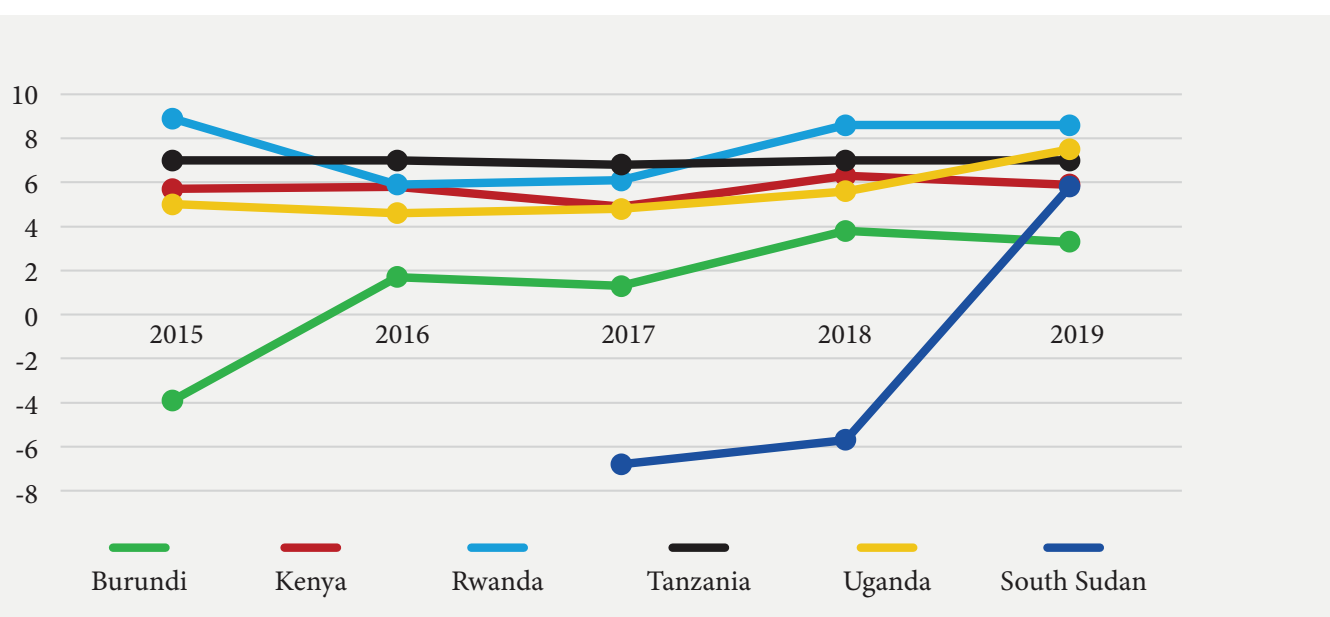
Public expenditure and subdued revenue performance led to increased fiscal deficit, which rose to 5.8 percent of GDP in 2019 up from 4.5 percent in 2018. The fiscal deficit was majorly financed through non concessional borrowing, with overall public debt increasing to about 46.3 percent of GDP in 2019, compared to 38.6 percent in 2018. Uganda's GDP increased from US\$32.0 billion to US\$34.6 billion in 2019. The increase in the stock of total public debt in 2019 was mainly due to large take-up of multilateral loans, and enhanced domestic financing. Public external debt dominated by 63.7 percent of the total public debt. Domestic

debt reduced from 13.6 percent of the GDP in 2018 to 12.8 percent in 2019, well-below the 15.0 percent policy benchmark. Domestic debt costs remained largely high despite the effect of the GDP debasing, which reduced domestic debt interest payment to GDP from 1.9 percent in 2018 to 1.7 percent in 2019. Uganda has current reserves equivalent to about 4.6 months of imports.

The Uganda Shilling continued to be affected by domestic and external forces on account of the open economy. The average exchange rate was at 3,704.0 to the United States Dollar, up from 3,727.8 recorded in 2018, an appreciation of 0.6 percent. The stability throughout the year and overall appreciation at the end of the year was attributed to net forex supply due to export receipts, strong inflows from offshores, NGOs and relatively subdued demand.

Uganda's annual headline and core inflation averaged 2.9 percent and 3.6 percent respectively, in 2019, compared to 2.6 percent and 2.4 percent in 2018. The low headline inflation was mainly on account of a drop in food crops and related items due to favourable weather conditions throughout the year, while the slight rise in core inflation in 2019 to 3.6 percent from 2.4 percent in 2018 was on account of the buyout domestic demand as reflected in a rise in non-food, other goods, and services inflation. Bank of Uganda maintained a largely accommodative monetary policy stance in 2019. Inflation remained subdued largely on account of a relatively stronger exchange rate, benign domestic demand conditions, and a good harvest season leading to low food prices.

Figure 1.3: EAC- GDP Growth, 2015-2019 (annual percent)



Source: Compiled from Partner States' Central Bank data 2020

Increased investments in infrastructure, including electricity power generation, reforms to the business registry, e-commerce, and the standard gauge railway from Kenya, will bolster

competitiveness and lead to further economic growth. Uganda has also designated nine urban areas as future cities, leading to increased investments and industrialisation of the country. Further, the country launched the domestic revenue mobilisation strategy aimed at reforms to enhance customs and domestic revenue mobilisation to reduce the current fiscal deficit.

1.3 Merchandise Trade Trends

1.3.1 Global Merchandise Trade

Global trade registered a 2.9 percent growth in 2019, compared to 3.0 percent in 2018. The slowdown reflects the impact of increased trade tensions on spending on capital goods and a more general slowdown in global activity. Trade growth in 2019 was weighed down by several factors, including new tariffs and retaliatory measures affecting widely-traded goods; weaker global economic growth; volatile financial markets; and tighter monetary conditions in developed countries, among others (WTO, April 2020).

The slowdown in merchandise trade volume growth in 2019 was broad based, reflecting weaker import demand in both developed and developing countries, although some regions were more strongly affected than others. There are continuing challenges to global trade development, which include the effect of Brexit, and the continuing trade disputes between China and the United States. Other regions including Africa, the Middle East, and the Commonwealth of Independent States saw export growth accelerate to 2.7 percent. South America's trade flows have continued to recover gradually, buffeted by weaker external demand and domestic economic shocks (WTO, 2020).

World merchandise exports totalled US\$19.48 trillion, up 10 percent from 2018. The rise was driven partly by higher oil prices, which increased by about 20 percent in 2019. The value of commercial services trade rose nearly as much, with exports totalling US\$5.80 trillion in 2019, up 8 percent from the previous year. The fastest merchandise export growth in nominal terms was recorded by oil producers, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Russian Federation, whose exports increased by 34.8 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively. On the export side, the slowdown was mostly due to reduced shipments from developed countries, which contracted year-on-year in three out of the four quarters of 2018.

Merchandise imports registered a 5.6 percent growth in 2019, up 0.2 percent, compared to 2018. Merchandise imports into developed economies grew by 1.9 percent, from 2.5 percent in 2018. Similarly, imports into North America grew by 3.6 percent in 2019, from 5.0 percent in 2018. Imports into Europe and Asia also grew at 1.1 percent and 4.8 percent in 2019, lower than 2018 growth. Despite the slower overall growth, imports into Africa and Latin America grew at a higher rate in 2019 compared to 2018.

The Dollar value of global merchandise trade was influenced by rising nominal effective exchange rate of the United States Dollar against most convertible currencies, leading to increased prices for energy, food, raw materials and metals by between 7 percent and 24 percent. This also partly explained why the Dollar value of merchandise trade growth was stronger in volume terms, rising by 10.4 percent to US\$18.9 trillion, yet exports increased by only 3.6 percent in 2018.

Table 1.2: Global Trade: Exports and Import, 2015-2019 (percentage growth)

Economic Group or Region	Volume of Exports					Volume of Imports				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Global Level	2.6	1.3	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	1.2	4.8	5.4	5.6
Developed Economies	2.7	1.4	3.5	2.1	2.2	4.7	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.9
North America	0.7	0.5	4.2	4.3	2.7	6.7	0.4	4.0	5.0	3.6
Europe	3.6	1.4	3.5	1.6	1.8	4.3	3.1	2.5	1.1	1.0
Developing Economies	2.0	1.3	5.7	3.5	3.4	0.5	0.2	7.2	4.1	3.9
Africa	4.9	1.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	-4.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Asia	1.1	1.8	6.7	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.0	9.6	5.0	4.8
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.5	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.7	-5.8	-8.7	4.0	5.2	5.8
Transition Economies	-0.2	-3.0	2.1	2.7	3.4	-19.9	7.3	8.2	6.5	6.8

Source: WTO Secretariat World Statistics Review, 2020

1.3.2 Integrating EAC into Regional Markets

Africa Continental Free Trade Area

The agreement establishing the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) came into force on 30 May 2019 for the 24 countries that had deposited their instruments of ratification as stipulated in Article 23 of the Agreement. Currently, 30 countries have signed and approved ratification, while only Eritrea is yet to sign the Agreement among the 55 African States. Trading under the AfCFTA, expected to commence on 01 January 2021 has the potential to link 1.3 billion Africans with a combined gross domestic product of over US\$3.4 trillion, and help bring over 70 million Africans out of moderate poverty.

The main objectives of the AfCFTA are to create customs union as a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of persons and business. Implementation of the AfCFTA will liberalise and facilitate intra-African trade through harmonised trade regimes across the different regional integration blocs. The AfCFTA is also expected to enhance competitiveness of regional value chains by scaling up production and access to intermediate products.

The operational phase of the AfCFTA was inaugurated in Niamey, Niger in July 2019 with five operational instruments namely; the rules of origin; the monitoring and elimination of non-tariff barriers; a digital payment system; the online negotiation forum; and the Africa trade observatory. A decision on the host of the Secretariat of the AfCFTA was declared during the Niamey extra ordinary Assembly of the AfCFTA among other key decisions.

The Tripartite COMESA-EAC-SADC Free Trade Area

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) was launched in 2015 in Sharm El Sheikh, bringing together 29 countries that constitute the three regional economic communities of EAC and SADC, and is based on three pillars: market integration, industrial development, and infrastructure development. These countries together represent 53 percent of the African Union membership, 60 percent of continental GDP, and a combined population of 800 million. Implementation of the TFTA is aimed to address two key challenges to trade in the region – the structure of production, and the composition of exports. The ultimate aim of the TFTA is to reduce gradually the tariffs for all goods traded in the bloc to zero percent. Of the 14 countries needed for the Agreement to enter into force, eight have ratified it. They include: Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, Botswana and Namibia. Seven countries in advanced stages of ratification include: Comoros, Eswatini, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. They are expected to complete the ratification process before the end of 2019, paving the way for its implementation.

1.3.3 Merchandise Trade in Africa

Merchandise trade in Africa continued to grow despite contractions in global trade in 2019. In volume terms, exports from Africa grew by 3.0 percent in 2019 up from 2.8 percent in 2018. The growth in exports was attributed to increase in prices of crude oil and partly due to increased commodity prices arising from improved weather conditions. Crude oil prices increased slightly to US\$65.3 per barrel but were stabler than the previous period, providing impetus for increased export volumes during the year. Growth in imports also grew marginally by 1.0 percent compared to 0.8 percent in 2018. The slight growth in imports was attributed to higher commodity prices, particularly of petroleum products. However, Africa trade still constitutes a small percentage of global merchandise trade. Exports from Africa represented 1.9 percent of global merchandise exports, while imports represented about 2.2 percent of global merchandise imports (WTO, 2020).

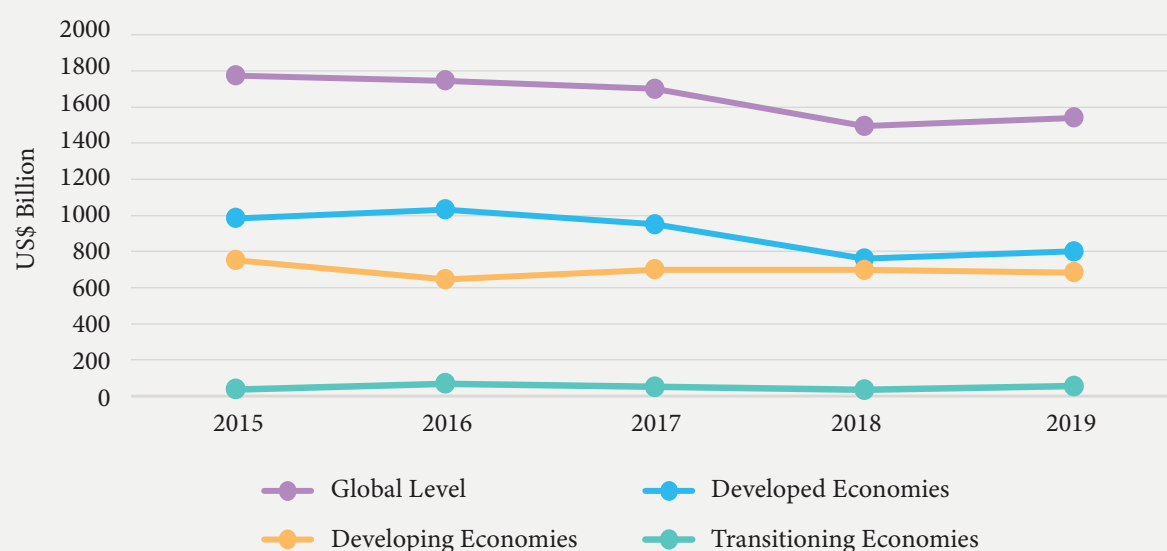
1.4 Investment Trends

1.4.1 Global Investment Trends

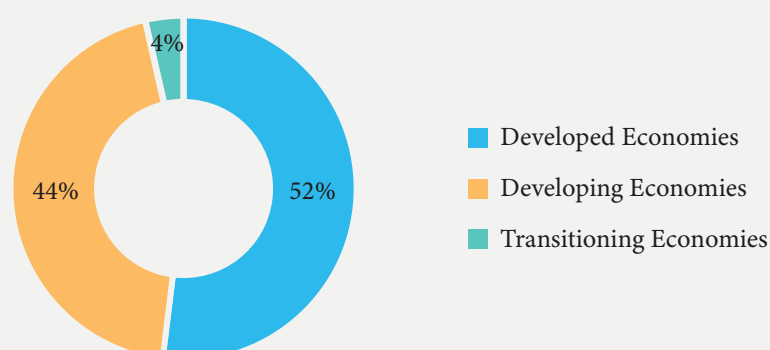
Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows grew modestly by 3.0 percent in 2019 to US\$1.54 trillion. The rise in FDI was mainly the result of higher flows to developed economies, as the impact of the 2018 tax reforms in the United States declined. Flows to transition economies also increased, while those to developing economies declined marginally. FDI flows to developed economies rose by 5 percent, to US\$800 billion, from US\$761 billion in 2018. The increase occurred despite weaker macroeconomic performance and policy uncertainty for investors, including trade tensions and Brexit.

FDI flows to developing economies declined marginally by 2 percent, to US\$685 billion; and in Asia by 5 percent to US\$474 billion. Despite the decline, Asia remained the largest FDI recipient region, hosting more than 30 percent of global FDI flows. The decline was however driven primarily by a 34 percent fall in Hong Kong and China. The largest five recipients were China, Hong Kong, Singapore, India and Indonesia. FDI flows to Latin America and the Caribbean, excluding financial centres, increased by 10 percent to US\$164 billion. Latin America and the Caribbean also became a hotspot for FDI in renewable energy, while transition economies experienced an increase in FDI inflows by 59 percent, to US\$55 billion in 2019.

Figure 1.4a: Global FDI Inflows by Region, 2015-2019 (US\$ billion)



Source: UNCTAD, 2020

Figure 1.4b: Global FDI Inflows by Region, 2015-2019 (US\$ billion)

Source: UNCTAD, 2020

Table 1.3: FDI Flows by Region, 2015-2019 (US billion and percentage)

Economic Group or Region	FDI Inflows					FDI Outflows				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Global Level	1774	1746	1518	1485	1540	1594	1452	1220	986	1314
Developed Economies	984	1032	815	761	800	1173	1044	877	533.8	917
Europe	566	563	384	364	429	666	515	371	418.8	475
Developing Economies	752	646	701	699	685	389	383	462	414.6	373
Africa	61	59	41	51	45	18	18	13	8.2	4.9
Asia	524	443	493	499	474	339	363	411.8	406.5	328
Latin America & the Caribbean	165	142	155	149	164	31	1	3	0.1	41.8
Oceania	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	-0.3	-1
Transition Economies	38	68	47.5	34.9	55	32	25	38.4	38.2	23.9

Percentage Share in Global Flows										
Developed Economies	55.5	59.1	53.7	50.9	51.9	73.6	71.9	71.9	54.1	59.8
North America	31.9	30.5	25.3	24.3	27.9	41.8	35.5	30.4	42.5	36.1
Europe	22	24.3	22.1	19.9	19.3	23.2	25.2	25.1	-4.1	16.3
Developing Economies	42.4	37	46.2	46.8	44.5	24.4	26.4	37.9	42	28.4
Africa	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4
Asia	29.5	25.3	32.5	33.2	30.8	21.2	25	33.8	41.2	24.9
Latin America & the Caribbean	9.3	8.1	10.2	10	10.7	2	0.1	0.2	0.01	3.2
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.03	-0.1
Transition Economies	2.1	3.9	3.1	2.3	3.6	2	1.7	3.1	3.8	1.8

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/MNE Database, 2020

1.4.2 Africa Investment Trends

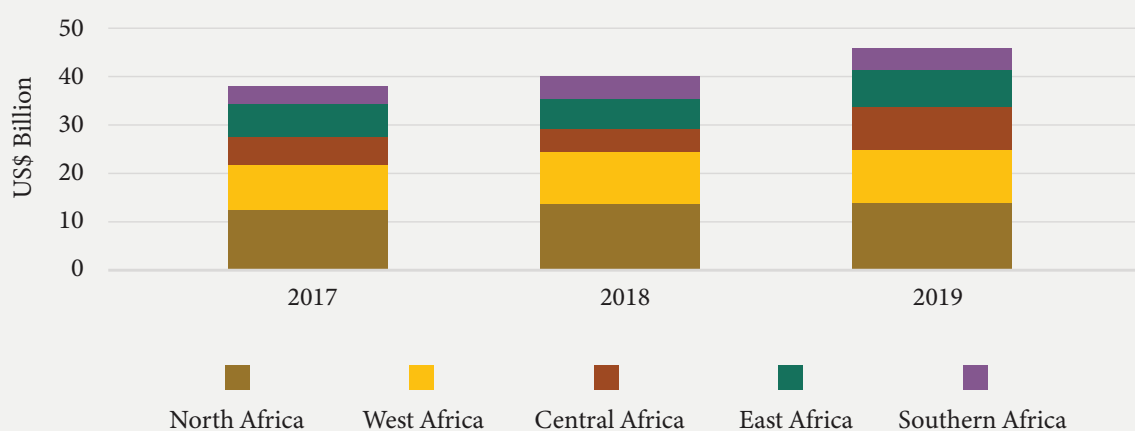
Total FDI inflows to Africa in 2019 slumped by 10 percent to US\$45 billion, due to more moderate economic growth and dampened demand for commodities. FDI inflows to North Africa decreased by 11 percent to US\$14 billion, with reduced inflows in all countries except Egypt, where inflows increased by 11 percent to US\$9 billion as a result of reforms that enhanced macroeconomic stability.

FDI flows to Sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 10 percent in 2019 to US\$32 billion. This decrease was attributed to a decline in investment flows to traditional major investment recipients, including Nigeria, South Africa and Ethiopia. FDI to West Africa decreased by 21 percent to US\$11 billion in 2019. FDI outflows from Africa decreased by 35 percent to US\$5.3 billion. South Africa continued to be the largest outward investor, despite the reduction in its outflows from US\$4.1 billion to US\$3.1 billion. Outflows from Togo increased to US\$700 million in 2019. In North Africa, outward FDI from Morocco increased to approximately US\$1 billion in 2019 from US\$800 million in 2018.

Investment prospects for Africa remain low, mainly due to the low global crude oil prices that constrained investments in the sector, as well as lower demand for manufactured goods and services required by other regions. Projected growth for the region is forecast to decline in growth to negative 2.8 percent, with planned investments especially in the extractives sector postponed. Ongoing economic uncertainty and continued global trade disputes may affect prospects for future investment, especially in the manufacturing, financial and services sectors.

In 2020, Africa could take advantage of initiatives by developed countries to spur investment promotion, including the United States Prosper Africa Initiative, the International Development Corporation Initiative with planned investment in Ethiopia, and the French Initiative - Choose Africa. Reforms to the investment policies and environment has the potential to enhance the competitiveness of the region, especially in sectors like pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper and paper products, and the motor industry. This may require regional efforts most likely spearheaded by the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement.

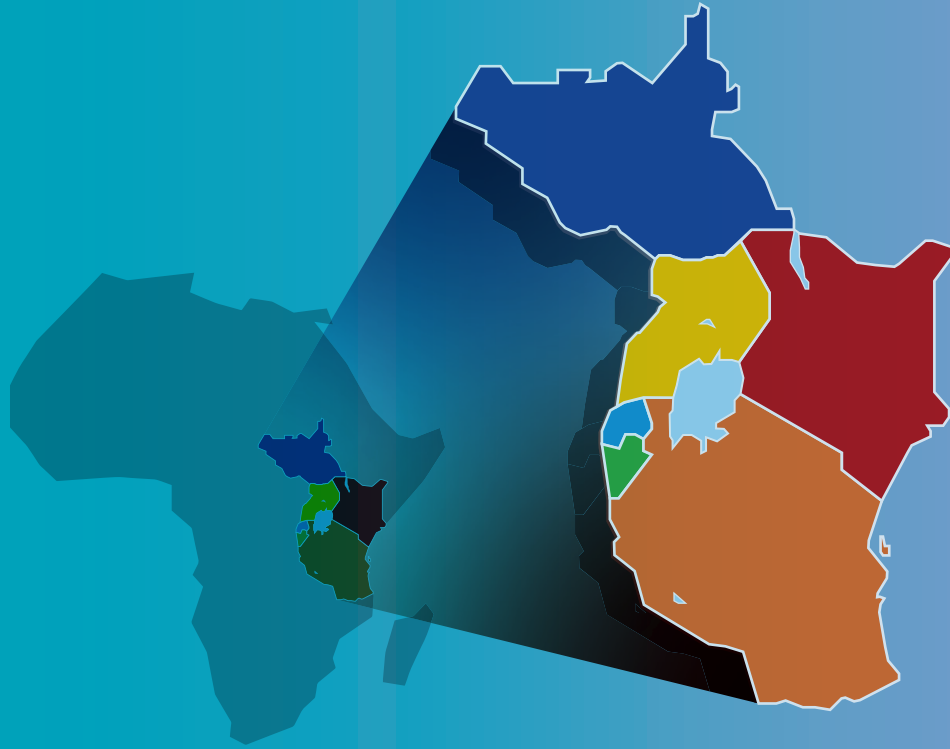
Figure 1.5: FDI Inflows to Africa Economies 2017 - 2019 (US billion)



Source: UNCTAD WIO, 2020







PART II:
TRADE AND INVESTMENT:
TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

CHAPTER 2: EAC MERCHANDISE TRADE



2.1 EAC Regional Merchandise Trade

The EAC region has experienced growth in both intra and extra regional trade since 2017. This comes on the back of relatively high economic and industrial development, backed by increasing investment inflows to the region. Nevertheless, firm productivity remains low and the region is highly dependent on export of primary agricultural and mineral commodities, with little value addition. The main exports from the region included coffee, tea and horticultural commodities, while minerals, especially gold and diamonds, continued to constitute a large proportion of exports from the region. Over the last three years, industrial production has gained prominence with exports of manufactured commodities increasing although they still constitute a small proportion of EAC exports. Key manufactured exports included textiles, chemicals, edible oil, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. In spite of the current optimism, there is need for substantial transformation in the industrial and agricultural sectors for EAC to benefit from regional integration, in order to allow key products to enter the global value chain system.

2.2 Overview of EAC Trade

2.2.1 Total EAC Trade Trends

The EAC Merchandise trade grew by 7.8 percent to US\$55.3 billion in 2019 from US\$51.3 billion in 2018. The growth in merchandise trade resulted from a large increase in the growth of exports from the region to the rest of the world during the year. Total EAC exports increased by 10.9 percent to US\$15.8 billion in 2019 from US\$14.2 billion in 2018. The increase was attributed to increased export volumes for agricultural products like cut flowers, coffee, tea and tobacco, due to improved weather conditions over the last two years, coupled with an increase in prices of commodities like gold and fish, due to increased demand, especially from China and the Far East. Gold exports amounted to US\$3.8 billion while coffee and tea exports amounted to US\$908.2 million and US\$1.3 billion respectively.

Total EAC exports to COMESA fell by 39 percent to US\$1.5 billion in 2019 from US\$2.5 billion in 2018. Similarly, imports from COMESA fell by 12.3 percent to US\$1.4 billion in 2019 from US\$1.6 billion in 2018. On the other hand, total exports to SADC grew by a marginal 0.1 percent to US\$2.2 billion in 2019, while imports from SADC grew by 21.6 percent to US\$2.5 billion over the same period. The increase in trade with SADC was attributed to marked increase in trade with Tanzania and Burundi. Overall, reduced trade volumes to the two regional blocs in 2019 compared to 2018 may have been a result of continuing disagreement over rules of origin for commodities like motor vehicles, and treatment of sensitive products like milk, sugar, wheat, rice and garments, which attract higher duty of above 25 percent, to protect the sectors from competition.

Outside the Africa Continent, China was EAC's major trading partner with total trade amounting to US\$8.2 billion, with imports constituting over 95.1 percent of the total trade with China. Total trade to the EU amounted to US\$6.7 billion in 2019 while trade with the USA amounted to US\$1.8 billion in 2019.

Total EAC imports grew by 6.6 percent to US\$39.5 billion in 2019 from US\$37.1 billion in 2018. Imports from the EU amounted to US\$4.4 billion and accounted for about 11.2 percent. Total imports from China, India and USA in 2019 amounted to US\$7.7 billion, US\$3.9 billion and US\$1.1 billion and constituted 18.1 percent, 10.2 percent and 2.9 percent of total imports, respectively. The main source of imports from Asia and the middle East signify the importance of countries like China, India and UAE as trading partners. The statistics reveal that 80 percent of EAC imports were petroleum products, crude palm oil, machinery and medicaments. Others were textiles, wheat and rice.

Overall, the region continued to register a trade deficit with the rest of the world in 2019, partly due to an increase in imports to the region. Imports into the region amounted to US\$39.5 billion, against US\$15.8 billion worth of exports. Despite the huge import bill, the trade deficit continued to narrow for a second consecutive year. Deficit for the EAC fell by less than 1.0 percent to US\$24.3 billion in 2019. Given its commercially viable deposits of fossil fuels, fertile soils, conducive business environment and a skilled labour force, the EAC needs to enhance domestic production of petroleum products, edible oil, medicaments, and assembly of motor vehicles, to further reduce the import bill, and the trade deficit.



Table 2.1: EAC-Total Trade Flows, 2015-2019 (US\$ million and percentage change)

Trade Flow	Destination/Origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change				
							2017	2018	2019		
Imports	Total EAC Exports	16,819.6	13,877.2	14,143.5	14,213.8	15,760.8	(3.5)	1.9	0.5	10.9	
	Intra-EAC Total Exports	2,823.0	2,631.4	2,977.4	3,170.5	3,162.8	(6.8)	13.1	6.5	(0.2)	
	COMESA	2,335.5	2,579.3	2,624.8	2,523.0	1,538.2	3.5	1.8	(3.9)	(39.0)	
	SADC	1,496.5	1,843.4	2,105.7	2,192.1	2,193.3	12.5	(15.6)	4.1	0.1	
	Rest of Africa	606.0	799.6	328.5	268.9	260.6	31.9	(58.9)	(18.1)	(3.1)	
	EU	2,398.8	2,347.9	2,378.0	2,450.7	2,280.9	(2.4)	(1.7)	3.1	(6.9)	
	USA	521.9	667.4	751.2	600.1	623.6	27.8	13.3	(20.1)	3.9	
	Total Exports to Rest of World	6,054.1	5,932.1	5,394.9	5,282.8	6,479.5	(7.6)	(7.2)	(2.1)	22.7	
	Intra-EAC % Share to Total Exports	20.26	16.83	21.05	22.31	20.07					
	COMESA % Share to Total Exports	13.89	14.88	18.56	17.75	9.76					
	SADC % Share to Total Exports	8.90	10.37	14.89	15.42	13.92					
	Rest of Africa % Share to Total Exports	3.60	4.93	2.32	1.89	1.65					
	EU % Share to Total Exports	14.26	14.42	16.81	17.24	14.47					
	USA % Share to Total Exports	3.10	4.11	5.31	4.22	3.96					
	Total exports to Rest of the World % Share to Total Exports	35.99	34.46	38.14	37.17	41.11					
	Exports	Total EAC Imports	36,632.8	30,462.3	34,230.1	37,066.4	39,517.5	(16.8)	12.4	8.3	6.6
		Intra-EAC Total Imports	2,524.4	2,181.0	2,484.4	2,843.0	3,175.8	(13.6)	13.9	14.4	11.7
COMESA		1,038.3	1,068.9	1,540.0	1,598.6	1,401.4	2.9	43.7	3.8	(12.3)	
SADC		2,527.8	1,648.0	2,075.5	2,015.7	2,451.8	(34.8)	46.3	(2.9)	21.6	
Rest of Africa		84.7	103.0	91.5	206.3	338.9	21.7	(12.4)	125.6	64.3	
EU		5,287.8	4,061.1	4,138.2	4,302.3	4,445.6	(23.2)	1.9	4.0	3.3	
USA		1,794.9	868.9	922.5	940.7	1,142.7	(51.6)	6.1	2.0	21.5	
Total Imports to Rest of World		23,492.2	21,115.1	24,114.5	25,997.7	26,822.0	(27.7)	21.1	7.8	3.2	
Intra-EAC % Share to Total Imports		6.6	8.1	7.3	7.7	8.0					
COMESA % Share to Total Imports		2.8	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.5					
SADC % Share to Total Imports		6.9	6.1	7.5	5.4	6.2					
Rest of Africa % Share to Total Imports		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9					
EU % Share to Total Imports		14.4	15.1	12.9	11.6	11.2					
USA % Share to Total Imports		4.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.9					
Total imports from Rest of World % Share to Total Imports		64.1	63.1	64.0	70.1	67.9					
Total intra EAC Trade		5,347.4	4,812.4	5,461.8	6,013.5	6,338.6	(10.0)	13.5	10.1	5.4	
Total Trade		53,452.3	43,161.4	46,892.8	51,280.3	55,278.2	(19.3)	8.6	9.4	7.8	
EAC Trade Balance	(19,813.2)	(10,692.4)	(17,438.2)	(24,301.5)	(24,300.5)	(46.0)	63.1	39.4	(0.004)		

Source: National Statistical Offices and Revenue Authorities of Partner States

NOTES (1) COMESA excludes Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda (2) SADC excludes Tanzania

2.2.2 Intra-EAC Merchandise Trade

The composition of EAC trade did not transform fundamentally in 2019 compared to 2018. Most imports into the EAC Partner States were agricultural commodities, especially tea, maize, milk and milk products, and tobacco, with the majority of tea imports destined for the auction in Mombasa. Nevertheless, the value and volume of imports of gold, salt, medicaments, rolled iron, kraft paper, sugar and wood products signified progress towards increased value addition.

Intra-Regional Imports

Intra-EAC imports continued the two-year growth trend, with imports within the region growing by 12.0 percent in 2019. Though slower than 2018, the growth in intra-regional trade was attributed to favourable weather conditions which led to increased production of agricultural commodities and consequently higher volumes of maize, rice and dairy products. Elimination of NTBs; increased intra-EAC trade in intermediate products like cold rolled iron, gold and clinker; as well as reforms to the business environment, including completion of Elegu OSBP, and integration of border management systems also contributed to increased intra-regional trade.

Total EAC intra-regional imports amounted to US\$3.2 billion in 2019, from US\$2.8 billion in 2018. Uganda's imports from the rest of the region grew for the second consecutive year, at 59.5 percent totalling US\$1.3 billion. The increase was to a large extent driven by higher imports from Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda's imports from Kenya mainly included petroleum products, cement, iron and steel, and pharmaceutical products. Imports from Kenya were mainly intermediate products and raw materials for the preparation of animal feeds, while imports from Tanzania mainly consisted of paper and paperboard, and ceramic products. Rwanda's imports also grew by 7.3 percent to US\$589.3 million in 2019. Rwanda's intra-regional imports were dominated by imports from Kenya, mainly composed of salt, fats, cereals, soaps, iron and steel, plastics and paper. Tanzania's intra-EAC imports increased by 8.7 percent to US\$329.2 million in 2019 from US\$302.7 million in 2018. Tanzania's key imports from the EAC partners included pharmaceuticals products, soaps, plastic items and other consumer goods. Burundi imports from the EAC grew by 4.8 percent to US\$140.8. Burundi's main EAC trading partner was Tanzania, and imports mainly consisted of chemical fertilizers, cement, and textile articles. On the other hand, South Sudan's imports decreased by 40 percent to US\$225.9 in 2019. South Sudan's main trading partners were Kenya and Uganda, and imports mainly consisted of maize, sugar and manufactured commodities.

Intra-Regional Exports

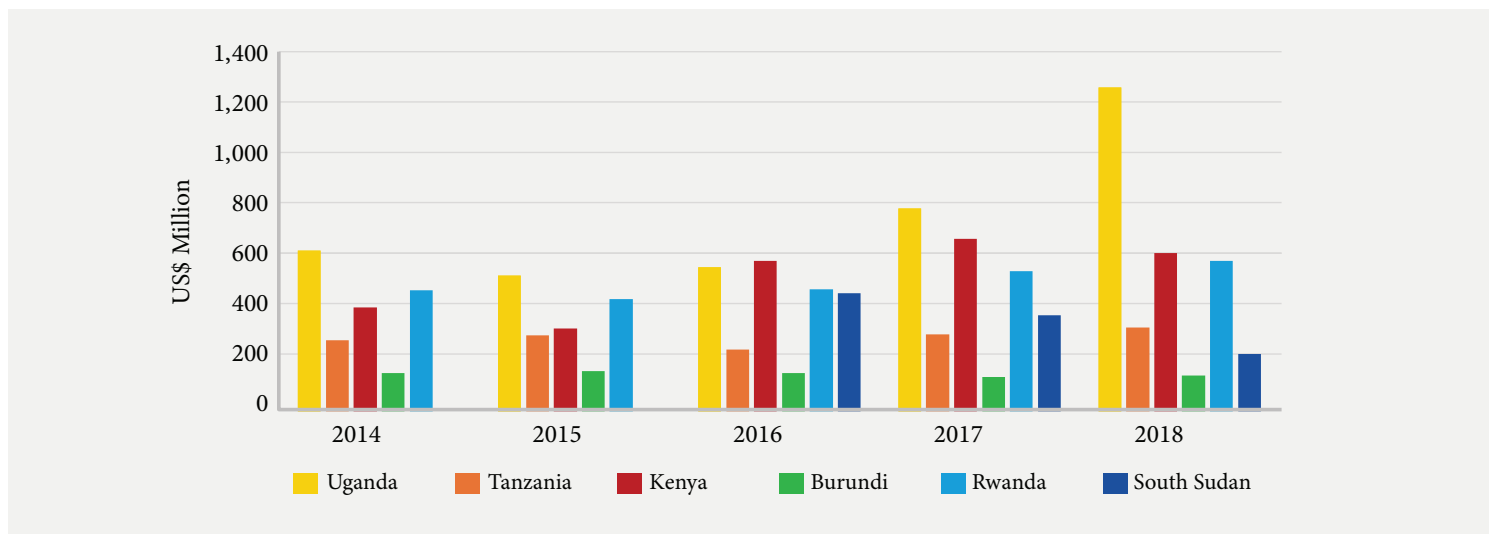
Intra-regional exports grew by 0.6 percent in 2019 to US\$3.2 billion. Noticeably, intra-regional exports by all Partner States grew, with the exception of Uganda and Burundi. Burundi's exports to the EAC Partner States fell by 12.1 percent to US\$14.6 million in 2019, from US\$16.6 million in 2018. Exports from Tanzania and Rwanda grew by 32.6 percent, and 56.8 percent, respectively during the year. Exports from Kenya to the other Partner States grew by 7.6 percent to US\$1,370 million in 2019, from US\$1274 million in 2018. Exports from South Sudan increased to US\$6.8 million from US\$2.0 million in 2018. The growth in exports could be attributed to improved trading conditions and resumption of exports of goods during the year, resulting from resolution of outstanding NTBs between Partner States.

Table 2.2: Total Intra-EAC Trade, 2015-2019 (US\$ million and percentage change)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change			
							2016	2017	2018	2019
Imports	Uganda	631.0	532.6	565.5	796.3	1270.1	-15.6	6.2	40.8	59.5
	Tanzania	278.6	298.8	243.2	302.7	329.2	7.2	-18.6	24.5	8.7
	Kenya	407.8	324.4	589.8	676.5	620.5	-20.5	81.8	14.7	-8.3
	Burundi	151.1	157.2	151.0	134.3	140.8	4.0	-3.9	-11.1	4.8
	Rwanda	474.1	439.8	478.6	549.1	589.3	-7.2	8.8	14.7	7.3
	South Sudan			462.5	377.0	225.9			-18.5	-40.1
	Total	1,942.6	1,752.8	2,490.6	2,835.9	3,175.8	-9.8	42.1	13.9	12.0
Exports	Uganda	1,036.7	950.9	1,126.3	1254.5	956.2	-8.3	18.4	11.4	-23.8
	Tanzania	995.2	552.5	464.5	508.6	674.4	-44.5	-15.9	9.5	32.6
	Kenya	1,285.9	1,199.0	1,272.5	1 273.8	1370.2	-6.8	6.1	0.1	7.6
	Burundi	14.8	12.3	11.5	16.6	14.6	-16.9	-6.5	44.3	-12.1
	Rwanda	118.8	156.6	84.6	89.7	140.7	31.8	-46.0	6.0	56.8
	South Sudan			17.9	2.0	6.8			-88.8	239.2
	Total	3,451.4	2,871.3	2,977.4	3,145.2	3,162.8	-16.8	3.7	5.6	0.6

Source: Partner States Revenue Authorities, Central Banks and National Statistics Offices, 2020

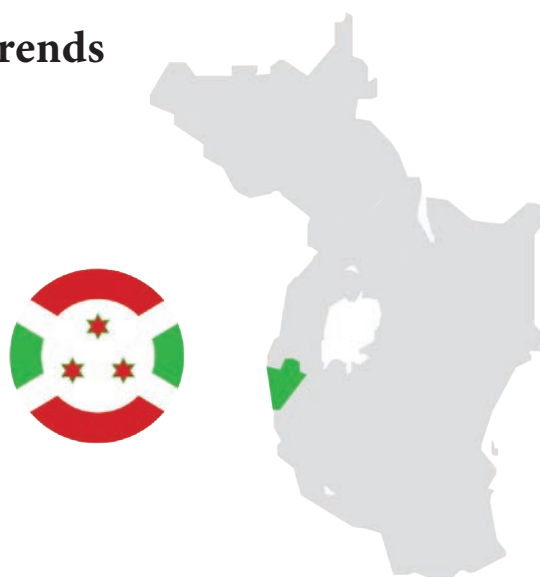
Figure 2.1: Total Intra-EAC Imports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)



Source: Partner States Revenue Authorities, Central Banks and National Statistics Offices



2.3 Country Specific Trade Trends



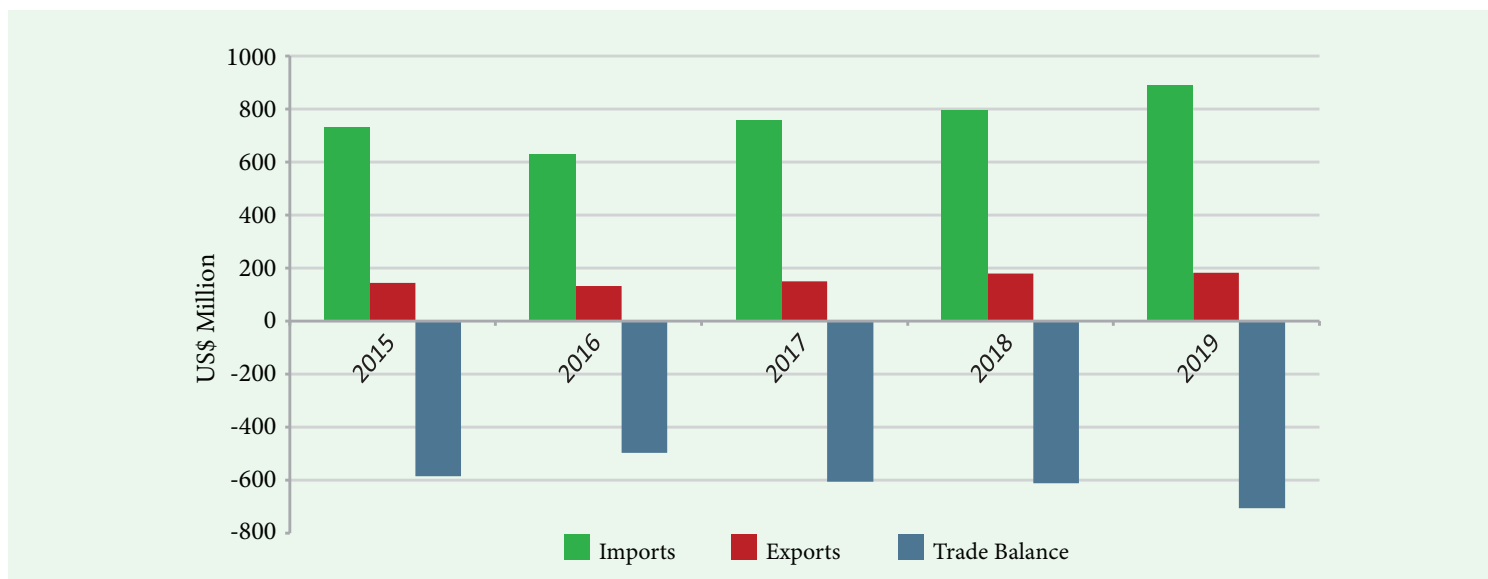
2.3.1 Burundi

Burundi's International Trade

Burundi's total trade increased by 9.7 percent to US\$1.1 billion in 2019, from US\$973.7 million recorded in 2018. This was attributed to the growth in imports, which increased by 11.9 percent to US\$887.8 million in 2019, from US\$793.5 million in 2018. At the same time, exports show a slight increase of 0.6 percent to US\$181.2 million in 2019 from US\$180.2 million in 2018.

In 2019, Burundi's major trading partners were the EAC, European Union, United Arab Emirates and China. Total trade with the EAC amounted to US\$155.4 million in 2019 from US\$150.9 million in 2018, and accounted for 14.5 percent of total trade. Burundi's imports from the EAC were dominated by cement from Tanzania, and medicaments from Uganda, while exports were dominated by coffee to Uganda.

Trade with European Union amounted to US\$145.2 million or 13.6 percent of total trade, while trade with the United Arab Emirates amounted to US\$131.7 million, about 12.3 percent of total trade in 2019. Other notable trade partners in 2019 included the COMESA Partner States. Overall, Burundi's trade balance remains in deficit. In 2019, deficit deteriorated by 15.2 percent to US\$706.5 million from US\$613.3 million in 2018.

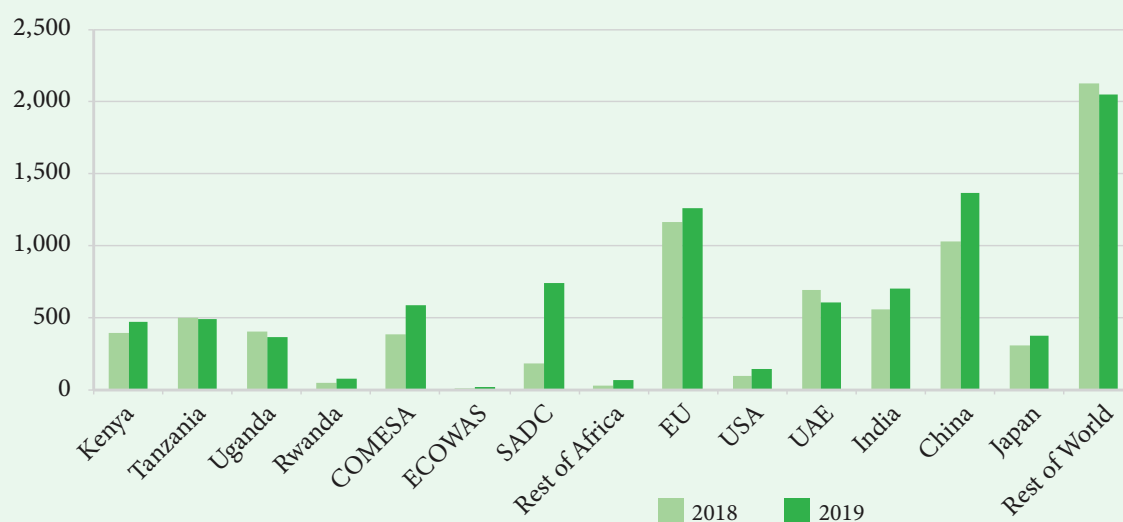
Figure 2.2: Burundi's Imports/ Exports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Imports

In 2019, Burundi's imports increased by 11.9 percent, to US\$887.1 million, from US\$793.5 million recorded in 2018. The rise mainly resulted from the increase in cement imports (126.6 percent), medicaments (6.3 percent), petroleum oils (4.5 percent) and wheat meslin (50.9 percent).

As in the previous year, Burundi's main sources of imports remain EAC, EU, United Arab Emirates and China. Imports from EAC amounted to US\$140.8 million and accounted for 15.9 percent of total imports, while imports from EU amounted to US\$126.3 million, accounting for 14.2 percent of total imports. Imports from China and United Arab Emirates accounted for 15.4 percent and 6.9 percent of Burundi's total imports, respectively. Most of the imports from China consisted of flat-rolled iron or non-alloy steel products, cold-roll, and rice, while imports from EAC mainly comprised iron or non-alloy steel products, cement, and pharmaceutical products.

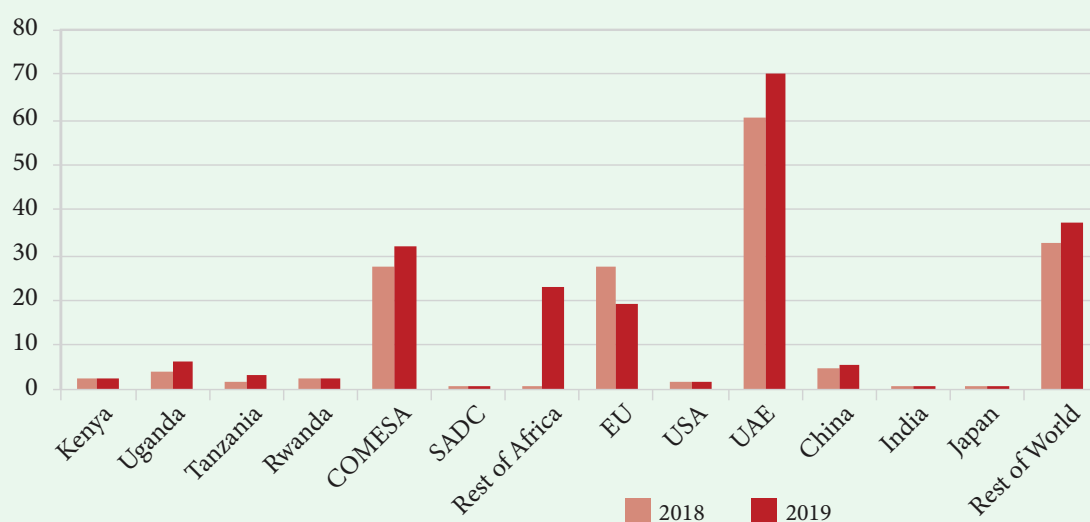
Figure 2.3: Burundi's Imports by Country/ Region of Origin, 2018-2019

Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Domestic Exports

Overall domestic export earnings increased by 2.4 percent to US\$169.5 million in 2019, from US\$165.5 million in 2018. The increase was attributed to a 11.5 percent, and 53.7 percent increase in the volume of coffee and gold exports, respectively.

During the year, the UAE was the biggest export destination for Burundi, accounting for 41.9 percent of total domestic exports. Other notable export destinations outside the EAC included COMESA and the EU, accounting for 21.0 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively.

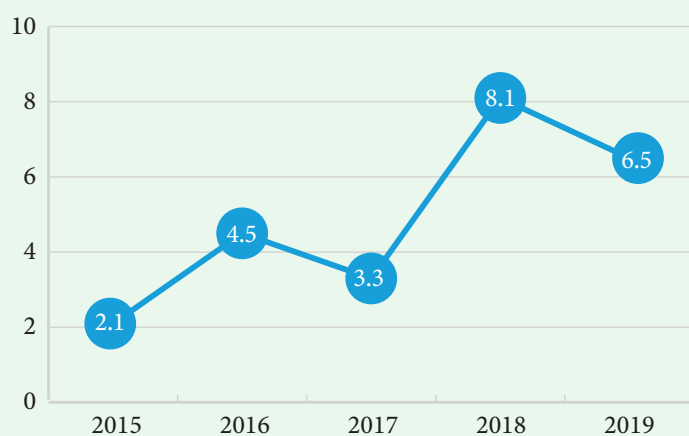
Figure 2.4: Burundi's Exports by Country /Region of Destination, 2018-2019

Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Re-Exports

In 2019, Burundi's re-exports decreased to US\$11.7 million from US\$14.7 million in 2018. The share of re-exports to total exports decreased to 6.5 percent, compared to 8.2 percent in 2018. Goods that were re-exported included petroleum oils to the Democratic Republic of Congo, and kerosene used by Kenya Airways and Ethiopian Airline. Re-exports also included photographic equipment, motor cars, and other motor vehicles to Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Figure 2.5: Burundi's Re-Exports Share of Total Exports 2015-2019 (percent share)



Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Burundi's Intra-Regional Trade

Intra-Regional Exports

In 2019, Uganda and Tanzania were the main destinations of Burundi's exports, accounting for 43.0 percent and 21.7 percent of total intra-EAC domestic exports, respectively. Key commodities exported included coffee, other beverages, and soap. Burundi's exports to Partner States declined by 12.1 percent to US\$14.6 million in 2019 from US\$16.6 million in 2018. The decrease was attributed to the decrease in volume and value of coffee exported to Kenya.

Table 2.3: Burundi: Intra-EAC Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Intra-EAC Export Flows	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intra-EAC Re-Exports	1.2	2.4	2.1	6.3	4.3
Total Intra-EAC Exports	14.8	12.3	11.5	16.6	14.6
Percent Share of Intra-Re-Exports	8.1	19.5	18.1	38.1	29.5

Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Intra-Regional Re-Exports

In 2019, Burundi's re-exports to EAC Partner States decreased to US\$4.3 million, from US\$6.3 million in 2018. Re-exports constituted 29.5 percent of Burundi's total exports to EAC Partner States.

Intra-Regional Imports

Burundi's imports from EAC Partner States grew by 4.8 percent to US\$140.8 million in 2019, from US\$134.3 million in 2018. The increase was driven by higher imports from Kenya and Rwanda, at 20.0 percent and 73.2 percent, respectively. Tanzania remains Burundi's main source of intra-EAC imports, accounting for 34.7 percent of total imports. The main imports from Tanzania in 2019 included cement, salt and maize.

Figure 2.6: Burundi's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

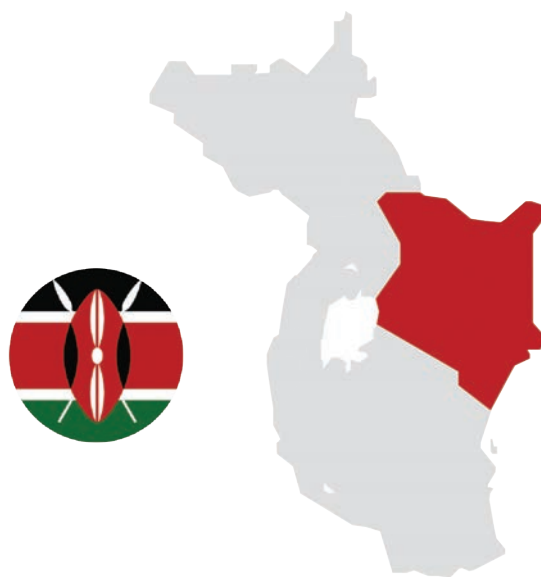
Burundi Trade Balance

Burundi's total trade with other EAC Partner States in 2019 increased by 3.0 percent to US\$155.4 million, from US\$150.9 million in 2018. As a result, Burundi's trade balance with EAC remained in deficit. The intra-EAC trade balance increased to US\$126.2 million in 2019 from US\$117.8 million in 2018. The increase in the deficit was attributed to increased imports into the country during the year.

Table 2.4: Burundi's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019, (US\$ million)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change			
							2016	2017	2018	2019
Kenya	Imports	48.0	47.8	42.5	39.2	47.1	-0.5	-10.9	-7.8	20.0
	Exports	2.4	2.5	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.7	47.2	15.7	-38.1
	Total Trade	50.4	50.2	46.2	43.4	44.4	-0.3	-8.1	-5.9	2.3
	Trade Balance	-45.6	-45.3	-38.9	-35.0	-44.5	-0.6	-14.1	-10.0	27.0
Rwanda	Imports	7.8	12.6	7.3	4.5	7.9	61.8	-41.8	-37.9	73.2
	Exports	5.9	5.2	2.4	5.4	2.5	-12.8	-52.8	122.6	-53.3
	Total Trade	13.7	17.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	29.5	-45.0	2.3	0.0
	Trade Balance	-1.8	-7.4	-4.9	0.9	-5.3	302.3	-34.1	-118.3	-696.9
Uganda	Imports	41.3	45.3	42.4	40.8	37.1	9.6	-6.4	-3.9	-9.1
	Exports	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.4	6.3	-16.1	19.0	6.1	41.6
	Total Trade	45.5	48.8	46.6	45.2	45.2	7.2	-4.6	-3.0	0.0
	Trade Balance	-37.2	-41.8	-38.2	-36.3	-30.8	12.5	-8.5	-5.0	-15.3
Tanzania	Imports	54.0	51.6	58.8	49.8	48.8	-4.5	14.0	-15.2	-2.0
	Exports	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	3.2	-50.4	13.8	93.7	25.9
	Total Trade	56.3	52.7	60.1	52.3	52.3	-6.4	14.0	-12.9	0.0
	Trade Balance	-51.7	-50.4	-57.5	-47.3	-45.6	-2.5	14.0	-17.7	-3.5
intra-EAC**	Imports	151.1	157.2	151.0	134.3	140.8	4.0	-3.9	-11.0	4.8
	Exports	14.8	12.3	11.5	16.6	14.6	-17.1	-6.0	43.6	-12.1
	Total Trade	165.9	169.5	162.6	150.9	155.4	2.2	-4.1	-7.1	3.0
	Trade Balance	-136.3	-144.9	-139.5	-117.8	-126.2	6.3	-3.8	-15.6	7.2

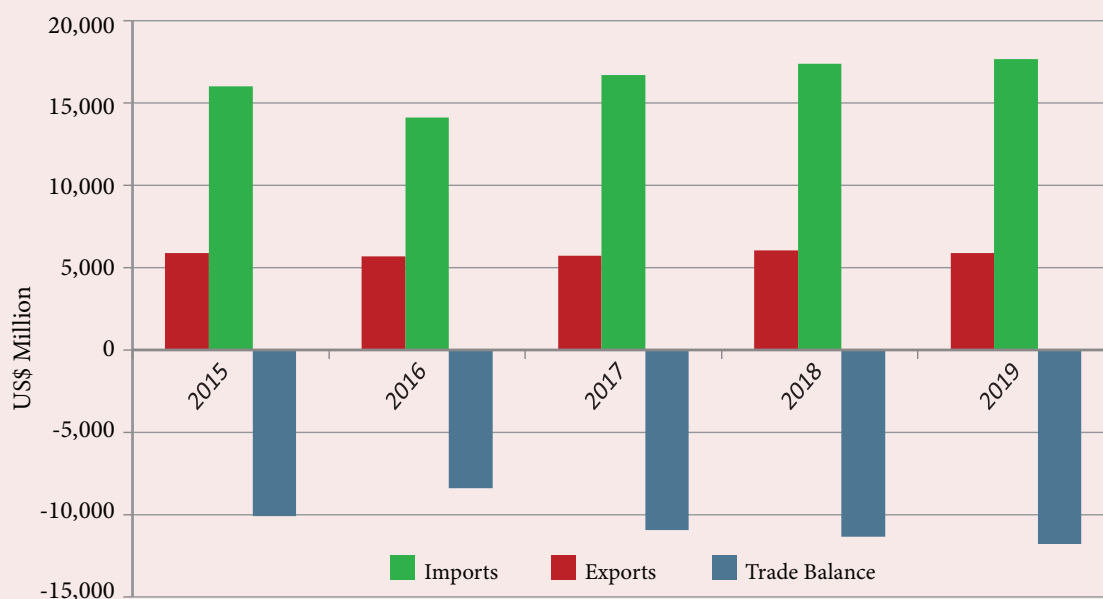
Source: Burundi National Bureau of Statistics, 2020



2.3.2 Kenya

Kenya's International Trade

Kenya's total trade increased by 0.3 percent to US\$23.5 billion in 2019 from to US\$23.4 billion in 2018. The increase in total trade was attributed to increase in imports, which grew by 1.6 percent in 2019. China, EU, India, EAC and COMESA remained Kenya's leading trading partners, during the review period. Kenya's total trade with COMESA increased by 25.8 percent to US\$1.3 billion in 2019 from US\$1.1 billion in 2018. Trade with EAC increased by 2.1 percent to US\$2.0 billion in 2019 from US\$1.95 billion in 2018. At the same time, trade with SADC increased by 61.5 percent to US\$1.1 billion in 2019 from US\$710 million in 2018. This signifies increasing trade with EAC, COMESA and SADC compared to other partners. Kenya's total import bill rose by 1.6 percent to US\$17.7 billion in 2019 from US\$17.4 billion in 2018. Total export earnings declined by 3.5 percent to US\$5.8 billion in 2019, from US\$6.1 billion in 2018. The continued increase in imports relative to total exports resulted in a 4.4 percent increase in the trade deficit, to US\$11.8 from US\$11.3 billion in 2018.

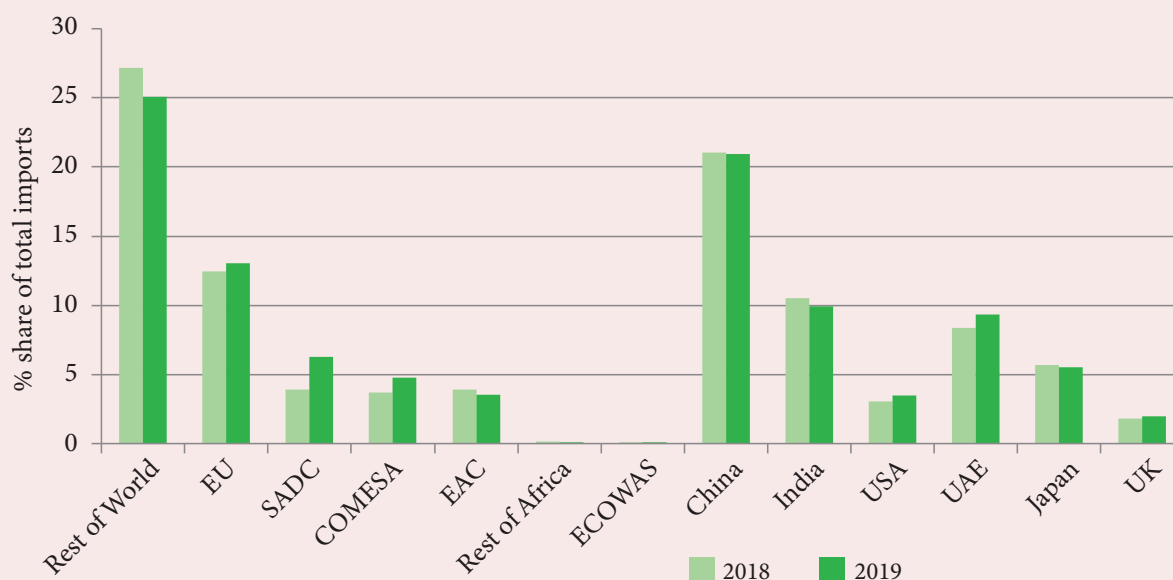
Figure 2.7: Kenya's Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$m)

Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK, 2020

Imports

Kenya's total import rose by 1.6 percent to US\$17.7 billion in 2019 from US\$17.4 billion in 2018, mainly on account of increased import of petroleum products and industrial machinery. The leading sources of Kenya's imports were China, European Union, India and the United Arab Emirates, jointly accounting for 67.8 percent of the total imports in 2019. Imports from EU rose by 6.4 percent, while imports from COMESA and SADC increased by 31.5 percent and 64.4 percent, respectively. A growing increase in imports for SADC and COMESA was noted, compared to imports from EAC partner states which declined by 8.0 percent in 2019. Imports from UAE also increased by 13.1 percent to US\$1.7 billion in 2019 from US\$1.5 billion in 2018. The increase in the share of imports from UAE was on account of increased importation of transport machinery and road motor vehicles.

Figure 2.8: Kenya's Imports by Country/Region of Origin, 2018-2019 (percent share)

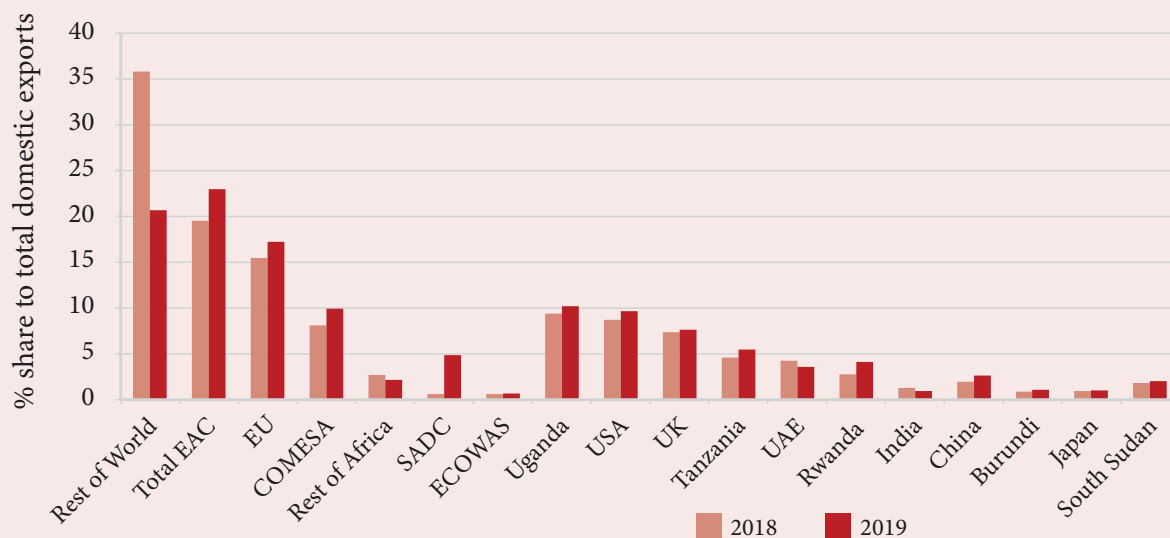


Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK, 2020

Domestic Exports

Kenya's domestic exports declined by 4.7 percent to US\$5.1 billion in 2019 from US\$5.3 billion in 2018. The leading exports were tea, horticulture, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, coffee, titanium ores and medicaments, collectively accounting for 48.1 percent of the total domestic export. The main export destinations remained EAC Partner States, which accounted for 23.0 percent of the total domestic exports. The European Union accounted for 17.2 percent of total domestic exports, the USA accounted for 9.6 percent, and COMESA accounted for 9.9 percent. Kenya's earnings in 2019 from domestic exports to South Sudan, Japan, and UAE grew by 2.0 percent to US\$104.2 million, 1.1 percent to US\$54.0 million, and 3.6 percent, to US\$183.3 million, respectively. The increase in exports to South Sudan was attributed to improved security resulting from the ceasefire negotiated between the government and rival factions, that allowed trade to the war-torn country to resume.

Figure 2.9: Kenya’s Domestic Exports by Destination, 2018-2019 (percent share)

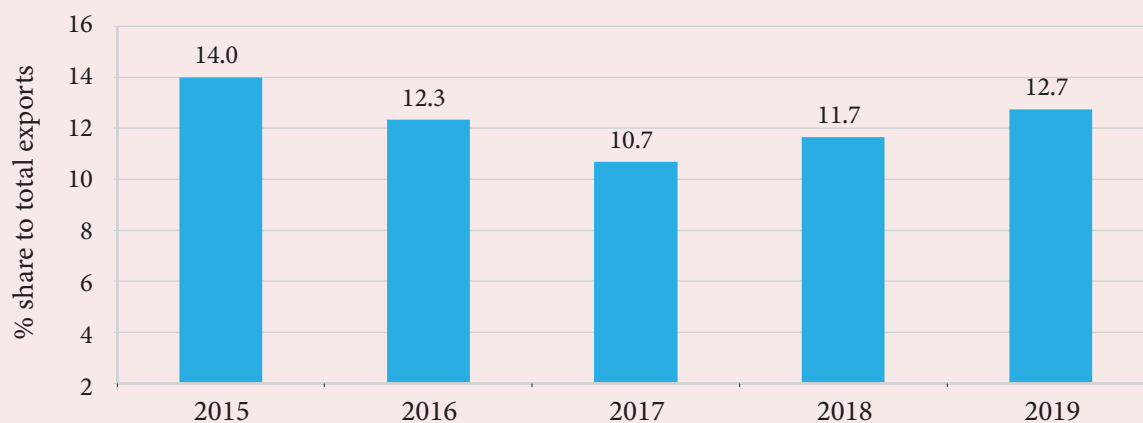


Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK 2020

Re-Exports

Kenya’s re-exports increased by 5.5 percent to US\$744.1 million in 2019 from US\$705.5 million in 2018, accounting for 12.7 percent of the total exports. The increase was mainly attributed to re-exports of petroleum products, animal fats, motor and cereals, which grew by 11.2 percent, and constituted 48.2 percent of total re-exports in 2019.

Figure 2:10 Kenya-Re-export as Percent of Total Exports, 2015-2019 (percentage)



Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK 2020

Kenya's Intra-Regional Trade

Intra-Regional Exports

Kenya's total exports to EAC Partner States increased by 7.6 percent to US\$1.4 billion from US\$1.3 billion in 2018. Domestic exports to the EAC Partner States increased by 12.0 percent to US\$1.2 billion in 2019, from US\$1.04 billion in 2018. During the period, domestic exports to Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania increased by 2.9 percent, 2.0 percent, 29.9 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. Consequently, domestic exports to the EAC as a share of total exports increased from 81.9 percent to 85.0 percent over the same period.

Intra-EAC Re-Exports

During the review period, Kenya's intra-EAC re-exports decreased by 12.6 percent to US\$200.6 million from US\$229.5 million in 2018. Similarly, the share of re-exports to total exports to the EAC countries decreased to 14.6 percent in 2019 compared to 18.0 percent in 2018. Re-exports were mainly destined to Uganda and Tanzania, accounting for 46.8 percent and 21.0 percent of the total intra-EAC re-exports, respectively. The main re-exports to Uganda were palm oil, mineral fuels and sorghum, while to Tanzania dried leguminous vegetables, tractors and mineral fuel were re-exported.

Table 2.5: Kenya Intra-EAC Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Intra-EAC Export Flows	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intra-EAC Domestic Exports	1,070.2	948.5	1,006.4	1,044.3	1,177.7
Intra-EAC Re-Exports	215.7	250.5	266.1	229.5	202.0
Total Intra-EAC Exports	1,285.9	1,199.0	1,272.5	1,273.8	1,379.7
Percent Share of Intra-Re-Exports	16.8	20.9	20.9	18.0	14.6

Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK, 2020

Intra-Regional imports

Kenya's imports from EAC Partner States declined by 8.3 percent to US\$620.5 million in 2019 from US\$676.5 million in 2018. The decrease may partly be attributable to 31.1 percent decline in imports from Uganda of US\$336.2 million over the same period. The main imports from Uganda remained leaf tobacco, cane sugar, leguminous vegetables, maize corn and milk, while those from Tanzania were uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, maize and wood products.

Table 2.6: Kenya's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

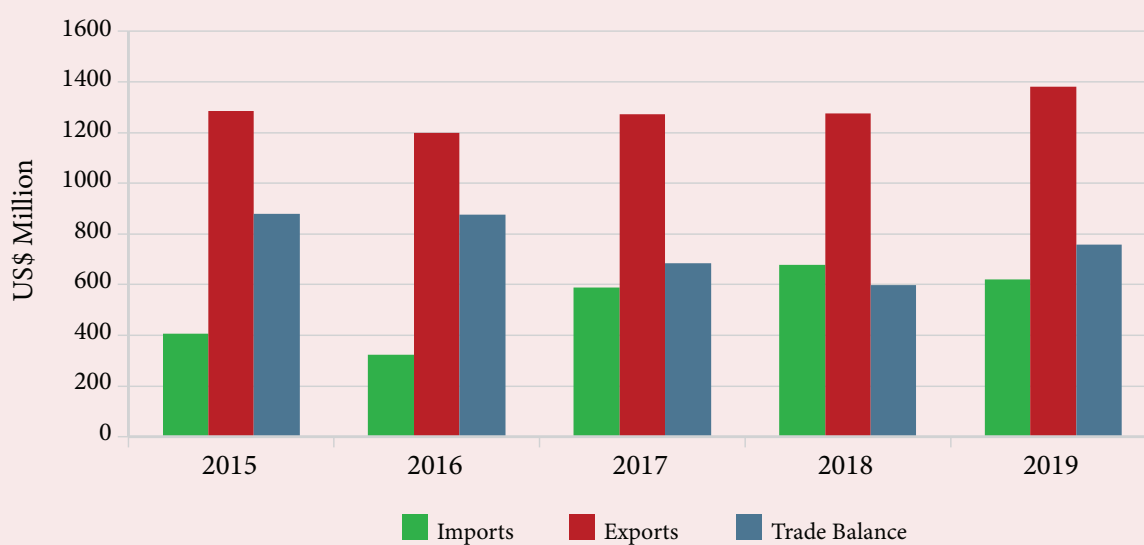
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change					
								2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Burundi	Imports	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	577.3	-70.3	-14.6	16.3	-4.6	
	Exports	89.3	66.9	71.3	71.4	65.1	65.9	-25.1	6.7	0.1	-8.8	1.3	
	Total Trade	89.6	69.2	72.0	72.0	65.8	66.6	-22.8	4.1	-0.1	-8.6	1.3	
	Trade Balance	88.9	64.6	70.7	70.8	64.4	65.3	-27.3	9.4	0.2	-9.0	1.4	
Rwanda	Imports	8.1	8.0	7.6	16.3	11.7	13.8	-1.6	-4.7	113.3	-28.1	17.6	
	Exports	164.2	182.1	172.4	165.6	176.1	227.2	10.8	-5.3	-4.0	6.4	29.0	
	Total Trade	172.4	190.1	180.0	181.9	187.9	241.0	10.3	-5.3	1.0	3.3	28.3	
	Trade Balance	156.1	174.0	164.8	149.3	164.4	213.5	11.5	-5.3	-9.4	10.1	29.8	
Uganda	Imports	199.6	226.0	189.9	406.5	488.1	336.2	13.2	-16.0	114.1	20.1	-31.1	
	Exports	691.3	695.5	612.4	597.8	610.9	624.6	0.6	-11.9	-2.4	2.2	2.2	
	Total Trade	890.9	921.5	802.3	1,004.3	1,098.9	960.8	3.4	-12.9	25.2	9.4	-12.6	
	Trade Balance	491.7	469.5	422.5	191.2	122.8	288.4	-4.5	-10.0	-54.7	-35.8	134.8	
Tanzania	Imports	208.9	171.5	126.2	166.1	175.9	269.8	-17.9	-26.4	31.7	5.9	53.4	
	Exports	485.9	341.4	342.8	275.8	293.7	329.5	-29.7	0.4	-19.5	6.5	12.2	
	Total Trade	694.8	512.9	469.0	441.9	469.6	599.3	-26.2	-8.6	-5.8	6.3	27.6	
	Trade Balance	277.1	170.0	216.6	109.7	117.8	59.7	-38.7	27.5	-49.4	7.4	-49.3	
South Sudan	Imports				0.2	0.2	0.1					-33.9	-15.8
	Exports				162.0	128.0	122.9					-21.0	-3.9
	Total Trade				162.2	128.1	123.0					-21.0	-4.0
	Trade Balance				161.8	127.8	122.8					-21.0	-3.9
Intra EAC	Imports	416.9	407.8	324.4	589.8	676.5	620.5	-2.2	-20.5	81.8	14.7	-8.3	
	Exports	1,430.8	1,285.9	1,199.0	1,272.5	1,273.8	1,370.2	-10.1	-6.8	6.1	0.1	7.6	
	Total Trade	1,847.7	1,693.7	1,523.4	1,862.3	1,950.3	1,990.7	-8.3	-10.1	22.3	4.7	2.1	
	Trade Balance	1,013.8	878.1	874.6	682.8	597.3	749.7	-13.4	-0.4	-21.9	-12.5	25.5	

Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK

Trade Balance

Kenya's total imports fell by 8.3 percent to US\$620.5 million, while exports grew by 7.6 percent to US\$1.4 billion in 2019. As such, the trade balance increased by 25.5 percent to US\$749.7 million in 2019 from US\$597.3 million in 2018.

Figure 2:11 Kenya's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)



Source: KRA, KNBS & CBK, 2020



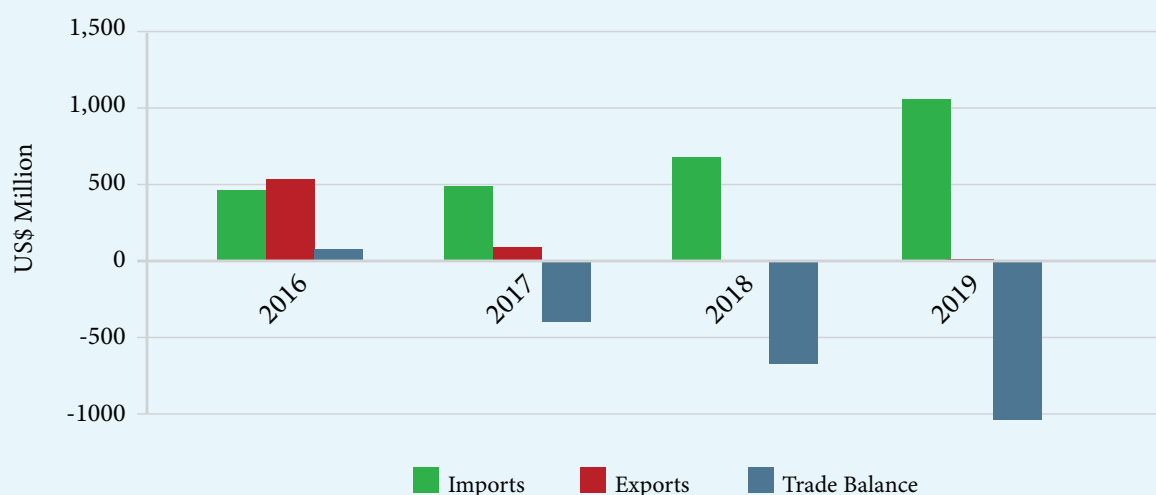
2.3.3 Rwanda

Rwanda's International Trade

Rwanda's total merchandise trade increased by 8.5 percent to US\$4.3 billion in 2019 from US\$3.99 billion in 2018. Exports during the year increased by 14.4 percent to US\$1.2 billion from US\$1.0 billion, accounting for 27.1 percent of total trade. Imports amounted to US\$3.2 billion, 72.9 percent of total trade in 2019.

Total trade with the EU decreased by 17.3 percent to US\$408.8 million in 2019 from US\$494.2 million in 2018. Total trade with USA declined by 4.1 percent to US\$66.2 million in 2019 from US\$69.0 million in 2018. Total trade with India grew by over 200 percent to US\$280.6 million in 2019 from US\$38.7 million in 2018. Overall, the trade deficit increased by 2.0 percent to US\$2.0 billion in 2019 up from US\$1.95 billion in 2018. This increase in trade deficit was attributed to a 6.5 percent increase in imports during the year.

Figure 2.12: Rwanda-Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$m)

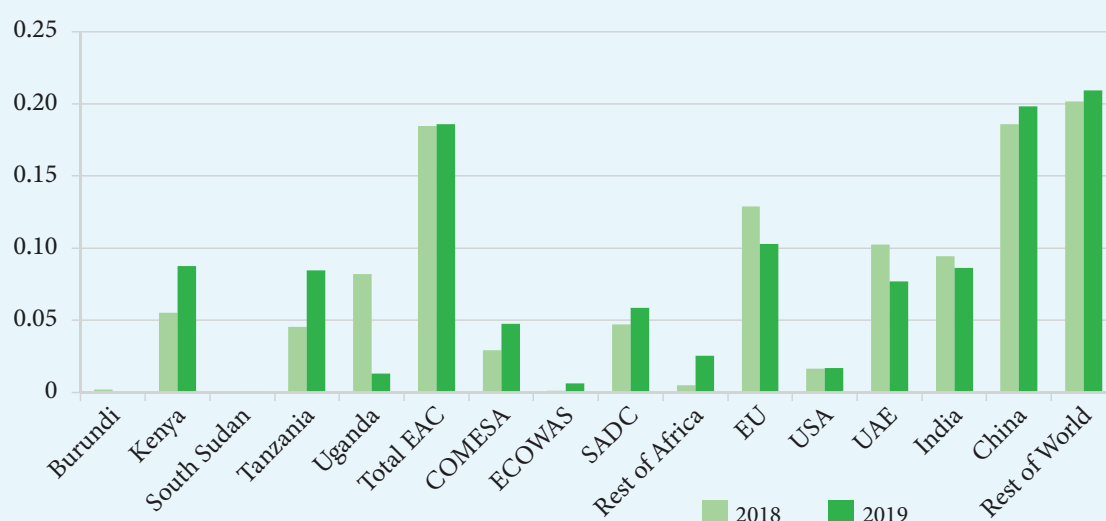


Source: NISR, 2019

Imports

Rwanda's imports increased by 5.6 percent to US\$3.2 billion in 2019 from US\$2.9 billion in 2018. The imports were dominated by petroleum products, electrical machinery, nuclear reactors, cereals and vehicles. The main sources of Rwanda's imports were China, EU, United Arab Emirates, and India, which contributed 46.5 percent of the total imports. Imports from SADC, ECOWAS and China increased in 2019, while imports from the EU, UAE and India dropped. Imports from China increased by 20.0 percent to US\$628.1 million in 2019 from US\$523.6 million in 2018. The key imports into Rwanda in 2019 included petroleum products at US\$481.5 million, minerals at US\$242.3 million, electronics at US\$96.0 million, medicaments at US\$80.8 million, and sugar at US\$75.4 million. The imports trend highlights the Region's increasing dependence on importation of fossil fuels, motors, medicaments and edible oils.

Figure 2.13: Rwanda's Imports by Country/Region of Origin, 2018-2019 (% Shares)

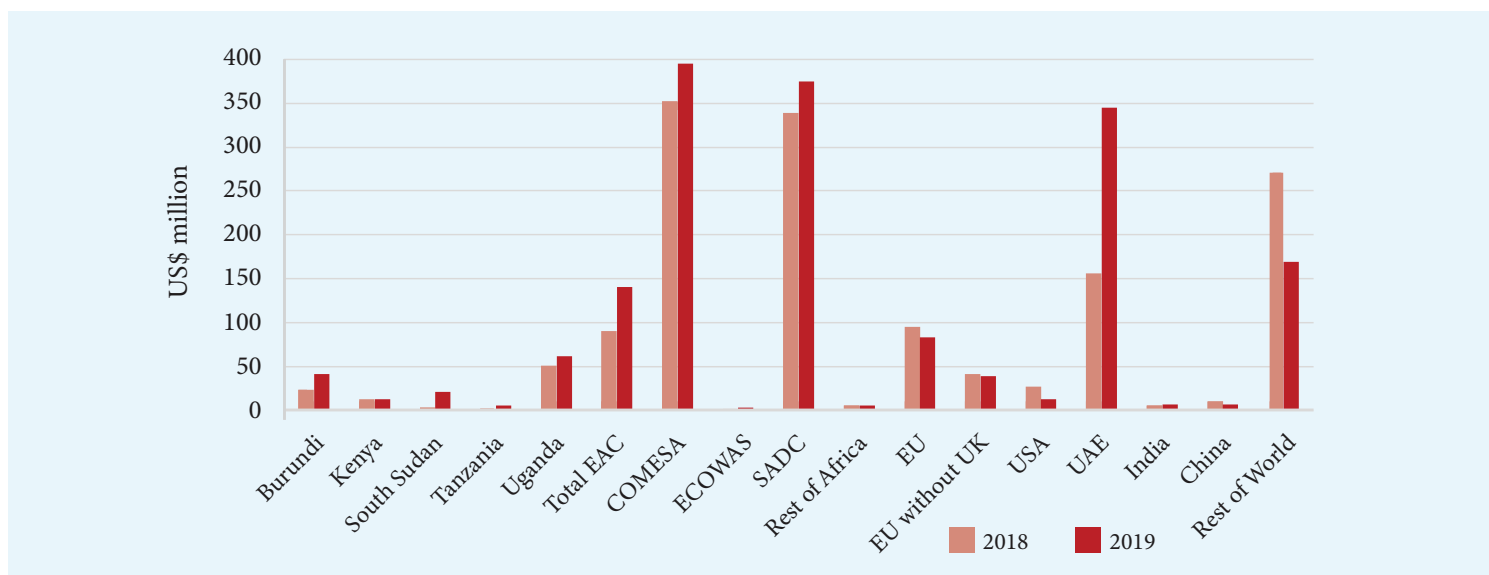


Source: NISR, 2020

Exports

Rwanda's exports increased by 14.4 percent to US\$1.2 billion in 2019 from US\$1.01 billion in 2018. The key export destinations were COMESA (33.9 percent), SADC (32.2 percent), United Arab Emirates (29.6 percent), EU (7.1 percent), and EAC (12.1 percent). The main exports included gold, coffee, tea and ores. Coffee and tea exports amounted to US\$161.4 million while ores, baking powder and milled products amounted to US\$82.2 million, US\$32.7 million and US\$53.9 million, respectively.

Figure 2.14: Rwanda Exports by Destination, 2018-2019 (million US\$)

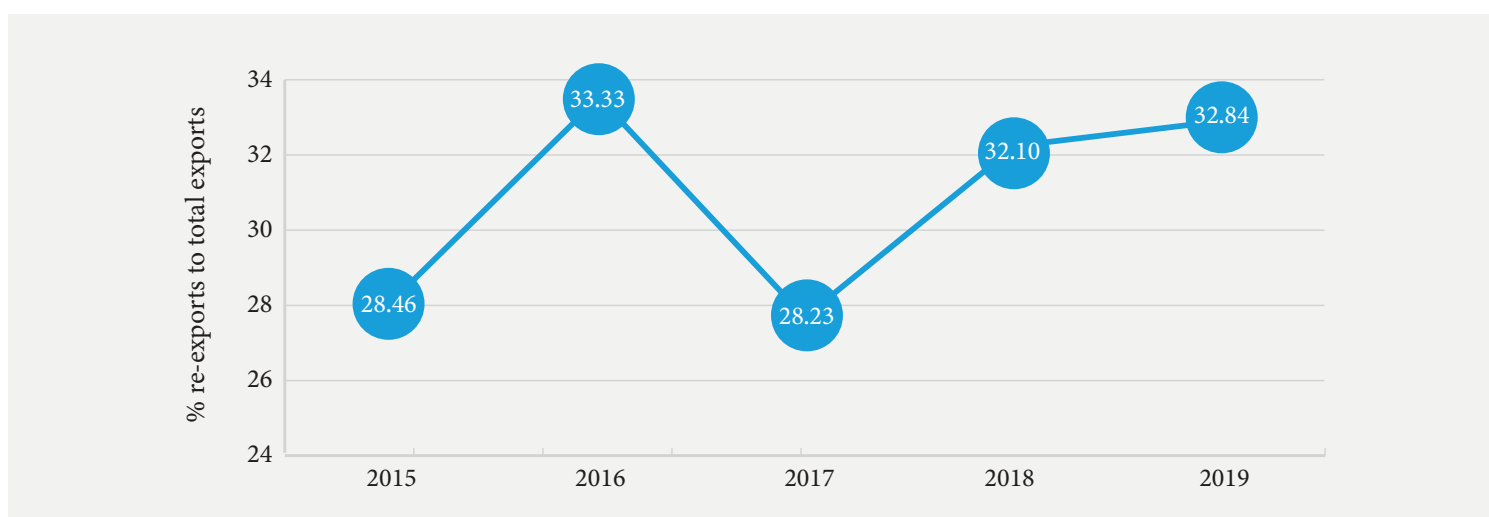


Source: NISR, 2020

Re-Exports

Rwanda’s re-exports to total exports increased by 0.7 percent in 2019. The value of re-exports grew by 22.2 percent to US\$382.8 million from US\$327.6 million in 2018. The main re-export products included mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats, and cereals.

Figure 2.15: Share of Rwanda’s Re-Exports to Total Exports, 2014- 2019



Source: NISR, 2020

Rwanda's Intra-Regional Trade

Intra-Regional Exports

Total exports to the EAC Partner States grew by 56.8 percent to US\$140.7 million in 2019 from US\$89.7 million in 2018. Domestic exports to EAC Partner States increased by 82.8 percent to US\$134.3 million in 2019 from US\$73.5 million in 2018. Exports to Uganda increased by 22.2 percent to US\$61.3 million in 2019 from US\$50.3 million in 2018. Exports to Kenya grew by 0.8 percent to US\$12.1 million in 2019 from US\$12.0 million in 2018. Exports to Burundi registered an increase of 84.8 percent to US\$41.6 million in 2019 from US\$22.5 million in 2018. Exports to Tanzania grew by 140.6 percent to US\$5.0 million in 2019 from US\$2.1 million in 2018; while exports to South Sudan grew to US\$20.1 million in 2019 from US\$2.9 million in 2018.

Table 2.7: Rwanda Intra-EAC Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Intra-EAC Export Flows	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intra-EAC Domestic Exports	119.4	114.6	62.7	73.5	134.3
Intra-EAC Re-exports	19.8	32.9	21.9	16.2	6.4
Total Intra-EAC Exports	139.3	147.5	84.6	89.7	140.7
Percent Share of Intra-Re-exports	14.2	22.3	25.9	18.1	4.6

Source: RRA and NISR, 2020

Intra EAC Re-Exports

Rwanda's re-exports to the EAC Partner States decreased by 60.4 percent to US\$6.4 million in 2019 from US\$16.2 million in 2018. The main re-exports to the EAC region comprised mineral fuels, vehicles, cereals flour, starch, and milk. Other re-exports comprised nuclear reactors, textile articles, sugar and sugar confectionary, animal or vegetable fats, essential oils and perfumery, edible preparations and furniture, bedding, and mattresses.

Intra-Regional Imports

Rwanda's imports from EAC Partner States increased by 7.3 percent to US\$589.3 million in 2019 from US\$549.1 million in 2018. The imports from EAC Partner States were dominated by imports from Kenya, which accounted for 47.1 percent, and Tanzania with 45.6 percent. The main imports from Kenya included gold, soap, salt, footwear and sugar. Main imports from Tanzania were gold, cement, maize, foodstuff, rice and cashew nuts.

Trade Balance

Overall, Rwanda’s trade deficit with the EAC Partners declined by 2.3 percent to US\$448.7 million in 2019 from US\$459.4 million in 2018. The decline was mainly due to increased exports to the Partner States compared to imports.

Figure 2.16: Rwanda’s Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)



Source: NISR, 2020



Table 2.8: Rwanda's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019, (US\$ million)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change			
							2016	2017	2018	2019
Burundi	Imports	8.8	5.5	3.0	6.5	1.7	-37.3	-46.1	118.3	-74.5
	Exports	17.2	36.2	22.2	22.5	41.9	110.1	-38.6	1.4	86.1
	Total Trade	26.0	41.7	25.2	29.0	43.6	60.3	-39.6	15.2	50.2
	Trade Balance	8.4	30.7	19.3	16.0	40.3	263.7	-37.3	-16.7	151.1
Kenya	Imports	159.4	160.2	158.5	164.3	277.6	0.5	-1.0	3.6	69.0
	Exports	105.1	100.4	20.4	12.0	12.2	-4.5	-79.7	-41.2	1.9
	Total Trade	264.5	260.6	178.9	176.3	289.9	-1.5	-31.3	-1.5	64.4
	Trade Balance	-54.3	-59.8	-138.2	-152.3	-265.4	10.2	130.9	10.2	74.3
South Sudan	Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
	Exports	5.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	20.2	-76.6	-45.3	329.2	596.6
	Total Trade	5.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	20.3	-76.6	-45.0	326.1	600.3
	Trade Balance	5.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	20.1	-76.7	-45.7	332.3	592.9
Tanzania	Imports	83.5	96.0	106.2	134.7	268.6	15.0	10.6	26.9	99.4
	Exports	2.4	6.1	2.3	2.1	5.0	153.89	-62.92	-7.1	139.8
	Total Trade	85.9	102.1	108.4	136.8	273.6	18.9	6.2	26.2	100.0
	Trade Balance	-81.1	-89.9	-103.9	-132.6	-263.6	10.9	15.5	27.6	98.8
Uganda	Imports	241.0	204.4	210.9	243.6	41.3	-15.2	3.2	15.5	-83.0
	Exports	10.5	14.7	39.1	50.2	61.3	40.0	166.0	28.3	22.1
	Total Trade	251.5	219.1	250.0	293.7	102.6	-12.9	14.1	17.5	-65.1
	Trade Balance	-230.5	-189.7	-171.8	-193.4	20.0	-17.7	-9.5	12.6	-110.3
Intra EAC	Imports	492.7	466.2	478.6	549.1	589.3	-5.4	2.7	14.7	7.3
	Exports	140.5	158.6	84.6	89.7	140.7	12.9	-46.6	6.0	56.8
	Total Trade	633.3	624.8	563.2	638.7	730.0	-1.3	-9.9	13.4	14.3
	Trade Balance	-352.2	-307.5	-393.9	-459.4	-448.7	-12.7	28.1	16.6	-2.3

Source: NISR, 2020

Rwanda's Informal Cross-Border Trade

Total informal cross-border trade in Rwanda decreased by 17 percent to US\$120.7 million in 2019, from US\$145.5 million in 2018. Informal cross-border imports decreased by 41.7 percent to US\$11.8 million in 2019, down from US\$20.3 million in 2018. Informal cross-border exports decreased by 41.7 percent to US\$108.9 in 2019, from US\$125.2 million in 2018. The total informal trade balance showed a surplus of US\$97.1 million in 2019, from US\$104.8 million in 2018.

Table 2.9: Rwanda's Informal Cross-Border Exports 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Destination	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change
Burundi	7.1	8.1	4.1	2.8	3.9	40.8%
Democratic Republic of Congo	82.3	97.7	81.9	108.9	95.9	-12%
Tanzania	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0%
Uganda	19.3	26.8	12.3	13.5	9.0	-33.3%
Total Trade	108.8	132.6	98.3	125.2	108.9	-13.0%

Table 2.10: Rwanda's Informal Cross-Border Imports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Destination	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change
Burundi	6.6	8.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	-6.2%
Democratic Republic of Congo	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.1	2.4	0.1
Tanzania	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.8	-61.5%
Uganda	11.8	19.6	14.4	12.0	4.8	-60.3%
Total Trade	21.8	30.5	22.5	20.3	11.8	-41.7%

Source: NISR, 2020



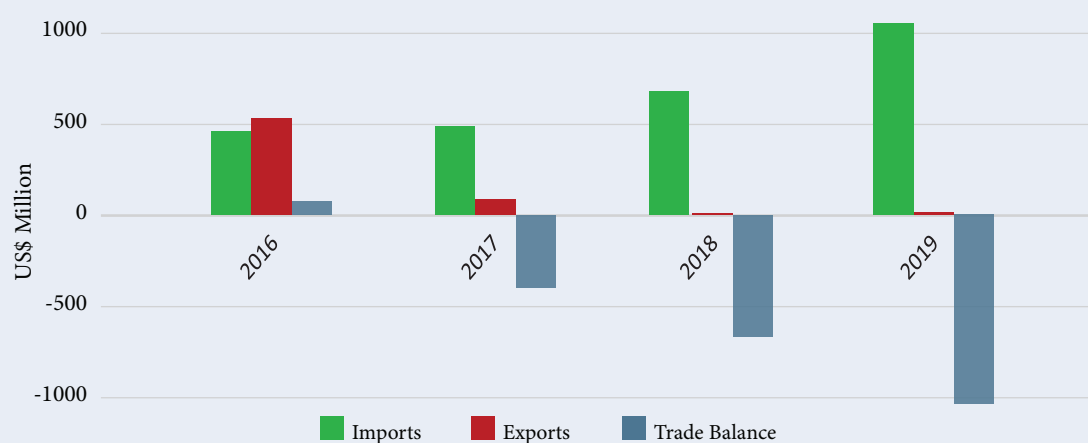


2.3.4 Republic of South Sudan

South Sudan International Trade

South Sudan's total trade increased by 56.6 percent to US\$1.1 billion in 2019 from US\$678 million in 2018. The main trading partners in 2019 were the EAC at US\$232.7 million, EU at US\$91.9 million, Japan at US\$292.1 million, and India, at US\$65.8 million. South Sudan's trade deficit increased by 55.5 percent to US\$1.1 billion in 2019 from US\$672.0 million in 2018.

Figure 2.17: South Sudan's Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019



Source: SSNBS/SSIA/Customs service, 2020

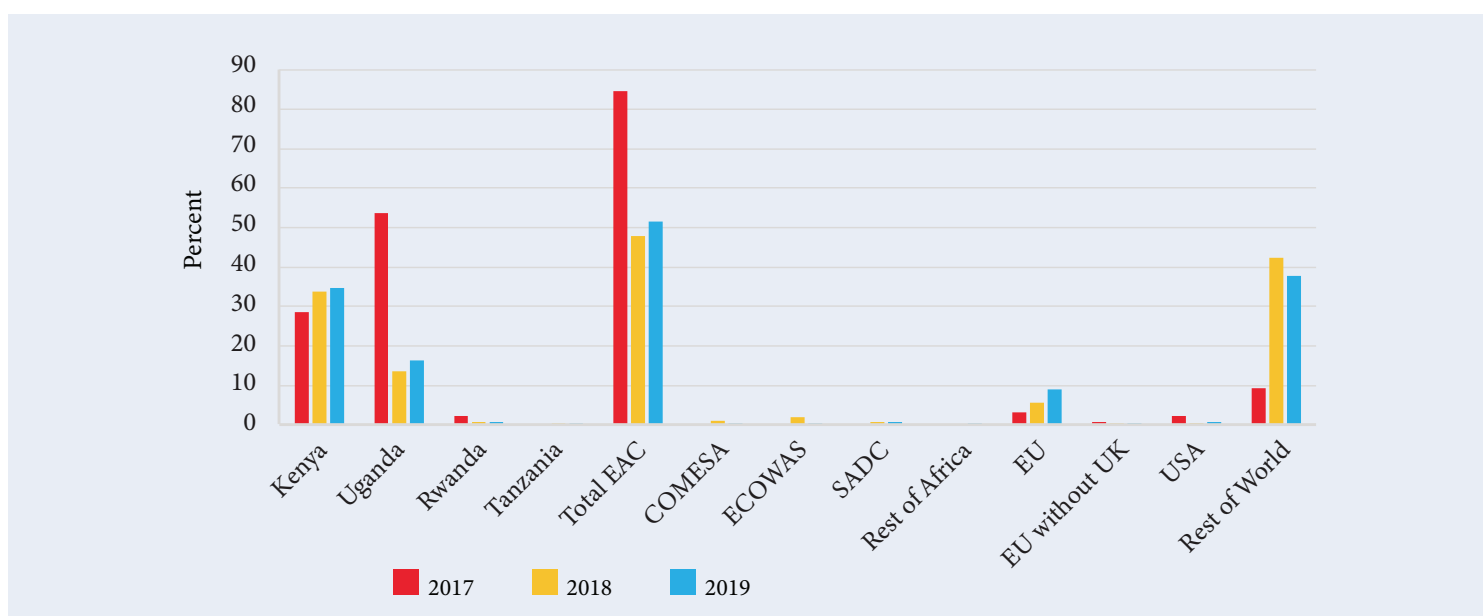
Imports

South Sudan’s imports in 2019 increased by 56.1 percent to US\$1.1 billion, from US\$675.2 million in 2018. The total share of South Sudan imports originating from the EAC decreased by 40.1 percent to US\$225.9 million from US\$376.9 million in 2018. Other imports originated from Japan (US\$292.1 million), India (US\$64.4 million), EU (US\$92.7 million), and China (US\$67.2 million). The bulk of the imports comprised maize, wheat, cement, electronics, machineries and raw materials for the petro-chemical industry.

Exports

South Sudan’s exports grew to US\$8.7 million in 2019 from US\$3.2 million in 2018. The major exports comprised Arabic gum, teak logs, beams, animal products, aluminium waste and cast iron. The EAC and India were South Sudan’s main export destinations amounting to US\$6.78 million, and US\$1.34 million, respectively.

Figure 2.18 : South Sudan’s Imports by Country/Region of Origin 2017-2019 (% shares)



Source: Comtrade, and SSNBS, 2020

South Sudan's Intra-Regional Trade

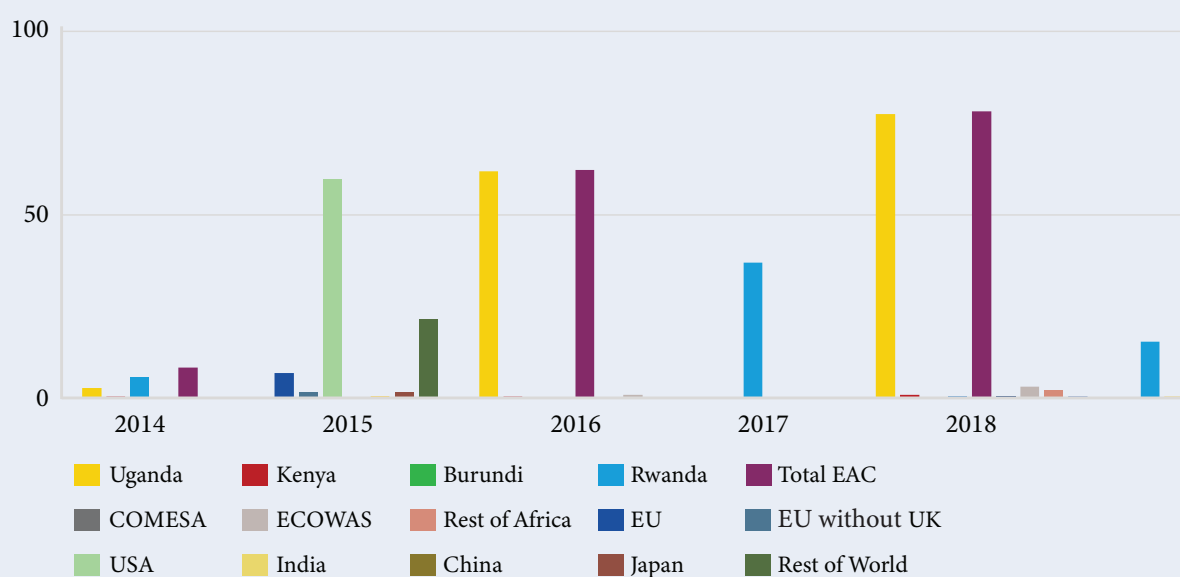
Intra-EAC Exports

South Sudan's exports to the EAC increased to US\$6.78 million in 2019 from US\$2.00 million in 2018. The exports comprised mainly teak logs and beams, animal products, aluminium waste and cast iron.

Intra-EAC Imports

South Sudan's imports from the EAC Partner States declined by 40.1 percent to US\$226.0 million in 2019 from US\$376.9 million in 2018. The main imports from Kenya and Uganda consisted of foodstuffs, mainly maize, dairy products and wheat. Also imported into the country were manufactured goods such as cooking oil, iron and steel products, cement and textiles.

Figure 2.19: South Sudan's Domestic Exports by Destination 2016-2019 (percentage)



Source: Comtrade and SSNBS, 2020

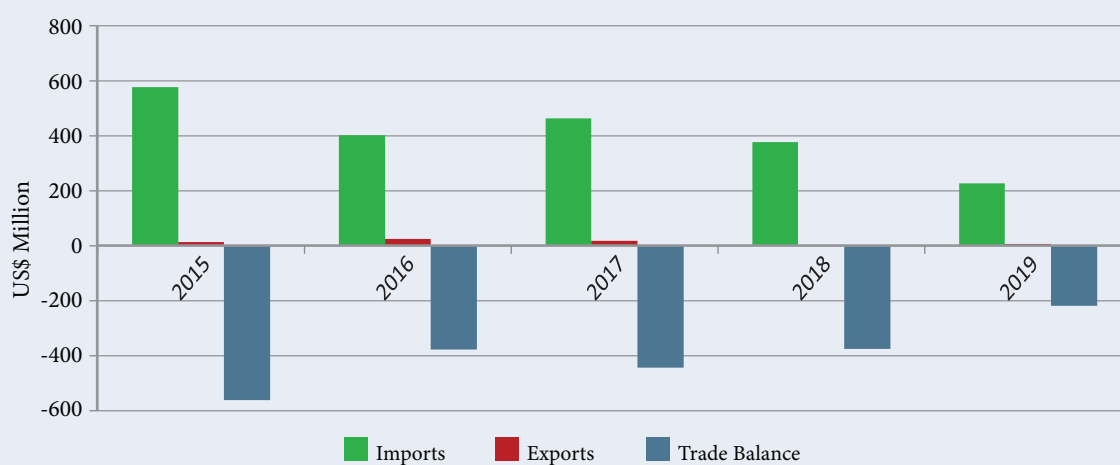
Table 2.11: South Sudan's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Destination/Origin	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Uganda	392.6	0.8	393.4	239.6	2.50	242.1	299.9	5.61	305.5	104.8	1.99	106.8	145.5	6.70	152.2
Kenya	175.0	0.1	175.1	169.0	0.2	169.2	162.0	0.2	162.2	267.7	0.01	267.7	75.6	0.07	75.6
Rwanda	8.5	12.0	20.5	1.4	12.07	13.5	0.6	12.07	12.7	4.3		4.3	4.5	0.00	4.5
Tanzania	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.88	0.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.4	0.00	0.4
Burundi														0.01	0.0
Total EAC	576.2	13.0	589.1	402.0	15.7	425.6	462.5	17.9	480.4	376.9	2.00	378.9	225.9	6.8	232.7

Source: SSNBS, 2020

EAC Trade Balance

South Sudan's trade deficit with the EAC Region decreased by 41.6 percent to US\$219.1 million in 2019 from US\$374.9 million in 2018. The decline was attributed to reduced imports of goods, especially from the Republic of Kenya.

Figure 2.20: South Sudan's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2018 (US\$ million)

Source: SSNBS and SSIA, 2020

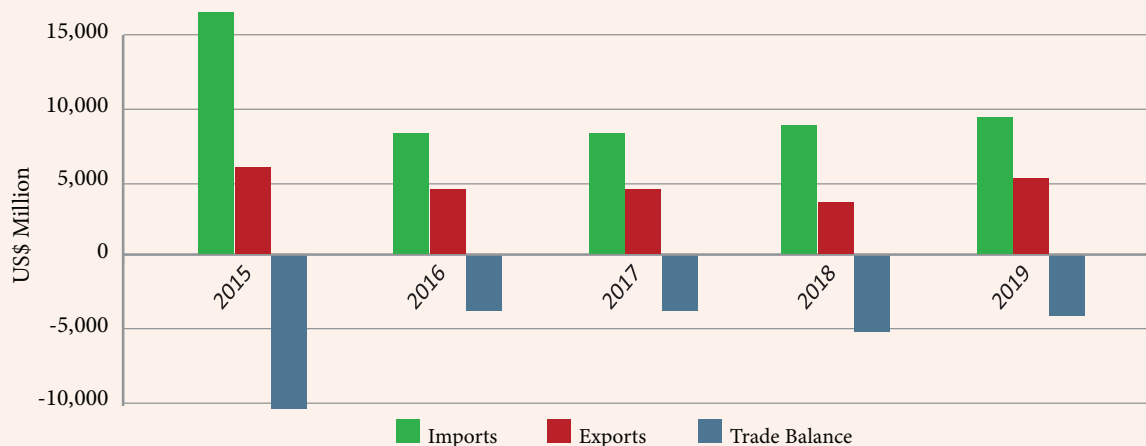


2.3.5 United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania’s International Trade

Tanzania’s total trade increased by 13.5 percent to US\$14.1 billion in 2019 from US\$12.4 billion in 2018. The increase was attributed to an increase in merchandise exports by 29.2 percent, and a 6.3 percent increase in imports. India (15.1 percent), China (15.8 percent), SADC (13.6 percent), UAE (9.6 percent), and EU (10.2 percent), remained Tanzania’s main trading partners. Overall, Tanzania’s trade deficit decreased by 12.8 percent to US\$4.1 billion in 2019 from US\$4.6 billion recorded in 2018. This development is consistent with the growth of export earnings in 2019.

Figure 2.21: Tanzania’s Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, 2015 – 2019 (US\$m)

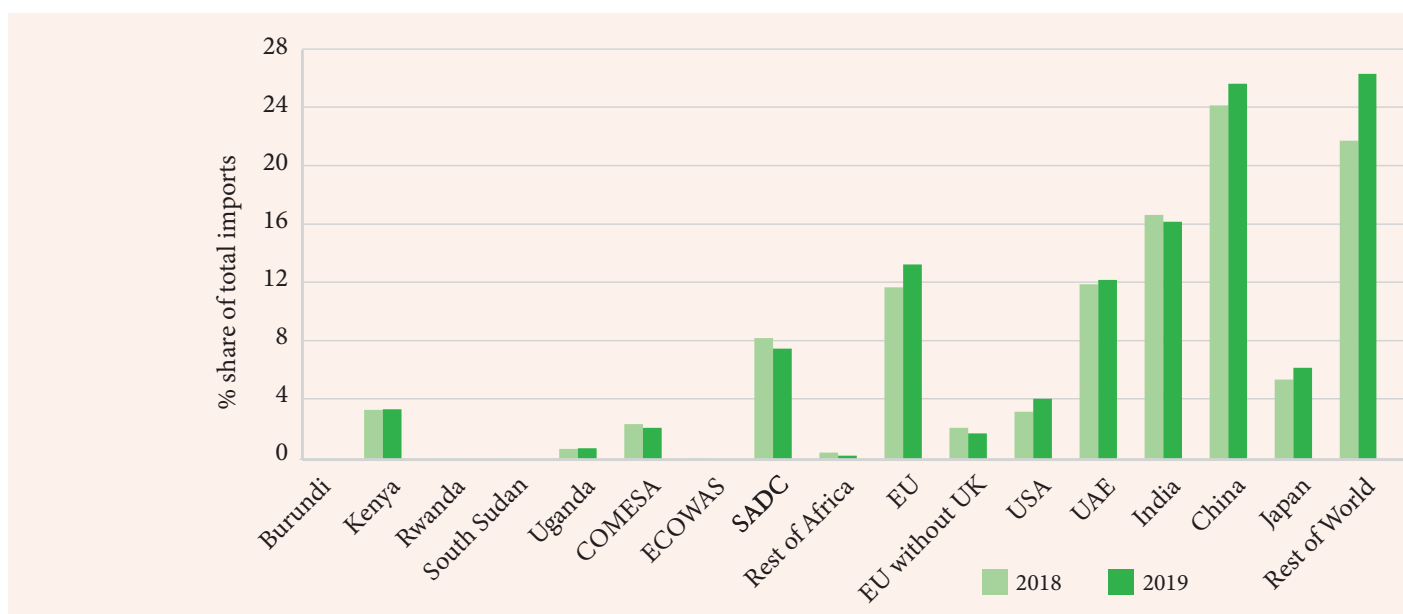


Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Imports

Tanzania's imports increased by 4.4 percent to US\$9.1 billion in 2019 from US\$8.7 billion in 2018, with all import categories, except for food and foodstuff, recording increases. The increase in import was attributed to import of petroleum oils, motors, medicaments, hot rolled iron, tractors and palm oil. Petroleum oil continued to account for the largest share of imports, reaching 19.8 percent of total imports. Importation of food and foodstuff declined substantially on account of food availability across the country following good harvests in 2018.

Figure 2.22: Tanzania's Imports by Country/Region of Origin, 2018-2019 (% share)



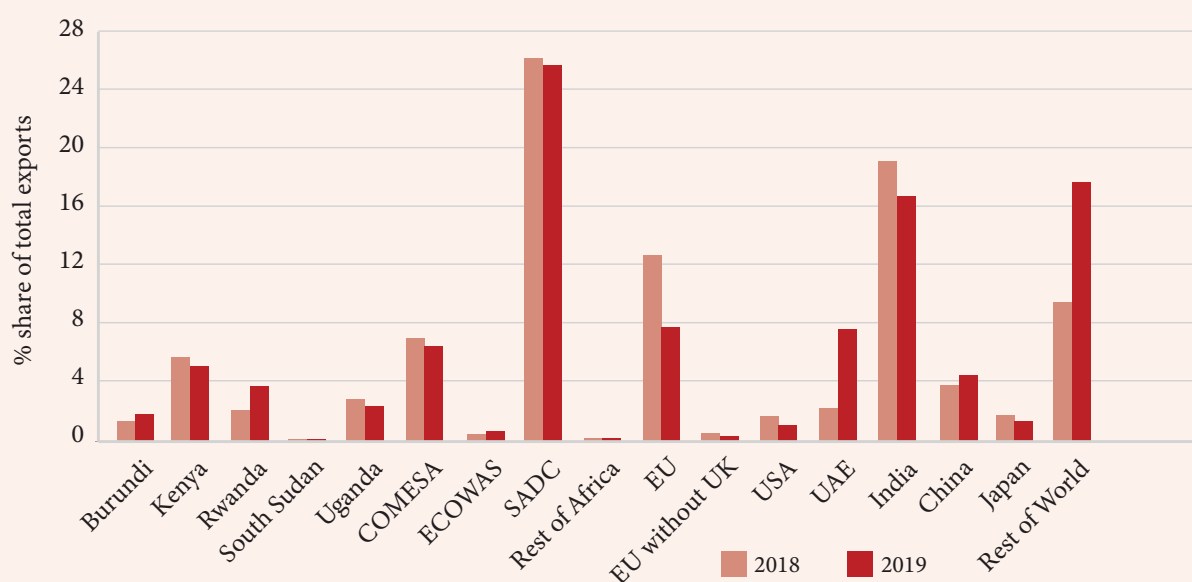
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

China at 22.0 percent, India at 13.9 percent, EU at 11.4 percent, and the United Arab Emirates at 10.5 percent, remained Tanzania's main import sources. Tanzania's imports from China included tyres, tractors, motorcycles and flat rolled iron products, while those from India were petroleum products, pharmaceuticals and vehicles, and from the UAE were petroleum products and plastic items. Other important sources of Tanzania's imports were SADC and Japan, with flat rolled iron products, motor vehicles, mixture of odoriferous substances, semi-finished iron products and maize.

Exports

Tanzania's domestic exports grew by 29.2 percent to US\$5.0 billion in 2019 from US\$3.9 billion in 2018. The increase in exports was largely explained by decrease in export values of traditional exports - cashew nuts, tea, and cloves. In the period under review, India, Japan and China were the leading destinations for Tanzania's domestic exports. Regionally, the majority of Tanzania's exports went to EU, SADC (mostly to South Africa) and COMESA. Major items exported included gold, tobacco, coffee, cashew nuts, pigeon peas, fish and horticulture products.

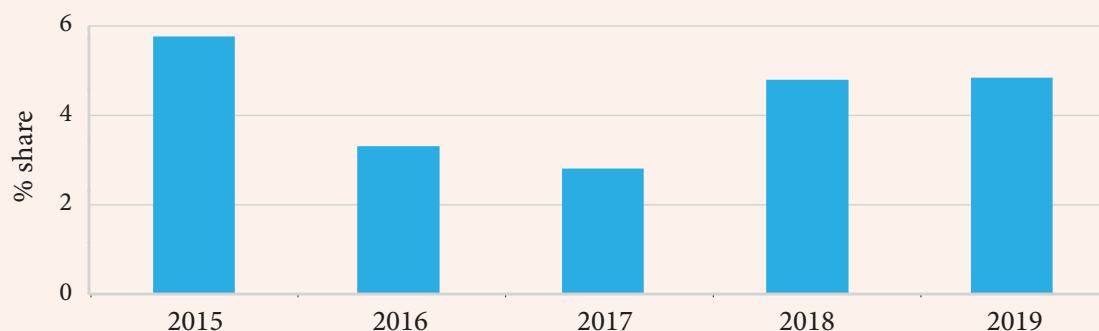
Figure 2.23: Tanzania's Domestic Exports by Destination, 2018-2019 (% share)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Re-Exports

Tanzania's re-exports increased by 30.1 percent to US\$242.8 million in 2019 from US\$186.7 million in 2018. The share of re-exports to total exports increased to 4.9 percent recorded in 2019, compared to 4.8 percent in 2018. Most of the re-exports were destined to Rwanda, Zambia, South Africa and Uganda. The goods re-exported included motor vehicles, fertilizers, machinery and parts thereof, iron/steel structures, turbo-jets, turbo propellers and other gas turbines, and articles and equipment for gymnastics and athletics.

Figure 2.24: Share of Tanzania's Re-Exports to Total Exports, 2015 – 2019 (% share)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2020

Tanzania's Intra-Regional Trade

Intra-Regional Exports

Tanzania's exports to EAC Partner States increased by 32.7 percent to US\$674.4 million in 2019, from US\$508.4 million in 2018, with much of the exports destined for Rwanda and Burundi. Kenya however remained Tanzania's major destination, accounting for 40.0 percent of its domestic exports to EAC Partner States, followed by Rwanda at 28.2 percent, and Uganda accounting for 18 percent of exports. Exports to Burundi accounted for 13.0 percent.

In the period under review, exports to Uganda increased to US\$123.7 million from US\$105.7 million recorded in 2018, with significant increase recorded in exports of cosmetics, maize, petroleum oils, paper products and paperboard, and rolled iron or non-alloy steel. Likewise, exports to Rwanda increased by 139.5 percent to US\$190.9 million in 2019, with substantial increase recorded in petroleum jelly, cosmetics, cement, bricks, tiles and rice. Exports to Kenya and Burundi increased by 26.1 percent and 183.1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.12: Tanzania's Intra-EAC Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Intra-EAC Trade flows	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Intra EAC Domestic Exports	419.5	601	924	300.02	432.74	448.6	524.5
Intra EAC Re-Exports	30.9	44.27	32.65	38.32	34.03	60.0	149.9
Intra EAC Total Exports	1,118	779.5	995.2	552.5	466.77	508.6	674.4
Percent Share of Intra-Re-Exports	2.8	5.7	3.3	6.9	7.3	11.8	22.2

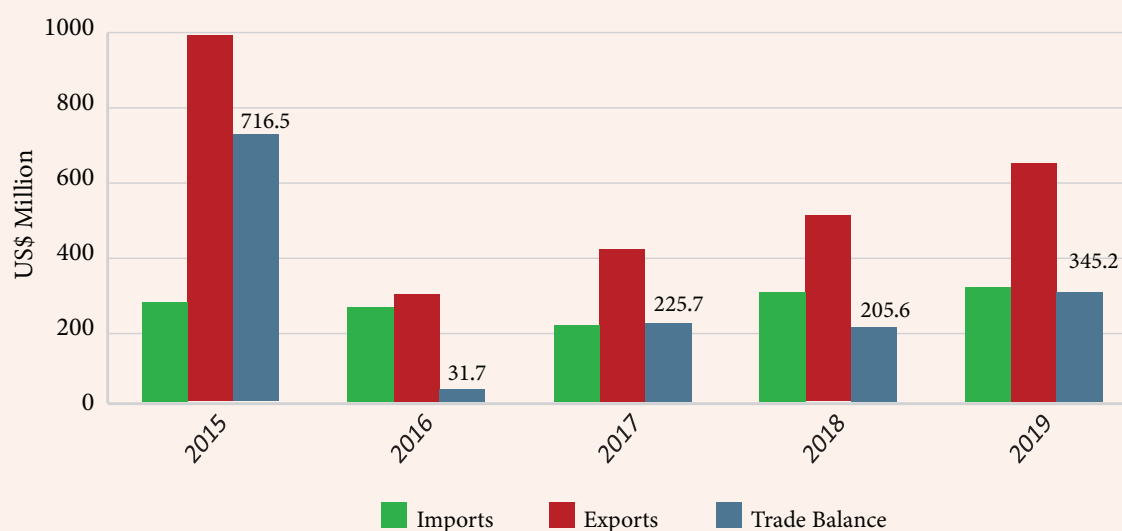
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Intra EAC Re-Exports

Tanzania's re-exports to EAC Partner States increased to US\$149.9 in 2019 from US\$60.0 million in 2018. During the period, Tanzania's major re-export destinations were Rwanda, which accounted for 40.7 percent, followed by Uganda and Burundi, with 22 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. Kenya accounted for 17.3 percent of total re-exports. The major re-exports to EAC Partner States were cosmetics, fertilisers, petroleum products, chemical products, motor vehicles and mineral fuels.

Intra-Regional Imports

Tanzania's imports from EAC Partner States increased by 8.7 percent to US\$329.2 million in 2019 from US\$302.7 million in 2018. The increase was largely attributed to increased imports from Kenya, which is the leading source of imports in the Region, while imports from Uganda and Rwanda increased by 14.5 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively. Major imports from EAC Partner States included rolled iron and non-alloy steel, pharmaceutical products, soaps, tractors, plastic items, electrical accumulators and stoppers, caps and lids for bottles.

Figure 2.25: Tanzania's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Table 2.13: Tanzania's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change			
							2016	2017	2018	2019
Kenya	Imports	237.3	266.4	203.4	247.5	267.0	12.3	-23.6	21.7	7.9
	Exports	812.0	189.7	308.9	224.5	269.9	-76.6	62.8	-27.3	20.2
	Total Trade	1,049.3	456.1	512.3	472.0	536.9	-56.5	12.3	-7.9	13.8
	Trade Balance	574.7	-76.7	105.5	-23.0	2.9	-113.3	237.6	-121.8	-112.5
Uganda	Imports	39.2	30.6	36.1	52.7	60.3	-22.1	18.2	45.8	14.5
	Exports	55.9	28.1	33.0	118.9	123.7	-49.7	17.4	260.3	4.0
	Total Trade	95.1	58.7	69.1	171.6	184.0	-38.3	17.8	148.2	7.2
	Trade Balance	16.7	-2.5	-3.1	66.2	63.3	-114.7	26.9	-2229.7	-4.4
Burundi	Imports	1.00	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	-23.0	-68.9	326.8	-64.7
	Exports	41.3	55.0	53.7	59.8	87.9	33.2	-2.4	11.4	47.0
	Total Trade	42.3	55.8	53.9	60.8	88.3	31.8	-3.3	12.8	45.2
	Trade Balance	40.3	54.2	53.5	58.8	87.6	34.6	-1.4	9.9	49.0
Rwanda	Imports	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	17.3	4.0	10.1
	Exports	48.3	65.6	68.7	104.1	190.9	35.8	4.7	51.5	83.4
	Total Trade	49.4	66.7	70.0	105.5	192.4	35.1	4.9	50.6	82.5
	Trade Balance	47.2	64.5	67.4	102.7	189.4	36.6	4.5	52.5	84.4
South Sudan	Imports	1.1	0	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-90.4	-100.0
	Exports	-	-	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	664.7	56.4
	Total Trade	-	-	2.27	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	-33.8	35.4
	Trade Balance	-1.1	0.0	-1.9	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	-156.9	85.2
Intra EAC**	Imports	279.7	298.8	243.2	302.7	329.2	6.8	-18.6	24.5	8.7
	Exports	957.5	338.4	464.3	508.6	674.4	-64.7	37.2	9.5	32.6
	Total Trade	1,237.2	637.2	707.5	811.3	1,003.6	-48.5	11.0	14.7	23.7
	Trade Balance	677.8	39.6	221.2	205.9	345.2	-94.2	458.6	-6.9	67.7

Source: TNBS & TRA, 2020

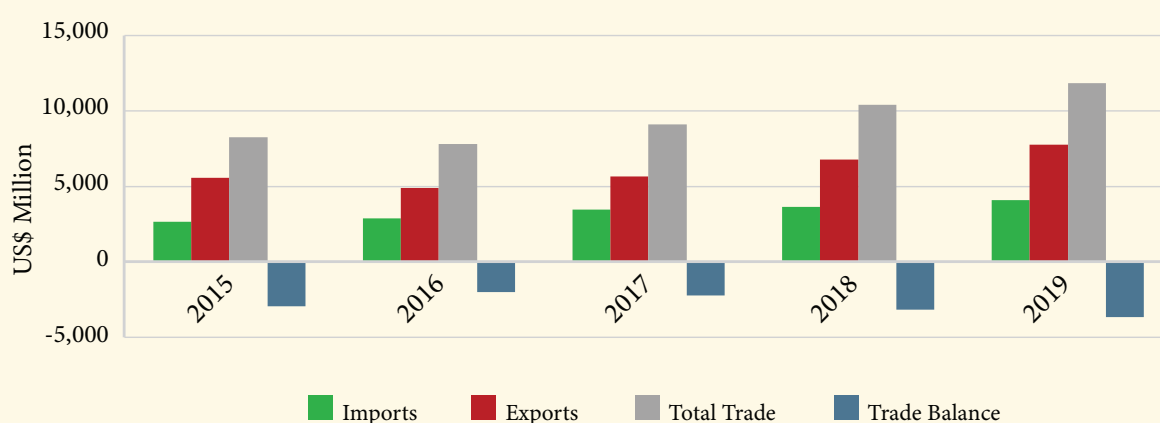


2.3.6 Uganda

Uganda's International Trade

Uganda's trade with the rest of the world increased by 14.7 percent to US\$11.26 billion in 2019 from US\$9.82 billion in 2018. However, Uganda continued to experience a trade deficit, which widened by 13.5 percent to US\$4.13 billion in 2019 from US\$3.6 billion in 2018. The increase in trade deficit is attributed to a 14.4 percent increase in formal imports, mainly capital and consumer goods, due to high demand in the extractives and private sector.

Figure 2.26: Uganda's Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, 2015-2019 (US\$ m)

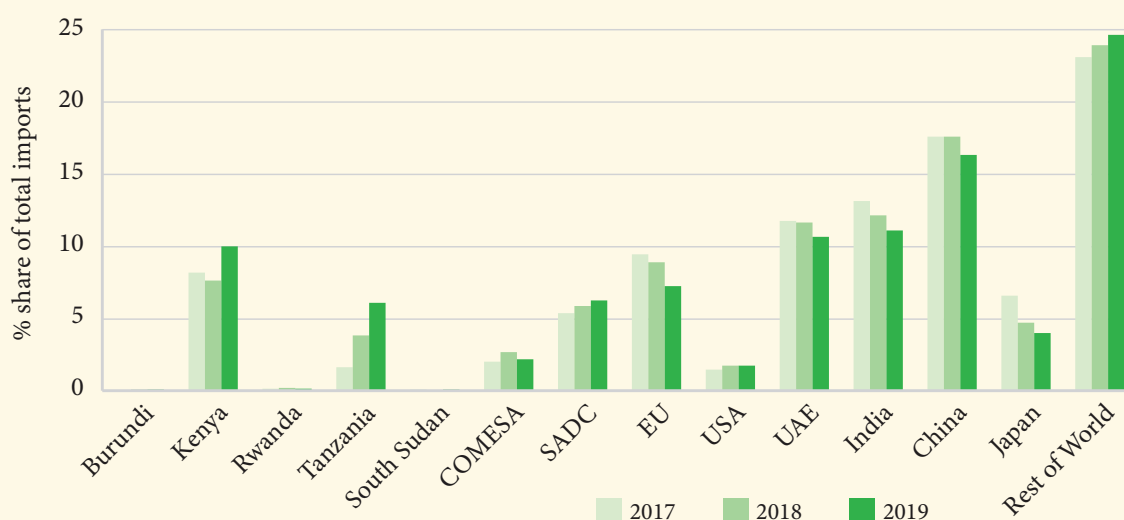


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2020

Imports

Uganda’s imports grew by 14.4 percent to US\$7.7 billion in 2019 from US\$6.7 billion in 2018. The major products imported into the country during 2019 included mineral fuels, vehicles, iron and steel, and non-monetary gold, with the bulk of imports originating from China, India and the UAE. Imports from China grew by 6.1 percent to US\$1.3 billion in 2019 from US\$1.2 billion in 2018. The key imports from China included capital items in form of machinery, iron and steel, and consumer goods (foot wear and textiles). Imports from India increased by 4.7 percent to US\$855.1 million in 2019 from US\$817 million in 2018. Key imports from India included pharmaceutical and petroleum products. Similarly, imports from the UAE increased by 4.9 percent to US\$822.4 in 2019 from US\$784.1 million in 2018.

Figure 2.27: Uganda’s Imports by Country /Region of Origin, 2015-2019 (percentage)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2020

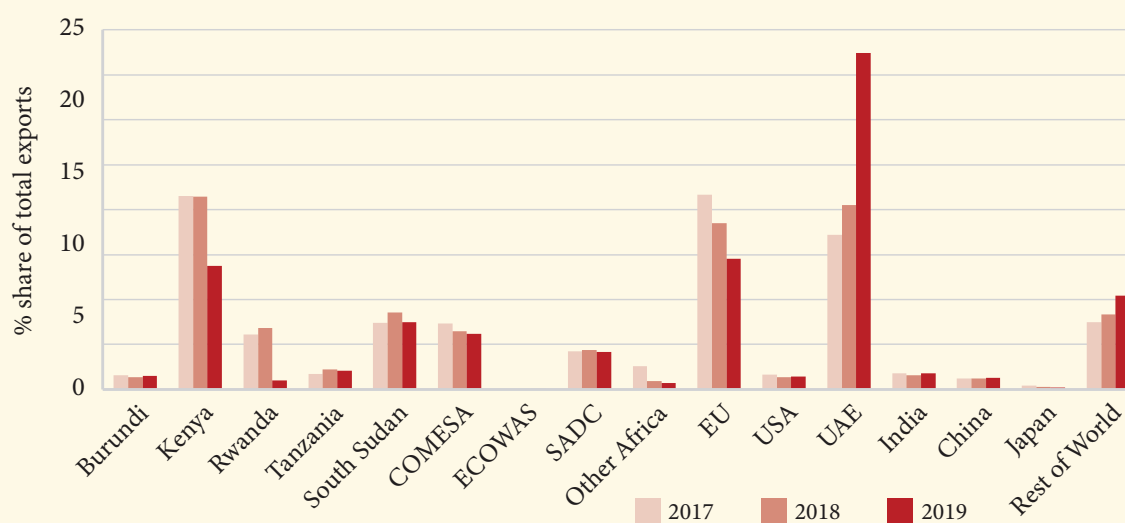
The EAC remains the major source of imports for Uganda, with imports growing by 59.5 percent to US\$1.3 billion in 2019, from US\$796.3 million in 2018. Although imports fell by 6.8 percent to US\$559.5 million in 2019 from US\$600.5 million in 2018, EU remained a key source of imports to Uganda. Imports from SADC grew by 22.3 percent to US\$484.5 million in 2019 from US\$395.98 million in 2018.

Domestic Exports

Uganda's domestic exports to the rest of the world increased by 19.4 percent to US\$3.13 billion in 2019 from US\$2.6 billion in 2018. The increase was partly attributed to improved weather conditions that resulted in bumper harvests of agricultural commodities, value addition in the dairy and dairy products and consequently increased exports, increased industrial manufacturing due to enhanced efficiency in power supply, thus reduced costs and revival of key export products like the cotton and apparel sectors.

The UAE remains Uganda's key export country. Exports to the UAE grew by 117.7 percent to US\$1.2 billion in 2019 from US\$539.2 million in 2018. Exports to USA grew by 25.1 percent to US\$44 million, from US\$35.1 million, signifying the opportunities created by the AGOA arrangement between USA and the region in general. Exports to COMESA and SADC grew by 14.8 percent and 13.7 respectively. However, exports to EAC and EU reduced in 2019 by 24.03 and 6.3 percent, respectively.

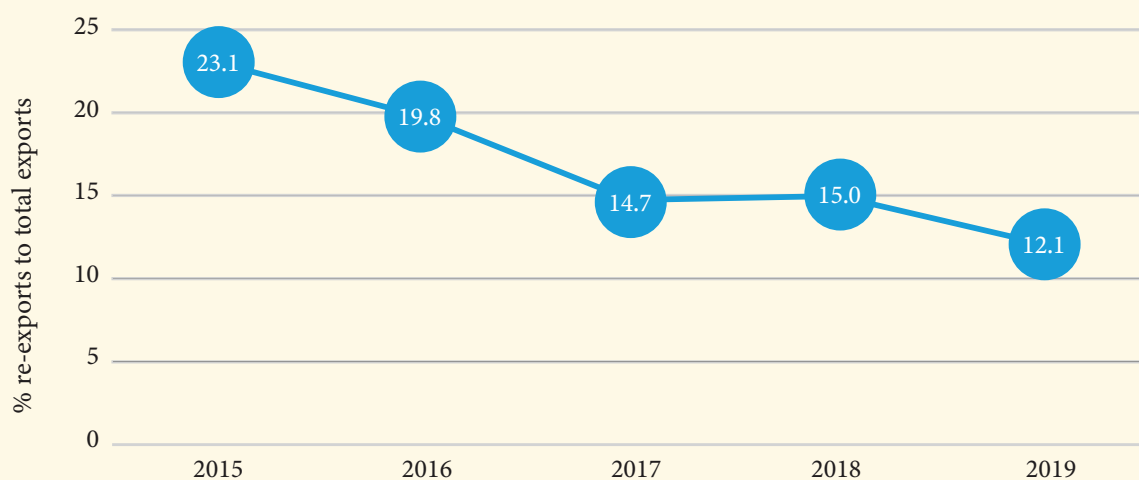
Figure 2.28: Uganda Domestic Exports by Country/Region of Destination (% share)



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2020

Re-Exports

Uganda's re-exports fell by 7.1 percent to US\$430.2 million in 2019 from US\$463.0 million in 2018. As a result, the share of re-exports to total exports fell to 12.1 percent during the year from 15.0 percent in 2018. The key products re-exported from Uganda were fuel, sugar and rice. Major destinations for re-export were South Sudan and DRC, with the main goods being sugar, palm oil and motor vehicles.

Figure 2.29: Uganda's Re-Exports as Percent of Total Exports (Percentage Change)

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2019

Intra-Regional Exports

Uganda's intra-regional exports fell by 23.8 percent to US\$956 million in 2019 from US\$1,254.5 million in 2018. Most of the goods in intra-regional trade were finished manufactured goods, demonstrating the country's growing industrial base in manufactured goods. Agricultural products also contributed substantially to export earnings, with the key products being sugar, beans and maize. This reflected the country's growing agro-processing sector.

Uganda's earnings on exports to Kenya fell by 23.4 percent to US\$442.4 million in 2019 from US\$580.2 million in 2018, with the key exports including tea at US\$75.8 million, electricity at US\$37.8 million, maize at US\$35.5 million, and milk and milk products at US\$41.4 million. Exports to Tanzania grew by 3.8 percent to US\$68.8 million in 2019 from US\$66.3 million in 2018, with the key export commodities being iron and steel, tobacco and electricity. Exports to Rwanda grew by 16.5 percent to US\$211.6 million in 2019 from US\$181.6 million in 2017, and the key commodities exported included cement, soap and maize. Exports to South Sudan fell by 80.2 percent to US\$41.9 million in 2019 from US\$211.6 million in 2018, with the key commodities being sorghum, maize flour and beans. Exports to Burundi grew by 26.4 percent to US\$51.4 million in 2019 from US\$40.7 million in 2018, and the key commodities exported were iron and steel, plastics and tobacco.

Table 2.14: Uganda's Intra-EAC Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exports	1,037	951	1,126	1,254	956
Imports	631	533	566	796	1,270
Trade Balance	406	418	561	458	(314)
Uganda Total Imports	5,528	4,829	5,596	6,729	7,696
EAC Share to Total Imports	11.4	11.0	10.1	11.8	16.5
Total Trade	1,668	1,484	1,692	2,051	2,226

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2020

Intra-EAC Re-Exports

Uganda's intra-regional re-exports fell by 23.8 percent to US\$956 million in 2019 from US\$1.255 billion in 2018. The re-exports from Uganda to EAC partner states decreased by 22.4 percent to US\$149.9 million in 2019 from US\$193.1million in 2018. The share of re-export to the total formal exports in 2018 increased to 15.7 percent in 2019 from 15.4 percent in 2018. The main goods re-exported were sugar, palm oil and motor vehicles.

Table 2.15: Uganda's Intra-EAC Re-Exports, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Formal Exports	1,036.7	950.9	1,126.3	1,254.5	956.2
Domestic Exports	803.6	750.2	949.8	1,061.4	806.3
Re-Exports	233.0	200.7	176.5	193.1	149.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2020

Intra-Regional Imports

Uganda's total imports from the Region increased by 59.5 percent to US\$1.27 billion in 2019 from US\$796 million in 2018. The rise was caused by increased imports from Kenya and Tanzania, which constituted gold, petroleum products, rolled iron and rice. Uganda's imports from Kenya increased by 49.0 percent to US\$768.7 million in 2019 from US\$515.9 million in 2018, with the key products including unwrought gold, rolled iron and steel, and petroleum oils.

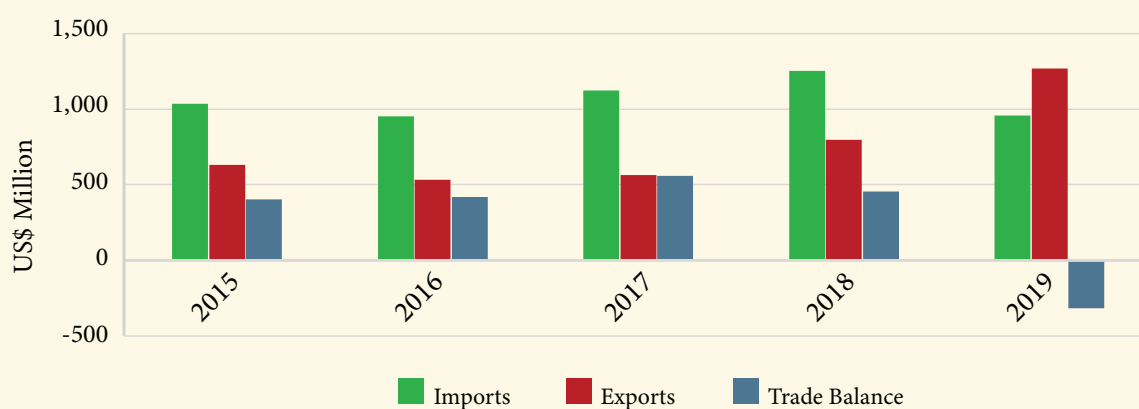
Imports from Tanzania amounted to US\$470.9 million in 2019 from US\$258.8 million in 2018. The key imports included gold, at US\$376.6 million, and rice at US\$29.9 million. Imports from Burundi also increased to US\$9.7 million in 2019 from US\$5.4 million in 2018, with the key products including gold at US\$8.5 million, iron and steel, raw hides and skins, and ferrous waste.

Intra-Regional Trade Balance

Table 2.16: Uganda's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019, (US\$ million)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change			
							2016	2017	2018	2019
Burundi	Imports	3.4	1.3	1.1	5.4	9.7	(61.8)	(18.0)	408.1	80.3
	Exports	46.3	45.1	43.0	40.7	51.4	(2.5)	(4.7)	(5.4)	26.4
	Total Trade	49.7	46.4	44.0	46.0	61.1	(6.6)	(5.1)	4.5	32.6
	Trade Balance	42.9	43.8	41.9	35.3	41.7	2.1	(4.3)	(15.8)	18.2
Rwanda	Imports	9.4	10.1	9.8	13.1	14.2	7.6	(2.5)	33.0	8.9
	Exports	237.6	193.3	181.6	211.6	41.9	(18.7)	(6.0)	16.5	(80.2)
	Total Trade	246.9	203.3	191.5	224.7	56.2	(17.7)	(5.8)	17.4	(75.0)
	Trade Balance	228.2	183.2	171.8	198.5	27.7	(19.7)	(6.2)	15.6	(86.0)
Kenya	Imports	554.5	459.0	457.2	515.9	768.7	(17.2)	(0.4)	12.8	49.0
	Exports	427.0	404.1	552.0	580.2	442.4	(5.4)	36.6	5.1	(23.7)
	Total Trade	981.5	863.1	1,009.2	1,096.0	1,211.1	(12.1)	16.9	8.6	10.5
	Trade Balance	(127.5)	(54.9)	94.8	64.3	(326.3)	(57.0)	(272.6)	(32.2)	(607.4)
South Sudan	Imports	0.8	2.5	5.6	3.2	6.5	204.5	120.3	(42.8)	103.1
	Exports	265.0	239.6	299.9	355.8	351.6	(9.6)	25.2	18.6	(1.2)
	Total Trade	265.9	242.1	305.5	359.0	358.1	(8.9)	26.2	17.5	(0.2)
	Trade Balance	264.2	237.0	294.3	352.5	345.1	(10.3)	24.2	19.8	(2.1)
Tanzania	Imports	62.9	59.7	91.8	258.8	470.9	(5.1)	53.8	181.9	82.0
	Exports	60.8	68.9	49.8	66.3	68.8	13.3	(27.7)	33.1	3.8
	Total Trade	123.7	128.6	141.6	325.0	539.8	4.0	10.1	129.6	66.1
	Trade Balance	(2.1)	9.2	(42.0)	(192.5)	(402.1)	(531.4)	(557.4)	358.3	108.9
Intra-EAC**	Imports	631.0	532.6	565.5	796.3	1,270.1	(15.6)	6.2	40.8	59.5
	Exports	1,036.7	950.9	1,126.3	1,254.5	956.2	(8.3)	18.4	11.4	(23.8)
	Total Trade	1,667.7	1,483.5	1,691.8	2,050.7	2,226.3	(11.0)	14.0	21.2	8.6
	Trade Balance	405.6	418.3	560.8	458.2	(313.9)	3.1	34.1	(18.3)	(168.5)

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics 2020

Figure 2.30: Uganda's Trade with EAC Partner States, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Uganda and URA Statistics, 2019

Uganda's Informal Cross-Border Trade

A survey conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Bank of Uganda collected information on cross-border trade between Uganda and her neighbours that are not recorded by the Customs Department of the Uganda Revenue Authority. Informal exports and imports are grouped into three categories: industrial, agricultural and other products, depending on the level of processing of the goods transacted.

Informal Cross-Border Exports

Uganda's informal exports fell by 2.7 percent to US\$531.9 million in 2019 from US\$546.6 million in 2018. Informal exports to Kenya fell by 35.0 percent to US\$97.5 million in 2019 from US\$150.0 million in 2018, and comprised of maize, maize flour and beans. Informal export to Tanzania grew by 18.8 percent to US\$32.0 million in 2019 from US\$26.9 million in 2018. The growth was attributed to relaxation of restrictions on exportation of unprocessed agricultural products like maize and beans to Tanzania during the year.

The value of informal export to DRC and South Sudan grew by 22.2 percent (US\$329.8 million), and 22.3 percent (US\$61.6 million), respectively. The main products exported informally to DRC were clothes, fish and shoes, while those to South Sudan comprised of clothes, beans and maize flour. Informal exports to Rwanda fell by 77.8 percent to US\$11.0 million in 2019 from US\$49.5 million in 2018, and comprised of shoes, clothes, maize flour and sorghum.

Table 2.17: Uganda's Total Informal Exports, 2015-2019, (US\$ million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2018/2019
Burundi	15.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	139.5	181.4	221.3	270.0	269.8	329.8	22.2
Kenya	92.9	96.4	79.1	141.7	150.0	97.5	-35.0
Rwanda	24.5	21.8	33.5	39.0	49.5	11.0	-77.8
South Sudan	119.5	79.5	41.6	47.8	50.4	61.6	22.3
Tanzania	23.3	18.2	43.8	50.5	26.9	32.0	18.8
Total Trade	414.7	399.2	419.3	549.0	546.6	531.9	-2.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Informal Cross-Border Imports

Uganda's informal imports fell by 3.7 percent to US\$57.8 million in 2019 from \$60.0 million in 2018. DRC was the leading source of Uganda's informal imports, followed by Kenya and Tanzania. Informal imports from Kenya declined by 6.6 percent to US\$23.3 million from US\$25.0 million in 2018. Similarly, informal imports from Rwanda declined by 65.1 percent to US\$1.7 million in 2019, from US\$4.8 million in 2018. Conversely, informal imports from Tanzania and South Sudan grew by 44.1 percent and 22.5 percent to US\$5.3 million and US\$4.0 million, respectively. The low informal imports was mainly due to formalisation by customs authorities, of some of the trade, in order to collect duty and other fees to bolster customs revenue performance.

Table 2.18: Uganda's Total Informal Imports, 2015-2019, (US\$ million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change 2018/2019
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	18.3	20.3	28.7	23.3	23.5	0.9	0.9
Kenya	31.9	26.6	27.4	25.0	23.3	(6.6)	(6.6)
Rwanda	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.8	1.7	(65.1)	(65.1)
South Sudan	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.0	22.5	22.5
Tanzania	10.7	13.0	19.3	3.7	5.3	44.1	44.1
Total Trade	64.4	64.9	80.9	60.0	57.8	-3.7	-3.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Special Category Considerations in the EAC Customs Union

The EAC Partner States established the Customs Union Protocol to support trade liberalisation, among other things, and are currently in negotiation to reform the Common External Tariff and other trade related instruments. The negotiations include the list of sensitive products, stay of application to vary CET rates on certain commodities, the rules of origin, as well as the exemption regime. Changing to a four-tariff structure has been proposed, among others. The main objective of the reforms is to streamline and enhance value chain development in the Region, as well as promote industrialisation as part of the Single Customs Territory. Implementation of the provisions of the Protocol has implications for trade and customs revenue performance as outlined in this section.

2.3.7 EAC Imports of Goods under Exemption and Remission Schemes

The EAC has been implementing an exemption and remission scheme since the EAC Customs Union was established. The system involves granting exemption and remission to a number of products to enable increased industrialisation in the region. The analysis reveals that apart from Burundi, all other EAC countries experienced increase in the value of goods that are subject to exemptions and remissions. Similarly, the value of revenue foregone as a result of remissions and exemptions increased in all the Partner States.

Burundi's imports subjected to exemptions decreased by 27.7 percent to US\$246.9 million in 2019, against US\$341.7 million registered in 2018. Revenue foregone grew by 6.1 percent to US\$89.2 million in 2019 from US\$84.1 million in 2018. Trade taxes increased by 11.1 percent to US\$221.4 million in 2019 from US\$199.3 million in 2018.

Uganda imports subject of exemptions grew by 2.3 percent in 2019 to US\$382.3 million from US\$373.8 million in 2018. The revenue foregone increased by 6.4 percent to US\$93.3 million, representing about 4.9 percent of total trade taxes.

The value of goods subjected to exemptions in Kenya increased by 4.3 percent to US\$3.1 billion in 2019 from US\$3.0 billion in 2018. The duty foregone increased marginally by 0.9 percent to US\$740.8 representing 16.1 percent of total trade taxes during the year.

The value of goods subject of exemptions in Rwanda increased by 81.7 percent to US\$1.1 billion in 2019 from US\$624.5 million in 2018, while the duty foregone as a result of exemptions amounted to US\$321.5million.

The value of goods subjected to exemptions and remissions in Tanzania increased by 10.2 percent to US\$2.0 billion in 2019 from US\$1.8 billion in 2018. The total amount of revenue foregone increased by 20.9 percent to US\$533.0 million in 2019 from US\$440.8 million in

2018. The duty foregone against total trade taxes increased to 16.4 percent in 2019 from 14.2 percent in 2018.

Table 2.19: Duty Foregone Under the Exemptions/Remissions, 2014-2019 (US\$ million and % change)

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change	
								2018	2019
Uganda	Value of Exemptions	295.6	305.9	322.0	286.8	373.8	382.3	30.32	2.3
	Revenue Foregone	53.2	70.1	81.8	70.6	88.2	93.8	24.88	6.4
	Total Customs Revenue	1,505.9	1,486.8	1,463.1	1,601.1	1,790.3	1,882.9	11.81	5.2
	%age Foregone	3.41	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.0%	11.36	
Tanzania	Value of Exemptions	3,940.80	2,868.14	7,069.29	2,255.44	1,826.52	2,013.24	-19.02	10.22
	Revenue Foregone	730.88	592.62	444.12	475.42	440.75	533.00	-7.29	20.93
	Total Customs Revenue	2,315.31	2,338.34	2,541.95	2,680.72	2,673.78	2,722.90	-0.26	1.84
	%age Foregone	23.99	20.22	14.87	15.06	14.15	16.37	-6.05	15.68
Kenya	Value of Exemptions	3,032.79	3,126.48	2,619.33	3,087.09	3,009.14	3,139.74	-2.53	4.3
	Revenue Foregone	621.03	664.18	597.78	777.04	733.99	740.81	-5.54	0.9
	Total Customs Revenue	3,885.43	3,838.59	4,804.50	4,453.15	4,174.90	5,265.69	-6.25	26.1
	%age Foregone	13.78	14.75	11.07	14.86	14.95	14.07		
Rwanda	Value of Exemptions	684.34	646.55	576.64	558.09	624.5	1135.1	11.91	81.7
	Revenue Foregone	189.42	182.22	157.31	166.04	179.2	321.5	7.96	79.4
	Total Customs Revenue	342.70	369.36	382.75	388.06	428.4	503.8	10.40	17.6
	%age Foregone	55.27	49.33	41.10	42.79	41.84	63.8%		
Burundi	Value of Exemptions	77.76	340.77	203.90	370.47	341.67	246.87	-7.77	-27.7
	Revenue Foregone	7.55	80.38	54.30	91.29	84.09	89.25	-7.88	6.1
	Total Customs Revenue	147.47	143.22	150.57	184.28	199.33	221.39	8.16	11.1
	%age Foregone	5.12	56.12	36.06	49.54	42.19	40.31		

Source: Partner States Revenue Authorities, Central Banks and National Statistics Offices, 2020

2.3.8 EAC Imports of Sensitive Products

Burundi's imports of sensitive goods from non-EAC Partner States increased by 76.1 percent from US\$82.1 million in 2018 to US\$144.6 million in 2019, and included wheat, sugar, rice, cement, motor vehicles for the transport of goods, and worn clothing. Burundi's imports of sensitive goods from EAC Partner States decreased by 10.2 percent to US\$26.0 million in 2019 from US\$29.0 million in 2018, and constituted wheat, cement, maize, sacks and bags.

Uganda's imports of sensitive goods from non-EAC countries increased by 5.0 percent to US\$670.9 million in 2019 from US\$639.2 million in 2018. They included worn clothes

amounting to US\$95.3 million, motor vehicles amounting to US\$129.5 million, and battery cells amounting to US\$7.2 million.

The value of sensitive products imported into the United Republic of Tanzania fell by 14.6 percent to US\$484.1 million in 2019 from US\$566.8 million in 2018. The goods included worn clothes, motor vehicles and woven fabric.

The value of sensitive products imported into Kenya grew by 55.8 percent to US\$1.7billion in 2019 from US\$1.1 billion in 2018. They consisted mainly of worn clothes (US\$174.0 million, up 4.1 percent from US\$167.1 million in 2018), motor vehicles (US\$181.3 million), primary batteries, stoppers and caps of base metal.

Sensitive goods imported into Rwanda increased by 3.1 percent to US\$257.3 million in 2019, and included wheat, meslin and flower thereof, rice, cane or beet sugar, motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, worn clothing and other worn articles, milk and cream, primary cells, primary batteries, and maize. The value of worn items imported into Rwanda in 2019 continued to fall as a result of policies restricting importation of worn clothes that were implemented by the country in 2019.



Table 2.20: Import of Sensitive Products from Non-EAC Countries

HS Sub heading	Description of Goods	Uganda			Tanzania			Kenya			Rwanda			Burundi		
		2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change
0401	Milk And Cream, Not Concentrated Or Sweetened	0.1	0.1	(10.9)	3.0	1.2	(61.7)	0.1	0.1	(3.9)	0.2	0.0	(94.4)	0.0	0.0	73.9
0402	Milk And Cream, Concentrated Or Sweetened	0.8	1.7	97.7	5.4	2.6	(51.6)	6.2	9.5	52.3	8.1	10.5	29.5	0.1	0.5	794.70
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, etc	0.1	0.0	(28.0)	0.3	0.1	(53.8)	0.0	0.0	68.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	
1001	Wheat And Meslin	153.3	171.4	11.8	10.3	4.9	(52.1)	423.5	501.9	18.5	59.1	52.0	(12.0)	-	30.9	
1005	Maize(Corn)	0.0	0.3	2,022.5	20.6	21.9	6.3	17.2	18.5	8.0	4.8	2.6	(45.2)	2.5	1.8	-28.11
1006	Rice	47.9	55.2	15.4	1.1	0.0	(96.4)	251.4	244.6	(2.7)	57.8	42.4	(26.7)	7.5	13.5	79.68
1101	Wheat Or Meslin Flour	2.9	4.7	60.6	0.1	0.0	(44.5)	2.2	0.3	(88.6)	5.3	5.5	3.9	-	0.0	
1102	Cereal Flours, (Excl. Wheat Or Meslin)	0.0	0.0	(24.1)	0.1	0.0	(71.3)	0.0	0.1	8,643.8	0.1	0.0	(58.3)	3.1	1.9	-38.63
1701	Cane Or Beet Sugar And Chemically Pure Sucrose, In Solid Form	74.6	77.5	3.9	123.8	79.3	(36.0)	165.3	269.5	63.1	54.9	75.2	37.1	20.6	17.2	-16.44
2203	Beer Made From Malt	2.4	5.5	130.7	14.4	14.4	0.1	-	6.0		3.6	1.5	(57.3)	2.4	2.1	-9.80
2402	Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, Etc. Of Tobacco Or Tobacco Substitutes	0.6	0.7	5.1	0.9	0.4	(59.5)	2.0	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	31.6	0.1	0.1	-1.91
2403	Other Manufactured Tobacco And Substitutes; Homogenized Tobacco, Etc	0.2	0.0	(85.7)	1.6	0.1	(91.3)	-	0.0		0.0	0.3	542.2	-	0.0	
2523	Portland Cement, Aluminous Cement, Persulphate Cement, Etc	89.4	77.4	(13.5)	17.3	22.9	32.8	-	85.2		0.9	0.1	(84.0)	11.5	34.6	201.67
3303	Perfumes And Toilet Water	1.9	1.6	(14.1)	0.8	0.9	9.9	-	7.3		0.8	1.2	40.1	0.2	0.2	11.75
3307	Shaving Preparations, Personal Deodorants, Etc,	2.1	2.8	29.6	1.8	2.4	39.3	-	8.6		0.7	0.7	(0.5)	0.1	0.1	107.27
3605	Matches (Excl. Pyrotechnic Articles Of 36.04)	0.8	0.8	5.4	2.4	0.0	(99.9)	0.1	0.1	45.6	1.4	2.1	54.5	-	0.0	
4421	Other Articles Of Wood	0.2	0.3	21.8	1.9	1.5	(21.0)	-	3.6		0.3	0.2	(35.1)	0.1	0.0	-83.59
5208	Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, With >=85% Cotton, But <200G/M2	2.3	1.2	(47.2)	31.7	28.4	(10.3)	0.2	22.7	13,738.3	2.5	1.5	(38.6)	3.6	1.4	-61.95
5209	Woven Fabric Of Cotton Containing >=85% Weight Of Cotton, etc	0.3	0.2	(47.3)	10.7	9.6	(10.2)	-	29.3		0.2	0.4	119.0	0.1	0.1	36.40
5210	Woven Fabric Of Cotton Containing <85% Weight Of Cotton, <=200G/M2	9.3	4.4	(52.2)	0.6	1.1	87.1	0.0	8.1		0.9	1.5	74.8	0.0	0.0	201.38
5211	Woven Cotton Fabrics With Man-Made Fibres, etc	0.0	0.0	906.6	0.1	0.9	529.0	0.0	17.3	47,709.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.2	923.09
5212	Other Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, Nes	0.0	0.0	(42.5)	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.3	1.9	476.0	0.2	0.4	113.0	1.3	2.4	95.67
5513	Woven Fabrics, <85% Synthetic Staple Fibres, With Cotton, = <170G/M2	16.4	21.9	33.9	0.4	0.7	53.8	0.0	26.5	84,179.3	1.4	1.8	31.0	0.1	0.2	283.21
5514	Woven Fabrics, <85% Synthetic Fibres, Mixed With Cotton, >170G/M2	1.6	2.0	24.3	0.7	3.1	346.1	0.8	7.6	833.9	4.6	6.4	39.1	0.0	0.2	386.49
6211	Track Suits, Ski Suits And Swimwear; Other Than Garments	0.6	0.3	(46.5)	1.9	2.1	12.9	2.3	4.9	107.0	0.4	0.2	(53.4)	0.0	0.0	6.14
6302	Bed Linen, Table Linen, Toilet Linen And Kitchen Linen	3.3	3.7	10.6	5.2	5.6	8.3	0.3	6.9	1,933.1	1.7	1.9	13.5	0.1	0.1	14.61

2.3 Country Specific Trade Trends

HS Sub heading	Uganda					Tanzania			Kenya			Rwanda			Burundi					
	2018		2019		% change	2018		2019		% change	2018		2019		% change	2018		2019		% change
6305	5.0	4.9	(1.4)	5.6	(23.4)	7.3	5.6	1.5	5.6	275.4	1.4	1.7	23.2	0.4	0.8	104.77				
6309	83.5	95.3	14.1	105.8	29.9	81.5	105.8	167.1	174.0	4.1	17.0	18.0	6.0	11.6	14.0	20.69				
8309	0.6	0.4	(36.2)	10.9	(78.2)	10.9	2.4	2.8	7.6	168.8	1.9	2.8	49.9	1.4	0.5	-63.45				
8506	7.3	7.2	(1.1)	14.6	(30.0)	14.6	10.2	21.5	8.3	(61.5)	6.5	7.0	8.2	2.6	2.0	-22.20				
8704	131.6	129.5	(1.6)	195.4	(20.3)	195.4	155.7	-	181.3		12.9	19.1	47.4	12.8	19.5	52.37				
Total	639.2	670.9	5.0	566.8	(14.6)	484.1	484.1	1,064.9	1,659.4	55.8	249.5	257.3	3.1	82.0	144.6	76.34				

Table 2.21: Sensitive goods from EAC Countries

HS Sub heading	Uganda			Tanzania			Kenya			Rwanda			Burundi		
	2018		2019		% change	2018		2019		% change	2018		2019		% change
0401	2.78	0.02	-99.2	0.40	0.03	-93.5	73.50	97.70	32.9	1.80	0.17	-90.8	0.07	0.09	31.3
0402	0.00	0.01	4140.7	2.59	2.15	-16.9	22.15	31.62	42.8	0.34	0.16	-53.0	0.06	0.15	151.4
1001	0.75	0.46	-38.2	0.00	0.00		-	-		1.06	0.67	-36.6	0.00	0.01	
1005	0.75	1.12	49.1	0.58	4.27	639.6	15.26	42.16	176.3	26.19	20.52	-21.7	9.32	4.39	-52.8
1006	29.00	29.89	3.1	0.00	0.00		1.20	0.67	-44.1	13.59	11.99	-11.8	2.04	1.24	-39.4
1101	0.11	0.13	15.1	0.00	0.00		5.93	0.02	-99.6	0.07	0.00	-94.5	2.47	0.10	-95.8
1102	0.00	0.01	110.6	0.10	0.00	-100.0	2.42	2.69	11.3	10.60	0.84	-92.1	2.33	2.28	-2.2
1701	0.13	0.19	48.8	0.45	0.00	-100.0	34.59	37.65	8.9	4.78	0.24	-94.9	0.53	0.35	-34.6
2203	3.98	2.89	-27.3	0.05	0.08	59.5	-	0.22		0.92	0.75	-17.9	0.48	0.86	79.8
2402	5.91	13.92	135.5	0.45	0.69	54.6	0.03	0.00	-98.7	4.31	3.43	-20.4	0.00	0.01	

Part II: TRADE AND INVESTMENT: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

HS Sub heading	Description of Goods	Uganda			Tanzania			Kenya			Rwanda			Burundi		
		2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change
2403	Other Manufactured Tobacco And Substitutes; Homogenized Tobacco, Etc	-	-		0.00	0.00		-	-		0.00	0.00		0.00	1.21	
2523	Portland Cement, Aluminous Cement, Persulphate Cement, Etc	8.32	4.68	-43.8	0.17	0.08	-53.8	-	0.16		50.29	53.57	6.5	8.25	9.69	17.5
3303	Perfumes And Toilet Water	0.04	0.05	9.2	0.03	0.05	97.4	-	0.00		0.00	0.01	517.6	0.00	0.01	464.1
3307	Shaving Preparations, Personal Deodorants, Etc, Nes; Room Deodorizers	0.18	0.28	52.5	0.00	0.00	1440.7	-	0.02		0.15	0.16	8.9	0.00	0.00	331.4
3605	Matches, Other Than Pyrotechnic Articles Of Heading No. 3604	-	-		2.37	3.00	26.4	0.01	0.05	389.6	0.20	0.19	-4.9	0.14	0.09	-83.5
4421	Other Articles Of Wood	0.01	0.02	260.5	0.00	0.01	1192.0	-	0.00		0.00	0.00	433.9	0.00	0.00	287.9
5208	Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, With >=85% Cotton, But <200G/M2	0.33	0.58	72.5	0.01	0.00	-4.9	0.34	0.64	85.4	0.17	0.08	-51.6	0.02	0.06	226.2
5209	Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, With >=85% Cotton, >=200G/M2	0.00	0.00	-53.8	0.00	0.00		-	0.29		0.05	0.02	-59.6	0.00	0.01	341.0
5210	Woven Cotton Fabrics With Man-Made Fibres And <85% Cotton, =<200G/M2	0.04	0.00	-95.0	0.00	0.00		-	-		0.02	0.01	-74.9	0.00	0.00	946.8
5211	Woven Cotton Fabrics With Man-Made Fibres, With <85% Cotton, >200G/M2	0.00	0.00	-19.2	0.00	0.00		0.12	-	-100.0	0.00	0.01	1249.6	0.00	0.00	1390.1
5212	Other Woven Fabrics Of Cotton, Nes	0.01	0.00	-97.7	0.00	0.01		-	0.57		0.00	0.01	129.4	0.01	0.00	-85.2
5513	Woven Fabrics, <85% Synthetic Staple Fibres, With Cotton, =<170G/M2	0.84	2.30	171.7	0.00	0.00		-	-		0.21	0.02	-91.0	0.05	0.05	-3.6
5514	Woven Fabrics, <85% Synthetic Fibres, Mixed With Cotton, >170G/M2	0.06	0.19	215.3	0.00	0.00		-	-		0.83	0.37	-55.6	0.05	0.00	-94.5
6211	Track Suits, Ski Suits And Swimwear; Other Than Garments	0.02	0.03	91.2	0.00	0.01	154.4	-	0.00		0.04	0.01	-86.5	0.03	0.00	-95.5
6302	Bed Linen, Table Linen, Toilet Linen And Kitchen Linen	0.01	0.01	111.3	0.00	0.00	21.4	0.08	0.13	55.5	0.08	0.02	-78.8	0.10	0.06	-41.0
6305	Sacks And Bags, Used For Packing Goods	3.77	8.22	117.9	1.14	1.32	15.6	-	9.33		4.91	4.07	-17.2	2.27	2.83	24.7
6309	Worn Clothing	0.08	0.22	159.8	0.02	0.02	-7.0	0.08	0.12	51.6	0.12	0.03	-73.3	0.05	0.01	-69.0
8309	Stoppers,Caps And Lids	6.16	5.81	-5.7	8.41	8.45	0.4	-	0.01		2.26	2.12	-5.9	0.63	2.42	280.7
8506	Primary Cells And Primary Batteries	0.00	-	-100.0	0.06	0.00	-100.0	-	-		0.10	0.06	-38.1	0.03	0.01	-76.0
8704	Motor Vehicles For The Transport Of Goods	4.10	2.09	-49.0	1.02	0.98	-4.3	-	0.01		0.08	0.01	-92.7	0.06	0.06	-1.0
	Total	67.39	73.11	8.5	17.84	21.14	18.52	155.71	224.05	43.89	123.17	99.52	-19.2	29.00	26.02	-10.3

2.3.9 EAC Imports of Excisable Goods

The import of goods attracting excise duty in the EAC decreased in all the Partner States apart from Burundi. The decline in imports attracting excise duty was apparent on petroleum oil, tobacco products, and beverages. The trend in 2019 reflects the recent industrialisation initiatives in the region that has increased import substitution and reduced the volumes of imports that attract excise duty.

The value of excisable goods imported into Burundi increased by 13.3 percent to US\$277.5 million in 2019, compared to US\$244.9 million in 2018. The growth was driven by the increased imports of petroleum products, motor cars and motor vehicles, which represented 88.5 percent of excisable goods imported in 2019.

Uganda's imports of excisable goods fell by 14.5 percent to US\$1.2 billion in 2019 from US\$1.4 billion in 2018. The bulk of imports included petroleum products which amounted to US\$1.1 billion, motor vehicles amounting to US\$46.4 million, tobacco products amounting to US\$13.8 million, and beverages amounting to US\$23.1 million.

Imports into Kenya that were subject to excise duty declined by 59.7 percent to US\$1.6 billion in 2019 from US\$3.9 billion in 2018. The main goods imported included petroleum products, vehicles, essential oils which amounted to US\$34.9 million, and vehicles that amounted to US\$802.6 million.

Tanzania imports that were subject to excise duty decreased by 5.2 percent to US\$3.0 billion in 2019 from US\$3.1 billion in 2018. The key excisable commodities imported included mineral fuels which amounted to US\$1.9 billion, plastics amounting to US\$488.1 million, beverages amounting to US\$41.7 million, and motors which amounted to US\$526.2 million.

The value of goods imported into the republic of Rwanda that were subject to excise duty fell by 15.2 percent to US\$663.9 million in 2019 from US\$782.5 million in 2018. The bulk of the goods imported consisted of beverages amounting to US\$27.2 million, petroleum products amounting to US\$533.7 million, and motors amounting to US\$81.5 million.

Part II: TRADE AND INVESTMENT: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

Table 2.22: Value of Imported Products Attracting Excise Duty 2017-2019 (US\$m)

Part-ner State	HS chapter	Hs Description	2017	2018	2019	%age change
Uganda	27	Petroleum Oils, Etc, (Excl. Crude); Preparations Thereof, Nes	1,013.90	1,136.44	1,089.88	-4.1
	17	Sugars and Sugar Confectionary	98.95	92.18	0.52	-99.4
	87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tramw Roll-Stock, Pts & Accessories	-	63.42	46.44	-26.8
	22	Beverages, Spirits and Vineger	38.99	34.81	23.14	-33.5
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	-	34.39	1.31	-96.2
	33	Essential Oils & Resinoids; Perfumes, Cosmetic/toilet prep	45.07	18.06	17.67	-2.2
	94	Furniture; Bedding, Mattress, Matt Support, Cushion Etc	37.70	16.29	11.95	-26.6
	34	Soap, Organic Surface-active agents, Washing prep, etc	27.28	14.04	10.26	-26.9
	24	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco substitutes	8.17	6.62	13.78	108.3
	25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth & Ston; Plastering Mat; Lime & Cement	98.62	5.28	1.91	-63.9
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	-	-	0.83	
	18	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	2.32	2.42	-	-100.0
	39	Plastics and Articles Thereof	171.27	1.00	0.39	-61.1
	85	Electrical Machinery Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	9.11	0.00	0.00	500.0
	Subtotal	1,551.4	1,425.0	1,218.1	-14.5	
Kenya	20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.	5.26	6.43	6.93	22.4
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	27.09	35.34	15.25	30.4
	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	69.83	76.62	104.25	9.7
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	0.13	0.11	2.04	-14.2
	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	2418.13	2977.84	600.10	23.1
	29	Organic chemicals.	0.05	0.04	0.05	-14.8
	33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	23.66	30.83	34.95	30.3
	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	0.00	0.00	5.22	-
	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	54	Man-made filaments.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted.	0.00	0.01	0.03	170.8
	63	Other made up textile articles; worn clothing and worn textile articles	0.11	0.11	0.00	-100.0
	68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	0.05	0.01	0.05	398.6
	70	Glass and glassware.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals,	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.0	
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	706.45	774.42	802.60	3.6	
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.	0.14	0.17	0.44	156.1	

2.3 Country Specific Trade Trends

Partner State	HS chapter	Hs Description	2017	2018	2019	%age change
Tanzania	22	Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar	47.67	39.67	41.66	5.0
	24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	5.66	10.48	3.97	-62.1
	27	Mineral Fuels, Oils & Product Of Their Distillation; Etc	1,530.68	1,772.73	1,915.48	8.1
	39	Plastics And Articles Thereof	397.47	488.80	488.14	-0.1
	87	Vehicles O/T Railw/Tramw Roll-Stock, Pts & Accessories	632.52	826.27	526.16	-36.3
		Subtotal	2,613.99	3,137.95	2,975.41	-5.2
Rwanda	04	Milk And Cream, Concentrated Or Sweetened (Powdered Milk)	13.5	13.0	13.2	-3.7
	20	Fruit Juices (Incl. Grape Must) And Vegetable Juices,	4.1	3.3	4.2	-19.7
	22	Beverages, Spirits and Vineger	33.3	33.3	27.2	0.0
	24	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco substitutes	3.6	4.7	3.9	28.8
	27	Petroleum Oils, Etc, (Excl. Crude); Preparations Threof	496.6	552.4	533.7	11.2
	87	Motor Cars And Other Motor Vehicles For The Transport	220.9	175.7	81.5	-20.5
		Subtotal	772.11	782.47	663.66	-15.2
Burundi	17	Sugars and Sugar Confectionary	26.1	23.5	21.5	-8.6
	22	Beverages, Spirits and Vineger	4.4	6.0	6.8	13.5
	24	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco substitutes	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.4
	27	Petroleum Oils, Etc, (Excl. Crude); Preparations Threof, Nes	129.7	156.1	165.0	5.7
	87	Motor Cars And Other Motor Vehicles For The Transport Of Persons	63.8	55.9	80.7	44.2
		Subtotal	228.2	244.9	277.5	13.3

2.3.10 EAC Imports Categorised by Tariff Bands

EAC imports can be broadly classified under three main tariffs; the zero percent tariff mainly consisting of raw materials and capital equipment; the 10 percent tariff comprising of intermediate goods; and the 25 percent tariff for finished goods. There are tariffs above the maximum 25 percent that are collectively called sensitive products with rates ranging between 35 percent and 100 percent. Imports under the different tariff bands reveal that a large percentage of imports constitute capital goods and raw materials. This may be due to the drive among Partner States to undertake industrialisation by importation of machinery and raw materials.

Burundi's imports of goods under 0% tariff band decreased by 3.9 percent from US\$419.9 million in 2018 to US\$403.4 million in 2019. Goods under the zero percent tariff, including exempted goods, accounted for 45.4 percent of the total value of imports. The value of goods imported under the 10 percent band increased by 39.2 percent to US\$136.1 million in 2019 from US\$97.7 million in 2018, and accounted for 15.3 percent of total imports. Goods imported into Burundi under the 25 percent tariff increased by 20.4 percent to US\$265.1 million in 2019 from US\$220.1 million in 2018, and accounted for 29.9 percent of the total imports. Meanwhile, the share of goods imported under the over 25 percent tariff bands increased from 7.0 percent in 2018 to 9.4 percent in 2019.

Uganda imports under the zero percent tariff band increased by 18.3 percent to US\$6.5 billion in 2019; imports under 10 percent tariff amounted to US\$520.7 million; and imports under 25 percent tariff amounted to US\$400.2 million. Imports with tariff rates above 25 percent amounted to US\$290.4 million.

Imports of raw materials and capital goods into Kenya attracting tariff of zero percent increased by 2.6 percent to US\$10.2 billion in 2019 from US\$9.9 billion in 2018. Imports of intermediate products amounted to US\$2.1 billion, and imports of finished goods amounted to US\$3.6 billion. Imports of products with tariff rates above 25 percent amounted to US\$1.8 billion.

In 2019, Tanzania's merchandise imports under the zero tariff bands increased by 5.8 percent to US\$5.7 billion from US\$5.4 billion recorded in 2018. Imports under 10 percent tariff band increased by 6.4 percent to US\$1.4 billion in 2019, from US\$1.3 billion in 2018. Imports under the 25 percent tariff band increased by 4.5 percent to US\$2.0 billion in 2019 from US\$1.9 billion in 2018. Imports under the tariff bands above 25 percent decreased by 9.7 percent to US\$57.8 million in 2019 from US\$64.0 million in 2018.

Rwanda's imports of goods under zero percent tariff band including exempt goods decreased by 20.3 percent to US\$2.0 billion in 2019 from US\$2.6 billion in 2018. Imports under the

10 percent tariff band amounted to US\$756.2 million in 2019, while imports under the 25 percent tariff band amounted to US\$527.9 million in 2019.

Table 2.23: EAC- Imports by Tariff Band, 2015-2019 (US\$ million)

Partner State	Tariff band status	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change		
						2017	2018	2019
Uganda	0%	3,323.15	4,437.91	5,471.60	6,471.89	33.5	23.3	18.3
	4%	0.81	1.50	5.87	3.24	84.3	291.9	-44.7
	6%	16.95	21.57	18.09	9.62	27.2	-16.1	-46.8
	10%	556.40	556.21	552.10	520.68	0.0	-0.7	-5.7
	25%	712.86	437.57	511.84	400.22	-38.6	17.0	-21.8
	>25%	219.28	141.14	169.93	290.37	-35.6	20.4	70.9
	Total	4,829.46	5,595.90	6,729.44	7,696.03	15.9	20.3	14.4
Kenya	0%	8,121.88	10,073.77	9,942.42	10,195.97	24.0	-1.3	2.6
	10%	2,035.74	1,993.06	2,237.72	2,117.23	-2.1	12.3	-5.4
	25%	3,137.07	3,447.43	3,685.75	3,537.80	9.9	6.9	-4.0
	>25%	810.32	1,172.78	1,512.16	1,806.98	44.7	28.9	19.5
	Total	14,105.01	16,687.05	17,378.05	17,657.98	18.3	4.1	1.6
Tanzania	0%	4,184.11	5,008.90	5,356.25	5,669.59	19.7	6.9	5.8
	10%	1,531.87	1,084.92	1,281.31	1,363.76	-29.2	18.1	6.4
	25%	1,852.51	1,608.05	1,878.35	1,963.52	-13.2	16.8	4.5
	>25%	267.21	78.04	64.00	57.80	-70.8	-18.0	-9.7
	Total	7,835.69	7,779.91	8,579.91	9,054.67	-0.7	10.3	5.5
Rwanda	0%	2,113.41	2,451.08	2,555.43	2,035.96	57.6	4.3	-20.3
	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	10%	191.05	205.22	188.08	576.17	210.7	-8.4	206.3
	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	25%	264.39	262.61	201.75	527.91	36.0	-23.2	161.7
	>25%	38.43	24.74	9.14	27.96	-100.0	-63.0	205.7
	Total	1,780.24	2,875.71	2,954.41	3,168.00	61.5	2.7	7.2
Burundi	0%	468.00	582.11	419.99	403.44	24.4	-27.9	-3.9
	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	10%	42.80	52.92	97.76	136.11	23.6	84.7	39.2
	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	25%	103.80	105.84	220.11	265.11	2.0	108.0	20.4
	>25%	13.60	15.12	55.62	83.09	11.2	267.8	49.4
	Total	628.20	755.99	793.47	887.75	20.3	5.0	11.9

Source: Partner States revenue authorities, 2020

2.3.11 Customs Revenue Performance

Customs duties are levied on import of goods into the region. The analysis reveals that customs revenues grew in all the Partner States during the year. However, the growth was varied. With the exception of Tanzania, customs revenue in the other countries grew at least by 10.0 percent and more. The Value Added Tax (VAT) was the biggest contributor to customs taxes in all the Partner States. While it is a key source of revenue, there is need to review the effectiveness of imposing higher than standard VAT rates on imports. Overall, customs revenue constitutes at least 30.0 percent of trade taxes in all Partner States. As such, there is need to take this into consideration as the Partner States finalise negotiations for reform of the Common External Tariff (CET) in the region.

In 2019, Burundi's total customs revenue increased to US\$221.4 million, from US\$199.3 million registered in 2018. The share of total customs revenue to total tax revenue decreased to 41.3 percent in 2019 from 42.5 percent in 2018. VAT on imports increased by 11.8 percent in 2019 and accounted for 47.7 percent of the total customs revenue. The VAT and import duty collections performed at 131.3 percent and 126.3 percent, respectively, of the target in 2019, compared to 122.9 percent and 145.6 percent, respectively, of the targets in 2018.

Uganda's total customs revenue increased by 5.2 percent to US\$1.9 billion in 2019 from US\$1.8 billion in 2018. This was about 95.4 percent compared to the target. VAT and excise duty contributed greatly to the customs tax revenue during the year.

Kenya's total customs revenue increased to US\$7.6 billion in 2019 from US\$4.2 billion in 2018, resulting in a performance rate of 144.8 percent of the set target of US\$5.3 billion. The share of total customs revenue to the total revenue, decreased to 31.0 percent in 2019.

Rwanda's total customs revenue increased by 36.4 percent, to US\$503.8 million in 2019, or 101.5 percent of the 2019 target. Excise duty and VAT on imports recorded an increase of 4.2 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively.

Tanzania's total revenue collected increased marginally by 0.3 percent to US\$6744.1 million in 2019 from US\$6,726.9 million in 2018. Similarly, customs revenue increased by 3.3 percent to US\$2716.1 million in 2019 from US\$2,629.2 million in 2018. This can be explained by the increase in excise duty on imports to US\$500.8 million in 2019 from US\$133.7 million in 2018. The share of customs revenue to total revenue amounted to 40.3 percent in 2019 compared to 39.1 percent in 2018. Import duty and excise duty performed at 87.0 percent and 89.4 percent of the set targets of US\$836.4 million and US\$560.2 million, respectively.

Table 2.24: EAC- Customs Revenue Performance, 2017-2019 (US\$ million and % change)

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change	
								2018	2019
Uganda	Value of Exemptions	295.6	305.9	322.0	286.8	373.8	382.3	30.32	2.3
	Revenue Foregone	53.2	70.1	81.8	70.6	88.2	93.8	24.88	6.4
	Total Customs Revenue	1,505.9	1,486.8	1,463.1	1,601.1	1,790.3	1,882.9	11.81	5.2
	%age Foregone	3.41	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.0%	11.36	
Tanzania	Value of Exemptions	3,940.80	2,868.14	7,069.29	2,255.44	1,826.52	2,013.24	-19.02	10.22
	Revenue Foregone	730.88	592.62	444.12	475.42	440.75	533.00	-7.29	20.93
	Total Customs Revenue	2,315.31	2,338.34	2,541.95	2,680.72	2,673.78	2,722.90	-0.26	1.84
	%age Foregone	23.99	20.22	14.87	15.06	14.15	16.37	-6.05	15.68
Kenya	Value of Exemptions	3,032.79	3,126.48	2,619.33	3,087.09	3,009.14	3,139.74	-2.53	4.3
	Revenue Foregone	621.03	664.18	597.78	777.04	733.99	740.81	-5.54	0.9
	Total Customs Revenue	3,885.43	3,838.59	4,804.50	4,453.15	4,174.90	5,265.69	-6.25	26.1
	%age Foregone	13.78	14.75	11.07	14.86	14.95	14.07		
Rwanda	Value of Exemptions	684.34	646.55	576.64	558.09	624.5	1135.1	11.91	81.7
	Revenue Foregone	189.42	182.22	157.31	166.04	179.2	321.5	7.96	79.4
	Total Customs Revenue	342.70	369.36	382.75	388.06	428.4	503.8	10.40	17.6
	%age Foregone	55.27	49.33	41.10	42.79	41.84	63.8%		
Burundi	Value of Exemptions	77.76	340.77	203.90	370.47	341.67	246.87	-7.77	-27.7
	Revenue Foregone	7.55	80.38	54.30	91.29	84.09	89.25	-7.88	6.1
	Total Customs Revenue	147.47	143.22	150.57	184.28	199.33	221.39	8.16	11.1
	%age Foregone	5.12	56.12	36.06	49.54	42.19	40.31		

Source: EAC Partner States Revenue Authorities, 2020

2.4 Prospects for Growth of EAC Merchandise Trade

The EAC region still depends on the export of agricultural commodities with minimal value addition, which faces price volatility in international markets. The Region undertook to address challenges that affected trade in the previous year. It is encouraging that the Region has identified some of the causes that inhibit intra-trade within Partner States, especially those caused by the application of the current CET and Rules of Origin. The EAC commissioned the revision of the CET with a view to having Rules of Origin and CET that facilitate intra-EAC trade, encourage investment and industrialisation. EAC also initiated EAC NTB monitoring framework to eliminate and discourage imposition of new NTBs in the Region.

The EAC has targeted value chains that seek to increase production and export of key commodities that include wood and paper, textiles, motor assembly, food and beverages,

among others. However, export of goods related to value chain from the EAC remains meagre, representing about 1.7 percent of gross exports of the EAC, compared to 17 percent in ASEAN and four percent in SADC. Regional value chain development in the EAC faces two main obstacles: (i) high tariffs on import of intermediary inputs; and (ii) restrictive Rules of Origin that constrain intra-regional trade. To enhance the development of regional value chains, there is need to reduce tariffs on intermediate products that are key for production and move towards simpler and more transparent Rules of Origins to encourage trade in both inputs and final goods.

The EAC has prioritised agricultural development through enhancement of post-harvest handling and regional value chain in order to increase exports and enter into the global value chain system. Accounting for about 36 percent of GDP in the EAC economy, the agriculture sector retains a lot of untapped potential, specifically in commercial farming. Agriculture is a sector that is central to the EAC economy, contributing between 24 and 44 percent of GDP in the five Partner States, while accounting for the livelihood of about 80 percent of the Region's population. The key to the sector growth, lies in a shift from subsistence to commercial farming. Opportunities for large-scale commercial farming of food and cash crops exist in the Region.

Construction of the Standard Gauge Railway as part of the Northern Corridor from Mombasa, and its prospective extension to Uganda and South Sudan, as well as the railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigali, is expected to reduce the cost and time of transporting cargo to and from other Partner States served by the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

Partner States are encouraged to fast track the Common Market Protocol and other trade agreements under EPAs and AGOA, to enhance movement of goods and enable factors of production within the Region. This will increase the potential for increased industrial development and skilled labour.

The negotiations for the Africa Continental Free Trade Area are ongoing and the EAC is expected to negotiate as a bloc, hence the need to finalise the negotiation of an EAC position on the AfCFTA. This would include agreeing on the Rules of Origin, the sensitive products list, and other tolls that affect implementation of the EAC CET, once implementation of AfCFTA commences.

2.4 Prospects for Growth of EAC Merchandise Trade



CHAPTER 3: INVESTMENT TRENDS IN THE EAC



3.1 EAC Investment Outlook

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the EAC has been instrumental in supporting improved industrialisation as well as exploitation of the abundant extractives in the region. Over the last five years, industrial production has increased, buoyed by investments in manufacturing, construction and financial services. At the same time, the region has sought to exploit the vast natural resources, which range from oil in South Sudan and Uganda, minerals in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania, and tourism and financial services in the majority of the Partner States. To enable industrial development and resource exploitation, Partner States have undertaken reforms to the investment climate, and provided a conducive environment to attract FDI. Local investments have also gained prominence in the region. A majority of local investments are concentrated in areas of lower capital requirement using local products and employment. The local investments have been instrumental in supplying intermediate products for further manufacture and processing of commodities for export markets at regional and global level.

FDI does not only include financing of projects, but the level of human skills, technology and intellectual property rights are still nascent. As such, a key advantage of FDI will be an increase in the level of technology and skills required to move the region into middle income status. The challenge is to formulate policy and legal frameworks that enable technological transfer to the local industry and labour force.

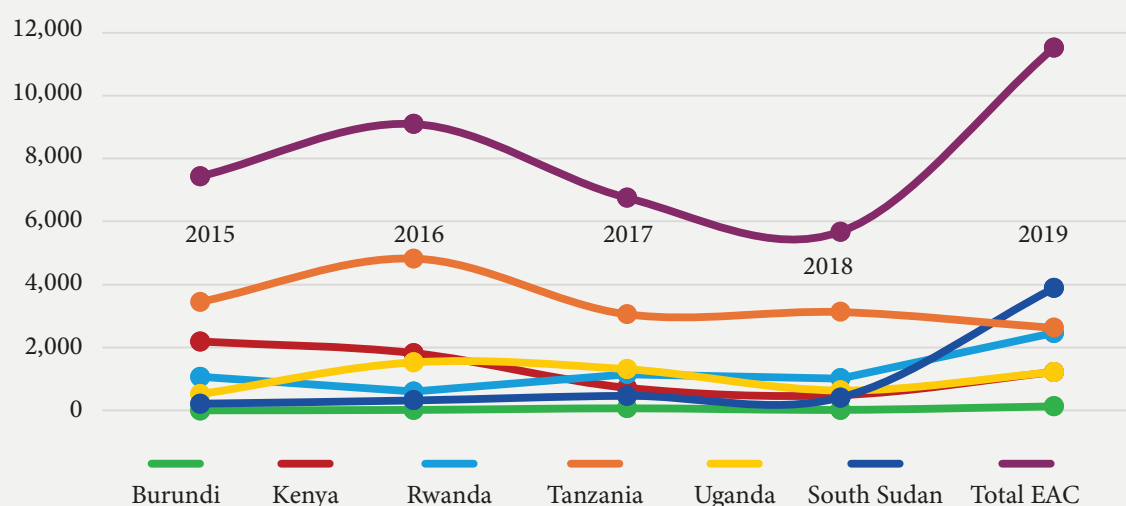
3.2 EAC Investment Flows

Foreign Direct Investment into East Africa increased by 103.0 percent to US\$11.5 billion in 2019 from US\$5.7 billion in 2018. Inflows to Tanzania declined by 16.1 percent to US\$2.6 billion in 2019 from US\$3.1 billion in 2018. Inflows to all other countries increased during the year. Inflows to Uganda increased to US\$1.2 billion mainly on account of investments in the extractives sector as well as major infrastructure projects like power dams and roads. Inflows to Kenya amounted to US\$1.2 billion, mainly directed into information, communication and technology (ICT) and healthcare sectors. Inflows to Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan amounted to US\$2.5 billion, US\$127 million and US\$3.9 billion respectively, in 2019. Overall, FDI inflows to the EAC were concentrated in manufacturing, construction and services sectors. China was the largest investor in 2019, accounting for 59.7 percent of FDI inflows to the region, with significant investments in construction, manufacturing and services.

Table 3.1: FDI Inflows to EAC Region, 2015-2019 (US\$ million and % growth)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Growth 2018/2019
Burundi	1.8	14.6	65.1	15.1	127.2	742.4
Kenya	2,187.4	1,820.2	717.7	485.5	1,217.9	150.9
Rwanda	1,065.3	600.1	1147.7	1,015.3	2,460.7	142.4
Uganda	517.0	1,524.6	1308.7	631	1,213.4	92.4
South Sudan	213.2	315.1	462.5	408.6	3,879.6	849.5
Tanzania	3,449.7	4,822.3	3,051.4	3,122.4	2,618.7	-16.1
Total EAC	7,434.4	9,096.9	6,753.1	5,677.5	11,517.5	102.9

Source: EAC Investment Promotion Agencies, 2020

Figure 3.1: EAC FDI Inflows: 2015-2019 (US\$ Million)

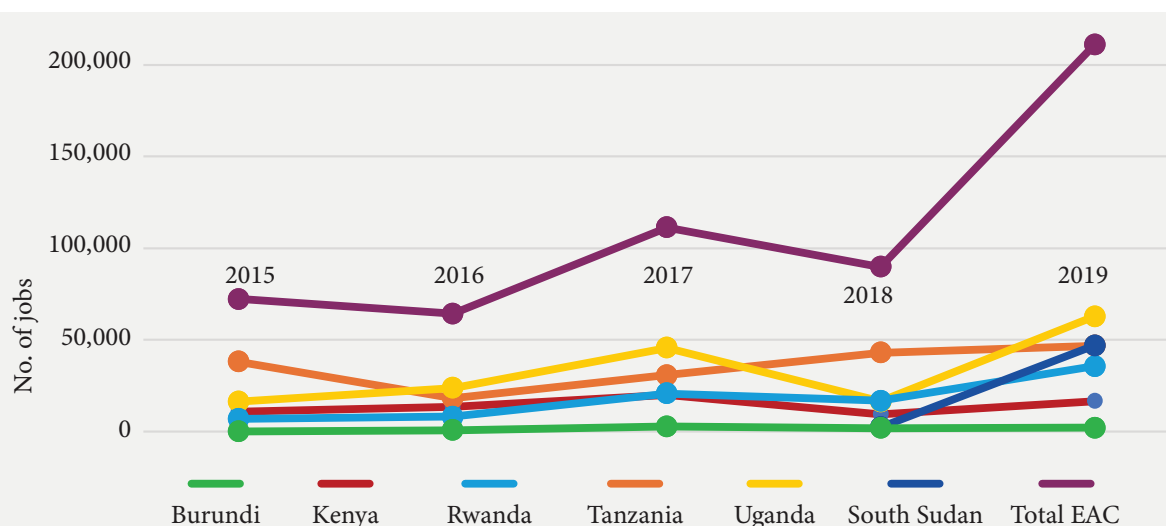
FDI and Employment in EAC

The number of jobs created as a result of FDI inflows to EAC increased by 134.9 percent to 211,084 jobs in 2019, from 89,877 in 2018. FDI to Uganda contributed 62,876 jobs or 18.2 percent of total jobs created. FDI into Tanzania created 46,765 jobs, accounting for 47.9 percent, while FDI inflows to Rwanda created 35,715 jobs, accounting for 18.7 percent of total jobs created. FDI inflows to Kenya created 16,573 jobs, accounting for 10.4 percent of total jobs created, while FDI inflows to Burundi and South Sudan accounted for 2.2 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, of the total jobs created.

Table 3.2: Number of Jobs Created through Foreign Direct Investment, 2015-2019

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change in 2018
Kenya	10,851	13,645	19,976	9,385	16,573	76.6
Tanzania	38,153	18,187	30,742	43,021	46,765	8.7
Uganda	16,343	23,759	45,728	16,362	62,876	284.3
Rwanda	6,921	8,033	20,756	16,799	35,715	112.6
South Sudan				2,357	47,026	1,895.2
Burundi	51	710	2,777	1,953	2,129	9.0
Total EAC	72,319	64,334	111,316	89,877	211,084	134.9

Source: EAC Investment Promotion Agencies 2020

Figure 3.2: Number of Jobs Created through Foreign Direct Investment, 2015-2019

3.3 Intra-EAC Investment Flows

Total intra-EAC investments increased to US\$724.6 million in 2019 from US\$152.7 million in 2018. The total value of intra-EAC investments into Kenya amounted to US\$66.1 million up from US\$2.8 million in 2018. Investments into Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda amounted to US\$17.1 million, US\$13.0 million and US\$85.7 million, respectively in 2019. Burundi registered three investments from the other Partner States, amounting to US\$10.3 million. Similarly, the number of projects registered under intra-EAC investments increased by 23.3 percent to 74 projects in 2019, from 60 in 2018. Uganda registered 10 projects, while Tanzania, Rwanda and Kenya registered eight projects, six projects and 16 projects, respectively, arising from intra-EAC investments in 2019.

Table 3.3: Intra-EAC Investment Flows, 2015-2019 (US\$ millions and no. of projects)

Partner State	Source	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Burundi	Tanzania	9.00	0.50	-	-	1.00	0.40	2	7.3
	Uganda	8.00	0.15	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Kenya	15.00	1.73	-	-	-	0.00	1	3
	Rwanda	7.0	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	0	0
	Rest of World	77.0	12.0	10.0	65.1	5.0	14.7	45	116.9
	Total	116.0	14.6	10.0	65.1	6.0	15.1	48	127.2
Kenya	Tanzania	2.0	0.2	2.0	25.3	2.0	0.4	5	49.4
	South Sudan							1	0.1
	Uganda	4.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	7	12.5
	Rwanda	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	1	2.2
	Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	1.9
	Rest of World	225.0	1814.5	192.0	692.4	186.0	482.7	245	1151.7
	Total	232.0	1820.2	194.0	717.7	192.0	485.5	261	1217.8
Rwanda	Tanzania	3.0	6.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	7.5	3	5.5
	Uganda	3.0	76.4	1.0	49.8	1.0	0.2	0	0
	Kenya	1.0	1.5	5.0	7.7	2.0	21.7	3	11.6
	Burundi	3.0	36.1	3.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0	0
	South Sudan			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Rest of World	38.0	479.9	79.0	1081.2	81.0	985.8	174	2443.6
	Total	48.0	600.1	89.0	1147.7	87.0	1015.2	180	2460.7
Tanzania	Kenya	6.0	2.4	16.0	29.1	12.0	42.7	7	9.0
	Uganda	2.0	3.1	3.0	0.6	4.0	26.7	1	4.0
	Rwanda	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0	0
	South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Rest of World	126.0	3563.3	202.0	3021.4	254.0	3053.0	767	2605.7
	Total	134.0	3568.8	222.0	3051.4	270.0	3122.4	775	2618.7

3.3 Intra-EAC Investment Flows

Partner State	Source	2016		2017		2018		2019	
		No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Uganda	Tanzania	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.7	0	0.0
	Kenya	21.0	109.8	16.0	33.0	9.0	9.9	8	57.7
	Rwanda	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.9	1.0	2.0	2	28.00
	South Sudan	2.0	4.5	6.0	31.4	2.0	4.7	0	0
	Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.6	0	0.0
	Rest of World	287.0	699.5	234.0	843.9	165.0	602.7	299	1127.7
	Total	314.0	819.6	261.0	915.2	183.0	630.6	309	1213.4
South Sudan	Tanzania					4.0	14.8	5	16.8
	Kenya					7.0	7.7	16	217.6
	Rwanda					0.0	0.0	0	0
	Uganda					2.0	0.3	10	298
	Burundi					0.0	0.0	0	0
	Rest of World					37.0	385.5	222	3347.3
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	408.3	253	3879.7

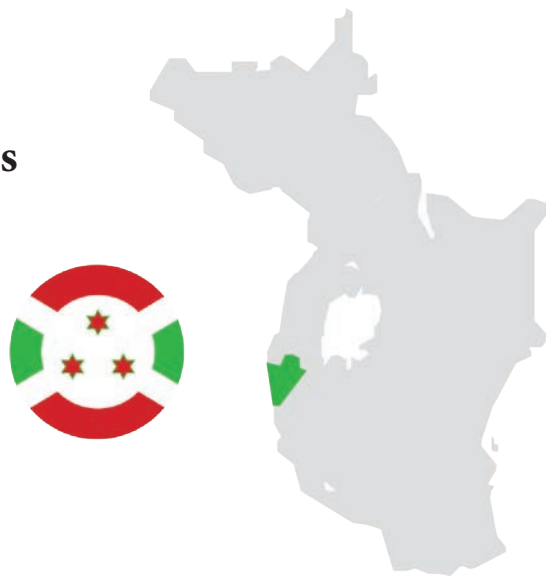
Source: Partner States Investment Promotion Agencies, 2020

3.4. Initiatives to Support Investment at Regional Level

The EAC comprises six countries with a sizeable market of consumers with abundant agricultural raw materials, dairy products, as well as oil, gas and minerals. The industrial sector has a range of incentives and exemptions to encourage value addition of high value industries. This includes incentives for machinery, raw materials and transport equipment. This enabled the development of industries like light and medium industries, beverages and apparel, as well as electrical assembly. The region also has the potential for tourism with a variety of attractions and leisure facilities, as well as well-developed infrastructure connecting different parts of the Region. EAC has developed high quality information, communication and technology with high speed internet, which has provided opportunities for investment in the financial services and banking sectors.

The recent discovery of viable quantities of oil and gas, as well as industrial minerals, has created potential for investment in the extractives sector. Mining is also gaining prominence as a source of FDI with large discoveries of strategic minerals including gold, iron, steel, cobalt, copper and tantalite, which are key for energy transition. The mining industry has attracted investment and a number of large-scale mining projects are underway. In addition, Uganda and Tanzania are finalising contracts for oil and gas production using a number of international oil and gas companies.

3.5. Country Specific Analysis



3.5.1. Burundi

Overview

Political stability and the end of the civil war has improved economic activity. The country has made substantial progress in the implementation of structural reforms in the management of public finance and measures to protect the Central Bank and the Treasury.

Burundi's general attitude toward foreign investment is increasingly welcoming. Considerable efforts have been made to create a conducive environment for domestic and foreign private investment.

Several strengths and opportunities, if tapped, will have a considerable impact on growth and job creation. They include underexploited mining potential for peat, limestone, nickel, coltan, phosphates, vanadium, carbonatites, and other minerals. Also, exploitable hydropower potential of 1,300 MW, with less than 40 MW tapped; and the development of the 650-kilometre Lake Tanganyika, whose roughly 10 ports could make it an interregional trade hub. In this regard, renovating Bujumbura Port will boost trade, especially among countries of the subregion, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Domestic and intra-EAC Investment Flows

In 2019, domestic and intra-EAC investment flows to Burundi grew by 21.7 percent to US\$87.2 million from US\$71.7 million in 2018, and covered nearly all the main economic sectors. These investments were concentrated in the manufacturing, construction and services sectors, amounting to US\$26.8 million, US\$9.7 million and US\$3.0 million, and representing 30.7 percent, 11.1 percent, and 3.4 percent of all the local and intra-EAC investments flows, respectively. Local investments amounted to US\$76.9 million, representing 88.2 percent of all domestic and intra-EAC investments. In 2019, huge

investments in the manufacturing sector from local investors led to a sharp increase in the domestic investment flow.

Table 3.4: Domestic and Intra –EAC Investment Flows to Burundi, 2019 (US\$ million)

Activity	Burundi	Kenya	Uganda	Rwanda	Tanzania	South Sudan	Total
Agriculture	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Construction	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
Energy	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Manufacturing	17.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	26.8
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Others	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5
Total	76.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	87.2

Source: Burundi Investment Promotion Authority, 2020

Burundi Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

Foreign Direct Investment into Burundi grew to US\$127.2 million in 2019 from US\$15.1 million in 2018. Inflows from the EAC Partner States were from Tanzania and Kenya, amounting to US\$7.3 million and US\$3.0 million, respectively, and accounting for 8.1 percent of total inflows. This represents an increase in investments from the EAC Partner States, compared to 2018 where Burundi recorded one investment from the EAC Partner State of Tanzania, amounting to US\$0.4 million. Inflows from the rest of the world grew drastically to US\$116.9 million in 2019 from US\$14.8 million in 2018. The number of investment projects from the rest of the world also grew to 45 projects in 2019 from five projects in 2018.

Table 3.5: Burundi FDI In-flows, 2015-2019 (US\$ million and percentage change)

Source	2016		2017		2018		2019		% change 2019 over 2018	
	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Tanzania	9	0.5	0	0	1	0.40	2	7.3	100	1725
Uganda	8	0.2	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Kenya	15	1.7	0	0	0	0.00	1	3.00	0	0
Rwanda	7	0.2	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
R of World	77	12.1	10	65.1	5	14.7	45	116.9	800	695.2
Total	116	14.6	10	65.1	6	15.1	48	127.2	700	742.4

Source: Burundi Investment Promotion Authority, 2020

Mode of Market Entry

Most foreign direct investment inflows to Burundi in 2019 took the form of greenfield projects, particularly in the manufacturing and construction sectors, whereas most FDI in 2018 went to mining, utilities, manufacturing and agriculture.

Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Direct Investment

Burundi's sectorial distribution of FDs is summarised in table 3.6. Burundi registered 48 Foreign Direct Investment projects in 2019, 10 of which were in the manufacturing sector; two in the construction sector and two in the agricultural sector.

The total investment in the manufacturing sector amounted to US\$28.2 million and accounted for 22.2 percent of all Foreign Direct Investment into Burundi. Investment in manufacturing was mainly driven by the untapped potential in the manufacturing sector, including export opportunities to neighbouring countries especially to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The construction sector attracted investment worth US\$5.2 million and accounted for 4.1 percent of all investments. Similarly, investment into the tourism sector amounted to US\$35.25 million and accounted for 27.7 percent of the FDI. FDI to Burundi created 2,129 jobs, with the manufacturing sector accounting for 543 jobs, the transport sector 244 jobs, and the construction sector 113 jobs.

Table 3.6: Burundi's Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Investment 2016-2019

Sector	2017			2018			2019		
	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry and Hunting	2	3.56	92	0	0	0	2	1.25	45
Construction	0	0	0	2	1	120	2	5.20	113
Manufacturing	3	11.7	297	8	20	968	10	28.20	543
Mining and quarrying	4	14.1	397	2	1	37	5	23.50	339
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and business Services	0	0	0	3	6	61	5	17.00	118
Community, Social and Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.30	194
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	0	0	0	2	2	75	14	35.25	461
Transport, Communication & storage	0	0	0	2	8	178	5	5.50	244
Utilities (water & energy)	1	35.8	1,175	2	34	131	2	4.00	72
Total	10	65.1	1,961	21	72	1,570	48	127.20	2,129

Source: Burundi Investment Promotion Authority, 2020

Burundi's Sources of Foreign Direct Investment

The main sources of FDI into Burundi in 2019 were China, with five projects totalling US\$13.5 million, and accounting for 10.6 percent total FDI inflows. Tanzania, Sri-Lanka and Russia each had two projects amounting to US\$7.3 million, US\$17.0 million and US\$6.5 million, respectively. India, Kenya, Bulgaria and Lithuania each registered one project worth US\$3.5 million, US\$3.0 million, US\$1.0 million and US\$0.5 million, respectively. Investments from other countries amounted to US\$74.9 million and accounted for 58.9 percent of all investments into Burundi in 2019.

Table 3.7 Burundi's Major Sources of Foreign Direct Investment, 2017-2019 (US\$ million)

2017				2018				2019			
Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m
Belge	1	1,175	35.8	Canada	1	92	1.2	India	1	15	3.5
Russia	3	369	13.6	China	2	120	1.5	China	5	119	13.5
Oman	1	200	10.9	India	1	49	1.2	Kenya	1	60	3.0
India	4	189	4.4	Russia	1	260	10.8	Tanzania	2	65	7.3
Moldavie	1	28	0.4	Tanzania	1	57	0.4	Sri Lanka	2	217	17.0
								Bulgaria	1	27	1.0
								Lithuania	1	15	0.5
								Russia	2	95	6.5
								Rest Of World	33	1516	74.9
Total	10	1,961	65.1	Total	6	578	15.1	Total	48	2,129	127.2

Source: Burundi Investment Promotion Authority, 2020

Prospects for Investment and Development in Burundi

Foreign direct investment attraction has become a key development strategy for the Republic of Burundi. The government has taken steps to use FDI as a tool for economic development and employment generation, and commenced reforms that are aimed at attracting investment at regional and international level. The legal framework has also enhanced investment promotion for Burundi's private sector based on public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement. In order to support improved regional development, the government has initiated reconstruction of national infrastructure including road and air travel.

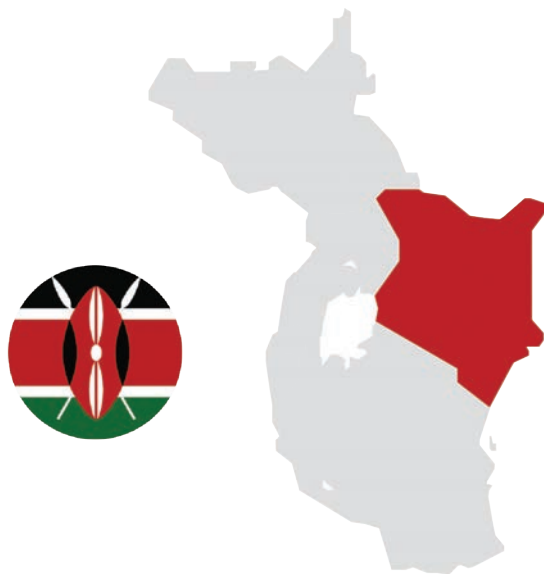
In 2019, Burundi launched the National Development Plan (NDP) for 2018-2027, deemed an appropriate response to poverty in the country. The National Development Plan 2018-2027 is aligned with the African Union Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The government's key priority for the next 10 years is structural transformation of the economy to alleviate poverty. It is on the basis of the Plan that rigorous marketing campaigns are ongoing into labour intensive sectors with large employment multipliers such as the manufacturing sector. The government is geared towards developing policies and action plans to implement the NDP.

Burundi Government's recent initiative to encourage and support cooperatives has led to the creation of thousands of rural cooperatives. Cooperatives play a major self-help role in rural areas, particularly where private businesses hesitate to venture, and public authorities do not provide basic services. Cooperatives are instrumental in providing opportunities for productive employment and sustainable development of their communities.

Burundi's private sector is small and relatively underdeveloped. However, tremendous efforts have been devoted to the private sector development and investment promotion. Procedures, time and costs related to business registration have been significantly reduced for the benefit of the investor. Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives are offered to attract investors in to the country, and enable them to reap the positive effects of foreign direct investment.

In addition, the country undertook several reforms to improve the investment climate and promote small and medium enterprises. Some of the reforms relate to simplifying the tax system to enable small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) meet their statutory obligations, provision of tax incentives, VAT exemptions, improved electricity supply and road infrastructure.





3.5.2. Kenya

Overview of Kenya's Investment Environment

Kenya has aligned her development goals to the Big Four Agenda (2018-2022). The Big Four prioritises manufacturing, universal healthcare, affordable housing and food security as the main sectors of focus in the Plan period. It envisages enhancing structural transformation, addressing deep-seated social and economic challenges, and accelerating economic growth to at least seven percent a year. By implementing the Big Four Strategy, Kenya hopes to rapidly reduce poverty and create decent jobs. The manufacturing sector growth trajectory is to enhance contribution to GDP to 15 percent of GDP by 2022, and propel the country towards becoming Africa's industrial hub. Major productive sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and minerals, industrial manufacturing, energy, tourism and financial services.

Kenya has the potential to become one of Africa's success stories from its growing youthful population, a dynamic private sector, highly skilled workforce and improved infrastructure. Addressing the challenges of poverty, inequality, governance, low investment and low firm productivity to achieve rapid, sustained growth rates is a major goal for Kenya.

Domestically, improved business confidence and continued macroeconomic stability will contribute to growth. A strategic geographic location with sea access, opportunities for private investors, and the discovery of oil, gas, and coal, along with continued exploration for other minerals, makes Kenya a favourable attraction for FDI.

Intra-EAC Foreign Direct Investment Flows

Intra-EAC investment inflows to Kenya increased to 16 projects in 2019 from six in 2018. In the last three years, Kenya has recorded an increase in investment enquiries and projects from Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda, averaging two FDIs. Between 2016 and 2018, total

value of intra-EAC FDI flows averaged 1.0 percent compared to the value of projects received from the rest of the world. The trend of Intra-EAC FDI inflows is way below expected levels of at least 5.0 percent, in spite of the progress on the Customs Union and Common Market Protocols in the EAC. In 2019 for instance, the total intra-EAC investment inflows into Kenya grew to US\$66.1 million from US\$2.8 million in 2018. The increase could be attributed to increased investments from Tanzania and Uganda as a result of relaxation of the banking law caps on interest rate, improved investment climate, reduced cost of production, and improved security in the country.

Four projects were registered from other EAC Partner States and were mainly in-service industry and the manufacturing sector. Kenya ICT infrastructure is fairly advanced, making the country a competitive investment destination. The manufacturing sector offers a wide range of incentives and tax holidays under the Export Processing Zones. The special economic zones when implemented under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2015, will provide more incentives for investors looking to set base in industrial and techno zones. Additionally, some of the world's largest multinational corporations have set their regional headquarters in Kenya. Kenya's financial sector has also grown immensely in the past few years. This is one of the reasons Kenya is among the largest economies in East Africa, by GDP. Due to this, numerous companies have established themselves in Kenya to take advantage of the available opportunities in the Region.

Table 3.8: Foreign Direct Investment Flows into Kenya, 2016-2019 (US\$ million)

Source	2016		2017		2018		2019		% change 2018 over 2017	
	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Tanzania	2.0	0.2	2.0	25.3	2.0	0.4	5.0	49.4	150.00	13828.17
Uganda	4.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	7.0	12.5	250.00	610.81
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.00	0.00
Rwanda	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	2.2	-50.00	279.04
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.00	0.00
Rest of World	225.0	1814.5	192.0	692.4	186.0	482.7	245.0	1151.7	31.7	138.59
Total	232.0	1,820.2	194.0	717.7	193.0	485.5	261.0	1,217.85	35.2	150.86

Source: Kenya Investment Authority, 2020

Sectorial Distribution of FDI Inflows in EAC

In 2018, Kenya Investment Authority (Ken Invest) registered 52 projects in finance, insurance, real estate and business services; 47 projects in manufacturing; and 42 projects in tourism, wholesale and retail sectors. These sectors have led in number of new investment projects between 2016 and 2018, and continue to do so in view of improved regulatory framework,

advanced ICT infrastructure, incentive regimes, and market access. For example, the Nairobi International Financial Centre Act. No. 25 of 2017, seeks to provide for a legal framework to facilitate and support the development of an efficient and globally competitive financial services sector in Kenya. In terms of total value of investments, finance, insurance, real estate and business services attracted investments valued at US\$502.6 million, while manufacturing, which remains a vibrant sector for growth, attracted investments worth US\$344.7 million. Utilities (water and energy) attracted US\$228.2 million, and wholesale, retail trade, and tourism drew US\$44.9 million, against overall contribution of US\$1.21 billion. The percentage capital contribution (value) from the four leading sectors was 73.3 percent of the total capital value of all the new investments registered by Ken Invest in 2019. FDI in Kenya created 16,573 jobs in 2019. FDI into the agriculture sector created 411 jobs, and in the manufacturing sector 3,830 jobs. FDI into the wholesale sector created 1,824 jobs while in the finance sector 9,234 jobs were created.

Table 3.9: Kenya’s Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Direct Investment, 2016-2018

Sector	2017			2018			2019		
	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	2	4	90	9	2	767	16	41.3	411
Community, Social & Personal Services	8	34	619	-	-	-	23	40.5	389
Construction	12	142	1,891	10	46	288.0	18	6.7	245.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	55	44	573	52	145	757	45	503	9,234
Manufacturing	35	223	13,059	47	142	3,834	46	345	3,830
Mining & Quarrying	4	5	144	2	0	38	2	0.4	48
Transport, Communication & Storage	18	62	153	17	19	251	25	8.2	239
Utilities (water & energy)	7	176	2,162	8	73	654	15	228.2	353
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	53	28	1,285	42	58	2,796.0	71	44.9	1,824.0
Total	194	718	19,976	187	486	9,385	261	1,217.9	16,573

Source: Kenya Investment Authority, 2020

Kenya’s Source of Foreign Direct Investment

Kenya is one of the largest recipients of FDI in Africa, with inflows significantly increasing since 2015. The increase is attributable to investments coming mainly from China, in the mining, infrastructure, and construction industry. Foreign investments into Kenya gained

3.5. Country Specific Analysis

momentum in 2019 compared to 2018, growing from US\$486 million in 2018 to US\$1.21 billion in 2019.

In 2019, China, UK and South Africa were the three top sources of FDI inflows to Kenya. Trends from 2017-2019 show that China, South Africa, USA and the United Kingdom remain strong sources of foreign direct investment to Kenya.

In 2019, 10 countries brought in 66.3 percent of the total FDI inflows to Kenya in terms of project value (capital contribution). This is against 30.6 percent and 53.3 percent of the total value of investment projects sourced from the top 10 countries in 2018 and 2017, respectively. FDI inflows to Kenya amounted to US\$1.21 billion, some of it coming in the form of mergers and acquisitions.

Table 3.10: Kenya's Major Sources of Foreign Direct Investment, 2017-2019

2017				2018				2019			
Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m
Germany	8	2,042	70	Portugal	2	46	23	UK	28	6,839	203.1
Spain	3	5	68	Jordan	5	78	4	France	5	78	5.1
China	32	1,910	45	China	27	1,667	45	China	31	1,970	407.0
UK	15	363	31	India	14	464	6	India	16	226	6.8
India	18	554	30	USA	11	130	12	Tanzania	5	505	49.4
Canada	2	69	30	Japan	7	50	40	Netherlands	8	74	1.9
Netherlands	7	504	28	UK	6	75	1	Japan	7	19	1.0
Israel	2	212	28	Egypt	6	64	1	South Africa	13	216	63.2
Switzerland	1	222	27	Italy	5	75	1	Germany	9	116	9.6
Tanzania	2	313	25	Switzerland	4	237	16	USA	22	377	59.8
Sub total	90	6,194	382	Sub total	87	2,886	149	Sub total	144	10,420	807.0
Rest of the World	104	13,782	335	Rest of the world	100	6,449	337	Rest of the World	117	6,153	410.4
Grand Total	194	19,976	718	Grand Total	187	9,385	486	Grand Total	261	16,573	1,217

Source: Kenya Investment Authority, 2020

Mode of Entry into Kenya

Modes of entry have been via joint-venture, import-export, greenfield investments, mergers and acquisitions, equity and non-equity modes, and wholly owned subsidiaries.

Prospects for Investment Development in Kenya

The Kenya Government has taken measures aimed at implementing reforms to attract FDI, resulting in remarkable progress in developing a conducive investment environment. Kenya simplified procedures for business creation, and the process to register property, shortened the period of processing business licences, permits and approvals, strengthened access to credit, and made paying taxes and resolving insolvency easier. The development of public-private partnerships as part of Vision 2030 Strategy has a positive influence on FDI inflows. Kenya plays a pivotal role in the East African Community, acting as a regional economic hub as it benefits from a strategic geographic location with sea access, a growing entrepreneurial middle class, a diversified agriculture, and expanding services sector. Recently discovered hydrocarbons resources also have the potential for FDI attraction. Nevertheless, numerous obstacles to investment persist, notably the country's quality of road infrastructure, terrorist risk, political uncertainties, social and ethnic divisions, and governance issues. To bend the curve of poverty, GDP growth needs to be sustained at levels of between seven percent and 10 percent over several years. Growth will best be sustained by creating policy predictability as well as a political and investment climate that encourages investors to make long-term commitments, even across election cycles. These investments must be targeted at improving the human skills base of Kenya, as well as providing the basic infrastructure that citizens need to thrive.



3.5.3. Rwanda

Overview

The Republic of Rwanda has made progress in building a business-friendly environment and has emerged as a top global reformer in key international rankings that measure economies on their 'Ease of Doing Business', and competitiveness of the economy. The country's focus is on accelerating targeted investments with the aim of structural shifts in exports to high value goods and services, and targeting investments with large job multipliers. Emphasis also is to develop the associated value chains with the aim of creating productive and decent jobs. The country's identification of priority sectors like manufacturing, agro processing, ICT, energy and others with relevant tax incentives, have improved its investment levels, and economic growth in general.

Rwanda's Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

Rwanda's total investment inflows reached US\$2,460.67 million compared to US\$2,006.4 million in 2018, a 22.6 percent increase. This increment came from domestic investments, which moved to US\$992.11 in 2019 from US\$991.1 million in 2018, an increment of about 1.0 percent. Domestic investments also accounted for 40.3 percent while foreign direct investment contributed 59.7 percent of total investments. Similarly, FDI decreased by 44.7 to US\$1468.6 million in 2019 from US\$1015.3 million in 2018.

Intra-EAC investment projects contributed US\$17.1 million from six projects, a 42.03 percent decline compared to six projects with US\$29.5 million in 2018. Reinvestments, expansion and new domestic investment projects mainly from the manufacturing sector accounted for 36.5 percent of registered investments, thus the better performance of domestic investments.

Table 3.11: Foreign Direct Investment flows in EAC Region, 2014-2018 (US\$ million)

Partner State	Source	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		No of Proj-ects	Value US\$ m	No of Proj-ects	Value US\$ m	No of Proj-ects	Value US\$ m	No. of Proj-ects	Value US\$ m	No. of Proj-ects	Value US\$ m
	Rwanda							86	991.10	77	992.11
Rwanda	Tanzania	2	6	3	6.2	1	1.0	3	7.54	3	5.46
	Uganda	3	3	3	76.4	1	49.8	1	0.24	0	0
	Kenya	4	22	1	1.5	5	7.7	2	21.69	3	11.6
	Burundi	0	0	3	36.1	3	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	South Sudan									0	0
	Total	9	30.5	10.0	120.2	10.0	66.5	92	1,020.6	83	1,009.17
	Rest of World	73	815.1	38.0	479.9	79.0	1,081.2	81	985.80	97	1451.5
	Total	82	845.6	48	600.1	89	1,147.7	173	2,006.4	180	2,460.67

Source: Rwanda Development Board, 2019

Mode of Entry into Rwanda

The most common mode of market investment entry into Rwanda was in the form of FDI, portfolio and other investments.

Sectorial Distribution of FDI Inflows

In 2019, FDI inflows had 103 investment projects, the leading sector being manufacturing with 112 projects amounting to US\$750 million, creating 22,895 jobs, and accounting for 30.5 percent and 64.2 percent of total FDI inflows and pledged jobs, respectively. This resulted from consistent improvement in performance and attraction to the manufacturing sector. However, in terms of value in FDI inflows by sector, investments in utilities took the majority share of FDI inflows with US\$1,112 million from six projects, which is 45.2 percent of the total FDI inflows for 2019.

Favourable government policies have led to better and improved performance in ease of doing business. Conducive tax incentives like import duty and VAT exemption on machinery and raw materials on manufacturing firms, contributed to the attraction and the increase in projects in this sector in investment generation both in FDI and domestic investments. FDI into Rwanda created 35,715 jobs in 2019, with the manufacturing sector creating 22,895 jobs, utilities sector creating 4,028 jobs, agriculture sector creating 2,261 jobs, and construction sector creating 3,332 jobs.

Table 3.12: Rwanda-Sectorial Distribution of FDI, 2017-2019 (US\$ million and No. of Jobs)

Sector	2017			2018			2019		
	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	18	80	4,750	9	21	4,041	11	111	2,261
Community, Social & Personal Services	8	83	1,308	8	61	1,217	5	13	185
Construction	10	465	2,938	2	162	324	7	23	3,332.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services				24	772	3,516	11	304	1,382
Manufacturing	27	90	4,926	81	441	11,726	112	750	22,895
Mining & Quarrying	8	152	1,376	10	89	2,312	7	38	637
Transport, Communication & Storage	4	32	221	13	276	3,668	10	50	494
Utilities (water & energy)	6	140	4,313	8	80	3,273	6	1,112	4,028
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	8	106	924	18	105	1,161	11	59	501.0
Total	89	1,148	20,756	173	2,006.4	31,238	180	2,461	35,715

Source: Rwanda Development Board, 2020

Rwanda's Major Sources of Foreign Direct Investment

The key sources of FDI into Rwanda included Nigeria, USA, China, India and the United Kingdom. Nigeria was the leading source of FDI with investments amounting to US\$444.61 million in 2019. Investments from USA amounted to US\$327.3 million, while India, China, Germany and Egypt's investments followed with US\$10.3 million, US\$120.4 million, US\$9.8 million and US\$6.7 million, respectively.

Table 3.13: Rwanda - Major Sources of FDI, 2016-2019 (US\$ million)

2017				2018				2019			
Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m
Poland	1	1834	398.7	Nigeria	2	640	264.58	Nigeria	6	2135	444.61
United Kingdom	8	3566	202.4	United States of America	12	8196	244.1	United States of America	8	1679	327.3
India	15	1948	84.5	India	19	2265	181.1	India	9	493	10.3
Germany	2	147	64.0	China	14	1045	61.5	China	26	13201	120.4
China	14	1974	56.8	Germany	2	673	57.6	Germany	1	22	9.8
Uganda	1	95	49.8	United Kingdom	3	114	54.0	United Kingdom	1	976	0.6
United Arab Emirates	2	280	35.3	Slovenia	1	110	23.3	DRC	3	2045	614.5
UAE	2	130	33.0	UAE	2	341	22.0	Tanzania	3	79	5.5
Bangladesh	2	788	28.7	Kenya	2	180	21.7	Kenya	3	500	13.7
United States of America	4	295	28.3	Poland	1	121	16.0	Egypt	6	2776	6.7
Subtotal	51	11057	981.5	Subtotal	58	13685	945.9	Subtotal	66	23906	1553.4
Other countries (incl. Rda)	86	26491	691.5	Other countries (incl. Rda)	115	17553	1060.5	Other countries (incl. Rda)	114	11809	907.3
Total	137	37,548	1673.0	Total	173	31,238	2006.4	Total	180	35,715	2460.7

Source: Rwanda Development Board, 2020

Prospects for Investment Development in Rwanda

Rwanda has maintained, and further tremendously improved its ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Report. The country ranked 29th out of 190 countries in the 2019 report, compared to 41st position in the 2018 report. This was achieved due to a lot of reforms that facilitated business, and investment in particular. All the investment and business-related services are accessed online, from business registration, investment registration, environment impact assessment and licensing, to tax declaration and tax payment. Such arrangements have reduced procedures and the time taken, which have in turn eased doing business.

Some of the recent reforms registered in Rwanda that continue to place the country on a competitive edge include, among others, repealing construction permits and environment laws. This streamlined the issuance of construction permits and reduced time and procedures for environment impact assessment.



3.5.4. Republic of South Sudan

Investment Outlook

The Republic of South Sudan mainly depends on oil. However, the oil sector suffered due to low global crude oil prices in 2019. As a result, the government has commenced initiatives to diversify the economy into manufacturing and services, given the enormous potential for productive sectors like tourism and agricultural value addition. The government has made it a priority to focus on the development of non-oil sectors to achieve long term sustainable growth. The current Government of South Sudan and the South Sudan Investment Authority (SSIA) are working tirelessly to attract foreign direct investment and to open up potential investment opportunities in local, regional and international market across all priority sectors.

The Government of the South Sudan initiated a number of strategic reforms to attract local and international investors. The main objective is to support infrastructure development and increase industrialisation and agricultural production. The reforms undertaken include establishment of one-stop shop for SSIA. The concept of one-stop shop is to bring business and regulatory agencies together in a user friendly and efficient process for issuance of investment certificates, licences and permits, as well as providing customer care services. This concept is being implemented to offer a sound and effective investment climate in South Sudan, thus positioning the country as a major investment location in Africa. The reforms include tax concessions and incentives for FDI, among others.

Incentives to Attract FDI into South Sudan

The Government of South Sudan has designated agriculture, agribusiness, infrastructure, mining, energy, forestry, manufacturing, ICT, financial services, pharmaceuticals, tourism and quarrying sectors as priority for investment, entitling investors in the sectors to various benefits and incentives.

Domestic and Intra-EAC and Foreign Investment Inflows

South Sudan registered investments amounting to US\$3878 million in 2019. Domestic investments amounted to US\$563.7 million, intra-EAC investment amounted to US\$532.3 million, while FDI inflows from the rest of the world amounted to US\$2783.6 million. The bulk of the FDI was geared towards utilities and services sectors. China, Sudan and Kenya were the biggest contributors to FDI into South Sudan in 2019. FDI from China was mainly concentrated in the extractives sector. FDI from the Republic of Sudan, Kenya and Uganda were concentrated in the services sector, particularly banking, ICT and hotel and hospitality industry. South Sudan has developed an investment strategy to support enhanced FDI over the next three years. The strategy includes reforms to business registration, infrastructure development, especially expansion of the airport and road network to Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya, and reforms in the financial sector.

Table 3.14: South Sudan- Direct Investment Flows, 2018-2019 (US\$ million)

Partner State	Source	2018		2019	
		No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m
	South Sudan	67	48.7	105	563.73
South Sudan	Tanzania	4	14.8	5	16.75
	Kenya	7	7.7	16	217.60
	Rwanda	-	0.0	-	0.00
	Uganda	2	0.3	10	297.99
	Burundi	-	0.0	-	0.00
	Sub total	80	71.5	136	1096.07
	Rest of World	37	385.8	117	2783.57
	Total	117	457.3	253	3879.6

Source: South Sudan Investment Authority, 2020

South Sudan Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Direct Investment

The bulk of the Foreign Direct Investment into South Sudan in 2019 was concentrated in the utilities sector, with investments amounting to US\$732.5 million. FDI into the services sector amounted to US\$686.7 million, while investments into transport attracted to US\$400 million. In 2019, investments into South Sudan created 47,026 direct jobs, the bulk of which came from investments from China, UK and South Africa, and amounting to 1,292 jobs, 2,922 jobs, 1,184 jobs and 1,221 jobs, respectively. In terms of sectorial distribution, the bulk of the jobs were created in the agriculture and community social and services sectors. Agriculture created 30,898 direct jobs, while the community sector created 3,960 direct jobs.

Table 3.15: South Sudan Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Investment, 2018-2019 (US\$ million)

Sector	2018			2019		
	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	6	3.1	93	15	126.55	30,898
Community, Social & Personal Services	27	21.4	334	52	686.71	3,960
Construction	23	24.4	447	19	370.37	2,075
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	7	30.3	187	38	385.19	2,807
Manufacturing	0	0	-	31	397.81	2,820
Mining & Quarrying	42	366.3	1,081	8	47.78	196
Transport, Communication & Storage	6	8.5	102	18	400.52	1,311
Utilities (water & energy)	1	1.0	15	57	732.48	1,912
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	5	2.4	98	15	60.6	1,047
TOTAL	117	457.4	2,357	253	3208.01	47,026

Source: South Sudan Investment Authority, 2020

South Sudan Major Sources of Investment

South Sudan's leading sources of FDI inflows in 2019 included China, amounting to US\$1450.9 million, Sudan, US\$141.64 million, Kenya, US\$218.1 million, Ethiopia, US\$51.77 million, and Egypt, US\$42.7 million. The five countries accounted for 37.4 percent, 3.7 percent, 5.6 percent and 1.3 percent and 1.1 percent of the total investment inflows, respectively.

Table 3.16: South Sudan-Major Sources of FDI, 2018-2019 (US\$ million)

2018				2019			
Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Projects	Employment	Value US\$ m
China	18	583	355.4	China	28	1,292	1,450.9
Tanzania	4	43	14.8	Tanzania	5	283	16.75
South Africa	4	125	12.2	South Africa	11	1,184	29.3
Kenya	7	82	7.7	Kenya	15	1,221	218.1
Sudan	4	66	7.5	Sudan	15	758	141.64
Somalia	5	112	4.5	Somalia	7	139	6.399
UK	1	12	2	UK	3	2,922	13
Malaysia	1	15	1.5	Ethiopia	11	724	51.77
Egypt	1	15	1	Egypt	7	590	42.7
Ghana	1	16	1	Turkey	2	62	3.8
Sub total	46	1,069	407.6	Sub total	104	9,175	1,974.3
Rest of the World	71	1,288	49.7	Rest of the World	149	37,851	1,905.3
Grand Total	117	2,357	457.3	Grand Total	253	47,026	3,879.6

South Sudan Investment Authority, 2020

Prospects to Improved FDI Inflows to the Republic of South Sudan

The establishment of the South Sudan Business Registry in 2008, the Investment Promotion Act 2009, and the South Sudan Investment Authority, are clear demonstrations of the government's commitment to facilitate, promote and develop leadership of the private sector in the development of the country. Also, the government is committed to working with local and foreign investors to harness the emerging business opportunities throughout the country.

In view of wide range of investment opportunities, the South Sudan Government established in 2012, the One-Stop Shop Investment Centre to streamline and simplify business set-up processes, and have a team of investment promotion officers evaluate investment opportunities and identify the right location for their projects. The government is also aware of the key role played by infrastructure in maximising the returns for investors, and has thus

put in place measures to establish public private partnership to help build critically needed power and transformation infrastructure. These measures include policies and regulations governing contracts, finance, banking and operations with appropriate mechanisms for handling operational matters including dispute resolution in consonance with international practices and laws. The policies also entail clear commitment for the national/sub-national government to these long tenure strategic projects, given the multiple layers of project, economic and socio-political risks. This communicates the aspect of partnership with government, rather than typical contractor-client relationship, transparency of rules, timeliness of decision making, and timely resolution of any likely issues that may arise, must underline the above to create investor confidence. Further, the government has designated agriculture, hard and soft infrastructure, mining, agri-business, energy, tourism and social sectors as priority for investment. Investors in these sectors are entitled to the benefits and incentives.



3.5.5. United Republic of Tanzania

Overview of Tanzania Investment Environment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Tanzania is mainly concentrated in the mining, oil and gas, and primary agricultural value addition sectors, like coffee and edible oils, as well as in the construction and tourism sectors. To attract investment, Tanzania initiated reforms to policies aimed at improving the investment climate. The long-term strategy for FDI attraction in Tanzania is enshrined in the Vision 2025 through which the government has undertaken five-year development plans. The government, through the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) II, selected subsectors as an intervention for fostering economic growth and industrialisation. These subsectors include: manufacturing, mining and metals, construction, agriculture, trade, natural resources management, environment and climate change, tourism, science, technology and innovation, and creative industry. The government is expected to attract more local and foreign investors through implementation of the FYDP II. The key infrastructure projects targeted include: upgrading the central railway system from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza and Kigoma, construction of standard gauge railway (SGR) from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza, and construction of Julius Nyerere Hydro Power Station.

Tanzania Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

The total registered foreign direct investments in Tanzania decreased by 16.1 percent to US\$2618.7 million in 2019 from US\$3,122.2 million in 2018, with EAC investment inflows, excluding Tanzania, amounting to US\$13.0 million, and accounting for 0.5 percent of the total investment flows. Investment flows from the rest of the world decreased by 14.7 percent to US\$2605.7 million in 2019, compared to US\$3053.0 million in 2018. Kenya's FDI inflows to Tanzania decreased by 78.9 percent, recording US\$9.0 million in 2019 compared to US\$42.7 million in 2018. Similarly, investment inflows from Uganda decreased by 85.0 percent to US\$4.0 million in 2019 from US\$26.7 million in 2018.

Table 3.17: Tanzania's Foreign Direct Investment Flows, 2017-2018 (US\$ millions)

Source	2017		2018		2019		% change 2019 over 2018	
	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Kenya	16.0	29.1	12.0	42.7	7.0	9.0	-41.7	-78.9
Uganda	3.0	0.6	4.0	26.7	1.0	4.0	-75.0	-85.0
Rwanda	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of World	202.0	3,021.4	254.0	3,053.0	767.0	2,605.7	202.0	-14.7
Total	222.0	3,051.4	270.0	3,122.2	775.0	2,618.7	187.0	-16.1

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre, 2020

Sectorial Distribution of Intra-EAC Investment Flows

FDI registered in Tanzania amounted to US\$2618.7 million in 2019, of which FDI originating from the EAC Partner States amounted to US\$13.0 million. Kenya's registered investment in Tanzania was US\$9.0 million, mainly concentrated in the manufacturing and construction sectors. Uganda was the other EAC country that registered notable investment amounting to US\$4.0 million, mainly in the manufacturing sector. There were no investments from Burundi, Rwanda and South Sudan.

Table 3.18: Tanzania - Intra - EAC Investment Inflows, 2019 (US\$ million)

Activity	Burundi	Kenya	Uganda	Rwanda	Tanzania
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	8.3	0	0.0	0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0	0.7	0	0	0
Community, Social & Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	0	0	0	0	0
Transport, Communication & Storage	0	0	0	0	4
Utilities (water & energy)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	9.0	0	0	4.0

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), 2020

Sectorial Distribution of FDI Inflows

In 2019, Tanzania registered a total of 775 projects arising from direct foreign investments. The majority of the projects were registered in the manufacturing sector (466), followed by Transport, Communication and Storage (116) and Construction (13). Other registered projects concentrated on agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting, finance and insurance, and business services, which amounted to US\$456.4 million and US\$174.3 million, respectively.

Table 3.19: Tanzania- Sectorial Distribution FDI, 2017–2019 (US\$ million)

Sector	2017			2018			2019		
	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Projects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	4,403.0	12.0	260.5	1,926.0	20.0	522.5	19,686.0	53.0	456.4
Construction	667.0	2.0	10.8	365.0	34.0	405.6	786.0	13.0	8.2
Manufacturing	6,384.0	134.0	2,227.1	11,666.0	133.0	1,425.4	17,746.0	466.0	1,161.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	25.0	2.0	2.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	2,979.0	24.0	190.4	14,252.0	23.0	92.0	1,923.0	68.0	174.3
Community, Social & Personal Services	761.0	14.0	38.4	660.0	7.0	9.2	685.0	21.0	26.1
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	1,493.0	16.0	26.6	687.0	21.0	103.6	1,252.0	32.0	58.4
Transport, Communication & Storage	1,337.0	16.0	42.9	799.0	25.0	253.1	4,602.0	116.0	477.6
Utilities (water & energy)	163.0	4.0	254.6	387.0	6.0	309.9	60.0	4.0	253.8
TOTAL	18,187.0	222.0	3,051.4	30,742.0	270.0	3,122.2	46,765.0	775.0	2,618.7

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), 2020

Tanzania's Major Sources of Foreign Direct Investment

The major sources of Foreign Direct Investment to Tanzania in 2019 were China, Mauritius, Canada, India and the United Kingdom. Registered investment from China amounted to US\$530.0 million, with 196 projects expected to create 5,777 direct jobs. Investments from Mauritius amounted to US\$297.8 million with projected employment of 2,042 jobs. Investment from India and Canada amounted to US\$50.4 million and US\$60.4 million, with expected creation of 2,138 and 2,125 direct jobs, respectively. Investments from Ethiopia amounted to US\$10.6 million. The total number of expected job creation in 2019 was 46,765 compared to 43,021 in 2018, which is equivalent to an increase of 8.7 percent. The largest proportion of jobs was projected in the manufacturing sector (17,746). Construction and agriculture sectors were expected to create 786 and 19,686 jobs, respectively.

Table 3.20: Tanzania: Major Sources of Foreign Direct Investment, 2017-2019

2017				2018				2019			
Origin	No of Proj-ects	Em-ploy-ment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Proj-ects	Em-ploy-ment	Value US\$ m	Origin	No of Proj-ects	Em-ploy-ment	Value US\$ m
Germany	2	4,840	1,890.4	China	86	20,794	264.5	China	196	5,777	530.0
China	67	16,774	330.1	Singapore	1	251	51.2	Mauritius	11	2,042	297.8
UK	14	1,017	178.3	India	11	827	41.7	Canada	3	2,125	60.4
India	29	1,953	167.9	Kenya	12	1,012	36.9	India	33	2,138	50.4
Luxembourg	1	2	110.0	Mauritius	9	890	29.0	UK	22	1,433	34.2
Australia	4	477	92.0	Australia	3	308	27.0	Australia	9	52	31.9
Mauritius	4	412	49.0	South Africa	9	299	14.1	United States	3	618	20.4
Kenya	16	701	29.1	Saudi Arabia	1	305	13.0	South Africa	15	262	17.3
UAE	3	160	26.7	Belgium	1	384	12.8	UAE	5	266	13.5
Ukraine	1	324	25.0	Switzerland	2	573	12.2	Ethiopia	6	352	10.6
Sub Total	141	26,660	2,898.6	Sub Total	135	25,643	502.4	Sub Total	303	15,064.9	1,066.4
Others	81	4,082	152.8	Others	135	17,378	2,619.8	Others	472	31,700	1552.3
Total	222	30,742	3,051.4	Total	270	43,021	3,122.2	Total	775	46,765	2,618.7

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre, 2020

Prospects for Investment Flows into Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania has established a relatively stable macroeconomic and financial sector that has developed resilience to external shocks. Tanzania is one of the top most preferred destinations for FDI in Africa. The government has embarked on key infrastructure projects to support improved transport and communication. Among these is the Port of Bagamoyo, a project to build a 34km road connecting Bagamoyo and Mlandizi, and a railway network. Other notable projects lined up for 2019/20 include manufacturing of cement, tiles, steel, soap, detergents, and beverages, as well as banking services. The Tanzania Investment Centre has created a number of incentives for investment, which include access to the Tanzania Investment Centre - a one-stop facilitation centre for fast-tracking procedures related to permits and licences, full capital expenditure deduction on mining and agricultural sectors, and 50 percent capital allowance in the first year for plant and machinery used in the manufacturing and services sectors.



3.5.6. Uganda

Uganda Foreign Direct Investment Outlook

The Uganda Government's strategy to scale up infrastructure investment is well conceived. It is intended to lift up growth while maintaining debt at a sustainable level. The most important policy challenge of all is inclusive growth. Uganda's achievements in poverty reduction are commendable, and if this trend is continued, there will be clear benefits in investment promotion.

In an attempt to stimulate private investment in small-scale renewable energy projects, the government through the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) adopted a Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFiT) scheme in 2012. ERA and the German, KfW Development Bank, developed and implemented the Global Energy Transfer Performance that steadily improved the renewable energy sector. Through this, up to 15 Independent Power Producers (IPPs) using various renewable energy sources and totalling 150 MW of generation capacity, were expected to become operational by 2018.

Investment Inflows to Uganda

In 2019, investment inflows to Uganda increased both in value and the number of projects registered. Total investment flows into the country increased by 22.2 percent to US\$1.24 billion in 219 from US\$1.01 billion in 2018, of which US\$433 million were domestic investments.

This increase was attributed to reforms in the licensing system after introducing the e-Biz system of project licensing, and increased provision of incentives and facilities for investors, including the Namanve Industrial Park. The quality of investments by value registered was also remarkable. Major investments are visible in power generation but also in secondary industries that serve power generation processes and construction in the oil and gas sector. The success at country level in attracting such investments is mainly attributed to the following factors that have been identified: stable country context; clear policy framework; transparent, consistent and fair regulation; coherent power sector planning; and competitive bidding practices. At the project level, these factors were generally as follows: favourable equity partners; favourable debt partners; creditworthy off-taker; secure and adequate revenue stream; credit enhancements and other risk management and mitigation measures; positive technical performance; and strategic management and relationship building.

Intra-EAC Investment Flows in Uganda

Investment inflows from EAC Partner States amounted to US\$519.5 million, of which US\$433.8 million was Uganda investments. The number of projects recorded from these investments totalled 103. Other investments were from Rwanda and Kenya. The investment were recorded in agro-processing, and attributed to Uganda's success in coffee export resulting from the high demand of its unique Arabica Coffee that blends most of the world's coffees. This is also attributed to the special incentives for the agro-processing sub sector.

Kenya still maintained its position of highest investment in value and number of projects, which trippled. On the general trend, there is a decline in investments from Tanzania and South Sudan. The major investment from Kenya was transport and haulage, attributed to Uganda's strategy to position herself as a regional logistics hub within the context of a logistics centred economy as a key national development approach, inclusive of the local content initiatives giving advantage to establishments within Uganda.

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

Uganda's overall investment flows increased by 19.4 percent to US\$1.21 billion in 2019 from US\$1,015.9 million in 2018. The number of projects increased by 17.5 percent to 309 projects from 263 in 2018. Additionally, the number of jobs created trebled to 62,876 in 2019 from 24,448 in 2018.

Table 3.21: Uganda-Foreign Direct Investment Flows, 2016-2018 (US\$ millions)

Source	2016		2017		2018		2019		% change 2019 over 2018	
	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m	No. of Projects	Value US\$ m
Uganda	126.00	705.00	84.00	393.50	79.00	385.30	103.00	433.78	30.38	12.58
Tanzania	3.00	2.90	2.00	3.00	5.00	4.70	0.00	0.00	-100.00	-100.00
Kenya	21.00	109.80	16.00	33.00	9.00	9.90	8.00	57.70	-11.11	482.83
Rwanda	1.00	2.90	3.00	3.90	1.00	2.00	2.00	28.00	100.00	1,300.00
S. Sudan	2.00	4.50	6.00	31.40	3.00	4.70	0.00		-100.00	-100.00
Burundi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	6.60	0.00	0.00	-100.00	-100.00
Sub total	153.00	825.10	111.00	464.80	98.00	413.20	113.00	519.48	15.31	25.72
Rest of World	287.00	699.50	234.00	843.90	165.00	602.70	196.00	693.90	18.79	15.13
Total	440.00	1,524.60	345.00	1,308.70	263.00	1,015.90	309.00	1,213.38	17.49	19.44

Uganda Investment Authority Investment data, 2020

Sectorial Distribution of Foreign Direct Investment

The manufacturing sector continued to top other sectors in investment by the number of projects, value, and job creation. The sector registered an increase in performance in general terms. This is still explained by introduction of online licensing system with stringent requirements and verification. The sector attracted 166 projects worth US\$446.5 million and created 23,955 jobs.

Projects in the manufacture of food products dominated the manufacturing sector with 31 projects recorded, followed by beverages production with 15 projects. This is attributed to the fact that Uganda is the food basket for the Region, naturally resulting from its two rainy seasons per year. In terms of value, the key projects under manufacturing mainly dealt in solar water pumps and heaters, cotton wool processing, and the manufacture of surgical gloves, white petroleum products, and textile, and salt processing.

The agriculture sector's performance was second to the manufacturing sector. The main areas of investment by value were in aquaculture, fruit processing, poultry processing, coffee processing, cereals processing, and production of macadamia nuts and agricultural fertilizers.

Investment inflows to the construction sector also increased to US\$250.9 million in 2019 from US\$151.6 million in 2018. The sector registered 17 projects in 2019 and created 3,826 jobs compared to 19 projects that created 2,515 jobs in 2018.

Table 3.22: Uganda-Sectorial Distribution of FDI Trends, 2016-2019 (US\$ million)

Sector	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	No of Proj-ects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Proj-ects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Proj-ects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs	No of Proj-ects	Amount US\$ million	Jobs
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting	82	405	16,155	45	137	4,559	42	251.9	4,951	57	120	7,555
Community, Social & Personal Services	10	28	844	9	35	1,659	6	5.2	251	3	4	159
Construction	45	193	3,596	20	185	13,806	19	151.6	2,515	17	251	3,826
Electricity, Gas & Water	12	135	929	11	99	1,653	7	31.5	682	9	24	3,491
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	69	236	4,500	58	117	4,776	11	120.1	832	14	58	670
Manufacturing	174	327	17,370	163	548	16,571	139	360.3	12,731	166	447	23,955
Mining & Quarrying	8	17	420	12	116	1,301	11	31.1	922	4	45	676
Transport, Communication & Storage	18	213	1,634	17	59	1,678	18	57.6	1,038	23	53	21,086
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Tourism	21	33	857	11	13	501	10	6.6	526	16	212	1,458
Total	439	1,587	46,305	346	1,309	46,504	263	1,015.9	24,448	309	1,213	62,876

Source: Uganda Investment Authority, 2020

Uganda's Sources of Foreign Direct Investment

China remained the major source of investment inflows in 2019, investing in 75 projects worth US\$421.2 million, expected to create 10,454 jobs. Investments by value were realised mainly in agriculture and agro-processing, manufacturing and real estate development, specifically in the development of industrial parks. Development of private industrial parks in Uganda is a new concept encouraged by the government's move to provide special investment incentives for developers and operators in industrial parks. The incentives include tax holidays, VAT, stamp duty and excise duty exemptions. Foreign direct inflows to Uganda registered increased employment generation by 157 percent to 62,876 jobs in 2019 from 24,448 jobs in 2018. The majority of the jobs were generated by investments in manufacturing (23,955), transport (21,086) and agriculture (12,133).

Table 3.23: Uganda: Source of Foreign Direct Investment, 2017-2019 (US\$ million)

2017				2018				2019			
Origin	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	Jobs	Origin	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	Jobs	Origin	No of Projects	Value US\$ m	Jobs
China	59	303.3	16,867	China	57	362.6	5,598	China	75	421.2	10,454
India	47	155.1	4,735	Lebanon	1	65.0	150	India	38	64.5	3,768
Ethiopia	4	62.7	572	United Arab Emirates	2	51.3	363	Ethiopia	5	5.0	247
Turkey	9	62.6	1,166	India	43	51.0	3,675	Turkey	2	1.2	99
British Virgin Island	4	50.4	1,867	Russia	1	14.2	22	British Virgin Island	0	0.0	0
UK	14	26.0	1,223	Canada	7	12.3	686	UK	10	48.9	840
Lebanon	5	25.5	959	Kenya	9	9.9	853	Lebanon	2	5.6	706
Norway	2	23.2	652	Denmark	1	9.0	453	Norway	1	0.2	16
US	6	21.8	1,534	Burundi	1	6.6	339	US	6	3.2	525
Italy	1	19.4	246	British Virgin Island	2	6.6	701	Italy	0	0.0	0
Sub Total	151	750.0	29,821	Sub Total	124	588.4	12,840	Sub Total	139	549.8	16,655
Rest of the World	167	558.0	15,907	R. of the World	139	416.1	11,608	Rest of the World	170	113.8	46,221
Total	469	1,308.0	45,728	Total	263	630.6	24,448	Total	309	1,213.4	62,876

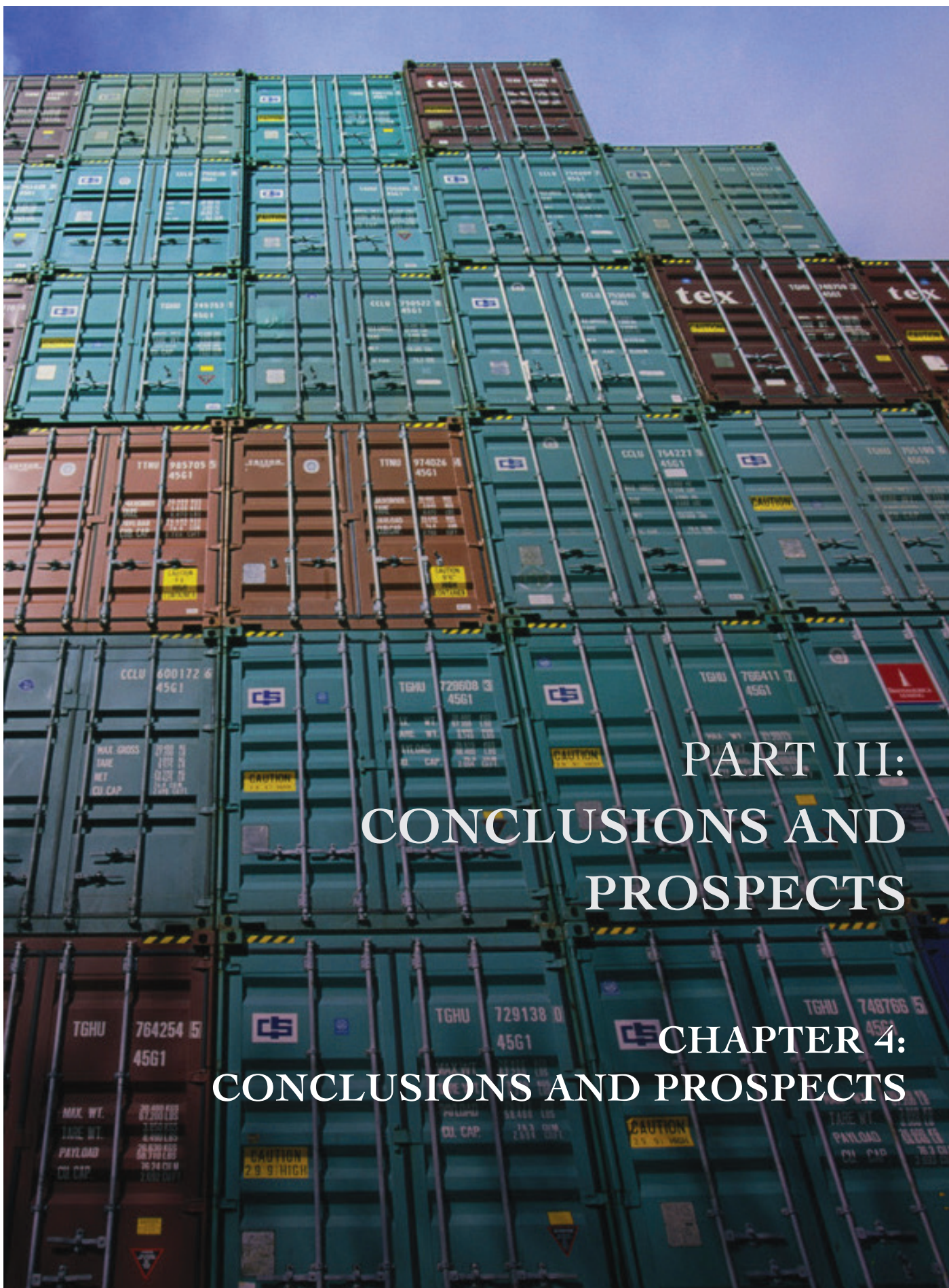
Source: Uganda Investment Authority, 2020

Uganda's Prospects for Investment Promotion

Uganda presents a conducive investment climate with a private sector led economy, ideal weather conditions, fertile land, and a skilled labour force. Uganda also possesses vast quantities of untapped mineral deposits and a budding oil and gas sector, with a potential to produce 230,000 barrels per day of crude oil when fully operational. The government operates a liberal trade and monetary policy that allows for repatriation of profits in order to attract investment. The government has invested in a high-speed internet communication and fully operational e-government operations, as well as in infrastructure, power generation and education, to support investment and industrialisation. Uganda has the potential to

become the food basket of the Region. Recent initiatives include commercialisation and mechanisation of the agricultural sector. Recent policy reforms are aimed to improve and modernise the mining sector to attract investments in order to increase value addition and beneficiation of key minerals. The government established an incentive regime to attract investment that is embedded in the tax legal framework to ensure that they are non-discriminatory, and apply equally to domestic and foreign investors.

To support investors, the government set up the one-stop centre for business registration, immigration, land acquisition and licensing under the Uganda Investment Authority. In addition, the government set up a number of industrial parks with accessible land, and other facilities to enable investors to access fully serviced industrial locations.



PART III:
CONCLUSIONS AND
PROSPECTS

CHAPTER 4:
CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

4.1 Conclusions

Key developments that have a potential to influence current and future trade and investment outcomes are numerous: the continued positive economic growth of the Region will be an opportunity to position EAC as a trade hub and investment destination. The Global Value Chains Initiative will have an impact on how agricultural production, industrial processes as well as logistics are structured; and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) presents opportunities and challenges. The AfCFTA has the potential to integrate Africa's fragmented markets, enhance competitiveness, increase access to regional and global markets, and cause better re-allocation of resources. The implementation of the AfCFTA will address the continued decline of Foreign Direct Investments inflows and spur industrial development and economic growth in the EAC Partner States.

Overall, the Region continued to register a trade deficit with the rest of the world in 2019, partly due to an increase in imports into the Region. The deficit for the EAC decreased by 0.004 percent to US\$24.3 billion in 2019 from US\$24.301 billion in 2018. The decrease in the deficit was attributed to increase in exports due to improved weather conditions that led to increased exports of agricultural products. Imports included machinery, motors, textile, wheat and rice. The EAC imports fossil fuels, textile, leather, crude palm oil, motors and machinery which account for a large proportion of import bill. On the other hand, the Region mainly exports agricultural commodities, which in most cases are unprocessed thus fetching very little on the global market.

EAC intra-regional imports grew by 19.3 percent to US\$3.4 billion in 2019 from US\$2.8 billion in 2018. Intra-regional exports grew by a marginal 0.6 percent to US\$3.2 billion in 2019. Noticeably, exports from Tanzania and Rwanda grew by 32.6 percent and 56.8 percent respectively. The growth in intra-regional trade could be attributed to the increase in agricultural production as a result of improved weather conditions; elimination of Non-Trade Barriers among Partner States; and increased trade in manufactured products with a higher value. Nevertheless, intra-EAC trade did not grow as anticipated despite the existence of a conducive environment. This was mainly attributed to the increase in the imports from COMESA and SADC during the year. There has been impressive industrial development in all the Partner States as a result of elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers. While this is good for economic development of the Region generally, it implies that intra-regional trade in manufactured commodities is limited due to lack of heterogeneity in industrial development.

Part III: CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

FDI into the EAC in 2019 grew by 103 percent to US\$11.5 billion compared to falling FDI trends in the previous two years. Overall, inflows to Burundi and Rwanda grew by over 100 percent to US\$127.2 million and US\$2.5 billion in 2019, respectively. Similarly, FDI into Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda grew to US\$1.2 billion, US\$3.9 billion and US\$1.2 billion in 2019, respectively. FDI into the United Republic of Tanzania fell by 16.1 percent to US\$2.6 billion in 2019 from US\$3.1 billion in 2018.

4.2 Prospects for Growth of Trade and Investment Sectors in EAC

The EAC Region has a conducive environment to attract and promote investment. The infrastructure network of roads, railways, ports and air transport has recently undergone extensive development and rehabilitation. The Region is endowed with enormous resources with potentially very high returns on investment. Partner States offered generous incentives on importation of machinery, transport equipment and raw materials. Substantial incentive schemes are in place also for the assembly and manufacture of machinery and vehicles. The existence of minerals, raw materials and abundant skilled labour presents a huge potential for the manufacturing and construction sectors, while the abundance of wildlife and other attractions present a potential for investment in tourism.

The recent discovery of viable commercial quantities of oil and gas, as well as industrial minerals, has created potential for investment in the extractives sector. Mining is also gaining prominence as a source of FDI with large discoveries of gold, limestone, vermiculite, iron, steel, silica and rare earth minerals. The Region is moving into the production phase of oil and gas. Refining of oil and gas will create employment in the petro-chemical sector and save foreign exchange on the importation of petroleum into the Region. Partner States initiated value addition in the mining sector to ensure job creation and revenue to host countries. This included the establishment of a gold refinery in Uganda as well as factories that use industrial minerals like cement.

To ensure sustained growth in trade and investment in the region, the East Africa Community will be required to deepen initiatives for domestic investment promotion such as the reduction of capital investment requirements for local investors. Fast-tracking finalisation of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) legal framework to encourage the growth of industries that use local raw materials for production of commodities that serve as intermediate inputs in the global value chain is also key. Also, negotiations for a new EAC Common External Tariff (CET) should be completed to support the development of a regional position for negotiations at the AfCFTA level and ensure that the continental initiative does not negatively affect industrial development at the region.

ANNEXES

Table A: Exports by Country/Region of Destination, 2013-2018(US\$ million)

Table A: Exports by Country/Region of Destination, 2013-2018(US\$ million)

Partner State							% Change
	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019
	India	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	7.54
	China	2.0	1.0	2.2	4.7	5.6	16.95
	Japan	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	55.02
	Rest of World	20.1	29.4	31.2	32.9	33.6	2.16
South Sudan	Uganda	0.8	2.5	5.6	2.0	6.7	236.48
	Kenya	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	624.50
	Rwanda	12.07	12.07	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tanzania	0.00	8.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Burundi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Total EAC	13.00	23.56	17.92	2.00	6.78	239.16
	COMESA	0.00	13.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	ECOWAS	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.03	0.00	-100.00
	SADC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rest of Africa	0.00	287.66	0.00	0.03	0.18	499.10
	EU	0.00	220.16	15.27	0.00	0.01	0.00
	EU without UK	0.00	13.98	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	122.02	129.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UAE	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	India	0.00	1.71	0.00	1.23	1.34	9.05
	China	0.00	194.04	1.27	0.00	0.02	0.00
Japan	0.00	61.12	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	

ANNEXES

Partner State							% Change
	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019
Tanzania	Rest of World	0.00	287.66	46.46	1.29	0.29	-77.28
	Kenya	793.90	315.32	291.54	224.50	269.88	20.21
	Uganda	50.40	58.50	27.52	118.90	123.66	4.00
	Rwanda	41.30	6.55	60.49	104.10	190.92	83.40
	Burundi	39.20	52.37	50.79	59.80	87.93	47.04
	South Sudan			0.17	1.05	2.03	93.32
	Total EAC	924.80	432.74	430.51	508.35	674.42	32.67
	COMESA	342.30	553.92	378.00	264.75	336.80	27.22
	ECOWAS	9.10	12.01	11.85	14.69	30.82	109.86
	SADC	833.00	1,017.60	1,015.07	999.34	1,325.13	32.60
	Rest of Africa	62.50	10.54	8.53	10.00	11.21	12.06
	EU	619.80	432.73	461.87	497.82	399.25	-19.80
	EU without UK	19.09	22.93	18.17	15.61	15.58	-0.23
	USA	50.70	57.14	62.21	60.35	52.44	-13.12
	UAE	157.50	63.77	87.88	85.80	395.05	360.44
	India	1,149.40	706.20	982.93	734.27	867.78	18.18
	China	562.30	355.84	142.21	144.28	233.70	61.97
	Japan	230.40	139.16	74.69	66.72	64.17	-3.82
	Rest of World	1,433.50	1,194.70	890.56	647.77	913.13	40.97
Kenya	Uganda	695.51	612.42	597.76	610.89	624.58	2.24
	Tanzania	341.43	342.81	275.81	293.74	329.51	12.18
	Rwanda	182.06	172.40	165.59	176.15	227.22	28.99
	Burundi	66.89	71.35	71.39	65.09	65.95	1.32
	South Sudan			162.00	127.96	122.91	-3.94
	Total EAC	1285.89	1198.98	1272.54	1273.82	1370.18	7.56
	COMESA	1644.20	1517.01	1609.17	1581.12	559.46	-64.62
	ECOWAS	61.05	37.97	37.13	38.13	47.10	23.51
	SADC	404.35	409.55	598.40	617.29	309.44	-49.87
	Rest of Africa	173.70	186.58	199.37	160.02	135.33	-15.43
	EU	1277.12	1194.59	1213.69	1294.25	1307.88	1.05
	EU without UK	412.48	370.24	372.81	396.80	393.00	-0.96
	USA	413.05	427.11	457.11	467.38	509.08	8.92
	UAE	296.56	305.15	255.01	345.63	379.30	9.74
	India	90.82	117.42	57.84	89.85	52.99	-41.03
	China	85.91	99.12	96.68	109.91	148.64	35.24
	Japan	41.12	40.11	43.56	50.08	53.71	7.25
	Rest of World	1405.39	1360.36	1456.64	1559.50	1201.68	-22.94

Table A: Exports by Country/Region of Destination, 2013-2018(US\$ million)

Partner State							% Change
	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019
Rwanda	Burundi	17.0	30.8	20.7	15.8	41.9	165.25
	Kenya	58.9	42.4	20.1	52.1	12.2	-76.54
	South Sudan	5.3	1.4	0.7	4.9	20.2	311.81
	Tanzania	2.2	3.0	18.0	14.7	5.0	-65.75
	Uganda	10.1	13.8	38.3	34.1	61.3	79.94
	Total EAC	93.5	91.4	97.8	121.5	140.7	15.73
	COMESA	200.7	210.6	230.6	276.6	266.1	-3.80
	ECOWAS	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.7	2.3	212.27
	SADC	196.0	205.6	245.0	296.3	270.0	-8.88
	Rest of Africa	10.1	0.2	0.3	10.7	0.2	-97.70
	EU	59.2	39.8	88.0	91.5	43.8	-52.11
	EU without UK	11.9	6.1	40.4	44.0	38.5	-12.41
	USA	23.9	18.8	25.4	21.7	12.7	-41.47
	United Arab Emirates	27.9	59.4	36.6	46.1	342.2	642.13
	India	2.0	0.7	9.3	10.2	6.8	-33.67
	China	15.6	11.0	23.9	20.2	6.7	-67.01
	ROW	107.0	122.2	151.7	106.6	35.8	-66.45
Burundi	Kenya	14.9	2.5	3.3	2.2	2.6	18.45
	Uganda	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7	6.3	69.09
	Tanzania	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.0	3.2	56.23
	Rwanda	5.6	5.2	1.4	2.3	2.5	8.82
	Total EAC	27.0	12.3	9.5	10.3	14.6	42.03
	COMESA	34.5	34.5	37.9	27.1	31.7	16.95
	ECOWAS	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1304.45
	SADC	32.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	22.5	18449.88
	Rest of Africa	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.3	5789.33
	EU	10.2	30.6	23.0	27.0	18.9	-30.06
	EU without UK	0.6	12.3	5.0	4.7	4.0	-14.19
	USA	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	-1.76
	United Arab Emirates	15.7	14.6	38.3	60.8	70.5	15.98
	India	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	7.54
	China	2.0	1.0	2.2	4.7	5.6	16.95
	Japan	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	55.02
	Rest of World	20.1	29.4	31.2	32.9	33.6	2.16

ANNEXES

Partner State							% Change
	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019
South Sudan	Uganda	0.8	2.5	5.6	2.0	6.7	236.48
	Kenya	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	624.50
	Rwanda	12.07	12.07	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tanzania	0.00	8.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Burundi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Total EAC	13.00	23.56	17.92	2.00	6.78	239.16
	COMESA	0.00	13.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
	ECOWAS	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.03	0.00	-100.00
	SADC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rest of Africa	0.00	287.66	0.00	0.03	0.18	499.10
	EU	0.00	220.16	15.27	0.00	0.01	0.00
	EU without UK	0.00	13.98	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	USA	0.00	122.02	129.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	UAE	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	India	0.00	1.71	0.00	1.23	1.34	9.05
	China	0.00	194.04	1.27	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Japan	0.00	61.12	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rest of World	0.00	287.66	46.46	1.29	0.29	-77.28

Source: National Statistical Offices and Revenue Authorities of Partner States

Notes:

(1) COMESA excludes Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda

(2) SADC excludes Tanzania

(3) COMESA and SADC have overlapping membership

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Burundi	2 digits			
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	8.46	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.67	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.40	
		72	Iron and steel	0.05	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.02	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.02	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.01	
		47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic mat; waste etc	0.01	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.01	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.01	
		53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fab	0.00	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.00	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	0.00	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	0.00	
		46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other plaiting mat; etc	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.00	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.00	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.00	
		69	Ceramic products	0.00	
		4 digits			
		7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	8.46	
		4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals, not tanned	0.67	
		0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	0.40	
		7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	0.04	
		2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	0.02	
		8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.02	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	0.01	
		7211	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, <600mm wide, not clad, plated or coated	0.01	
		4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	0.01	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.01	
		4420	Wood marquetry, inlaid wood; caskets of wood; ornaments of wood	0.01	
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	0.01			
5303	Jute, etc (excl. Flax...), not spun; tow and waste of these fibres	0.00			
3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	0.00			
2508	Other clays, andalusite, kyanite, etc; mullite; chamotte or dinas earths	0.00			
1211	Plants and parts of plants, of a kind used in perfumery, pharmacy...etc	0.00			
4602	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles; articles of loofah	0.00			
9603	Brooms, brushes, hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers, etc...	0.00			
9401	Seats, other thanthose of 94.02, and parts thereof	0.00			
6911	Tableware, kithenware, other household articles, of porcelain or china	0.00			

ANNEXES

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Uganda	Kenya	2 digits				
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	276.94		
		72	Iron and steel	59.72		
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	40.57		
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	36.85		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	31.07		
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	22.90		
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	20.59		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	19.97		
		30	Pharmaceutical products	19.53		
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17.74		
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	15.62		
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	15.62		
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	13.77		
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	12.56		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	12.16		
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	11.64		
		73	Articles of iron or steel	10.06		
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.95		
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	8.93		
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	8.59		
				4 digits		
				7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	276.88
				7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	42.73
				2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	32.95
				2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	24.74
				3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	18.92
				3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	18.59
				1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	17.22
				4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	15.30
				2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	13.77
				1517	Margarine; edible preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, nes	13.10
				7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	11.14
				8702	Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles	10.52
				3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	10.27
				6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	8.91
		2103	Sauces and sauce preparations; mixed condiments and seasonings; mustard	8.91		
		9608	Ball-point, felt tipped...pens and pencils and articles therefor	8.30		
		2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters	8.11		
		3808	Insecticides, rodenticides... And similar products, for retail sale	6.82		
		0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	6.63		
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	6.57		

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Rwanda	2 digits			
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	7.48	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	2.22	
		55	Man-made staple fibres	1.79	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.46	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.46	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.22	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.20	
		72	Iron and steel	0.20	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.19	
		90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	0.15	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.13	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.12	
		29	Organic chemicals	0.09	
		01	Live animals	0.09	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.07	
		47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic mat; waste etc	0.05	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.04	
		70	Glass and glassware	0.03	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.03	
		46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other plaiting mat; etc	0.03	
		4 digits			
		0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	7.48	
		5513	Woven fabrics, <85% synthetic staple fibres, with cotton, =<170g/m2	1.79	
		4103	Other raw hides and skins, fresh or preserved, not tanned, nes	1.17	
		4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals, not tanned	1.05	
		7602	Aluminium waste and scrap	0.46	
		2716	Electrical energy	0.36	
		1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	0.22	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.20	
		9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental... Sciences	0.13	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	0.11	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	0.10	
		7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	0.10	
		2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only; nucleic acids	0.09	
		7215	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel	0.09	
0105	Live poultry	0.09			
3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.08			
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	0.08			
3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.07			
4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	0.05			
3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	0.05			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Tanzania	2 digits			
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	376.56	
		10	Cereals	31.32	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9.34	
		70	Glass and glassware	8.26	
		72	Iron and steel	6.54	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	5.70	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	5.06	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	4.58	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	4.55	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	3.21	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	2.83	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	2.33	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.55	
		56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc	1.14	
		69	Ceramic products	1.06	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.79	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.75	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.56	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.55	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.53	
		4 digits			
		7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	376.56	
		1006	Rice	29.88	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	8.26	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	6.53	
		0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	5.60	
		4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excl. 48.02+03)	4.43	
		0710	Vegetables, frozen	4.40	
		0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	3.20	
		1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked	2.82	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	2.42	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	2.37	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	2.25	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	2.12	
		0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks...etc, fresh or chilled	1.83	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	1.64	
		1201	Soya beans	1.60	
		0714	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried	1.43	
		5607	Twine, cordage, rope and cables	1.07	
		6907	Unglazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	0.97	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	0.90	

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	South Sudan	2 digits			
		72	Iron and steel	3.78	
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	1.11	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	1.08	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.14	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.14	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.07	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.07	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.04	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.02	
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.01	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.01	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.01	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.01	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	0.00	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.00	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.00	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.00	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.00	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.00	
		4 digits			
		7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	3.78	
		7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	1.11	
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	0.55	
		8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.48	
		2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	0.14	
		4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	0.09	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	0.07	
		2204	Wine of fresh grapes, (incl. Fortified wines); other grape must	0.05	
		4401	Fuel wood, in logs..., etc; wood chips or particles; sawdust, etc	0.04	
		8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levelers, etc	0.03	
		8701	Tractors (excl. Tractors of 87.09)	0.02	
		8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not machanically propelled	0.02	
		2203	Beer made from malt	0.02	
		8803	Parts of goods of 88.01 or 88.02	0.01	
		3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	0.01	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	0.01	
		8427	Fork-lift trucks; works trucks fitted with lifting/handling equipment	0.01	
		4409	Wood, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces	0.01	
8702	Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles	0.01			
8501	Electric motors and generators (excl. Generating sets)	0.01			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Uganda	2 digits			
		04	DAIRY PROD; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PROD NES	130.64	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	41.57	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	37.65	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	37.60	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	13.22	
		69	Ceramic products	10.87	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	10.13	
		72	Iron and steel	8.48	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	7.12	
		67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower; articles human hair	4.79	
		52	Cotton	4.72	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	3.57	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	3.14	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	2.57	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	2.05	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.02	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	2.00	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.56	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	1.21	
	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	1.21		
			4 digits		
			0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened	97.69
			2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	41.57
			1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	37.65
			0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	31.62
			4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	21.25
			2716	Electrical energy	12.62
			4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	11.45
			6908	Glazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	9.51
			2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of soya-bean	8.41
			0902	Tea	5.71
			7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	5.36
			6704	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, etc; human hair, nes	4.79
			4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	4.22
			3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	3.46
			5203	Cotton, carded or combed	3.14
			7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	2.92
			3305	Preparations for use on the hair	2.54
			4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1.71
			7317	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails... Of iron or steel	1.70
			1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and their fractions	1.59

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Tanzania	2 digits			
		10	Cereals	46.92	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	30.50	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	23.83	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	20.53	
		72	Iron and steel	20.17	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	15.14	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	11.90	
		01	Live animals	11.53	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	10.67	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	10.41	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.25	
		31	Fertilisers	7.92	
		69	Ceramic products	7.90	
		60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	5.51	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	4.18	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	4.17	
		70	Glass and glassware	3.59	
		52	Cotton	3.13	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	2.92	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	2.46	
		4 digits			
		1005	Maize (corn)	42.16	
		4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excl. 48.02+03)	29.94	
		4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	19.25	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	18.99	
		2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of vegetable fats	18.80	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	14.59	
		0102	Live bovine animals	9.95	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	9.32	
		9619	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar a	7.99	
		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	6.49	
		6908	Glazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	6.15	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	5.82	
		2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	5.65	
		6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	5.34	
		4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	4.56	
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	3.59			
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	3.40			
3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	3.12			
2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured spirits	2.93			
1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked	2.69			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Rwanda	2 digits			
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	4.39	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	2.85	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	2.73	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	2.15	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.05	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	0.19	
		68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica/sim mat	0.07	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.07	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.06	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.04	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.03	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.03	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.02	
		47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic mat; waste etc	0.02	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.01	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.01	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.01	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.01	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.01	
		97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.00	
		4 digits			
		0902	Tea	3.45	
		1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc , nes	2.85	
		2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	2.73	
		4103	Other raw hides and skins, fresh or preserved, not tanned, nes	1.22	
		0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	1.05	
		0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	0.93	
		4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals, not tanned	0.67	
		4102	Raw skins of sheep or lambs, but not tanned	0.26	
		1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	0.19	
		6802	Worked monumental/building stone; mosaic cubes; granules, chippings...	0.07	
		7602	Aluminium waste and scrap	0.07	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.05	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	0.04	
		2202	Waters (incl. Mineral and aerated), with added sugar...(incl. Sweetened)	0.03	
		4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	0.03	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	0.02	
		4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	0.02	
		0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened	0.01	
		0804	Dates, figs, pineapples...etc, fresh or dried	0.01	
		9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	0.01	

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Burundi	2 digits			
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.62	
		81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	0.01	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.00	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.00	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.00	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.00	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.00	
		69	Ceramic products	0.00	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.00	
		62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	0.00	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.00	
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	0.00	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	0.00	
		4 digits			
		0902	Tea	0.32	
		0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	0.30	
		8102	Molybdenum and articles thereof (incl. Waste and scrap)	0.01	
		2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	0.00	
		8712	Bicycles and other cycles, not motorized	0.00	
		8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	0.00	
		3003	Medicaments with >=2 constituents mixed together, not for retail sale	0.00	
		8714	Parts and accessories of vehicles of 87.11 to 87.13	0.00	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.00	
		6912	Ceramic tableware... Other household articles (excl. Porcelain or china)	0.00	
		8418	Refrigerators, freezers, etc; heat pumps (excl. Air conditioners)	0.00	
		9401	Seats, other thanthose of 94.02, and parts thereof	0.00	
6205	Men's or boys' shirts	0.00			
3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.00			
4901	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter	0.00			
8523	Prepared unrecorded media for sound or similar recording	0.00			
1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (excl. Rice); germ of cereals	0.00			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	South Sudan	2 digits			
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.11	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.02	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.00	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.00	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.00	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.00	
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.00	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.00	
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.00	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.00	
		42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harness; travel goods etc	0.00	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.00	
		82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, of base met etc	0.00	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.00	
		4 digits			
		4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	0.11	
		2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	0.02	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.00	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	0.00	
		4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	0.00	
		8803	Parts of goods of 88.01 or 88.02	0.00	
		8518	Microphones; loudspeakers; headphones...; electric amplifiers...	0.00	
		8471	Automatic data processing machines...; magnetic readers..., nes	0.00	
		4911	Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs	0.00	
		8528	Television receivers (incl. Video monitors and video projectors)	0.00	
		9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding, sprung, stuffed, etc	0.00	
		8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	0.00	
		8420	Calendering or other rolling machines and cylinders therefor	0.00	
		3303	Perfumes and toilet waters	0.00	
		1904	Prepared foods of swollen or roasted cereals, etc	0.00	
4202	Trunks, suit-cases...; handbags... And similar items of leather, etc	0.00			
8215	Spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake-servers... Or tableware	0.00			
4817	Envelopes, letter cards...; boxes, etc, of paper, with paper stationery	0.00			

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Kenya	2 digits			
		72	Iron and steel	6.59	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	4.34	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.75	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3.62	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	3.03	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	2.85	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.72	
		83	Miscellaneous articles of basee metal	2.31	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	2.01	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1.64	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	1.50	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	1.49	
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	1.13	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	1.08	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.91	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.72	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.67	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	0.66	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.58	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.58	
		4 digits			
		1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	3.50	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	3.43	
		2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	3.18	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	2.53	
		8309	Stoppers, caps and lids, capsules for bottles... Of base metal	2.29	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	2.25	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	1.94	
		4820	Registers, account books, etc; albums for samples, of paper, paperboard	1.90	
		1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. Mustard)	1.48	
		3209	Paints and varnishes, in an aqueous medium	1.41	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	1.39	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	1.20	
		3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	1.04	
		2103	Sauces and sauce preparations; mixed condiments and seasonings; mustard	0.95	
9608	Ball-point, felt tipped...pens and pencils and articles therefor	0.89			
3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.66			
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc , nes	0.56			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.55			
8507	Electric accumulators (incl. Separators therefor)	0.52			
3924	Tableware, kitchenware... And toilet articles, of plastics	0.50			

ANNEXES

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Rwanda	2 digits			
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	3.21	
		70	Glass and glassware	0.96	
		72	Iron and steel	0.87	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.66	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.34	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.22	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.19	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.18	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.14	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.13	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.12	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.12	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.11	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.08	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	0.07	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.07	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.07	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.05	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.04	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.03	
		4 digits			
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	3.21	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	0.95	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	0.87	
		2203	Beer made from malt	0.54	
		9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding, sprung, stuffed, etc	0.22	
		7317	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails... Of iron or steel	0.15	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.13	
		9405	Lamps and lighting fittings, nes; illuminated signs, name-plates, etc	0.11	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	0.09	
		0406	Cheese and curd	0.09	
		3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.09	
		3305	Preparations for use on the hair	0.08	
		2102	Yeasts; other single-cell micro-organisms, dead; prepared baking powders	0.08	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	0.08	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	0.08	
		6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.07	
		8503	Parts suitable for machines of 85.01 or 85.02	0.06	
		0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks...etc, fresh or chilled	0.06	
		7615	Table, kitchen, household and sanitary articles... Of aluminium	0.05	
		2208	Udenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	0.05	

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Tanzania	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	14.92	
		10	Cereals	5.59	
		31	Fertilisers	4.47	
		72	Iron and steel	3.31	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.23	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	2.22	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	2.14	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1.91	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1.35	
		69	Ceramic products	1.27	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.00	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.99	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.94	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.82	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	0.71	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.63	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.56	
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	0.55	
		70	Glass and glassware	0.55	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.35	
		4 digits			
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	9.59	
		1005	Maize(corn)	3.99	
		2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	3.90	
		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	2.22	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	2.21	
		4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	2.07	
		0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	1.96	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	1.62	
		3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	1.48	
		2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters	1.25	
		1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	1.24	
1006	Rice	1.23			
2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax... And other mineral waxes, etc	1.07			
6907	Unglazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	0.88			
7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	0.87			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.87			
3103	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic	0.77			
0714	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried	0.70			
1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked	0.69			
7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	0.69			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Uganda	2 digits			
		30	Pharmaceutical products	5.90	
		72	Iron and steel	5.40	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.38	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	3.38	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.15	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	2.02	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1.72	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.57	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	1.55	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1.04	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.97	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	0.70	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.69	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.65	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	0.57	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.57	
		69	Ceramic products	0.49	
		10	Cereals	0.47	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.38	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.30	
		4 digits			
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	5.89	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	3.43	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	2.70	
		2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	2.18	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	1.57	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	1.38	
		2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured spirits	1.31	
		1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	1.22	
		2403	Other manufactured tobacco and substitutes; homogenized tobacco, etc	1.20	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	1.11	
		1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	1.04	
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	0.97			
7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	0.94			
7615	Table, kitchen, household and sanitary articles... Of aluminium	0.65			
0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	0.55			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.52			
6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	0.51			
6907	Unglazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	0.46			
7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	0.45			
3209	Paints and varnishes, in an aqueous medium	0.41			

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	Kenya	2 digits			
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	41.97	
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	26.59	
		72	Iron and steel	25.31	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	21.18	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	18.54	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	14.71	
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	10.33	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	10.29	
		83	Miscellaneous articles of basee metal	8.94	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	7.57	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	7.10	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	6.48	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	5.48	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	4.59	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	4.53	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	3.56	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	3.17	
		36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; matches; pyrop alloy; etc	3.00	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2.93	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	2.73	
		4 digits			
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	34.75	
		8803	Parts of goods of 88.01 or 88.02	26.59	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	24.05	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	20.84	
		8701	Tractors (excl. Tractors of 87.09)	13.62	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	10.31	
		8507	Electric accumulators (incl. Separators therefor)	9.06	
		8309	Stoppers, caps and lids, capsules for bottles... Of base metal	8.44	
		1517	Margarine; edible preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, nes	7.23	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	6.37	
		3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	5.24	
		2836	Carbonates; peroxocarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate	5.23	
2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	4.29			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	4.03			
8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not machanically propelled	3.05			
3605	Matches (excl.pyrotechnic articles of 36.04)	3.00			
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	2.91			
4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	2.84			
9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental... Sciences	2.34			
8474	Machinery for sorting..., agglomerating... Earth, stone, ores, etc	2.12			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Tanzania	Uganda	2 digits				
		72	Iron and steel	27.18		
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	5.42		
		10	Cereals	4.25		
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	3.90		
		30	Pharmaceutical products	3.19		
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	2.79		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	2.65		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.75		
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	1.45		
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1.11		
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.98		
		36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; matches; pyrop alloy; etc	0.88		
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	0.80		
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.66		
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	0.59		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.41		
		56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc	0.33		
		70	Glass and glassware	0.29		
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.27		
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.25		
				4 digits		
				7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	26.99
				4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	5.31
				1005	Maize(corn)	3.62
				3305	Preparations for use on the hair	2.98
				3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	2.89
				3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	2.62
				0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	2.09
				4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1.22
				2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	1.11
				3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	1.01
				3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.91
				3602	Prepared explosives, (excl. Propellent powders)	0.88
				1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions	0.79
				0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0.70
		1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	0.59		
		1007	Grain sorghum	0.57		
		4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	0.55		
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	0.54		
		0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0.44		
		2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured spirits	0.41		

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Tanzania	Burundi	2 digits				
		72	Iron and steel	0.22		
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.04		
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	0.02		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.02		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	0.02		
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.01		
		70	Glass and glassware	0.01		
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.01		
		90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	0.00		
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.00		
		05	Products of animal origin, nes or included.	0.00		
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.00		
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.00		
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	0.00		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.00		
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.00		
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.00		
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	0.00		
		95	Toys, games & sports requisites; parts & access thereof	0.00		
		91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0.00		
				4 digits		
				7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	0.22
				8474	Machinery for sorting..., agglomerating... Earth, stone, ores, etc	0.02
				1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and their fractions	0.02
				2203	Beer made from malt	0.02
				3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap, etc	0.02
				0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	0.01
				8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levelers, etc	0.01
				7001	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass; glass in the mass	0.01
				9406	Prefabricated buildings	0.01
				8457	Machining centres, unit construction machines, etc, for working metal	0.01
				9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental... Sciences	0.00
		7309	Reservoirs, tanks... (excl. For gas) of iron or steel, >=300 l	0.00		
		0507	Ivory, tortoise-shell, whalebone and whalebone hair, etc, unworked	0.00		
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	0.00		
		8528	Television receivers (incl. Video monitors and video projectors)	0.00		
		3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	0.00		
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0.00		
		3924	Tableware, kitchenware... And toilet articles, of plastics	0.00		
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	0.00		
		6304	Other furnishing articles, nes (excl. Of 94.04)	0.00		

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Tanzania	Rwanda	2 digits				
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.62		
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.30		
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.13		
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.12		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.06		
		90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	0.05		
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.05		
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.03		
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.03		
		70	Glass and glassware	0.03		
		47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic mat; waste etc	0.02		
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.01		
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.01		
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.01		
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.01		
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.01		
		69	Ceramic products	0.00		
		81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	0.00		
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.00		
		42	Articles of leather; saddlery/harness; travel goods etc	0.00		
				4 digits		
				1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc , nes	0.49
				8537	Boards... Equipped with two or more apparatus of 85.35 or 85.36	0.16
				1904	Prepared foods of swollen or roasted cereals, etc	0.13
				9405	Lamps and lighting fittings, nes; illuminated signs, name-plates, etc	0.12
				8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levelers, etc	0.11
				2203	Beer made from malt	0.06
				8541	Diodes, transistors, etc; photosensitive devices; light emitting diodes	0.06
				2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax... And other mineral waxes, etc	0.05
				9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental... Sciences	0.05
				8527	Reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting...	0.05
				8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	0.03
				3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.03
				7001	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass; glass in the mass	0.03
				8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	0.02
				4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	0.02
				7602	Aluminium waste and scrap	0.01
				8477	Machinery for working rubber/plastics or making products thereof,nes	0.01
				0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption	0.01
				3002	Human blood; animal blood; antisera, etc; vaccines, toxins, etc	0.01
				8413	Pumps for liquids; liquid elevators	0.01

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Kenya	2 digits			
		71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	43.13	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	23.29	
		72	Iron and steel	19.54	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	16.92	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	15.78	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	14.58	
		15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	13.80	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	12.84	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	12.47	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	9.22	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	9.02	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	7.94	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	6.83	
		32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	5.57	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	4.78	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4.68	
		69	Ceramic products	4.01	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	3.98	
		70	Ceramic products	3.88	
		10	Cereals	3.76	
		4 digits			
		7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or i	43.11	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	15.58	
		2501	Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride, whether or not	9.80	
		6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics.	8.97	
		1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa.	8.83	
		7214	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-roll	8.69	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or sim	8.59	
		3004	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of mixed or un	8.56	
		3402	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing pr	6.92	
		7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, pla	6.91	
		4820	Registers, account books, note books, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandu	6.48	
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	6.22			
3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	5.17			
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.	4.34			
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, in	4.29			
6901	Bricks, blocks, tiles and other ceramic goods of siliceous fossil meals (for example, ki	3.97			
3924	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastics.	3.86			
2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate) whether	3.75			
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.	3.43			
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	3.38			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Tanzania	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone;plastering materials, lime and cement	46.25	
		71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones,precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	45.71	
		10	Cereals	29.80	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	17.74	
		27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;bituminous substances; mineral waxes	16.88	
		12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains,seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	14.25	
		69	Ceramic products	13.63	
		03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	12.39	
		72	Iron and steel	10.66	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	9.34	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets;worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	6.56	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	4.96	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp,of paper or of paperboard	4.57	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	4.45	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	4.20	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.68	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	3.52	
		70	Ceramic products	3.01	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations,lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes,polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles,modeling pastes,	1.85	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery,cosmetic or toilet preparations	1.83	
		4 digits			
		7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or i	45.71	
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraul	45.18	
		0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tub	14.80	
		1005	Maize (corn).	13.78	
		6901	Bricks, blocks, tiles and other ceramic goods of siliceous fossil meals (for example, ki	13.63	
		1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken.	12.01	
		1006	Rice.	11.95	
		0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the	10.93	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.	8.09	
		2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other swe	5.99	
		2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.	5.33	
		7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, pla	4.27	
7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or sim	4.04			
1007	Grain sorghum.	3.96			
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods.	3.91			
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	3.81			
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	2.89			
6304	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 94.04.	2.64			
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol; spir	2.55			
2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resu	2.48			

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Uganda	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone;plastering materials, lime and cement	6.21	
		10	Cereals	4.48	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations,lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes,polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles,modeling pastes,	2.95	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp,of paper or of paperboard	2.67	
		15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products;prepared edible fats;animal or vegetable waxes	2.56	
		03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1.87	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.45	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1.32	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.27	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery,cosmetic or toilet preparations	1.24	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	1.24	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.20	
		72	Iron and steel	1.09	
		12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains,seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	1.02	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1.01	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.88	
		11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches;inulin; wheat gluten	0.80	
		27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;bituminous substances; mineral waxes	0.69	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.66	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	0.59	
		4 digits			
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraul	6.12	
		1005	Maize (corn).	3.77	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	2.55	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose	1.96	
		0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the	1.49	
		1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, in	1.20	
		0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tub	1.09	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or sim	0.93	
		1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken.	0.90	
		3304	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than med	0.84	
		1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refin	0.84	
1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin.	0.80			
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	0.74			
1007	Grain sorghum.	0.64			
2716	Electrical energy. (optional heading)	0.63			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics.	0.59			
7610	Aluminium structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06) and parts of s	0.58			
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.	0.49			
4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or oth	0.47			
3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.47			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Burundi	2 digits			
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.72	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.34	
		72	Iron and steel	0.14	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0.13	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.05	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.03	
		15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.03	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.03	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.03	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.02	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.02	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.02	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.01	
		03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	0.01	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0.01	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.00	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.00	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.00	
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	0.00	
		90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	0.00	
		4 digits			
		3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.68	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	0.31	
		7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel.	0.14	
		2308	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or	0.08	
		8548	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent pri	0.04	
		1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	0.03	
		3904	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms.	0.03	
		3402	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing pr	0.03	
		2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resu	0.03	
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (o	0.03	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	0.02	
		0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured.	0.02	
9603	Brooms, brushes (including brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicle	0.02			
3822	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagen	0.02			
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof.	0.02			
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	0.01			
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the	0.01			
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitute	0.01			
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-gr	0.01			
4818	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibers, of a kind	0.01			

Table B: Intra-EAC Trade of the Major Twenty Imports, 2019 (Values in US\$ million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	South Sudan	2 digits			
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.00	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.00	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.00	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.00	
		4 digits			
		8436	Other agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, i	0.09	
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (o	0.02	
		9605	Travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning.	0.00	
		8430	Other moving, grading, leveling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting	0.00	
		8474	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kne	0.00	
		7307	Tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves), of iron or steel.	0.00	
8479	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or include	0.00			
	4009	Tubes, pipes and hoses, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber, with or without the	0.00		

Table C: Twenty Major Imports of EAC Countries, 2019 (US\$ million)

Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Uganda	2 digits		
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	1318.06
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1249.88
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	539.72
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	536.77
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	385.36
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	370.51
	72	Iron and steel	362.64
	30	Pharmaceutical products	300.89
	10	Cereals	262.59
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	210.72
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	158.87
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	147.19
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & stone; plastering mat; lime & cement	126.64
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	126.25
	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	108.56
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	102.35
	29	Organic chemicals	90.26
	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	88.09
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	85.64
	73	Articles of iron or steel	74.30
	4 digits		
	7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	1317.25
	2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	1204.78
	3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	236.76
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions	192.93
	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	182.49
	1001	Wheat and meslin	171.86
	7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	167.09
	8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	132.11
	8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	122.36
	3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	96.40
	6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	95.50
	3907	Polyethers and epoxide resins; polyesters, in primary forms	88.17
	1006	Rice	85.13
	2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	82.05
	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	77.68
	8711	Motorcycles (incl. Mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	75.55
	3808	Insecticides, rodenticides... And similar products, for retail sale	73.48
	7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	65.49
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	59.76	
8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levelers, etc	55.60	

Table C: Twenty Major Imports of EAC Countries, 2019 (US\$ million)

Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Kenya	2 digits		
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	3327.69
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	1724.38
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	1354.24
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	1234.27
	72	Iron and steel	969.20
	10	Cereals	857.90
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	737.25
	30	Pharmaceutical products	617.04
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	574.92
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	390.12
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	325.09
	73	Articles of iron or steel	311.31
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	300.28
	31	Fertilisers	266.65
	89	Ships, boats and floating structures	246.40
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	236.41
	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	235.90
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	224.00
	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	217.14
	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	178.48
	4 digits		
	2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	3014.64
	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	568.82
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions	533.92
	3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	515.63
	1001	Wheat and meslin	501.93
	7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	427.73
	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	307.18
	8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	300.58
	1006	Rice	245.25
	7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	224.59
	8905	Light-vessels, fire-floats, etc; floating docks, platforms for drilling	204.48
	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	188.36
8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	181.28	
8471	Automatic data processing machines...; magnetic readers..., nes	176.05	
6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	174.11	
3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	172.49	
8474	Machinery for sorting..., agglomerating... Earth, stone, ores, etc	171.88	
8802	Other aircraft (eg helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft, etc	169.00	
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	157.40	
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	147.88	

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Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Rwanda	2 digits		
	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;bituminous substances; mineral waxes	533.6
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	291.2
	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof;sound recorders and reproducers,television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	269.5
	71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones,precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	239.5
	10	Cereals	135.1
	73	Articles of iron or steel	112.5
	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products;prepared edible fats;animal or vegetable waxes	104.0
	30	Pharmaceutical products	101.7
	72	Iron and steel	99.5
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	86.0
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	84.7
	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock,and parts and accessories thereof	81.4
	25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone;plastering materials, lime and cement	72.3
	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp,of paper or of paperboard	51.7
	90	Optical, photographic,cinematographic, measuring, checking,precision, medical or surgical instrumentsand apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	51.6
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets;worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	49.4
	31	Fertilisers	49.2
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	48.3
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	38.0
	94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and light-fittings, not elsewhere specified or included;illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	34.84
	4 digits		
	2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparation	481.7
	7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or i	239.3
	8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy, including line telephone set	96.3
	3004	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of mixed or un	80.9
	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	75.2
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	63.5
	1006	Rice.	54.3
	2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraul	53.6
	1001	Wheat and meslin.	52.7
	3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitr	44.8
	8402	Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers c	44.8
	7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, pla	42.8
7308	Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06) and parts of structures	41.4	
8544	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (including co-axial cable) and o	33.1	
6901	Bricks, blocks, tiles and other ceramic goods of siliceous fossil meals (for example, ki	26.0	
8474	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kne	25.6	
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-gr	25.5	
8471	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machi	24.0	
1005	Maize (corn).	23.1	
3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	21.1	

Table C: Twenty Major Imports of EAC Countries, 2019 (US\$ million)

Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Burundi	2 digits		
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	164.4
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	80.7
	30	Pharmaceutical products	62.7
	72	Iron and steel	55.7
	10	Cereals	52.6
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	51.1
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	41.2
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	39.8
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	38.6
	31	Fertilisers	27.5
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	21.5
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	19.5
	73	Articles of iron or steel	16.0
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	14.9
	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	13.9
	49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	11.8
	11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	11.7
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	11.1
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	10.4
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	10.3
	4 digits		
	2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	160.1
	2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	44.3
	3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	44.2
	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	36.1
	1001	Wheat and meslin	31.0
	8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	19.5
	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	17.6
	3002	Human blood; animal blood; antisera, etc; vaccines, toxins, etc	15.1
	6304	Other furnishing articles, nes (excl. Of 94.04)	14.8
	1006	Rice	14.7
	6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	14.0
	7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	13.8
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	13.8	
7209	Cold-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	12.9	
7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	11.4	
7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	10.4	
8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	9.8	
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	8.7	
9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental... Sciences	8.1	
1511	Palm oil and its fractions	7.8	

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Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Tanzania	2 digits		
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1915.5
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	1141.3
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	926.2
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	580.3
	72	Iron and steel	490.1
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	488.1
	73	Articles of iron or steel	356.1
	30	Pharmaceutical products	339.8
	38	Miscellaneous chemical products	221.4
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	187.4
	40	Rubber and articles thereof	175.7
	90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	146.3
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	145.4
	31	Fertilisers	137.0
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	134.7
	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	116.9
	33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	100.0
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	90.7
	88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	89.6
	29	Organic chemicals	83.5
	4 digits		
	2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	1796.6
	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	277.3
	3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	250.4
	7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	185.7
	8411	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines	180.8
	8701	Tractors (excl. Tractors of 87.09)	176.2
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions	167.6
	8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	156.7
	7302	Railway track construction material of iron or steel	131.9
	7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	128.5
	4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	128.1
	3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	116.8
	3902	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms	109.3
	8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	108.8
	6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	105.8
	8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, etc	96.1
3907	Polyethers and epoxide resins; polyesters, in primary forms	93.9	
8427	Fork-lift trucks; works trucks fitted with lifting/handling equipment	93.8	
8504	Electrical transformers, static converters and inductors	93.1	
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides... And similar products, for retail sale	89.6	

Source: National Statistical Offices and Revenue Authorities of Partner States

Notes: (1) COMESA excludes Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda

(2) SADC excludes Tanzania (3) COMESA and SADC have overlapping membership

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Burundi	2 digits			
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	5.63	
		72	Iron and steel	4.25	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.74	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2.31	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	2.29	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.26	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	2.19	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2.09	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	1.94	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1.86	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	1.80	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1.74	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	1.59	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	1.42	
		10	Cereals	1.17	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.90	
		62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	0.89	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	0.76	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.75	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.71	
		4 digits			
		2403	Other manufactured tobacco and substitutes; homogenized tobacco, etc	3.35	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	2.82	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	2.56	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	2.28	
		2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	2.28	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	2.08	
		1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	1.86	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	1.52	
		0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	1.40	
		2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured spirits	1.31	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	1.26	
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	1.20			
7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	1.20			
6403	Footwear, with rubber, plastics, leather... Soles, leather uppers	1.12			
2203	Beer made from malt	0.95			
6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	0.95			
6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.92			
6210	Garments, made up of fabrics of 56.02, 56.03, 59.03, 59.06 or 59.07	0.88			
1005	Maize(corn)	0.87			
2002	Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	0.79			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Kenya	2 digits			
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	76.57	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	55.43	
		10	Cereals	39.75	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	39.58	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	38.48	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	32.37	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	31.95	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	28.21	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	21.01	
		72	Iron and steel	9.44	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	6.27	
		67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower; articles human hair	6.16	
		69	Ceramic products	4.64	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	4.25	
		52	Cotton	3.85	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	3.58	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	3.31	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	2.80	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	2.66	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	2.59	
		4 digits			
		0902	Tea	75.75	
		0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened	41.38	
		2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	39.57	
		2716	Electrical energy	37.80	
		1005	Maize(corn)	35.51	
		1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	31.18	
		2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	22.95	
		4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	18.20	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	17.62	
		0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	12.22	
		4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	12.08	
		7217	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	6.45	
		6704	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, etc; human hair, nes	6.16	
		6908	Glazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	3.63	
		1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (excl. Rice); germ of cereals	3.11	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	2.95	
		1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed and other cereals, nes	2.83	
		3305	Preparations for use on the hair	2.69	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	2.64	
		2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of soya-bean	2.64	

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Rwanda	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	4.51	
		10	Cereals	2.86	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	2.62	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	2.49	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.22	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.24	
		72	Iron and steel	1.22	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1.22	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1.21	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	1.15	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.01	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.97	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.94	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.70	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.64	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.60	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.54	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.54	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0.46	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	0.40	
		4 digits			
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	4.48	
		1005	Maize(corn)	2.35	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	2.22	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	1.72	
		1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	1.13	
		0714	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried	0.87	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	0.86	
		1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and their fractions	0.82	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.82	
		4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	0.74	
		6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.63	
2716	Electrical energy	0.62			
7610	Aluminium structures and parts of structures; plates, rods... Therefor	0.60			
2008	Fruit, nuts and other parts of plants, otherwise preserved, nes	0.54			
3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	0.46			
3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	0.45			
4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	0.44			
2202	Waters (incl. Mineral and aerated), with added sugar...(incl. Sweetened)	0.41			
3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	0.39			
2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of soya-bean	0.36			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	Tanzania	2 digits			
		72	Iron and steel	16.31	
		10	Cereals	11.44	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	5.95	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	4.92	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	4.68	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	3.63	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	2.64	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	2.45	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.80	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	1.70	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.65	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	1.65	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1.47	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0.80	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	0.77	
		36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; matches; pyrop alloy; etc	0.73	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.41	
		70	Glass and glassware	0.34	
		56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc	0.33	
		52	Cotton	0.24	
		4 digits			
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	16.17	
		1005	Maize(corn)	9.72	
		2716	Electrical energy	5.95	
		4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	4.81	
		1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	4.68	
		3305	Preparations for use on the hair	2.72	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	2.41	
		0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	1.95	
		1007	Grain sorghum	1.65	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	1.55	
		4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1.47	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	1.45	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	1.03	
		2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	0.92	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.91	
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions	0.77			
3602	Prepared explosives, (excl. Propellent powders)	0.73			
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0.69			
4411	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	0.59			
2403	Other manufactured tobacco and substitutes; homogenized tobacco, etc	0.56			

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Uganda	South Sudan	2 digits			
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	50.88	
		10	Cereals	40.34	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	22.56	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	17.88	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	15.56	
		72	Iron and steel	14.72	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	11.18	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	9.44	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	7.94	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	6.76	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	4.96	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	4.80	
		04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	4.25	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	4.08	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	2.20	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1.90	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	1.84	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1.65	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	1.23	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	1.21	
		4 digits			
		1007	Grain sorghum	33.49	
		1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	27.07	
		1101	Wheat or meslin flour	19.03	
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	17.37	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	11.44	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	10.89	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	10.21	
		2202	Waters (incl. Mineral and aerated), with added sugar...(incl. Sweetened)	9.79	
		2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	7.12	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	7.02	
		2203	Beer made from malt	6.46	
		2208	Udenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	5.26	
		1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	5.04	
		3208	Paints and varnishes based on polymers in a non-aqueous medium	4.69	
1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	4.51			
1005	Maize(corn)	3.87			
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened	3.12			
3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	3.04			
7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	2.13			
9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding, sprung, stuffed, etc	2.06			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Kenya	Uganda	2 digits				
		72	Iron and steel	55.25		
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	42.27		
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	39.31		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	33.09		
		30	Pharmaceutical products	22.13		
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	22.12		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	20.05		
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	18.77		
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	18.29		
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17.70		
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	17.52		
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	16.03		
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	12.96		
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	12.34		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	12.26		
		31	Fertilisers	12.24		
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	11.35		
		73	Articles of iron or steel	11.27		
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.54		
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	10.29		
				4 digits		
				7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	42.01
				1511	Palm oil and its fractions	28.78
				2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	24.53
				3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	21.02
				3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	18.19
				2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	17.24
				1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	17.21
				4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	14.68
				1517	Margarine; edible preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, nes	12.93
				3808	Insecticides, rodenticides... And similar products, for retail sale	10.97
				3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	10.66
				3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	10.29
				2103	Sauces and sauce preparations; mixed condiments and seasonings; mustard	8.92
				6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	8.91
		9608	Ball-point, felt tipped...pens and pencils and articles therefor	8.38		
		8702	Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles	8.37		
		2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	6.96		
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	6.66		
		2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters	6.21		
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	5.99		

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Tanzania	2 digits			
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	41.33	
		72	Iron and steel	25.75	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	23.20	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	19.45	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	19.16	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	15.55	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	13.48	
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	10.49	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	9.39	
		83	Miscellaneous articles of basee metal	9.33	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	7.68	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	6.34	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	5.39	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	5.29	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	4.70	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	4.69	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	3.96	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	3.44	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3.04	
		36	Explosives; pyrotechnic prod; matches; pyrop alloy; etc	2.94	
		4 digits			
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	33.71	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	23.78	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	22.96	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	10.88	
		8507	Electric accumulators (incl. Separators therefor)	8.86	
		8309	Stoppers, caps and lids, capsules for bottles... Of base metal	8.60	
		1517	Margarine; edible preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils, nes	7.84	
		8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, etc	7.61	
		8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	6.36	
		3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	5.87	
		2836	Carbonates; peroxocarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate	4.66	
		2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	4.16	
		6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	4.13	
		3808	Insecticides, rodenticides... And similar products, for retail sale	3.60	
		4819	Cartons, boxes, etc; box files, etc, of paper, paperboard, etc	3.51	
		3302	Mixtures of odoriferous substances used as raw materials in industry	3.50	
		8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not machanically propelled	2.96	
		3605	Matches (excl.pyrotechnic articles of 36.04)	2.94	
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	2.56			
3920	Other plates..., of plastics, not reinforced, etc	2.27			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Rwanda	2 digits			
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	18.78	
		72	Iron and steel	16.63	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	14.75	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	13.51	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	12.44	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	11.04	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	10.64	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	8.52	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	8.17	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	7.81	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	7.31	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	7.21	
		31	Fertilisers	5.45	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	5.01	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	4.94	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	4.86	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	4.64	
		10	Cereals	4.46	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	3.76	
		70	Glass and glassware	2.96	
		4 digits			
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	11.93	
		1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	7.64	
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	7.61	
		6402	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	7.45	
		1511	Palm oil and its fractions	7.32	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	7.19	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	6.79	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	6.19	
		3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	6.17	
		2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	6.01	
		4820	Registers, account books, etc; albums for samples, of paper, paperboard	5.12	
		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	4.81	
3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	4.76			
1005	Maize(corn)	3.65			
3924	Tableware, kitchenware... And toilet articles, of plastics	3.46			
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	3.39			
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	2.82			
3209	Paints and varnishes, in an aqueous medium	2.79			
2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	2.79			
6901	Bricks, blocks, tiles... Ofsiliceous fossil meals or earths	2.77			

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Kenya	Burundi	2 digits			
		30	Pharmaceutical products	7.19	
		72	Iron and steel	5.98	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	5.80	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.33	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3.32	
		31	Fertilisers	2.99	
		15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	2.50	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	2.47	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	2.46	
		83	Miscellaneous articles of basee metal	2.25	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	1.75	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1.56	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	1.51	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	1.25	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.21	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	1.12	
		28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	1.07	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.81	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.80	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.64	
		4 digits			
		3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	7.05	
		2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	4.70	
		1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	3.32	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	3.03	
		3103	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic	2.33	
		8309	Stoppers, caps and lids, capsules for bottles... Of base metal	2.24	
		1511	Palm oil and its fractions	1.92	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	1.87	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	1.84	
		4820	Registers, account books, etc; albums for samples, of paper, paperboard	1.59	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	1.39	
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc , nes	1.25			
3209	Paints and varnishes, in an aqueous medium	1.24			
2203	Beer made from malt	1.20			
1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (excl. Mustard)	1.12			
3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	1.04			
3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	0.96			
2103	Sauces and sauce preparations; mixed condiments and seasonings; mustard	0.96			
9608	Ball-point, felt tipped...pens and pencils and articles therefor	0.78			
3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	0.63			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Kenya	South Sudan	2 digits				
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	16.46		
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	13.72		
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11.86		
		72	Iron and steel	10.44		
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	4.17		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	4.15		
		02	Meat and edible meat offal	3.60		
		30	Pharmaceutical products	3.36		
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	3.25		
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2.92		
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	2.53		
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	2.46		
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	2.21		
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2.09		
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	2.02		
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	1.68		
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	1.52		
		73	Articles of iron or steel	1.31		
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	1.13		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	1.07		
				4 digits		
				2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	15.75
				4907	New stamps; stamp-impressed paper; cheque forms; banknotes, etc	12.74
				2203	Beer made from malt	11.14
				7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	9.99
				0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	3.42
				1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	2.90
				3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	2.47
				0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	2.22
				2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	2.13
				2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	2.05
				9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	1.92
				2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	1.67
				0902	Tea	1.35
				9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding, sprung, stuffed, etc	1.32
		6306	Tarpaulins, etc; tents; sails; camping equipment	1.25		
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	1.22		
		2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	1.08		
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	0.92		
		8507	Electric accumulators (incl. Separators therefor)	0.91		
		6401	Waterproof footwear...	0.85		

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Kenya	2 digits			
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.34	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	0.32	
		11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches;inulin; wheat gluten	0.09	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling?stock,and parts and accessories thereof	0.01	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.01	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.00	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.00	
		97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.00	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machineryand mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and light- ing fittings, not elsewhere specified or included;illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.00	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof;sound recorders and reproducers,television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.00	
		10	Cereals	0.00	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets;worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.00	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.00	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey;edible products of animal origin,not elsewhere specified or included	0.00	
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other productsof the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	0.00	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.00	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.00	
		92	Musical instruments;parts and accessories of such articles	0.00	
		95	Toys, games and sports requisites;parts and accessories thereof	0.00	
		4 digits			
		0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitu	0.34	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	0.32	
		1101	Wheat or meslin flour.	0.09	
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (o	0.01	
		3822	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagen	0.01	
		7607	Aluminium foil (whether or not printed or backed with paper, paperboard, plastics or sim	0.00	
		0810	Other fruit, fresh.	0.00	
		9703	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material.	0.00	
		8471	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machi	0.00	
		0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.	0.00	
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof.	0.00			
1006	Rice.	0.00			
8528	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receive	0.00			
8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other	0.00			
6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	0.00			
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.	0.00			
8443	Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks, plates, cyli	0.00			
0409	Natural honey.	0.00			
9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding and similar furnishing (for example, mattresses,	0.00			
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or tele	0.00			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Rwanda	2 digits			
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.39	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.36	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.05	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0.02	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.02	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.02	
		11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	0.02	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.01	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.01	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.00	
		05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.00	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.00	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.00	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.00	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.00	
		70	Ceramic products	0.00	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.00	
		69	Ceramic products	0.00	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.00	
		4 digits			
		3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.39	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	0.35	
		8431	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 to 84.	0.04	
		3402	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing pr	0.02	
		1101	Wheat or meslin flour.	0.01	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	0.01	
		8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; ma	0.01	
		2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resu	0.01	
		3814	Organic composite solvents and thinners, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared p	0.01	
		9401	Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and par	0.01	
		9403	Other furniture and parts thereof.	0.01	
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-gr	0.01			
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	0.01			
1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa.	0.00			
1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid	0.00			
6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	0.00			
0506	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated	0.00			
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.	0.00			
3005	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters	0.00			
3819	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, not contai	0.00			

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Burundi	Tanzania	2 digits			
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.04	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.59	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.52	
		72	Iron and steel	0.16	
		12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	0.09	
		70	Ceramic products	0.07	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.04	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.03	
		15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.03	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.01	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.01	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.01	
		46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	0.01	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.01	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.01	
		10	Cereals	0.01	
		97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.00	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0.00	
		61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.00	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.00	
		4 digits			
		2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol; spirit	0.88	
		3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of b	0.59	
		0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangoes, fresh or dried.	0.40	
		7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel.	0.16	
		2203	Beer made from malt.	0.15	
		0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.	0.12	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	0.06	
		1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.	0.05	
		0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	0.04	
		1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.	0.04	
		1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refine	0.02	
0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitu	0.02			
8437	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables; ma	0.01			
0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured.	0.01			
7020	Other articles of glass.	0.01			
6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen.	0.01			
4602	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting material	0.01			
4011	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.	0.01			
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.	0.01			
3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.01			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values		
Burundi	Uganda	2 digits				
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	5.76		
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.15		
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.01		
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.01		
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.01		
		12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	0.01		
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.01		
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.01		
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0.00		
		14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	0.00		
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.00		
		47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	0.00		
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	0.00		
		70	Ceramic products	0.00		
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0.00		
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.00		
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.00		
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.00		
		82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	0.00		
		31	Fertilisers	0.00		
				4 digits		
				0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitu	5.76
				7309	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any material (other than compressed o	0.12
				7326	Other articles of iron or steel.	0.02
				6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	0.01
				3925	Builders' ware of plastics, not elsewhere specified or included.	0.01
				9603	Brooms, brushes (including brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicle	0.01
				1209	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing.	0.01
				2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour a	0.01
				8471	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machi	0.00
				2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resu	0.00
				1404	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included.	0.00
				4103	Other raw hides and skins (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserve	0.00
				7310	Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, for any material (other than co	0.00
				4707	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	0.00
				7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	0.00
				1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in per	0.00
				2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	0.00
		8438	Machinery, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter, for the industrial prepa	0.00		
		1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for e	0.00		
		3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.00		

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	Kenya	2 digits			
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	33.04	
		72	Iron and steel	21.56	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	17.39	
		10	Cereals	16.10	
		01	Live animals	13.60	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	12.85	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11.76	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	11.16	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	10.08	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.76	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	8.67	
		31	Fertilisers	8.19	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	7.75	
		69	Ceramic products	6.53	
		60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	6.08	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	4.71	
		70	Glass and glassware	4.20	
		56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc	3.39	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	3.25	
		52	Cotton	3.09	
		4 digits			
		4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excl. 48.02+03)	32.34	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	20.29	
		0902	Tea	16.63	
		1005	Maize(corn)	15.23	
		2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of vegetable fats	11.83	
		0102	Live bovine animals	11.29	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	10.01	
		9619	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies and similar a	8.44	
		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	6.74	
		2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	6.09	
		6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics	5.21	
		6904	Ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles, etc	5.01	
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder	4.46			
4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	4.28			
3402	Non-soap surface-active agents; washing preparations, nes	4.22			
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	3.90			
2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured spirits	3.73			
2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	3.59			
5607	Twine, cordage, rope and cables	3.18			
2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	2.95			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	Uganda	2 digits			
		10	Cereals	35.58	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	8.78	
		70	Glass and glassware	6.95	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	6.23	
		72	Iron and steel	5.66	
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	5.01	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	4.75	
		11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	4.01	
		12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	3.76	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	2.76	
		56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc	2.37	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	2.23	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	2.01	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.32	
		87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	1.18	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.82	
		69	Ceramic products	0.79	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.65	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.64	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.52	
		4 digits			
		1006	Rice	33.74	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	6.95	
		0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	6.11	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	5.65	
		7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	4.94	
		0710	Vegetables, frozen	4.38	
		1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	4.01	
		4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excl. 48.02+03)	3.89	
		2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	2.71	
		1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked	2.47	
		5607	Twine, cordage, rope and cables	2.34	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	2.01	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	2.00	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	1.62	
		1005	Maize(corn)	1.46	
		0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks...etc, fresh or chilled	1.46	
		1201	Soya beans	1.21	
		0714	Roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh or dried	0.94	
		3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	0.71	
		6907	Unglazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	0.71	

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	Burundi	2 digits			
		31	Fertilisers	14.32	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	13.77	
		10	Cereals	7.04	
		72	Iron and steel	5.96	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	4.05	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	3.04	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	2.87	
		69	Ceramic products	2.03	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	1.49	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1.41	
		70	Glass and glassware	0.82	
		19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	0.61	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.47	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.37	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.36	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	0.31	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	0.24	
		32	Tanning/dyeing extract; tannins & derivs; pigm etc	0.19	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.19	
		20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.18	
		4 digits			
		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nes; other fertilizers; goods =<10kg	9.39	
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	7.84	
		1005	Maize(corn)	6.84	
		2501	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	3.63	
		3103	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic	3.59	
		4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	3.49	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	3.04	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	2.90	
		2520	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters	2.11	
		2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax... And other mineral waxes, etc	1.86	
		7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	1.45	
6907	Unglazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	1.38			
3924	Tableware, kitchenware... And toilet articles, of plastics	1.29			
7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	1.09			
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	1.03			
3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.97			
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	0.82			
2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	0.69			
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, etc; communion wafers, rice paper, etc	0.61			
6908	Glazed ceramic flags, paving, hearth or wall tiles; mozaic cubes, etc	0.57			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	Rwanda	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	24.47	
		71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	19.70	
		10	Cereals	10.44	
		69	Ceramic products	9.46	
		72	Iron and steel	9.44	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	6.15	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	5.85	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5.61	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	4.12	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	3.99	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.24	
		44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	3.20	
		70	Glass and glassware	2.29	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	1.54	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	1.36	
		03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	1.27	
		64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	0.80	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.79	
		67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower; articles human hair	0.57	
		68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica/sim mat	0.50	
		4 digits			
		2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	23.98	
		7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	19.70	
		1006	Rice	9.89	
		6901	Bricks, blocks, tiles... Ofsiliceous fossil meals or earths	9.27	
		7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	4.55	
		6305	Sacks and bags, used for packing goods	3.34	
		7306	Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel, welded, nes	3.25	
		2202	Waters (incl. Mineral and aerated), with added sugar...(incl. Sweetened)	3.23	
		4412	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	2.85	
		6304	Other furnishing articles, nes (excl. Of 94.04)	2.50	
		2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	2.39	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	2.18	
		2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax... And other mineral waxes, etc	2.12	
		2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	2.11	
		4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	1.93	
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	1.49			
7208	Hot-rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide	1.28			
7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	1.28			
3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	1.22			
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1.03			

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Tanzania	South Sudan	2 digits			
		10	Cereals	1.01	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.26	
		27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	0.23	
		33	Essential oils & resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep	0.16	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.04	
		69	Ceramic products	0.04	
		68	Art of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica/sim mat	0.03	
		52	Cotton	0.02	
		67	Prepr feathers & down; arti flower; articles human hair	0.02	
		25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	0.01	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	0.01	
		48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	0.00	
		23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	0.00	
		82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon & fork, of base met etc	0.00	
		90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	0.00	
		24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.00	
		35	Albuminoidal subs; modified starches; glues; enzymes	0.00	
		85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.00	
		49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures & other product etc	0.00	
		4 digits			
		1005	Maize(corn)	0.62	
		1006	Rice	0.39	
		2202	Waters (incl. Mineral and aerated), with added sugar...(incl. Sweetened)	0.26	
		2712	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax... And other mineral waxes, etc	0.23	
		3304	Beauty, make-up, skin-care (incl. Suntan), manicure... Preparations	0.16	
		7307	Tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel	0.04	
		6904	Ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles, etc	0.04	
		6802	Worked monumental/building stone; mosaic cubes; granules, chippings...	0.03	
		5208	Woven fabrics of cotton, with >=85% cotton, but <200g/m2	0.02	
		6704	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, etc; human hair, nes	0.02	
		2522	Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime	0.01	
		8407	Spark-ignition reciprocating/rotary internal combustion piston engines	0.01	
		8431	Parts suitable for use with the machinery of 84.25 to 84.30	0.00	
4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed	0.00			
2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, of vegetable fats	0.00			
8205	Hand tools, nes; blow lamps; vices, clamps, etc; anvils, etc	0.00			
9017	Drawing, marking-out... Instruments; instruments for measuring length...	0.00			
2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	0.00			
3505	Dextrins and other modified starches; glues based on starches, etc	0.00			
8541	Diodes, transistors, etc; photosensitive devices; light emitting diodes	0.00			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Kenya	2 digits			
		25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone;plastering materials, lime and cement	3.66	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	3.24	
		26	Ores, slag and ash	1.78	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.81	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.59	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.43	
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.32	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.21	
		70	Ceramic products	0.20	
		20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.06	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machineryand mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.06	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey;edible products of animal origin,,not elsewhere specified or included	0.05	
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk;pastrycooks' products	0.05	
		11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches;inulin; wheat gluten	0.05	
		08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.05	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.05	
		30	Pharmaceutical products	0.03	
		90	Optical, photographic,cinematographic, measuring, checking,precision, medical or surgical instrumentsand apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	0.02	
		35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches;glues; enzymes	0.02	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof;sound recorders and reproducers,television image and sound recorders and reproducers, andparts and accessories of such articles	0.02	
		4 digits			
		2513	Pumice stone; emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, wheth	3.66	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	3.23	
		2601	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites.	1.78	
		0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitu	0.81	
		4103	Other raw hides and skins (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserve	0.38	
		0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.	0.36	
		8803	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02.	0.32	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	0.20	
		3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.17	
		4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals (fresh, or salted, d	0.14	
		4102	Raw skins of sheep or lambs (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preser	0.07	
2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing	0.06			
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in su	0.05			
1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin.	0.05			
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not cont	0.05			
0406	Cheese and curd.	0.05			
8441	Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machine	0.05			
0810	Other fruit, fresh.	0.05			
7311	Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel.	0.05			
3908	Polyamides in primary forms.	0.03			

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Tanzania	2 digits			
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1.55	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.65	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	0.58	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.16	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.13	
		90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	0.10	
		70	Ceramic products	0.08	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.05	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	0.03	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.02	
		47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	0.02	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.02	
		72	Iron and steel	0.02	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	0.01	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.01	
		20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.01	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.00	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0.00	
		03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	0.00	
		82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	0.00	
		4 digits			
		2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.	1.55	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	0.58	
		8506	Primary cells and primary batteries.	0.16	
		8504	Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers) and inductors.	0.16	
		8528	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receive	0.14	
		9405	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not	0.12	
		8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels	0.11	
		9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, inc	0.10	
		8502	Electric generating sets and rotary converters.	0.09	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	0.08	
		8541	Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devi	0.06	
3923	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and o	0.05			
8543	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or include	0.04			
3304	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than med	0.03			
2203	Beer made from malt.	0.02			
4707	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	0.02			
8477	Machinery for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these m	0.02			
7602	Aluminium waste and scrap.	0.02			
7210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, pla	0.02			
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; mac	0.02			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Uganda	2 digits			
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	9.54	
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	6.62	
		11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches;inulin; wheat gluten	4.74	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machineryand mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1.45	
		41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1.27	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1.05	
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk;pastrycooks' products	1.00	
		55	Man-made staple fibres	0.72	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling?stock,and parts and accessories thereof	0.52	
		27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;bituminous substances; mineral waxes	0.37	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets;worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.20	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.19	
		20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	0.17	
		72	Iron and steel	0.12	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.10	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.10	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.07	
		70	Ceramic products	0.05	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery,cosmetic or toilet preparations	0.05	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.05	
		4 digits			
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.	8.72	
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	6.62	
		1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets.	4.73	
		0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitu	1.05	
		1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise pre	0.97	
		8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels	0.78	
		5513	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85 % by weight of such fi	0.72	
		4103	Other raw hides and skins (fresh, or salted, dried, limed, pickled or otherwise preserve	0.70	
		4101	Raw hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals (fresh, or salted, d	0.57	
		2716	Electrical energy. (optional heading)	0.36	
		8474	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kne	0.33	
		8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.	0.31	
		0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.	0.30	
		6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.	0.20	
		7602	Aluminium waste and scrap.	0.19	
		0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled.	0.19	
		0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots,	0.15	
		2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not fro	0.15	
		0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.	0.13	
		8426	Ships' derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carrier	0.13	

Table D: Intra-EAC Domestic Exports of the Major Twenty Products, 2019 (US\$, million)

Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	Burundi	2 digits			
		27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	18.18	
		17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	6.90	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	2.17	
		72	Iron and steel	0.66	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.61	
		70	Ceramic products	0.57	
		22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0.34	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.32	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.22	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.16	
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	0.13	
		21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0.12	
		38	Miscellaneous chemical products	0.10	
		33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	0.10	
		48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	0.06	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.04	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.04	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.04	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.04	
		85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	0.03	
		4 digits			
		2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparation	18.18	
		1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	6.90	
		8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (o	1.40	
		7214	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-roll	0.66	
		7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules and other containers, of glass, o	0.56	
		8702	Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver.	0.42	
		7311	Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel.	0.29	
		8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels	0.26	
		2203	Beer made from malt.	0.25	
		8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.	0.21	
		8430	Other moving, grading, levelling, scraping, excavating, tamping, compacting, extracting	0.17	
7615	Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof, of aluminium; pot scourers	0.16			
1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise pre	0.12			
9405	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not	0.11			
9404	Mattress supports; articles of bedding and similar furnishing (for example, mattresses,	0.11			
8711	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or withou	0.10			
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-gr	0.10			
8426	Ships' derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carrier	0.08			
2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour a	0.06			
4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose	0.06			

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Partner State	Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values	
Rwanda	South Sudan	2 digits			
		23	Residues and waste from the food industries;prepared animal fodder	13.61	
		09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	3.48	
		19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	1.62	
		07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	0.45	
		04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey;edible products of animal origin,not elsewhere specified or included	0.36	
		76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.21	
		88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.07	
		87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling?stock,and parts and accessories thereof	0.06	
		47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material;recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	0.04	
		39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.02	
		56	Wadding, felt and non wovens; special yarns;twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	0.01	
		84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	0.01	
		72	Iron and steel	0.00	
		63	Other made up textile articles; sets;worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	0.00	
		34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations,lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes,polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes,	0.00	
		96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00	
		27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation;bituminous substances; mineral waxes	0.00	
		40	Rubber and articles thereof	0.00	
		94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included;illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	0.00	
		73	Articles of iron or steel	0.00	
		4 digits			
		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the	13.61	
		0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substiti	3.48	
		1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not cont	1.62	
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.	0.45	
		0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	0.36	
		7602	Aluminium waste and scrap.	0.21	
		8803	Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02.	0.07	
		8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09).	0.04	
		4707	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	0.04	
		8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; parts thereof.	0.02	
		3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics.	0.02	
		5608	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope; made up fishing nets and other made up nets,	0.01	
		8477	Machinery for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these m	0.01	
		7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel.	0.00	
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods.	0.00			
3403	Lubricating preparations (including cutting-oil preparations, bolt or nut release prepar	0.00			
9605	Travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning.	0.00			
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparation	0.00			
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in su	0.00			
4012	Retreaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber; solid or cushion tyres, tyre treads and tyr	0.00			

Table E: Major Domestic Exports of EAC Countries 2019 (US\$ million)

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Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Uganda	2 digits		
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	1,258.11
	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	521.10
	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	171.87
	10	Cereals	95.82
	18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	74.76
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	71.30
	04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	68.74
	11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	64.00
	72	Iron and steel	62.72
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	60.48
	52	Cotton	58.20
	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	54.53
	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	53.85
	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	52.02
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	46.07
	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	42.74
	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	35.02
	23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	33.65
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	32.81
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	29.48
	4 digits		
	7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	1,256.75
	0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	437.99
	0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	99.96
	0902	Tea	77.80
	1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	74.67
	0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	69.40
	2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	57.02
	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	54.85
	1005	Maize(corn)	52.58
	0602	Other live plants, cuttings and slips, mushroom spawn	50.35
	5203	Cotton, carded or combed	48.66
	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened	44.82
2716	Electrical energy	44.57	
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	42.08	
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	36.11	
1007	Grain sorghum	36.11	
7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	32.29	
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	31.29	
1102	Cereal flours, (excl. Wheat or meslin)	30.63	
2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	27.11	

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Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Kenya	2 digits		
	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1,338.05
	06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	644.66
	62	Art of apparel & clothing access, not knitted/crocheted	230.60
	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	221.73
	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	204.41
	26	Ores, slag and ash	195.27
	72	Iron and steel	134.43
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	127.69
	20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	120.39
	61	Art of apparel & clothing access, knitted or crocheted	109.28
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	106.47
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	102.31
	30	Pharmaceutical products	100.93
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	94.84
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	85.86
	28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	80.32
	02	Meat and edible meat offal	68.81
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	63.28
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	62.11
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	56.82
	4 digits		
	0902	Tea	1,113.02
	0603	Cut flowers and flower buds for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried...etc	584.85
	0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	204.86
	2614	Titanium ores and concentrates	135.82
	0804	Dates, figs, pineapples...etc, fresh or dried	125.88
	7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	100.99
	6203	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, etc	93.76
	3004	Medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale	90.43
	2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	82.02
	0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	81.24
	0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, nes	72.48
6204	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, dresses, skirts, etc	69.85	
2836	Carbonates; peroxocarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate	62.18	
2008	Fruit, nuts and other parts of plants, otherwise preserved, nes	62.13	
3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	60.71	
0602	Other live plants, cuttings and slips, mushroom spawn	58.84	
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	58.68	
0710	Vegetables, frozen	53.68	
0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	52.88	
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. White chocolate), not containing cocoa	47.72	

Table E: Major Domestic Exports of EAC Countries 2019 (US\$ million)

Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Rwanda	2 digits		
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	315.1
	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	162.6
	26	Ores, slag and ash	101.8
	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	49.0
	11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	39.8
	23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	25.8
	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	21.6
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	19.8
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	17.8
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	16.9
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	16.7
	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	16.6
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	15.7
	15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	10.9
	19	Prep of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	9.9
	72	Iron and steel	9.1
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	9.0
	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	7.1
	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	6.5
	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	6.2
	4 digits		
	7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	304.0
	0902	Tea	86.6
	0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	74.8
	2615	Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium ores and concentrates	45.5
	2609	Tin ores and concentrates	36.7
	2102	Yeasts; other single-cell micro-organisms, dead; prepared baking powders	32.7
	1101	Wheat or meslin flour	28.1
	2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	25.8
	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	19.2
	6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles	18.6
	2611	Tungsten ores and concentrates	16.8
	2710	Petroleum oils, etc, (excl. Crude); preparations thereof, nes	16.5
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	11.8	
7103	Precious stones (excl. Diamonds) and semi-precious stones, not set...	11.1	
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons	10.7	
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	9.9	
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions, hydrogenated, etc	9.4	
2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	8.2	
7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	7.9	
8517	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy	7.3	

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Country of Origin	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Burundi	2 digits		
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	66.9
	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	59.9
	26	Ores, slag and ash	13.2
	11	Prod mill indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	10.3
	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	4.2
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	4.1
	72	Iron and steel	3.5
	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	1.5
	23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	1.1
	41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1.0
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	1.0
	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.6
	39	Plastics and articles thereof	0.5
	85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	0.4
	87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	0.3
	73	Articles of iron or steel	0.2
	30	Pharmaceutical products	0.2
	96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.1
	76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.1
	94	Furniture; bedding, mattress, matt support, cushion etc	0.1
	4 digits		
	7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	66.9
	0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	37.9
	0902	Tea	22.0
	1101	Wheat or meslin flour	10.3
	2615	Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium ores and concentrates	10.1
	2402	Cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, etc, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	4.1
	7214	Iron/steel bars and rods, forged, etc (incl. Twisted), uncoiled	3.2
	2203	Beer made from malt	3.1
	2611	Tungsten ores and concentrates	2.2
	2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	1.1
	2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength <80%; spirits, etc	1.0
	3401	Soap; organic surface-active products in bars, etc; paper with soap,etc	1.0
8474	Machinery for sorting..., agglomerating... Earth, stone, ores, etc	0.9	
4106	Goat or kid skin leather, without hair on	0.6	
2617	Other ores and concentrates	0.5	
2609	Tin ores and concentrates	0.5	
3923	Articles for the of goods, of plastics; stopers, etc, of plastics	0.4	
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples...etc, fresh or dried	0.4	
8479	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, nes	0.3	
8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, etc	0.3	

Table E: Major Domestic Exports of EAC Countries 2019 (US\$ million)

Country	HS level	Description of Goods	CIF Values
Tanzania	2 digits		
	71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones & metals, coin etc	2,326.19
	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	373.05
	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	211.70
	12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	199.44
	24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	171.05
	03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	168.00
	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	143.19
	52	Cotton	99.88
	25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat; lime & cem	93.43
	10	Cereals	80.32
	72	Iron and steel	59.58
	23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	59.05
	63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	58.56
	48	Paper & paperboard; art of paper pulp, paper/paperboard	52.46
	70	Glass and glassware	49.87
	44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	48.26
	27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	39.31
	53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fab	38.59
	34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing prep, etc	34.56
	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	33.18
	4 digits		
	7108	Gold, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	2,215.10
	0801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried	360.88
	1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	168.87
	0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee	153.55
	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	146.52
	0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	120.50
	7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	81.29
	0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	78.28
	0305	Fish, salted, dried...; smoked fish; fish meal fit for human consumption	74.51
	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed	63.16
	1006	Rice	46.41
0902	Tea	45.72	
7010	Carboys, bottles, flasks... Ampoules, etc; stoppers, lids..., of glass	41.97	
2523	Portland cement, aluminous cement, persulphate cement, etc	40.34	
7210	Rolled iron or non-alloy steel, >=600mm wide, clad, plated or coated	40.10	
4804	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excl. 48.02+03)	37.18	
2302	Brans, sharps and other residues, derived from working of ceareals, etc	33.18	
1005	Maize(corn)	32.68	
4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	31.71	
1801	Cocoa beans, wholeor broken, raw or roasted	29.48	

Source: National Statistical Offices and Revenue Authorities of Partner States

Notes: (1) COMESA excludes Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda

(2) SADC excludes Tanzania (3) COMESA and SADC have overlapping membership

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