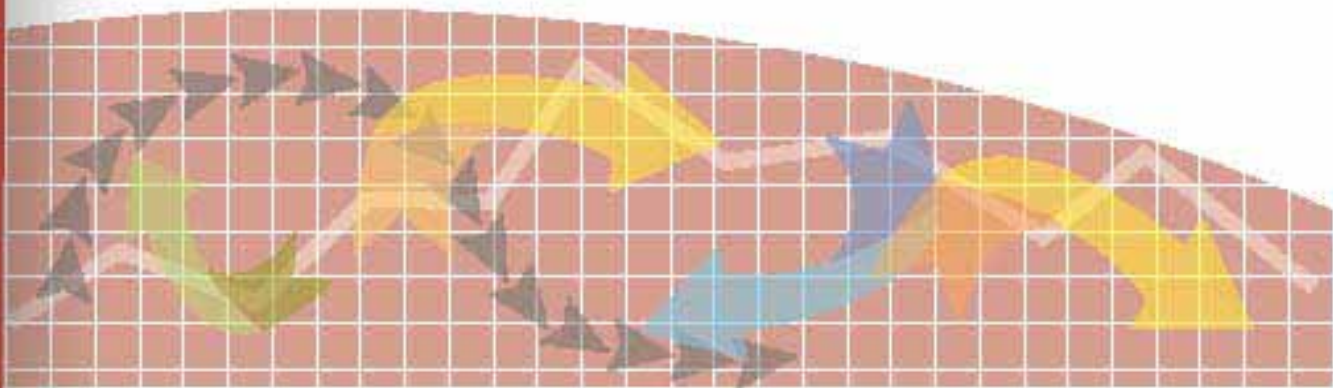


## Towards an African common market for agricultural products



# Towards an African common market for agricultural products

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# Acronyms and abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AEC	African Economic Community
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CAR	Central African Republic
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahelian States
CET	Common external tariff
CTN	Common Tariff Nomenclature
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
CMAP	Common Market for Agricultural Products
CU	Customs Union
DRAS	Democratic Republic Arab Saharaoui
DSBM	Dispute Settlement Body and Mechanisms
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything but Arms
EC	European Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMU	Economic and monetary union
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTA	Free Trade Area
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National income
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
HS	Harmonized System
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
LDC	Least Developed Country
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
NIS	Newly independent states
NIN	Newly Industrialized Nations (NIN)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RoO	Rules of origin
RoW	Rest of world
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RIA	Regional Integration Agreement
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SACU	Southern African Customs Union



SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDT	Special and differential treatment
SP	Special Product
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme projects
TDCA	South Africa Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement
TRAINS	Trade Analysis and Information System
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
UEMOA	Western African Economic and Monetary Union (in French)
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UR	Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture
US	United States of America
WAEMU/UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization

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# Acknowledgements

This document is the main output of a project entitled “Assistance for the establishment of the African Common Market for basic food products.” The primary objective of the project is to undertake analyses that will support the formulation of a Strategy and Plan of Action to assist in furthering agricultural market integration and trade in basic food products in Africa.

The authors would like to thank Mafa Chipeta, FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa, Ali Gurkan, Commodity Markets, Policy Analysis and Projections Service (FAO), Ahmadu Babagana, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union (AU) and Ali Haribou, FAO Representative to Djibouti for their untiring encouragement and support. Thanks are also due to Edson Mpyisi and Janet Edeme of the Food Security and Agriculture Division (AU) for their reviews and comments on the various drafts, provision of relevant documents and support with the organization of the various stakeholder workshops held throughout the duration of this project. We are also grateful to Fred Alipui formerly of the AU Trade and Industry Department for initiating the project and preparing the draft Plan of Action.

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## Executive Summary

This study is carried out in the context of an FAO/African Union project whose objective is to provide an analysis of the feasibility of establishing an African Common Market for Agricultural Products. The study examines the key legal and economic issues involved in establishing an African Union Common Market in Agricultural Products (CMAP). In particular, it examines how national and regional policies and instruments can be used to foster trade in strategic products and recommends strategies as to how the goal of a continental common market might be attained. It does this by first discussing the legal dimension of cooperation and revisiting the rationale for the commitments made by African states. It then examines the multilateral requirements for the establishment of preferential trading arrangements as well as the measures that have been agreed upon at regional and international levels relating to market integration. The study then reviews the principles underpinning the Constitutive Treaty of the African Union and within the context of the various regional trade agreements pursued by Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs), focussing on provisions that impact on trade in general and agricultural trade in particular. In doing so, it examines both the economic and institutional arrangements that currently exist for harmonising trade and proposes measures that could be taken to strengthen these arrangements.

The analysis reveals that there already exists a broad consensus that increased intra-regional trade liberalisation will be beneficial for the continent and that indeed, a roadmap to this effect already exists in the form of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. However, due to the poor performance of Africa's agriculture and food security situation and developments in the global trading environment, the need to fast track intra-regional trade liberalization has been the subject of several declarations and decisions by African Heads of State to move this process forward without prejudice to the overall objectives of the Treaty of African Economic Community.

In particular, it has increasingly been recognised that enhanced intra-regional trade through strengthened regional integration arrangements (RIAs) holds the key to Africa's agriculture and food insecurity problems. The preferred strategy rests on the common notion that African food and agricultural markets are extremely fragmented along sub-regional, national and even sub-national levels, resulting in segmented markets of sub-optimal size which hinders the profitability of sizeable private investment in the different stages of the commodity chain. These gaps between regional/national production and regional demand are increasingly being filled by imports of non-African origin, even in cases where tradable surpluses exist.

A practical solution to this problem evolved during the 2004 AU Meeting in Sirte, Libya and subsequently in the December 2006 AU/NEPAD Summit on Food Security in Africa<sup>1</sup>. The idea is that to achieve significant economies of vertical integration and scale in African agriculture, emphasis should be placed at the regional/sub-regional level on a limited number of Strategic Commodities without prejudice to ongoing efforts at sector-wide developments. Thus, for selected strategic commodities, a Common African Market that transcends national and sub-regional borders would offer an appropriate

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<sup>1</sup> Summit on Food Security in Africa, December 2006, Abuja Nigeria, AU/NEPAD

economic space to foster private investments at the level of regional economies. This implies that, for the selected strategic commodities, there is a need to move market integration beyond the current pace of reform to create a Free Trade Area (FTA) at the continental level. The strategic commodities would be those commodities that:

- represent an important weight in the African food basket;
- weigh significantly in the trade balance in the region through their contribution to foreign exchange earnings or are imported in large quantities to make up the gap between Africa's production and demand; and
- have considerable unexploited production potential in Africa, owing mainly to internal supply-side constraints as well as external impediments such as agricultural subsidies and support measures used by Africa's trading partners.

In the light of these developments, the Abuja 2006 Food Security Summit, calls on African countries to: *"promote and protect rice, legumes, maize, cotton, oil palm, beef, dairy, poultry and fisheries products as strategic commodities at the continental level, and cassava, sorghum and millet at subregional level, without prejudice to focused attention being given also to products of particular national importance<sup>2</sup>."*

The analysis observed that for the identified strategic products, significant trade already takes place amongst the various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) although at low levels compared with trade from outside the continent. Further, the set of strategic products listed above are compatible with those identified as Special Products under the framework of the WTO and are also amongst the sensitive products in many of the RECs. Thus, while African countries strive to fast track the common market for agricultural products, these strategic products should be amongst the first set of products to be liberalized at the continental level. However, caution should be exercised by African regions negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Union (EU) to ensure that full liberalization of the designated strategic products under the EPAs should be deferred until such time into the transition period agreed to under the EPAs that a proper assessment of their impact due to the common market at the continental level could be made. Unless this is done, it is likely that early liberalization of these products under the EPAs will undermine the regional integration efforts amongst African countries rather than strengthen it – thus, further undermining a key objective of the EPAs, i.e. strengthened regional integration and trade.

However, for African countries to realise the benefits of the common market the study suggests some key areas for action: improve the existing physical infrastructure and create new opportunities for market access; undertake reforms that bring down the costs of trade - including by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework. The best way to create a favorable environment for agricultural trade growth will, however, vary from country to country. Each country should formulate its plan in line with its national CAADP Agreements and in terms of its own poverty reduction and growth strategy. The focus should be on tackling supply-side constraints and responding to shifting regional and global demand.

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<sup>2</sup> It is important to note that the Special Products flexibility under the market access pillar of the ongoing WTO negotiations is also available to Africa countries. Special products are products that are relevant for developing countries food security, livelihood security and rural development concerns. They should be identified by indicators that link them to the three criteria (food security, livelihood security and rural development) and they will be given flexible treatment in terms of tariff reduction. Although the criteria for the identification of the AU strategic products are not quite identical, studies undertaken by FAO for the identification of special products for African countries identified all the strategic products (except fish) as special products

To reduce the risk of trade diversion arising from the creation of a common market for agricultural products, African countries need to continue with their ongoing reform of their MFN tariffs and NTBs especially those that impede cross-border trade. Some RECs need to simplify their rules of origin and make them more transparent. Similar clear rules should also be incorporated into EPAs. The current EPA negotiations with the EU offer a unique opportunity to streamline or rationalize RECs. The African Union has on its agenda the streamlining or rationalization of the RECs. Although trade liberalization entails adjustment costs for local industries, it can also improve economic efficiency over the long term, which should outweigh the costs, particularly if other domestic reforms are also carried out. Improving customs administration would also lessen potential revenue losses from tariff reductions, including in the context of the EPAs. Broadening the tax base by eliminating exemptions will be particularly important.

Concerted efforts are needed to harmonize the external tariffs, especially as all the RECs will be customs unions in a few years time. Such efforts are particularly important because of the current impasse in the WTO negotiations. As part of broad trade reforms, African countries should continue to facilitate trade at customs points, simplify customs procedures, and improve trade logistics particularly in transport and storage.

Within the context of the WTO, commitments in the Doha Round will be made by individual Member states. In doing so, however, some likely implications arising in a few years time when the CUs are formed needs to be considered at this stage. In the case of the Agreement on Agriculture, there are some areas where this will be important. One is in committing new bound tariffs as this has implications for the common external tariff (CET)<sup>3</sup>. Bound tariffs have to be high enough to provide adequate space for the CET. This requires some coordination and analysis of the current tariff cutting formulae and how those impact on the individual members. A second and related consideration would be in designating Special and Sensitive products. Some coordination is essential even at this stage among the potential members of an eventual CU because it is essential that the members of the CU designate identical, or almost identical, lists of products as Special and Sensitive. This is necessary to prevent trade diversion through other Members, which may not only undermine the utility of the Special Product modality but also create tension amongst Member with the CUs. A third consideration to take would be to coordinate the designation of tariff lines for the proposed Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) if it is decided in the negotiations that the SSM will only be available for selected products. Aside from these three cases, commitments made on export competition and domestic support measures are unlikely to have any serious implications for the eventual CU and intra-trade.

Given the state of the African agriculture, the successful implementation of an undertaking like the CAADP remains the most important contributor to enhanced regional integration and intra-African trade. Successful regional integration, even where the priority initially may be on strategic product markets, requires deeper integration in other markets also, notably inputs and factor markets (various inputs, capital and investment, labour etc).

African countries and their development partners should make sure that, Aid-for-Trade be increased and targeted to help Africa reduce trade bottlenecks and capital flight (including regional ones) while trying to revive the WTO negotiations. A4T in the form of technical assistance, project finance, and adjustment support for trade reforms

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<sup>3</sup> Note that LDCs do not have to reduce their bound tariffs and so there is very little for them to do on this

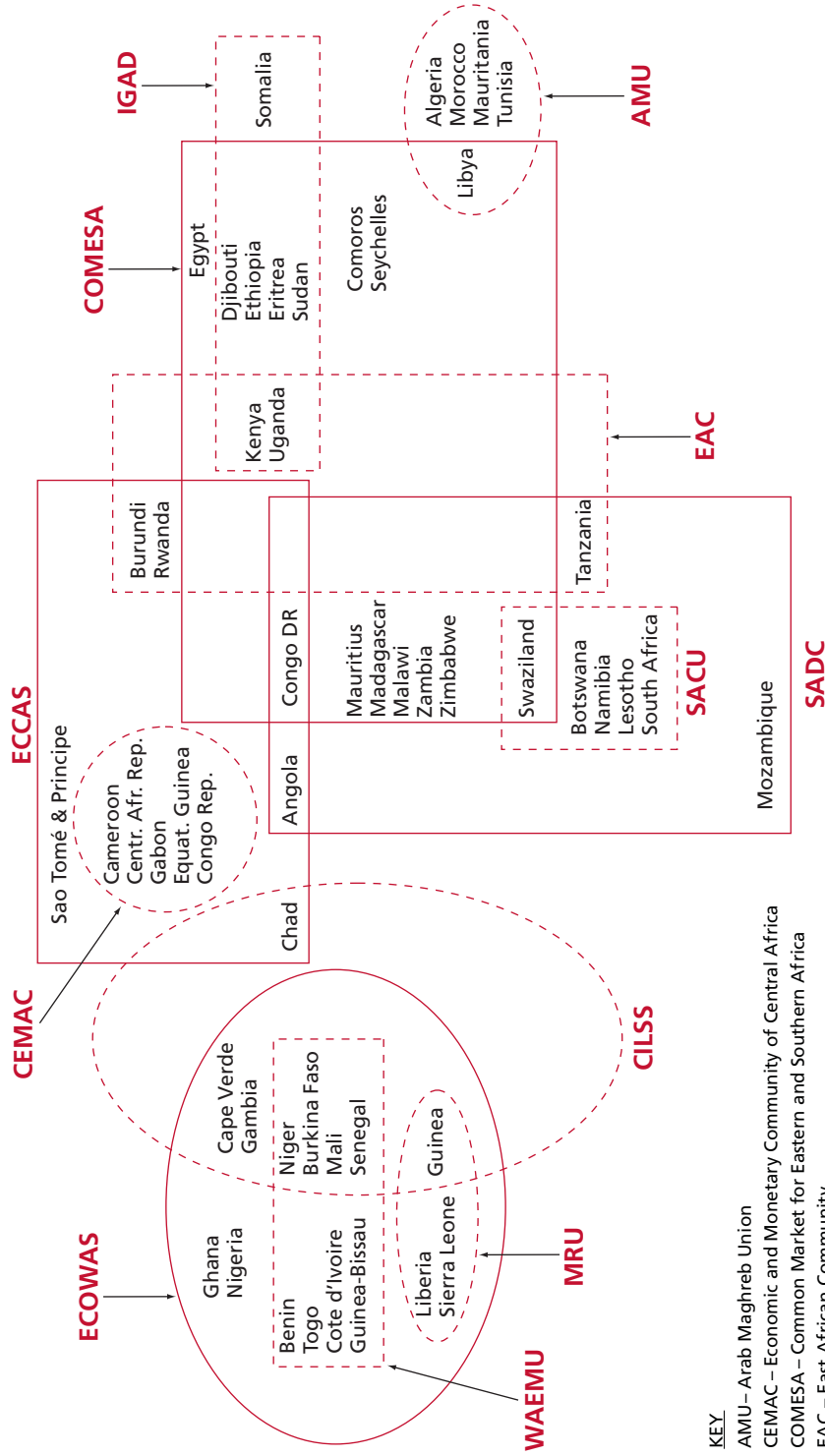
will allow African countries to respond more swiftly to the opportunities created by trade reforms. Such aid could also facilitate regional cooperation in addressing gaps in infrastructure, coordinating the regulation of public goods, and achieving economies of scale.

Finally in relation to the framework for the common market, some [key] specific recommendations are offered:

- an incremental approach to the creation of the Common Market based on the gradual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in agricultural products be adopted;
- the Rules of Origin regarding the products eligible for preferential treatment be defined as simply as possible in order to facilitate and not obstruct trade;
- special provision be made to cater for least-developed and landlocked countries;
- permitted SPS measures should conform to international standards to the fullest extent possible;
- members be provided with technical assistance to comply with reporting requirements;
- the AU Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters and the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters be strengthened to enable them to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Protocol;
- the Protocol concerning Non-Tariff Trade Barriers contemplated in Article 31 of the Abuja Treaty be concluded;
- the Protocol concerning the Rules of Origin contemplated in Article 33 of the Abuja Treaty be concluded and designed to complement the Rules proposed herein for use in the CMAP;
- the Protocol concerning Simplification and Harmonisation of Trade Documents and Procedures contemplated in Article 40 of the Abuja Treaty be concluded;
- the Protocol concerning Standardisation, Quality Assurance and Measurement Systems contemplated in Article 67 of the Abuja Treaty be concluded;
- the 1967 Phytosanitary Convention for Africa should be revised and implemented.

Annexed to this Report is an [indicative] draft Protocol capturing the essence of the obligations that Members of the African Union would probably have to implement if they wish to create a Common Market in Agricultural Products.

# THE AFRICAN TRADE ARCHITECTURE



**KEY**

- AMU – Arab Maghreb Union
- CEMAC – Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
- COMESA – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- EAC – East African Community
- ECCAS – Economic Community of Central African States
- ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States
- SADC – South African Development Community
- SACU – South African Customs Union
- WAEMU – West African Economic and Monetary Union
- IGAD – Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
- MRU – Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
- MRU – Mano River Union

# CHAPTER 1: Introduction

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## 1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Regional integration is a strategy that has been recommended to, and embraced by African countries as the key to improved trade performance and economic development. Apart from such functional considerations, there has also been an important political aspect to the drive for integration which has its roots in the shared sense of identity felt by many African states and their leaders. The current process of regional integration on the continent dates back to the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980<sup>4</sup>. It is based on eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) which are to form the building blocs of the African Economic Community as set out in the June 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (hereinafter Abuja Treaty)<sup>5</sup>. Each of these RECs is already engaged in a trade liberalization and regional integration process, with the ultimate goal, as stated in the Abuja Treaty, being the formation of a common market and an African Monetary Union. However, the slow progress at overall integration and the worsening food security situation in the continent led African leaders to single out the agricultural sector for fast track creation of an African Common Market for agricultural products without prejudice to the objectives of the Abuja Treaty.

Economic integration can take place at various levels and speeds and under different institutional mechanisms depending on the goals and initial conditions of the members. The classical linear schema of economic integration sees countries moving along a continuum from preferential trade area, free trade area, customs union, common market, to economic and monetary union<sup>6</sup>. Economic integration schemes rarely follow such neat categories in practice. A common market for agriculture, for example, does not require the de jure adoption of common agricultural policies, but market pressures arising from integration can promote de facto policy convergence. Indeed, policy harmonization may well be needed to make trade integration work.

The problems of earlier integration efforts have been attributed to a number of causes, notably: high costs due to trade-diversion, limited trade gains due to structural and administrative barriers, fiscal concerns regarding the loss of tariff revenue, fears regarding loss of national sovereignty, perceived inequities in the sharing of benefits, lack of broad support from the private sector and civil society and lack of political will. The creation of a common market for agriculture should take into account the causes of previous failures and identify ways to ensure that the greatest possible gains from integration are achieved.

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<sup>4</sup> *Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980 – 2000*, adopted by the Second Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, Lagos, Nigeria, 29 April 1980. Available at: [http://www.uneca.org/itca/ariportal/docs/lagos\\_plan.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/itca/ariportal/docs/lagos_plan.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See Chapter 3 below for a further discussion of the African Economic Community

<sup>6</sup> In a preferential trade area countries lower tariffs (customs duties or charges of equivalent effect) on trade with each other while retaining their original tariffs against the rest of the world. In a free trade area (FTA), members go a step further and eliminate tariffs on trade among themselves. In a customs union, members eliminate tariff barriers among themselves and adopt a common external tariff, eliminating the need for rules of origin. A common market goes beyond a customs union in removing barriers to the movement of factors of production (capital, labour). Full economic and monetary union involves, in addition, harmonization of other policies such as foreign exchange and social policies



There is considerable optimism that the new open approach to regionalism may have greater success<sup>7</sup>. Open regionalism – as opposed to the previous import-substitution schemes – minimizes the costs associated with trade diversion by keeping external barriers low. By addressing administrative and structural barriers, deep integration can generate dynamic and efficiency gains that are more important than the static trade gains derived from tariff reduction alone. In Africa, the costs associated with incompatible technical standards and unnecessary border delays, for example, pose significant market barriers. Furthermore, the small size of local markets prevents businesses from achieving economies of scale and can give rise to anti-competitive practices. Deep integration can alleviate these constraints to growth. African governments are well aware of the need to ensure that the gains from economic integration are shared equitably. African leaders in government and the private sector as well as Africa's development partners are giving the new regional initiatives strong support, and integration efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

From the outset, it is necessary to note that African countries are already committed to the process of establishing an African Economic Community, as set out in the Abuja Treaty. This process envisages the creation of free trade areas and customs unions at the REC level in the course of the third stage, as set out in Article 6 of the Abuja Treaty<sup>8</sup>. The internal trade liberalisation stage of this process at a continental level (Stage IV), involving the elimination of all tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in all goods, is due to be completed by 2019. However, it is felt that in the agricultural sector, and in particular with regard to basic food products, there is a need to accelerate this process. That is the rationale underlying this project.

However, before proceeding with the discussion of the key issues, it is advisable to briefly say a word on the question of definitions.

The use of the term 'common market' in the context of regional integration is commonly associated with the unrestricted movement of labour and other factors of production (capital and enterprise) in addition to the common external tariff and tariff-free movement of goods and services associated with a customs union. However, it needs to be remembered that the proposed African Union Common Market in Agricultural Products does not meet these conditions at this stage and the use of the term 'common market' is at best an aspiratory title, signifying the ultimate goal of creating an African Economic Community. Thus the term common market as used throughout this study refers to the creation of a Free Trade Area for agricultural products across the continent.

### **1.1 Purpose of the study**

Africa is the only region of the developing world where the regional average of food production per person has been declining over the last 40 years, putting large segments of the population at risk for food insecurity and malnutrition. Although the prevalence of undernourishment has declined over the last two decades from 36 percent in 1979-81 to 27 percent by 2005, the absolute number of people undernourished has risen over the same time period.

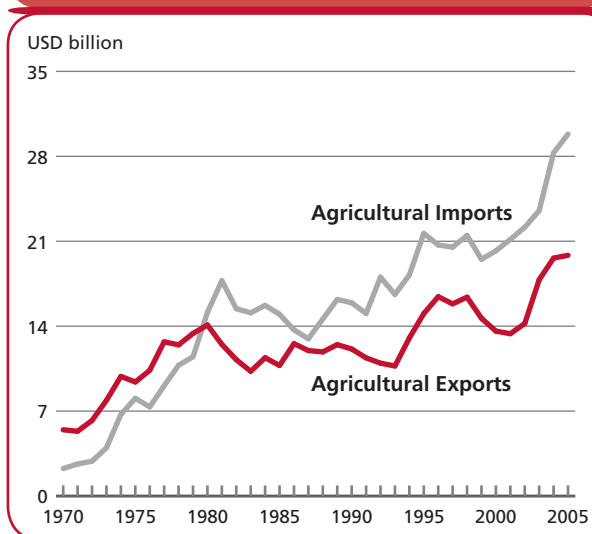
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<sup>7</sup> Open regionalism is understood to mean open membership, consistency with GATT article XXIV that prohibits an increase in external barriers, and freedom for members to liberalize with others on a reciprocal basis. One interpretation by Renato Rugggerio, former Director General of the WTO, would go further to suggest gradual elimination of internal barriers within the grouping and towards non-members more or less at the same rate and on the same timetable

<sup>8</sup> The Abuja Treaty envisages the formation of an African economic and monetary unions in 6 stages over a period of between 34 – 40 years (see Table 5)

Agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, continues to dominate the economies of most African countries and is an important vehicle for economic growth. The sector continues to produce the bulk of food consumed in Africa, accounting for about 60 percent of total employment and about 20 percent of total merchandise exports and GDP in many countries. The sector is the main source of raw material for industry, and as much as two-thirds of manufacturing value-added in most African countries is based on agricultural raw materials. The agricultural sector is the main purchaser of simple tools (e.g. farm implements/equipments) and services (e.g. transport), and farmers are the main consumers of locally produced consumer goods.

**Figure 1. Trend in Africa's agricultural trade, 1970-2005**



Despite the importance of agriculture in their economies, trade in agricultural products amongst the African countries remains at a relatively low level. Imports of agricultural products to the continent have been rising faster than exports since the 1970s and Africa as a whole has been a net agricultural importing region since 1980. Figure 1 depicts the trends in performance of Africa's agriculture during 1970-2005. Agricultural export patterns in Africa are characterized by a small number of traditional commodities and dependency on preferential access to a few developed-country markets.

The declining performance and contribution of the agricultural sector in most African countries is symptomatic of inadequate capital formation and heavy de-capitalization (vis-à-vis the developed countries) which raise costs and lower productivity in the agricultural sector. The continent has, and is still plagued with natural and man made disasters which have significantly affected small subsistence farmers, most of whom are women. Furthermore, the declining performance of the agricultural sector has compelled many farmers and other economic agents to engage in practices that degrade land resources, deplete forests and other natural vegetation and harm marine and other aquatic resources. Nevertheless, agriculture will remain, in the foreseeable future, the most important sector for addressing food insecurity and poverty in Africa.

These problems and how to overcome them have been at the forefront of the debate on Africa's development since the Lagos Plan of Action in 1963 and the Abuja Treaty of 1991. In 2001, the Assembly of the Heads of State of the former Organization of African Unity (OAU) decided that a possible catalyst to the solution to Africa's food insecurity problem was the creation of an African common market for agricultural products under the auspices of the African Union. To maintain the thrust and political commitment to the process, there is an urgent need for guidance on practical ways forward. Within this context, FAO was requested to provide technical assistance to African Union Commission, its Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs)<sup>9</sup> in the implementation of

<sup>9</sup> The five main Regional Economic Communities (RECs) that will be the focus of this project are: (1) The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU/UMA), (2) The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), (3) The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC), (4) The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and (5) The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

strategies and programmes aimed at increasing intra-African trade and improving food security. The recommendations of this study are aimed at fulfilling this objective.

The formation of an African agricultural common market would have a direct bearing on agricultural development, trade and food security in African countries by eliminating some of the obstacles that constrain the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and perpetuate high rates of poverty and under-nourishment in the region. Regional integration would mean the adoption of broadly similar, non-discriminatory trade reforms, which would promote economic efficiency, trade, investment and growth. A common market that removes internal barriers to trade and harmonizes - but does not increase - external protection would enable better use of African resources to provide for human needs on the African continent and could contribute to economic and political stability and solidarity<sup>10</sup>.

Greater market openness and integration could also help ameliorate some of the problems that contribute to the underdevelopment of the agricultural sector in Africa. These include agro-ecological and resource constraints to production along with economic, social and institutional factors that influence profitable and sustainable use of inputs and resources. Market integration may also improve efficiency and sustainability of resource use, and complement other programmes to alleviate supply constraints.

The move toward a common market for agricultural products would require a carefully designed strategy, building on the already existing regional economic groupings and taking into account a wide range of issues. In particular, there is a need to increase government awareness about the policy implications that countries will have to face upon becoming members of the regional common market, to enable them to assess their acceptability domestically and gauge their degree of commitment to that endeavour.

Technical assistance from FAO will help the AU analyze the current national and regional barriers to successful market integration. It will also provide the AU the basis to assess the merits of establishing a continental common market for agricultural products building upon existing RECs, as a way to achieve the long term objective of establishing an African Common Market<sup>11</sup>.

In particular, this study will assist in:

1. assessing the state of supply of and demand for agricultural products in Member States of the AU, with special emphasis on strategic commodities;
2. analyzing current national barriers to market integration, including those that relate to trade and marketing of agricultural commodities, with special emphasis on strategic commodities, viewed within the perspective of existing RECs;
3. identifying the principal policy and legal changes that member countries would have to implement in order to meet the conditions of a regional common market in strategic agricultural products;

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<sup>10</sup> The use of the term 'common market' in the context of regional integration is commonly associated with the unrestricted movement of labour and other factors of production (capital and enterprise) in addition to the common external tariff and tariff-free movement of goods and services associated with a customs union. However, it needs to be remembered that the proposed African Union Common Market in Agricultural Products does not meet these conditions at this stage and the use of the term 'common market' is at best an aspiratory title, signifying the ultimate goal of creating an African Economic Community. Thus, the term common market simply refers to a Free Trade Zone as is understood in general trade literature

<sup>11</sup> Basic Food Products referred to throughout this document includes the *primary and worked components* of the following products of the following: Cereals, Roots and Tubers, Oils and Fats, Dairy, Livestock and Meats

4. suggesting fast track approaches to assist governments in assessing and harmonizing their legislative frameworks and legal commitments, as well as bilateral and plurilateral trade Agreements;
5. presenting options for reinforcing and harmonizing trade regimes within the context of existing RECs taking into account the diverse physical, political, social, and economic in the different African countries/regions.

The study will also assist the AU Member states in analyzing other means to increase trade in the region, including through existing and planned regional development, investment and food security programmes. These include programmes aiming at enhancing countries' competitive production and marketing capacity in basic food products, as well as those related to trade facilitation and capacity building in regulatory services.

Several initiatives have helped to shape the nature of this project. Firstly, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) which is a programme of the African Union and a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and shared conviction that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries on a path of sustainable growth and development and, at the same time, to participate more actively in the world economy. NEPAD's objective is to give impetus to Africa's development by bridging existing gaps in priority sectors in order to enable the continent to catch up with developed parts of the world. In 2003, NEPAD along with its development partners formulated the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), whose primary goal is agriculture led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, opening the way for trade expansion. Box 1 presents a summary of the objectives and scope of the CAADP. Pillar 2 of the CAADP has a direct bearing on the activities under this study as NEPAD is responsible for the coordination of regional programmes to ensure that they are harmonized across the various RECs. These will be examined in later chapters.

Furthermore, it is increasingly being recognised that African food and agricultural markets are extremely fragmented along sub-region, national and even sub-national levels, resulting in segmented markets of sub-optimal size which hinder the profitability of sizeable private investment in the different stages of the commodity chain. These segmented gaps between regional/national production and regional demand are increasingly being filled by imports of non-African origin [in some cases through the use of unfair trade practices], even in case where tradable surpluses exists.

A practical solution to this problem evolved during the 2004 AU Meeting in Sirte, Libya and subsequently in the December 2006 AU/NEPAD Summit on Food Security in Africa. The idea is that to achieve significant economies of vertical integration and scale in African agriculture, emphasis should be placed at the regional/sub-regional level around a limited number of *Strategic Commodities* without prejudice to ongoing efforts at sector-wide developments. Thus, for selected strategic commodities, a *Common African Market* that transcends national and sub-regional borders would offer an appropriate economic space to foster private investments at the level of regional economies. This implies that, for the selected strategic commodities, there is need to move market integration beyond the current pace of reform to create a free trade zone at the continental level. The strategic commodities would be those commodities that:

- represent an important weight in the African food basket;
- weigh significantly in the trade balance of the region through their contribution

**BOX NO 1****The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)**

The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) was formulated to address the key challenges facing African Agriculture. Some of these include market/trade-related difficulties, technological obstacles and policy constraints that lead to low agricultural productivity and resulting in food insecurity. It was endorsed by the AU Summit of July 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique and all RECs in Africa were mandated to implement the programme in their respective regions. The NEPAD is the key organ for the implementation of the CAADP.

The overall objective of CAADP is to assist African countries to reach a higher level of economic growth through agriculturally-led development, eliminate hunger, reduce poverty and food insecurity, and enable expansion of trade. CAADP aims for agriculture growth rates of 6 percent per year which would enable African States attain the UN's Millennium Development Goal 1 of cutting hunger and poverty in half by 2015.

Initially, the CAADP was anchored on four key pillars. However, a fifth pillar has been added to address the livestock, fisheries and forestry sector:

**Pillar 1:** extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems

**Pillar 2:** improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;

**Pillar 3:** increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises;

**Pillar 4:** improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption; and

**Pillar 5:** sustainable development of livestock, fisheries and forestry resources.

In proclaiming CAADP, the AU Member States agreed to commit at least 10 percent of national budgets to agriculture and rural development. Accordingly, the RECs are to prescribe the direction to be taken at the national and regional levels in line with overall vision of the 1991 Abuja Treaty for the eventual creation of an African Common Market and Economic and Monetary Union. To implement the CAADP, compacts or agreements must be produced at the national and regional levels highlighting key policies, strategies and programs, existing gaps, investment levels and dialogue mechanisms required for effective and broad based implementation.

to foreign exchange earnings or imported in large quantities to make up the gap Africa's production and demand; and

- have considerable unexploited production potential in Africa, owing mainly to internal supply-side constraints as well as external impediments such as agricultural subsidies and support measures used by Africa's trading partners.

These products were identified in the first declaration of Abuja 2007 Food Security Summit as given in Box 2.

This declaration is the guideline for the common market project as the key strategic commodities identified will form the basis of this study. In addition, the five core RECs that form the object of this study are presented in Box 3. However, it is important to

**BOX NO 2****Abuja Food Security Summit Declaration, December 2006**

..... Declare our Firm Commitment to:

**Expand Markets, with particular attention to Africa's own demand and to promote Inter African trade in staple foods.**

To achieve this objective:

**MEMBER STATES** and **RECS** promote and protect rice, legumes, maize, cotton, oil palm, beef, dairy, poultry and fisheries products as strategic commodities at the continental level, and cassava, sorghum and millet at subregional level, without prejudice to focused attention being given also to products of particular national importance;

**AUC** and **NEPAD** to facilitate the attainment of continental self-reliance by 2015 for the following: rice, maize, sorghum/millet and Cassava, oil palm, beef, poultry, aquaculture (tilapia/cat fish); and to process 50 percent of cotton produced in Africa by 2015 while also making efforts to rapidly increase the share of local processing for other commodities;

**CALL UPON Member States** and **RECS** to take the following urgent measures to accelerate the development of the strategic commodities that include:

**FAST TRACKING** the implementation of trade arrangements adopted in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) through lowering tariff barriers and elimination of non tariff barriers both technical and non technical by 2010, and take account of these measures during global negotiations in the Doha Round and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA);

**RATIFYING** and implementing harmonized standards and grades including sanitary and phytosanitary standards within and across RECs by 2010.

note that the *Special Products* flexibility under the market access pillar of the ongoing WTO negotiations is also available to Africa countries. Special products are those that are relevant for developing countries' food security, livelihood security and rural development concerns. They should be identified by indicators that link them to the three criteria (food security, livelihood security and rural development) and they will be given flexible treatment in terms of tariff reduction. Although the criteria for the identification of the AU strategic products are not quite identical, studies undertaken by FAO identified all the strategic products (except fish) as special products for African countries.

Concurrently with their efforts to boost intra-trade and to integrate at a continental level, African states belonging to the ACP group have historically been closely linked to Europe through a series of trade agreements, starting with the two Yaoundé Conventions, followed by the Lomé Conventions, and most recently, the Cotonou Agreement<sup>12</sup>. All African countries on the Mediterranean, save Libya, have also

<sup>12</sup> *Cotonou Agreement*, 23 June 2000, [2000] OJ L 317/3 (entered into force 1 April 2003)

**BOX NO 3**  
**The five core RECs and member states**

**Regional Economic Communities**

**Member States**

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Burundi, Comoros, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo (Congo), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Angola, Botswana, Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

concluded separate agreements governing their trade relations with the European Community (later Union)<sup>13</sup>. Some of these agreements are reciprocal in nature while others are non-reciprocal that is to say; some provide non-reciprocal market access to the EU while others, such as South Africa's TDCA, require the opening of domestic markets. African countries that are members of the ACP are now engaged in Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiations which were launched in September 2002 and were supposed to lead to the conclusion of new, reciprocal and WTO-compatible agreements by the end of 2007<sup>14</sup>.

This would mean that Africa stands to lose considerably from the erosion of its preferences in the EU. New markets will have to be found especially among African countries themselves to enhance the Region's agricultural development programmes; hence this project reflects the urgency of establishing a Common Market for Agriculture in the continent. The current project will build on the lessons learned and best practices from the existing projects and serve as a focal point for exchange of knowledge between the various regional initiatives supported by FAO.

At the same time as these linkages have been developing, the majority of African countries joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and were founding

<sup>13</sup> See Euro-Mediterranean Agreement between the EC and Tunisia, 17 July 1995, OJ L 097/98 (entered into force 1 March 1998); Euro-Mediterranean Agreement between the EC and Morocco, 26 February 1996, OJ L 70/00 (entered into force 1 March 2000); Euro-Mediterranean Agreement between the EC and Egypt, 25 June 2001, COM (2001) 184, entered into force 1 June 2004; Euro-Mediterranean Agreement between the EC and Algeria, April 2002, OJ L 265 (entered into force September 2005)

<sup>14</sup> A comprehensive agreement was not reached by the end 2007 deadline and only a handful of African countries agreed to sign Interim EPAs with the EU

Members when the GATT was transformed into the WTO in 1995. These countries are now engaged in the Doha Round of WTO negotiations which are aimed at lowering barriers to trade globally, while ensuring that developmental aspects of trade are not neglected. It is important to remember that those States which are not yet Members of the WTO do not have any obligations under that body. Any proposed framework should therefore not be seen as an attempt to impose WTO disciplines on sovereign states that have chosen to eschew those disciplines.

These negotiations are certain to have an impact on the form that the Common Market for Agricultural Products will assume due to the fact that the Agreements that emerge from these negotiations will place legal obligations on the parties thereto. They are also likely to place a heavy burden on the parties responsible for conducting the negotiations, thus stretching the existing capacity on the continent.

## 1.2 The role of law within a trading system

In creating a CMAP, one of the goals must be to establish an effective framework that will impact positively on Member State conduct and thus, hopefully, on the Member States' economies. However, one characteristic shared by almost every regional organisation created by African states to date has been limited effectiveness with regard to influencing State behaviour; that is to say, the levels of legal compliance have been low and economic benefits negligible. In drawing up a legal framework for the CMAP, one of the key issues that must therefore be considered and stressed is the role that law plays in international relations generally and international trade in particular. The aim of this section is to therefore draw out some elements that contribute to enhanced effectiveness.

### 1.2.1 Law and international cooperation

International law requires that states comply with their legal obligations. However, this duty is not always met because even with the best of intentions, a number of factors, key among them ambiguity, lack of capacity and temporal factors, work to restrict levels of compliance. Ambiguity here refers to the prevalence of legal provisions whose interpretation is open to challenge while lack of capacity is a reference to the limited capacity of many African countries both financially and in terms of the relevant technical expertise. Capacity issues are problematic in Africa which has 34 of the World's 50 least-developed countries<sup>15</sup>. Reference to temporal factors concerns the often lengthy and flexible time periods provided for compliance with legal obligations. As a result, whether a state is complying with its obligations or not may depend on one's interpretation of the time-frame within which it is to comply.

One of the goals in concluding a legal agreement is to ensure that effective restraints are placed on the parties' behaviour in order to enhance the predictability of the trading regime. To paraphrase the words of Kenneth Dam, relying on the goodwill of governments to reduce trade barriers and promote trade is unlikely to succeed unless such goodwill is backed up by substantive law and procedures<sup>16</sup>. It is thus important to remember that law is not just substantive rules but also procedures and processes that serve 'to identify common interests in complex situations and to formulate short-term policies for the achievement of long-term objectives'<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Least Developed Countries: Country Profiles*, available at <http://unohrrls.expressiondev.com/en/ldc/related/62/> (visited 9 August 2007)

<sup>16</sup> Kenneth Dam, *The GATT: Law and International Economic Organization*, (1970) p. 5

<sup>17</sup> Dam, *The GATT*, pp. 4-5



A properly designed legal framework will therefore not only provide predictability and stability to the trading environment, it will also act as an efficient means of resolving conflict and capturing desired policy changes. With a legal framework in place, the credibility of the proposed common market will be enhanced thus increasing the prospects of greater public and private investment in the agricultural sector. As an essential part of this framework, it will be necessary to put in place institutions that can monitor the implementation of a final Protocol based on the draft presented in Annex I. This is one area where it will not be necessary to start afresh in light of the fact that the African Union already has an institutional framework in place in the form of the Commission. Proper utilization of the Commission's resources will therefore be essential to the success of the common market.

The effectiveness of the proposed common market will be greatly reduced if the obligations of the parties are reduced to the status of 'nonlaw'. Clear, precise and binding rules are the basis of any propensity of states to obey international law. In drafting the Protocol, it will therefore be necessary to draft State obligations in the clearest manner possible, bearing in mind the fact that there will be areas where the need for compromise will inevitably result in ambiguous language. However, if the necessary dispute resolution systems are in place this should not prove too big an obstacle to the success of the common market.

An additional advantage of encouraging African countries to embrace legally binding obligations is that the legal discipline imposed by binding commitments will prepare them for participating more effectively in the multilateral trading system centred on the WTO. Currently, developing and least-developed countries enjoy a great deal of flexibility in complying with WTO obligations but as they become more developed it is expected of them that they will assume stricter legal obligations. One of the central issues to be determined will therefore be the amount of discretion that national governments will be permitted to retain in the process of establishing the common market in agricultural products. Other issues to be considered include the use of "soft law" provisions, the inclusion of a dispute settlement mechanism and the participation of non-state actors in the common market.

A related issue that arises when it comes to dispute settlement, especially in the context of the numerous overlapping obligations that African states have, is the question of which obligations take priority. Where two states are members of two different organizations with differing rules on a certain issue, which rules will govern any dispute between the parties on that issue? The answer to this question will frequently depend on the forum before which the dispute arises. Thus if two countries that are members of both COMESA and the WTO take a dispute regarding the application of SPS measures before the WTO, a breach of WTO rules on SPS measures must be alleged and the panel will rule based on WTO rules, whereas if the dispute is taken before the COMESA Court of Justice, the rules at issue will be COMESA's rules on the issue. Determining rules setting out where disputes should be settled is thus an important aspect of the legal framework for trade liberalisation. This is an issue that would not arise where a country was only subject to one set of rules which is why, at the African level, establishing a continent-wide CMAP might be a better option.

In order to draft an appropriate legal framework for the establishment of a common market for agricultural products, it is essential to have a clear idea of what the expectations of the Member States are regarding such a common market. Without a clear idea of what the specific purpose the common market will serve is, the legal framework will not be able to fulfill its function and its effectiveness will be diluted.

As this is primarily a political question, it is essential that political leaders provide the necessary direction in this regard.

### **1.2.2 Issues of importance to the formation of a continental common market**

Having discussed the necessity of framing obligations legally, it is necessary to elaborate on the specific areas in which consensus as to the applicable rules will be essential. There is a considerable amount of literature that has already identified the legal issues that arise in the establishment of a continental common market for agricultural products. With regard to some of these issues, the eventual CMAP rules require the elimination of certain tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade while, with regard to others, it is necessary to encourage harmonization of disparate trade measures between the participating states.

These issues include:

- Trade liberalisation involving the elimination of tariffs on agricultural products. A number of legal issues arise in this regard such as the time-period for eliminating tariffs and, from a WTO perspective, the legality of a sector-specific agreement such as the CMAP would be;
- Adoption of a common customs nomenclature system. In this regard it should be noted that though the products to be traded within the common market have been identified as the primary and worked components of cereals, roots and tubers, oils and fats, dairy, livestock and meats<sup>18</sup>, from a legal perspective it will be necessary for these products to be identified accurately;
- When necessary, reduce and/or eliminate the use of quantitative restrictions on the import of agricultural products. Quotas are sometimes used to restrict imports as well as exports, especially in the context of safeguard measures. Quantitative restrictions are generally seen to be less transparent and more prone to abuse than tariff barriers. Rules are required to limit the ability of states to resort to quantitative restrictions;
- Rules of origin. These are used to determine the country of origin of goods thereby establishing whether or not they will be eligible for preferential treatment. In a customs union, a common external tariff is applied hence there is no need for rules of origin. However, in a free trade area, they are required to prevent trade deflections, that is, goods being trans-shipped through a Member with low external tariffs;
- In the proposed common market for agricultural products, rules of origin will be required in the period before a CET can be implemented. Goods that are wholly produced within the participating countries are not likely to be very contentious but where value is added, then there is a potential for disputes to arise as to their eligibility for preferential treatment. Rules of origin can thus be used as barriers to trade, which is why there is a need for regulations to govern their use<sup>19</sup>;
- Application of trade remedies. In many countries, subsidies of various forms are extended to the agricultural sector. This is an issue that often arises in the context of unfair trade practices by developed countries but it should be remembered that subsidies are also used by developing countries. African countries will therefore need to determine what, if any, trade remedies they will be allowed to impose and what measures will be permitted in the event a country grants 'unfair' subsidies;
- Application of safeguard measures. Safeguards are temporary measures, often in the form of quotas, taken by states to ensure that their economies or domestic

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<sup>18</sup> See FAO, 'Assistance for the establishment of a common market for Basic food products', p. 3

<sup>19</sup> Mitsuo Matsushita et al. *The WTO: Law, Practice, and Policy*, (2006) p. 119

industries do not suffer serious harm from trade liberalisation<sup>20</sup>. The danger in their use lies in the possibility that their application can persist indefinitely to shield inefficient industries thus defeating one of the goals of trade liberalisation which is the efficient allocation of resources across the relevant region;

- Adoption of harmonized sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. In liberalizing trade in food products it is necessary to ensure that the trade 'does not proliferate and propagate diseases and pests of either animals or plants<sup>21</sup>.' The adoption of sanitary and phytosanitary standards is therefore a legitimate concern of governments. However, the use of differing standards between countries is capable of acting as a barrier to regional trade;
- Standards. The adoption of technical standards can be used to achieve public policy goals such as guaranteeing quality as well as facilitating production and trade. In order to minimize harmful Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), it will be necessary to encourage the use of international agreements such as the ISO and IEC codes;
- Trade facilitation. The imposition of onerous documentation requirements in terms of customs procedures, number of documents and copies required as well as content of the documents is one of the ways in which trade between countries can be hindered. Trade facilitation aims to reduce the bureaucracy associated with trade activities;
- The streamlining of transport: Putting in place the legal framework for a common market will not increase trade in agricultural or other goods if the transport network does not exist to move the goods from seller to buyer. Transit traffic must also be facilitated in order to expedite the movement of goods. It is therefore imperative that the national governments, individually and collectively, work to improve the transport networks around the continent and to agree on harmonized transit requirements. In light of the fact that infrastructure improvement is a long-term, capital-intensive undertaking, this is not an area on which this study will dwell at length. Rather, the focus will be on measures that can be taken to facilitate transit traffic.

### 1.3 Layout of the study

The aim of this study is to examine from the economic and legal issues arising from the creation of a common market and to propose a framework that can be implemented to establish an operationally effective Common Market for selected Strategic agricultural products. The study is structured as follows: Following the general overview and background presented above, which in addition includes the legal context within which an integration agreement operates as well as the importance of using legal measures to provide the framework needed to attain the goal of a CMAP (Chapter 1); Chapter 2 provides an overview of the issues and trends in African agricultural trade, by first reviewing the key issues and followed by an analysis of the trends in food and agricultural trade globally as well as amongst African countries. Chapter 3 starts by evaluating the provisions of the Abuja Treaty in its capacity as the umbrella agreement guiding regional integration on the continent. It then continues to look at the relevant provisions and the status of regional integration and agriculture and food trade in each of the five RECs with which this project is most closely linked, that is, the AMU, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, and SADC. This Chapter brings out the salient features of each of the RECs which are then accessed in the following Chapters in light of the objectives for the Common Market. Chapter 4 examines and highlights those provisions of the multilateral rules found in the WTO Agreement that will be

<sup>20</sup> Matsushita et al. *The WTO*, p. 182

<sup>21</sup> COMESA, *Report on the Harmonisation of Agricultural Policy for COMESA Countries*, para. 20

relevant to the establishment of a CMAP. These rules are important because not only do they provide multilateral yardsticks against which measures adopted regionally can be measured, but they also set out rules that must be complied with by those African countries that are members of the WTO. Chapter 5 addressed the key challenges and constraints in a comparative analytical framework building on the issues and provisions identified in earlier Chapters. Chapter 6 assesses the ingredients and steps necessary for the creation of the CMAP. It concludes by analysing the opportunities and obstacles that arise from this plethora of provisions and making recommendations on possible options for the CMAP with suggestions of to the best way forward. Chapter 7 presents the conclusions of the study in a series of recommendations and actions to be undertaken to ensure that Africa realises to the fullest extent possible, the benefits of the common market.

Annexed to the end of the report is a proposed [indicative] draft Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market for Agricultural Products (CMAP).

# CHAPTER 2: Overview of the current state of Africa's agricultural trade

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides an overview of the issues and trends in African agricultural trade, first with a review of the key issues followed by an analysis of the trends in food and agricultural trade – globally as well as amongst African countries.

### 2.1 The current status

#### 2.1.1 Summary of key issues

Enhancing production and exports of agricultural products is essential for African economic growth as agriculture plays a major role in the continent's overall economy. At the world stage, the value of Africa's agricultural exports, which amounted to some US\$21 billion in 2002-05, is growing extremely slowly, at 2.3 percent annually since 1996. The share of Africa in world agricultural exports has dropped steadily, from 8 percent in the 1970s to 1.3 percent in 2005<sup>22</sup>. Africa's failure to produce enough domestically has contributed to progressive growth in food imports, with Africa spending an estimated US\$ 23 billion during 2002-05 - significantly more than the value of exports. During 2002-05, agricultural imports accounted for about 23 percent of total African merchandise imports<sup>23</sup>. Reversing this situation will require increased efforts by the African countries, with the assistance of the international community, to alleviate their domestic supply-side and other constraints.

The constraints concern the countries' high dependence on a limited number of export commodities, weak technological capacities, inadequate legal and regulatory institutional frameworks and insufficient transport, storage and marketing infrastructure, and policy-induced constraints resulting from trade and macroeconomic policies that have biased the structure of incentives against agriculture and exports. African farmers lack the necessary means to access markets, the information on market opportunities and prices. Furthermore, physical access to markets is poor, transaction costs are high, and these factors, combined with farmers' lack of proper organisation, results in low producer prices. At the national and local levels, the withdrawal of governments from direct involvement in marketing has left large gaps which the private sector is not yet able to fill; while the global conditions have created an inherently unfavorable environment for smallholder producers to enter markets - declining prices and heavy industrial country agricultural subsidies and higher technical standards amongst them.

Trading opportunities for African agricultural exports are dominated by developed country markets, and their conditions of access are of critical importance. Despite progress made in the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements, support to agriculture in developed countries continues to be high, tariff peaks still persist in

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<sup>22</sup> It is also important to note the share of agricultural exports in world trade has also declined from about 18 percent in the 1970s to just 9 percent in 2002-04

<sup>23</sup> Total merchandise trade excludes arms and ammunition

several products (e.g. sugar, meat and horticultural products), and tariff escalation (higher tariff on more processed products which are given greater protection to the processing industry of the importing country) still prevails in several important product chains (e.g. coffee, cocoa, oilseeds, vegetable, fruit and nuts and hides and skins).

Meeting technical standards for export products, in the context of the WTO's SPS and TBT Agreements, remains a major challenge for all African countries. The gap in these standards between the African and richer countries is already high, and may grow wider unless a massive effort is undertaken to raise standards. The gaps tend to be higher precisely in those value-added, processed products where global demand is income elastic, as against primary agricultural products. Because of their limited capacities in scientific research, testing, conformity and equivalence, they face difficulties in meeting international safety and quality standards. The task is even more daunting when the developed countries, on risk assessment grounds, adopt higher standards than those currently recognised by international standard-setting bodies. Moreover, rising consumer concerns in the affluent countries over food safety and quality compound the difficulty of the African countries in meeting ever-higher standards.

The ongoing WTO negotiations on agriculture aim to achieve substantial multilateral improvements in market access, the reduction of all forms of export subsidies and in trade-distorting domestic support. At present, access of African agricultural exports to the developed country markets is governed largely by trade preferences they receive from several developed countries. These include in particular, preferences under the generalized system of preferences (GSP), the EU ACP agreements, the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Areas and the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). However, the most significant development in trade preferential arrangements is the EU's ("Everything but Arms") initiative of duty-free and quota-free entry for all products (except arms) in favour of LDCs, 34 of which are African countries. This suggests that access to the EU markets for agricultural products may no longer be a major problem for African LDCs. A number of factors, however, have impeded the ability of African countries to utilise the preferential access. These include, for example, rules of origin and standards such as sanitary/phytosanitary and other technical requirements.

The main threat of preference erosion comes from multilateral liberalization and MFN reductions of trade barriers in Africa's major trading partners. Dependence on preferential schemes has become a risky strategy for Africa as the developed countries continue to forge RTAs with other developing countries. African countries need to make the necessary structural adjustments to maintain their international competitiveness, a daunting challenge given their heavy dependence on primary commodity exports and weak manufacturing base

Intra-Africa trade through strengthened RTAs offer particular opportunities given the strong political will in this direction. African leaders also believe that RTAs would increase their bargaining power in international trade negotiations and that trade integration would help reduce regional conflict and dependency of food imports from outside the continent. However, many African countries are landlocked small economies with inadequate infrastructure. Of the 53 African countries, 39 have fewer than 15 million people, and 21 have fewer than 5 million (ECA, 2004). Although Africa has 12 percent of the world's population, it produces just 2 percent of the world's output because its productivity is low. RTAs, by creating larger markets, might enable African countries to exploit economies of scale and enhance domestic competition as well as to raise returns on investment and, hence, attract more foreign direct investment (FDI). While trade liberalization, either unilaterally or multilateral in the context of the WTO negotiations,

might contribute to the realization of these benefits, enhancing intra-African trade more importantly requires overcoming the significant constraints highlighted above.

### 2.1.2. Africa's food and agricultural trade with the rest of the world

Table 1 provides a snapshot of the agricultural trade situation of Africa. It shows that the total value of agricultural imports of about \$19 billion in 1996-99 rose to \$23 billion in 2002-05, which translates into a compound growth rate of 2.1 percent per annum. About 87 percent of the agricultural imports in 2002-05, or \$20 billion, are foods (excluding fish), with cereals and preparations accounting for 37 percent of the total and imports of oils and fats, dairy, meats and fruits and vegetables accounted for the bulk of the rest. Among the foods, import growth rates were above average (2.1) for cereals, oilseeds, meat, beverages and miscellaneous food products. Africa's imports of live animals and sugar have declined since 1996-99.

Agricultural exports have also increased during the same period, from \$17 billion in 1996-99 to \$21 billion in 2002-05, equivalent to a growth rate of 2.3 percent per annum. The group contains tropical beverages (coffee, cocoa and tea) and miscellaneous of foods together accounted for 51 percent of total food exports followed by the fruits and vegetables group (21 percent) and sugar (6 percent). Encouraging growth rates in exports (above 3 percent per annum) were observed for dairy, meat, fruits and vegetables, beverages and spices during 1996-2005. Unlike imports, where they accounted for 13 percent, non-food agricultural products account for 21 percent of Africa's agricultural exports. A number of agricultural raw materials, like cotton and hides and skins, fall within this category.

It is common knowledge that Africa's agricultural trade balance is in deficit and that this deficit has been rising over time. Most of the deficit is due to high imports of basic foods as miscellaneous food products and non-food agricultural trade are in surplus. A worrisome trend however is that although the negative agricultural trade balance as a whole has narrowed since 1996, the deficit in food trade is rising.

In sum, these averages and trends have some implications for the discussion of intra-African trade. As stressed in the CAADP document, as well as in the many declarations by leaders in Africa, the food sector is Africa's most dynamic agricultural sector in terms of demand growth but much of the benefits are captured *inter alia* by strong import trends from outside Africa. At the same time, Africa is endowed with ample natural resources (e.g. land, water) to develop its agriculture, notably food production. The CAADP is the blueprint for this. This alone points to significant potentials for deepening intra-African trade in food and agriculture.

### 2.1.3 Intra-african trade in food and agriculture

This section reviews intra-African trade in food and agriculture among the core RECs and for the major food groups in Table 1 and presented in Table 3.

Although intraregional trade in Africa is lower than in other parts of the world, trade intensity is considerably higher among African countries than between African countries and typical country outside the continent. This regional concentration in trade is largely due to Africa's marginalization in global trade and the realization that regional trade is a key pillar for growth and development. Figure 2 shows the evolution of intra-African agricultural trade intensity<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> The trade intensity index is given by:  $I = \frac{T_1}{T_a} / \frac{T_a}{T_w}$ , where I is the trade intensity index, T<sub>1</sub> is intraregional trade in agriculture, T<sub>a</sub> Africa's total agricultural trade and T<sub>w</sub> is world agricultural trade. If the index is higher (lower) than 1, intraregional trade is more (less) intense than extra-regional trade

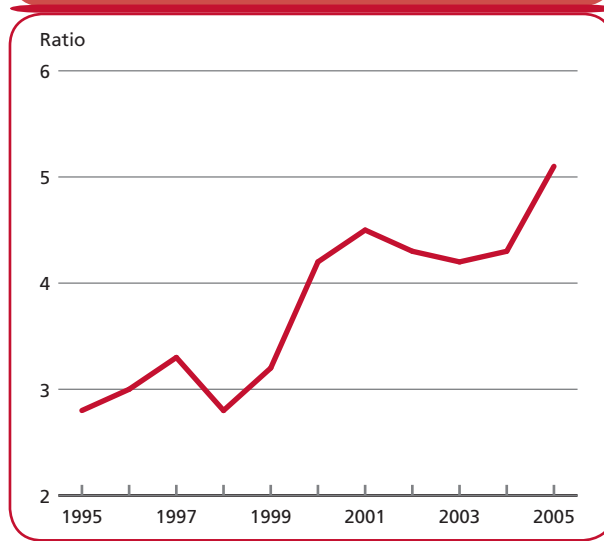
**TABLE 1: Overview of trends in Africa's agriculture and food trade**

	1996-99 (million US\$)	%	2002-05 (million US\$)	%	Growth rate (per annum)
<b>Agricultural exports</b>					
Agricultural products (total)	17 018		21 371		2.3
Total food (excluding fish)	13 193	100	16 904	100	2.5
Cereals	644	4.9	868	5.1	3.0
Oils and fats	545	4.1	622	3.7	1.3
Oilseeds	243	1.8	282	1.7	1.5
Dairy products	112	0.9	197	1.2	5.8
Meat and meat products	119	0.9	245	1.5	7.5
Sugar	944	7.2	993	5.9	0.5
Vegetables and fruits	2 538	19.2	3 557	21.0	3.4
Beverages	347	2.6	844	5.0	9.3
Live animals	165	1.3	315	1.9	6.7
Coffee, cocoa, tea	4 357	33.0	4 363	25.8	0.0
Spices	95	0.7	237	1.4	9.6
Miscellaneous food products	3 084	23.4	4 380	25.9	3.6
Non-food agriculture	3 824		4 467		1.6
	%		%		
Total food as % of agriculture	78		79		
<b>Agricultural imports</b>					
Agricultural products (total)	18 701		23 003		2.1
Total food (excluding fish)	15 930	100	20 099	100	2.4
Cereals	5 905	37.1	7477	37.2	2.4
Oils and fats	1 899	11.9	2176	10.8	1.4
Oilseeds	222	1.4	374	1.9	5.4
Dairy products	1 191	7.5	1437	7.2	1.9
Meat and meat products	542	3.4	871	4.3	4.9
Sugar	1 324	8.3	1274	6.3	-0.4
Vegetables and fruits	828	5.2	1294	6.4	4.6
Beverages	321	2.0	502	2.5	4.6
Live animals	197	1.2	150	0.7	-2.7
Coffee, cocoa, tea	689	4.3	717	3.6	0.4
Spices	68	0.4	84	0.4	2.1
Other food products	2 744	17.2	3743	18.6	3.2
Non-food agriculture	2 771		2 904		
	%		%		
Total food as % of agriculture	85		87		

Source: COMTRADE



**Figure 2. Intra-regional agricultural trade intensity in Africa, 1995-2005<sup>25</sup>**



The index shows the intra-regional trade intensity has increased by about 45 percent since 1995. This trade intensity in agriculture has a cyclical pattern with flat peaks and troughs about every 3 years since 1995 with an upward trend.

Table 2 presents the performance of agriculture in intra-African trade from the perspective of the RECs. The value of intra-African agricultural exports in Africa's total agricultural exports has risen steadily from about US\$2.7 billion in 1996-99 to US\$3.8 billion in 2002-05 representing an increase of about 31 percent. In 2002-05,

intra-trade (exports) in agriculture was above 30 percent for COMESA, EAC and CEN-SAD. For the other RECs, the shares of intra-trade in agriculture were around 25-27 percent. In terms of imports, intra-trade shares ranged from a low of 15 percent in the EAC to a high of 24 percent in both the AMU and COMESA. These levels of intra-trade are way higher than earlier results.

These improvements can be attributed to the improved performance in trade structure as a result of an enhanced policy and regulatory framework. Also, most African countries have made significant strides in solving their supply-side bottlenecks related

to regional transportation, tariff reduction and simplification, improved data collection and information flow and other behind the border issues.

The rest of the sub-section provides an overview of intra-trade for the eleven major groups of food products examined earlier. Contrary to the widely held view that intra-trade in Africa only takes place among neighbouring countries, the available evidence suggest otherwise. For example, ECOWAS exported US\$10 million worth of agricultural products to COMESA during 2002-05 and imported US\$30 million during

**TABLE 2: Share of intra-trade in agriculture by RECs (period averages)**

	1996-99	2002-05
<b>Agricultural Exports</b>		
AMU	23.0	27.1
COMESA	44.5	34.7
ECOWAS	25.1	24.5
ECCAS	56.3	27.2
SADC	30.7	27.6
EAC	41.7	37.4
CEN-SAD	27.9	30.5
Africa	29.6	27.4
<b>Agricultural Imports</b>		
AMU	32.2	24.3
COMESA	28.2	23.8
ECOWAS	17.4	16.3
ECCAS	21.8	16.7
SADC	28.2	22.3
EAC	25.6	14.8
CEN-SAD	29.2	21.6
Africa	26.0	20.6

Source: COMTRADE

<sup>25</sup> Export intensity computed is more or less similar

the same period. Table 3 presents summary of intra-African trade by major food groups:

**Cereals:** Africa's trade deficit in cereals of about \$5.3 billion in 1996-99 rose to US\$6.7 billion in 2002-05. Wheat alone accounts for over 50 percent of the deficit, followed by rice, and to a lesser extent by maize and other grains. Intra-African import is extremely low at 6 percent. On the other hand, 63 percent of the African exports of cereals are destined for Africa itself, most of it maize. With the exception of ECCAS, intra-African exports of cereals are over 60 percent for the AMU and over 90 percent for COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC. The almost 100 percent import dependency for wheat will mean that intra-trade in wheat will remain negligible. On the import side, intra-trade is very low among the RECs ranging from about 30 percent in COMESA to 0.1 percent in the AMU. The bulk of intra-trade in maize is exported by SADC mainly South Africa. Import intensity for maize is highest in the COMESA region as maize is the main staple. Intra-trade in maize accounts for around 16 percent of all maize imports, with the EU, USA and Asian countries supplying the bulk of maize outside the region. For rice, intra-trade is concentrated mostly amongst ECOWAS, COMESA and SADC countries, with the latter two RECs accounting for around 14 percent of the African rice market. Asian countries supply the bulk of rice consumed in Africa (around 70 percent). There is considerable scope for raising intra-trade in rice, maize and other grains. However, depending on relative prices, these cereals could also substitute some of the imported wheat. On the whole, domestic production has to expand substantially. A successful implementation of the CAADP will make a difference in intra-trade in cereals.

**TABLE 3: Intra-african trade in major food products, 2002-05 averages**

Products	Africa's export to:			Africa's import from:		
	World	Africa	% of Intra-trade	World	Africa	% of Intra-trade
	(million US\$)			(million US\$)		
Cereals	868	558	64.3	7 477	451	6.0
Oils and fats	622	190	30.5	2176	213	9.8
Oilseeds	282	75	26.6	374	63	16.9
Dairy products	197	115	58.3	1437	112	7.8
Meat and meat products	245	122	49.8	871	55	6.4
Sugar <sup>1</sup>	993	313	31.5	1 274	233	18.3
Vegetables and fruits <sup>2</sup>	3 557	266	7.5	1 294	278	21.5
Beverages	844	271	32.1	502	134	26.7
Live animals	315	163	51.6	150	39	26.0
Coffee, cocoa, tea	4 363	321	7.4	717	304	42.5
Spices	237	18	7.6	84	23	27.2
Miscellaneous	4 380	869	19.8	3 743	897	24.0
Food products						
Total	16 904	3 280	19.4	20 099	2 803	13.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes sugar confectionary

<sup>2</sup> Includes roots and tubers

Source: Computed from COMTRADE

**Meat:** Meat is another product group where the potential for intra-African trade is high. Indeed, this is the case already on the export side, with 52 and 50 percent intra-trade for live animals and meat respectively. Bovine meat accounts for over half of the intra-trade with frozen, fresh and chilled meats together being the main products. SADC is the main exporter of beef with over 30 percent of the meat exported to other African countries. For poultry, in 2005, about 21 percent of intra-trade went to SADC, 14 percent to COMESA, 10 percent to ECCAS and 6 percent to ECOWAS. On the import side, intra-trade is about 26 percent for live animals but only 6.4 percent for meats. This is due to very low intra-trade in poultry meat whereas its share in total imports is high.

Among the RECs, intra-trade (exports) in live animals and meat is high for COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC but relatively low for the AMU at 8 percent for live animals and 14 percent for meat. On the import side, intra-trade in live animals is relatively higher than on meats. The EU supplies the bulk of meat from outside the region with over 50 percent of imports. The US and Asia (mostly India and China) also export significant amounts with Brazil and New Zealand gaining some market share recently. However, a recent decision by the US to include perishable goods as part of its food aid programme might change this situation in favour of the US. During the early 1990s almost 60 percent of beef produced in Africa was exported to the EU. However, due to the failure of African countries to meet strict EU food safety standards, exports of beef from Africa to the EU have declined significantly. This decline has not stimulated intra-trade in beef among African countries. Lack of refrigerated transport facilities and technical standards imposed by African countries themselves are major reasons for low intra-trade in meat because lack of African demand cannot be an important factor. Also beef imports from Latin America and elsewhere especially to meet the growing demand by supermarket chains has not been entirely helpful particularly in major beef producing countries like Tanzania and Botswana. On the whole, however, prospects for intra-trade in meats should be considered to be good along with improved rules on FDI that would ensure that locally produced products are targeted.

**Sugar and sugar confectionary:** The prospect for increased intra-African trade appears relatively good for sugar. Not only is intra-trade relatively high currently in both exports and imports (32 and 81 percent respectively) the total values of the exports to and imports from the rest of the world are also high and not very wide apart, with a positive net balance of trade. Among the RECs, intra-trade (both export and imports) is also relatively high at above 17 percent for both import and export. Intra-African sugar trade for ECCAS is over 90 percent. Sugar trade is more intense in COMESA and SADC which together supply 40 percent of the African sugar market. Most of the current export to the rest of the world is traded under preferential schemes, e.g. to the EU. This trade is unlikely to be diverted to Africa as long as the attraction of the preferential access remains. But even after deducting preferential exports, the scope for raising intra trade is considerable, and indeed recent trends show that this trade is picking up.

**Animals/vegetable oils and fats:** Africa exports about 31 percent of vegetable oils to Africa itself but given the large value of import, intra-trade as percentage of total import is very low (10 percent). Africa's trade deficit of this product category is about over US\$1.6 billion, second to cereals which is over US\$3 billion. Among the RECs, intra-trade (exports) is on the high side for COMESA and SADC at 81 and 73 percent respectively but moderate for ECOWAS at 39 percent and low for the AMU at just over 15 percent. On the import side, intra-trade rates are similar for COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC ranging between 15 and 20 percent. At both extremes are ECCAS with

intra-trade of 60 percent and AMU with less than 1 percent. Soy oil alone accounts for close to 38 percent of all oil imports, but is hardly produced in Africa. Although about 80 percent of African palm and groundnut oils are traded in Africa, total imports are large relative to exports. The key challenge in the oils sector is raising production and exportable surplus, notably of palm and groundnut oils. Eventually, these oils may also substitute some of the soy oil that is being imported heavily.

**Oilseeds:** Although the overall size of the trade in oilseeds is relatively small, intra-trade is relatively high, with 27 percent in exports and 17 percent in imports. Amongst the RECs, on the export side, intra-trade is 77 and 95 percent for COMESA and ECCAS respectively, and 30 and 36 percent for ECOWAS and SADC. On the import side, with the exception of AMU, intra-trade in oilseeds is relatively high for other RECs, ranging from 34 percent for SADC to 65 percent for ECCAS. Importantly, the scope for more intra-trade is brighter because of the better trade complementarity between African exports and African imports. Except for soybeans, other oilseeds, notably groundnuts and sunflower, feature in both the export and import baskets.

**Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic):** Africa exports 32 percent of the total export of beverages to Africa itself (beer, wine, water are major products). On the import side intra-trade is about 27 percent. In terms of the RECs, exports of beverages within Africa are high, ranging from 30 percent in the AMU to 81 percent for ECCAS. The shares for the other RECs also show promise – COMESA 68 percent, ECOWAS 42 percent and SADC 30 percent. Intra-African imports of beverages are relatively lower than for exports. While this is an indication of a relatively high intra-trade, this figure can be raised further. The main limiting factor is demand, i.e. current income levels are not high enough to sustain higher beverage consumption, especially spirits and wine. Also, this sector is highly protected as an “infant industry” in most African countries. When the demand picks up and trade barriers are dismantled, so will the intra-trade.

**Vegetables and Fruits:** Intra-trade in vegetables and fruits should be considered to be relatively low in terms of exports at around 8 percent. Intra-African imports are about 22 percent. Amongst this food group, legumes (pulses) are highly traded among the region and accounts for around 16 percent of intra-trade. In terms of the RECs, intra-trade (exports) shows good prospects for SADC (34 percent), ECOWAS (19 percent) and ECCAS (84 percent). In COMESA, intra-trade is around 9 percent and over 30 percent for the AMU. If one considers that there is a great deal of trade complementarity in vegetables and fruits with many countries producing different types of vegetables and fruits, including processed vegetables, the scope for increased intra-trade seems good. Currently, it seems that bulk of the fresh vegetables is exported outside of Africa while processed vegetables and fruits weigh heavily in Africa's imports from outside the region. On the whole, prospects for intra-trade are brighter for vegetables and fruits with potential for horizontal and vertical linkages through value-addition. It is worth making concerted efforts in this sub-sector.

**Miscellaneous (other) food products:** On the whole, intra-trade is relatively high for a variety of miscellaneous food products. Africa exports as high as 20 percent of these food products to Africa itself and imports around 24 percent. Amongst the RECs, intra-trade (exports) is slightly higher than 20 percent with ECOWAS and SADC exhibiting strong intra-trade shares of 57 and 69 percent, respectively. In terms of imports, intra-trade for all the RECs show promise, ranging from a low of 19 percent for the AMU to a high of 48 percent for COMESA. One reason for low intra-trade is that certain products are heavily imported into Africa from rest of the world, notably highly processed cereal-based food products. However, intra-trade in products such

as bread, pastries, biscuits and sugar confectionaries is encouraging because these are among the prominent cereal-based products that are typically produced by economies during the early phase of industrialization. Indeed, special efforts should be made on the production and regional export of these products by linking farming to agro-industries, and by facilitating trade.

The analyses above have demonstrated that the scope for intra-trade in the key food groups among African countries is promising. Table 4 shows the average tariff rates for agricultural products among the RECs in comparison with some developing countries. Contrary to some published reports that high tariffs among African countries is a key impediment for intra-trade, the average tariff rates for African countries are almost identical to those of other developing countries and in most cases even lower. Thus, the low level of intra-trade in Africa cannot be attributed to tariffs but rather non-tariff barriers and other supply-side constraints. These will be addressed in the next Chapter from the perspective of the RECs.

## 2.2 The relevance of informal cross-border trade

A discussion of regional integration and trade in Africa will be incomplete without examining the relevance of what is now referred to as informal (and sometime as illegal) cross-border trade. A survey reported by the World Bank<sup>26</sup> of traders along the Kenya – Uganda border reveals that maize imports from Uganda totaled 72.9 million shillings (US\$1.1 million) in 2005, far more than the officially recorded imports of 300 000 (US\$4 505). This survey clearly encapsulates the nature and magnitude unrecorded cross border trade in Africa. These so called informal trade flows are important not only for their economic significance but also because they reflect the *de facto* economy of most African countries. It is generally agreed by African scholars that trans-border trade remains by far the most efficient, organised and institutionally deep-rooted system

of trade in Africa and thus any modifications without thorough understanding of the extent of this type of interaction could therefore have tremendous economic, social and environmental consequences (Meagher, 2003).

Trans-border trading net-works are not mere reactions to economic imbalances: they are historically grounded economic systems, involving actors and institutions capable of responding to new incentives and defending their interests". Whereas structural adjustment policies (SAPs) in 1980s were supposed to eradicate trans-border trade (considered to benefit from 'market failures'), they actually had the effect of encouraging it by creating a general environment of disarray throughout the official economy and encouraging traders

**TABLE 4: MFN applied tariffs by RECs and selected developing countries**

	Simple Average		
	All	Agr	Non-Agr
AMU	21.0	34.6	18.9
COMESA	15.6	18.9	15.1
ECCAS	17.0	20.1	16.5
CEMAC	18.0	22.0	17.4
UEMOA	12.0	14.3	11.6
EAC	15.8	20.0	15.2
SADC	10.6	14.0	10.1
<i>Africa</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<b>Other developing countries</b>			
Bangladesh	18.6	20.6	18.3
Cambodia	16.4	19.5	15.9
Brazil	12.4	10.3	12.7
Mexico	18	24.5	17.1
India	29.1	37.4	27.9
Korea, Rep. of	11.2	41.6	6.7

Source: Computed by the author from WTO World Trade Report, 2005

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.reformersclub.org/documents/reform/KenyaTrade.pdf>

to cut costs by trading outside official channels and consumers to shift their demand towards lower-cost imported goods and by forcing populations and officials – both struggling for survival – to find new sources of income. The implementation of SAPs on a national case-by-case basis tended to exacerbate disparities and distortions in monetary and fiscal policies, all of which contributed to new opportunities for trans-border trade.

Cross-border trade has also benefited from globalization, with the introduction technological change in transport and telecommunications, boosting growth in global financial markets. These processes facilitated the consolidation and extension of cross-border trading networks by encouraging direct contact with overseas suppliers (in Asia, for example) – bypassing traditional middlemen – and accessing foreign exchange in order to purchase or engage in currency speculation. Whereas banks in most African countries impose 30 percent interest rates on credit, in the informal sector it is far less and in most cases based on trust. Also money transfer charges in the informal sector are about 3 to 6 percent compared to the 12 to 15 percent in official circles. These developments introduced scale and geographic distinctions between small-scale, rural, intra-regional trans-border trade on the one hand, and on the other hand, inter-continental, large-scale, urban-based trans-border operators benefiting from access to official resources.

The importance of cross border has led to several initiatives to bring it in line with the official economies especially to enhance transparency and improve performance. In West Africa, the OECD sponsored *Club du Sahel* has come up with the West African Border Initiative which brings together key actors involved in cross border trade to sensitize them about key issues in regional integration and trade. Other similar initiatives are going on in Eastern and Southern Africa. As regional integration contributes to an improved trading environment, it is important to be aware of the impact of cross border trade over such evolution.

# CHAPTER 3: The African Union (AU) strategy for regional integration

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## 3. THE AFRICAN TRADE LIBERALISATION FRAMEWORK

The aim of this Chapter is to provide a synopsis of the provisions found in the main AU and RECs constitutive documents that are of relevance to the establishment of a CMAP. The profiles of the agriculture sector in each REC are also examined bringing out the key elements and their status in line with overall regional integration scheme. In doing so, it is observed that some similarities in the provisions emerge, which can form the basis of the CMAP.

### 3.1 The African Union (AU)

#### 3.1.1 Background

The genesis of a concerted effort to integrate the African continent economically can be traced directly to the Lagos Plan of Action and to the OAU Charter<sup>27</sup>. This effort resulted in the adoption of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty) in June 1991. The Treaty entered into force on 12 May 1994. The AEC was established as an integral part of the OAU with the primary aim of promoting the integration of African economies. It is important to remember that though the provisions of the Abuja Treaty state that the Parties establish among themselves an African Economic Community<sup>28</sup>, the Treaty can be more accurately described as a framework or interim agreement for the formation of an Economic Community. This is because some of the elements generally accepted as characterising an economic community such as the harmonisation of fiscal and other economic policies are not fully in place.

The integration strategy adopted by the Abuja Treaty is based on the use of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) as 'building blocks' for the eventual continental trade bloc. Though the Treaty provided for the creation of five RECs corresponding to the five regions recognised by the OAU<sup>29</sup>, there are currently eight RECs that have been recognised as AEC building blocks. Member States of the AU thus have the twin obligations of complying with the Abuja Treaty's provisions as well as those of the RECs to which they belong.

#### 3.1.2 Underpinning principles

The principles underpinning the AEC as set out in Article 3 include 'inter-State co-operation, harmonisation of policies and integration of programmes; and the promotion of harmonious development of economic activities among Member States<sup>30</sup>.' The

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<sup>27</sup> *Charter of the Organization of African Unity*, opened for signature 25 May 1963, 479 UNTS 39 (entered into force 13 September 1963)

<sup>28</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 2

<sup>29</sup> See the definition of "region" in Article 1(d) of the AEC Treaty

<sup>30</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 3(c) and (d)

objectives of the AEC as stated in Article 4 include, *inter alia*, the integration of African economies<sup>31</sup> and the co-ordination and harmonization of policies among existing and future economic communities in order to foster the gradual establishment of the Community<sup>32</sup>. Article 4 further states that among the steps to be taken to attain the objectives of the Community are the harmonisation of national policies in the field of agriculture and the establishment of appropriate organs for trade in agricultural products<sup>33</sup>. Member States also agree to grant 'special treatment to those Member States classified as least developed countries' and to adopt 'special measures in favour of land-locked, semi-land-locked and island countries<sup>34</sup>.' An additional provision that can be regarded as setting out an underlying principle of the AU is found in Article 88 which provides that 'The Community shall be established mainly through the co-ordination, harmonisation and progressive integration of the activities of the regional economic communities<sup>35</sup>.'

The establishment of a common market for agricultural products is therefore consistent with the underlying principles found in the Abuja Treaty. It is also consistent with the objectives of the African Union which include, *inter alia*, accelerating the political and socio-economic integration of the continent<sup>36</sup>, promoting sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies<sup>37</sup>, and coordinating and harmonizing the policies between the existing and future RECs for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union<sup>38</sup>.

### 3.1.3 Harmonisation of laws

Provisions obliging Members to co-operate in harmonising laws are to be found in a number of Abuja Treaty Articles. These include Articles 3(c) and (d), 4(1)(d), and 5(1). Article 5(1) is particularly relevant. It provides that

Member States undertake to create favourable conditions for the development of the Community and the attainment of its objectives, particularly by harmonising their strategies and policies. They shall refrain from any unilateral action that may hinder the attainment of the said objectives<sup>39</sup>.

Moreover, under Article 88, 'Member States undertake to promote the co-ordination and harmonisation of the integration activities of regional economic communities of which they are members with the activities of the Community...<sup>40</sup>' By virtue of these provisions, Members would therefore be under an obligation to implement any measures agreed on to establish a common market for agricultural products. However, in view of the language used, it is quite possible to interpret these provisions as being 'best endeavours' obligations that are subject to the capacity of the Members to implement them.

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<sup>31</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 4(1)(a)

<sup>32</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 4(1)(d)

<sup>33</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 4(2)(m)

<sup>34</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 3(2)(k)

<sup>35</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 88(1)

<sup>36</sup> AU Constitutive Act, Article 3(c)

<sup>37</sup> AU Constitutive Act, Article 3(j)

<sup>38</sup> AU Constitutive Act, Article 3(l)

<sup>39</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 5(1)

<sup>40</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 88(2)



**TABLE 5: Integration modalities of the African economic community, 1997-2027**

Stage	Years	Date	Phase	Process	Level
I	5	1994-98	Before Free Trade Area	RECs, strengthening of existing and creation of new ones	Intra-REC
II	8	1999-2006	Free Trade Area	Tariff barriers, stabilization and removal timetable	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area	Non - Tariff barriers, stabilization and removal timetable	Intra-REC
			Customs Union	Common external tariff, removal timetable	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area	Sector, strengthening integration	Intra-REC
III	10	2007-16	Free Trade Area, initial preparation	Activities, coordination and harmonization	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area	Tariff barriers, gradual removal	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area	Non - Tariff barriers, gradual removal	Intra-REC
IV	2	2017-18	Customs Union	Common external tariff, adoption	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area / Customs Union	Tariff barriers, coordination and harmonization	Intra-REC
			Free Trade Area / Customs Union	Non - Tariff barriers, coordination and harmonization	Intra-REC
V	4	2019-22	Free Trade Area / Customs Union	Common external tariff, adoption	Intra-REC
			Common Market	Sector, common policy adoption	Intra-REC
			Common Market	Policy harmonization : monetary, fiscal and financial	Intra-REC
VI	5	2023-27	Common Market	Application : free movement, residence & establishment rights	Intra-REC
			Common Market, Africa	Structure, consolidation and strengthening	AEC
			Common Market	Sector integration : economic, political social and cultural	AEC
			Common Market, Single	Establishment, initial stage	AEC
			Economic and Monetary Union, Pan-Af.	Establishment, initial stage	AEC
			Pan-Af. Economic and Monetary Union	Establishment, initial phase	AEC
			African Monetary Union	Establishment, final stage	AEC
			Single African Central Bank	Establishment, final stage	AEC
			Single African Currency	Creation, final	AEC
			Pan African Parliament	Establishment and election, final stage	AEC
Regional Economic Communities	Harmonization and coordination, final stage	Inter-REC			
African Multinational Enterprises	Establishment of structures in all sectors, final stage	AEC			
AEC Executive Organs	Establishment of structures, final stage	AEC			
I-VI	34	1994-2027	FTA to Monetary and Economic Union	Minimum transition period without a six-year grace period	Intra-REC to AEC
I-VI	40	1994-2033	FTA to Monetary and Economic Union	Maximum transition period without a six-year grace period	Intra-REC to AEC

Source: Compiled from the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, Abuja, 1991.

### 3.1.4 Trade liberalisation programme

The Abuja Treaty's integration strategy sets out a programme that reflects what is commonly described as the market integration model<sup>41</sup>. This programme is to be effected over a lengthy transitional phase which, however, is not to exceed a cumulative period of 40 years<sup>42</sup>. The Abuja Treaty relies on the RECs to provide the foundation for the establishment of the Economic Community with the AEC playing a coordinating role.

The establishment of customs unions within the Community is based on the undertaking by each Member State to progressively establish customs unions within the individual RECs pursuant to the timeline set out in Article 6 of the Treaty<sup>43</sup>. This timeline is to lead in time to the establishment of a continental customs union, followed by a common market and eventually a monetary union. Table 5 set out the integration modalities, stages and responsibilities. Article 30 elaborates on the obligation of Members to reduce and ultimately eliminate customs duties at the level of the RECs in accordance with programmes to be set out by each individual REC. During this process, the Assembly is supposed to take the necessary measures to co-ordinate and harmonise the steps being taken by the RECs.

### 3.1.5 The elimination of non-tariff barriers

Non-tariff barriers are defined somewhat broadly in the Abuja Treaty as encompassing 'barriers which hamper trade and which are caused by obstacles other than fiscal obstacles'<sup>44</sup>. It can therefore be assumed that this sweeping definition covers measures such as quantitative restrictions and licences. Article 31 provides for the elimination of non-tariff barriers to intra-Community trade. This elimination is to take place at the level of each REC in the first instance and is to be concluded by the end of the third stage i.e. by 2017.

### 3.1.6 Most-favoured nation principle

The Abuja Treaty obliges Members to 'accord one another, in relation to intra-community trade, the most-favoured-nation treatment'<sup>45</sup>. Unlike, for instance, the COMESA Treaty, the Abuja Treaty does not define most-favoured-nation treatment. Whether intra-community here refers to trade within the individual RECs or the Community as a whole is unclear. An interpretation of 'community' based on Article 1 would support the wider application of the MFN obligation. However, this would render the whole trade liberalisation programme based on the RECs superfluous as any preferences extended within the RECs would have to be extended to all other AU countries. Given that this is not the case and that the programme set out in Article 6 is an integral part of the Treaty, it can be concluded that under the Abuja Treaty, MFN is to be interpreted restrictively.

### 3.1.7 Trade in agriculture

Chapter VIII of the Abuja Treaty sets out provisions regarding Food and Agriculture. Article 46 sets out various areas in which the Members agree to cooperate with regard to agricultural development and food production. Most of the provisions are concerned with increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector and the protection

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<sup>41</sup> The theory on which this model is based envisages a linear process of trade barrier elimination from free trade area to the deepest level, political union. See B. Balassa, *The Theory of Economic Integration* (1961)

<sup>42</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 6(5)

<sup>43</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 29

<sup>44</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 1

<sup>45</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 37

of prices of export commodities. However, Article 46(2)(e) provides that Members are to cooperate in the 'harmonisation of agricultural development strategies and policies at regional and Community levels, in particular, in so far as they relate to production, trade and marketing of major agricultural products and inputs'.

Article 47 then states that for the purposes of the Chapter, 'Member States shall cooperate in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on Food and Agriculture.' In drafting a Protocol for a Common Market in Agricultural Products, one crucial issue that will need to be determined is the relationship between the CMAP Protocol and the Article 47 Protocol. Given that there is presently no Protocol on Food and Agriculture, there will be a need to ensure complementarity between it and the CMAP Protocol when the former is eventually negotiated and concluded. It should be noted that no mention is made of establishing a common agricultural policy in the Abuja Treaty. It may be that this is one of the purposes that the Article 47 Treaty is meant to serve.

On the institutional side, one of the specialised committees established by the Treaty is the Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters<sup>46</sup>. The functions of the various committees are set out in Article 26 and these include the preparation of projects and programmes of the Community, ensuring the supervision, follow-up and evaluation of decisions taken by organs of the Community and ensuring the co-ordination and harmonisation of projects and programmes of the Community. In order for the proposed Common Market to succeed, this Committee must be incorporated into the implementation of the protocol on liberalising trade in basic food products in order to avoid a situation where there is a duplication in roles. It will also be essential that the Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters be included in the implementation of the Protocol and that the two Committees work closely together. It will therefore be necessary to increase their capacity to a level where the two Committees will be capable of playing this role.

### **3.1.8 Trade facilitation**

Articles 39 and 40 of the Abuja Treaty set out the measures to be taken to facilitate intra-Community trade. Article 39 concerns customs co-operation and administration. It enjoins Members to harmonise and standardise their customs regulations and procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the Chapter's provisions and the facilitation of the movement of goods and services across their frontiers. Article 40 provides that Members shall simplify and harmonize their trade documents and procedures in accordance with the Protocol concerning Simplification and Harmonisation of Trade Documents and Procedures. However, under Article 32 of the Treaty, it is not until the fourth stage that 'the Council shall propose to the Assembly the adoption, at Community level, of a common customs and statistical nomenclature for all Member States<sup>47</sup>.' This implies that there is no obligation on the different RECs to harmonise their customs nomenclature for another 10 years. This has the potential to hinder the establishment of a common market for agricultural products and it is in the common interest for a common nomenclature to be adopted at the earliest opportunity.

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<sup>46</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 25(1)(a)

<sup>47</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 32(3)

### 3.1.9 Trade remedies

Article 36 of the Abuja Treaty defines and prohibits dumping but does not specify what measures are to be taken against a Member State that engages in dumping. Dumping is defined as meaning 'the transfer of goods originating from a Member State to another Member State for them to be sold:

- a) at a price lower than the usual price offered for similar goods in the Member State from which those goods originate, due account being taken of the differences in conditions of sale, taxation, transport expenses and any other factor affecting the comparison of prices;
- b) in conditions likely to prejudice the manufacture of similar goods in the Member State<sup>48</sup>.

In substance, this provision is similar to that found in Article VI of GATT 1994, though the language used in the Abuja Treaty refers to dumping being prejudicial to the manufacture of similar goods rather than the 'material injury to an established industry' or material retardation of an infant industry language used in GATT 1994. The Abuja Treaty is largely silent on the issue of subsidies, leaving them to be the subject of a Protocol concerning Non-Tariff Trade Barriers<sup>49</sup>.

### 3.1.10 Safeguard measures

The Abuja Treaty permits the imposition of safeguard measures in the form of quantitative or similar restrictions or prohibitions in three situations: Firstly, for the purpose of overcoming balance of payment difficulties<sup>50</sup>; Secondly, for the purpose of protecting an infant or strategic industry<sup>51</sup>; and Thirdly, where imports of a particular product are causing or likely to cause serious damage to the economy of the importing state<sup>52</sup>. However, in all these instances, it is the 'competent organ of the Community' which is to give the green light for the imposition of the measures and, in the case of balance of payment difficulties and protection of infant or strategic industries, the measures are only to be applied for a period specified by the competent organ.

### 3.1.11 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

The Abuja Treaty provides for exceptions to the free movement of goods in Article 35 which provides, *inter alia*, that Member States 'may impose or continue to impose restrictions or prohibitions affecting ... [t]he protection of human, animal or plant health or life<sup>53</sup>'. Before imposing such restrictions, Members are to make their intention known to the Secretariat of the Community. The Treaty also provides that in no case are the restrictions to 'be used as a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States<sup>54</sup>'.

Further provisions relating to the issue of standards can be found in Article 67, where Member States agree to:

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<sup>48</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 36(2)

<sup>49</sup> See AEC Treaty, Article 31(3) which provides that the 'arrangements governing restrictions, prohibitions, quota restrictions, dumping subsidies and discriminatory practices shall be the subject of a Protocol concerning Non-Tariff Barriers'

<sup>50</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 35(3)

<sup>51</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 35(4)

<sup>52</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 35(5)

<sup>53</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 35(1)(c)

<sup>54</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 35(2)

- a) adopt a common policy on standardisation and quality assurance of goods and services among Member States;
- b) undertake such other related activities in standardisation and measurement systems that are likely to promote trade, economic development and integration within the Community; and
- c) strengthen African national, regional and continental organisations operating in this field.

Organisations such as the African Regional Organisation for Standardisation can play a critical role in this regard. Article 67 further provides that 'Member States agree to cooperate in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning Standardisation, Quality Assurance and Measurement Systems<sup>55</sup>.' When this Protocol is eventually concluded, it will be necessary to ensure that it complements rather than contradicts the CMAP Protocol.

It is worth noting that under the auspices of the OAU, a Phytosanitary Convention for Africa was concluded in 1967. However, this Convention never entered into force and its main focus was on preventing the introduction of diseases, insect pests and other enemies of plants into the continent of Africa. It is therefore currently of little legal significance with regard to the establishment of a common market for agricultural products. However, it might be in the interests of Member States to revisit this Convention in order to review it and, having brought it up to date, secure the agreement of all Members to comply with it.

### 3.1.12 Rules of origin

Article 33 of the Abuja Treaty provides, *inter alia*, that:

The definition of the notion of products originating in Member States and the rules governing goods originating in a third States (sic) and which are in free circulation in Member States shall be governed by a Protocol concerning the Rules of Origin<sup>56</sup>.

Given that no such Protocol has yet been concluded, each REC currently relies on its own RoOs to determine which products are eligible for preferential treatment. This is one aspect where early harmonization of regulations is required in order for the CMAP to operate. For the purpose of implementing the CMAP it will be necessary to incorporate RoOs into the Protocol either by means of an Annex or as a substantive Article in the Protocol. If the rules can be kept brief and straight-forward the latter option would be preferable, whereas if the rules are fairly detailed, then it might be best to include them in an Annex.

### 3.1.13 Transport

The Abuja Treaty establishes a Committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism<sup>57</sup>. Member States are obliged to 'grant one another freedom of transit through their territories to goods proceeding to or coming from another Member State in accordance with the Protocol concerning Intra-Community Transit and Transit Facilities and in accordance with the provisions of any Intra-Community Agreements to be concluded<sup>58</sup>.'

<sup>55</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 67(2)

<sup>56</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 33(2)

<sup>57</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 25(1)(e)

<sup>58</sup> AEC Treaty, Article 38(2)

Compliance with this provision would go a long way towards easing some of the problems faced by traders in moving goods from one country to another.

### 3.1.14 Summary

The AEC Treaty contains a number of provisions that impact on trade in agricultural products. However, enforcing most of these provisions will be difficult because they are stated in broad language that is hard to implement. Moreover, a number of the obligations, especially those referring to Protocols that are yet to be concluded, fall into that category of 'soft' international law known as *pacta de contrahendo*, that is, provisions calling for further negotiations towards the conclusion of more detailed agreements. Where the parties are unable to reach agreement, such provisions cannot be enforced. This lack of clarity of obligations is likely to prove a barrier to the implementation of a CMAP.

The time lines given for the liberalisation of trade are very generous. This has both positive and negative consequences. On the positive side, Members are given sufficient time to comply with the Treaty obligations, however, on the negative side, the generous timelines mean that measures that are important for liberalising trade and expediting trade facilitation are not taken in a timely manner.

## 3.2 The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

### 3.2.1 Background

The AMU is a REC consisting of five countries: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. It was established in 1989 that is, two years before the adoption of the Abuja Treaty, following the signing of the Treaty of Marrakech. At the time of its creation it was seen as being the first step towards the eventual unity of all Arab states. The operations of the AMU have been at a virtual standstill since the last meeting of its highest organ, the Presidential Council, in 1994. In light of this development, the provisions of the Constitutive Treaty warrant no more than a passing mention. Due to the fact that Algeria belongs to no other REC (unlike its four other AMU partners) it will be necessary to devise a means of utilising it as a mechanism through which Algeria can participate in the CMAP, especially if the CMAP is to operate through the RECs in its early stages.

### 3.2.2 Treaty provisions

The Treaty of Marrakech is a very short instrument, comprising just 19 Articles, most of which are concerned with the establishment of the AMU's organs. The organisation's objectives, as set out in Article 2, include realising the progress and prosperity of the Member States and working progressively to realise the free movement of persons, services, goods and capital<sup>59</sup>. These objectives are further elaborated in Article 3 which provides that the aims of the organisation include the achievement of industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of the Member States<sup>60</sup>. The programme to be followed in achieving these objectives was not set out implying that these were seen as details to be worked out at a later stage.

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<sup>59</sup> AMU Treaty, Article 2

<sup>60</sup> AMU Treaty, Article 3

### 3.2.3 Status of regional integration and food trade in the AMU

The five countries of the AMU make up an economic region with a population of about 80 million. Apart from Mauritania whose per capita GDP is less than 400 dollars, the four other countries levels of between US\$1500 to UD\$3200 dollars, far above the African average which is estimated at US\$646 dollars.

In July 1990, the AMU adopted a development strategy, accompanied by the following timetable: i) creation of an FTZ by 1992 involving the elimination of administrative barriers and the introduction of preferential tariffs; ii) establishment of a Customs Union with a common external tariff by December 1995; iii) setting up of a Maghreb common market by removing restrictions to the free movement of factors, at the latest by the year 2000; and iv) creation of an economic union by the harmonization of economic policies. Very little progress has been made in these directions. The AMU has adopted several agreements: key amongst them - the convention on trade in agricultural products, which entered into force in July 1993, with the intention of enhancing food security for the population of the Maghreb has not been implemented; and the trade and tariffs agreement (March 2001) which recommended free movement of originating products from the Maghreb and the application of a single compensatory rate of 17.5 percent on import, was only applied for a short period of time. Free movement of persons is effective between three countries - Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

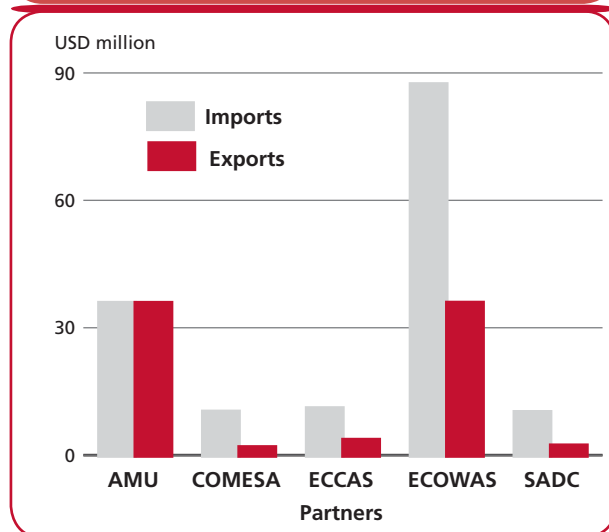
Consequently, at present, import tariffs on agricultural products are about the highest in Africa and vary widely. The average agricultural tariff for the region is 34.6 percent distributed as follows: Algeria – 23 percent, Libya – 22.4 percent, Mauritania – 12.4 percent, Morocco – 48.6 percent and Tunisia – 66.6 percent. Both Algeria and Libya are not WTO members.

Despite the impasse in following up with regional integration, the AMU concluded several trade agreements with the EU and its Middle Eastern neighbours. In addition, both Morocco and Tunisia had bilateral agreements with WAEMU countries but since the WAEMU became a customs union in 2000 negotiations are currently underway to conclude trade agreements with WAEMU and also under the auspices of CEN-SAD to which all the AMU countries are also members. Morocco currently grants non-reciprocal duty exemptions for originate products from several African countries provided the good are transported directly from the country of origin to Morocco without transit in any other country. For products to qualify under AMU rules of origin, the following conditions must apply: a) the inputs used are from domestic sources; b) the domestic inputs used is at least 40 percent of the (ex-factory) value of the product; c) valid certificate of origin; and d) other requirements of relevance to subsidies, safeguards, anti-dumping considerations and other unfair trade practices.

Non-tariff barriers amongst the AMU countries consist of: i) technical requirements regarding health and phytosanitary regulations; ii) very stringent customs procedures relating to rules of origin, import licenses, quotas, etc. Furthermore, the absence of proper road infrastructure and regular sea transport to/from the 38 trading ports in the Maghreb are also a hindrance to the growth of intra-Maghreb trade.

The AMU is a net importer of agricultural products and the region produces nine of the thirteen declared African strategic food products, namely vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cattle, poultry and legumes. Fruits and wheat are also produced. However, most of these products are essentially supplied by Morocco: vegetables, wheat, onions, oranges, sugar, cattle and poultry. The agricultural profile of the

**Figure 3. Intra-african agricultural trade structure of AMU, 2006**



region and individual countries are presented in statistical Annex A while Figure 3 depicts the region's intra-African trade in agriculture during 2006.

The MFN applied tariffs for groups of agricultural products are lower in Mauritania than in the other AMU countries. Applied tariffs on fruits and vegetables range from a low of about 18 percent in Mauritania to a high of 112 percent in Tunisia. For cereals, spices and other food products group, the tariffs are less than 13.2 and 14.4 percent in Libya and Mauritania, respectively, and 128 percent in Tunisia. This

pattern is similar for other food groups. This high variation in average tariff rates would have a very significant implication for the common market, except as with ongoing initiatives within CEN-SAD, the member States are trying to dismantle tariffs amongst them. If this becomes a reality, then it would reduce tensions at the AU level as CEN-SAD has members amongst 4 of the 5 core RECs.

The AMU dietary energy needs are met essentially by wheat, rice, maize for the cereal groups, milk for the dairy products, and sugar which together provide about 85 percent of the normal calorie requirements. In terms of consumption, wheat is the main product with average annual per caput consumption of 205 kg/per person. Other important products consumed are milk (98.8 kg/person), tomatoes (55.4 kg/person), potatoes (37.3 kg/person), rice (11 kg/person), maize (36 kg/person), bovine meat (5.2 kg/person), sheep and goat (7.2 kg/person each). It is also worth mentioning that rice, cassava, sorghum, millet and groundnuts have been introduced into the market but remained weakly present in the food consumption basket. Food aid has also played a role in meeting the dietary energy requirement in the AMU, although limited compared to other parts of Africa. In this region food aid accounts for a small fraction of total imports of cereals but in the non-cereal food aid category, food aid in pulses has increased by about 38 percent since 2000. Annex 3 presents food aid deliveries by category since 2000.

The largest sources of supply of strategic food items in AMU are: Morocco (vegetables); Algeria (potatoes); Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria (tomatoes) and onions (Morocco and Algeria); cattle (Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria); poultry (Morocco, Algeria) with Morocco being the most dominant producer of strategic food products in the sub region.

Recent data indicate that agricultural products imported by the AMU include: maize, palm oil, potatoes, soybeans, wheat and wheat flour, sugar and cattle. Intra-AMU trade in these products is dominated by Algeria and Morocco. Trade with other African RECs is very low and sporadic. Most of the agricultural products are sourced from either Asia (China and India) and/or the EU. Australia and New Zealand are increasing their market share in dairy products trade. For rice and legumes, intra-trade is mostly with ECOWAS/WAEMU, COMESA. SADC also exports some dairy products to the AMU and ECOWAS exports some groundnut and palm oil.



### 3.2.4 Summary

The AMU Member States have undertaken no more than the most general and unenforceable obligations. No specific steps were spelt out regarding the strategy to be employed in liberalising intra-regional trade and, it cannot be considered as having taken any meaningful steps to liberalise intra-regional trade. Membership of the AMU should not, as a result, prevent its Members from active participation in the liberalisation programmes of any other blocs to which its Members may belong. This presents a problem with regard to the position of Algeria, which is not a Member of any other REC and, in the event that it does not join any other REC, it would need to decide how it would go about liberalising agricultural trade. However, the existence of several regional projects centred on the interconnection of road and rail networks gives hope to enhanced trade and integration within the AMU countries.

## 3.3 The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

### 3.3.1 Background

COMESA is one of the regional economic communities recognised as a building bloc of the AEC under the Abuja Treaty. It was established with the signing of the Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa in 1993<sup>61</sup>, that is, two years after the adoption of the Abuja Treaty. It currently comprises 19 countries ranging from Egypt and Libya in the North to Swaziland in the South. With regard to EPA negotiations, 15 COMESA Member States are negotiating under the ESA – EU EPA configuration<sup>62</sup>. In light of the fact that five of these countries (Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are also Members of SADC and an additional five are Members of EAC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda). This could pose a problem concerning future harmonisation of integration policies if the Agreements that result from the negotiations are not closely co-ordinated. The economic objectives of COMESA include the promotion of ‘a more balanced and harmonious development of its production and marketing structures’, the promotion of ‘the joint adoption of macro-economic policies and programmes’ and cooperation ‘in the creation of an enabling environment for foreign, cross border and domestic investment<sup>63</sup>.’

### 3.3.2 Underpinning principles

The underlying principles guiding the operation of the organisation are set out in Chapter Three of the COMESA Treaty. The relevant principles for the purposes of this study include contributing towards the establishment and realisation of the objectives of the African Economic Community<sup>64</sup>, enhancing food sufficiency and cooperating in the export of agricultural commodities<sup>65</sup> and adhering to the principle of inter-State cooperation, harmonisation of policies and integration of programmes among the Member States<sup>66</sup>.

### 3.3.3 Harmonisation of laws

In Article 4, one of the specific undertakings made by Member States in the field of economic and social development is to ‘harmonise or approximate their laws to the

<sup>61</sup> Treaty Establishing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, (1994) 33 ILM 1067 (entered into force 8 December 1994) (COMESA Treaty)

<sup>62</sup> Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The DRC started out as a Member of the ESA configuration but left to join the Central Africa group at the end of 2005

<sup>63</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 3(a)–(c)

<sup>64</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 3(f)

<sup>65</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 4(5)(c-d)

<sup>66</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 6(c)

extent required for the proper functioning of the Common Market<sup>67</sup>. More generally, Member States are to 'take steps to secure the enactment of and the continuation of such legislation to give effect to this Treaty and in particular...to confer upon the regulations of the Council the force of law and the necessary legal effect within its territory<sup>68</sup>.' This provision is a reference to the Council's power conferred upon it by Article 10 to make regulations which 'shall be binding on all the Member States in [their] entirety<sup>69</sup>.' Member States thus have an obligation to take the necessary steps to implement measures leading to the establishment of a common market. One of the areas where harmonisation of laws is critical is that of goods classification for customs purposes. In this regard, Article 64(2) of the Treaty provides that Members undertake to adopt a uniform, comprehensive and systematic tariff classification. Pursuant to this provision, COMESA Member States have adopted the Harmonized System (HS), 2002 version.

### 3.3.4 Trade liberalisation programme

The COMESA Treaty obliges Member States to eliminate customs duties and other charges of an equivalent effect on imports, in the course of progressively establishing a customs union<sup>70</sup>. In Article 46, a deadline of the year 2000 was set for the elimination of customs duties and other charges of an equivalent effect<sup>71</sup>. Pursuant to this provision, a COMESA 'free trade area' was established in 2000 and as of 31 May, 2007, 13 Members had joined the free trade area and were trading on a tariff free basis. The other Members continue to impose tariffs on imports from other Members which, in the case of Swaziland, are those determined by its status as a SACU Member. The expansion of the FTA is a major undertaking in the region as it prepares for the customs union (a delay of eight years) by 2008 and a Common Market by 2014.

### 3.3.5 Non-tariff barriers

Article 45 of the COMESA Treaty provides, *inter alia*, that in the process of establishing a COMESA customs union, '[n]on tariff barriers including quantitative or like restrictions or prohibitions and administrative obstacles to trade among the Member States shall' be removed. Accordingly, quantitative restrictions as a non-tariff barrier to trade should, theoretically, no longer be an issue with regard to trade within the COMESA bloc.

The requirement in the Treaty that Member States 'remove immediately upon the entry into force of [the] Treaty, all the then existing non-tariff barriers to the import' of goods originating in other Member States<sup>72</sup>, can be interpreted to include a ban on licensing requirements for such imports, which were to have been eliminated unless justified by some other provision such as the security and other restrictions found in Article 50.

### 3.3.6 Most-favoured nation principle

For COMESA purposes, MFN is defined as 'any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by any Member State to any product originating in or destined for any third country and shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the territories of all other Member States<sup>73</sup>.' Article 56(1)

<sup>67</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 4(6)(b)

<sup>68</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 5(2)(b)

<sup>69</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 10 (1) & (2)

<sup>70</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 45

<sup>71</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 46(1)

<sup>72</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 49(1)

<sup>73</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 2

obliges Members to 'accord to one another the most favoured nation treatment.' However, this obligation is qualified in two respects: firstly, Members are permitted to maintain or enter into new preferential agreements with third countries so long as those agreements do not frustrate the Treaty's objectives and the advantages, concessions, privileges granted to third countries are extended to Members on a reciprocal basis<sup>74</sup>; secondly, Members are permitted into new preferential agreements among themselves, provided the agreements aim at achieving the Treaty's objectives<sup>75</sup>. This latter provision is meant to cater for 'fast-track' liberalisation.

### 3.3.7 Trade in agriculture

The COMESA trade bloc, as a REC, has made good progress in identifying issues that have constrained trade in agriculture and proposing measures that can be taken to enhance trade in agriculture. These are set out in a 'Report on the Harmonisation of Agricultural Policy for COMESA countries'<sup>76</sup>. The Report states that in 'the medium to long term, the emphasis in agriculture will be on the adoption and implementation of the COMESA common agricultural policy and strategy'<sup>77</sup>. It states that the objectives of the CAP should be:

- a) to increase overall agricultural productivity;
- b) to ensure regional food security;
- c) to increase intra and extra COMESA agricultural trade;
- d) to increase value addition to exportable commodities;
- e) to eradicate and control major diseases and pests of livestock and crops; and
- f) to develop the irrigation potential of the region so as to mitigate drought effects<sup>78</sup>.

One important point made by the Report is the need to ensure 'that there continue to be marked differences in national agricultural policies between member states' and that harmonisation be restricted to areas where it is necessary to exploit the potential of the free trade area. This is because a complete harmonisation 'would result in national policies that [were] unsuited to national conditions'<sup>79</sup>. The COMESA Treaty itself provides that in the field of agriculture, Members are to:

- a) co-operate in the agricultural development (sic);
- b) adopt a common agricultural policy;
- c) enhance regional food sufficiency;
- d) co-operate in the export of agricultural commodities;
- e) co-ordinate their policies regarding the establishment of agro-industries;
- f) co-operate in agricultural research and extension; and
- g) enhance rural development<sup>80</sup>.

These undertakings are amplified in Chapter 18 of the COMESA Treaty which sets out a number of areas in which Members agree to cooperate and the specific measures that they are to undertake. Thus, in Article 131, Member States undertake to, *inter alia*, 'ensure the adequate supply and availability of food by the promotion of agricultural development that would lead to the production of surpluses in food, the

<sup>74</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 56(2)

<sup>75</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 56(3)

<sup>76</sup> The Report is available at <http://www.comesa.int/agri/brief/> (visited 8 August 2007)

<sup>77</sup> COMESA, Report on Harmonization, para. 11

<sup>78</sup> COMESA, Report on Harmonization, para. 14

<sup>79</sup> COMESA, Report on Harmonization, para. 40

<sup>80</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 4(5)

establishment of adequate storage facilities and strategic grain reserves<sup>81</sup>.’ Article 32 obliges Members to coordinate and harmonise their policies regarding the export of crops, livestock, livestock products, fish and fish products and forest products. The main shortcoming with these obligations, however, is that it is difficult to measure progress towards full compliance. By their very nature, these are obligations that cannot be achieved overnight but there needs to be some mechanism whereby a determination can be made as to the amount of progress being made towards meeting these noble goals.

### 3.3.8 Rules of origin

Under the COMESA Treaty, goods are accepted as eligible for Common Market tariff treatment if they originate in the Member States<sup>82</sup>. The definition of products originating in the Common Market is set out in a Protocol on the Rules of Origin for Products to be traded between COMESA States<sup>83</sup>. Under these Rules, there are five criteria under which products can qualify to be considered as originating within the region<sup>84</sup>. The first of these is where goods have been wholly produced in a Member State. The second is goods produced wholly or partially from imported materials that have undergone a production process that results in a transformation such that the CIF value of those materials does not exceed 60 percent of the total cost of materials used, or thirdly, the value added during production accounts for at least 35 percent of the ex-factory cost, or fourthly, there is a change of tariff heading<sup>85</sup>. The fifth criterion is for products included on a list approved by the Council as being of particular importance and containing not less than 25 percent value added<sup>86</sup>.

### 3.3.9 Trade facilitation

The COMESA Treaty defines trade facilitation as meaning ‘the co-ordination and rationalization of trade procedures and documents relating to the movement of goods from their place of origin to their destination’<sup>87</sup>. Chapter 9 of the Treaty sets out the rules regarding the simplification and harmonisation of trade documents and procedures. Under Article 69, Members agree to simplify and harmonise their trade documents and procedures by taking three steps: reducing to a minimum the number of trade documents and copies; reducing the number of national bodies required to handle the documents and harmonising the nature of the information to be contained in the documents.

In Article 70 they undertake to initiate programs aimed, *inter alia*, at reducing the cost of documents and volume of paper work required in respect of trade, adopting common standards of trade procedures within the Common Market and ensuring adequate co-ordination between trade and transport facilitation. Lastly, under Article 71, they undertake, where appropriate, to design and standardise their trade documents and information required to be contained therein in accordance with internationally accepted standards. In doing so, use is to be made of ASYCUDA<sup>88</sup>.

With regard to trade facilitation, one of the success stories of the COMESA region that can be expanded to cover a wider area is the implementation of the Third Party

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<sup>81</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 131(1)(a)

<sup>82</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 48(1)

<sup>83</sup> COMESA Treaty, annex IV

<sup>84</sup> COMESA Treaty, annex IV, rule 2

<sup>85</sup> COMESA Treaty, annex IV, rule 2(1)(b)

<sup>86</sup> COMESA Treaty, annex IV, rule 2(1)(c)

<sup>87</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 2

<sup>88</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 71(2)

Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme, popularly known as the Yellow Card, under which motor vehicles are able to travel within participating countries using a single insurance policy.

### 3.3.10 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Under Article 50 of the COMESA Treaty, Members are permitted to introduce or continue measures relating to 'the protection of human, animal or plant health or life, or the protection of public morality.' However, before they do so, they are obliged to give notice to the Secretary General. Chapter 15 of the COMESA Treaty contains provisions regarding Standardization and Quality assurance. Among the obligations taken on by Member States are the evolution and application of a common policy regarding standardisation and quality assurance, the application of appropriate standards for goods traded and produced within the Common Market and the recognition of ARSO as a leading cooperating partner<sup>89</sup>. Moreover, under Article 113, Member States undertake to, *inter alia*, 'adopt African regional standards and where these are unavailable, adopt suitable international standards for products traded in the Common Market.'

### 3.3.11 Safeguard provisions

The taking of safeguard measures in 'the event of serious disturbances occurring in the economy of a Member State following the application of the provisions' of the Treaty is permitted under Article 61 provided the Member State first informs the Secretary-General and the other Member States. This provision is similar to that found in the Abuja Treaty referred to above.

Any Member State can impose quantitative or like restrictions or prohibitions for the purposes of protecting infant industries, provided the measures are applied on a non-discriminatory basis<sup>90</sup>.

### 3.3.12 Trade remedies

Dumping, defined as the introduction of products of a Member State into the commerce of another Member State at less than the normal value of the products, is prohibited 'if it causes or threatens material injury to an established industry in the territory of the other Member State or materially retards the establishment of a domestic industry<sup>91</sup>.' Article 51(3) permits the levying on any dumped product of 'an anti-dumping duty not greater in amount than the margin of dumping in respect of such product.'

Article 52 provides that subsidies which distort or threaten to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods are incompatible with the Common Market. It then permits Member States, subject to certain specified conditions to levy countervailing duties for the purposes of offsetting the effects of subsidies<sup>92</sup>.

In the imposition of Safeguard, Countervailing or Anti-dumping Measure, the concerned Member State must decide whether or not it should undertake a trade remedy measure. If it decides to do so, it must hold consultations with Member States having substantial export interests, or with subsidising or dumping Members States, as

<sup>89</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 112. ARSO is defined in Article 2 as meaning the African Regional Organization for Standardisation

<sup>90</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 49(2)

<sup>91</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 51(1)

<sup>92</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 52(2)

relevant. Thereafter, measures can be taken in any of the following forms: i) increased tariffs or additional similar charges; ii) quantitative restrictions; iii) anti-dumping duties; or iv) countervailing duties. The Member State may undertake the measure only to extent necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury; and/or to facilitate adjustment.

### 3.3.13 Transport

For transport and communications, Members are to:

- a) foster such co-operation among themselves as would facilitate the production of goods and facilitate trade in goods and services and the movement of persons;
- b) make regulations for facilitating transit trade within the Common Market; and
- c) adopt a Third Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme<sup>93</sup>.

With regard to the transit trade, the regulations referred to in Article (4)(2)(b), are set out in Annex I to the Treaty, which provides, *inter alia*, that Members are to grant all transitors freedom to traverse their territories by any means of transport<sup>94</sup>. Moreover, Members are not to levy any import or export duties on transit traffic<sup>95</sup>.

As mentioned above, the Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme, which was introduced in 1987 has been a great success in facilitating cross-border motor vehicle movement.

### 3.3.14 Intellectual property rights

No specific provision refers to cooperation in the area of intellectual property rights and this can therefore be taken as one of the fields covered by article 165 regarding general cooperation.

### 3.3.15 Status of regional integration and food trade in COMESA

Amongst the core RECs in Africa, COMESA is one that has taken significant strides in enhancing its regional integration efforts in response to the many challenges ranging from acute poverty and food insecurity levels to poor rural infrastructure, droughts, disease and conflicts.

The impetus for regional integration in COMESA began in December 1994 when it was created to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA). Though COMESA replaced the PTA in 1994, the PTA framework for tariff liberalization operated until December 2000. Under this framework, preferential treatment in the form of reduced tariffs on intra-regional trade of regionally originating goods applied to a group of selected commodities common to all Members. The common list of products eligible for preferential treatment was classified into six groups. Agricultural products were amongst the first three groups: *food* (group I: 30 percent tariff reduction), *raw materials* (group II: 50 percent) and *other agriculture* (group IIIa: 60 percent tariff reduction). It was envisaged that full market liberalization would take place by the year 2000.

At the same time the tariff liberalization scheme was in place, a programme for the relaxation and eventual elimination of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to intra-regional trade was implemented. This applied to eight groups of NTBs, namely: quantitative restrictions; export and import licensing; foreign exchange licensing; stipulation of import sources; prohibition of imports; advance import deposits, conditional permission for imports;

<sup>93</sup> COMESA Treaty, Article 4(2)

<sup>94</sup> COMESA Treaty, Annex I, Article 2(1)

<sup>95</sup> COMESA Treaty, Annex I, Article 2(3). They are, however, permitted to levy service or administrative charges

and special charges for acquiring foreign exchange. To relax and eliminate these NTBs, advance import deposits and taxes on foreign exchange were abolished. Moreover, member States operating systems of foreign exchange budgeting were required to earmark a proportion of their foreign exchange reserves for financing intra-regional imports. In addition, prohibitions on intra-regional trade not covered by conditions specified in the PTA Treaty were eliminated and Member States operating restrictive licensing, other than where specified in the Treaty were required to give preferential treatment to PTA Members.

In 1994, when COMESA replaced the PTA, many of its ongoing trade facilitation programmes and activities were continued. However, given the slow pace in achieving a customs union, COMESA launched an FTA in 2000 with just 9 Members. To date, 13 of its Member States are part of the FTA and this has expanded trade in the region and created significant opportunities in all sectors. Examples include cotton yarn exports from Zambia to Mauritius, replacing imports from Asia and the Far East; tea exports from Kenya to Egypt, replacing imports from India and Sri Lanka; edible oil exports from Kenya to Zambia; and sugar imports into Kenya from Malawi, Zambia, Sudan, Egypt, Madagascar and Swaziland, displacing Brazilian and Argentinean sugar.

There has also been an increase in trade between COMESA FTA and its non-FTA Members. Examples include exports of sugar and beverages from Swaziland (a non-Member) to Kenya. The non-FTA countries are all expected to join the FTA prior to the creation of the customs union in December 2008. Currently, they are trading on preferential terms: Comoros, Eritrea and Uganda all give an 80 percent reduction on their general tariff rates on COMESA originating goods; the Democratic Republic of Congo gives a 70 percent tariff reduction; Seychelles, Swaziland, Angola and Ethiopia are all trading on a reciprocal basis with other Members.

In its bid to create a customs union in 2008, COMESA has undertaken significant amount of activities: a Common Tariff Nomenclature (CTN), based on the Harmonized System 2002, has been developed and adopted and some member States have already aligned their national nomenclatures to the CTN; 15 Member States have adopted the WTO Valuation Agreement as their customs valuation system, whilst an additional four are making preparations to implement the system; a COMESA Customs Management Act that sets the customs rules and procedures for customs administrations and has been adopted; and a programme for the gradual elimination of non-tariff barriers and other obstacles to intra-COMESA trade are already in place.

The CET will be applied to imports from third countries subject to the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle. Initial work on the CET started in 1997 and a whole range of structures have been analyzed in terms of their implications for government revenue and competitiveness. The proposed rates will apply to four main categories of goods, as follows: raw materials and capital goods 0-5 percent duty; intermediate good 10-15 and final goods 25-40 percent tariff duty. Although there has been agreement on the first two categories (raw materials and capital goods), there is no agreement yet on the duty rates for the intermediate and finished goods category. In regards to tariff revenue sharing, COMESA Members have agreed that each individual Member State will collect the tax revenues at their national border and should not share it with other Members. This is likely to create problems particularly when extra-COMESA goods are re-exported from one State to the other.

As the result of the overlapping Membership between COMESA and other RECs, it faces a significant hurdle: i.e. once the COMESA CU is in place, a country that is

a member of the COMESA CU cannot be a member of another CU unless the two customs unions have the same CET and customs procedures. All members of a CU need to apply the same tariffs on goods coming into the region from countries which are not a part of the union.

In the case of the East African Community (EAC) which has already launched its CU, comprising Kenya and Uganda (COMESA Members) and Tanzania (a SADC Member), both the COMESA and EAC Secretariats are working together to ensure that the CET and the customs procedures of the two CUs will be in harmony<sup>96</sup>. In the case of SADC which plans to have an FTA in place by 2008, if a country is in the COMESA CU and is also part of the SADC FTA, it will face a dilemma. This is because by being a part of the COMESA CU it will need to apply the CET on all other countries outside the CU, even those countries which are in the SADC FTA but out of the COMESA CU. However, by being part of the SADC FTA it is supposed to allow duty-free entry into the country for goods that conform to the SADC Rules of Origin.

The creation of the COMESA CU will, therefore, bring the issue of overlapping membership to the fore and it is essential that the RECs, the AU along with member States, resolve this issue to avoid the weakening of the regional integration endeavour. Both the COMESA and SADC secretariats have agreed to work together to resolve this issue. Essentially, the optimum way of resolving this issue rests on the degree of policy harmonization between the two RECs: The fact that 13 Members of the COMESA FTA are already trading at zero tariffs might help to reduce some of the tension. This is a step in the right direction.

Although the region has made significant progress in overcoming some of its supply-side constraints, much still has to be done. The Region is working towards adopting a Common Agricultural Policy with programmes that are in line with the CAADP framework which stresses the importance of cooperation and coordination of intra-Africa regional agricultural policies, food security responses, marketing, research, training, plant and animal disease and pest control, water management, etc. Under the CAADP process, about six countries in the region have launched their national CAADP schemes and the whole region is expected to complete the process by the first quarter of 2008.

In parallel to the CAADP, COMESA has adopted a strategy based on targeted commodity specific approaches. The strategy focuses on developing commodity specific regional trade initiatives through innovative public/ private sector alliances and partnerships. The programme works primarily through regional trade flow leaders such as regional trade associations, national-level trade associations, private companies and individual entrepreneurs as well as public sector policy makers through COMESA's decision-making structures. Another COMESA programme, which will be developed and implemented over the next four years, is the Agriculture Marketing Promotion and Regional Integration Programme (AMPRIP), (see Box 4). Among the envisaged outputs of this programme is a COMESA Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards.

More specifically, Under Pillar 1 of the CAADP (Land and Water Management), the region has set up a Regional Irrigation Fund (RIF), prepared a joint COMESA/SADC strategic framework for fertilizers and seed with projects to promote sustainable agricultural production which is expected to enhance rural incomes the Member States.

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<sup>96</sup> Burundi and Rwanda have recently joined EAC. They are also Members of ECCAS



Under Pillar 2, plans are underway to implement the Regional Food Security and Risk Management for Eastern and Southern African (REFORM) with strengthened focus on Cross Border Trade Associations. Under Pillar 3, the region has launched a Regional Enhanced Livelihoods Programme for communities in pastoral areas which will assist with cross border movement and trade of animals, early warning emergency response mechanisms, and with SPS issues. Also under this pillar, the Region is working with the AU to implement a programme for the eradication of tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis. Under Pillar 4 (Research and Technology), a value chain approach has been adopted to promote expansion of sectors that show promise for significant rural income increase such as the organic leather and cassava sub-sectors. A major constraint rests on the Region's ability to mobilize the necessary financial resources.

With regards to women, COMESA is facilitating a programme for the promotion of female farmers in agro-processing and marketing developing along with training on the COMESA trade regime. Most seriously, the region has a very high rate of HIV/AIDS with estimated income lost of about 2.6 percent of the GDP annually to the disease. The agricultural sector has been the hardest hit from the disease resulting in labour and the diversion of resources away from agriculture to meet the regions health needs. The high mobility in agricultural trade particularly along the region's transport corridors has accelerated the spread of the disease and this has negatively affected cross border trading activities resulting in major trade losses. In response to this epidemic COMESA and its development partners plan to initiate a programme dubbed *Building Corridors of Hope* aimed at behavioural change communication activities.

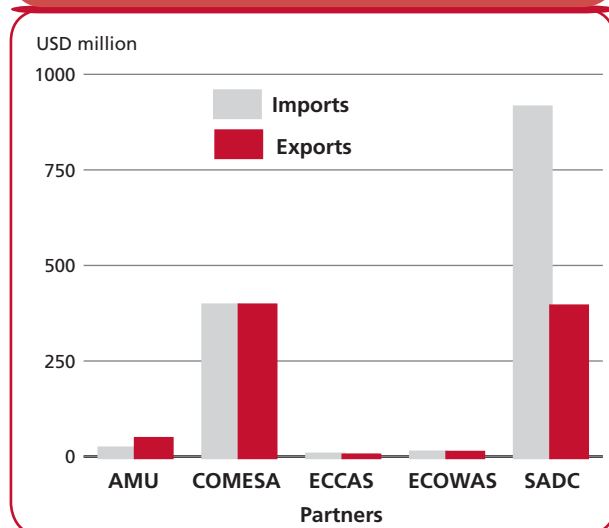
Like other regions in Africa, COMESA is a food deficit region. The region produces most of the designated strategic products and Egypt, Kenya and until recently Zimbabwe are the dominate players in this regard. In terms of key products, an example of the regional production profile is as follows: Egypt (sugar, maize, rice, wheat, legumes, poultry); Uganda (cassava); Ethiopia and Sudan (beef, sorghum); etc. The agricultural profile of COMESA is presented in Statistical Annex B. The region's food production index which was 90 in 1990 has increase very slowly to 109 in 2004. In terms of consumption, sugar, wheat, maize, dairy, oils and rice are important in the region's consumption bundle. Total cereal food aid supplies in this region increased by about 42 percent during 2000-02 and 2003-05 period the increase comprising largely of wheat. For maize, food aid supplies declined slightly to 544 000 mt in 2003-05. Food aid in rice is on the low side at 33 000 mt representing an increase of about 4 percent since 2000-02. Non cereal food aid is also important, with food aid in pulses and vegetable oils increasing by over 90 and 37 percent respectively within the last 3 year (see Annex 3).

The average MFN applied tariffs for agricultural products stood at 20 percent with tobacco having the highest at 42 percent and cereals with the lowest at 10 percent. The low rates for cereals underscores the importance in the region which is plagued by conflict and recurrent droughts, which have led several Members to impose import/export bans and waiving of duty depending on the situation. Given the way the four proposed CET bands are phased (see above) it is not clear in which of the band food products will be placed. Some countries have very high tariff peaks with about 10 countries having non-ad valorem rates in their agricultural tariff schedules. In this regard, it might be useful for COMESA to review the issue and harmonize its tariff structure in line with other RECs as tariff simplification will enhance the benefits of it proposed CU.

COMESA has made significant progress in agriculture and food trade. Total agricultural exports from the region have increased by 25 percent over the last 4 years: from US\$4.8

billion in 2002 to US\$6.5 billion in 2006. Trade with other African regions accounts for over 80 percent of exports and although the level is still low compared to its exports elsewhere, intra-COMESA exports of agricultural products have exhibited very strong growth (45 percent since 2002). A number of countries have emerged as strong players in intra-COMESA agricultural trade: Kenya (26 percent), Zambia (21 percent), Uganda (14 percent), Malawi (10 percent) and Egypt (6 percent) with some gains in other Members like Comoros, Burundi, Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Table 3 of Annex 4 shows the direction of COMESA's exports of some of the key strategic products. The table reveals that although (with the exception of SADC) the level and value of COMESA's trade with the rest of Africa is low there is scope for enhancing trade. In recent years, COMESA has seen its trade with the AMU decline sharply for most of the strategic products, e.g. cotton, legumes, groundnuts, sugar and tobacco. However, there have been some gains in other regions like ECOWAS where COMESA's trade records some upward movement for commodities like tobacco, sugar, dairy, cotton and rice flour. Figure 4 presents an overview of intra-regional agriculture trade for COMESA during 2006.

**Figure 4. Intra-regional agricultural trade structure of COMESA, 2006**



Globally, the region's agricultural imports in 2006 amounted to US\$8.6 billion consisting mainly of cereals (wheat and maize mainly), beef, sugar, dairy and cotton. A large share of these commodities was sourced from outside of Africa. The often recurrent adverse weather conditions in the region along with some of the other structural supply-side constraints are responsible for this increase in the region's food import bill. Intra-Africa trade for example for wheat flour from the AMU was about US\$39 million in 2002, but this was negligible in 2006. Oil palm imports from ECOWAS expanded over the 4

year period with overall agricultural trade between the two RECs showing some significant improvements.

### 3.3.16 Summary

COMESA has made fairly good progress towards liberalising trade within its borders but difficulties remain. Detailed rules have been drawn up covering most of the areas relevant to establishing a common market in agricultural products and the plans for a common agricultural policy indicate an awareness of the importance of the sector to the region's economies. One issue that the COMESA process highlights is that of the differing capacities possessed by States to undertake liberalisation and reform. The asymmetrical approach adopted in COMESA provides flexibility to those countries with limited capacity but undermines the normative nature of treaty obligations.

## 3.4 The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

### 3.4.1 Background

The Economic Community of Central African States is another of the RECs recognised by the African Union as a building bloc of the AEC. The organisation was established

following the adoption of the Treaty Establishing the Economic Community of Central African States in 1983. The underlying goal behind the organisation's creation was the expansion of UDEAC to incorporate more Central African States. ECCAS is composed of eleven countries: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Of these eleven countries, six (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, and Guinea Equatoriale) are members of CEMAC (formerly UDEAC). Recent reports indicate that Rwanda has decided to pull out of ECCAS, presumably to focus its energies on COMESA and its accession to the EAC<sup>97</sup>.

For a number of years following its formation, ECCAS was dormant due to financial difficulties and conflict in the Great Lakes region. With regard to EPA negotiations, the six CEMAC countries together with Sao Tomé and Príncipe and (since 2005), the DRC have joined to negotiate together under the CEMAC – EU EPA configuration.

### 3.4.2 Underpinning principles

The preamble to the ECCAS Treaty indicates that Member States are, *inter alia*, convinced that cooperation fosters accelerated and harmonious economic development and that they recognise that efforts at sub-regional cooperation should not conflict with similar efforts being made at a wider level.

The aims of ECCAS as set out in Article 4 include promoting and strengthening harmonious cooperation in fields including transport and communications, trade and customs. These aims are further specified as:

- a) the elimination between Member States of customs duties and any other charges having an equivalent effect levied on imports and exports;
- b) the abolition between Member States of quantitative restrictions and other trade barriers;
- c) the establishment and maintenance of an external common customs tariff;
- d) the establishment of a trade policy vis-à-vis third States;
- e) the progressive elimination between Member States of obstacles to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital and to the right of establishment;
- f) the harmonization of national policies in order to promote Community activities, particularly in industry, transport and communications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, trade, currency and finance, human resources, tourism, education, culture, science and technology<sup>98</sup>.

These aims are therefore compatible with the establishment of an African Common Market for Agricultural Products.

### 3.4.3 Harmonisation of laws

Article 5 of the ECCAS Treaty obliges Members to 'direct their endeavours with a view to creating favourable conditions for the development of the Community' and to refrain from any unilateral actions likely to hinder such achievement. On the issue of customs administration, the Council is to propose to the Conference 'the adoption of a common customs and statistical nomenclature for all Member States, while Article 37

<sup>97</sup> Tralac, 'Southern Africa: Country pulls out of ECCAS' available at <http://www.tralac.org/scripts/content.php?id=6539> (visited 26 July 2007)

<sup>98</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 4(2)

obliges Members to ‘take all necessary measures to harmonize and standardize their customs regulations and procedures’ in accordance with Annex V. With regard to transport, Article 47(1)(c) obliges Members to progressively harmonize their transport and communications laws and regulations.

#### 3.4.4 Trade liberalisation programme

The trade liberalisation programme adopted by ECCAS is similar to that adopted by the AEC in that a schedule is laid out for the achievement of the Economic Community. The main difference is that in the case of ECCAS, Article 6 provides that the Community was to be achieved over a period of 12 years, divided into three four-year stages, from the Treaty’s entry into force<sup>99</sup>. Further to this provision, Article 27 of the Treaty sets out the agreement to progressively establish a customs union involving the elimination of customs duties as well as quotas and other restrictions, prohibitions and administrative trade barriers. The timetable adopted by the Members was to the effect that in the first stage, Members were to refrain from establishing any new customs duties on trade between themselves and from increasing the already existing duties<sup>100</sup>. The next step was to create a free trade area through the progressive reduction and ultimate elimination of customs duties between them<sup>101</sup>. As part of the process of establishing a customs union, a CET was to be established through the elimination of differences between their respective tariffs and the adoption of a common customs and statistical nomenclatures<sup>102</sup>. This would then result in the establishment of a customs union by the end of the third stage<sup>103</sup>.

#### 3.4.5 Non-tariff barriers

Article 27 of the ECCAS Treaty obliges Members to eliminate quotas as part of the customs union. This requirement is reiterated in Article 33, which obliges Member States to relax and ultimately remove quota restrictions as a non-tariff barrier to intra-Community trade.

Though the Treaty does not specifically provide for obligations with regard to licensing requirements, Article 33 requires the relaxation and ultimate removal of ‘other restrictions and prohibitions in force’ on goods being transferred from one Member State to another. This provision would therefore appear to encompass the elimination of any licensing requirements for engaging in trade.

#### 3.4.6 Most-favoured-nation principle

Article 35 of the ECCAS Treaty provides, *inter alia*, that:

Member States shall accord to one another in relation to intra-Community trade the most-favoured-nation treatment. In no case shall tariff concessions granted to a third country in pursuance of an agreement with a Member State be more favourable than those applicable in pursuance of this Treaty.

The Article further provides that ‘No Member State may conclude with any third country an agreement whereby the latter would grant such Member State tariff concessions not granted to the other Member States<sup>104</sup>.’ This would appear to prohibit

<sup>99</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 6(1)

<sup>100</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Articles 6(2)(a) and 28(1)

<sup>101</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Articles 6(2)(b) and 28(2)

<sup>102</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 29

<sup>103</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 6(2)(c)

<sup>104</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 35(4)

any Member State being a Member of any other REC in which the others were not participating. However, it is clear that this provision was never operationalized in view of the fact that it would have required countries such as Burundi and Rwanda not to continue with their memberships of COMESA when it was born out of the Preferential Trade Area, which they did not do.

### 3.4.7 Trade in agriculture

The language used in the ECCAS Treaty regarding trade in agriculture is phrased for the most part in non-binding language. Thus, Article 43 contains an 'obligation' on the part of Member States to 'cooperate in agriculture, forestry, stock farming and fishing.' One aim of such cooperation is to satisfy the food requirements of the population and enhance food security<sup>105</sup>. In doing so, Members agree to 'take concerted action to harmonize their agricultural policies.' The creation of an African Common Market in basic foodstuffs and harmonisation of agricultural policies would therefore be consistent with the aims of ECCAS.

### 3.4.8 Rules of origin

Article 30 of the ECCAS Treaty provides that the 'definition of the concept of products originating in Member States and the rules governing the application of [the] article appear in the' annexed protocol. Rules of origin were to be as specified in Annex I to the Treaty<sup>106</sup>. Recent reports indicate that following years in which CEMAC and ECCAS applied different rules of origin; agreement has now been reached among experts that for goods to be considered as originating from CEMAC and ECCAS, the level of processing should reflect 40 percent local raw materials or 35 percent value-added transformation<sup>107</sup>.

### 3.4.9 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

ECCAS Member States are allowed to derogate from the provisions relating to the free movement of goods in order to protect human, animal or plant health or life<sup>108</sup>. Article 43 on cooperation in agriculture and food makes a passing mention of the quality of foodstuffs where it provides that one of the aims of cooperation is to satisfy the food requirements of populations and enhance food security '*inter alia*, by the quantitative and qualitative improvement of foodstuffs ...'

### 3.4.10 Safeguard provisions

The ECCAS Treaty addresses the issue of safeguards using the terminology of 'trade imbalance' which is defined as a situation where the 'imports of any particular product by a Member State from another Member State increase significantly' and 'this increase in imports causes or would cause serious damage to production which is carried on in the territory of the importing Member State<sup>109</sup>.' In such instances, the Member State suffering the imbalance is to submit a report thereon to the Secretary-General, who is to refer the matter to the Council. The Council is to then propose to the Conference measures to be taken<sup>110</sup>. The aggrieved Member State would therefore appear not to have any option of taking unilateral action. Members are also allowed to impose restrictions for the purpose of overcoming balance-of-payment difficulties<sup>111</sup>, and for the purpose of protecting infant or strategic industry<sup>112</sup>.

<sup>105</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 43(1)(b)

<sup>106</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 30. Note that the author has been unable to locate a copy of the said Annex

<sup>107</sup> See <http://www.uneca.org/integration/numero1/highlights02.asp> (visited 27 July 2007)

<sup>108</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 34(1)(c)

<sup>109</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 31(1)

<sup>110</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 31(2)

<sup>111</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 34(3)

<sup>112</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 34(4)

### 3.4.11 Trade remedies

With regard to trade remedies, the ECCAS Treaty simply provides that 'The special provisions on restrictions, prohibitions, quota restrictions, dumping, subsidies and discriminatory practices shall be the subject of a protocol on non-tariff trade barriers attached' to the Treaty as Annex II<sup>113</sup>.

### 3.4.12 Trade facilitation

Under Article 37 of the ECCAS Treaty, Member States are to 'take all necessary measures to harmonize and standardize their customs regulations and procedures to ensure the effective application of [the] Chapter and to facilitate the movement of goods and services across their frontiers'<sup>114</sup>. This provision is supplemented by the provisions of Article 67 which obliges Member States to 'simplify and harmonize their trade documents and procedures in accordance with the Protocol on the Simplification and Harmonization of Trade Documents and Procedures ... so as to facilitate intra-Community trade in goods and services'<sup>115</sup>.

### 3.4.13 Transport

Article 36 of the ECCAS Treaty provides that Members are to grant freedom of transit through their territories to goods proceeding to or coming from another Member State.

Article 47 then sets out the measures to be taken in order 'to achieve a harmonious and integrated development of the sub-regional transport and communications network'. These include:

- a) [promoting] the integration of transport and communications infrastructures;
- b) [coordinating] the various modes of transport in order to increase their efficiency;
- c) progressively [harmonizing] their transport and communications laws and regulations<sup>116</sup>.

### 3.4.14 Status of regional integration and food trade in ECCAS

After a long period of inactivity, the ECCAS is now regarded as one of the pillars of the African Union's AEC having signed the protocol on relations between the AEC and the RECs in October 1999. The ECCAS Member have adopted a scheme for phasing out tariffs on intra-community trade, known as the ECCAS Preferential Tariff, together with rules of origin and approval procedures at the community level, which were supposed to enter into force on 1 July 2004. The tariff reduction timetable envisaged is as follows: for traditional handicraft and local products (other than mining products) a 100 percent reduction from 1 July 2004; in the case of mining products and manufactured products with originating status, 50 percent from 1 July 2004, 70 percent as of January 2005, 90 percent as of January 2006, and 100 percent as of January 2007. The free trade area is due to be established no later than 31 December 2007, in accordance with the timetable of the EPA with the EU. However, by July 2007, the tariff reduction process leading to the establishment of a free trade area had not yet begun.

Within the ECCAS region, the CEMAC (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Rep., Equatorial Guinea and Gabon) has made very significant progress in its trade liberalization and integration framework having achieved a customs and monetary union since 1993. Unlike ECCAS, the Generalized Preferential Tariff (GPT) arrangement,

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<sup>113</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 33(3). Note that the author has been unable to locate the text of this Annex

<sup>114</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 37

<sup>115</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 67

<sup>116</sup> ECCAS Treaty, Article 47

introduced in 1993, is the centerpiece of the CEMAC trade liberalization programme on internal tariffs for FTA and CET for its CU. In addition to the establishment of an FTA and CU, the objective of the preferential trade regime is the encouragement of vertical and horizontal industrial integration and the productive employment of human and natural resources. For purposes of internal tariffs on intra-community trade, products of regional origin are classified into two groups: primary commodities and manufactured goods. Internal tariffs have been eliminated on both categories of goods.

Under the CEMAC structure of common external tariff, goods imported from outside the community are classified into four groups: basic necessities (0 percent), primary raw materials and capital equipment (10 percent), intermediate or semi-processed goods (20 percent), and final consumer goods (30 percent). The tariff on final consumers' goods decreased from a high of 50 percent since in 1993 to the current rate of 30 percent (ECA, 2002).

ECCAS has formulated several protocols covering trade liberalization, trade facilitation, and sector cooperation - transit and transit facilities; customs cooperation; compensation fund for revenue loss; freedom of movement and rights of establishment of community citizens; clearing house; sector development cooperation in agriculture, industry, transport and communication, science and technology, energy, and natural and human resources—the status of implementation of most of them remains doubtful due to the prevalence of conflict in the region.

With regards to CEMAC, initiatives concerning trade facilitation include the simplification of transit and customs procedures; the implementation of the international standard Inter-State Transit of Central African States designed to increase productivity and reduce the cost of transit services, the harmonization customs and statistical nomenclature and classification according to the system of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the installation of ASYCUDA to monitor trade flows.

Beyond the formation of a free trade area and a customs union by 1998, CEMAC has taken some initiatives concerning the next phase formation of a common market—notably, the free movement of persons, the free movement of capital, and the harmonization and coordination of macroeconomic and sector policies. As an instrument of the free movement of people within the community, the CEMAC Passport and the Red Card for motor vehicle were adopted in 2000. The responsibility for issuing and administering CEMAC Passports rests with individual member states. The Red Card motor vehicle insurance was adopted in compliance with the 1996 agreement of introducing an international insurance card for protection against civil liabilities within CEMAC.

With a view to the negotiation of an EPA between the EU and Central Africa (the CEMAC countries, along with Sao Tomé and Príncipe and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), the CEMAC is in the process of negotiating a free trade agreement with Sao Tomé and Príncipe, and expects to do the same with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Whereas for most RECs, common policies, common institutions, and common currency are distant aspirations, CEMAC is already functioning within that framework, particularly in the context of monetary issues. All members of CEMAC come from the same CFA free monetary zone—pegged at a fixed exchange rate to the French Franc previously and to the Euro subsequently. In addition to a currency, CEMAC Members have a common central bank acting as the regional common authority, *le Banque des*

*Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC)*, and a common regulatory body of the banking sector, *le Commission Bancaire de l'Afrique Centrale (COBAC)*

The ECCAS region produces a variety of strategic products and key amongst these include: cassava, maize, oil palm, vegetables, sorghum, groundnuts, cattle and poultry. Other important products include sugar, plantains, bananas, taro and yams. Much of these products are supplied by Cameroon, with the largest share of production in the region. Other countries specializing in key products include: Burundi - bananas; Rwanda - potatoes; Chad – groundnuts and cattle; Congo (DR) - sugar and maize. Statistical Annex C presents the profile for the agricultural sector.

In terms of cereal production, self-sufficiency in maize was attained in 2003, but in the case rice the region's self-sufficiency ratio is at 47 percent, implying that huge amounts of rice is imported to meet dietary needs. Cassava features highest in terms of consumption with the per capita consumption of about 170 kg/person. Other important products in the region's consumption bundle include: maize (24 kg/person), sorghum (14 kg/person), milk (17 kg/person), potatoes (17 kg/person), and bovine meat (5 kg/person). The low level of bovine consumption in this region is not a true reflection of its meat consumption rate as bush meat is more preferred to beef in this region. Food aid supplies are on decline with commercial purchases rising mainly due to the windfall gains by some members from higher petroleum prices. Total cereal food aid has declined by about 17 percent in the last five years to 2005 while commercial imports have increased by 32 percent. In this region, food aid accounts for over 30 percent of the [commercial] imports of maize. Non-cereal food aid has also declined between the two period by about 8 percent (see Annex 3).

The average MFN applied agricultural tariff for the whole ECCAS region is 20. This is largely influenced by the four CEMAC Members (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad and Gabon) whose average is 22. Angola has the lowest at 9.4 with Burundi the highest at 33. The average applied rates for Congo, DR and Rwanda are 13 and 13.5, respectively. Importantly, it is not clear at this time what is the status of Burundi and Rwanda in ECCAS as they have opted to become Members of the EAC which had already established a CU with duty rates ranging from 0 to 25

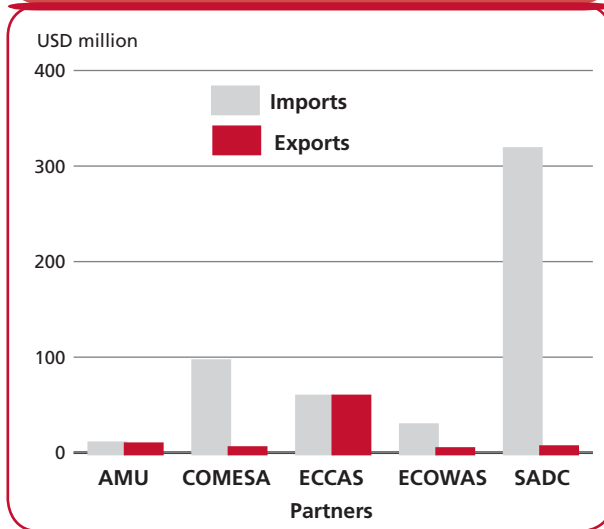
Despite implementation of the GPT, intra-community trade have barely exceeds 3 percent of the total value of CEMAC trade – a situation that is explained mainly by the fact that the Community's exports consist essentially of raw materials that are not traditionally traded among member countries. Other reasons include: misapplication of the tax and customs codes and regulations, tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra-regional trade, poor compliance with Community rules of origin and provisions on the regulation of competition and the absence of a single entry point system for the movement of goods.

In 2006, ECCAS exported about US\$1 billion worth of agricultural products globally. This represents an increase of about 40 percent from 2002. Intra-African exports are highly concentrated within the ECCAS region itself, comprising largely of palm oil, sugar, tobacco and beef, maize, cotton and legumes and groundnuts. The region exports cotton to almost all the other RECs. Although its exports are very low in terms of value, the region is experiencing a three-fold increase in its intra-African exports. In 2006, the AMU ranks top as the destination for intra-African agricultural exports from ECCAS. Figure 5 maps out the structure of both imports and exports in 2006.

Intra-African imports show a significant increase from all the other RECs to ECCAS. Amongst the key strategic products imported where: sugar, cotton, maize, rice, poultry



**Figure 5. Intra-African agricultural trade structure of ECCAS, 2006**



and beef are imported in varying degrees from COMESA/SADC with cotton and oil palm from ECOWAS. The region has a global deficit in its total agricultural trade of about US\$1 billion between 2002 and 2006. During this period, ECCAS imported several categories of food items from outside Africa, which competed with the existing and potentially declared strategic food products. The complete agricultural profile is presented in statistical Annex C.

In 2006, CEMAC adopted a Common Market Organization

(CMO) for sugar<sup>117</sup>, its first CMO, whose main aim is to reach sub-regional self-sufficiency by meeting the sugar deficits of some Members by first using the surplus production of other members (such as Gabon). This CMO has been implemented by Gabon by means of several trade policy measures, in particular a prohibition on sugar imports of non-CEMAC origin.

### 3.4.15 Summary

One unusual feature of ECCAS is the provision in the MFN Article that Member States are not to enter into any agreements with third parties if those third parties do not extend the preferences to the other ECCAS Members. Though admirable in intent, in the sense that its aim was to ensure that the REC functioned as one unit, the level of compliance with the provision has been low and this has partly led to the current situation of overlapping RECs. The strength of the REC lies in its incorporation of the CEMAC countries who are able to form a core around which liberalisation measures can proceed.

## 3.5 The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

### 3.5.1 Background

ECOWAS is a REC composed of 16 West African countries<sup>118</sup>. Of these 16, eight francophone countries are Member States of UEMOA<sup>119</sup>, while the other eight, who are predominantly Anglophone, are not. This configuration means that within ECOWAS, there already exists a core group of countries that has engaged in accelerated economic integration to the extent of forming a monetary union. ECOWAS was originally established in 1975 in order to promote cooperation and integration in West Africa. On 24 July 1993, its establishment Treaty was revised in order to take into account the provisions of the Abuja Treaty and the changed economic landscape globally<sup>120</sup>. With regard to EPA negotiations, the West Africa – EU EPA configuration is made up of all 16 ECOWAS countries. This is likely to expedite the negotiations and

<sup>117</sup> Regulation No. 10/06-UEAC-166-CM-14

<sup>118</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

<sup>119</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo

<sup>120</sup> Treaty of ECOWAS, 24 July 1993

ensure a coherent outcome because, unlike in COMESA, ECCAS and SADC, the issue of a country negotiating under one configuration while being a member of another REC does not arise.

### **3.5.2 Underpinning principles**

Among the aims and objectives of the Member States of ECOWAS are promoting co-operation and integration, and maintaining and enhancing economic stability<sup>121</sup>. In pursuing these objectives, Members affirm their adherence to a number of principles including inter-state co-operation, harmonisation of policies, integration of programmes and recognition and observance of the rules and principles of the Community<sup>122</sup>. Regarding the wider continental integration scheme, Members undertake to facilitate the co-ordination and harmonisation of the policies and programmes of the Community with those of the AEC<sup>123</sup>. The ECOWAS Treaty also permits the Community to enter into co-operation agreements with other regional Communities in the context of achieving its regional objectives<sup>124</sup>.

### **3.5.3 Harmonisation of laws**

Provisions regarding the harmonisation of laws and policies are spread over a number of sections in the ECOWAS Treaty. These include Articles 3 and 4 which set out the Aims and Objectives and Fundamental Principles of the Member States, respectively. Article 5 wherein Member States undertake to create favourable conditions for the attainment of the objectives of the Community and to take all necessary measures to ensure the required enactment of legislation for the implementation of Treaty provisions is also relevant.

With regard to agriculture, Article 25 specifically provides that Member States shall co-operate in the harmonisation of food security policies paying particular attention to the conclusion of agreements on food security at the regional level<sup>125</sup>.

### **3.5.4 Trade liberalisation programme**

In order to achieve the aim of establishing a Common Market, Article 3(2) of the ECOWAS Treaty provides that Members are to abolish, by stages, customs duties levied on imports and exports among Members. This obligation is further elaborated in Article 35 of the Treaty, which contains an obligation on the part of the Members to progressively establish in the course of 10 years from 1 January, 1990, a customs union among the Members. Article 36 then provides for the reduction and ultimate elimination of customs duties and other charges of equivalent effect on goods eligible for Community tariff treatment.

With regard to external trade, Article 37 provides for the gradual establishment of a common external tariff on all goods imported into the Community from third countries.

### **3.5.5 Non-tariff barriers**

Article 35 of the ECOWAS Treaty obliges Members to remove quotas, quantitative or like restrictions or prohibitions and administrative obstacles to trade among Members. Article

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<sup>121</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 3

<sup>122</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 4

<sup>123</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 78

<sup>124</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 79

<sup>125</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 25(2)(f)

41 reiterates this point by providing that Member States are to gradually relax and remove all existing quota, quantitative or like restrictions or prohibitions applying to the import into that State of goods originating in other Members. Article 35 provides, *inter alia*, for the removal of administrative obstacles in the course of establishing a Customs Union among the Members. Article 44 which provides that 'Member States undertake not to enact legislation and/or make regulations which directly or indirectly discriminate against the same or like products of another Member State' can also be interpreted as requiring Members not to impose onerous licensing requirements on traders of products.

### 3.5.6 Most-favoured-nation principle

The MFN principle is incorporated into the Community's legal framework by Article 43 of the ECOWAS Treaty which provides, *inter alia*, that 'Member States shall accord to one another in relation to trade between them the most favoured nation treatment. In no case shall tariffs granted to a third country by a Member State be more favourable than that applicable under [the] Treaty<sup>126</sup>.'

### 3.5.7 Trade in agriculture

Chapter IV of the ECOWAS Treaty addresses the issue of cooperation in food and agriculture.

As mentioned above, Article 25(2)(f) provides that Members are to co-operate in harmonising food security policies paying particular attention to the conclusion of agreements at a regional level on food security. Article 25 further elaborates on measures that Members are to take in developing agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishery. Sub-article 1 sets out the aims of cooperation in these areas, whereas in sub-article 2, the specific fields within which cooperation is to occur are enumerated. One of these fields is 'the adoption of a common agricultural policy'. Though phrased using mandatory language – 'shall' – it should be noted that the obligation in the Article is only to co-operate, a word capable of elastic interpretation.

### 3.5.8 Rules of origin

With regard to the goods that are eligible for preferential treatment, Article 38 provides, *inter alia*, that 'goods shall be accepted as eligible for Community tariff treatment if they have been consigned to the territory of the importing Member States from the territory of another Member State and originate from the Community.' The Article goes on to provide that the rules governing products originating from the Community shall be contained in the relevant Protocols and Decisions of the Community<sup>127</sup>. Pursuant to this provision, the 'Protocol Relating to the Definition of the Concept of Products Originating from Member States of the Economic Community of West African States' was adopted in May 2002. According to the Protocol, goods are accepted as originating in Member States if they have been wholly produced in the Community<sup>128</sup>, or have been produced in a manner such that material of foreign origin does not exceed 60 percent of the total cost (CIF) of material used, or 60 percent of the whole raw material used in the production of the goods is of Community origin<sup>129</sup>, or the goods have received in the process of production a value added of at least 35 percent of the ex-factory price before tax of the finished product<sup>130</sup>.

<sup>126</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 43(1)

<sup>127</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 38(2)

<sup>128</sup> ECOWAS Protocol on Rules of Origin, Article II(a)

<sup>129</sup> ECOWAS Protocol on Rules of Origin, Article II(b)

<sup>130</sup> ECOWAS Protocol on Rules of Origin, Article II(c)

### 3.5.9 Trade facilitation

In Article 46 of the ECOWAS Treaty, Members agree to 'take appropriate measures to harmonise and standardise their Customs regulations and procedures to ensure the effective application of the provisions of [the] Chapter and to facilitate the movement of goods and services across their frontiers.' However, unlike the case with COMESA and ECCAS, the ECOWAS Treaty does not contain a specific provision requiring the harmonisation and simplification of trade documents. It can therefore be concluded that this is one of the areas to be addressed under Article 67 which refers to the Members undertaking to consult one another for the purpose of harmonising policies in fields not specifically covered by the Treaty.

### 3.5.10 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Article 41(3)(c) of the ECOWAS Treaty permits a Member State 'after having given notice to the Executive Secretary and the other Member States of its intention to do so' to introduce restrictions affecting the protection of human, animal or plant health or life. This right is not to be exercised in such a manner that the restrictions stultify the free movement of goods.

### 3.5.11 Safeguard provisions

'In the event of serious disturbances occurring in the economy of a Member State following the application of the provisions of [the] Chapter, the Member State concerned' is permitted by the ECOWAS Treaty to 'take the necessary safeguard measures' AFTER informing the Executive Secretary and the other Member States<sup>131</sup>. (emphasis added) Such measures are to remain in force for a maximum period of one year, though this period may be extended with the approval of the Council. As is the case with COMESA, this provision mirrors that found in the Abuja Treaty.

### 3.5.12 Trade remedies

Article 42 of the ECOWAS Treaty defines and prohibits the practice of dumping within the Community. It defines dumping as meaning 'the transfer of goods originating in a Member State to another Member State for sale:

- a) at a price lower than the comparable price charged for similar goods in the Member States where such goods originate (due allowance being made for the differences in the conditions of sale or in taxation or for any other factors affecting the comparability of prices); and
- b) under circumstances likely to prejudice the production of similar goods in that Member State<sup>132</sup>.'

Members, however, are not permitted to apply anti-dumping duties on their own initiative in the event of alleged dumping but are to appeal to the Council 'to resolve the matter'<sup>133</sup> and it is the Council which shall 'take appropriate measures to determine the cause of the dumping'<sup>134</sup>. The Article does not state what measures the Council is to take once it has determined what the causes of the dumping are. This indicates reluctance among Members to risk adverse measures being taken against them in the event that they engage in the practice of dumping. It is worth noting that the Treaty does not contain any provision relating to the issue of subsidies and the application of countervailing duties to offset them.

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<sup>131</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 49(1)

<sup>132</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 42(2)

<sup>133</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 42(3)

<sup>134</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 42(4)

### 3.5.13 Transport

Member States have an overarching obligation to ensure the removal of obstacles to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital<sup>135</sup>. This obligation, with regard to transport and infrastructure in general is elaborated in Article 32 of the ECOWAS Treaty. This Article provides, *inter alia*, that Member States undertake to 'develop an extensive network of all-weather highways within the Community, priority being given to the inter-State highways', 'formulate plans for the improvement and integration of railway and road networks in the region' and 'endeavour to standardise equipment used in transport and communications and establish common facilities for production, maintenance and repair<sup>136</sup>.' With regard to transit traffic, Article 45(2) provides that each Member State is to grant full and unrestricted freedom of transit through its territory for goods proceeding to or from a third country in accordance with international regulations and the ECOWAS Convention relating to Inter-State Road Transit of Goods.

### 3.5.14 Intellectual property rights

The issue of intellectual property rights is not directly addressed in the ECOWAS Treaty. However, action in this area could be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of Article 67 where Member States undertake to cooperate with each other in harmonising policies in areas not specifically mentioned in the Treaty 'for the efficient functioning and development of the Community'.

### 3.5.15 Status of regional integration and food trade in ECOWAS

Within the ECOWAS, two groups of countries could be distinguished in terms of their regional integration and trade liberalization efforts. The first group is the French speaking countries making up the WAEMU<sup>137</sup> and the other is the predominantly English speaking non-WAEMU countries<sup>138</sup>. Unlike the non-WAEMU countries, the eight Members of WAEMU belong to the common Franc CFA monetary zone with a very high degree of convergence of integration programmes with CEMAC in Central Africa (ECCAS). The level of convergence between these two RECs (WAEMU and CEMAC) can be attributed to the establishment of a common monetary zone preceding earlier levels of economic integration: free trade area, customs union and common market. The WAEMU adopted a CET in 1998 and revised it 2000.

The WAEMU CET comprises three elements: 1) the customs tariff in four categories as follows: (a) basic social goods based on a restricted list - 0 duty, (b) basic goods, raw materials, capital goods and specific inputs - 5 percent duty, (c) inputs and intermediate products - 10 percent duty, and (d) finished consumer goods ready for consumption - 20 percent duty; 2) a statistical tax of 1 percent; and 3) the WAEMU Community Solidarity Levy also of 1 percent. The levy is a counter-measure to offset the potential loss of customs revenue arising from the reduction of tariffs on intra-community trade. To be exempt from customs duties and levies, imported products must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, with the exception of agricultural and livestock products as well as handicrafts. The origin of a product is determined: by the Member states in the case of wholly-produced products and products for which there has been a change in tariff classification, or have been produced with foreign materials comprising at most 60 percent the cost of the product; by the WAEMU Commission in the case of products

<sup>135</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 3(2)(d)(iii)

<sup>136</sup> ECOWAS Treaty, Article 32(1)(i)

<sup>137</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

<sup>138</sup> The non-WAEMU ECOWAS countries are Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone

that have been produced using raw materials with received a value-added of at least 30 percent<sup>139</sup>.

For the non-WAEMU countries, trade liberalization is grounded in the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (TLS), which came into effect in 1990. The TLS calls for the formation of a free trade zone within ten years involving the complete elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers by the end of the 1999. Under the scheme goods eligible for duty free status consist of raw materials, traditional handcrafts and industrial goods identified in the TLS agreement. Within the TLS framework, the establishment an ECOWAS free trade area was supposed to be followed by the formation of an ECOWAS customs union within two years, by 2002. However, the introduction of the CET did not proceed as anticipated and was deferred to 2005 so that the common external tariffs of ECOWAS and WAEMU could be harmonized.

In January 2006, a decision was taken to implement the ECOWAS CET in line the regime already in operation in WAEMU. The decision calls for the period January 2006 to December 2007 to serve as a transitional period for the implementation of the ECOWAS CET, leading to its coming into full effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008. During the transition period, harmonization with the WAEMU CET was to take place on the exceptions signaled by ECOWAS Members. There are two types of exceptions: Type A exceptions concern products whose duty rates differ from the CET rates but for which Member States have decided to align with the CET rates by the end of the transitional period; and Type B exceptions which concern products whose rates differ from the CET rates and for which Member States have decided to go into negotiations to change the CET rate. Both the WAEMU and ECOWAS have decided not to initiate new compensation mechanisms for revenue loss, rather they will each use the current mechanisms independently until funds are depleted. Further, the application of the Decreasing Protection Tax will resolve the issue of compensation (see below).

A key feature of the WAEMU and ECOWAS customs union regime are the every clear and specific safeguards and trade remedy measures, some of which are based on those used earlier by WAEMU. These measures which are still not finalised will be made WTO compatible and will form part of the ECOWAS customs union notification to the WTO. These measures are:

**The Decreasing Protection Tax (DPT):** this is a temporary safeguard measure to be applied to products where application of the moderate level of protection available under the ECOWAS CET may lead to imports causing serious injury or threatening serious injury to local production. It is applied to the c.i.f. price of the imported product alongside the customs duty and other duties and charges.

The DPT will be assessed on a country-by-country basis. Member States will submit their requests for the DPT to the ECOWAS CET Management Committee, which will make a final determination if the DPT is to be applied. The DPT will be dismantled over a period of ten years, beginning January 2008, with the establishment of the ECOWAS CET, and ending December 2017, when the rate of the DPT will be zero. The specific rates for the DPT will be negotiated. The maximum starting rate for the ECOWAS DPT should be no more than the reduction of the customs duty resulting from implementation of the CET. The DPT will be progressively reduced to equal zero

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<sup>139</sup> The ECOWAS is using a value-added of 35 percent ex-factory price as the threshold. At this time, it is not clear which one would be used for the ECOWAS customs union

at the beginning of 2018 if it is not yet zero by that time. It will only apply to imports from non-ECOWAS sources.

**The Import Safeguard Tax (IST):** it is also a temporary additional tax on imports originating from outside ECOWAS designed to protect local production from world price volatility and import surges. The IST will involve price and volume triggers for its application.

The price trigger will be invoked if there is a decrease in the c.i.f. unit value of imports of a given product in a given six-month period by more than 20 percent of the average c.i.f. unit value for the corresponding six-month period one year earlier.

The volume trigger will be invoked if an increase in the volume of imports of a given product in a given six-month period is more than 50 percent of the average volume for the corresponding six-month period one year earlier.

The rate of additional duty under the IST will be either 100 percent of the amount of price reduction on imports, or 50 percent of the percentage surge in import volume, whichever is higher. This additional duty will be assessed as a percentage of the c.i.f. unit value of the imported product, alongside the relevant customs duty and charges. Each ECOWAS Member State reserves the right to invoke the IST provisionally pending this determination.

The IST will be applied to imports from all non-ECOWAS trading partners for a period of no longer than 180 days, unless the price and/or volume triggers continue to be met in each subsequent six-month period.

**The ECOWAS Countervailing Duty (CVD):** is a mechanism for addressing the harmful effects of high levels of tariffs and quotas, domestic support and export subsidies by its WTO partners on world market prices. The Countervailing Duty will be imposed if a finding is made that a measure used by its trading partner constitutes an "unfair" practice.

In determining unfair practice, a possible indicator which might be used is the Producer Support Estimate (PSE), calculated by the OECD for advanced countries. If, after considering the information on foreign trade practices, the ECOWAS CET Management Committee determines that commodity prices are adversely affected, then the decision can be taken to apply the CVD in that particular product area. The CVD will be applied to all non-ECOWAS trading partners. It will be reviewed on an annual basis by the ECOWAS CET Management Committee.

The CVD will be applied as follows: 10 percent additional duty if average PSE is 15 percent or higher; 20 percent, if the average PSE is 30 percent or more; and 30 percent if average PSE is 45 percent or greater. The duty will be added to the c.i.f. price of the imported product, alongside the customs duty and other applicable fees and taxes.

The ECOWAS has made tremendous progress in its regional integration efforts. The region has adopted a Protocol on Inter-State Road Transit (ISRT) and the transit guarantee bond, introduced a common certificate of origin and a uniform customs declaration form and a common statistical nomenclature modelled after the WCO harmonized system. The harmonized customs document was jointly developed with UEMOA as a replacement for different forms used by their respective Member States. The ECOWAS third-party Brown Card motorcar insurance was introduced as a complementary measure to the free movement of goods and persons. Twelve member

states of ECOWAS use the Brown Card and their counterparts from the UEMOA subgroup utilize second motorcar insurance, known as *le Conference Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurance* (CIMA).

In addition to the introduction of a common passport, as prelude to the establishment of a West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), under a common currency and a common central bank, ECOWAS reached a decision of easing monetary barrier by enabling community travelers the use of local currencies for limited items. Against the background of WAEMU States belonging to the CFA monetary zone, ECOWAS took the first step of creating the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) by 2003, as a second monetary zone embracing the six non-WAEMU Members (Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone). The two monetary zones will merge by the end of 2009 into one monetary union under a common currency and a common central bank.

Furthermore, the ECOWAS region has already launched its Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) with programmes that are in conformity with the WAEMU's agricultural policy (PAU) and the CAADP framework. The ECOWAP centres around three axes: improvements in productivity and competitiveness of smallholder agriculture; implementation of a common regional market and adaptation of the external trade regime.

Under the CAADP process, the priority investment programmes concern of the ECOWAS region include water management, integrated soil fertility management, capacity building of regional farmer support services, management of shared resources (water, transhumance, forest, fisheries), service provision to farmers, strengthening of agro-food chains, prevention and management of food crises and other natural disasters, and strengthening of institutional capacities.

In order to implement and substantially move the individual Pillars of CAADP within the ECOWAS region forward, about 7 countries are currently preparing CAADP compacts or agreements. Specifically, under Pillar 1, the ECOWAS region is developing small-scale irrigation, including the management of wet lowlands for the dissemination of 3000 units of African Market Garden in West African countries in order to increase market gardening and fruit production, diversify food crop production and increase incomes of vulnerable groups. The ECOWAS region is also increasingly involved in revitalizing large-scale irrigation projects via the rehabilitation of the major irrigation schemes within the region and the creation of new ones.

With regards to Pillar 2, the ECOWAS region is developing food crop production, agro-forest products and livestock value chains with the ultimate objectives of diversifying sources of incomes for the rural populations and creating favourable conditions for better supply of diversified agricultural products in both local and regional markets.

As far as Pillar 3 is concerned, one of the on-going intervention programmes of the ECOWAS is the promotion of initiatives on NERICA rice, cassava and maize in order to reduce hunger and malnutrition, improve food crop production and increase trade. Under the same Pillar, the ECOWAS is supporting the development of programmes for the rehabilitation of agricultural zones in post-conflict areas in order to restore and revive the productive capacities and infrastructures in the areas concerned.

Under Pillar 4, the ECOWAS has set up an expert reference group and an Agricultural and Rural Council in order to promote access to innovations and build a network of national institutions of agricultural council, which are expected to support action



research initiatives and enhance better exchange of disseminated technologies for improved agricultural productivity.

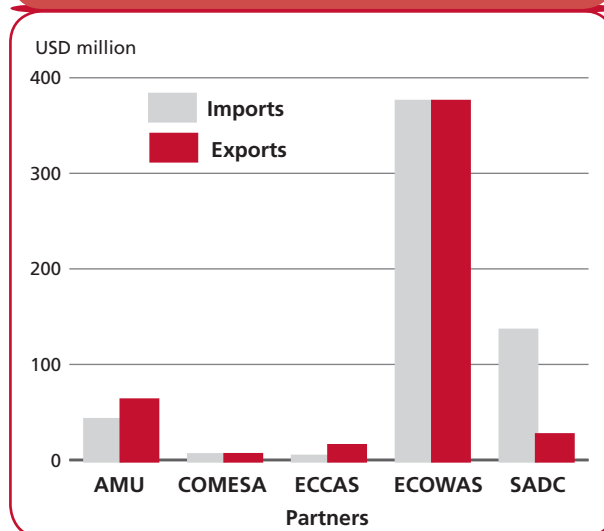
The ECOWAS region produces most of the strategic commodities with Nigeria the most important producer followed by Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Other countries producing significant amounts are: Senegal, Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger for groundnuts, cotton, maize and sorghum. Significant amounts of cattle and poultry are also produced by the WAEMU countries. Rice, maize, cassava and yam and the major staples consumed with sorghum and millet to a much lesser extent.

Despite its strong potential to produce various food products, the region is a net food importer. In the case of rice, for example, about 40 percent of domestic requirements are imported. Food aid also make up for some of the food shortages. During the 2003-05 period, the region received about 144 000 metric tons of food aid rice representing an increase of about 23 percent over the 2000-02 period accounting for about 2.5 percent of total rice imports. Food aid supplies of maize are low in terms of volume but account for 12.5 percent of total maize import during 2003-05. For wheat, food aid has declined by about 12 percent to 56 000 mt accounting for just 1.4 percent of total commercial imports. In all, cereal food aid in the region during the 2003-05 period averaged about 358 000 metric tons representing an increase of about 24 percent. Total Non-cereal food aid has also increased by 17 percent, although there has been a sharp decline in milk powder supplies but food aid supplies of pulses (legumes) and vegetable oils have increased by 13 and 18 percent respectively, during 2000 to 2005. (see Annex 3). This situation is expected to be manageable once the NERICA rice project bears fruit.

The region is a net exporter of agricultural products. Globally, the value of its export has increased by 26 percent reaching US\$5.8 billion between 2002 and 2006. In terms of the exports of the strategic products, exports of cotton and vegetables increased by over 40 percent. Other products exhibiting growth are sugar, dairy, rice, cassava, beef and poultry (Annex 4, Table 7).

Like the other RECs, Intra-African agricultural trade is mostly dominated by ECOWAS itself and this performance is expected to improve once the CU is created by 2008. Figure 6 presents the intra-African trade structure. The value of intra-ECOWAS trade has

**Figure 6. Intra-African agricultural trade structure of ECOWAS, 2006**



grown by almost 75 percent since 2002. A clear reason for this is the tariff dismantling process and the income growth experienced by the oil producing States in the region. The average applied MFN agricultural tariffs are expected to approach 14 as the region realigns its tariffs with that of WAEMU next year. Figure 6 displays the region's intra-African agricultural trade profile.

In term of imports, strategic commodities like beef, rice, dairy, wheat and sugar have increased significantly since 2002. Importantly also is the more than three-fold increase in the importation of palm

oil as the region is a major producer of palm oil. This situation has resulted in the proposal by WAEMU to impose specific duties on palm oil importation. However, this might not solve the issue as the huge increase in palm oil imports is the result of donations given to the region's governments in the form of budgetary support.

In 2006, ECOWAS imported dairy products, sugar and wheat flour from the AMU, palm oil and tobacco from ECCAS, tobacco and oil palm from COMESA. In addition, the region imported a wide variety of strategic products from the SADC region which has the largest share of intra-African trade in ECOWAS (Annex 4, Table 8).

Finally, the WAEMU Members are considering establishing a specific duty for poultry products (chicken legs and thighs) and on palm oil imports from Asia. In both areas, WAEMU considers that even the maximum duty of 20 percent has been insufficient to prevent surges in imports which have had a damaging effect to local industries. This will eventually form part of the ECOWAS trade regime.

### 3.5.16 Summary

Under Article 54 of the ECOWAS Treaty, Members committed themselves to achieve the status of an economic union within a period of 15 years from the commencement of the regional trade liberalisation scheme. Article 55 provides that economic and monetary union was to be completed within five years following the creation of the customs union.

ECOWAS Members have made good progress in their efforts to integrate their economies and there is an awareness of the measures that need to be undertaken to ensure the success of the REC.

## 3.6 The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

### 3.6.1 Background

SADC's origins date back to April 1980 when the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration. The primary aim of the organisation was not to create an integration arrangement but rather to reduce dependence on South Africa. Cooperation, rather than the taking on of binding commitments, was the strategy adopted by the new organization. In 1992, one year after the adoption of the Abuja Treaty, SADCC was transformed into the Southern African Development Community following the adoption of the Declaration and Treaty of SADC at Windhoek, Namibia<sup>140</sup>. This Treaty was later amended in August 2001. The SADC trade agenda is set out in the Protocol on Trade, which was concluded in August 1996 and entered into force on 25 January 2000. Pursuant to the Protocol, SADC's aim is to establish a free trade area within eight years of the Protocol's entry into force, that is to say, by 2008<sup>141</sup>.

The SADC Trade Protocol was notified to the WTO under Article XXIV in 2004<sup>142</sup>, and is currently being examined pursuant to the newly established transparency mechanism<sup>143</sup>. SADC Member States are also currently engaged in EPA negotiations

<sup>140</sup> The SADC Treaty entered into force on 30 September 1993

<sup>141</sup> SADC Protocol on Trade, Article 3

<sup>142</sup> WTO, SADC Free Trade Area; Notification by Tanzania, WTO Doc. WT/REG/176/N/1 (2004)

<sup>143</sup> See, e.g., WTO, Protocol on Trade in the Southern African Development Community: Terms of Reference of the Examination, WTO Doc. WT/REG176/3 (2004); WTO, Factual Presentation: Protocol on Trade in SADC Report by the Secretariat, WTO Doc. WT/REG176/4 (2007)

with the European Union under two configurations: the ESA – EU EPA configuration and the Southern Africa – EU EPA configuration. South Africa recently joined the Southern Africa negotiations after having been an observer in the early stages<sup>144</sup>.

### 3.6.2 Underpinning principles

The legal principles underlying SADC that are of relevance to this study are to be found in both the Treaty itself and the Protocol on Trade. The SADC Treaty provides, *inter alia*, that in order to achieve its objectives, SADC will ‘harmonise political and socio-economic policies and plans of Member States<sup>145</sup>’ and ‘develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the people of the Region generally, among Member States<sup>146</sup>’. Among the objectives of SADC under the Protocol on Trade are the liberalisation of intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, mutual, equitable and beneficial trade arrangements and the establishment of a free trade area in the SADC region<sup>147</sup>.

### 3.6.3 Harmonisation of laws

One of the objectives set out in the SADC Treaty is the harmonisation of political and socio-economic policies and plans of Member States<sup>148</sup>. ‘Member States undertake to take all necessary steps to ensure the uniform application of the Treaty’<sup>149</sup>.

The Protocol on Trade provides for the harmonisation of customs tariff nomenclatures and statistical nomenclatures in conformity with the Harmonised System<sup>150</sup>, the harmonisation of valuation laws and practice<sup>151</sup>, as well as the simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures<sup>152</sup>. In simplifying their customs procedures, Members are to act in accordance with internationally accepted standards, recommendations and guidelines.

### 3.6.4 Trade liberalisation programme

The SADC tariff reduction programme is set out in the SADC Trade Protocol which, though signed in 1996, only entered into force in 2000. This provides that the reduction of tariffs and elimination of other barriers to trade is to be accomplished on a principle of asymmetry within a period of eight years from the Protocol’s entry into force<sup>153</sup>. The programme provides for the five SACU countries to liberalise trade at a faster rate than the other SADC Members. The programme also provides for the categorisation of the goods to be traded on a tariff free basis, with category A goods to be liberalised immediately, category B goods to be subject to gradual liberalisation and category C consisting of sensitive goods to be liberalised last. Thus by 2008, SADC is due to have established a free trade area.

### 3.6.5 Non-tariff barriers

Quantitative restrictions are defined in Article 1 of the SADC Trade Protocol as any ‘prohibitions or restrictions on imports into, or exports from a Member State whether

<sup>144</sup> The other Members of the SADC configuration are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania

<sup>145</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 5(2)(a)

<sup>146</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 5(2)(d)

<sup>147</sup> SADC Protocol on Trade, Article 2

<sup>148</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 5

<sup>149</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 6

<sup>150</sup> Protocol on Trade, annex II, art. 3

<sup>151</sup> Protocol on Trade, annex II, art. 4

<sup>152</sup> Protocol on Trade, annex II, art. 5

<sup>153</sup> Protocol on Trade, Article 3(1)

made through quotas, import licences, foreign exchange allocation practices or other measures restricting imports or exports'. Articles 7 and 8 of the Protocol deal with quantitative import and export restrictions respectively. Under Article 7, Members are not to apply any new quotas and are to phase out any existing restrictions on imports of goods originating within the Community. Article 8 on the other hand forbids the application of 'any quantitative restrictions on exports to any other Member State, except where otherwise provided for in [the] Protocol.'

Persons intending to engage in the operations of transit traffic must be licensed for that purpose by the competent authorities of the member state in whose territory he is normally resident or established. The competent authority is to then inform all other Member States of all persons licensed.

### 3.6.6 Trade in agriculture

The SADC Treaty provides that Members 'shall cooperate in all areas necessary to foster regional development and integration'<sup>154</sup>. Food security, land and agriculture are some of the areas of cooperation specified in the Treaty<sup>155</sup>. In order to operationalize and implement cooperation in these areas, Members are to conclude Protocols setting out the objectives and scope of, as well as the institutional mechanisms for, co-operation and integration<sup>156</sup>. However, it should be noted that the Protocol on Trade caters for trade in goods and services in general.

### 3.6.7 Most-favoured nation principle

The SADC Protocol on Trade contains an MFN clause that obliges Member States to accord MFN Treatment to one another<sup>157</sup>. However, Members are permitted to grant or maintain preferential trade arrangements with third countries, provided such arrangements do not impede the objectives of the Protocol and any advantages granted to third countries are extended to other Member States<sup>158</sup>.

### 3.6.8 Rules of origin

SADC originating goods eligible for preferential treatment are to be determined by reference to the Annex concerning the Rules of Origin<sup>159</sup>. According to these Rules, the general requirement for goods to be accepted as originating is that they must have been consigned directly from a Member State to a consignee in another Member State and have been wholly produced in any Member State or have been obtained in any Member State incorporating materials not wholly produced there 'provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in any Member State'<sup>160</sup>.

### 3.6.9 Trade facilitation

Article 13 obliges Members to 'take appropriate measures, including arrangements regarding Customs administration co-operation, to ensure that the provisions of [the] Protocol are effectively and harmoniously applied' as provided in Annex II of the Protocol. Article 14 of the Protocol obliges members to take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the simplification and harmonisation of trade documentation. This obligation is further elaborated in Annex III to the Protocol which concerns

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<sup>154</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 21(1)

<sup>155</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 21(3)(a)

<sup>156</sup> SADC Treaty, Article 22(1)

<sup>157</sup> Protocol on Trade, Article 28(1)

<sup>158</sup> Protocol on Trade, Article 28(2)

<sup>159</sup> Protocol on Trade, Article 12

<sup>160</sup> Annex on Rules of Origin, rule 2(1)

Simplification and Harmonization of Trade Documentation and Procedures. Article I of the Annex defines trade facilitation as ‘the coordination and rationalisation of trade procedures and documents relating to the movement of goods in international trade from the place of consignment to the destination.’

The Annex obliges members to, *inter alia*, align trade documentation with the United Nations Layout Key, reduce to a minimum the number of documents and copies required and harmonise the nature of information to be contained in the documents<sup>161</sup>. A sub-committee on trade facilitation responsible for the implementation of matters concerning simplification and harmonisation of trade documentation and procedures is to be appointed<sup>162</sup>.

### 3.6.10 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Under Article 9 of the SADC Trade Protocol, Member States are permitted to adopt or enforce any measures ‘necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health’<sup>163</sup> provided that such measures are not applied in a manner constituting a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Members or a disguised restriction on trade.

Article 16 of the SADC Protocol on Trade provides that:

Member States are to base their sanitary and phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, in order to harmonise sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agricultural and livestock production.

It further provides that:

Member States are to enter, upon request, into consultation with the aim of achieving agreements on the recognition of the equivalence of specific sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

### 3.6.11 Safeguard provisions

Article 20 of the Protocol on Trade contains provisions regarding the application of safeguard measures. It provides, *inter alia*, that safeguard measures can only be applied to a product if it is determined that the product is being imported into the territory in such quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry that produces like or directly competitive products. The maximum period for applying safeguards measures is determined by reference to the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, that is to say, a period of four years with a total period of application not exceeding eight years. Under Article 21 of the Protocol on Trade, Members may suspend certain of their obligations under the Protocol in respect of like goods imported from other Members in order to promote infant industries. However, this step can only be taken following an application to the CMT, which may impose terms and conditions for granting its authorisation.

<sup>161</sup> SADC Protocol on Trade, Annex III, Article 3

<sup>162</sup> SADC Protocol on Trade, Annex III, Article 6

<sup>163</sup> SADC Trade Protocol, Article 9(b)

### 3.6.12 Trade remedies

The Protocol on Trade defines dumping as meaning 'in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of GATT (1994), the introduction of a product into the commerce of another country at less than its normal value, if the price of the product exported from one country to another is less than the comparable price in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country'<sup>164</sup>. Article 18 of the Protocol on Trade permits Member States to apply anti-dumping measures provided that they are in conformity with WTO provisions. The relevant WTO provisions are those found in the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994.

Article 19 of the Protocol on Trade is the relevant article concerning subsidies and countervailing measures. It prohibits Member States from granting subsidies which distort or threaten to distort competition in the region. A Member State can levy countervailing duties on the product of another state for the purposes of offsetting the effects of subsidies provided that these are in conformity with WTO provisions.

### 3.6.13 Transport

Provisions regarding transportation and transit trade in particular are to be found in Article 15 of the SADC Protocol on Trade which provides that 'Products imported into, or exported from, member states are to enjoy freedom of transit within the Community and shall only be subject to the payment of the normal rates for services rendered.' Annex IV to the Protocol expounds on these provisions. The SADC transit document has been created for use in transit operations<sup>165</sup>.

### 3.6.14 Intellectual property rights

Article 24 of the Protocol on Trade provides that 'Member States are to adopt their policies and implement measures within the Community for the protection of Intellectual Property Rights, in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.' There are therefore no special intra-bloc rules regarding IP and Member States have undertaken to comply with, and harmonise to, multilateral standards.

### 3.6.15 Status of regional integration and food trade in SADC

Unlike other RECs, whose RIAs are based on the classic Vinerian approach, with primary focus being the benefits of regional integration to derive almost exclusively from a trade angle, SADC, in contrast, stemming from the economic independence desires and political security needs of the Front Line States, has had a development approach to regional integration. For it, the strongest argument for regionalization has been hinging on wider issues, with structural weaknesses being regarded as the critical constraint to intra-regional trade. Thus, it has followed largely a sectoral cooperation approach to regional integration. The SADC Trade Protocol was signed in August 1996 but only came into effect on September 1, 2000. The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) provide the vehicle for the SADC Regional Integration Strategy and Programme. The RISDP specifically calls for the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008; a SADC Customs Union by 2010; a SADC Common Market by 2015; a SADC Monetary Union by 2016; and a Single Currency by 2018.

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<sup>164</sup> Protocol on Trade, Article 1

<sup>165</sup> Protocol on Trade, Annex IV, Article 7

The overall objective of the SADC Trade Protocol is to have 85 percent of all intra-SADC trade at zero tariffs by 2008 and the remaining 15 percent to be liberalized by 2012, effectively establishing a free trade area (FTA). The main instrument of trade liberalization is therefore the elimination of customs tariffs and non-tariff measures on substantial intra-SADC goods trade. The tariff reduction scheme is being carried out in four categories. Category A includes commodities that already attracted low or zero tariffs which should immediately be reduced to zero duty at the start of the implementation period, i.e. by 2000. The second category B relates to goods that constitute significant sources of customs revenue for Member States and whose tariffs are to be removed over 8 years, by 2008. Categories A and B should account for 85 percent of intra-SADC trade so that by 2008<sup>166</sup>. This required that should be duty free. Category C deals with sensitive products (imports sensitive to domestic industrial and agricultural activities) whose tariffs are to be eliminated between 2008 and 2012. Category C should be limited to a maximum of 15 percent of each Member's intra-SADC merchandise trade. Category E are goods that are to be exempted from preferential treatment such as firearms and munitions.

It is also worth pointing out here that with SADC, the South African Customs Union (SACU) has been in existence since 1910<sup>167</sup>. Under SACU, all Members implement the import duty rates and related measures determined by South Africa. In practice, applied customs tariffs, excise duties, valuation methods, origin rules, and contingency trade remedies are, so far, the only trade policy measures harmonized throughout SACU. As regards other duties and related measures, differences exist among SACU members in customs clearance procedures, import levies other than customs tariffs and excise duties, and duty and tax concessions. The tariff structure of each individual Member comprises varying degrees of specific, mixed, compound, and formula duties based on reference prices. The performance of SACU has been helped largely, by the existence of a quasi-monetary union with the Rand serving as a virtual common currency under the Common Monetary Area, replacing the Rand Monetary Area. Trade within SACU is facilitated by the easy convertibility of the currencies. In addition, all customs and excise duties on trade are pooled into the Southern African National Revenue Fund and shared by the members according to an agreed formula.

Under the SADC Trade Protocol, there are two special agreements on trade in sugar and clothing and textiles, regarded as sensitive products. In the case of sugar, SADC sugar producers are granted a non-reciprocal access to the SACU market. A market growth share has been agreed upon ensuring a steady increase of sugar exports into the SACU market until 2012. This access is based on a country's share of trade in the global *free* sugar market as opposed to trade in preferential markets like the EU. This arrangement will be reviewed after 2012. The other special agreement relates to trade in textiles and clothing and is based on a two-stage substantial transformation in the SADC rules of origin. Under this second arrangement, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia are allowed access to the SACU market under a one-stage transformation rule, but subject to quotas. The quotas are based on current production capacity. This special treatment has been put in place for a period of five years during which the beneficiary countries are expected to graduate to the two-stage transformation rule of origin where there are no limits on market access.

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<sup>166</sup> SADC considers that this threshold is in compliance with the "substantially all trade" provision of GATT Article XXIV of the GATT

<sup>167</sup> The Members of SACU are: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland

Under the SADC liberalization scheme each Member State should submit two offers – one for South Africa and a ‘differentiated offer’ to the rest of the other SADC Members. However, Members of the SACU (which includes South Africa) are to make a single offer to the other SADC members by virtue of having a CET. SACU Members made a single offer to the other SADC members for immediate tariff reductions to achieve zero tariffs after five years, except for sensitive products. Zimbabwe and Mauritius (as developing economies) also agreed to start their tariff reductions earlier than other non-SACU members (the LDCs).

One area of very serious contentions between SADC members relates to the rules of origin. Initially, the Trade Protocol provided for simple and less restrictive rules of origin in harmony with that of COMESA: products could qualify for SADC tariff preferences if they underwent a single change of tariff heading or if they contained a minimum of 35 percent regional value-added or if they included at most 60 percent of non-SADC imported materials of the value of total inputs used. Agricultural and primary products were to be wholly produced or obtained in the region. Citing weaknesses in some Members’ customs administration and need to protect local industries, the rules were tightened on some sensitive goods such that each HS Chapter has a specific rule similar to that of the EU. For agricultural products, the rules are regarded as being particularly strict with respect to wheat flour (HS Chapter 11) and products such as pasta and biscuit (HS Chapter 19). This is an area that is worth examining for effective implementation of the common market.

In the area of NTBs, in November 1999, the SADC Committee of Ministers responsible for Trade Matters (CMT) called for the immediate elimination the following core NTBs: cumbersome customs procedures and documentation; cumbersome import licensing/permits, cumbersome export licensing/permits; import and export quotas; and unnecessary import bans/prohibitions. The following NTBs were also to be gradually eliminated: restrictive charges not within the definition of import or export duties; restrictive single channel marketing; prohibitive transit charges, cumbersome visa requirements; and restrictive technical regulations. However, despite progress in some areas, many countries continue to introduce new NTBs such as periodic import bans or restrictions on certain goods justified under food security concerns, temporary surcharges and additional levies, etc. This is often done in an arbitrary and non-transparent manner.

In the area of TBT and SPS measures, some progress continues to be made on regional cooperation in these issues. Draft Annexes to the Trade Protocol have been developed to deal with these issues more effectively. There are regional cooperation initiatives through the SADC Institutions for Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM).

As mentioned above, the RISDP is the overall programme guiding the regional integration efforts of SADC. The programme also includes the framework for SADC in light of the CAADP. In this regard, agriculture and sustainable food security is one of the key areas mapped under the CAADP Pillars. In order to implement the CAADP Pillars, SADC has set concrete targets such as doubling the cropland under irrigation and increasing cereal yield per hectare. These targets, which are time-bound, are also aligned to the MDGs. To realise these targets, SADC has approved a short-term and a long-term Plan of Action. The implementation of activities in the short-term Plan is expected to result in a quick relief from prevalent food insecurity in the region.

Specifically, under Pillar 1 of the CAADP, SADC Member States are promoting water management and crop irrigation in order to reduce dependence on rain-fed



agriculture. The SADC Secretariat is developing agricultural water management for its food security programme. The programme is divided into three discrete river basin components: the Upper Okavango sub-basin (Angola and Namibia); the Mid-Zambezi sub-basin (Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe); and the Lower Zambezi/Shire sub-basin (Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania).

Under Pillar 2, SADC has invested heavily in the development and maintenance of good infrastructure in the region (roads, railways, port facilities, rail wagons, etc) in order to reduce the transportation cost of agricultural commodities. SADC has also established of a market information system that will provide accurate and up-to-date market information to facilitate trade within the region by removing non-tariff trade barriers and facilitate unhindered, efficient movement of agricultural commodities across borders.

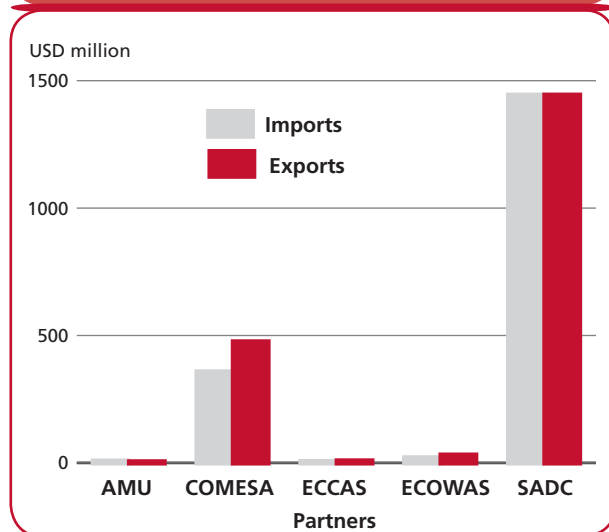
As far as Pillar 3, SADC has collaborated with COMESA to develop a joint Regional Fertilizer Strategy with the overall objective of increasing agricultural productivity and regional food security through efficient use of both mineral and organic fertilizers in the region, including harmonization of related regulatory and policy frameworks. Furthermore, the region is promoting regional integration and trade by reviewing and updating its trade regulatory frameworks and harmonizing quality standards for food and agricultural commodities through the development of a Maximum Residue Levels Project (MRL). The is aimed at building capacity for testing MRL levels, raising awareness at all levels, promoting public-private partnerships, provide training and develop standards for food quality in the SADC Member States.

With regards to Pillar 4, SADC has developed a concept note and launched the Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP) for Southern Africa in collaboration with Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

The SADC region produces all the strategic products and like the COMESA with which it overlaps, maize is the most important food crop as it is the key staple for the bulk of the SADC population. Agricultural and food production are mainly driven by South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Madagascar, Congo, DR (sugar, cassava, maize, vegetables, sweet potatoes, sorghum, rice, cattle); Mozambique (cassava, sorghum, rice); and Angola (cassava, sweet potatoes). Mauritius which is outside the mainland is entirely dominated by sugar production. Average levels of food dependency for maize, rice and wheat for this region is over 60 percent. Commercial imports of cereals were around 7 million mt during 2003-05, with food aid accounting for about 12 percent of its total cereal imports. In this region, food aid in maize, rice and wheat all show a slight decline. Non-cereal food aid is has also declined and this is due largely by the decline in food aid of milk and vegetable oils. During 2003-05, food aid in pulses/legumes account for 10 percent of total pulses imports (Annex 3).

In 2006, SADC exported around US\$7.3 billion worth of agricultural products to the rest of the world, with sugar along accounting for US\$1 billion. Other important agricultural exports include tobacco, cotton, vegetables/legumes, beef, maize dairy and wheat. Like the other RECs, Intra-African trade is highly concentrated in the SADC region itself accounting for about 20 percent of total exports in 2006. Beef, maize, cotton, wheat flour, dairy, sugar and tobacco were traded were highly traded amongst SADC countries. SADC exported beef, maize, sugar, dairy and tobacco to the ECOWAS; legumes, cotton, and tobacco to the AMU. Intra-trade with COMESA is even more significant but the two regions overlap so one cannot say for sure how much trade was net of SADC. Figure 7 presents the intra-African trade structure for 2006.

**Figure 7. Intra-African agricultural trade structure of SADC, 2006**



The average applied MFN tariffs for agricultural products is 13.4, but however, the tariff structure could be classified broadly into 3 groups: the first group consist of those with average applied tariffs of between 5-10 percent – Madagascar (5.7 percent) and the SACU Members (9.1 percent); the second group are those countries with applied tariffs from 11-20 percent – Congo DR (13 percent), Malawi (15.1), Mozambique (16.6), Tanzania (18.1), Zambia (18.7) and Mauritius (19.4); the last group consist of Zimbabwe with average applied tariff of 25.7.

SADC imported about US\$5.7 billion of agricultural products in 2006, representing an increase of about 42 percent since 2002. This increase is entirely due to food imports of which wheat, maize, rice, dairy and sugar feature prominently. Significant amounts of cotton, vegetables and palm oil where also imported. These products where mostly imported from outside Africa as intra-trade comprises a miniscule portion of total imports. For example, of the US\$174 million worth of oil imports in 2006, US\$27 million was intra-SADC and only US\$2.5 from ECOWAS. This pattern seems to be consistent across all the RECs and for most products. This situation will continue until a solution is found to address the impediments to intra-African trade.

### 3.6.16 Summary

The SADC trade regime is designed to conform to WTO requirements and its notification to the WTO under Article XXIV is an indication that its Members are ready to undergo close scrutiny as to their trade liberalisation plans. One of the main outstanding issues to be resolved regarding SADC is that of overlapping membership with COMESA and the EAC. Though COMESA and SADC established a joint Task Force in 2001 to coordinate the programmes and activities of the two organisations, there is a very real danger that if the two blocs do not rationalise their membership then states belong to both blocs could be faced with conflicting obligations.

## 3.7 The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

CEN-SAD is the youngest of the RECs, having been established in February 1998 with the adoption of the Treaty establishing the Community of Sahel-Saharan States<sup>168</sup>. It was subsequently recognised as a REC at the 36<sup>th</sup> summit of the OAU held in Lomé in July 2000. Unlike the other RECs, its geographical spread does not correspond with any of the five geographical regions specified in the Abuja Treaty<sup>169</sup>. As a result, CEN-SAD's membership consists of countries that are already members of other RECs.

The founding Members of CEN-SAD were Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Niger and Sudan. One year later, the Central African Republic and Eritrea joined the organisation

<sup>168</sup> Treaty Establishing the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, 4 February 1998

<sup>169</sup> See AEC Treaty, Article 1(d)

and in 2000, Djibouti, Gambia and Senegal also acceded to the Treaty. Since then, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia have joined the bloc, bringing the total membership to 23 States. Though this rapid expansion has the effect of enlarging the market covered by CEN-SAD, it also raises serious issues regarding coherence of its policies with those of the RECs with which it overlaps.

Among CEN-SAD's objectives are the elimination of obstacles to the free movement of goods, merchandise and services and the improvement of land, air and sea transportation. As a matter of principle, the aims of CEN-SAD are therefore compatible with the creation of a common market in agricultural products. However, the greatest challenge facing CEN-SAD is harmonising and coordinating its own trade liberalisation programme and policies with those that are already being implemented by the various RECS to which its Members are party. For the purposes of this study, the nascent CEN-SAD trade liberalisation programme will be discounted in favour of analysing those of the other RECs to which its Members are party and which have already been in operation for a longer period of time.

# CHAPTER 4: The WTO rules

## 4. THE WTO

Of 53 African countries, 41 are Members of the WTO, 8 have observer status<sup>170</sup> and 4 are neither Members nor observers<sup>171</sup>. This implies that for those countries that are Members of the WTO, it will be necessary to ensure that any agreement concluded will be in accordance with WTO rules in order to avoid challenge at the WTO. While least-developed countries are generally granted considerable leeway towards complying with WTO obligations, by virtue of their limited capacities, this is not so much the case with those African countries classified as developing countries.

It also means that for those 41 countries, there is a potential for a dispute to arise which could be the subject of proceedings either at the WTO-level or at the regional level. With regard to the issues identified in Chapter 2.2 as being of importance in creating a CMAP, the rules of the WTO can be found in a variety of sources, the most important of which is GATT 1994. Other important sources of rules are the various Agreements reached at the end of the Uruguay Round which elaborate on the rules in GATT. The following sections give a brief overview of these rules.

### 4.1 GATT 1994: Article VI – Anti-dumping and countervailing duties

Article VI of GATT 1994 addresses both those situations where a product is being dumped into an importing party and those situations where a subsidy is being granted in the country of export on the manufacture, production or export of a product. In the case of dumping, WTO Members are permitted to levy anti-dumping duties to offset or prevent dumping<sup>172</sup>. Dumping is defined in the Article as the introduction of products of one country into the commerce of another at less than the normal value of the products and is to be condemned 'if it causes or threatens material injury to an established industry or materially retards the establishment of a domestic industry<sup>173</sup>.' With regard to subsidies, the Article provides that countervailing duties are not to exceed an amount equal to the estimated subsidy granted to the product in question<sup>174</sup>. In both cases, duties can only be imposed where the dumping or subsidies are such as to cause material injury to an established industry or to retard materially the establishment of a domestic industry. Note that further provisions aimed at enhancing the transparency of the provision of subsidies are set out in Article XVI of GATT 1994.

### Article VIII – Fees and formalities (trade facilitation)

Trade facilitation is one of the most important elements to be considered in streamlining the trade transaction. Article VIII aims to alleviate the problem of formalities by obliging Members to ensure that fees and charges connected with importation or exportation of products are limited to the approximate cost of the services rendered and are not used as an indirect protection to domestic products<sup>175</sup>. It also recognises the need

<sup>170</sup> Algeria, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Libya, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, and Sudan

<sup>171</sup> Comoros, Eritrea, Liberia, and Somalia

<sup>172</sup> GATT 1994, Article VI(2)

<sup>173</sup> GATT 1994, Article VI(1)

<sup>174</sup> GATT 1994, Article VI(3)

<sup>175</sup> GATT 1994, Article VIII(1)(a)

to decrease and simplify import and export documentation requirements<sup>176</sup>, without actually imposing a uniform standard that Members are required to meet.

#### **Article XI – General elimination of quantitative restrictions**

This Article contains a general bar on the use of ‘prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licences or other measures’ on imports of products from any other contracting party or exports to any other contracting party<sup>177</sup>. However, this general rule is subject to a number of exceptions for purposes such as relieving critical shortages of foodstuffs or the application of standards. **Article XIII** elaborates on this by providing that any restrictions on imports or exports are to be applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

#### **Article XIX – Emergency action on imports of certain products (safeguards)**

Safeguard measures ‘refer to the right of a WTO Member to impose temporary tariffs, quotas, tariff-rate quotas or other measures to ensure that its economy or domestic industries do not suffer serious harm from imports and trade concessions<sup>178</sup>.’ They are not based on any concept of unfair trade and provide an illustration of a case where the WTO allows ‘the introduction of trade distortions and protective measures<sup>179</sup>.’ Article XIX of GATT 1994 caters for circumstances where, as a result of unforeseen developments and the obligations incurred under the Agreement, a product is being imported into the territory of a WTO Member in quantities that are causing or likely to cause serious injury to domestic producers of competing products. In these circumstances, Members are permitted to suspend the obligation or withdraw the concession made<sup>180</sup>. This provision was further elaborated following the Uruguay Round by the Agreement on Safeguards, which is discussed below.

#### **Article XX (b) – Exceptions**

Under Article XX, WTO Members are allowed to, *inter alia*, adopt or enforce measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health provided that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute an arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. This provision is to be read and understood in the light of the SPS Agreement discussed below.

#### **Article XXIV: Creation of regional trade agreements (RTAs)**

The WTO is founded on the non-discrimination principle enshrined in Article I of GATT 1994. However, under Article XXIV, WTO Members are permitted to establish regional trade agreements in the form of free trade areas, customs unions and interim agreements leading to customs unions and free trade areas. A key requirement for such RTAs to be legal, derived from GATT’s definition of customs unions and free trade areas, is the elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade on substantially all goods<sup>181</sup>. This obligation is, however, quite ambiguous and has been the subject of intense debate within the GATT and now the WTO. It is worth noting that the WTO can endorse the establishment of non-conforming agreements through the waiver provisions. Thus, where a proposed agreement does not conform to the provisions of article XXIV, Members can still apply for it to be approved. Thus Article XXIV: 10 provides that:

<sup>176</sup> GATT 1994, Article VIII(1)(c)

<sup>177</sup> GATT 1994, Article XI(1)

<sup>178</sup> Matsushita et al., The World Trade Organization, p. 182

<sup>179</sup> Matsushita et al., The World Trade Organization, p. 182

<sup>180</sup> GATT 1994, Article XIX(1)(a)

<sup>181</sup> GATT 1994, Article XXIV(8)

The CONTRACTING PARTIES may by a two-thirds majority approve proposals which do not fully comply with the requirements of paragraphs 5 to 9 inclusive, provided that such proposals lead to the formation of a customs union or a free-trade area in the sense of this Article.

The drafting history of the GATT indicates that this paragraph was intended to cover the set of circumstances where a non-party to GATT was a member of the regional arrangement in question<sup>182</sup>. This provision could therefore come into play with regard to an AU CMAP in light of the fact that a number of African countries are not members of the WTO.

Following the establishment of the WTO, waiver requirements are now to be considered under Article IX of the Marrakech Agreement.

## 4.2 The enabling clause

The Enabling Clause is another key provision to be considered in the establishment of preferential trade arrangements such as the AU's CMAP would be. This is primarily because the Enabling Clause allows developing countries to derogate from the MFN principle enshrined in Article I of GATT 1994. The Enabling Clause permits:

Regional or global arrangements entered into amongst less-developed contracting parties for the mutual reduction or elimination of tariffs and, in accordance with criteria or conditions which may be prescribed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES, for the mutual reduction or elimination of non-tariff measures, on products imported from one another<sup>183</sup>.

Developing countries are therefore given the option as to whether or not to eliminate tariffs on imports from one another. It is significant to note that the Enabling Clause is silent on the external dimensions of a customs union. This would be significant if the aim of the proposed CMAP entailed the setting up of a common external tariff. However, this is not contemplated at the moment. The Enabling Clause is important as it could provide legal cover the establishment of a CMAP, thus shielding African WTO Members from challenge at the WTO, providing they meet the criteria or conditions prescribed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES.

## 4.3 Agreement on agriculture

The main purpose of the Agreement on Agriculture is to introduce reforms aimed at introducing a market-oriented basis to trade in agricultural products. Article 4 of the Agreement obliges Members not to maintain, resort to or revert to measures of the kind which are required to be converted to customs duties. The Agreement also contains provisions regarding permitted domestic support measures<sup>184</sup>, export subsidies<sup>185</sup> and safeguards<sup>186</sup>.

The Agreement is also significant because it obliges Members 'to give effect to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures<sup>187</sup>.'

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<sup>182</sup> WTO, Guide to GATT Law and Practice (1995) vol. 2, 829

<sup>183</sup> GATT, Enabling Clause, para. 2(c)

<sup>184</sup> Agreement on Agriculture, Article 6 & 7

<sup>185</sup> Agreement on Agriculture, Articles 8-11

<sup>186</sup> Agreement on Agriculture, Article 5

<sup>187</sup> Agreement on Agriculture, Article 14

With regard to least developed countries, the Agreement exempts them from undertaking reduction commitments while developing countries were given the flexibility of a ten year period to implement reduction commitments which ended in 2005<sup>188</sup>.

#### 4.4 Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

The SPS Agreement elaborates on the rules for the application of the provisions of GATT 1994 relating 'to the use of sanitary or phytosanitary measures, in particular the provisions of Article XX(b)<sup>189</sup>.' The agreement reaffirms that:

No Member should be prevented from adopting or enforcing measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, subject to the requirement that these measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Members where the same conditions prevail or a disguised restriction on international trade<sup>190</sup>.

The Agreement defines sanitary or phytosanitary measures as any measure applied:

- a) to protect animal or plant life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment or spread of pests, diseases, disease-carrying organisms or disease-causing organisms;
- b) to protect human or animal life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in foods, beverages or feedstuffs;
- c) to protect human life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from diseases carried by animals, plants or products thereof, or from the entry, establishment or spread of pests; or
- d) to prevent or limit other damage within the territory of the Member from the entry, establishment or spread of pests<sup>191</sup>.

The Agreement provides that Members are to 'base their sanitary or phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines or recommendations, where they exist...'<sup>192</sup> If a Member chooses to adopt an SPS measure that conforms to international standards, guidelines or recommendations, such a measure is presumed to be consistent with the provisions of the Agreement and of GATT 1994. In an effort to ensure transparency, Members are required to 'notify changes in their sanitary or phytosanitary measures' and to 'provide information on their sanitary or phytosanitary measures'<sup>193</sup>. The Agreement also contains a couple of provisions that are of particular interest to developing countries. In Article 9, Members 'agree to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to other Members, especially developing countries, either bilaterally or through the appropriate international organizations.' Article 10 obliges Members to 'take account of the special needs of developing country Members, and in particular of the least-developed country Members' in the preparation and application of SPS measures. Unfortunately, the language in which these obligations are phrased is open to interpretation and therefore any determination as to whether the obligation is being complied with is bound to be subjective.

<sup>188</sup> Agreement on Agriculture, Article 15(2)

<sup>189</sup> SPS Agreement, preamble

<sup>190</sup> SPS Agreement, preamble

<sup>191</sup> SPS Agreement, Annex A, Article 1

<sup>192</sup> SPS Agreement, Article 3(1)

<sup>193</sup> SPS Agreement, Article 7

#### 4.5 Agreements on anti-dumping and on subsidies and countervailing measures

The Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994, which was one of the outcomes of the Uruguay Round, elaborates on the procedures to be followed in applying anti-dumping duties under Article VI of GATT 1994. Dumping is defined as the introduction into the commerce of another country of a product at less than its normal value and a product is considered as being dumped 'if the export price of the product exported from one country to another is less than the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like product when destined for consumption in the exporting country<sup>194</sup>.' The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that anti-dumping measures are only to be applied under the circumstances set out in Article VI and following investigations initiated and carried out pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement<sup>195</sup>.

In Article 15, the Agreement requires developed country Members to have special regard 'to the special situation of developing country Members when considering the application of anti-dumping measures under [the] Agreement.' Before applying anti-dumping duties, they are to explore any possibilities of constructive remedies as provided for by the Agreement. With regard to subsidies, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures contains detailed provisions setting out the definition of a subsidy<sup>196</sup> as well as the actions to be taken with regard to the grant or maintenance of subsidies. Thus, in Article 3 subsidies that are contingent on export performance or the use of domestic over imported goods are prohibited and in the event of a measure being found to be a prohibited subsidy, the Member concerned is to withdraw it immediately<sup>197</sup>. Article 5 of the Agreement, which discourages the use of subsidies that can cause adverse effects, is not applicable to subsidies maintained on agricultural products, which are covered by Article 13 of the Agreement on Agriculture. A Member State granting or maintaining a subsidy resulting in adverse effects is to take measures to remove the adverse effects or to withdraw the subsidy altogether<sup>198</sup>.

#### 4.6 Agreement on safeguards

The aim of the Agreement on Safeguards is to establish the rules under which the safeguard measures provided for in Article XIX of GATT 1994 are to be applied<sup>199</sup>. Under Article 2 of the Agreement on Safeguards, Members are permitted to apply safeguard measures to products that are being imported into their territory in such quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic industries producing like or directly competitive products. However, such measures can only be applied where the Member has conducted investigations under Article 3 which have resulted in a determination of serious injury or threat thereof as set out in Article 4.

#### 4.7 Summary

The rules of the WTO are significant for two reasons: Firstly, as mentioned at the beginning of this Chapter, many African countries are Members of, or in the process of joining, the WTO and are thus bound by its rules; and secondly, the rules provide a multilateral benchmark against which rules that have been promulgated by African RECs can be measured and against which any rules that are proposed can be

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<sup>194</sup> Agreement on Article VI, Article 2(2.1)

<sup>195</sup> Agreement on Article VI, Article 1

<sup>196</sup> Agreement on Subsidies, Article 1

<sup>197</sup> Agreement on Subsidies, Article 4(4.7)

<sup>198</sup> Agreement on Subsidies, Article 7(7.8)

<sup>199</sup> Agreement on Safeguards, Article 1



measured. Where WTO rules exist, it would be advisable to ensure that African rules in those areas are consistent with the multilateral rules in order to facilitate trade and prevent a situation where traders are required to comply with two sets of rules. Where the multilateral rules are overly onerous, it is proposed that they be either modified to cater for African country capacities, or technical assistance should be provided to ensure African countries are able to meet the rules.

# CHAPTER 5: Addressing the challenges and constraints to intra-trade

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## 5. ANALYSIS OF KEY ISSUES

Having identified and discussed the main provisions of relevance for the creation of a CMAP in Chapters three and four, the aim of this Chapter is to provide an analysis of those particular areas where harmonisation of rules will be necessary if an effective common market is to be attained. The Chapter also reviews the key challenges that will need to be addressed. Appendix 1 to the report sets out this comparative analysis in table form.

### 5.1 Reduction and elimination of tariffs

As seen in the previous Chapter, the different RECs have reached different stages in their trade liberalization programmes. With the exception of the AMU, the other core RECs are moving towards Customs Union (CUs) within some years. Already, CEMAC, EAC, WAEMU and SACU are full CUs. Both COMESA and ECOWAS will be CUs during 2008, with monetary union also planned for both after becoming CUs. SADC will have its FTA by 2008 while ECCAS is working on its integration agenda based on the model of CEMAC. For SADC, its mid-term review and audited studies have also identified means to resolve some of the key difficulties. If these plans are realised, tariff barriers within the RECs will be eliminated. Thus, one known impediment to intra-trade is likely to disappear. While there could be some delays and reversals, the exemptions for some sensitive products have not deterred the RECs from moving forward with their RIAs as in most case, a general agreement have been reached to have a common list of sensitive products. In this regard, tariffs are not likely to be an issue after some years.

Hopefully, the same will apply to other forms of taxation. Although the expectation is that once the RECs become CUs, this issue should disappear, it has not been the case for the RECs are currently CUs. With trade taxes contributing a significant amount to government revenue in most African countries, this is an area that would be difficult to eliminate unless other forms of revenue generating activity are realized.

Setting a CET has not been easy for most RECs as it has different implications for different Members of a REC, in terms of the impact on production, consumption, employment and revenue. Considerable efforts have been made by some RECs in this direction and the catalyst provided by the EPAs has strengthened the political resolve in getting RECs to move quickly. In the case of ECOWAS, one can conclude that the CET is already in the works as Members have already published their tariff schedule and started implementation. For COMESA, the CU will be implemented by December 2008 while SADC has set 2010 as the deadline for its CU.

From the standpoint of the eventual African common market which is envisaged to be a CU (and more), the implications are that there will be an Africa-wide CET. While the individual RECs set their own CET now and in the next few years, it is important that they leave enough space for an Africa-wide CET down the road. Difficulties could arise in the future if there are different perceptions of sensitive products among the

various RECs, in which case one REC may set a low CET for a product that happens to be the sensitive product of the other REC. To make sure that such issues do not arise in the future, some supra-organization - notably the AU Commission in this case - needs to have a mechanism to review the individual CET before these are adopted and to provide guidelines from the standpoint of the eventual African CET. It is encouraging to note that there is a formal process of consultations amongst some of the RECs, e.g. ECOWAS and CEMAC/ECCAS and COMESA and SADC. With regard to the AMU, these issues can be dealt within CEN-SAD which has Members in four of the five core RECs and plans to have an FTA in the near future.

However, despite these formal consultation processes, the strategies taken by individual RECs so far, have not been consistent. A comparative structure of the broad approach adopted by some RECs in their drive to become CUs is presented in Table 6. The key commonality is the four bands of tariffs, but the categories vary amongst the RECs. Whereas the maximum tariff (band IV) for ECOWAS is 30, that for the EAC is 25, for CEMAC and the proposed CET for COMESA are both 30. For intermediate goods (band III) the rates also differ: EAC and ECOWAS/WAEMU at 10, COMESA and CEMAC at 15 and 20 respectively. This would have some implications for the reduction programme envisaged for the propose FTA covering the strategic food products.

**TABLE 6: Comparative structure of inter-RECs CET**

Category	Type	Implemented	Scheduled	Implemented	
		EAC	COMESA	CEMAC	UEMOA
I.	Primary raw materials, essential drugs, medical equipment, plant and machinery, and agricultural input and other special goods	0	-	-	-
	Capital goods	-	0	-	-
	Basic necessities	-	-	0	-
	Selected essential social goods	-	-	-	0
II	Raw materials	-	5	-	-
	Primary raw materials and capital equipment	-	-	-	5
	Primary necessity, basic raw materials, capital equipment and specific inputs	-	-	-	5
III	Intermediate goods	10	15	20	10
	Finished consumer goods <sup>2</sup>	20-25	-	30	20
IV	Finished goods	-	30	-	-

Note: A dash (-) implies the category is not applicable

<sup>2</sup> The finished consumer goods category includes products not listed elsewhere in the case of UEMOA

Source: www.eachq.org,; www.comesa.int; www.izf.net

Furthermore, looking at the specific tariff structure for the strategic products the differences highlighted above are clearly apparent (Table 7). As the tariff liberalization is based on the nature and relevance of each of the commodities to the respective countries, they vary across the four bands considerably. Also, the products that are sensitive are not uniform across the RECs. For the AMU specifically, with the exception of maize, cassava and palm oil, its tariffs for other strategic products are at least 40 percent higher than those of other RECs. Another feature to note is that for COMESA and EAC. Interestingly, the MFN applied tariffs in COMESA are lower than those of the EAC even though within these two RECs, the products regarded as sensitive are identical. EAC and COMESA and SADC/SACU all have some specific duties for sensitive products and the SACU Members do have recourse to the SSG. Tariff escalation and

**TABLE 7: MFN applied tariffs for strategic and other key products, 2006**

	HS Code	Products	AMU	COMESA	EAC	ECCAS	ECOWAS	SADC	SACU
Beef	0102	Live bovine animals	51.8	5.7	9.5	4.9	12.5	3.3	0.0
	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	49.5	13.3	19.0	10.0	20.0	11.4	x
	0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	62.3	13.3	19.0	10.0	20.0	11.4	x
Poultry	0105	Live poultry	31.7	8.3	14.5	4.9	12.9	5.8	0.0
	0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry	47.1	14.7	19.0	10.2	20.0	10.6	2.9
Dairy products	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated	58.8	18.8	38.0	4.3	20.0	11.0	0.0
	0402	Milk and cream, concentrated	33.1	18.0	43.0	10.5	11.5	13.8	x
	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt	56.0	20.3	22.0	13.8	16.3	16.8	0.0
	0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated	19.2	13.6	19.0	6.8	13.3	6.7	x
	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	32.3	17.8	22.0	16.3	17.5	16.0	x
	0406	Cheese and curd	45.6	17.3	22.0	16.3	20.0	14.8	x
Legumes	0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh	38.7	11.7	17.0	8.8	20.0	10.4	5.0
	071021	Peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> )	38.0	14.7	17.0	8.8	20.0	12.5	10.0
	071022	Beans ( <i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)	40.0	14.7	17.0	8.8	20.0	12.5	10.0
	0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	34.5	11.1	17.0	8.5	17.8	11.6	10.8
Cassave	071410	Manioc (cassava)	10.6	12.7	17.0	8.8	20.0	10.2	2.5
	110814	Manioc (cassava) starch	20.0	8.4	10.0	8.0	12.8	5.6	5.0
Wheat & products	1001	Wheat	28.0	2.9	2.0	4.3	5.0	1.2	1.0
	1101	Wheat flour	50.9	15.9	45.0	15.8	20.0	10.7	2.0
	110311	Of wheat	50.6	13.6	19.0	8.8	5.0	14.4	20.0
	110811	Wheat starch	22.0	7.6	10.0	8.0	12.8	4.5	5.0
Maize and products	1005	Maize (corn)	4.4	8.8	24.5	4.9	5.0	7.1	x
	110220	Maize (corn) flour	23.6	11.1	19.0	10.0	20.0	11.4	x
	110313	Of maize (corn)	23.6	12.6	19.0	8.8	10.0	8.1	5.0
	110423	Of maize (corn)	23.6	12.9	19.0	10.0	10.0	8.5	5.0
	110812	Maize (corn) starch	22.0	8.4	10.0	8.0	12.8	5.6	5.0
Rice	1006	Rice	32.2	3.7	9.4	7.4	13.3	2.2	0.0
	110230	Rice flour	36.6	11.7	19.0	10.0	20.0	15.0	20.0
Sorghum	1007	Grain sorghum	11.5	6.7	17.0	5.5	5.0	6.3	3.0
Groundnuts & oil	1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted	49.9	6.2	8.0	5.5	5.0	7.6	10.0
	1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions	15.6	12.4	13.0	10.8	15.0	9.4	9.8
Oil palm	120710	Palm nuts and kernels	11.9	7.8	8.0	5.5	5.0	5.1	7.4
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions	11.4	11.8	10.6	12.0	16.3	9.2	10.0
Sugar	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	19.6	15.3	29.6	17.3	12.2	10.4	5.2
Beverages	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	31.7	24.6	26.1	25.7	19.8	22.1	18.6
Cotton	52	Cotton	15.8	13.8	17.7	11.5	14.6	13.7	18.7
Tobacco	24	Tobacco and manufactures tobacco substitutes	19.7	35.9	27.2	22.8	14.8	44.7	35.3

Source: UNCTAD Trains in WTS, 2006

Tariffs for CEMAC and WAEMU are identical to those for ECCAS and ECOWAS respectively.

tariff peaks are also general feature of some REC's tariff structures. Although the COMESA roadmap for its CU indicated that consultations will be held with both SADC and EAC to see how best to harmonize their regime before it is adopted in December 2008.

These differences in the tariff structure are likely to pose some difficulties for some RECs in further liberalizing their tariffs for the proposed Inter-REC FTA for the strategic food products. The EPAs has also served to heighten the difficulties faced by African ACP State as they will have to liberalize their tariffs vis-à-vis the EU<sup>200</sup>. The combined effect of both liberalizing their tariffs for the creation of a CU and then further under the EPA might pose significant challenge for the propose common market for selected strategic products as there is considerable uncertainty surround loss of revenue and the nature of adjustments support promised under the EPAs. Thus, unless a mechanism is included in the common market agreement to allay the fears of most of the AU member States, the success of the proposed Africa-wide FTA even if limited to a select number of products will not be realized. Towards, this end, it will be useful for the RECs to investigate the possibility of making use of a mechanism like the ECOWAS Decreasing Protecting Tax (DPT) as discussed earlier. Furthermore, the common thread that runs through their different programmes is that of adopting a progressive approach to the elimination of customs duties. This is an indication of the reluctance of African countries to take any hasty measures which might result in disruptions to their economies. The fear of losing customs revenues is a key consideration. It will therefore be prudent to adopt the same approach in devising a Protocol establishing a CMAP.

## 5.2 Non-tariff barriers and other restrictions to trade

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to trade are increasingly becoming front stage market access concerns as tariffs have been bound, lowered and made transparent. All the RECs have provisions in their treaties to reduce and eventually eliminate all NTBs and the state of progress in some of these has been pointed out in the previous chapter. There are numerous studies on African exports facing NTBs in overseas markets with much more on the NTBs themselves that exist in intra-African trade. Several ECA studies, as well as others, claim that significant intra-trade opportunities are lost due to Africa' own NTBs<sup>201</sup>.

Despite these widely accepted claims, reining in the NTBs is very difficult in practice. In the literature, NTBs are often categorized into two groups. The so-called "core NTBs" include measures like non-automatic licensing, quotas, voluntary export restraints as well as price control measures such as variable charges or minimum prices. It is generally held that with reforms associated with structural adjustment programmes, and the Uruguay Round itself, the incidence of core NTBs has fallen considerably. On the other hand, the so-called "non-core NTBs" that includes almost everything from multiple road blocks to demand for bribes are more subtle impediments to trade and are difficult to locate and control. In a study of NTBs in Africa, for example, it was found that the incidence of the core NTBs fell from 45 percent to 15 percent between 1994 and 2004 while that of the non-core NTBs increased from 55 percent to 85 percent in the same period (Bora et al. 2002, Mold (2005). The non-core NTBs will be dealt with in more detail below. Although a significant barrier to intra-trade and a ubiquitous topic in trade discourses, hard facts are missing in order to take action.

<sup>200</sup> It would also be unrealistic to expect that the US would not request similar treatment of its exports to Africa, thus that also needs to be factored in the overall context of the CMAP

<sup>201</sup> For example, Longo and Sekkat (2001); ECA (2004); Clarke (2005) and Mold (2005)

UNCTAD's Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) is the most comprehensive database for NTBs globally, but the coverage for African countries is poor and thus of limited use. The TRAINS system has data only on 22 African countries with very limited commodity coverage.

With regard to the elimination of non-tariff barriers, the approaches adopted by the RECs differ, with some such as COMESA providing that non-tariff barriers were to be eliminated immediately while others such as ECOWAS and SADC have taken a more gradual approach. In both cases, however, the problem encountered has been ensuring that the Treaty obligations are actually implemented. Complaints from business communities regarding the existence of non-tariff barriers to trade are common across the continent. In order to address this issue, it will be necessary to provide for the elimination of non-tariff barriers as well as to institute monitoring mechanisms in order to identify and address non-tariff barriers whenever and wherever they occur.

### 5.3 Revenue loss and monetary constraints

As stated above, besides import duties, the import regimes of many African countries currently include "other duties and charges" such as transitory surtaxes for sensitive products, toll charges, import levies, etc. With trade taxes contributing about 10-30 percent of the revenues of most African countries, this is an area that would be difficult to eliminate unless other forms of revenue generating activity are realized. It is not surprising, then, that a discussion on trade liberalization—whether in the context of multilateral, regional, or bilateral arrangements - also provokes a discussion of the potential consequences for government revenues. However, the potential revenue losses from RTAs are likely to be small because intra-regional trade in most of Africa's RTAs typically accounts for a small fraction of total trade. In cases where intra-regional trade is important and the common external tariff is also reduced when a customs union is formed, revenue losses can be significant. Furthermore, the EPA will also highlight these losses as African countries also have to reduce their tariffs on EU goods<sup>202</sup>. Concern over revenue loss will therefore be a key obstacle to broader trade liberalization in Africa.

The fragmentation of African economies is compounded by the fact multiplicity of monetary regimes throughout the continent. Although all the RECs with the exception of the AMU has a vision to create a monetary union as part of their integration framework, these are still not yet realized except for CEMAC and WAEMU. SACU to some extent has a monetary arrangement with some of its Members. However, a key monetary hurdle in Africa relates to the multiplicity of currencies and exchange rates and the related risk management traders have to deal with in the conduct of their daily transactions in various areas including intra-regional food trade. Currency and exchange rate risks are further emphasized by uncompetitive business practices and other infrastructural weakness on the continent. Even as convergence criteria for common currencies are being met in most RECs, the issues related to inter-REC trade will still need to be overcome as the banking systems across the RECs are all operating on different platforms with clearing houses focused only at the regional level.

In some countries, monetary authorities require that export earnings in foreign currency be repatriated at a specific date. In addition, some African banks charge interest rates as high as 30 percent. Restrictions also apply in several areas, for instance

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<sup>202</sup> African countries are also concerned that the US might make similar demands on them

in the WAEMU and CEMAC zones with very long history of monetary cooperation and part of the common CFA zone. Details of these issues are beyond the scope of this study though the status of monetary integration amongst the RECs should be considered in line with CMAP

#### **5.4 Trade remedies**

Preventing unfair trade practices is the sole aim of trade remedies. The practice of dumping is condemned by all the RECs. The primary differences are to be found in the procedures that are to be followed before anti-dumping duties are imposed. The SADC approach which specifically provides that the application of anti-dumping duties is to conform to WTO provisions is one option to be followed. However, a more suitable approach is that prescribed under the ECOWAS with clear and transparent provisions regarding use and duration. To the extent that this is WTO compatible, it avoids the vagueness in WTO legal language and would easily be implemented by the RECs. However, this is an area where the input of the private sector in raising complaints is critical.

The Protocol should therefore be drafted in such a way that it allows for the participation of the private sector. On the issue of subsidies, the RECs adopt different approaches. As is the case with dumping, however, the approach adopted by ECOWAS and/or SADC which is based on WTO provisions should be evaluated in order to ensure uniformity.

#### **5.5 Rules of origin**

Formulating acceptable rules of origin to govern the CMAP is critical to the success of the project. In this regard, the African Union is yet to conclude a Protocol on Rules of Origin to govern the AEC. It is therefore necessary to examine the various rules that have been adopted by the RECs. The picture that emerges is one where three basic rules are used to determine which goods are considered to originate from within the trade bloc in question: one based on goods wholly produced within the region, another based on restricting the value of imported materials to a certain percentage of materials used in producing an item, and a third based on a value added during production. In addition, a change of tariff heading is sometimes sufficient to confer a local identity to a product. Whereas in determining value-added content, the percentages are calculated in most of the RECs in value terms, in the ECOWAS/WAEMU it is done by both mass and volume. Also, in the Central Africa, the (ECCAS/CEMAC), member States still continue to charge duties at the internal border even though duties have already been paid upon entry into the customs union territory. SADC has rules of origin which are product specific. In this regard, the AU Expert Working Group on Rules of Origin should work with the RECs in trying to find a solution to these issues.

For the purposes of a common market in agricultural products, it is clear that the simplest mode of determining origin will be based on what is already in operation in the RECs subject to the alignment of the rules in SADC. However, it should be noted that in the case of CEMAC, member States are not fully implementing the rules as laid down under their protocols although the Secretariat has informed the AU that this situation will be rectified in due course.

#### **5.6 Technical standards and phytosanitary measures**

There is a large and growing literature on difficulties and obstacles that technical standards related to the sanitary and phytosanitary measures have created for trade in general as well as intra-African trade. The problem is not so much about a lack of appreciation of these obstacles, nor of what needs to be done, but one of being

able to implement the reform measures. The challenges are immense and costs very high to meet technical standards acceptable for trade to flow smoothly. For most of the RECs, besides the international standards, they also have to deal with varying standards set by their trading partners most of which themselves are not harmonized (even amongst the different EU member States) and the emerging private standards set by large private retail outlets.

The WTO SPS Agreement, including the international standards for food products referred to by it, provides the benchmark against which to measure the gaps between the current situation and what needs to be done. There is by now a good appreciation among national policy officers of the gaps and actions required. Indeed, considerable work is underway. This includes for example implementing the provisions or recommendations of the SPS Agreement in a variety of areas. Many workshops and conferences in Africa and elsewhere have been helpful in identifying general as well as region-specific problems and issues and thus recommendations for action.

One recent and comprehensive effort towards identifying problems and solutions for Africa was the first FAO/WHO Regional Conference on Food Safety for Africa, held in Harare 3-6 October 2005. This conference brought together over 185 participants from 45 countries of Africa, along with outside experts. The conference adopted a resolution recommending a nine-point, five-year *Strategic Plan for Food Safety in Africa* for adoption by FAO and WHO, along with the AU. The plan contains numerous recommendations of practical actions to strengthen food safety systems in the region. The key elements of the nine-point plan were as follows, each one of them elaborated in the Conference report<sup>203</sup>.

- Food safety policies and programmes
- Legislative and institutional aspects
- Standards and regulations
- Food inspection programmes and techniques
- Food analysis and food safety testing laboratories
- Monitoring food-borne diseases and the safety of foods on the market
- Participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission
- Communication and stakeholder involvement (including industry officials and consumers)
- National, regional and international cooperation

The Conference agreed that its bureau, along with representatives of FAO and WHO, would constitute the follow-up committee that would ensure the monitoring of the implementation of the strategic plan.

The nature of the problem and range of reform measures to be undertaken in this area is similar to those discussed above. As with food, for intra-trade to expand, common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and measures for their control are needed in accordance with national, regional and international requirements. As Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) sets international standards for food, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is the relevant international body for standards for plants. Harmonization plays a central role here too.

Among the many areas where progress is needed – and a great deal is already being

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<sup>203</sup> See FAO/WHO (2005). The Report as well as all other Conference documents are available at: <http://www.foodsafetyforum.org/african/crd.asp>



done – are establishment and/or strengthening of import health standards on a source country and commodity basis; pest risk assessments based on scientific data in order to determine the phytosanitary risks; institutional strengthening for issuing phytosanitary certificates that are accepted in the region; and seeking proactively technical and other assistance provided by international organizations like FAO.

Problems associated with veterinary requirements in Africa are perhaps more complicated than for food because most herds are reared and managed in the open and move across frontiers with little or no control. As with food and plants, there is a need to harmonize zoo-sanitary measures, adapted to the sanitary and phytosanitary characteristics of the regions, including disease-free areas which may not correspond to political boundaries and to disseminate and observe production and export standards in order to promote cross border trade and also trade with non-members.

Determination of pest- or disease-free areas and areas of low pest or disease prevalence could be done by an appropriate authority based on objective criteria (geography, ecosystem, epidemiological surveillance, and effectiveness of SPS controls). Many African countries and regional groups have export potential that is not currently realized due to problems with meeting the health standards of external markets. For example, indigenous cattle meat is a major item of agricultural production in 12 out of 18 CEN-SAD countries, but the region exports only live cattle rather than meat. To overcome these challenges, countries need to develop regional zoo-sanitary standards within the context of establishing a common agricultural market.

For an African common market to flourish, common regional procedures need to be developed for control, inspection and approval. Other important areas requiring common approaches include the evaluation of veterinary services, and surveillance and monitoring of animal health. With regard to trade, particularly important requirements are principles applicable to different forms of transport, animal health measures applicable before and at departure and during transit and on arrival together with border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country. There is also a need for developing model veterinary certificates. Some progress has been made, e.g. in COMESA some Members are now issuing sanitary and quality standards certificates along their land borders.

In addition, it is important that the African countries take as much advantage as possible from facilities and assistances available globally. Often, a pro-active approach brings in more assistance than otherwise. Some of the prominent facilities include the following:

- the *Standard and Trade Development Facility* put in place by five agencies (WTO, WHO, OIE, World Bank and FAO) for mobilizing and coordinating support for capacity building in the areas of food safety, plant and animal health;
- inform traders to take advantage of such information exchange facilities like the International Portal on Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health, which offers national governments and trading partners' access to relevant official information – it is important that this portal is used by traders in particular;
- the FAO/WHO Trust Fund for Enhanced Participation in Codex, that facilitates greater participation of developing countries in Codex meetings;
- *scientific advice on food safety and nutrition* usually provided by the expert bodies of FAO and WHO which could directly be used by governments as a basis for food regulation or could form a basis for new international standards to facilitate trade.

A related recommendation would be to explore the feasibility of setting up some variant of the Portal mentioned above, for Africa itself with much more details on African commodities and trade.

In sum, on the issue of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, the RECs are all agreed, as is the Abuja Treaty, in permitting Members to introduce or continue restrictions or prohibitions relating to the protection of human, animal or plant health or life. This is therefore a provision that will have to be included in any CMAP Protocol. With regard to which standards are to be applied, a uniform, internationally accepted system will be best and for that reason it is recommended that the standards adopted within the WTO be adopted with any necessary modifications to suit the African environment. In this connection, it is also recommended that the African Union Commission work closely with the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Commission in developing such standards.

### **5.7 Safeguard provisions**

The challenge regarding safeguard measures lies in striking a balance between allowing countries to apply safeguard measures to prevent serious disruption to their economies and ensuring that they do not resort to safeguard measures to an extent that defeats the trade liberalisation purpose of the Protocol. The RECs are unanimous in allowing restrictions in the event of the occurrence of serious disturbances. In addition, they generally permit restrictions for balance of payments reasons as well as the protection of infant or strategic industries. Where we have a Protocol focussing solely on basic food products, the rationale for protecting infant or strategic industries is reduced and the only provision that is likely to be necessary is one allowing the imposition of restrictions in the event of serious disturbances.

### **5.8 Trade facilitation**

Most of Africa is characterized by weak market infrastructure which adds to the cost of moving goods from country to country and/or even within a country resulting in the current low levels of intra-trade. "Soft" market infrastructure is also wanting. These include regulatory framework and information for markets to operate competitively, standards and norms to ensure proper quality and safety of products, protect consumers and open up opportunities for export. Other marketing constraints affecting both domestic and international trading include lack of appropriate grading and standardization, inadequate storage which is directly related to post-harvest losses and in adequate market information systems. Much has already been written about these issues elsewhere so only a brief overview will be provided here to summarize the key issues.

The poor state of Africa's road infrastructure has imposed very high transport cost on the region's trade. Several surveys have concluded that transport costs are the most important component of trade costs and that an increase in international freight cost, for example, of 10 per cent could reduce the volume of trade by as much as 20 per cent. For countries in Africa, the reduction in trade volumes due to transport costs could be much more severe, as many countries in Africa are landlocked. Landlocked countries may lose the equivalent of up to 40 per cent of the export value or price on high transport costs. Table 8 depicts the cost of transporting goods on Africa's major transport corridors and Table 9 shows the cost faced by landlocked African countries.

This high cost faced by African countries are in part a reflection of Africa's colonial legacy, which resulted in the construction of roads and railways from the interior to the

coast, for the extraction and export of raw materials. Not only does this infrastructure remain in the wrong place today, it was designed to service industries where African countries now face declining terms of trade. But more than the colonial legacy is to blame for the continent's inadequate stocks of transport infrastructure. Investment in transport infrastructure since independence has been woefully inadequate. Civil wars in many countries have resulted in the destruction of much transport infrastructure that fulfilled the vital role in linking rural areas with cities and ports. In turn many opportunities, such as the production of high-valued food crops are unexploited due to the inability of farmers to bring these goods to market.

A much more popular commentary about Africa's status in the international trade discourse relates to delays and long transit times due to multiple road blocks and other rent seeking activities on Africa's road network. A survey of investment climate in Africa for small and medium-sized enterprises showed that 40 percent of the enterprises surveyed reported trade and customs regulations to be a serious obstacle for exports to neighbouring countries or sub-region (Clarke 2005). Delays have been reduced in several areas through the introduction of single documents, harmonization of standards for vehicles, introduction of third party insurance and regional driving permits. However, much of the analysis in this area has mostly focused on private sector perspectives without a thorough understanding of the behaviour of the private sector operators themselves coupled with the security concerns of most African governments have often contributed to worsening the situation. However, in a more positive light, it is worth mentioning the World Bank's trade facilitation project which support implementation of several RECs institutional reforms for transport facilitation,

**TABLE 8: Estimated unit road transport cost for container (max 28 tonnes in 40 ft)**

Decription	Distance ( km.)	Total cost (\$)	Cost (\$ per km.)
<b>Corridors with sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Djibouti-Dire Dawa - Addis Ababa	844	n.a.	n.a.
Mombasa - Kampala	1 440	3 250	2.26
Dar-es-Salaam - Kigali	1 650	4 980	3.02
Dar-es-Salaam - Bujumbura	1 750	5 180	2.96
Dar-es-Salaam - Lusaka	2 000	4 230	2.11
Dar-es-Salaam - Harare ( via Lusaka )	2 490	4 013	1.61
Dar-es-Salaam - Blantyre ( via Lilongwe )	2 030	3 573	1.76
Nacala - Lusaka ( via Lilongwe )	1 774	2 735	1.54
Beira - Lubumbashi ( via Harare, Lusaka)	1 581	2 554	1.61
Walvis Bay - Harare ( via Maun )	2 409	3 585	1.49
Doula - Bangui	1 600	7 900	4.94
Doula - D' Jamena	1 900	8 000	4.21
Cotonou - Niamey	1 056	2 200	2.08
Lomé - Niamey	1 234	3 160	2.56
Lomé - Ouagadougou	1 000	2 550	2.55
Abidjan - Bamako	1 230	2 192	1.78
Dakar - Bamako	1 200	3 400	2.83
<b>Other corridors</b>			
Maputo - Johannesburg	561	775	1.38
Durban - Lusaka ( via Plumtree )	2 524	3 873	1.53
Walvis Bay - Johannesburg	1 885	2 593	1.38

Source : UNCTAD secretariat on the basis of SATN Comparative Transit Transport Cost Analysis September 2001 - USAID; MSC presentation in Geneve, February 2003; Marchés tropicaux, 18.4.2003, pag 792

**TABLE 9: Estimated unit road transport cost for container (max 28 tonnes in 40 ft)**

Year	Country Group	Estimate of freight cost of imports	Value of imports (CIF)	Freight costs as percentage of import values
2003	World average ( <i>Southern Africa</i> )	379.2	7 053	5.4
2002	Malawi	101.0	695	14.5
2000	Zambia ( <i>Western Africa</i> )	108.6	993	10.9
2001	Burkina Faso	92.5	656	14.1
2003	Mali	275.8	1 130	24.4
2003	Niger ( <i>Eastern Africa</i> )	117.3	490	23.9
2003	Burundi	20.9	157	13.3
2004	Rwanda	61.0	284	24.1
2004	Uganda	288.3	1 657	17.4

Source : UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport 2005 (UNCTAD RTM//2005) and 2006

establishing joint border posts, regional cargo tracking and enhancing port security and electronic data interchange systems. When fully operated, these initiatives are expected to reduce delays and transit times 20-50 percent. A synopsis of the current magnitude of the financial costs involved is illustrated by Table 10.

The situation is even more severe in the area of information and technology infrastructure. A recent indicator developed by UNCTAD spells out the situation facing African countries<sup>204</sup>. Using this indicator a range of 120 to 250 of the *info state* index is judged satisfactory. Recent data published using this indicator reveals that with the exception of South Africa and Mauritius both of whom have values of 87 and 89 respectively, all the other African countries have values of 70 or less. This paints a very gloomy picture for Africa but some progress has been made, although costs are still very high.

### 5.8.1 Regional market information systems

As a result of Africa's weak market infrastructure, regional markets are often localized with weak transmission of prices between the markets and hence sharp fluctuations in prices. One often finds acute food shortages in one sub-region while there is surplus elsewhere, within the country or region. One response to addressing such marketing problems has been setting up of Market Information Systems (MISs). The Systems are now operational in many African countries. However, they still continue to suffer from lack of knowledge about them, inconsistency in the information provided and the general low access by poor farmers who lack the necessary network connectivity to them. For instance, the AFRISTAT<sup>205</sup> which covers a number of African countries no such initiative exists across the RECS. In the case of the AFRISTAT, it is widely unknown even in countries that it covers and is mostly limited by the fact that most of the useful information is limited by the language coverage.

<sup>204</sup> The ICT opportunity index is based on a number of ICT related indicators that defines the info-state of a country (UNCTAD 2005). The info state is composed of (a) the info density – network infrastructure such as main telephone lines, cable connectivity and the internet, as well as ICT machinery and equipment, a total of eight indicators depicting the ICT productive capacity of a country, (b) the info use which measures the consumption capacity and comprises of number of telephones, PCs, internet users per 100 inhabitants, and ICT intensity – number of broadband users and international phone traffic, etc. The info state index is an aggregate of the info density and info use

<sup>205</sup> [www.afristat.org](http://www.afristat.org)

**TABLE 10: Cost of logistics - estimates for Lomé - Ouagadougou corridor, (40-ft container)**

Logistics cost	Total Cost in CFA Francs	Percent of Total Costs (%)
<b>Total transport cost</b>	<b>1 100 000</b>	
of which:		
- Fees in Togo	121 000	11
- Fees in Burkina Faso	125 000	11
- Freight forwarder fee	170 000	16
- Mandatory insurance	90 000	8
- Illegal payments	300 000	27
<b>Total logistics costs</b>	<b>806 000</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Tot. Avoidable costs :</b>	<b>646 000</b>	<b>58</b>
- Public procedures	186 000	
- Private services	160 000	
- Illegal payments	300 000	
<b>Non avoidable costs</b>	<b>160 000</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: UNCTAD

With trade across borders and regions gaining prominence, the national MISs is also being linked in order to cover regional markets. An example of this approach is MISTOWA (the regional Market Information Systems and Traders' Organizations) project in West Africa, covering ECOWAS countries. The project aims to increase regional agricultural trade and food security by improving and linking the existing regional efforts to generate, disseminate, and make commercial use of market information. It is geared to help the regional networks of MISs and trade partners address information related constraints, so that strong and dynamic commodity chains emerge that will use the information to enhance production, handling, credit, and trade; and value added services such as post-harvest, processing, packaging, and quality control. MISTOWA's focus is not only on basic staples but also on a variety of emerging traded products like fruits and vegetables. However, the ECOWAS Secretariat has a similar system (SIGOA-TOPS) for the region and there is also the RESIMAO<sup>206</sup> network all with duplication of efforts. It will be useful to consolidate these efforts to avoid duplication and waste scarce resources.

Another example of a recent initiative is the Food and Agricultural Marketing Information System (FAMIS) established at the COMESA Secretariat. This will develop into a COMESA-wide network of national and regional databases with linkages through the internet. This framework will not only provide information on prices, demand and supply trends and thus trading opportunities, but will also cover such areas as trends in tariff barriers, SPS requirements, plant pests/disease and animal disease status of each country. The vision is to develop the framework into a comprehensive information portal for facilitating intra-trade (AfDB 2003). The *Food Security and Food Policy Information Portal for Africa*, hosted by ECA-Addis Ababa, also promises to offer many services that contribute to promoting intra-trade.

### 5.8.2 Commodity exchange for greater intra-trade and risk management

In Declaration number 8 of the 2005 Arusha Declaration on commodities (AU 2005b), Ministers committed to "develop suitable delivery models for managing commodity risks at the farm and national levels so as to reduce the vulnerability of farmers to income

<sup>206</sup> [www.resimao.org](http://www.resimao.org)

declines and price volatility. Innovative and new commodity risk management tools need to be made available to farmers so that they can manage risk of price volatility, weather or climatic hazard or other crop risks". Commodity exchanges are seen as one of such delivery models. This was addressed in the Arusha Plan of Action number 7. While the Plan of Action makes a commitment to the establishment of commodity exchanges in general, at this stage it calls upon the AU Commission and others to initiate a process of studies and discussions towards the establishment of the exchanges.

The Arusha Declaration on commodities recognized the value of formal commodity exchanges for risk management and trade promotion but called upon the AU Commission and other agencies to initiate, at this early stage, a process of analysis and discussions on "suitable delivery models" including commodity exchanges. There is indeed a great deal to learn from and reflect on recent experiences with commodity exchanges and other risk management tools from Africa itself.

This process needs to be initiated with a work plan and involving competent agencies, including from outside because there is so much to learn from experiences in other parts of the world. From the perspective of intra-African trade, two additional considerations may need to be taken as part of the process of analyses and discussion.

- first, as said in the para 7 (d) of the Arusha Plan of Action, the studies should explore how commodity exchanges and other forms of risk management can contribute to promoting intra-African trade, in addition to promoting African exports to rest of the world;
- second, the studies should also explore "suitable delivery models" for food products, and not just on products for which commodity exchanges are known to work much better, like tea, coffee, cocoa and cotton. This is important because of the high potentials of food products for intra-African trade.

In Africa, a number of countries have already made or are making efforts to establish exchanges. The available evidence indicates that these initiatives have met with unexpected success. This has led to a re-thinking of the traditional view relating to commodity exchanges: that they work best for a limited number of commodities like tea, coffee, cocoa and cotton for reasons of the uniformity in grades and standards, as well as because there are similar exchanges elsewhere in the world and helps in price discovery. However, recent advances in technology and local innovative approaches have dispelled this traditional view as illustrated in Box 4.

Further, to address problems related to storage and financing, warehouse receipts systems are on the increase in most parts of Africa. These systems are designed to increase liquidity in commodity markets, allowing producers as well as traders to consolidate marketable and exportable commodity volumes. Under a collateralized warehouse receipts system, producers and traders can convert inventories of agricultural products into readily tradable products. Warehouse receipts are negotiable instruments that can be traded sold, swapped, and used as collateral to support borrowing. Often, the issuing of tradable warehouse receipts is linked to inventory financing. Such schemes have been undertaken elsewhere in Africa, notably South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, and Ethiopia.

### **5.8.3 Need for credible statistics on intra-trade**

As the process of trade integration accelerates in Africa, reliable trade statistics become absolutely essential for a variety of reasons, such as formulating integration policies such as rationalization of the RECs and the identification of strategic products, for trade facilitation (customs valuations, rules of origin), resolving disputes (e.g. safeguard measures), and so on.

**BOX NO 4****COMESA: Reaching Out to the Poor****1. The Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange (KACE)**

Through a special radio programme called the SOKO HEWANI, an electronic trade platform is currently in operation for small-scale producers to place offers for sale of various agricultural commodities and bid to buy available commodities. Over 30 agricultural commodity announcements are made and weekly sales reports record over 500 purchases through the programme. Each commodity announcement includes information on quality, quantity, location and offer/bid price. The programme has a wide coverage, including the western rift valley provinces of Kenya and the eastern parts of Uganda. It has an audience of over 4.5 million people. The information broadcast on the radio programme is collected from the Market Information Points (MIPs), which are spread throughout the country. The MIPs are rural centres where smallholder farmers can post information on commodity offers for sale and receive information on commodity bids to buy. This information is then transferred to centers in the major markets where consumers can access through a website or through the radio programme. The information is also displayed on blackboards at the MIPs. KACE has also designed an interactive voice response system through which traders can get additional information on commodity offers. To ensure credibility of sales, only registered farmer groups and associations can trade through the programme.

**2. The Malawi Agricultural Commodity Exchange (MACE)**

Established in 2004, MACE has brokered a deal with a local telecommunications provider MTN company to disseminate market information to smallholder farmers throughout Malawi. The information is transmitted through the short Messaging System (SMS) at a minimal charge equivalent to the normal SMS text charge. By dialing a special number, smallholder farmers are able to access information on available commodities, prices, quality, quantity and descriptions anytime and anywhere in the country. The information disseminated by MTN is obtained from the MACE central hub, which processes all the information obtained from the rural MIPs. MACE is also spear heading a horticultural marketing project through which it supplies chain stores, supermarkets, schools and hospitals with graded and packaged fresh farm produce. The programme also markets vegetable seed and other inputs such as insecticides at very competitive prices at their rural MIPs. MACE also utilizes other market information tools such as the Internet-based virtual library, the interactive voice response system and a weekly radio programme similar to KACE.

**3. The Agricultural Commodity Exchange in Africa (ACE)**

ACE was launched in October 2006 by COMESA in order to link national marketing institutions to create free information flows and facilitate regional trade growth. The aim of ACE is to provide price information and relative real time information for producers, traders and processors in order for them to sell and/or buy their commodities at a more regional level. ACE has already attracted the interest of 11 companies in Malawi, 6 companies in Zimbabwe and a growing number of members from South Africa, who are also members of the South African Futures Exchange, SAFEX. Trading with ACE is simply carried out by placing commodity offers and bids on the ACE website and members can make sales and purchases on behalf of their clients following the rules and procedures set by ACE. ACE plans to establish links with MACE, KACE, the commodity exchanges in Uganda and Ethiopia, as well as the ones that is being established in Zambia and other parts of Africa.

**4. The Agricultural Marketing Promotion and Regional Integration Project (AMPRIP)**

The AMPRIP was launched in 2005 to promote agricultural trade in the region by bridging information gaps, dealing with food safety and strengthening agricultural commodity exchanges. Under the AMPRIP, a COMESA-wide Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS) is being developed. The FAMIS is expected to feature critical information such as prices, regional wide crop production statistics, supply and demand figures and the regulations and procedures that govern trade in the member states. The AMPRIP will support training on SPS issues of private and public sector players, including technical and support laboratory technicians on SPS measures and support legislative and regulatory reforms in Member States. The AMPRIP will strengthen and coordinate existing agricultural commodity exchanges and encourage the establishment of new ones where they do not exist. It will also focus on creating regional linkages among the exchanges in order to strengthen information flows and create wider market networks. Through the AMPRIP, COMESA plans to assist the exchanges to develop legal frameworks for their operation and build their capacity through training and the provision of software for the collection and transmission of market information to a regional hub. The AMPRIP hopes to strengthen the marketing institutions within COMESA and provide strong supportive frameworks that enhance competitiveness in the agricultural markets leading to growth and development in commodity trade.

The target should be to put together trade statistics by source and destination and at a sufficiently disaggregated product level – just like the COMTRADE but with additional information relating to tariffs and NTBs. This would most probably be maintained centrally somewhere in Africa, e.g. at the AU Commission level, but the following considerations are very important: i) country and commodity coverage should be comprehensive; ii) the data should be seen as reliable by all parties in the sense that intra-trade as reported by trade partners are consistent; iii) that statistics should be easily accessible not only to the RECs and individual countries but also to traders and analysts.

The AU Commission would be the most appropriate body to provide the leadership for moving this process forward. A COMTRADE database for Africa would be the starting point for developing the database. There should readily available financial and technical assistance both from within and outside Africa, with concerted effort to coordinate and integrate some of the on going efforts. The ongoing FAO programme *CountrySTAT* is an effort in the right direction<sup>207</sup>. The important point is that this process needs to be implemented effectively. Recent attempts to develop trade statistics in the region (e.g. COMESA and SADC) has merely resulted in a reproduction of the datasets in COMTRADE with some tariff information. However, access to these systems is very inefficient at the moment.

All the RECs contain provisions obliging Members to harmonize, simplify and standardise their trade documents and procedures as well as their customs regulations and procedures. In discharging this obligation, the different RECs have adopted documents suiting their circumstances. The Abuja Treaty provides limited guidance in this regard in that it merely provides for the harmonization and standardization of these documents, regulations and procedures. If a decision is made to adopt a continent-wide CMAP, it will be necessary to include an article obliging the countries to standardize and harmonize their customs regulations and procedures as well as their trade documents and procedures. However, if the CMAP is based on the existing RECs, they will be able to rely on their current documents and procedures.

## 5.9 Dispute resolution

The issue of dispute resolution is one that has only been mentioned in passing to this point but which is critical to the success of the CMAP as it is inevitable that disputes will arise in the liberalisation of such a sensitive area. Though the approaches taken by the different RECs differ in emphasis, they all contain provisions setting out procedures to be taken where differences between Members occur. In some instances, Members are enjoined to engage in consultations with each other in order to resolve disputes. However, dispute settlement bodies in the forms of tribunals or courts are also common among the RECs. Some RECs, such as COMESA, permit not just States but also individuals and other legal persons to institute proceedings where breaches of the relevant treaties are alleged. Extending *locus standi* to individuals has the advantage of ensuring that business persons, who are usually directly affected by State actions and are often less reticent about challenging illegal actions, can assist in monitoring compliance with the Protocol.

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<sup>207</sup> CountrySTAT is a statistical framework and applied information system for analysis and policy-making to organise, integrate and disseminate statistical data and metadata on food and agriculture coming from different sources. CountrySTAT gathers and harmonises scattered institutional statistical information so that information tables become compatible with each other at the country level and with data at the international level: <http://www.fao.org/statistics/countrystat/>



The approach taken in the Protocol therefore combines inter-State consultations with the use of the African Union Court of Justice as a forum for interpretation of obligations. It is also recommended that the Court be used for dispute settlement both between Member States themselves as well as between individuals and Member States.

# CHAPTER 6: Towards a common market

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## 6 INTRODUCTION

Having examined the various RECs and identified the relevant provisions that touch on trade in agricultural products, the question that needs to be answered is: What are the steps needed for a CMAP and the possible options for reinforcing and harmonizing trade regimes within the context of existing RECs taking into account the diverse physical, political, social and economic situations in the different African countries/regions? In answering this question, first, a review of the key steps are analysed along with issues to be considered along the path and then the various possible options for the common market are discussed.

### 6.1 Negotiating and implementing a common market

The steps toward market integration should take full account of the complementary and competitive nature of production among member countries, between existing regional groups and between members and third parties. Steps also need to indicate how – through a process of harmonization and convergence of policies and strategies – the constraints to growth and development of agriculture will be removed, allowing each member country to fully exploit production potential. The idea is to improve the competitive efficiency of each country and thereby of Africa as a whole in the production of appropriate agricultural products, including the strategic products. This will position African countries to take advantage of intra-community and international trade to enhance regional, national and household welfare and food security. In order to address these issues, a number of actions are recommended as an integral part of the practical way forward so that the African common agricultural market is placed on a sound footing.

Food insecurity remains a serious problem in many African countries and its reduction is a central goal in the ongoing integration process. It is important to address the interface between regionalism and food security in the design of a common market. The regional integration of markets may enhance food security in a number of ways: by fostering economic growth, by augmenting domestic food supplies to meet consumption needs and by reducing overall food supply variability. Nonetheless, there will be those who either fall behind or lose out in the process of regional integration. This risk points to the need for country-specific and region-specific evaluations of market integration on the status of food insecure households. Where negative impacts on food secure households are identified, regional market integration should be accompanied by flanking measures to address these negative impacts.

There is no single blueprint for the creation of a common market. Most RTAs have followed a unique path from conceptualization to implementation. The basic steps in the process include:

- agree in principle to negotiate an integration Agreement to create an agricultural common market within a general time frame;

- create appropriate institutional structures to conduct the negotiations<sup>208</sup>;
- negotiate the methods, modalities and timetables for implementing the terms of the agreement;
- submit the Agreement for ratification by national legislatures;
- adjust national legal and regulatory frameworks to implement the Agreement.

Negotiations for some regional economic agreements have been quite lengthy and complex, consisting of multiple committees, negotiating and consultative groups, and rounds of debate. The complexity of the negotiations depends on factors such as the number of parties to the agreement, the scope of the talks, the institutional capacity of the parties and the political will of each party to secure an agreement. Ironically, more comprehensive agreements may be easier to reach than those entailing a large number of commodity - and country-specific exemptions. Given the diversity of African countries in terms of size, economic status and institutional capacity, it may be useful to adapt existing integration agreements for the continent as a whole rather than starting from scratch. Successful integration schemes require the adoption of binding commitments to be taken by specific dates, but these deadlines and commitments can accommodate the different economic and institutional capacities of the members.

The negotiation for the creation of a common market for agricultural products is within the context of the negotiations for the creation of the African Economic Union as is enshrined in the Abuja Treaty. Given the scope of the proposed Union, those negotiations are likely to be long and complex. The agricultural negotiations could be part of an “early harvest” in which countries agree to the following strategic steps:

- elimination of internal tariff and non-tariff barriers and harmonization of external tariffs;
- harmonization of technical standards, including sanitary and phytosanitary measures and food safety and quality measures;
- harmonization of agricultural sector policies, including transportation, storage and marketing infrastructure development.

Although the overall objectives of the African common market for agriculture will be agreed at the supra-national level, the bulk of the changes to the legal and regulatory frameworks will be carried out at the national level. That is, countries wishing to join the common market will have to take steps to bring their national legislation into line with the Agreement's provisions. In this regard, the legal instruments of African countries will have to be harmonized and coordinated. The kinds of adjustments that countries may have to make will depend on the scope, structure and policies of the proposed common agricultural market as negotiated. The convergence of trade and customs policies and the harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, have been discussed in Chapter 5. Other requirements are highlighted here to alert policy makers to their importance. These reforms would be intended to foster a decline in transaction and regulatory costs and an increase in compliance and enforcement.

In order to maximize their gains from the formation of a common market, African countries should examine their obligations under various regional groups to which they

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<sup>208</sup> These could include: (i) a negotiations committee having overall responsibility for drawing up the integration agreement which will lay down the rules and procedures for establishment and functioning of the common agricultural market; (ii) working groups to negotiate specific issues, such as tariff reduction, technical standards and differential treatment for low-income members; and (iii) consultative groups to secure technical expertise in particular areas of the negotiations and to provide forums to ensure that the concerns of the business community, farmers and other members of civil society are taken into consideration

**BOX NO 5****Role of Special Programme for Food Security within the Framework of a Common Market for Agriculture**

National and regional programs of food security can help in the regional integration process by strengthening countries' competitiveness through investment in agricultural productivity and production capacity and in improving poor people's access to food. A particular example is FAO's Special Program for Food Security (SPFS), a program implemented at the national level, which aims at assisting developing countries to improve their year-to-year variability in production and access to food on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis<sup>209</sup>.

The SPFS consists of two phases. Phase I focus on microeconomic factors, and is composed of four interrelated and complementary components which are particularly important for Member countries of several African RECs: water control; intensification of sustainable plant production systems; diversification of production; and analysis of constraints to food security. Phase II includes the development of a food security and agricultural sector policy program; the preparation of agricultural investment plans; and the development of feasibility studies of bankable projects. Every country that joins the SPFS commits itself to establishing a National Plan of Action to achieve national food security and a Plan of Operations to be implemented within the country. The Plan of operations could be enhanced to take into account of market integration concerns.

The FAO/SPFS is providing assistance for the development of regional food security strategies and is operational in the five core RECs. The SPFS is not a stand-alone initiative. The goals and vision that guide the SPFS have been integrated into major international efforts including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the AU/NEPAD. Food security programmes are also major contributors to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals. The regional programs could in turn assist national programs for food security in order to improve agricultural productivity within the regional groupings on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis.

The regional programme serves as an umbrella for information collection and technical assistance activities. In particular regional support could facilitate trade within and outside the area by development of food standards, the standardization of phytosanitary and zoo-sanitary norms in accordance with WTO, the establishment of commodity development programs and the identification of key training programs.

FAO/SPFS can assist the RECs with development of training programs for capacity building in agricultural trade negotiations, policy articulation and formulation of investment proposals. Policy assistance is critical in order to create an environment more conducive to increasing agricultural investment, production, revenues and trade and thereby enhancing food security. Policy assistance needs to strengthen ministries, other organizations and agencies as well as

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<sup>209</sup> According to FAO food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The SPFS aims to address food security in the broadest sense including productivity, stability of supplies, access, and all aspects of agricultural and rural development including trade. In this sense all FAO activities could be conceived and implemented under the umbrella of SPFS, which is what 1996 World Food Summit had envisaged when it endorsed the Director General's proposal to launch the program

belong in order to avoid incompatibility and contradictions. The 18 members of CEN-SAD, for example, belong to a total of 9 different RECs; some countries are members of three regional bodies outside CEN-SAD. In this regard, it may be necessary to rationalize the number of RECs.

African countries also need to examine their participation in preferential trade agreements outside the continent. In this regard, developments in the EPA negotiations with the EU and the AGOA initiative of the US would need to be monitored carefully. The EPAs could actually facilitate the integration of agriculture in Africa; however, some of its requirements may be incompatible with the overlapping membership and fragmented nature of African regional organizations. Member countries should continue to monitor the implementation of these provisions.

### **6.1.1 Steps towards tariff harmonization**

Tariff harmonization would be provided by agreements and measures for the stepwise reduction and, finally, elimination of all tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. Member countries would also move gradually towards a common external tariff (CET) on agricultural products imported from non-member countries. The following steps are required:

**Tariff elimination:** Many formulas for tariff elimination on internal trade are available for consideration including those used in COMESA, the Group of Three (Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela), MERCOSUR and other groups<sup>210</sup>. Provisions for accelerated tariff reduction may be included in the Agreement as was done in MERCOSUR, CARICOM, NAFTA and several bilateral agreements.

**Common external tariff:** In addition to consistency with WTO provisions, questions to be addressed in the negotiation and implementation of a CET include: tariff levels, compliance, alternative sources of revenue, modalities for administering the CET and distributing revenues, and categorization of goods. The tariff reduction/elimination arrangements under one REC should be consistent with the other arrangements in Africa.

**Exceptions:** Consultation must take place between members on “sensitive” product categories. To ensure the widest possible coverage of the common market, it is recommended that a “negative” list approach be used whereby countries identify a very small number of products that require special treatment rather than a “positive” list approach in which a few products are singled out for liberalization<sup>211</sup>. Ideally, members would agree to apply tariff reduction to all regional agricultural products.

**Balance of payments:** Consideration may also have to be given to a country in serious balance of payments problem by allowing it, after due review by an appropriate body, to impose a time bound restrictions on goods originating from other member States.

<sup>210</sup> In COMESA, member states were allowed to gradually reduce tariffs by 10 percent every two years commencing in October 1994 from the baseline of 60 percent that had been achieved in 1992 to zero tariffs by October 2000. In MERCOSUR tariff liberalization took place over three years (1991-1994) on an automatic, gradual and incremental manner until 0 percent tariff were reached. In the Group of Three, for 90 percent of base tariffs are generally eliminated in 10 annual steps starting on 1 January 1995 and concluding on 1 July 2004 with some variation for certain products. Yet another variant is available in US-Jordan FTA whereby the schedules for each country vary depending on the good in question with a range from immediate tariff elimination to a ten-year reduction period. This is roughly the model of tariff reduction in NAFTA and Association for Latin American Integration

<sup>211</sup> Such “negative” lists of exception were allowed under for example, MERCOSUR, Andean Pact, Central American Common Market, Caricom, NAFTA and the Group of Three, but in the most successful groups, the number of exceptions was kept very small and these products were eventually brought into compliance

The restrictions should be solely for purposes of overcoming balance of payments problem and to be WTO consistent, these should be least trade disruptive and should preferably take the form of priced based measures like import surcharges and import deposits rather than quantitative restrictions.

**Base tariffs:** Choice of the base period and base tariffs is critical. More specifically, the base could be the applied tariff in effect on the date of entry into force of the agreement. However, given the diversity of tariff levels in Africa, it may be necessary for countries with higher tariffs to reduce to a certain level before the others begin, as was done in the case of COMESA.

**Safeguards:** Africa could provide a time bound safeguard action with specific provisions for less advanced countries. Safeguard measures may include temporary suspension of tariff preferences, the reinstatement of MFN duties for specific products, suspension of further reduction of tariff, quantitative restriction, etc. A combination of these measures is allowed under a number of regional trade arrangements including Andean Pact, CARICOM, NAFTA, etc. A transparent mechanism needs to be established to undertake safeguard investigation at the national level and to rule on it at the community level.

### **6.1.2 Existing production, marketing and trading environment**

Profiles of agricultural production, consumption and trade are presented in the Statistical Annexes for the nine RECs and by country. Current patterns of agricultural production and trade are conditioned by policy factors, many of which would change under the common market. Caution is also necessary because of the poor quality of much of the data, particularly for trade, which may be considerably greater than official statistics suggest. Nonetheless, an examination of existing production, marketing and trade structure can reveal potential areas of complementarity and competition.

The structure of production is broadly similar although the performance varies by crop sector across the RECs. These are presented in detail in the Statistical Annex and in Table 11. In general, cassava, pulses, rice, maize, poultry and meat, dairy and cotton are the main items in production. Exports typically consist of cotton lint, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco and palm oil, while imports are dominated by basic foodstuffs such as wheat, rice, sugar and maize. Most regions are net importers of agricultural products.

While most regions are net exporters of cotton lint, for example, several countries are significant importers. Similar pairings can be found for sugar, meat, rice, maize, palm oil and other products, suggesting that potential exists for intra-African trade. For all regions except ECCAS there has been substantial growth in intra-regional trade, often by a factor of 10 or more.

Table 11 presents the trends in the growth of production for key strategic products. The long term performance as indicated by the average annual growth rate from 1985-2005 shows varying degrees of trend growth by commodities across the RECs. Moderate to high average (above 3 percent) long term growth were achieved for commodities like rice, dairy, poultry and legumes in the AMU; millet, sorghum, beef, rice, dairy, poultry and legumes in COMESA/SADC; maize, millet, sorghum, cotton, legumes in ECCAS; and cassava, maize, rice, cotton and legumes in ECOWAS. The short term growth (5 year intervals) exhibit considerable fluctuations for all commodities across the RECs, indicating very high degrees of production variability – a symptom which African countries would need to urgently address for the success of the common market.

TABLE 11: Trends in Production for Selected Strategic Commodities, by REC's

Item	AMU					COMESA					ECCAS				
	Average Annual Growth					Average Annual Growth					Average Annual Growth				
	1985-90	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	1985-05	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-2005	1985-05	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-2005	1985-05
<b>Cassava</b>	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	-2.3	4.0	-0.3	1.1	2.7	-0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4
<b>Cereals</b>															
Maize	6.2	-34.0	16.1	15.0	-1.6	2.0	-1.0	5.6	-0.9	1.4	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.4
Millet	-8.9	15.6	-3.8	-5.2	-1.0	-5.4	4.9	2.3	3.8	1.3	-3.2	3.5	2.4	3.4	1.5
Rice	15.2	0.4	12.0	-6.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	3.2	1.6	3.5	4.1	-1.3	1.7	-0.4	1.0
Sorghum	-9.0	20.1	-9.3	-20.3	-5.7	-8.3	7.0	1.8	7.7	1.9	-2.7	4.7	0.1	5.3	1.8
<b>Cotton</b>															
Cotton lint	6.1	-29.2	5.6	-2.3	-6.2	-7.5	-5.6	2.4	3.6	-1.9	2.1	4.2	-0.2	5.6	2.9
Cottonseed	5.7	-31.2	-17.1	-0.9	-12.1	-8.8	-3.9	0.8	3.0	-2.3	0.2	-0.6	2.6	3.2	1.3
<b>Dairy</b>															
Milk, total	3.5	2.3	6.1	1.6	3.4	4.1	2.1	4.2	2.1	3.1	2.5	0.4	3.7	1.1	1.9
Butter	4.2	0.3	7.2	1.8	3.3	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	5.8	1.3	1.9
Cheese	4.4	1.8	8.5	1.6	4.0	2.0	10.8	4.4	15.7	8.1	-1.7	-0.1	5.5	0.2	1.0
Cow milk, whole, fresh	4.2	2.9	7.2	1.7	4.0	4.8	1.2	4.2	2.4	3.1	1.3	0.2	4.0	0.9	1.6
<b>Meat</b>															
Beef and veal	6.8	-0.7	3.5	-0.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.0	6.0	-0.6	4.6	1.0	2.7
Chicken meat	6.7	3.8	4.3	1.5	4.1	3.5	5.3	5.8	1.7	4.1	4.2	1.5	0.1	2.8	2.1
<b>Legumes</b>															
Pulses, total	-3.7	-11.2	-0.7	13.2	-1.0	4.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	-1.6	0.8	2.3	2.0	0.9
Beans, dry	2.4	12.0	13.0	0.2	6.8	3.2	-1.7	0.6	2.1	1.0	-1.9	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.4
Beans, green	8.8	-7.8	12.1	18.3	7.4	6.2	3.3	4.7	2.7	4.2	20.1	14.9	42.5	11.4	21.7
Chick-Peas	0.1	-16.9	-3.8	20.7	-0.9	3.7	2.2	8.2	-3.9	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oils</b>															
Palm oil	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	1.7	-3.0	0.8	0.5	4.6	-0.3	-0.9	1.1	1.1
Palm kernels	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.5	-1.9	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	2.1	1.1
<b>Sugar</b>															
Sugar cane	7.2	0.2	6.8	-7.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4

TABLE 11: Trends in Production for Selected Strategic Commodities, by RECs (Cont'd)

Item	ECOWAS					SADC				
	Average Annual Growth					Average Annual Growth				
	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-2005	1985-2005	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	2000-2005	1985-2005
<b>Cassava</b>										
Cassava	7.5	10.6	1.9	3.7	5.9	2.5	-1.5	3.3	1.8	1.5
<b>Cereals</b>										
Maize	15.0	4.2	-4.7	4.1	4.4	0.5	-6.0	11.0	0.4	1.6
Millet	3.1	2.2	0.8	2.1	2.0	-7.0	2.1	-0.5	-0.1	-1.4
Rice	6.3	3.0	4.2	0.8	3.5	3.9	-0.4	1.1	2.3	1.7
Sorghum	-2.3	9.7	0.8	2.1	2.5	-7.0	4.9	1.0	1.0	-0.1
<b>Cotton</b>										
Cotton lint	12.4	4.3	4.7	5.0	6.6	-1.0	-2.3	5.1	4.3	1.5
Cottonseed	12.7	2.4	2.6	5.3	5.7	-1.1	-1.5	2.9	2.8	0.7
<b>Dairy</b>										
Milk, total	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.2	-0.4	0.4	0.9
Butter	5.6	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	-2.3	-1.0	3.3	1.1
Cow milk, whole, fresh	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.2	-0.4	0.4	0.8
<b>Meat</b>										
Beef and veal	-6.3	3.8	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	-0.6	2.2	0.6	0.6
Chicken meat	4.7	2.3	1.8	3.9	3.2	9.5	2.8	5.9	2.3	5.1
<b>Legumes</b>										
Pulses, total	10.6	4.5	3.7	2.8	5.4	1.3	-0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2
Beans, dry	2.5	6.2	7.9	1.7	4.6	1.6	-0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8
Beans, green	21.3	9.8	24.3	0.7	13.6	-1.4	-2.1	6.2	-0.8	0.4
Chick peas	...	3.7	5.9	1.2	4.2	8.1	-2.9	1.1	2.6	2.1
<b>Oils</b>										
Palm oil	4.1	2.7	0.8	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.1	-2.0	0.8	0.9
Palm kernels	0.1	6.6	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.1	-1.1	2.8	1.0
<b>Sugar</b>										
Sugar cane	2.7	-1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	-0.6	4.2	-0.4	0.9

Source: FAOSTAT



As demonstrated above, agricultural production and marketing have inherent risks, both natural and market-based. For many commodities of member countries price and weather instability remains an issue and the movement to free markets will further exposed producers, especially smallholders to increased market price risks. No less important are risks associated with inelastic demand, competition from new products and new areas (competition in coffee from Latin America and Asia), and environmental and health concerns. Unfamiliarity of producers and traders with risk management techniques are likely to aggravates the situation.

A response to risks relates to storage and warehousing, which deals with fluctuations in demand and supply over time. One important role played by storage and warehousing facilities is temporary holding of goods before and after transport across border, which is necessary for various purposes including sanitary and phytosanitary inspection. Storage is an organized method of safe holding commodities for future use. Warehousing has the additional connotation of dynamic commercial storage for taking advantage of market opportunities that may unfold in the near or medium term future. Within the framework of a common agricultural market, storage is important in many settings: households, farm enterprises, shipping and transport firms, wholesale and retail markets, government, non-governmental organizations, industry and border facilities. For the purpose of trade and commerce, storage and warehousing are strategic activities that require strategic planning and execution. In the proposed common agricultural market, storage and warehousing will play a critical role in the synchronization of production cycles with those of intermediate and final consumption/ use, thereby stabilizing the market.

Furthermore, market integration could be facilitated by the integration and harmonization of transportation, storage and marketing infrastructure. Despite some progress, each of these areas is problematic in the African context, more so in some regions. Air transport is virtually irrelevant for movement of goods between countries in Africa. Rail transport does not even exist in several countries and in those with rail services the amount hauled is modest with few exceptions. The bulk of movement of goods, services and animals are on roads and tracks, mostly unpaved. The importance of improvement and linking of road networks within and between member countries cannot be overemphasized. Road networks should include both inter-urban as well as strategic rural road network. Road/railway network planning therefore needs to be based on long-term potential of areas to be developed and linked.

### **6.1.3 Products to be considered for the CMAP**

Ideally, all agricultural products should be considered for the common market. However, in light of the analytical assessments of the nature of the African agriculture using the criteria provided in Chapter 1 (and reproduced below) and the added political will provided under the Abuja Food Security Summit declaration, it is recommended that the strategic products identified under the Abuja declaration form the first set of products for immediate liberalization in the creation of the common market. The Abuja Declaration identified the following products as strategic products: rice, legumes, maize, dairy, beef, poultry, oil palm and cotton for fast tracking the common market at the continental level for which a free trade area should be created. These products were selected based on initial work undertaken by FAO<sup>212</sup> to assess the three criteria given for their selection, i.e.: a) they represent an important weight in the African

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<sup>212</sup> See FAO (2003b): Products with Competitive Potential in African Agriculture, Working Paper TCP/SAF/2081, Agricultural Policy and Coordinating Service, FAO, Rome

food basket; b) weigh significantly in the trade balance of the region through their contribution to foreign exchange earnings or are imported in large quantities to make up the gap between Africa's production and demand; and c) they exhibit considerable unexploited production potential in Africa, owing mainly to internal supply-side constraints as well as external impediments such as agricultural subsidies and support measures used by Africa's trading partners.

Furthermore, analysis of the trade structure of African agriculture also points to these products as those that are currently the mostly highly traded. Table 12 below shows the trade intensities of the strategic products sorted by their potential for intra-trade. For instance, rice and maize have high to very high intra-trade intensity amongst all the RECs, whereas for legumes, except for ECCAS where its intra-trade potential is judged as average, it also exhibit considerable potential in intra-trade. The pattern is similar for all the key strategic products evaluated except for cassava and sorghum – products for which official trade statistics are poor. However, it is no secret that significant amounts of informal trade take place for these two products as well. In essence, the analysis of both the production and trade structure reveals that the strategic products should form the basis for the start of the common market, while effort at other fronts (i.e. CAADP) are strengthened to overcome the supply-side constraints.

**TABLE 12: Integration modalities of the African Economic Community, 1997-2027**

	AMU	CEN-SAD	COMESA	EAC	ECCAS	ECOWAS	SADC	WAEMU	Top Trading Partners with over 50% of African Market Share in 2005
Rice	H	VH	H	H	VH	VH	H	VH	Asia (73%) of which India (12%); US (3%); EU (1.4%)
Legumes	VH	H	H	H	A	VH	VH	H	EU (32%); Australia (16%); Asia (15%) of which China (8%) and India (5%); USA (7%)
Maize	H	H	VH	VH	A	A	VH	AA	USA (71%); EU (5%)
Cotton	VH	VH	VH	VH	H	VH	VH	VH	No partner outside Africa exceeded 4%
Palm oil	H	VH	A	H	H	VH	AA	VH	Asia (72%)
Groundnut oil	A	VH	BA	A	H	VH	BA	VH	Asia (38%) of which both China and India at 6% each; EU (22%); USA (3%)
Beef	H	H	VH	VH	A	AA	VH	A	EU (22%); USA (20%); Asia (19%) of which India (18%); Australia (7%)
Dairy	VH	H	VH	H	A	A	VH	AA	EU (57%); New Zealand (11%); Australia (8%)
Poultry	H	VH	VH	VH	H	VH	VH	VH	EU (62%); USA (5%); Australia (3%)
Cassava	BA	H	AA	AA	H	VH	AA	H	No partner outside Africa exceeded 4%
Sorghum	A	A	A	BA	AA	VH	A	A	No partner outside Africa exceeded 2%

VH - Very high potential (75% and above); H - High potential (63-74%); AA - Above Average potential (50 - 63%)

A - Average (potential (25-50%); BA - Below Average potential (25% and less)

Source: Derived from COMTRADE

More importantly, a key issue for consideration in the creation of a common market for these products rests on the fact that with the exception of cotton, cassava and sorghum, over 50 percent of imports of these products are currently sourced from outside Africa (Table 12). Furthermore, Africa's major trading partners are all engaged in negotiating bilateral trade agreements with Africa and elsewhere under terms that often imply obligations that are over and beyond those in WTO agreements. This therefore calls for caution amongst African countries when negotiating trade agreements with these partners, otherwise, the overall objective of the common market may not be realized.

For instance, the proposed strategy for African Countries/regions under the negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Union (EU) should involve selecting these strategic products as sensitive products (and also as special products under the WTO) to ensure that full liberalization of these products under the EPAs (or other similar arrangements) is deferred until way into the transition period agreed to under the EPAs so that a proper assessment of their impact due to the common market at the continental level could be made. Unless this is done, it is likely that early liberalization of these products under the EPAs would undermine the regional integration efforts amongst African countries rather than strengthen it – thus, further undermining a key objective of the EPAs – strengthened regional integration, trade and food security in African countries.

#### **6.1.4 Dealing with the consequences of trade liberalisation**

In addition to preferential treatment for weaker and lower-income countries discussed earlier, Member countries may need assistance to deal with consequences of tariff reduction/elimination and free trade in general as manifested in short term revenue loss and adjustments in production and employment. Over the medium term, as the adjustment process is completed, trade liberalization should result in higher economic growth, increased exports, increased consumption, net employment creation and increased revenue generation from non-trade sources of revenue. However in the short run some of these concerns may be justified.

First the fiscal, production and employment impact of a common agricultural market have to be very carefully assessed. Compensatory measures would have to be devised to deal with shortfall/losses if any. Data on the structure of trade (exports and imports) of REC members presented in the Annex tables clearly brings out the importance of agricultural products in trade. Only very limited indications are available on intra regional agricultural trade, which makes it difficult to make an informed estimate of the size of revenue from intra-regional agricultural trade<sup>213</sup>. Some of the direct revenue loss from the elimination of tariffs on intra-regional trade may be compensated through improved methods of collecting domestic value-added tax and transparent and enhanced customs coverage on imports from non-members. The ASYCUDA/Euro Trace and other systems being adopted in Africa would improve revenue collection so that the CET may actually lead to an increase in revenue.

The momentum likely to be generated by a common agricultural market may have a spillover effect in terms of streamlining the overall tax system resulting in revenue

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<sup>213</sup> Intra-regional customs revenue from all sources (agriculture and non-agriculture) for COMESA countries was found to be in the range of 0.1 percent to 2.2 percent with three countries falling outside this bound with 4.1 percent, 4.2 percent and 11.7 percent. Agriculture alone would be a fraction of this. While no direct conclusion can be drawn for other RECs, the direction is suggestive

increase due to improved compliance. One can go a step beyond and conceive of a fiscal compensation mechanism at the community level or as undertaken in the Cross Border Initiative (CBI)<sup>214</sup>. The time frame for tariff reduction should be such as to allow countries to make necessary adjustments to potential loss of revenue by reducing dependence on import tariff revenue and reforming the fiscal system and tax policies to create an appropriate pro-growth incentive framework. With improved competitive environment, harmonized regional investment climate, improved economic and physical infrastructure, improved technology and information network, agricultural resources will be more effectively and efficiently utilized and will be the engine of growth, leading to economy wide increase in production and employment. Still at the national and regional level safety net may have to be devised to tackle potential short-term negative impact.

Thirty-three African countries are calorie deficit; daily per caput calorie intake is below the minimum recommended by FAO, sometimes by a significant margin (Statistical Annex). All African countries import food and most are net agricultural importers, with some devoting a large share of total and agricultural imports to food. Importing countries differ in terms of their ability to import as reflected in export earnings, foreign exchange reserves and debt service burden. The situation is further aggravated by large volatility of production and exports. A sudden reduction in domestic food supply due to drought or any other natural or man-made calamities together with export decline that may arise from volume decline due to demand contraction or a sudden price collapse as is often the case with commodities from Africa may seriously compromise national and household food security. African countries and RECs need to review such possibilities in-depth and continuously monitor the situation.

## 6.2 Option 1: Continental liberalisation

One possible option is to propose the adoption of a common market that covers the entire continent. Under this scenario, the programmes already adopted by the RECs would be superseded, so far as agricultural products go, by the AU programme. The main advantage of such a broad agreement is that it would create, at one stroke, a continental common market with a single set of rules to be followed by all African states. This would increase efficiency by reducing transaction costs. It would also act as a mechanism for expediting the creation of a continental common market for all goods.

However, given the diverse interests of the African countries, achieving consensus as to the contents of such a Protocol will not be easy. Moreover, the prevailing economic and geographic circumstances in the different regions may not support such an arrangement. From a drafting perspective, in order to achieve compromise and agreement for such a broad market, it will prove necessary to employ 'soft' non-binding language and to include provisions granting individual states considerable discretion as to the actions that they would be required to undertake. This would defeat the purpose of concluding such a Protocol.

## 6.3 Option 2: REC-based liberalisation

A second possible option is to continue along the path laid down in the Abuja Treaty and work with each REC to liberalise trade in basic food products and to ensure that in doing so, they adopt, to the extent possible, identical standards and time frames.

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<sup>214</sup> The international sponsors of CBI (World Bank, IMF, EU and the African Development Bank) have agreed to compensate CBI member states participating in COMESA for loss of revenue resulting from COMESA tariff reduction. One has to find sponsors for affected countries in other regions

This option would have the advantage of working with already established RECs in the context of the trade liberalisation programmes that they have already undertaken. The main disadvantage of this option is that it would fall some way short of creating a common market covering the entire continent and it would leave the question of overlapping RECs unresolved. The aim of expediting trade liberalisation in agricultural products would therefore fall some way short of achievement.

#### **6.4 Option 3: Fast-track availability**

The third possible option would be a blend of the first two options. Under this scenario, the RECs would form the basis of the common market but there would be a fast-track option for those countries wishing to liberalise trade with all African countries immediately. This would, however, be dependent on whether the countries in question had already established a common external tariff with other Members of the REC of which they are a part or not. In the event that they had, the individual countries might not be able to fast-track liberalisation, but the REC in question itself could. However, such liberalisation would still have to be carried out in the context of an agreement that was WTO-compatible otherwise the Members in question would be open to charges of engaging in discriminatory conduct vis-à-vis non-African countries.

With regard to the products to be traded, the biggest problem will be agreeing on a list of products that shall not immediately be undermined by an equally large list of exceptions for various reasons. Options available include compiling a list from which no derogation is allowed, to compiling a list from which a strictly limited number of predetermined products can be excluded by individual countries at an initial stage to a programme where a list is compiled from which no derogation is allowed but in which countries are given some discretion as to the period of time within which they wish to liberalise.

#### **6.5 WTO status**

On the question of the international legal status of the common market, it is clear that it would not comply with the provisions of Article XXIV of GATT 1994. The options available are therefore to notify it under the Enabling Clause or to seek a waiver for its implementation. With regard to notification under the Enabling Clause, the Protocol would have to be notified to the Committee on Trade and Development, which would then refer it to the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements to examine in accordance with the provisions of the Enabling Clause. If a waiver were to be sought then the provisions of Article IX of the WTO Agreement would have to be followed, that is to say, an application would have to be made to the Ministerial Conference and approved by a three quarter majority.

#### **6.6 Summary**

The aim of this study, pursuant to its terms of reference, was to prepare a comprehensive report covering key issues of importance to the formation of a continental common market in agricultural products through, inter alia, analysis of how regional legal instruments foster or hinder trade, a review of the underpinning principles of regional instruments and recommendations on how legal and institutional arrangements can be strengthened to foster legal and policy harmonization. The options presented above will be further elaborated on following review recommendations from the high level technical meeting.

## CHAPTER 7: Conclusions and way forward

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The analysis has identified a number of areas where measures must be taken to eliminate barriers to trade and harmonise policy measures applied by states to trade in agricultural products. The creation of a common market is an ambitious goal and for it to operate effectively and to be implemented in an accelerated manner, difficult measures must be taken by the individual Member States both within their RECs and at an individual level. Without bold measures at a continental level, the goal of a common market in agricultural products will remain a paper dream and the pace of liberalisation will continue to depend on the pace at which barriers to trade are eliminated at the REC level.

The analysis finds that for the identified strategic products, significant trade already takes place amongst the various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) although still at a low level compared with trade from outside the continent. Further, the set of strategic products listed above are compatible with those identified as *Special Products* under the framework of the WTO and are also amongst the sensitive products in many of the RECs. Thus, while African countries strive to *fast track* the common market for agricultural products, these strategic products should be amongst the first set of products to be liberalized at the continental level. However, caution should be exercised by African regions negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Union (EU) to ensure that full liberalization of these products under the EPAs should be deferred until way into the transition period agreed to under the EPAs so that a proper assessment of their impact due to the common market at the continental level could be assessed. Unless this is done, it is likely that early liberalization of these products under the EPAs could undermine the regional integration efforts amongst African countries rather than strengthen it – thus, further undermining a key objective of the EPAs – strengthened regional integration and trade.

Intra-African trade is now regarded as key to alleviating hunger and food insecurity in Africa. The process already in motion should be strengthened further. In this regard, the CAADP should be implemented successfully because this is the only way to ensure both the expansion of intra-trade as well as to address the other obstacles to production and trade. Successful regional integration schemes elsewhere in the world point to the importance of intra-industry trade. In agriculture, the way to strengthening intra-industry linkages are to take a value-chain approach, linking farmers and agro-industries not only within a REC but also among the RECs. The key CAADP interventions, like in rural infrastructures and water, may need to be reviewed from this perspective also.

African countries should take into consideration a number of important factors in planning for investments in roads in the context of the common agricultural market: remoteness, topography, link with commercial centers, size of the population, level of current output and potential growth, volume of marketable surplus, level of processing, level and type of marketing, storage facilities, type of transport modes, method and cost of construction, potential user cost saving, impact on cross-border movement, and impact on the quality of life and the environment. One has to be careful in the design and implementation of road construction in order to ensure that roads do not contribute to environmental degradation and/or loss of wildlife habitat.

There are a number of other issues to be considered in the context of regional transport and communication. First, as indicated earlier, movement of goods and services should not be unduly restricted through regulations, customs procedures, road blocks, short hours of border posts and the like. Second, movement of goods requires adequate number of appropriate types of transport equipment. Available data indicate shortages in many African countries. Third, Members individually and jointly need to devise improved methods of financing transport network and equipment. Both public and private financing would have to mobilize for this purpose. Regional and sub-regional network could be financed through an Infrastructure Development Fund, which would also consider financing large-scale storage, and marketing infrastructure. It should be noted that the AU/NEPAD are spearheading developments in this direction. Fourth, the responsibility for operation and maintenance of regional, national and local roads should be carefully worked out in order for roads to contribute to regional integration on a permanent basis. Finally, the development of transport network has to go hand in hand with the development of communication and knowledge base development for increased exchange of ideas, dissemination of new technologies and market information, and data transfer. Specific measures for transportation and communication facilitation some of which are already in operation in several RECs but need strengthening include:

- harmonization of road transit charges;
- adoption of a common carrier's license;
- harmonization of maximum vehicle dimensions and axle load limits;
- regional third party motor vehicle insurance (Yellow Card);
- adopt a regional Customs Bond Guarantee System;
- liberalization of air transport services;
- advanced Cargo Information System (ACIS) for tracking cargo;
- harmonization of telecom regulations and policies; and
- information dissemination through a Trade Information Network.

Strategic and policy harmonization among member countries together with construction of appropriate infrastructure would contribute to the synchronization of cross border production and consumption creating the space for the expansion of intra-regional trade and also trade with non-members. Members of an African agricultural common market – through public, private and community based actors – would have to address several critical issues linked to storage and warehousing. First, the number, location and capacity of storage facilities should be determined by patterns of production and consumption. Second, the harmonization of storage technology would be useful for the purpose of product standardization. This would have implications for storage/warehouse design, construction materials, handling methods, equipment, packaging, heating, refrigeration, security, safety and the like. Third, depending on the product and the pattern of regional and international trade, inventory management would have to be coordinated among Members. For this purpose, supply and demand would have to be closely monitored. Appropriate national and regional bodies should work together to develop capacity through training and facilitate the flow of information among market agents through the development of an integrated information system. Fourth, it should be borne in mind that storage and warehousing of an international/regional standard to facilitate trade is costly.

All cost elements have to be considered, namely, costs of construction, equipment, inventory, interest, transport, and operation and management. Enabling conditions would have to be created for market forces to take care of most the concerns outlined above including those related to weather fluctuations, market volatility, consumer

preferences, transportation requirements and costs, distribution centers, forecasting, public versus private/community ownership and management. In the case of financing, the approach recommended under transport above may be considered together with sources of market based financial intermediation within countries for individual entrepreneurs and businesses of any dimension.

Attention should be paid to the development of marketing infrastructure, both physical and institutional. Marketing could turn subsistence and semi-subsistence producers into commercial producers and non-traded good into traded ones. The common market would promote commercialization and trade orientation of agricultural products originating in the region. The common agricultural market has to develop institutions which could train and provide technical assistance to producers and traders with regard to (i) marketing research and analysis, (ii) marketing management and promotion, (iii) distribution of product, (iv) pricing strategy, (v) risk management, and (vi) regulatory and control mechanisms.

One has to look at the complex environment within which the development of the agriculture sector has to take place in African countries to conclude that inter-regional and international trade in agricultural products has to be promoted. Countries need to cooperate in analyzing actors in the market and their behavior, understanding the competitive environment, selecting target markets (intra-regional and international), formulating a market segmentation strategy, highlighting market constraints, clarifying the regulatory environment, establishing effective marketing organizations, and in disseminating market information. The understanding of the competitive environment is crucial to establish the marketing prospect and potential of the products under consideration in external markets. Within the region itself an improved understanding of the competitive structure will indicate the steps necessary to establish the level playing field as implicit in the common market agreement.

Producers, marketers and traders may need assistance in modern marketing management that may include, among others, establishing strategic trade-oriented business units, setting compatible and consistent market objectives, performing SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity and threat) analysis, developing market strategy<sup>215</sup>, implementing tactical plans and monitoring results. They may need assistance with market campaign organization, market entry decisions, product standardization, quality control, product planning, distribution planning, market promotion planning and pricing and cost control strategy.

Product planning for the agriculture sector is as important as any other sector. Product planning consists of systematic decision-making relating to all aspects production and management of products including branding and packaging. Chiquita bananas, Uncle Ben's rice, Del Monte pineapple, Idaho potatoes, Thai Jasmine rice, and Darjeeling tea are no accidents of history. Rather these represent the outcome of a well thought out product planning and promotion strategy. For product promotion, a communication strategy is required that will help communicate features of goods originating in African countries, create awareness of new and old goods, justify prices and answer client questions. Both product planning and promotion planning would be vital for the success of the common market. This is an area in which participating countries may need external technical assistance.

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<sup>215</sup> Following SWOT analysis distinct strategies may have to be developed by all actors involved to attend to market penetration (sales growth), market development (widen the market reach), product development (new or modified products), and diversification (going beyond one or two products)



Product distribution is weak in most African countries due to inadequate storage and transport as well as to the absence of proper distribution planning. Distribution planning is systematic decision-making regarding the physical movement of goods and services from producer to consumer, as well related transfer of ownership (or rental). Distribution decisions have a broad impact on marketing efforts. Distribution can take place directly from producers to consumers or indirectly through intermediaries, traders, wholesalers and retailers. African countries need to cooperate in strengthening distribution channels. The private sector in these countries needs to be encouraged and supported to handle properly customer service, shipping, warehousing, inventory control, fleet operations, packaging, receiving, and material handling. Such efforts would generate the expected returns and promote production and trade, as these should if transport and storage issues are dealt with as discussed above.

Market actors in many African countries would benefit from improved channels of communication so that market signals are available to all concerned virtually instantaneously. Market actors may need training in various techniques of price setting to ensure a fair margin for all and a fair price for consumers within the region<sup>216</sup>.

An African common market needs to consider alternative means of assisting market agents with risk management directly through training and specific schemes (insurance or commodity futures, options, swaps or commodity bonds) and indirectly through establishment and/or strengthening of institutions that might service the broad spectrum of market agents in this area. Several institutional options could be considered: (i) the establishment of regional Commodity Exchanges<sup>217</sup>, (ii) strengthening of the African Bank for Development and Trade, (iii) development of recognized reliable warehouses whose receipts would be tradable<sup>218</sup>, (iv) bringing services of international exchanges and banks closer to producers and traders through local banks, government agency or through brokers, (v) utilizing where available stabilization funds as reinsurance mechanisms to lock-in minimum or maximum commodity prices for a period of time, and (vi) the establishment of commodity auctions<sup>219</sup>. FAO, International Commodity Bodies (ICBs) and the Common Fund for Commodities could assist African countries in all matters related to commodity development and marketing.

Rationalization of the RECs has become an issue lately and continues to be discussed, including at the level of the Ministers of Integration. Experts have also been discussing various scenarios for rationalization. Some scenarios for rationalization have been discussed but a decision on a particular one has not been reached. The Ouagadougou Ministerial has mandated relevant agencies (the AU Commission, ECA, AfDB and the RECs) to implement the roadmap, which includes quantification studies of various scenarios, seminars and workshops for the benefit of stakeholders.

<sup>216</sup> Assistance with the implementation of pricing strategy may involve assessment of options like customary versus variable pricing, one price policy versus flexible pricing, price-quality associations, leader pricing, multiple unit pricing, price lining and geographic pricing

<sup>217</sup> This will be facilitated by the establishment of active domestic markets for financial products followed by spot auction markets to link producers and consumers which together with legal and regulatory structure will create the right environment for transactions to take place in commodity exchange on the basis of market determined prices

<sup>218</sup> The COMESA Trade and Development Bank has established a financing mechanism, through the use of warehouse receipts and options, for domestic traders, processors and farmers' associations in the coffee and cotton sectors. This could be examined by other regional Banks

<sup>219</sup> As in the case of commodity exchange, the establishment of commodity auctions has to satisfy certain preconditions such suitable products, dependable supply, cooperation between buyers and sellers, a sufficient number of operators, and good management

The subject of the EPAs between the EU and African RECs has generated numerous studies, including model-based assessments of the likely implications for Africa. On this, one view is that the EPAs will lead to an inflow of imports from the EU and thus undermines intra-African trade. The other view is that the EPA is also about development and will contribute to building productive capacities, and thus contribute positively to intra-trade. However, if those that are supposed to benefit from this agreement are not convinced about its benefits, then the EU should take this seriously, otherwise, forced EPAs will not be effective.

Although customs unions (CUs) are still some years ahead for most African RECs, the likely implications for the CU of their commitments in the Doha Round need to be considered now. Two areas where this is most pressing are setting bound tariffs and designating special and sensitive products. In order to be able to set appropriate common tariffs (CETs), committed WTO bound tariffs have to be high enough. On special products, it will work best when Members of a CU designate identical or almost identical products as special and sensitive. This means that the listing of the special products by individual members of an eventual CU has to be done now in a coordinated manner and linked with the concept of strategic products as developed by the AU/NEPAD.

It is obvious that for the integration process to accelerate, regional institutions have to be empowered and made financially comfortable, including staffing. This applies in particular to the Secretariats of the RECs. As this study highlighted, there are many activities that need to be initiated and undertaken from a regional perspective and for this the leadership of the RECs is absolutely essential. On the other hand, according to most documents on this subject, including from the AU Commission and ECA, most REC Secretariats are not in a position to provide this leadership. Their constraints range from lack of funding, as assessed contributions are not enough, to authority that Members of the RECs are said to be reluctant to cede to the REC Secretariats. While the political leadership of the Members of the RECs can empower the RECs to make policy decisions on regional trade issues, assessed contributions – even if fully paid and on time - would not be adequate to move the integration agenda effectively.

In sum, for African countries to realise the benefits of the common market, renewed emphasis are needed in key areas: they must improve the existing physical infrastructure and create opportunities for market access; undertake reforms that bring down the costs of trade—including by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework. Although the best way to create a favorable environment for agricultural trade growth will, however, vary from country to country. Each country should formulate its plan in line with its national CAADP Agreements and in terms of its own poverty reduction and growth strategy. The focus should be on tackling supply-side constraints and responding to shifting regional and global demand.

To reduce the risk of trade diversion arising from the creation of a common market for agricultural products, African countries need to continue with the ongoing reform of their MFN tariffs and NTBs especially those that impede cross-border trade. Some RECs need to simplify their rules of origin and make them more transparent. Similarly clear rules should also be incorporated into EPAs. The current EPA negotiations with the EU offer a unique opportunity to streamline or rationalize RECs and, in some cases, merge or abolish them. The African Union has on its agenda the streamlining or rationalization of the RECs. Although trade liberalization entails adjustment costs for local industries, it can also improve economic efficiency over the long term, which may outweigh the costs, *particularly* if other domestic reforms are also carried out.

Improving customs administration would also lessen potential revenue losses from tariff reductions, including in the context of the EPAs. Broadening the tax base by eliminating exemptions will be particularly important.

Concerted efforts are needed to harmonize the external tariffs, especially as all the RECs will be customs unions in a few years time. Such efforts are particularly important because of the current impasse in the WTO negotiations. As part of broad trade reforms, African countries should continue to facilitate trade at customs points, simplify customs procedures, and improve trade logistics particularly in transport and storage.

Within the context of the WTO, commitments in the Doha Round will be made by individual Member states. In doing so, however, some likely implications, in a few years time when the CUs are formed, need to be considered at this stage. In the case of the Agreement on Agriculture, there are some areas where this will be important. One is in committing new bound tariffs as this has implications for common external tariff (CET)<sup>220</sup>. Bound tariffs have to be high enough to provide adequate space for the CET. This requires some coordination and analysis of the current tariff cutting formulae and how those impact on the individual members. A second and related consideration would be in designating *Special and Sensitive products*. Some coordination is essential even at this stage among the potential members of an eventual CU because it is essential that the members of the CU designate identical, or almost identical, list of products as *Special and Sensitive*. This is necessary to prevent, trade diversion through other Members which may not only undermine the utility of the *Special Product* modality but also create tension amongst Member with the CUs. A third consideration to take would be to coordinate the designation of tariff lines for the proposed Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) if it is decided in the negotiations that the SSM will only be available for selected products. Aside from these three cases, commitments made on export competition and domestic support measures needs to be monitored and negotiated carefully so as to minimize any negative effect they might have for the eventual CU and intra-trade.

Given the state of the African agriculture, the successful implementation of an undertaking like the CAADP remains the most important contributor to enhanced regional integration and intra-African trade. Successful regional integration, even where the priority initially may be on strategic product markets, requires deeper integration in other markets also, notably inputs and factor markets (various inputs, capital and investment, labour etc).

Finally, African countries and their development partners should make sure that, Aid-for-Trade be increased and targeted to help Africa reduce trade bottlenecks and capital flight (including regional ones) while trying to revive the WTO negotiations. Aid-for-Trade in the form of technical assistance, project finance, and adjustment support for trade reforms will allow African countries to respond more swiftly to the opportunities created by trade reforms. Such aid could also facilitate regional cooperation in addressing gaps in infrastructure, coordinating the regulation of public goods, and achieving economies of scale.

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<sup>220</sup> Note that LDCs do not have to reduce their bound tariffs and so there is very little for them to do on this

# APPENDIX 1: Comparative table of trade-related provisions

	African Economic Community	COMESA	ECCAS	ECOWAS	SADC
Trade liberalisation	Art. 6: Lengthy transition period to end 34 yrs after Treaty's entry into force	FTA to be established by 2000; Customs union by Dec. 2008	Art. 6(1): progressive establishment of Community over 12 yr period. Art. 27: progressive establishment of CU Art. 28: progressive reduction and elimination of customs duties. Art. 29: progressive establishment of a CET	Art. 35: progressive establishment over 10 yrs from 1/1/90 of a CU; Customs duties to be eliminated; Quotas to be removed; CET to be established. Art. 36: Customs (import) duties to be reduced and ultimately eliminated)	Art. 3(1): reduction and elimination of trade barriers on principle of asymmetry within period of 8 yrs from Protocol's entry into force
Quantitative restrictions	Art. 31: Quota restrictions and other barriers to be relaxed and ultimately eliminated at level of each REC	Art. 45: Non tariff barriers including quantitative or like restrictions or prohibitions to be removed	Arts 27 & 33: Quotas to be eliminated as part of CU and as an NTB to intra-Community trade	Art. 35 Art. 41(1): quotas to be removed over max period of 4 yrs after launch of liberalisation scheme	Art. 7: quotas on imports to be phased out. Art. 8: application of quotas on exports forbidden.
MFN	Art. 37: Members to accord one another, in relation to intra-community trade, MFN treatment	Art. 56: Members to accord one another MFN treatment subject to two exceptions	Art. 35: Members to accord to one another in relation to intra-Community trade, MFN treatment. Tariff concessions to third parties not to be more favourable than those applicable under the Treaty. Members not allowed to conclude agreements with third parties that do not grant similar concessions to other Members	Art. 43: Member States shall accord to one another MFN treatment. No tariffs granted to a third country to be more favourable than those applicable under the Treaty	Art. 28: Members to accord MFN treatment to one another. Members permitted to maintain preferential arrangements with third countries provided do not impede objectives of Protocol and any advantages granted to third countries are also extended to other Member States
Trade facilitation	Art. 39: customs regulations and procedures to be harmonised and standardized Art. 40: trade documents and procedures to be simplified and harmonised	Art. 69: simplify and harmonise trade documents and procedures Art. 70: reduce cost and volume of paperwork Art. 71: design and standardize trade documentation	Art. 37: Members to harmonise and standardize customs regulations and procedures Art. 67: Members to simplify and harmonise trade docs and procedures in accordance with Protocol	Art. 46: Members to harmonise and standardise Customs regulations and procedures	Art. 13 & Annex II: Members to take measures regarding customs administration to ensure Protocol provisions effectively and harmoniously applied. Art. 14 & Annex III: Members to simplify and harmonise trade procedures & documents

	African Economic Community	COMESA	ECCAS	ECOWAS	SADC
Trade remedies	Art. 36: defines and prohibits dumping	Art. 51: prohibits dumping and permits levying of anti-dumping duty Art. 52: levying of countervailing duties allowed to offset effects of subsidies	Art. 33: Provisions on dumping, subsidies, discriminatory practices to be subject of protocol on NTBs	Art. 42: Dumping. Practice of dumping goods prohibited. Also defines dumping.	Art. 18: Members allowed to apply anti-dumping duties provided they conform to WTO provisions. Art. 19: Subsidies prohibited. Members permitted to levy countervailing duties provided they conform to WTO.
Safeguard Measures	Art. 35(3) & (4): Overcoming balance of payment difficulties Protecting infant or strategic industry Imports causing or likely to cause serious damage	Art. 49(2): Protecting infant industries Art. 61: occurrence of serious disturbances	Art. 31: Member suffering trade imbalance to submit report to S-G Art. 34: Members allowed to impose restrictions for balance of payments difficulties and to protect infant or strategic industries	Art. 49: In event of serious disturbances, Member State shall take necessary safeguard measures.	Art. 20: Safeguards can only be applied where imports are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to domestic industry Art. 21: Members may suspend obligations to promote infant industries
SPS Measures	Art. 35(1): Members may impose or continue to impose restrictions or prohibitions affecting protection of human, animal or plant health or life	Art. 50: Members may introduce or continue measures relating to protection of human, animal or plant health or life	Art. 34: Members permitted to derogate from free movement obligation in order to protect human, animal or plant health or life.	Art. 41: Members permitted to introduce restrictions or prohibitions affecting protection of human, animal or plant health or life	Art. 9: Members permitted to adopt or enforce measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health Art. 16: Members to base sanitary & phytosanitary measures on international standards
Rules of Origin	Art. 33: rules to be governed by a protocol on Rules of Origin	Art. 48 & Annex IV: wholly produced; CIF value of imported materials less than 60%; value added during production accounts for at least 35%; change in tariff heading; on approved list and not less than 25% value added.	Art. 30 & Annex i: wholly produced; CIF value of imported materials less than 60%; value added during production of at least 35%	Art. 38 & Protocol: wholly produced; material of foreign origin not to exceed 60% of material used; value added of at least 35% of FOB price of finished product	Art. 12 & Annex: wholly produced; 'sufficient working'

## APPENDIX 2: References

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# ANNEX 1: AU Protocol for CMAP

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## African Union Protocol Relating to the Establishment of a Common Market in Agricultural Products

### WE, THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE AFRICAN UNION

**RECALLING** the decision taken by the 37<sup>th</sup> Summit of the OAU in July 2001 to create a common market in agricultural products;

**RECALLING** the resolution of the African Union Abuja Food Security Summit made on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of December 2006;

**DETERMINED** to promote improved food security and sustainable agricultural development;

**CONSCIOUS** of the need to harmonise their policies in the fields of agriculture and trade;

**RECOGNISING** that the integration of agricultural markets will lead to improved regional food security, rural livelihoods and economic growth,

**HAVING REGARD** to the various factors that hinder trade in agricultural products,

**DETERMINED** to promote intra-African trade in staple foods;

**BEARING IN MIND** the principles and objectives set forth in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community signed at Abuja on 3 June 1991;

**CONSIDERING** the differing stages of integration and trade liberalisation that the RECs recognised by the African Union have reached;

**CONSIDERING** the provisions of the Enabling Clause that permit regional arrangements among developing countries for the mutual reduction or elimination of tariffs on products imported from one another;

**DESIROUS** of contributing to the process of pan-African economic integration;

**BEARING** in mind the principles of international law which govern relations between States;

**HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**

## Article 1 Interpretation

In this Protocol, the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to them hereunder, unless otherwise specified:

“African Union” means the organisation established under Article 2 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

“Commission” means the Commission of the Union established under Articles 5 and 20 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

“Committee” means the Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters established under Article 14 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

“Common List” means the List of Selected Commodities attached to this Protocol as Annex I;

“Constitutive Act” means the Constitutive Act of the African Union, adopted in Lomé on 7 July 2000;

“Council” means the Executive Council established under Article 5 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

“Countervailing Duty” means a specific duty levied for the purposes of offsetting any subsidy bestowed directly or indirectly upon the manufacture, production or export of any commodity;

“Court” means the Court of Justice established under Articles 5 and 18 of the Constitutive Act;

“FOB” means free on board at the point of direct shipment by the seller to the buyer;

“International Standards” means standards that are adopted by international standardising or standards organisations and made available to the public;

“Non-Tariff Barriers” means measures other than tariffs which effectively prohibit or restrict the import or export of products within Member States;

“Person” means a natural or legal person;

“Third State” means any State other than a Member State;

“Treaty” means the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, signed in Abuja on 3 June 1991.

## Article 2 Scope and Objective

The scope and objective of this Protocol shall be to assist in the promotion and gradual liberalisation of trade in a Common List of agricultural and basic food commodities to be agreed upon from time to time, with a view to the progressive establishment of a free trade area, customs union and, eventually, a common market among the Member States as envisioned in Article 6 of the Treaty.

### Article 3

#### The Common List

1. The Member States agree to the establishment of a Common List of selected commodities originating in the Member States, which shall be annexed to this Protocol as Annex I, and the extension of preferential treatment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, to such selected commodities when traded among Member States.
2. The Common List shall consist of selected agricultural commodities which are of export and/or import interest to the Member States and shall be amended from time to time by the Executive Council.
3. The Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) shall be applied to the classification of commodities selected for trade between the Member States.

### Article 4

#### Liberalization of trade

In accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the Member States agree to the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of customs duties to trade conducted among themselves in the commodities listed in the Common List.

### Article 5

#### Customs Duties

The Member States shall reduce and eventually eliminate, over a period of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, customs duties and charges having equivalent effect imposed on or in connection with the importation or exportation of the commodities listed in the Common list, according to the following schedule:

- on the date of entry into force of this Protocol, each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic/applied duty;
- one year after the date of entry into force of this Protocol, each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic/applied duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Protocol, each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic/applied duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Protocol, each duty and charge shall be reduced to 25% of the basic/applied duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Protocol, each duty and charge shall be reduced to 10% of the basic/applied duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Protocol, any remaining duty or charge shall be abolished.

### Article 6

#### Preferential Treatment

For the purposes of this Protocol, commodities shall be accepted as eligible for Common Market tariff treatment if such commodities:

- a. Originate in the Member States; and
- b. Are contained in the Common List.

Article 7  
Rules of Origin

1. For the purposes of this Protocol, commodities shall be accepted as eligible for Common Market tariff treatment if they originate in the Member States.
2. Commodities shall be considered as originating in the Member States where they satisfy the following conditions:
  - a. they have been wholly produced in Member States;
  - b. they have been produced in Member States but contain raw materials which were not wholly obtained from Member States, provided that such materials make up no more than 40% of the FOB cost of the final product;
  - c. they have been produced in Member States and the value-added during production accounts for at least 60% of the FOB cost of the final product.

Article 8  
Quantitative Restrictions and Non-Tariff Barriers

1. Member States shall eliminate all quantitative restrictions in respect of commodities on the Common List within two years from the entry into force of this Protocol.
2. Member States shall eliminate other non-tariff barriers on a gradual basis, provided that no more than five years after the entry into force of this Protocol, all non-tariff barriers to trade between Member States shall have been abolished.

Article 9  
Most-Favoured Nation Treatment

1. Member States shall accord Most-Favoured Nation Treatment to one another. In no case shall tariff concessions granted to a third country by a Member State be more favourable than those applicable under this Protocol.
2. Nothing in this Protocol shall oblige a Member State to extend the preferences of another trading bloc of which that Member State was a Member at the time of entry into force of this Protocol.
3. Any agreement between a Member State and a third State under which tariff concessions are granted, shall not derogate from the obligations of that Member State under this Protocol.

Article 10  
Dumping

1. The Member States undertake to prohibit the dumping of goods within the Common Market.
2. For the purposes of this Article, "dumping" means the transfer of commodities originating in a Member State to another Member State for sale:
  - a. At a price lower than the comparable price charged for similar commodities in the Member State where such commodities originate (due allowance being made for the differences in the conditions of sale, in taxation, in transport costs or for any other factors affecting the comparability of price); and
  - b. Under circumstances likely to prejudice the production of similar commodities in that Member State.
3. A Member State may, for the purposes of offsetting or preventing dumping, levy on any dumped product an anti-dumping duty not greater in amount than the margin of dumping in respect of such commodity.
4. No Member State shall levy any anti-dumping duty on the importation of any commodity unless it has determined that the effect of the alleged dumping is such as to cause or threaten material injury to an established domestic sector.



#### Article 11

##### Subsidies

1. Member States shall not grant subsidies which distort or threaten to distort competition in the Common Market.
2. A Member State may, for the purposes of offsetting the effects of subsidies and subject to WTO provisions, and after having given notice of its intention to do so to the Commission, levy countervailing duties on a commodity of another Member State.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, a Member State may introduce a new subsidy only in accordance with WTO provisions.

#### Article 12

##### General Exceptions

Subject to the requirement that such measures are not to be applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between Member States, or a disguised restriction on intra-African trade, a Member State may, after having given notice to the Commission of its intention to do so, introduce or continue to apply restrictions or prohibitions

- a. Necessary to protect human, animal or plant health or life;
- b. Necessary to ensure compliance with existing obligations under international agreements.

#### Article 13

##### Safeguard Measures

1. A Member State may apply a safeguard measure to a commodity only if that Member State has determined that such commodity is being imported into its territory in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry that produces like or directly competitive products.
2. A serious injury shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.
3. Safeguard measures shall be applied to a commodity being imported irrespective of its source within the Community.
4. A Member State shall apply safeguard measures only to the extent and for such period of time necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment.

#### Article 14

##### Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1. Member States shall base their sanitary and phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, where they exist, so as to harmonise sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agricultural and livestock production.
2. Member States shall, upon request, enter into consultation with the aim of achieving agreements on recognition of the equivalence of specific sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

## Article 15

## Trade Documents and Procedures

1. Member States shall take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the simplification and harmonisation of trade documentation and procedures.
2. Member States undertake, where appropriate, to design and standardise their trade documents and the information required to be contained in such documents in accordance with internationally accepted standards, practices and guidelines, and taking into account their possible use in computer and other automatic data programming systems.
3. Member States undertake to initiate programmes aimed at adopting common standards of procedures within the Common Market where international requirements do not suit the conditions prevailing among the Member States.

## Article 16

## Customs procedures

Member States shall take appropriate measures, including arrangements regarding Customs administration co-operation, to harmonise their customs regulations and formalities in order to ensure that the provisions of this Protocol are effectively and harmoniously applied.

## Article 17

## Institutional Arrangements

1. The African Union Executive Council shall, for the purposes of this Protocol, establish a ministerial-level Council comprising one nominee from each Member State and the African Union Chairman. The African Union Commission shall provide support to the ministerial-level Council in supervising, coordinating and reviewing the implementation of this Protocol and assisting the Executive Council in all matters relating thereto.
2. In the performance of its functions, the ministerial-level Council shall be supported by the Committees on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters and on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters.
3. The African Union Commission shall monitor and report to the ministerial-level Council on the implementation of the Protocol. Member States shall cooperate with the Commission in the performance of its duties.

## Article 18

## Consultations

1. Member States shall accord adequate opportunity for consultations regarding any representations made by other Member States with respect to any matter affecting the implementation of this Protocol.
2. Member States, which consider that any other Member State has not carried out its obligations under this Protocol may, with a view to achieving satisfactory adjustment of the matter, make representations or proposals to the other Member States concerned, which shall give due consideration to the representations or proposals made to it.

#### Article 19

##### Settlement of Disputes

1. Any differences between the Member States concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably by direct agreement between the parties concerned. If any such difference cannot be settled amicably, it shall be submitted to the Court of Justice established under Article 5 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the decision of the Court of Justice shall be final.
2. Any person who is a resident of a Member State may refer for determination by the Court the legality of any act or regulation of a Member State on the grounds that such act or regulation is unlawful or an infringement of the provisions of this Protocol.

#### Article 20

##### Amendment

Any amendment to this Protocol shall be made by consensus and shall become effective upon acceptance by two-thirds of the Member States for States which have ratified the amendment.

#### Article 21

##### Final Provisions

This Protocol shall enter into force provisionally when signed by or on behalf of the Member States and definitively upon ratification by 18 Member States.

#### Article 22

##### Depositary

1. This Protocol shall be deposited with the AU Chairman who shall transmit certified true copies to all Member States.
2. The AU Chairman shall notify the Member States of the dates of deposit of instruments of ratification and accession and shall notify this Protocol to the World Trade Organization.

In faith whereof we, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the African Union (AU), have signed this Protocol.

Done at ... this ... day of ... 200X in single original in the English, French and Arabic languages, all texts being equally authentic.

## ANNEX 2: Common list of strategic products and HS codes

Product Group	HS Code	Product Description
Beef	0102	Live bovine animals
	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
	0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen
Poultry	0105	Live poultry
	0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry
Dairy products	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated
	0402	Milk and cream, concentrated
	0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt
	0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated
	0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk
	0406	Cheese and curd
Legumes	0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh
	071021	Peas ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> )
	071022	Beans ( <i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)
	0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled
Cassava	071410	Manioc (cassava)
	110814	Manioc (cassava) starch
Maize & products	1005	Maize (corn)
	110220	Maize (corn) flour
	110313	Of maize (corn)
	110423	Of maize (corn)
	110812	Maize (corn) starch
Rice	1006	Rice
	110230	Rice flour
Sorghum	1007	Grain sorghum
Groundnut	1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted
	1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions
Oil Palm	120710	Palm nuts and kernels
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions
Sugar	17	Sugars and sugar confectionery
Cotton	52	Cotton

## ANNEX 3: Food aid deliveries by RECs

	Cereal Commercial import					Cereal Food Aid			
	<i>metric tonnes</i>								
	Average	Maize	Rice	Wheat	Total Cereal	Maize	Rice	Wheat	Total Cereal
AMU	2000-02	3 111 867	281 969	10 162 252	15 794 196	...	14 231	124 031	159 933
	2003-05	3 648 667	314 644	10 008 662	15 483 932	...	20 789	60 260	92 803
	% change	17.3	11.6	-1.5	-2.0		46.1	-51.4	-42.0
COMESA	2000-02	6 154 746	874 354	10 202 370	17 978 645	544 269	32 235	917 577	1 842 598
	2003-05	7 056 473	1 026 572	11 090 705	19 867 865	543 721	33 447	1 282 606	2 618 116
	% change	14.7	17.4	8.7	10.5	-0.1	3.8	39.8	42.1
ECOWAS	2000-02	237 511	4 585 677	3 107 001	7 999 800	33 689	114 109	63 246	329 830
	2003-05	245 333	5 638 542	4 019 236	9 953 862	34 963	144 140	55 871	358 013
	% change	3.3	23.0	29.4	24.4	3.8	26.3	-11.7	8.5
SADC	2000-02	1 662 453	1 476 596	2 161 248	5 468 064	299 363	103 087	130 775	817 327
	2003-05	2 384 528	1 827 894	2 676 889	6 999 355	263 905	39 921	50 409	955 479
	% change	43.4	23.8	23.9	28.0				
ECCAS	2000-02	283 948	661 668	990 822	1 869 777	219 048	40 992	39 701	406 343
	2003-05	376 317	793 629	1 356 393	2 471 073	165 450	41 231	24 931	338 171
	% change	32.5	19.9	36.9	32.2	-24.5	0.6	-37.2	-16.8
	Non cereal food aid (mt)				Percent of Cereal Food Aid in Total Cereal Imports				
	Average	Pulses	Vegetable oils	Milk	Total Non-Cereals				
AMU	2000-02	4 258	3 128	956	12 221	...	4.8	1.2	1.0
	2003-05	5 897	3 276	586	12 008	...	6.2	0.6	0.6
	% change	38.5	4.7	-38.7	-1.8				
COMESA	2000-02	118 455	83 383	1 023	219 618	8.1	3.6	8.3	9.3
	2003-05	227 981	114 064	1 189	370 993	7.2	3.2	10.4	11.6
	% change	92.5	36.8	16.2	40.8				
ECOWAS	2000-02	18 613	21 884	5 662	51 962	12.4	2.4	2.0	4.0
	2003-05	21 031	25 884	840	62 612	12.5	2.5	1.4	3.5
	% change	13.0	18.3	-85.2	17.0				
SADC	2000-02	49 352	41 384	912	101 898	15.3	6.5	5.7	13.0
	2003-05	59 442	31 472	370	99 313	10.0	2.1	1.8	12.0
	% change	20.4	-24.0	-59.5	-2.6				
ECCAS	2000-02	71 124	30 973	316	109 974	43.5	5.8	3.9	17.9
	2003-05	66 040	26 612	311	101 989	30.5	4.9	1.8	12.0
	% change	-7.1	-14.1	-1.8	-7.8				

Source: Compiled from WFP/FAO data

# **STATISTICAL ANNEX**

## ANNEX 1A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: AMU (ARAB MAGHREB UNION)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	49 265	71 941	73 139	74 324	75 524	76 754	78 019	79 318	80 642	81 979
Population annual growth	percent	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Rural/total population	percent	55	43	43	42	41	41	40	40	39	39
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	9	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	...
Agricultural labour force	1000	7 290	8 043	8 145	8 246	8 347	8 451	8 548	8 650	8 750	8 853
Agricul. labour force/total labour force	percent	46	31	31	30	30	29	29	28	28	27
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total land	1000 HA	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	576 816	...
Arable land & permanent crops	1000 HA	22 676	25 800	25 837	25 750	25 549	25 484	25 092	25 047	25 171	...
Arable land	1000 HA	19 664	21 978	21 991	21 876	21 703	21 596	21 142	21 017	21 122	...
Irrigated land	1000 HA	1 971	2 717	2 712	2 764	2 780	2 924	2 925	2 927	2 878	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Vegetables	1000 MT	3 748	8 248	8 095	8 929	9 326	8 709	9 041	9 868	10 784	11 657
Wheat	1000 MT	3 732	11 040	4 020	8 152	5 144	3 108	6 604	5 408	10 721	9 989
Forage products	1000 MT	1 713	10 011	6 800	6 867	7 080	7 080	7 180	7 180	7 280	7 280
Sugar beets	1000 MT	2 305	3 055	2 881	2 965	3 326	2 904	2 836	2 987	3 429	4 560
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food production index	1999-01=100	56	113	91	105	105	95	100	103	125	122
Per caput food production index	1999-01=100	87	120	95	109	107	95	98	100	118	114
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	35 422	33 496	33 627	29 464	33 924	44 877	41 607	41 425	50 104	60 249
Agricultural	MLN USD	866	1 439	1 478	1 384	1 564	1 230	1 225	1 271	1 537	2 022
<b>Major Exports (share in agriculture)</b>											
Oil of olive, virgin	percent	11.6	11.4	20.9	14.1	21.9	16.7	11.4	3.2	6.2	30.6
Oranges	percent	19.6	13.0	9.1	11.2	8.4	8.8	7.7	7.3	7.7	5.8
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas	percent	9.8	9.2	8.2	8.9	9.1	7.5	8.0	8.7	8.7	5.7
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	24 672	31 674	32 058	33 915	34 971	33 159	35 014	38 128	42 515	53 447
Agricultural	MLN USD	4 861	6 714	6 507	6 593	5 766	6 396	7 012	6 997	6 783	8 782
<b>Major Imports (share in agriculture)</b>											
Wheat	percent	17.1	18.7	21.7	22.1	21.5	24.2	21.7	26.3	22.7	21.7
Maize	percent	2.0	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.6	7.1	6.4	7.4	7.1	7.8
Sugar, centrifugal (raw)	percent	6.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.2
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-imports	MLN USD	-3 995	-5 275	-5 029	-5 209	-4 203	-5 166	-5 787	-5 727	-5 246	-6 759
<b>Lands &amp; inputs</b>											
Total population/arable land	Inh/HA	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	...
Fertilizer use/arable land	kg nutrs/HA	27	22	27	27	30	29	30	32	...	...
Tractors/arable land	no/1000 HA	6	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	10	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput dietary energy supply	kcal/day	2 736	3 037	3 035	3 078	3 071	3 046	3 072	3 081	3 105	...
Per caput dietary protein supply	g/day	72	82	81	84	83	82	83	84	84	...
Gross domestic product (GDP)	MLN USD	19 335	26 415	26 396	26 274	27 050	28 367	27 965	26 699	32 327	38 704
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1</sup>	percent	14.2	17.5	15.9	16.0	15.1	13.6	14.6	14.1	14.8	14.2
Gross national income per caput <sup>2</sup>	USD	2861	1328	1333	1335	1325	1333	1340	2026	2074	2284
GDP <sup>3</sup> - ann. growth rate	percent	2.9	6.7	1.8	5.3	3.1	3.2	4.4	2.9	6.7	5.3
Agricultural GDP <sup>1</sup> - ann. growth rate	percent	4.3	32.3	-8.0	10.6	0.5	-5.7	8.9	-2.3	15.6	2.6

AMU as of March 2007: Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only

<sup>1</sup> Excl. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 1996

<sup>2</sup> excl. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 1996 to 2001

<sup>3</sup> excl. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 1996 to 1998

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)

### ANNEX 1B AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN AMU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Vegetables	Wheat	Forage products	Sugar beets	Barley	Potatoes	Tomatoes	Mixed grasses & legumes	Water melons	Onions, dry	Olives	Oranges	Sugar cane	Livestock		
														Cattle	Poultry Birds	
<i>000 mt</i>															<i>000hd</i>	<i>000</i>
Algeria	3 258	2 602	3 900	-	1 314	1 800	880	-	465	550	170	390	-	1 560	125 139	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	870	125	780	-	80	195	190	-	240	182	180	44	-	130	25 000	
Mauritania	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 600	4 200	
Morocco	5 192	5 540	2 600	4 560	2 760	1 440	1 201	-	684	789	470	719	992	2 729	137 000	
Tunisia	2 332	1 722	-	-	395	375	1 118	3 000	351	85	650	101	-	750	68 400	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>11 657</b>	<b>9 989</b>	<b>7 280</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>6 769</b>	<b>359 739</b>	
<i>%</i>																
Algeria	27.9	26.0	53.6	-	28.9	47.2	26.0	-	26.7	34.2	11.6	31.1	-	23.0	34.8	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.5	1.3	10.7	-	1.8	5.1	5.6	-	13.8	11.3	12.2	3.5	-	1.9	6.9	
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.6	1.2	
Morocco	44.5	55.5	35.7	100.0	60.7	37.8	35.4	-	39.3	49.1	32.0	57.3	100.0	40.3	38.1	
Tunisia	20.0	17.2	-	-	8.7	9.8	33.0	100.0	20.2	5.3	44.2	8.1	-	11.1	19.0	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: FAOSTAT April 2007

### ANNEX 1C AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN AMU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Maize	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Cake of soya beans	Flour of wheat	Sugar, refined	Barley	Oil of soya beans	Soy-beans	Bananas	Oil of sunflower seed	Potatoes	Oil of palm	Livestock		
														Cattle	Sheep	
<i>000 mt</i>															<i>000hd</i>	
Algeria	5 034.4	1 790.3	640.0	591.2	55.2	438.7	38.2	93.1	44.4	204.6	233.9	111.2	135.4	50.3	-	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	410.3	317.2	-	122.3	958.9	56.2	266.7	0.1	124.3	46.1	1.2	13.1	-	3.3	1.4	
Mauritania	148.5	5.5	-	-	57.2	189.8	0.9	2.6	-	0.9	0.3	22.0	33.4	-	-	
Morocco	2 646.1	1 223.0	592.5	31.3	2.1	8.1	200.4	334.7	389.9	1.1	-	38.7	22.0	0.1	-	
Tunisia	1 043.5	723.3	139.8	391.2	2.2	228.4	205.3	174.5	-	54.3	0.9	46.7	30.0	13.4	-	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>9 282.9</b>	<b>4 059.4</b>	<b>1 372.3</b>	<b>1 136.0</b>	<b>1 075.6</b>	<b>921.2</b>	<b>711.4</b>	<b>604.9</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>236.3</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	
<i>%</i>																
Algeria	54.2	44.1	46.6	52.0	5.1	47.6	5.4	15.4	7.9	66.6	99.0	48.0	61.3	75.0	-	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.4	7.8	-	10.8	89.1	6.1	37.5	0.0	22.3	15.0	0.5	5.6	-	4.9	100.0	
Mauritania	1.6	0.1	-	-	5.3	20.6	0.1	0.4	-	0.3	0.1	9.5	15.1	-	-	
Morocco	28.5	30.1	43.2	2.8	0.2	0.9	28.2	55.3	69.8	0.4	-	16.7	10.0	0.1	-	
Tunisia	11.2	17.8	10.2	34.4	0.2	24.8	28.9	28.8	-	17.7	0.4	20.2	13.6	20.0	-	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: FAOSTAT April 2007

### ANNEX 1D AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN AMU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Oranges	Oil of olive	Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas	Molasses	Cake of oilseeds	Tomatoes	Food Wastes	Olives, preserved	Beverages non-alcoholic	Maize	Flour of wheat	Potatoes	Cake of soya beans	Livestock		
														Sheep	Goats	
<i>000 mt</i>															<i>000hd</i>	
Algeria	-	-	-	23.1	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	4.8	0.2	-	-	-	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.5	-	-	-	
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	120.0	
Morocco	223.2	20.9	155.8	121.9	-	107.4	-	73.7	23.3	-	56.8	43.5	-	-	-	
Tunisia	17.7	211.2	-	-	110.9	2.0	84.6	0.5	43.5	70.3	6.6	6.8	50.9	-	-	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	
<i>%</i>																
Algeria	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	9.9	-	7.0	0.3	-	-	-	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.8	-	-	-	
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
Morocco	92.6	9.0	100.0	84.1	-	98.2	-	99.2	31.5	-	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	
Tunisia	7.4	91.0	-	-	100.0	1.8	100.0	0.7	58.7	100.0	9.7	13.1	100.0	-	-	
<b>AMU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: FAOSTAT April 2007



## ANNEX 1E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF AMU COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Algeria</b>											
Population	1000	18 747	28 376	28 847	29 304	29 766	30 245	30 746	31 266	31 800	32 339
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	1000 MT	1 270	2 983	662	2 280	1 470	760	2 039	1 502	2 965	2 602
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000 MT	514	898	850	984	1 040	1 170	1 310	1 135	1 150	1 300
Indigenous sheep meat	1000 MT	62	179	167	167	163	164	165	166	166	166
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
Population	1000	3 047	4 843	4 939	5 036	5 136	5 237	5 340	5 445	5 551	5 659
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	1000 MT	139	186	190	200	275	165	150	150	150	180
Indigenous chicken meat	1000 MT	22	97	95	95	97	97	97	98	97	99
Indigenous sheep meat	1000 MT	21	32	32	39	34	26	28	27	27	27
<b>Mauritania</b>											
Population	1000	1 609	2 362	2 428	2 496	2 569	2 645	2 724	2 807	2 893	2 980
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Goat milk	1000 MT	70	90	90	99	101	101	101	110	110	110
Indigenous sheep meat	1000 MT	16	19	20	22	24	25	27	28	29	29
Indigenous cattle meat	1000 MT	29	19	20	19	20	21	22	22	23	23
<b>Morocco</b>											
Population	1000	19 393	27 285	27 732	28 183	28 641	29 108	29 585	30 072	30 566	31 064
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	1000 MT	1 500	5 916	2 316	4 378	2 154	1 381	3 316	3 359	5 647	5 540
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000 MT	753	876	1 235	1 051	1 164	1 185	1 133	1 236	1 250	1 300
Indigenous chicken meat	1000 MT	46	213	217	223	248	238	246	275	275	274
<b>Tunisia</b>											
Population	1000	6 470	9 075	9 193	9 305	9 412	9 519	9 624	9 728	9 832	9 937
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	1000 MT	837	2 018	885	1 354	1 390	842	1 118	422	1 984	1 722
Tomatoes	1000 MT	313	700	500	663	930	950	750	907	992	1 118
Olives	1000 MT	521	1 550	500	950	1 125	550	150	350	1 400	650
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Algeria</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	kg	67.75	105.11	22.93	77.81	49.39	25.14	66.32	48.03	93.23	80.46
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	27.40	31.65	29.47	33.58	34.93	38.68	42.61	36.30	36.16	40.20
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	3.33	6.32	5.78	5.69	5.48	5.42	5.37	5.31	5.22	5.13
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	kg	45.49	38.34	38.47	39.71	53.54	31.51	28.09	27.55	27.02	31.81
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	7.08	20.12	19.16	18.83	18.83	18.49	18.23	18.01	17.45	17.46
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	7.04	6.53	6.54	7.75	6.62	4.94	5.25	4.99	4.89	4.82
<b>Mauritania</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Goat milk	kg	43.26	38.10	37.07	39.66	39.41	38.28	37.17	39.32	37.95	36.85
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	10.01	7.98	8.31	8.68	9.52	9.36	9.80	10.05	9.85	9.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	18.16	7.87	8.09	7.76	7.72	7.94	8.08	7.84	7.95	7.72
<b>Morocco</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	kg	77.33	16.81	83.53	55.36	75.19	47.43	12.10	11.69	84.74	78.34
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	38.85	32.09	44.53	37.28	40.64	40.69	38.30	41.10	40.90	41.85
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	2.39	7.82	7.83	7.93	8.65	8.19	8.30	9.14	9.00	8.83
<b>Tunisia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	kg	129.42	22.33	96.26	45.46	47.68	88.45	16.17	43.40	01.79	73.29
Tomatoes	kg	48.43	77.13	54.39	71.25	98.81	99.80	77.93	93.24	100.90	112.51
Olives	kg	80.48	70.80	54.39	02.10	19.53	57.78	15.59	35.98	42.39	65.41

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

**ANNEX 1F**  
**PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF AMU COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004**

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Algeria</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	12 933.6	12 621.0	13 894.1	10 126.0	12 433.8	21 595.7	19 132.7	18 420.0	24 697.0	32 300.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	119.2	136.7	39.0	36.3	25.6	32.7	28.7	40.2	54.8	55.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Dates	percent	4.3	48.4	56.1	53.0	60.3	45.1	36.3	40.6	30.0	26.5
Wine	percent	80.8	10.2	14.7	12.3	13.4	16.1	11.8	10.9	6.1	8.2
Carobs	percent	0.1	1.0	7.6	1.2	4.1	3.9	2.5	1.4	2.9	4.4
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	10 081.5	8 690.0	8 688.4	9 323.0	9 168.8	9 152.1	9 940.3	11 968.6	12 400.0	18 200.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	2 097.9	2 775.6	2 810.2	2 819.0	2 542.5	2 592.4	2 610.9	3 036.0	3 061.6	4 050.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	20.8	31.9	32.3	30.2	27.7	28.3	26.3	25.4	24.7	22.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	16.0	17.8	26.0	24.5	26.0	31.0	27.7	31.2	28.7	25.3
Milk , dry	percent	2.9	11.6	13.5	14.5	14.2	14.4	18.6	14.3	14.8	18.3
Maize	percent	1.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.5	6.8	7.8	7.8	6.9	7.4
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	17 861.0	10 100.0	9 057.7	6 126.5	7 900.0	9 663.4	8 376.8	7 906.3	8 200.0	8 200.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	0.0	43.7	46.8	36.3	23.9	55.4	19.1	11.0	13.7	11.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	48.1	47.2	40.0
Crude organic materials	percent	100.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.4	1.4	12.3	21.3	17.0	20.0
Skins with wool, sheep	percent	0.0	41.6	38.8	10.2	15.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	8.3	14.0
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	6 823.5	6 650.0	5 605.8	5 687.0	6 200.0	3 537.5	4 131.6	4 339.4	4 500.0	4 500.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	1 223.8	1 263.9	1 194.4	1 052.2	753.0	1 206.0	1 658.9	950.1	784.1	1 147.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.9	19.0	21.3	18.5	12.1	34.1	40.2	21.9	17.4	25.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	6.5	16.5	17.2	13.7	13.0	18.1	12.0	25.3	18.5	32.1
Oil of maize	percent	0.1	4.3	6.2	9.8	10.8	11.5	4.6	4.4	17.3	10.3
Wheat	percent	3.2	6.6	7.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	2.4	7.9	4.7	9.0
<b>Mauritania</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	201.0	491.1	447.9	358.6	360.0	350.0	360.6	380.0	400.0	400.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	39.7	40.4	37.7	33.6	34.5	17.8	21.8	17.5	17.6	18.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	19.8	8.2	8.4	9.4	9.6	5.1	6.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sheep	percent	26.9	22.3	23.9	26.8	26.1	50.6	41.3	51.5	51.2	49.7
Goats	percent	14.7	13.6	14.6	16.4	15.9	30.9	42.2	26.3	26.1	30.4
Camels	percent	1.2	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.8	15.2	12.4	15.4	15.3	14.9
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	269.9	346.1	316.5	318.7	330.0	360.0	395.7	450.0	480.0	480.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	88.9	156.5	161.3	251.7	205.0	173.1	227.6	249.5	290.8	344.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	33.0	45.2	51.0	79.0	62.1	48.1	57.5	55.5	60.6	71.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	0.3	3.4	3.6	2.1	17.9	8.2	8.2	16.5	14.3	19.5
Sugar, refined	percent	19.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	18.1	14.3	12.5	11.6
Oil of palm	percent	1.3	4.7	5.3	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.6	0.3	8.9	9.3
<b>Morocco</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	2 247.3	4 745.3	4 689.0	7 135.2	7 376.0	7 425.5	7 136.7	7 853.5	8 771.0	9 667.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	515.8	895.5	831.4	839.8	882.2	694.7	701.6	811.0	981.1	963.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	23.0	18.9	17.7	11.8	12.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.2	10.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas	percent	16.2	14.7	14.6	14.6	16.1	13.2	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.0
Crude organic materials	percent	3.7	9.1	8.6	7.9	7.4	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.0	11.0
Oranges	percent	30.5	19.8	15.4	17.4	14.1	14.5	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	4 104.0	8 257.2	9 524.8	10 262.3	10 809.2	11 542.0	11 034.4	11 855.4	14 227.0	17 525.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	931.9	1 697.7	1 430.9	1 560.1	1 516.7	1 668.4	1 669.1	1 740.2	1 671.2	2 057.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	22.7	20.6	15.0	15.2	14.0	14.5	15.1	14.7	11.7	11.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	34.6	28.0	25.6	24.9	25.7	31.0	32.8	30.4	23.0	27.1
Maize	percent	2.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.8	9.3	9.8
Oil of soybeans	percent	8.6	6.4	4.5	6.8	8.2	6.5	7.1	8.2	10.2	9.6

## ANNEX 1F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF AMU COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Tunisia</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	2 178.8	5 539.1	5 538.6	5 717.8	5 854.5	5 842.9	6 599.8	6 865.2	8 036.2	9 682.1
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	190.8	322.4	522.9	438.5	597.6	428.9	453.6	390.9	469.8	973.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	8.8	5.8	9.4	7.7	10.2	7.3	6.9	5.7	5.8	10.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of olive, virgin	percent	48.3	37.3	49.9	42.5	53.7	45.0	30.7	10.0	18.9	58.4
Dates	percent	10.0	14.9	9.0	14.0	7.9	9.0	16.2	17.6	15.7	8.7
Crude organic materials	percent	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.6	4.3	4.8	5.2	2.7
Total imports	MLN USD	3 393.3	7 730.7	7 922.1	8 324.1	8 462.6	8 567.9	9 512.0	9 514.7	10 908.2	12 741.6
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	518.5	820.4	909.9	910.4	749.3	755.7	845.6	1 021.5	975.6	1 181.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.3	10.6	11.5	10.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	10.7	8.9	9.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	25.2	22.5	22.6	23.8	17.8	21.3	23.5	25.9	22.7	16.4
Cake of soybeans	percent	3.9	5.0	7.2	5.8	5.6	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.3	10.7
Maize	percent	5.6	7.3	6.9	6.4	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.0	8.1	10.2

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 1G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN AMU COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Algeria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia
Cassava	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Yams	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00
Sugar Cane	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.99	0.00
Wheat	224.46	234.27	116.88	217.63	232.86
Maize	48.88	41.55	2.35	35.97	55.24
Milk - Excluding Butter	110.41	83.87	142.31	48.27	108.92
Sorghum	0.02	0.02	23.79	0.47	0.24
Millet	0.01	0.96	0.14	0.27	0.00
Tomatoes	26.90	120.60	5.64	26.85	97.05
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	1.90	19.48	31.32	0.43	1.88
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	31.02	37.88	63.61	35.82	34.53
Pulses	6.70	4.66	16.62	8.85	11.87
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	1.37	3.06	0.79	0.68	0.52
Barley	41.76	53.60	0.64	80.55	60.47
Potatoes	62.55	34.90	7.59	48.34	33.17
Bovine meat	5.30	1.31	7.94	4.92	6.52
Mutton & Goat meat	5.67	6.26	13.07	3.96	7.03

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 2A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: CEMAC (COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRAL)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	18 290	28 728	29 519	30 311	31 091	31 854	32 595	33 316	34 028	34 738
Population annual growth	percent	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Rural/Total Population	percent	70	59	58	58	57	57	56	55	55	54
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	6	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	6 354	8 231	8 336	8 429	8 512	8 582	8 649	8 704	8 746	8 782
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	77	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	58
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	297 480	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	13 230	13 929	13 974	13 997	14 003	13 999	14 079	14 084	14 086	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	11 817	12 292	12 335	12 356	12 360	12 355	12 435	12 440	12 440	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	32	54	56	59	61	62	65	67	67	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Cassava	1000 MT	3 007	3 682	3 824	3 877	3 852	3 836	3 930	4 025	4 058	3 171
Sugar cane	1000 MT	1 578	2 418	2 324	2 382	2 279	2 457	2 479	2 539	2 551	2 601
Plantains	1000 MT	1 300	1 730	1 747	1 797	1 602	1 618	1 640	1 699	1 729	1 769
Oil of palm fruit	1000 MT	794	1 191	1 243	1 227	1 297	1 287	1 337	1 337	1 435	1 485
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	59	89	90	97	97	99	104	105	109	108
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	103	99	97	102	100	99	102	101	102	99
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	4 298	7 002	7 437	5 811	6 762	8 867	8 044	8 003	9 120	10 320
Agricultural	MLN USD	804	838	727	640	292	559	600	645	764	866
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Cocoa beans	percent	26.6	19.1	20.2	24.9	2.4	14.9	20.7	29.6	23.9	27.3
Cotton lint	percent	11.7	26.6	28.5	33.1	31.4	25.9	28.0	22.4	21.5	25.3
Bananas	percent	0.6	7.5	6.8	5.7	14.7	8.7	8.0	7.0	9.3	8.6
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	2 724	3 456	3 887	4 045	3 967	3 763	4 550	5 030	5 460	5 990
Agricultural	MLN USD	335	496	509	611	596	636	679	602	838	1 048
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Rice, milled	percent	5.2	5.8	8.4	8.5	10.7	8.1	10.6	12.9	8.1	11.8
Wheat	percent	7.1	3.6	6.6	9.0	10.2	9.7	11.4	8.5	10.1	10.0
Sugar, refined	percent	3.3	4.6	4.4	6.2	5.8	7.2	5.7	7.9	7.5	6.2
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	468	342	218	28	- 304	- 77	- 79	43	- 74	- 182
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh /HA	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	4	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 104	1 994	2 056	2 106	2 129	2 155	2 216	2 193	2 213	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	51	50	52	54	55	57	59	57	58	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	2 758	3 387	3 313	3 083	3 225	3 453	3 342	3836	4805	5788
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1,2</sup>	percent	26.0	30.0	28.3	29.2	27.4	26.2	26.5	27.0	27.8	28.5
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1,3</sup>	USD	1 345	988	1 127	1 088	923	882	895	926	1 024	1 242
GDP <sup>1</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	2.6	7.0	15.2	7.2	6.6	2.9	4.1	5.9	4.4	8.4
Agricultural GDP <sup>1,4</sup> - Ann. growth rate	percent	2.0	5.6	7.8	0.7	2.8	4.1	5.0	4.0	2.1	4.1

CEMAC as of March 2007: Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo Rep., Equat. Guinea, Gabon

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only.

<sup>1</sup> excl. Equat. Guinea in 1979-81 figures; <sup>2</sup> excl. Chad and Equat. Guinea in 2004; <sup>3</sup> excl. Equat. Guinea from 2002 to 2004; <sup>4</sup> excl. Gabon in 1979-81 figure, Chad in 2003 and 2004 and Equat. Guinea in 2004

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)

## ANNEX 2B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CEMAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cassava	Sugar cane	Plantains	Vegetables	Oil of palm fruit	Taro, (coco yam)	Maize	Sorghum	Yams	Bananas	Ground-nuts in shell	Cotton seed	Tomatoes	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry birds
	000 mt													000/hd	000
Cameroon	1 128	1 450	1 315	1 342	1 300	1 128	966	608	286	798	226	180	408	5 600	31 000
Central Afr. Rep.	563	90	80	64	28	100	110	42	350	110	140	1	-	3 423	4 779
Chad	325	366	-	95	-	38	107	449	230	-	450	233	-	6 400	5 200
Congo, Rep. of	880	460	73	42	90	-	7	-	12	88	24	-	3	110	2 300
Equatorial Guinea	45	-	31	-	35	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5	350
Gabon	230	235	270	35	32	59	31	-	155	12	20	-	-	35	3 100
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>3 171</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>15 573</b>	<b>46 729</b>
	%														
Cameroon	35.6	55.7	74.3	85.0	87.5	85.1	79.1	55.3	27.7	77.6	26.3	43.4	99.1	36.0	66.3
Central Afr. Rep.	17.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	1.9	7.5	9.0	3.9	33.9	10.7	16.3	0.2	-	22.0	10.2
Chad	10.3	14.1	-	6.0	-	2.9	8.8	40.9	22.3	-	52.4	56.3	-	41.1	11.1
Congo, Rep. of	27.8	17.7	4.1	2.7	6.1	-	0.6	-	1.2	8.6	2.8	-	0.8	0.7	4.9
Equatorial Guinea	1.4	-	1.8	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.7
Gabon	7.3	9.0	15.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.5	-	15.0	1.2	2.3	-	-	0.2	6.6
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 2C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN CEMAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Milled/Paddy rice	Sugar, refined	Flour of wheat	Chicken meat	Malt of barley	Oil of palm	Food preparations	Wine	Flour of maize	Beer of barley	Tomato paste	Milk, dry	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Cameroon	261.3	299.6	42.0	9.3	34.4	60.3	20.8	14.8	5.2	11.1	0.8	2.7	6.5	0.4	-
Central Afr. Rep.	0.1	1.4	12.6	19.2	-	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.5	-
Chad	0.5	5.0	46.0	30.0	0.2	0.6	-	1.1	0.4	8.1	0.9	-	0.6	-	-
Congo, Rep. of	105.4	36.7	15.8	43.9	22.4	7.7	9.2	14.8	4.8	4.3	1.5	15.8	9.9	-	14.0
Equatorial Guinea	-	7.4	2.7	8.8	8.0	-	-	-	13.7	-	19.6	-	-	-	-
Gabon	72.5	44.2	-	0.1	22.5	8.2	10.1	7.4	7.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.6	2.2
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>439.7</b>	<b>394.4</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>
	%														
Cameroon	59.4	76.0	35.3	8.4	39.3	76.9	50.3	38.0	16.4	37.5	3.1	12.3	31.1	5.5	-
Central Afr. Rep.	-	0.4	10.6	17.3	-	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	10.0	0.5	1.5	2.7	70.2	-
Chad	0.1	1.3	38.6	26.9	0.2	0.8	-	2.8	1.1	27.4	3.5	-	2.9	-	-
Congo, Rep. of	24.0	9.3	13.3	39.4	25.6	9.8	22.3	38.0	15.2	14.6	5.8	71.4	47.4	-	86.7
Equatorial Guinea	-	1.9	2.3	7.9	9.2	-	-	-	42.9	-	74.8	-	-	-	-
Gabon	16.5	11.2	-	0.1	25.7	10.4	24.3	19.0	22.3	10.5	12.3	14.8	15.8	24.4	13.3
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 2D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN CEMAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Bananas	Cocoa beans	Cotton lint	Coffee, green	Rubber, natural	Bran of wheat	Sugar centrifugal, raw)	Sugar refined	Cocoa paste	Flour of wheat	Oil of palm	Food preparations	Beer of barley	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	metric tonnes													head	
Cameroon	294 886	169 773	97 598	53 674	36 664	-	-	1 200	15 816	1	7 623	6 744	4 767	1	-
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	1 080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	45 931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 000	50 000
Congo, Rep. of	-	175	-	6 718	942	28 086	22 531	15 645	-	10 848	-	1	17	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	4	3 122	-	779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	18	-	-	1 518	11 000	1 710	819	-	-	-	28	80	-	20
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>294 890</b>	<b>173 088</b>	<b>143 529</b>	<b>62 251</b>	<b>39 124</b>	<b>39 086</b>	<b>24 241</b>	<b>17 664</b>	<b>15 816</b>	<b>10 849</b>	<b>7 623</b>	<b>6 773</b>	<b>4 864</b>	<b>100 001</b>	<b>50 020</b>
	%														
Cameroon	100.0	98.1	68.0	86.2	93.7	-	-	6.8	100.0	-	100.0	99.6	98.0	-	-
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Congo, Rep. of	-	0.1	-	10.8	2.4	71.9	92.9	88.6	-	100.0	-	-	0.3	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	1.8	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	3.9	28.1	7.1	4.6	-	-	-	0.4	1.6	-	-
<b>CEMAC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

**ANNEX 2E**  
**PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CEMAC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004**

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Cameroon</b>											
Population	1000	8 754	13 766	14 115	14 458	14 793	15 117	15 429	15 729	16 018	16 296
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	1 022	1 290	1 326	1 359	1 157	1 164	1 187	1 237	1 275	1 315
Cotton lint	1000MT	31	90	73	75	80	85	97	103	95	100
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	40	68	71	72	92	87	89	83	83	84
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Population	1000	2 308	3 434	3 511	3 585	3 653	3 715	3 770	3 819	3 865	3 912
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	153	340	340	360	360	380	380	350	330	350
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	123	91	98	102	110	105	122	128	134	140
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	16	65	53	53	54	73	74	78	79	82
<b>Chad</b>											
Population	1000	4 507	6 941	7 161	7 389	7 623	7 861	8 103	8 348	8 598	8 854
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	93	305	352	471	372	359	448	450	450	450
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	65	81	90	89	89	85	86	88	90	92
Cotton lint	1000MT	30	86	103	64	74	58	70	71	49	82
<b>Congo, Republic of</b>											
Population	1000	1 805	3 035	3 139	3 244	3 348	3 447	3 542	3 633	3 724	3 818
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	632	772	780	739	812	828	845	862	890	880
Plantains	1000MT	51	76	76	71	68	70	71	71	73	73
Game meat	1000MT	10	12	13	15	16	16	16	18	18	20
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
Population	1000	221	411	422	433	444	456	468	481	494	507
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	21	36	35	34	36	36	36	36	36	36
Plantains	1000MT	0	29	29	30	31	31	31	31	31	31
Coffee, green	1000MT	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
<b>Gabon</b>											
Population	1000	696	1 141	1 171	1 202	1 230	1 258	1 283	1 306	1 329	1 351
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	165	258	236	256	265	270	268	278	270	270
Yams	1000MT	80	135	140	145	150	155	155	155	155	155
Game meat	1000MT	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Cameroon</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	116.78	93.71	93.94	94.01	78.20	76.98	76.93	78.65	79.62	80.69
Cotton lint	kg	3.57	6.54	5.18	5.19	5.40	5.62	6.28	6.55	5.93	6.14
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.52	4.94	5.05	5.01	6.21	5.77	5.77	5.27	5.17	5.13
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	66.45	99.01	96.84	100.42	98.55	102.29	100.80	91.65	85.38	89.47
Groundnuts in shell	kg	53.45	26.38	27.86	28.37	30.11	28.13	32.33	33.46	34.57	35.79
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	7.09	18.89	14.98	14.87	14.69	19.63	19.50	20.30	20.40	20.92
<b>Chad</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	20.60	43.94	49.22	63.76	48.78	45.64	55.30	53.91	52.34	50.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	14.40	11.66	12.54	12.09	11.69	10.81	10.64	10.57	10.50	10.41
Cotton lint	kg	6.69	12.35	14.42	8.61	9.71	7.38	8.64	8.51	5.70	9.20
<b>Congo, Rep. of</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	350.04	254.37	248.60	227.66	42.50	240.25	238.48	37.15	38.99	30.49
Plantains	kg	28.31	24.88	24.35	21.82	20.20	20.40	20.05	19.54	19.60	19.12
Game meat	kg	5.63	4.09	4.14	4.62	4.78	4.64	4.52	4.95	4.83	5.24
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sweet potatoes	kg	93.37	87.59	82.94	78.52	81.08	78.95	76.92	74.84	72.87	71.01
Plantains	kg	0.00	70.07	69.43	69.05	68.92	67.98	66.24	64.45	62.75	61.14
Coffee, green	kg	28.01	12.17	11.85	11.55	7.88	10.96	10.68	10.40	10.12	7.89
<b>Gabon</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	237.28	226.12	201.11	212.56	15.45	214.63	208.89	12.86	03.16	99.85
Yams	kg	114.86	118.32	119.56	120.63	21.95	123.21	120.81	18.68	16.63	14.73
Game meat	kg	26.59	17.09	17.08	17.05	17.07	16.69	16.37	16.08	15.80	15.54

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 2F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CEMAC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Cameroon</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	1 190.7	1 769.0	1 860.0	1 673.0	1 638.5	1 855.5	1 900.0	1 900.0	2 300.0	2 600.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	592.6	618.4	465.4	415.8	86.4	364.3	426.8	479.6	587.5	654.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	49.8	35.0	25.0	24.9	5.3	19.6	22.5	25.2	25.5	25.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	30.6	24.5	30.4	35.1	0.2	20.1	27.4	39.1	30.5	35.2
Cotton lint	percent	6.1	17.8	16.1	20.9	0.2	18.8	23.7	19.2	18.3	22.1
Coffee, green	percent	43.8	20.5	19.3	0.0	3.9	26.0	17.8	10.9	11.8	11.7
Total imports	MLN USD	1 433.4	1 226.6	1 361.7	1 496.4	1 352.2	1 282.9	1 900.0	1 900.0	2 200.0	2 400.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	124.7	85.9	133.5	200.7	225.3	227.3	268.5	173.0	345.5	400.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	8.7	7.0	9.8	13.4	16.7	17.7	14.1	9.1	15.7	16.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	6.0	5.6	14.3	12.9	16.0	12.6	18.4	23.1	16.3	21.2
Wheat	percent	12.2	4.2	9.2	15.6	19.2	19.8	21.1	15.1	17.7	17.2
Malt of barley	percent	15.4	21.9	10.0	14.9	10.4	9.1	8.6	9.5	10.5	9.1
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	105.5	146.8	173.7	157.0	146.4	160.7	142.3	142.5	130.0	130.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	51.2	44.1	47.6	35.6	33.1	26.5	21.6	33.8	16.9	24.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	48.5	30.0	27.4	22.6	22.6	16.5	15.2	23.7	13.0	19.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cattle	percent	1.1	21.8	21.0	29.5	33.2	45.2	55.5	45.9	88.9	56.5
Cotton Lint	percent	31.4	50.8	39.5	52.1	23.1	10.3	31.8	22.3	5.0	40.6
Coffee, green	percent	46.1	17.0	37.2	11.5	39.2	30.5	8.7	3.1	4.9	2.4
Total imports	MLN USD	80.7	179.9	232.0	159.5	140.0	117.0	107.0	109.3	120.0	120.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	24.8	45.0	50.3	40.6	29.9	26.6	22.5	22.5	25.2	29.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	30.7	25.0	21.7	25.5	21.3	22.8	21.1	20.6	21.0	24.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	14.7	6.8	6.7	17.9	19.0	22.5	27.5	23.9	24.2	20.4
Sugar, refined	percent	5.4	0.7	4.7	6.4	4.6	8.6	7.1	4.8	14.0	19.4
Tobacco	percent	4.1	17.9	26.4	33.9	32.3	27.3	25.3	24.2	12.2	10.7
<b>Chad</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	142.3	238.3	236.6	261.6	211.2	184.0	166.0	190.1	190.0	190.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	114.6	150.5	177.6	149.1	134.6	130.6	108.7	101.8	114.7	123.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	80.5	63.2	75.1	57.0	63.7	71.0	65.5	53.6	60.4	64.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.9	60.5	63.6	71.1	62.4	55.9	55.2	43.9	48.6	52.7
Cattle	percent	59.0	28.3	27.0	18.1	24.5	29.5	29.4	40.3	35.7	33.3
Goats	percent	1.4	4.0	3.7	4.4	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.5
Total imports	MLN USD	89.0	299.7	281.4	297.5	317.6	330.0	633.0	1 000.4	1 000.0	1 000.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	9.3	69.1	36.1	37.7	38.2	44.7	42.7	56.2	72.5	74.0
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.4	23.0	12.8	12.7	12.0	13.5	6.8	5.6	7.3	7.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, refined	percent	10.8	27.3	12.5	42.4	23.3	35.8	35.1	44.5	45.5	37.3
Tobacco	percent	2.9	7.8	7.6	6.9	5.3	14.6	10.6	11.4	7.6	15.0
Flour of wheat	percent	23.8	19.2	38.8	19.6	19.4	15.9	21.3	17.3	15.9	12.2

## ANNEX 2F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CEMAC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Congo, Rep. of</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	761.9	1 487.4	1 634.0	1 373.0	1 555.0	2 477.0	2 286.0	2 270.0	2 300.0	2 300.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	15.3	5.2	17.3	15.1	19.3	16.8	22.9	21.4	32.8	40.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	12.6	65.4	89.7	86.3	93.1	57.8	78.7	55.3	17.1	30.0
Sugar, refined	percent	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.1	14.9	25.3	26.7	26.7
Coffee, green	percent	36.1	17.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	23.9	15.2
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	377.8	488.0	649.3	610.8	820.0	465.0	550.0	580.0	600.0	600.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	61.5	125.6	114.7	137.3	125.8	156.1	156.4	172.7	219.5	260.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	16.3	25.7	17.7	22.5	15.3	33.6	28.4	29.8	36.6	43.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.0	5.9	10.1	8.1	9.5	9.8	13.4
Milk, dry	percent	2.1	7.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.5	4.2	6.1	9.1
Paste of tomatoes	percent	0.0	1.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	6.1	4.5	4.3	5.8	8.6
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	22.6	175.3	495.5	439.0	709.4	1 097.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	18.0	7.2	4.6	12.6	6.3	9.6	7.0	2.7	3.5	6.5
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	79.9	4.1	0.9	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	97.0	97.7	97.8	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.6	98.1	85.6	92.3
Coffee, green	percent	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.7	7.4
Cocoa husks and shell	percent	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	30.6	292.0	330.3	317.3	425.2	450.6	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	6.8	11.7	13.4	16.4	11.9	12.0	12.8	29.8	48.2	56.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	22.3	4.0	4.1	5.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	6.0	9.6	11.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beer of barley	percent	0.0	21.3	18.5	15.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	18.5	31.8	31.3
Wine	percent	0.0	10.0	8.7	7.1	9.9	9.8	9.2	21.4	16.5	16.0
Chicken meat	percent	12.5	25.7	23.1	27.4	27.0	25.8	24.2	16.7	10.3	12.7
<b>Gabon</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	2 074.9	3 185.1	3 037.5	1 907.6	2 501.6	3 093.0	2 649.3	2 600.0	3 300.0	4 200.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	11.8	12.7	14.5	11.6	12.4	10.6	13.1	5.2	8.7	17.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.7	35.4	70.8	57.4	21.5	40.4	72.5
Rubber, natural	percent	0.0	59.9	60.4	59.3	25.0	11.9	16.2	3.7	8.2	10.1
Cocoa beans	percent	81.1	10.3	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	5.7	0.9	0.1
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	712.2	969.5	1 032.2	1 163.2	911.6	1 117.0	859.5	940.0	1 040.0	1 370.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	108.3	158.9	161.1	178.6	164.9	168.9	175.8	147.7	127.4	226.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.2	16.4	15.6	15.4	18.1	15.1	20.5	15.7	12.3	16.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	4.2	10.2	9.1	10.3	10.1	9.4	8.2	14.8	6.5	11.3
Chicken meat	percent	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.4	6.2	9.4	12.5	7.0	10.0	9.4
Wheat	percent	4.8	6.8	5.5	5.8	4.5	4.5	7.2	7.9	5.6	8.1

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007



## ANNEX 2G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN CEMAC COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Rep. of Congo	Equat. Guinea	Gabon
Cassava	121.71	134.54	37.80	238.85	...	173.11
Yams	16.54	85.38	26.75	3.22	...	116.64
Sugar Cane	87.40	23.29	42.57	123.52	...	176.82
Wheat	17.83	9.14	7.72	53.96	...	48.25
Maize	42.48	31.50	12.04	6.68	...	26.93
Milk - Excluding Butter	15.85	17.80	28.96	16.10	...	21.87
Sorghum	34.34	10.99	65.13	0.00	...	0.00
Millet	3.12	2.75	44.54	0.00	...	0.00
Tomatoes	23.92	0.19	0.00	9.12	...	6.16
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	21.10	5.76	10.82	14.96	...	48.82
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	10.25	5.32	7.59	11.80	...	17.27
Pulses	16.44	7.05	14.07	3.87	...	0.71
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	7.11	24.20	36.60	4.53	...	11.15
Barley	5.78	0.46	0.25	3.08	...	10.81
Potatoes	8.44	0.26	3.14	1.55	...	4.32
Bovine meat	5.95	18.37	9.08	1.24	...	4.52
Mutton & Goat meat	2.00	3.36	3.94	0.33	...	0.93

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 3A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: CENSAD (COMMUNITY OF SAHEL-SAHARAN STATES)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	227 158	347 252	355 796	364 562	373 532	382 690	392 035	401 553	411 227	421 007
Population annual growth	percent	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rural/total population	percent	68	60	60	59	59	58	58	57	57	56
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	7	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	...
Agricultural labour force	1000	58 677	72 001	72 969	73 954	74 946	75 937	76 993	78 046	79 086	80 114
Agricultural labour force/ total labour force	percent	64	51	51	50	49	49	48	47	46	46
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total land	1000 HA	1 304 575	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	1 314 675	...
Arable land & permanents crops	1000 HA	96 547	118 526	118 984	119 758	120 211	120 623	121 503	123 857	125 547	...
Arable land	1000 HA	86 681	105 525	105 829	106 344	106 573	106 641	107 548	109 789	111 304	...
Irrigated land	1000 HA	6 434	8 251	8 246	8 335	8 390	8 576	8 643	8 755	8 767	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Cassava	1000 MT	17 395	43 655	44 945	45 905	46 780	46 720	48 040	49 164	50 512	55 449
Clover for forage and silage	1000 MT	54 000	46 200	46 500	47 000	47 300	47 300	48 000	48 000	52 000	52 000
Yams	1000 MT	9 648	31 146	32 242	33 487	35 213	35 655	35 841	36 384	36 565	37 231
Rice, paddy	1000 MT	5 238	11 204	12 102	11 056	12 510	12 670	11 636	12 515	12 830	13 141
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	46	92	92	97	100	99	101	102	109	110
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	78	102	98	102	103	99	98	97	102	100
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	52 673	51 581	50 127	44 702	50 592	61 076	57 220	57 057	67 829	85 072
Agricultural	MLN USD	5 997	7 390	7 175	7 400	7 306	6 074	6 205	7 628	9 263	10 058
<b>Major exports (share in agriculture)</b>											
Cocoa beans	percent	27.8	30.5	25.7	27.2	27.4	24.2	26.1	32.9	31.2	26.5
Cotton lint	percent	15.3	13.3	14.2	16.1	13.8	12.8	14.4	13.6	16.0	15.1
Oil of olive	percent	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	4.7	3.4	2.3	0.5	1.1	6.2
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	45 567	57 239	62 261	65 448	66 884	64 633	67 866	64 908	74 958	88 518
Agricultural	MLN USD	9 395	11 560	10 900	11 408	11 036	11 203	12 415	12 304	12 258	14 584
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Wheat	percent	17.8	20.7	17.5	17.7	15.3	18.4	17.0	19.5	16.4	17.4
Rice, milled	percent	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.4	5.9	4.4	6.1	5.7
Maize	percent	3.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	6.7	5.4
Agriculture trade balance exports-imports	MLN USD	-3 399	-4 170	-3 725	-4 007	-3 730	-5 129	-6 210	-4 677	-2 995	-4 526
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total population/arable land	Inh/HA	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	...
Fertilizer use/arable land	kg nutrs/HA	16	20	20	20	21	22	22	22	...	...
Tractors/arable land	no/1000 HA	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 327	2 713	2 732	2 753	2 754	2 715	2 716	2 717	2 737	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	60	71	71	72	72	72	71	71	71	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	8194	10721	11244	11521	12035	12697	12752	12194	13815	15440
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1, 2</sup>	percent	33.3	35.6	32.6	33.8	33.4	31.9	33.1	31.8	32.4	30.4
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1, 3</sup>	USD	914	499	496	490	490	485	480	665	690	760
GDP <sup>1, 4</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	1.0	5.1	8.7	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.7	2.6	3.2	5.2
Agricultural GDP <sup>1, 5</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	0.9	10.8	2.5	8.0	4.0	-1.4	6.6	-2.4	9.1	6.0

CENSAD as of March 2007 : Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Rep., Chad, Côte d' Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libyan Ar. Jam., Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries

Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only

<sup>1</sup> excl. Djibouti and Eritrea in 1979-81 figures and Somalia from 1996; <sup>2</sup> excl. Liberia from 1997 to 2000 and from 2003 to 2004, Libya from 1996 and Sierra Leone and Djibouti from 2001; <sup>3</sup> excl. Libya from 1996 to 2001 and Liberia in 1996; <sup>4</sup> excl. Libya from 1996; <sup>5</sup> excl. Liberia in 1979-81 figures, Liberia, Libya and Sierra Leone from 1996 to 2004, Djibouti from 2001 to 2004, Chad and Sudan in 2003 and 2004, Niger in 2004.

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)

## ANNEX 3B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CENSAD COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cassava	Clover for forage & silage	Yams	Sugar cane	Maize	Sor-glum	Wheat	Rice paddy	Tomatoes	Oil of palm fruit	Millet	Ground-nuts in shell	Taro, (coco yam)	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry birds
	000 mt													000/hd	000
Benin	2 955	-	2 257	70	843	164	-	65	144	244	37	130	3	1 745	13 000
Burkina Faso	2	-	90	450	481	1 399	-	75	10	-	938	245	-	7 653	25 052
Central Afr. Rep.	563	-	350	90	110	42	-	30	-	28	10	140	100	3 423	4 779
Chad	325	-	230	366	107	449	-	91	-	-	298	450	38	6 400	5 200
Côte d'Ivoire	1 500	-	3 050	1 000	910	70	-	1 150	170	1 400	60	150	370	1 500	33 000
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	297	-
Egypt	-	52 000	-	16 230	6 728	864	7 178	6 352	7 641	-	-	192	117	4 369	115 150
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	3	45	5	-	-	-	12	1	-	1 930	1 370
Gambia	8	-	-	-	29	29	-	22	-	35	132	136	-	328	620
Ghana	9 739	-	3 892	140	1 158	399	-	242	200	1 070	144	390	1 800	1 365	29 500
Guinea-Bissau	38	-	-	6	32	16	-	89	-	80	31	20	-	520	1 550
Liberia	490	-	20	255	-	-	-	110	1	174	-	5	26	36	5 200
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	4	-	125	-	190	-	5	23	-	130	25 000
Mali	24	-	48	360	459	664	9	718	50	-	975	164	-	7 500	30 000
Morocco	-	-	-	992	224	15	5 540	17	1 201	-	8	49	-	2 729	137 000
Niger	100	-	-	220	7	500	6	57	100	-	2 100	110	-	2 260	25 000
Nigeria	38 179	-	26 587	776	4 779	8 028	71	3 542	889	8 700	6 282	2 937	4 027	15 200	140 000
Senegal	401	-	-	850	401	126	-	233	15	70	324	603	-	3 100	46 000
Sierra Leone	390	-	-	70	10	21	-	265	15	195	10	16	3	400	7 570
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	10	-	137	5 500	60	2 600	467	16	700	-	500	1 200	-	38 325	37 000
Togo	725	-	570	-	485	180	-	68	6	115	50	33	25	279	9 000
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 722	-	1 118	-	-	-	-	750	68 400
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>55 449</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>37 231</b>	<b>27 375</b>	<b>16 830</b>	<b>15 613</b>	<b>15 122</b>	<b>13 141</b>	<b>12 451</b>	<b>12 111</b>	<b>11 915</b>	<b>6 993</b>	<b>6 508</b>	<b>100 238</b>	<b>759 391</b>
	%														
Benin	5.3	-	6.1	0.3	5.0	1.0	-	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.9	-	1.7	1.7
Burkina Faso	-	-	0.2	1.6	2.9	9.0	-	0.6	0.1	-	7.9	3.5	-	7.6	3.3
Central Afr. Rep.	1.0	-	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	2.0	1.5	3.4	0.6
Chad	0.6	-	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.9	-	0.7	-	-	2.5	6.4	0.6	6.4	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	2.7	-	8.2	3.7	5.4	0.4	-	8.8	1.4	11.6	0.5	2.1	5.7	1.5	4.3
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Egypt	-	100.0	-	59.3	40.0	5.5	47.5	48.3	61.4	-	-	2.7	1.8	4.4	15.2
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	1.9	0.2
Gambia	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.3	1.1	1.9	-	0.3	0.1
Ghana	17.6	-	10.5	0.5	6.9	2.6	-	1.8	1.6	8.8	1.2	5.6	27.7	1.4	3.9
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.7	-	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	0.5	0.2
Liberia	0.9	-	0.1	0.9	-	-	-	0.8	-	1.4	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	1.5	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	3.3
Mali	-	-	0.1	1.3	2.7	4.3	0.1	5.5	0.4	-	8.2	2.3	-	7.5	4.0
Morocco	-	-	-	3.6	1.3	0.1	36.6	0.1	9.6	-	0.1	0.7	-	2.7	18.0
Niger	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	3.2	-	0.4	0.8	-	17.6	1.6	-	2.3	3.3
Nigeria	68.9	-	71.4	2.8	28.4	51.4	0.5	27.0	7.1	71.8	52.7	42.0	61.9	15.2	18.4
Senegal	0.7	-	-	3.1	2.4	0.8	-	1.8	0.1	0.6	2.7	8.6	-	3.1	6.1
Sierra Leone	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	1.0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	0.4	20.1	0.4	16.7	3.1	0.1	5.6	-	4.2	17.2	-	38.2	4.9
Togo	1.3	-	1.5	-	2.9	1.2	-	0.5	-	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	11.4	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	9.0
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 3C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN CENSAD COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Maize	Milled/ Paddy rice	Sugar, refined	Sugar (centri- fugal, raw)	Flour of wheat	Cake of soya beans	Rice, broken	Oil of palm	Soy- beans	Oil of soya beans	Barley	Sorghum	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Benin	18.8	2.5	439.4	32.0	0.1	20.3	0.3	30.3	34.8	-	0.5	-	-	15.0	8.0
Burkina Faso	5.9	6.0	92.1	14.7	-	16.8	-	80.6	5.4	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.1
Central Afr. Rep.	0.1	0.5	1.4	12.6	-	19.2	-	1.0	1.3	-	0.3	-	-	4.5	-
Chad	0.5	1.2	5.0	46.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	214.5	11.5	701.6	46.5	-	41.3	0.9	147.7	10.1	0.1	1.3	-	1.7	140.0	70.0
Djibouti	31.4	1.2	27.7	23.4	11.1	16.7	-	-	24.0	-	0.6	-	1.3	-	-
Egypt	4 366.8	2 429.3	2.0	138.2	156.8	4.1	712.5	-	618.8	214.9	91.7	2.9	-	50.0	-
Eritrea	369.0	5.3	0.1	0.7	-	69.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	90.0	-	56.0
Gambia	-	0.2	10.9	142.9	0.2	51.6	-	17.2	25.2	-	4.9	-	-	-	-
Ghana	250.0	50.0	384.4	472.6	-	7.8	0.2	59.3	93.7	-	2.7	3.3	5.0	65.0	35.2
Guinea-Bissau	-	1.5	5.9	6.2	-	14.0	-	33.2	0.2	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Liberia	48.3	1.3	100.0	5.6	-	15.9	7.7	2.5	6.8	-	0.1	-	-	1.7	1.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	410.3	317.2	124.6	56.2	-	958.9	122.3	0.2	-	124.3	0.1	266.7	0.4	3.3	1.4
Mali	23.4	1.0	6.9	27.0	-	30.6	-	33.3	1.5	-	0.3	-	-	7.0	-
Morocco	2 646.1	1 223.0	1.5	8.1	592.5	2.1	31.3	0.4	22.0	389.9	334.7	00.4	0.1	0.1	-
Niger	9.5	47.3	15.7	13.6	-	18.9	-	-	39.0	-	0.7	-	11.0	0.3	1.3
Nigeria	2 608.9	0.1	1 350.0	711.3	548.8	0.8	19.1	32.3	180.0	-	1.4	-	-	350.0	400.0
Senegal	313.8	64.3	4.1	21.3	0.1	14.0	0.4	799.9	37.5	-	72.4	0.1	-	10.0	195.0
Sierra Leone	25.0	0.3	14.6	34.4	0.5	14.5	-	3.4	5.2	-	0.8	-	-	15.0	40.0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1 219.2	35.8	49.0	1.3	20.0	5.9	-	0.1	54.8	-	4.7	-	223.7	0.1	-
Togo	73.5	0.3	16.9	31.1	6.3	0.5	-	27.4	47.0	-	2.4	-	-	0.4	0.7
Tunisia	1 043.5	723.3	13.8	228.4	139.8	2.2	391.2	-	30.0	-	174.5	205.3	2.5	13.4	-
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>13 678.5</b>	<b>4 923.2</b>	<b>3 367.5</b>	<b>2 074.1</b>	<b>1 476.1</b>	<b>1 355.5</b>	<b>1 285.8</b>	<b>1 268.6</b>	<b>1 237.1</b>	<b>729.2</b>	<b>697.4</b>	<b>678.7</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>676.1</b>	<b>808.9</b>
	%														
Benin	0.1	0.1	13.0	1.5	-	1.5	-	2.4	2.8	-	0.1	-	-	2.2	1.0
Burkina Faso	-	0.1	2.7	0.7	-	1.2	-	6.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	0.6	-	1.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.7	-
Chad	-	-	0.1	2.2	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1.6	0.2	20.8	2.2	-	3.0	0.1	11.6	0.8	-	0.2	-	0.5	20.7	8.7
Djibouti	0.2	-	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	-	-	1.9	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-
Egypt	31.9	49.3	0.1	6.7	10.6	0.3	55.4	-	50.0	29.5	13.1	0.4	-	7.4	-
Eritrea	2.7	0.1	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	25.9	-	6.9
Gambia	-	-	0.3	6.9	-	3.8	-	1.4	2.0	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1.8	1.0	11.4	22.8	-	0.6	-	4.7	7.6	-	0.4	0.5	1.4	9.6	4.4
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	1.0	-	2.6	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Liberia	0.4	-	3.0	0.3	-	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.0	6.4	3.7	2.7	-	70.7	9.5	-	-	17.0	-	39.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Mali	0.2	-	0.2	1.3	-	2.3	-	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Morocco	19.3	24.8	-	0.4	40.1	0.2	2.4	-	1.8	53.5	48.0	29.5	-	-	-
Niger	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	-	1.4	-	-	3.2	-	0.1	-	3.2	-	0.2
Nigeria	19.1	-	40.1	34.3	37.2	0.1	1.5	2.5	14.6	-	0.2	-	-	51.8	49.4
Senegal	2.3	1.3	0.1	1.0	-	1.0	-	63.1	3.0	-	10.4	-	-	1.5	24.1
Sierra Leone	0.2	-	0.4	1.7	-	1.1	-	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	2.2	4.9
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	8.9	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.4	-	-	4.4	-	0.7	-	64.3	-	-
Togo	0.5	-	0.5	1.5	0.4	-	-	2.2	3.8	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	7.6	14.7	0.4	11.0	9.5	0.2	30.4	-	2.4	-	25.0	30.2	0.7	2.0	-
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 3D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN CENSAD COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cocoa beans	Cotton lint	Milled/Paddy rice	Molasses	Oranges	Potatoes	Sugar refined	Onions, dry	Cashew nuts	Rubber, natural	Sesame seed	Oil of olive	Bananas	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Benin	-	108.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	48.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	11.7	178.7	0.1	-	-	-	7.9	-	5.1	-	18.1	-	-	18.7	46.5
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	45.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	100.0	50.0
Côte d'Ivoire	947.9	112.7	0.4	-	-	-	10.8	-	115.9	127.2	-	-	227.2	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	49.0	-
Egypt	-	183.7	806.9	406.9	258.3	381.5	54.6	350.6	-	1.4	3.6	1.0	0.9	-	0.3
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	1.2
Gambia	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Ghana	476.1	7.2	1.1	-	0.6	0.2	280.6	-	30.7	9.3	-	-	1.9	-	-
Guinea Bissau	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1.8	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	111.5	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	206.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	230.0	300.0
Morocco	-	-	-	121.9	223.2	43.5	-	0.6	-	-	-	20.9	-	-	-
Niger	-	0.9	2.8	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.5
Nigeria	255.0	14.1	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	18.8	25.0	39.8	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	18.8	0.1	29.6	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	48.7	-	206.5	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	190.0	-	-	0.3	1 087.1
Togo	28.8	35.4	0.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	0.2	-	-	17.7	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	211.2	-	-	-
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>1 728.7</b>	<b>962.0</b>	<b>815.3</b>	<b>764.9</b>	<b>499.8</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>351.8</b>	<b>301.6</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>398.3</b>	<b>1 485.6</b>
	%														
Benin	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	0.7	18.6	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.7	-	7.0	-	-	4.7	3.1
Central Afr. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	25.1	3.4
Côte d'Ivoire	54.8	11.7	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	38.4	46.4	-	-	98.8	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	-
Egypt	-	19.1	99.0	53.2	51.7	88.0	12.8	99.7	-	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.1
Gambia	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Ghana	27.5	0.8	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	65.8	-	10.2	3.4	-	-	0.8	-	-
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.6	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	57.7	20.2
Morocco	-	-	-	15.9	44.7	10.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-
Niger	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-
Nigeria	14.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	6.2	9.1	15.4	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	2.0	-	3.9	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	5.1	-	27.0	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	73.7	-	-	0.1	73.2
Togo	1.7	3.7	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	90.6	-	-	-
<b>CENSAD Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>00.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 3E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
Population	1000	3 461	5 624	5 772	5 917	6 066	6 222	6 387	6 558	6 736	6 918
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	631	1 457	1 918	1 989	2 113	2 350	2 703	2 452	3 055	2 955
Yams	1000MT	687	1 346	1 408	1 584	1 647	1 742	1 701	1 875	2 011	2 257
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	166	155	150	123	152	141	174	148	150
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
Population	1000	6 823	10 603	10 913	11 233	11 563	11 905	12 259	12 624	13 002	13 393
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	1000MT	620	1 254	943	1 203	1 178	1 016	1 372	1 373	1 610	1 399
Cotton lint	1000MT	25	88	144	136	120	109	114	160	163	210
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	29	86	89	92	95	103	114	114	113	119
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Population	1000	2 308	3 434	3 511	3 585	3 653	3 715	3 770	3 819	3 865	3 912
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	153	340	340	360	360	380	380	350	330	350
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	123	91	98	102	110	105	122	128	134	140
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	16	65	53	53	54	73	74	78	79	82
<b>Chad</b>											
Population	1000	4 507	6 941	7 161	7 389	7 623	7 861	8 103	8 348	8 598	8 854
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	93	305	352	471	372	359	448	450	450	450
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	65	81	90	89	89	85	86	88	90	92
Cotton lint	1000MT	30	86	103	64	74	58	70	71	49	82
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
Population	1000	8 433	14 685	14 987	15 275	15 553	15 827	16 098	16 365	16 631	16 897
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	2 079	2 924	2 987	2 921	2 944	2 950	2 938	2 966	3 048	3 050
Plantains	1000MT	1 013	1 356	1 441	1 410	1 402	1 418	1 410	1 395	1 322	1 350
Rice, paddy	1000MT	448	1 139	1 287	1 197	1 208	1 231	1 212	1 080	950	1 150
<b>Djibouti</b>											
Population	1000	325	584	604	626	648	666	681	693	703	712
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Vegetables	1000MT	13	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	26	26
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	11
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Egypt</b>											
Population	1000	43 935	62 823	64 019	65 237	66 489	67 784	69 124	70 507	71 931	73 390
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Tomatoes	1000MT	2 448	5 995	5 873	5 753	6 274	6 786	6 329	6 778	7 140	7 641
Rice, paddy	1000MT	2 376	4 895	5 480	4 474	5 817	6 000	5 227	6 105	6 176	6 352
Buffalo milk	1000MT	1 248	1 624	1 890	2 022	2 018	2 030	2 213	2 087	2 550	2 267
<b>Eritrea</b>											
Population	1000	.....	3 271	3 358	3 464	3 584	3 712	3 847	3 991	4 141	4 297
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	.....	37	43	48	49	50	52	39	39	39
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	.....	12	14	16	16	16	15	14	17	17
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
<b>Gambia</b>											
Population	1000	653	1 153	1 193	1 233	1 273	1 312	1 351	1 388	1 426	1 462
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	79	46	78	73	123	138	151	72	93	136
Millet	1000MT	18	61	66	65	81	95	105	85	120	132
Rice, paddy	1000MT	37	18	13	19	32	34	33	20	21	22
<b>Ghana</b>											
Population	1000	11 066	17 935	18 349	18 758	19 171	19 593	20 028	20 471	20 922	21 377
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	1 894	7 111	7 000	7 172	7 845	8 107	8 966	9 731	10 239	9 739
Yams	1000MT	614	2 275	2 408	2 703	3 249	3 363	3 547	3 900	3 813	3 892
Rice, paddy	1000MT	89	216	197	194	210	249	275	280	239	242

## ANNEX 3E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
Population	1000	792	1 224	1 259	1 293	1 329	1 367	1 407	1 449	1 493	1 538
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	54	120	100	87	80	106	85	88	66	89
Cashew nuts	1000MT	4	39	58	64	73	73	85	81	81	81
Indigenous pig meat	1000MT	8	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Liberia</b>											
Population	1000	1 871	2 239	2 395	2 580	2 768	2 943	3 099	3 239	3 367	3 487
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	300	213	282	307	361	441	480	480	490	490
Natural rubber	1000MT	81	30	67	75	100	105	107	109	110	117
Rice, paddy	1000MT	254	94	168	209	196	183	145	110	100	110
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
Population	1000	3 047	4 843	4 939	5 036	5 136	5 237	5 340	5 445	5 551	5 659
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	1000MT	139	186	190	200	275	165	150	150	150	180
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	22	97	95	95	97	97	97	98	97	99
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	21	32	32	39	34	26	28	27	27	27
<b>Mali</b>											
Population	1000	7 047	10 643	10 940	11 248	11 568	11 904	12 256	12 623	13 007	13 409
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	461	739	641	814	819	759	793	795	815	975
Cotton lint	1000MT	45	190	218	219	197	101	240	181	261	239
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	89	116	104	105	105	112	113	116	124	127
<b>Morocco</b>											
Population	1000	19 393	27 285	27 732	28 183	28 641	29 108	29 585	30 072	30 566	31 064
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	1000MT	1 500	5 916	2 316	4 378	2 154	1 381	3 316	3 359	5 647	5 540
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	753	876	1 235	1 051	1 164	1 185	1 133	1 236	1 250	1 300
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	46	213	217	223	248	238	246	275	275	274
<b>Niger</b>											
Population	1000	5 588	9 348	9 674	10 013	10 369	10 742	11 134	11 544	11 972	12 415
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	1 311	1 761	1 352	2 391	2 296	1 679	2 414	2 500	2 300	2 100
Cow peas, dry	1000MT	282	295	199	787	436	269	350	400	549	550
Rice, paddy	1000MT	31	53	62	59	62	60	76	75	70	57
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Population	1000	64 311	102 640	105 616	108 635	111 681	114 746	117 823	120 911	124 009	127 117
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	11 500	31 418	32 050	32 695	32 697	32 010	32 068	32 749	32 913	38 179
Yams	1000MT	5 239	23 201	23 972	24 768	25 873	26 201	26 232	26 258	26 324	26 587
Rice, paddy	1000MT	1 027	3 122	3 268	3 275	3 277	3 298	2 752	3 192	3 373	3 542
<b>Senegal</b>											
Population	1000	5 539	8 542	8 748	8 957	9 172	9 393	9 621	9 855	10 095	10 339
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	690	646	545	579	1 014	1 062	944	265	441	603
Rice, paddy	1000MT	96	149	174	124	240	202	244	172	232	233
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	12	60	62	64	64	64	64	64	64	66
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
Population	1000	3 239	4 105	4 144	4 205	4 294	4 415	4 573	4 764	4 971	5 168
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	504	392	411	328	247	199	230	260	265	265
Vegetables	1000MT	153	187	182	187	195	182	214	219	235	235
Citrus fruit	1000MT	60	75	75	77	80	80	80	80	85	85
<b>Somalia</b>											
Population	1000	6 430	7 528	7 762	8 050	8 373	8 720	9 088	.....	.....	.....
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Camel milk	1000MT	844	855	860	840	830	840	850	.....	.....	.....
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	48	54	70	75	72	72	69	.....	.....	.....
Sheep, milk	1000MT	315	446	450	440	420	445	460	.....	.....	.....

## ANNEX 3E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Sudan</b>											
Population	1000	19 400	28 736	29 397	30 062	30 741	31 437	32 151	32 878	33 610	34 333
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	1 352	2 880	2 928	3 000	3 072	3 120	3 168	3 216	3 264	3 264
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	769	815	1 104	776	1 047	947	990	1 267	1 200	1 200
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	241	227	250	265	276	296	320	325	325	325
<b>Togo</b>											
Population	1000	2 523	3 991	4 130	4 278	4 425	4 562	4 686	4 801	4 909	5 017
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	498	605	683	696	666	563	549	575	569	570
Maize	1000MT	150	388	452	350	494	482	464	510	516	485
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	52	65	69	50	49	60	70	71	76
<b>Tunisia</b>											
Population	1000	6 470	9 075	9 193	9 305	9 412	9 519	9 624	9 728	9 832	9 937
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	1000MT	837	2 018	885	1 354	1 390	842	1 118	422	1 984	1 722
Tomatoes	1000MT	313	700	500	663	930	950	750	907	992	1 118
Olive	1000MT	521	1 550	500	950	1 125	550	150	350	1 400	650
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	182.32	259.00	332.37	336.15	348.33	377.73	423.28	373.90	453.50	427.15
Yams	kg	198.35	239.34	243.88	267.65	271.52	279.97	266.32	285.91	298.50	326.29
Cotton lint	kg	1.93	29.52	26.85	25.36	20.22	24.43	22.08	26.53	21.97	21.68
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	kg	90.82	118.26	86.40	107.08	101.91	85.37	111.88	108.79	123.85	104.48
Cotton lint	kg	3.60	8.25	13.20	12.14	10.38	9.16	9.30	12.67	12.54	15.68
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.27	8.15	8.19	8.15	8.21	8.65	9.33	9.06	8.69	8.90
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	66.45	99.01	96.84	100.42	98.55	102.29	100.80	91.65	85.38	89.47
Groundnuts in shell	kg	53.45	26.38	27.86	28.37	30.11	28.13	32.33	33.46	34.57	35.79
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	7.09	18.89	14.98	14.87	14.69	19.63	19.50	20.30	20.40	20.92
<b>Chad</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	20.60	43.94	49.22	63.76	48.78	45.64	55.30	53.91	52.34	50.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	14.40	11.66	12.54	12.09	11.69	10.81	10.64	10.57	10.50	10.41
Cotton lint	kg	6.69	12.35	14.42	8.61	9.71	7.38	8.64	8.51	5.70	9.26
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	246.58	199.11	199.31	191.23	189.29	186.39	182.51	181.25	183.29	180.51
Plantains	kg	120.09	92.34	96.15	92.31	90.14	89.59	87.59	85.24	79.49	79.90
Rice, paddy	kg	53.13	77.56	85.87	78.36	77.67	77.78	75.29	65.97	57.12	68.06
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Vegetables	kg	39.50	38.20	38.63	37.29	37.73	36.76	35.93	35.32	36.40	35.94
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	8.05	9.72	10.38	10.37	9.85	11.56	11.31	11.11	11.87	16.07
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	6.12	3.56	3.44	3.32	3.29	3.28	3.21	3.15	3.11	3.07
<b>Egypt</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Tomatoes	kg	55.71	95.43	91.75	88.19	94.36	100.11	91.56	96.13	99.26	104.11
Rice, paddy	kg	54.09	77.92	85.60	68.58	87.49	88.52	75.61	86.59	85.86	86.56
Buffalo milk	kg	28.41	25.85	29.52	31.00	30.35	29.95	32.01	29.60	35.44	30.89
<b>Eritrea</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	.....	11.31	12.81	13.86	13.67	13.47	13.52	9.82	9.47	9.12
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	.....	3.66	4.26	4.56	4.46	4.40	3.83	3.55	4.03	3.88
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	.....	1.75	1.69	1.77	1.67	1.72	1.66	1.48	1.49	1.56



## ANNEX 3E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Gambia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	120.53	39.74	65.47	59.58	96.59	105.18	111.82	51.53	65.17	92.82
Millet	kg	27.17	53.33	55.39	52.45	63.55	72.10	77.70	60.96	84.39	90.63
Rice, paddy	kg	57.00	15.77	10.90	15.25	24.90	25.99	24.13	14.73	14.38	15.05
<b>Ghana</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	171.14	396.50	381.47	382.32	409.23	413.76	447.67	475.36	489.41	455.57
Yams	kg	55.51	126.84	131.23	144.09	169.48	171.64	177.09	190.51	182.24	182.08
Rice, paddy	kg	8.07	12.03	10.74	10.32	10.94	12.69	13.71	13.68	11.41	11.31
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	68.21	98.21	79.38	67.44	60.42	77.60	60.45	60.64	44.49	57.99
Cashew nuts	kg	4.84	31.52	45.98	49.50	55.05	53.20	60.41	55.90	54.25	52.67
Indigenous pig meat	kg	9.89	8.30	8.20	8.11	8.01	7.78	7.68	7.45	7.53	7.31
<b>Liberia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	160.34	95.25	117.83	118.99	130.53	149.68	154.89	148.19	145.53	140.52
Natural rubber	kg	43.22	13.40	28.06	29.07	36.13	35.68	34.53	33.65	32.67	33.55
Rice, paddy	kg	135.58	42.18	70.31	81.16	70.92	62.32	46.79	33.96	29.70	31.55
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	kg	45.49	38.34	38.47	39.71	53.54	31.51	28.09	27.55	27.02	31.81
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	7.08	20.12	19.16	18.83	18.83	18.49	18.23	18.01	17.45	17.46
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	7.04	6.53	6.54	7.75	6.62	4.94	5.25	4.99	4.89	4.82
<b>Mali</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	65.37	69.42	58.60	72.33	70.79	63.77	64.67	62.99	62.66	72.69
Cotton lint	kg	6.38	17.81	19.90	19.49	17.03	8.47	19.58	14.34	20.07	17.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	12.57	10.87	9.49	9.35	9.12	9.40	9.23	9.23	9.50	9.45
<b>Morocco</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	kg	77.33	216.81	83.53	155.36	75.19	47.43	112.10	111.69	184.74	178.34
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	38.85	32.09	44.53	37.28	40.64	40.69	38.30	41.10	40.90	41.85
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	2.39	7.82	7.83	7.93	8.65	8.19	8.30	9.14	9.00	8.83
<b>Niger</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	234.58	188.39	139.74	238.82	221.45	156.32	216.85	216.56	192.11	169.15
Cow peas, dry	kg	50.43	31.58	20.56	78.59	42.03	25.01	31.44	34.65	45.86	44.30
Rice, paddy	kg	5.52	5.62	6.39	5.89	5.98	5.63	6.86	6.50	5.85	4.62
<b>Nigeria</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	178.82	306.10	303.46	300.96	292.77	278.96	272.17	270.85	265.41	300.35
Yams	kg	81.46	226.04	226.97	227.99	231.67	228.34	222.64	217.17	212.27	209.15
Rice, paddy	kg	15.97	30.42	30.94	30.15	29.34	28.74	23.36	26.40	27.20	27.86
<b>Senegal</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	124.64	75.67	62.28	64.65	110.58	113.01	98.10	26.93	43.66	58.29
Rice, paddy	kg	17.35	17.42	19.86	13.79	26.14	21.54	25.35	17.49	22.96	22.51
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	2.17	7.02	7.09	7.15	6.98	6.82	6.65	6.49	6.38	6.34
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	155.72	95.42	99.25	78.08	57.58	45.10	50.30	54.58	53.31	51.28
Vegetables	kg	47.19	45.55	43.97	44.52	45.41	41.22	46.69	45.86	47.27	45.47
Citrus fruit	kg	18.53	18.27	18.10	18.31	18.63	18.12	17.49	16.79	17.10	16.45
<b>Somalia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Camel milk	kg	131.31	113.58	110.80	104.35	99.13	96.33	93.53	.....	.....	.....
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	7.49	7.17	9.00	9.32	8.65	8.21	7.58	.....	.....	.....
Sheep, milk	kg	49.01	59.25	57.97	54.66	50.16	51.03	50.62	.....	.....	.....

## ANNEX 3E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Sudan</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	69.71	100.22	99.60	99.79	99.93	99.25	98.54	97.82	97.11	95.07
Groundnuts in shell	kg	39.66	28.36	37.55	25.81	34.06	30.12	30.79	38.54	35.70	34.95
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	12.43	7.91	8.52	8.82	8.98	9.41	9.95	9.89	9.67	9.47
<b>Togo</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	197.49	151.52	165.38	162.73	150.43	123.47	117.17	119.74	115.89	113.61
Maize	kg	59.29	97.11	109.48	81.93	111.54	105.67	99.00	106.25	105.17	96.67
Cotton lint	kg	2.58	12.99	15.74	16.15	11.34	10.72	12.80	14.58	14.46	15.15
<b>Tunisia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Wheat	kg	129.42	222.33	96.26	145.46	147.68	88.45	116.17	43.40	201.79	173.29
Tomatoes	kg	48.43	77.13	54.39	71.25	98.81	99.80	77.93	93.24	100.90	112.51
Olives	kg	80.48	170.80	54.39	102.10	119.53	57.78	15.59	35.98	142.39	65.41

Source: Derived from FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 3F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Benin</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	47.6	424.0	407.0	415.5	422.0	393.7	204.4	241.3	271.6	303.6
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	38.3	194.1	213.6	222.5	215.5	177.0	167.2	184.6	257.3	228.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	80.4	45.8	52.5	53.6	51.1	44.9	81.8	76.5	94.7	75.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	23.2	80.9	85.7	79.9	78.4	72.4	71.0	69.0	71.7	67.6
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	3.0	3.2	2.2	7.0	9.8	6.7	9.3	6.0	13.7
Tobacco	percent	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.8	3.3
Total imports	MLN USD	329.2	665.0	641.0	674.0	749.0	610.5	620.8	723.5	885.6	855.2
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	95.1	155.2	159.9	173.3	216.3	181.7	145.7	198.9	214.3	380.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	28.9	23.3	25.0	25.7	28.9	29.8	23.5	27.5	24.2	44.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	5.5	33.8	17.8	13.6	10.3	6.5	9.9	10.0	16.9	30.5
Paste of tomato	percent	6.4	2.5	2.9	5.9	5.6	4.1	4.7	3.6	1.2	9.7
Chicken meat	percent	0.8	3.1	4.0	4.0	7.9	11.3	12.1	11.6	12.5	7.0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	80.5	310.0	327.0	323.2	254.7	205.6	263.0	292.0	376.0	514.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	69.6	33.5	31.5	213.0	119.5	105.4	165.8	153.2	291.4	313.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	86.4	10.8	9.6	65.9	46.9	51.3	63.0	52.5	77.5	61.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	45.5	0.0	0.0	79.2	70.8	71.2	62.0	67.9	76.9	84.2
Sesame seed	percent	3.1	9.8	10.6	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.2
Cattle	percent	12.2	49.8	44.7	6.5	10.8	7.7	10.2	9.6	1.6	1.0
Total imports	MLN USD	334.3	747.8	734.1	781.2	568.0	614.2	656.5	734.9	920.0	1 110.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	73.3	226.6	198.4	154.8	226.7	170.6	121.8	127.9	138.0	151.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	21.9	30.3	27.0	19.8	39.9	27.8	18.6	17.4	15.0	13.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	6.5	6.3	9.7	7.1	9.1	12.4	10.4	8.0	10.6	25.5
Rice, milled	percent	0.0	30.6	24.3	30.3	17.6	11.8	13.8	14.1	8.4	12.8
Rice, broken	percent	9.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	10.1	11.0	14.7	13.8	12.4	11.3
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	105.5	146.8	173.7	157.0	146.4	160.7	142.3	142.5	130.0	130.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	51.2	44.1	47.6	35.6	33.1	26.5	21.6	33.8	16.9	24.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	48.5	30.0	27.4	22.6	22.6	16.5	15.2	23.7	13.0	19.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cattle	percent	1.1	21.8	21.0	29.5	33.2	45.2	55.5	45.9	88.9	56.5
Cotton Lint	percent	31.4	50.8	39.5	52.1	23.1	10.3	31.8	22.3	5.0	40.6
Coffee, green	percent	46.1	17.0	37.2	11.5	39.2	30.5	8.7	3.1	4.9	2.4
Total imports	MLN USD	80.7	179.9	232.0	159.5	140.0	117.0	107.0	109.3	120.0	120.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	24.8	45.0	50.3	40.6	29.9	26.6	22.5	22.5	25.2	29.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	30.7	25.0	21.7	25.5	21.3	22.8	21.1	20.6	21.0	24.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	14.7	6.8	6.7	17.9	19.0	22.5	27.5	23.9	24.2	20.4
Sugar, refined	percent	5.4	0.7	4.7	6.4	4.6	8.6	7.1	4.8	14.0	19.4
Tobacco	percent	4.1	17.9	26.4	33.9	32.3	27.3	25.3	24.2	12.2	10.7
<b>Chad</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	142.3	238.3	236.6	261.6	211.2	184.0	166.0	190.1	190.0	190.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	114.6	150.5	177.6	149.1	134.6	130.6	108.7	101.8	114.7	123.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	80.5	63.2	75.1	57.0	63.7	71.0	65.5	53.6	60.4	64.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.9	60.5	63.6	71.1	62.4	55.9	55.2	43.9	48.6	52.7
Cattle	percent	59.0	28.3	27.0	18.1	24.5	29.5	29.4	40.3	35.7	33.3
Goats	percent	1.4	4.0	3.7	4.4	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.5
Total imports	MLN USD	89.0	299.7	281.4	297.5	317.6	330.0	633.0	1 000.4	1 000.0	1 000.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	9.3	69.1	36.1	37.7	38.2	44.7	42.7	56.2	72.5	74.0
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.4	23.0	12.8	12.7	12.0	13.5	6.8	5.6	7.3	7.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, refined	percent	10.8	27.3	12.5	42.4	23.3	35.8	35.1	44.5	45.5	37.3
Tobacco	percent	2.9	7.8	7.6	6.9	5.3	14.6	10.6	11.4	7.6	15.0
Flour of wheat	percent	23.8	19.2	38.8	19.6	19.4	15.9	21.3	17.3	15.9	12.2

## ANNEX 3F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 729.7</b>	<b>4 254.1</b>	<b>4 204.2</b>	<b>4 407.5</b>	<b>4 662.0</b>	<b>3 888.0</b>	<b>3 946.0</b>	<b>5 167.0</b>	<b>5 492.6</b>	<b>6 242.5</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	1 811.9	2 445.3	2 436.8	2 647.3	2 440.7	1 916.1	2 032.5	3 012.5	3 215.9	3 092.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	66.4	57.5	58.0	60.1	52.4	49.3	51.5	58.3	58.6	49.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	38.3	57.6	52.7	50.5	52.6	44.1	49.5	58.6	53.9	48.5
Cocoa paste	percent	2.4	3.5	4.0	6.6	6.2	5.1	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.9
Cocoa butter	percent	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	4.9	5.4	6.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 592.8</b>	<b>3 153.4</b>	<b>3 675.1</b>	<b>4 017.8</b>	<b>4 289.8</b>	<b>3 345.0</b>	<b>3 400.0</b>	<b>3 700.0</b>	<b>3 515.9</b>	<b>3 588.4</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	448.7	419.1	488.9	558.9	464.1	383.8	462.2	480.6	637.0	711.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	10.8	11.5	13.6	13.0	18.1	19.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	22.8	18.6	20.6	19.4	15.3	20.0	21.1	21.2	19.1	24.3
Tobacco	percent	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	6.4	6.5	8.4	6.3	6.5	14.6
Cattle	percent	14.1	10.7	9.8	8.9	10.8	13.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	7.0
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	2.8	4.6	4.7	10.0	4.8	2.1	2.4	17.8	11.5	11.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	30.1	33.4	43.7	80.8	39.7	16.0	14.1	89.2	52.1	50.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cattle	percent	54.6	93.7	91.3	43.1	88.8	71.9	62.5	8.4	30.0	65.1
Beans, dry	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	9.8	8.2
Food preparations	percent	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	0.4	5.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>210.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	74.2	90.2	107.5	128.8	134.6	132.9	81.6	174.7	180.1	162.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	37.7	50.4	72.6	81.4	88.2	88.6	37.1	88.7	85.7	77.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	13.6	1.7	14.4	16.9	23.5	27.7	22.0	15.2	22.8	19.1
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	17.7	11.6	11.6	13.7	7.9	7.4	5.3	11.9	9.9
Milk, dry	percent	3.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.5	9.0	14.6	9.3	8.0	9.0
<b>Egypt</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 706.4</b>	<b>4 608.5</b>	<b>5 345.4</b>	<b>5 128.0</b>	<b>4 445.0</b>	<b>6 387.6</b>	<b>7 068.2</b>	<b>6 643.4</b>	<b>8 205.2</b>	<b>10 452.5</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	674.5	521.1	442.3	571.8	585.8	518.1	620.5	771.8	937.7	1 314.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	24.9	11.3	8.3	11.2	13.2	8.1	8.8	11.6	11.4	12.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	62.4	17.6	24.9	27.7	40.7	25.5	30.0	42.7	39.0	36.8
Rice, milled	percent	5.2	22.3	16.1	23.5	14.9	21.7	21.4	13.4	15.8	17.0
Oranges	percent	5.3	3.3	3.2	10.6	2.8	3.2	8.2	3.4	4.2	5.8
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>5 846.5</b>	<b>14 106.6</b>	<b>15 564.8</b>	<b>16 899.0</b>	<b>17 007.6</b>	<b>17 861.4</b>	<b>16 441.3</b>	<b>14 644.2</b>	<b>14 821.0</b>	<b>17 975.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	2 551.4	3 863.2	3 438.6	3 521.2	3 661.5	3 532.3	3 337.5	3 438.0	2 740.9	3 013.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	43.6	27.4	22.1	20.8	21.5	19.8	20.3	23.5	18.5	16.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	30.2	31.9	23.9	23.2	16.5	20.2	20.0	23.7	22.1	24.1
Maize	percent	6.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	17.6	15.3	16.6	17.2	19.3	12.1
Cake of soyabeans	percent	0.5	3.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.3	7.2	7.1
<b>Eritrea</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	...	4.8	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	...	5.9	5.6	10.3	7.0	4.0	6.3	2.2	2.6	9.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sesame seed	percent	...	31.1	25.0	55.6	2.8	31.0	45.2	42.7	46.4	71.3
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	...	14.5	15.0	17.4	32.8	2.5	2.3	32.7	27.7	15.6
Sheep	percent	...	47.7	53.2	20.8	54.6	3.4	2.7	7.7	4.3	0.5
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>482.2</b>	<b>494.6</b>	<b>526.8</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>430.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	...	69.3	77.2	62.1	27.1	69.5	79.4	60.7	104.8	130.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	...	14.4	15.6	11.8	5.4	14.7	16.9	13.5	24.4	30.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	...	37.5	37.5	45.7	31.3	23.9	31.5	32.9	46.2	43.7
Flour of wheat	percent	...	7.6	9.6	4.8	11.4	12.2	5.3	15.8	10.5	13.2
Sorghum	percent	...	5.5	10.4	11.3	4.1	5.8	4.5	7.9	3.1	9.2

## ANNEX 3F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Gambia</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	41.2	18.4	16.0	25.5	16.0	35.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	30.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	26.0	15.2	10.4	9.0	9.0	13.2	15.2	18.0	19.4	22.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	63.2	82.4	65.1	35.2	56.2	37.7	60.8	64.1	64.8	74.4
Major exports (share in agriculture)											
Oil of groundnuts	percent	30.9	12.5	18.3	20.0	18.9	30.3	36.2	50.8	15.4	20.2
Groundnuts, shelled	percent	57.8	58.8	48.1	54.5	47.9	57.8	31.6	28.4	10.3	7.2
Mangoes	percent	0.0	4.8	6.9	8.0	8.9	3.0	3.6	2.1	0.0	4.3
Total imports	MLN USD	141.2	238.8	277.7	228.1	192.4	233.0	266.0	300.0	200.0	230.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	37.4	69.2	80.7	69.8	83.2	71.5	65.8	75.5	66.8	163.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.5	29.0	29.1	30.6	43.2	30.7	24.8	25.2	33.4	71.1
Major imports (share in agriculture)											
Sugar, refined	percent	15.9	17.3	24.8	30.1	20.0	16.3	17.1	21.0	18.6	18.4
Food preparations	percent	1.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.0	11.5	10.1
Flour of wheat	percent	7.5	8.4	7.8	10.3	6.8	8.7	7.0	8.1	5.1	8.9
<b>Ghana</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	995.9	1 571.2	1 489.0	1 830.0	1 806.0	1 580.0	1 541.0	1 650.0	1 988.9	2 326.8
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	641.3	780.1	521.1	574.5	527.2	542.2	494.9	645.8	1 036.9	1 211.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	64.4	49.7	35.0	31.4	29.2	34.3	32.1	39.1	52.1	52.1
Major exports (share in agriculture)											
Cocoa beans	percent	89.7	78.3	70.7	81.1	77.9	74.5	80.0	74.5	67.5	67.1
Pineapples	percent	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.4	5.8	5.6
Cocoa butter	percent	8.5	14.5	20.5	8.8	9.7	7.7	4.4	8.0	8.6	5.6
Total imports	MLN USD	1 086.8	1 937.0	2 128.3	2 214.2	3 030.0	2 973.0	2 965.0	3 254.0	3 891.2	5 214.4
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	113.7	193.6	193.2	272.8	303.1	369.3	540.4	503.4	628.9	1 037.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.5	10.0	9.1	12.3	10.0	12.4	18.2	15.5	16.2	19.9
Major imports (share in agriculture)											
Rice, milled	percent	14.3	5.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	7.4	7.4	9.3	10.4
Sugar, refined	percent	5.8	8.3	5.8	1.7	2.3	10.0	10.0	12.4	16.9	9.6
Wheat	percent	18.7	27.3	19.0	20.2	17.5	11.0	9.0	10.3	6.4	4.0
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	13.7	28.0	48.6	26.8	57.0	62.0	63.0	54.0	69.0	69.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	7.9	19.0	47.0	26.1	51.6	51.4	51.2	47.7	47.9	62.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	57.5	67.8	96.8	97.3	90.6	82.9	81.3	88.3	69.4	90.4
Major exports (share in agriculture)											
Cashew nuts	percent	9.5	86.0	96.3	91.6	95.7	95.3	91.7	91.6	96.0	98.8
Cottonseed	percent	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Cotton lint	percent	5.5	10.5	2.8	5.8	2.3	2.3	7.0	7.4	3.0	0.4
Total imports	MLN USD	57.2	63.0	88.9	68.0	57.0	49.0	62.0	58.0	69.0	69.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	16.8	27.2	36.5	19.4	30.3	43.1	38.2	42.4	45.6	40.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	29.5	43.1	41.1	28.5	53.2	87.9	61.7	73.1	66.1	58.7
Major imports (share in agriculture)											
Flour of wheat	percent	5.4	7.0	5.8	5.2	1.9	4.2	4.1	7.7	8.1	10.4
Beer of barley	percent	0.0	7.4	7.7	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	8.2
Rice, milled	percent	46.9	41.2	50.2	44.8	53.9	48.7	51.0	48.3	40.1	4.7
<b>Liberia</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	555.4	512.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	135.6	24.6	45.2	41.9	57.9	65.5	69.3	77.8	83.0	96.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	24.4	4.8	9.0	8.4	11.6	13.1	13.9	15.6	16.6	19.2
Major exports (share in agriculture)											
Rubber, natural	percent	68.0	89.6	95.2	90.7	91.5	91.5	94.5	98.1	94.0	95.8
Cocoa beans	percent	8.7	3.9	1.3	5.2	3.5	5.2	1.2	1.3	4.8	2.5
Oil of Palm	percent	1.7	6.1	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total imports	MLN USD	505.9	405.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	97.3	92.6	81.1	75.7	74.1	93.5	66.6	72.0	92.9	117.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	19.2	22.9	20.3	18.9	18.5	23.4	16.7	18.0	23.2	29.4
Major imports (share in agriculture)											
Rice, milled	percent	34.9	14.0	4.6	4.4	12.7	16.3	24.5	27.8	21.5	18.7
Breakfast cereals	percent	0.3	4.9	7.8	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.3	9.2
Wheat	percent	4.4	14.7	14.1	9.8	8.5	10.1	3.8	6.5	6.5	6.2

## ANNEX 3F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	17 861.0	10 100.0	9 057.7	6 126.5	7 900.0	9 663.4	8 376.8	7 906.3	8 200.0	8 200.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	0.0	43.7	46.8	36.3	23.9	55.4	19.1	11.0	13.7	11.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	48.1	47.2	40.0
Crude organic materials	percent	100.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.4	1.4	12.3	21.3	17.0	20.0
Skins with wool, sheep	percent	0.0	41.6	38.8	10.2	15.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	8.3	14.0
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	6 823.5	6 650.0	5 605.8	5 687.0	6 200.0	3 537.5	4 131.6	4 339.4	4 500.0	4 500.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	1 223.8	1 263.9	1 194.4	1 052.2	753.0	1 206.0	1 658.9	950.1	784.1	1 147.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.9	19.0	21.3	18.5	12.1	34.1	40.2	21.9	17.4	25.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	6.5	16.5	17.2	13.7	13.0	18.1	12.0	25.3	18.5	32.1
Oil of maize	percent	0.1	4.3	6.2	9.8	10.8	11.5	4.6	4.4	17.3	10.3
Wheat	percent	3.2	6.6	7.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	2.4	7.9	4.7	9.0
<b>Mali</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	200.7	446.3	534.6	650.5	566.0	545.0	725.0	889.0	932.0	932.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	181.8	274.1	270.0	280.0	244.2	265.2	296.1	264.3	332.7	336.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	90.6	61.4	50.5	43.0	43.1	48.7	40.8	29.7	35.7	36.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.3	72.6	69.4	72.5	63.9	48.5	58.1	67.0	77.0	61.6
Cattle	percent	45.0	10.2	15.2	13.6	19.2	36.9	27.0	14.4	9.3	24.1
Sheep	percent	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.4	5.4
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	395.9	797.2	765.1	809.5	824.0	806.0	735.0	749.0	1 131.0	1 131.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	59.5	125.2	100.0	162.0	145.7	110.1	176.3	161.2	162.2	147.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.0	15.7	13.1	20.0	17.7	13.7	24.0	21.5	14.3	13.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	1.1	7.3	9.1	9.6	13.5	17.3	17.0	22.0	19.9	23.4
Milk , dry	percent	3.8	11.0	9.6	12.0	13.1	13.3	8.1	5.6	7.8	10.7
Tea	percent	5.1	14.0	11.6	12.2	9.2	11.1	5.9	9.0	10.5	10.0
<b>Morocco</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	2 247.3	4 745.3	4 689.0	7 135.2	7 376.0	7 425.5	7 136.7	7 853.5	8 771.0	9 667.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	515.8	895.5	831.4	839.8	882.2	694.7	701.6	811.0	981.1	963.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	23.0	18.9	17.7	11.8	12.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.2	10.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas	percent	16.2	14.7	14.6	14.6	16.1	13.2	14.0	13.6	13.7	12.0
Crude organic materials	percent	3.7	9.1	8.6	7.9	7.4	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.0	11.0
Oranges	percent	30.5	19.8	15.4	17.4	14.1	14.5	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	4 104.0	8 257.2	9 524.8	10 262.3	10 809.2	11 542.0	11 034.4	11 855.4	14 227.0	17 525.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	931.9	1 697.7	1 430.9	1 560.1	1 516.7	1 668.4	1 669.1	1 740.2	1 671.2	2 057.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	22.7	20.6	15.0	15.2	14.0	14.5	15.1	14.7	11.7	11.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	34.6	28.0	25.6	24.9	25.7	31.0	32.8	30.4	23.0	27.1
Maize	percent	2.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.8	9.3	9.8
Oil of soybeans	percent	8.6	6.4	4.5	6.8	8.2	6.5	7.1	8.2	10.2	9.6
<b>Niger</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	494.2	301.7	269.1	297.6	288.0	285.0	273.0	282.0	205.0	206.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	77.9	143.2	66.8	54.8	68.8	91.0	62.5	81.1	63.0	61.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	15.8	47.5	24.8	18.4	23.9	31.9	22.9	28.8	30.7	29.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Goats	percent	4.1	4.1	10.3	11.0	8.1	10.0	16.8	9.5	13.4	13.8
Onions, dry	percent	1.6	17.1	19.9	40.1	29.0	7.1	8.6	22.1	12.2	12.6
Sheep	percent	11.5	5.4	8.9	10.3	11.4	14.1	18.9	13.8	15.9	10.8
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	526.4	433.3	436.7	383.4	395.0	395.0	332.0	371.0	410.0	521.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	88.6	154.2	127.3	157.5	131.6	110.8	147.8	170.3	133.2	136.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	16.8	35.6	29.2	41.1	33.3	28.0	44.5	45.9	32.5	26.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	9.9	37.1	9.3	8.7	11.0	9.0	9.0	11.4	10.0	23.9
Oil of palm	percent	2.4	9.3	12.5	13.9	19.2	13.9	11.1	13.5	16.7	14.7
Milk , dry	percent	1.6	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.4	6.1	6.9

## ANNEX 3F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	20 581.9	16 153.0	15 207.0	9 855.0	13 856.0	20 975.0	17 261.0	15 107.0	19 887.0	31 148.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	525.2	591.7	493.6	417.4	505.6	343.7	395.4	410.4	611.8	486.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	2.6	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.6
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	60.7	36.0	34.8	46.2	58.3	61.1	53.2	61.5	71.5	64.2
Cocoa butter	percent	7.3	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.8	0.0	2.9	3.8	4.0	5.0
Rubber, natural	percent	4.7	26.2	18.4	24.0	11.3	16.0	12.2	10.0	7.5	9.0
Total imports	MLN USD										
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	2 148.1	1 078.0	1 229.0	1 283.9	1 280.3	1 220.7	1 727.8	1 791.2	2 172.4	2 264.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	14.1	15.6	12.9	13.9	14.9	14.0	14.9	23.7	20.0	16.0
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	11.3	11.0	12.9	16.4	17.2	20.6	16.5	14.1	16.6	21.0
Rice, milled	percent	14.1	12.1	21.4	17.4	18.6	15.1	18.9	12.7	15.5	13.1
Milk , dry	percent	4.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.7	9.3	6.7	6.4	8.6	10.1
<b>Senegal</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	523.7	990.8	933.7	823.8	818.0	694.9	783.5	952.2	1 129.9	1 270.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	140.0	93.7	93.3	104.0	110.9	162.3	132.9	128.8	174.8	181.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	26.7	9.5	10.0	12.6	13.6	23.4	17.0	13.5	15.5	14.3
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	7.5	20.0	21.8	21.3	5.6	3.8	6.0	10.4	17.6	16.0
Oil of groundnuts	percent	55.1	41.2	45.6	41.3	48.4	41.4	53.6	39.3	20.9	14.3
Food preparations	percent	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.6	7.1	2.1	4.1	8.8	14.1
Total imports	MLN USD	1 015.6	1 475.0	1 337.0	1 531.1	1 598.8	1 467.5	1 726.8	1 965.0	2 357.1	2 860.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	267.6	478.4	409.8	510.4	498.2	407.6	499.6	528.1	749.3	846.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.3	32.4	30.7	33.3	31.2	27.8	28.9	26.9	31.8	29.6
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Rice, broken	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	31.0	28.9	27.9
Wheat	percent	8.7	11.0	9.4	9.2	7.9	7.3	8.6	8.4	7.0	9.3
Milk , dry	percent	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.1	6.3
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	187.4	47.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	30.0	52.3	98.6	137.0	180.4
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	57.7	10.7	13.8	11.5	8.3	6.9	7.5	7.9	12.2	13.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	30.8	22.8	80.9	67.7	52.0	23.0	14.3	8.0	8.9	7.7
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	38.1	46.6	29.1	33.0	42.1	24.6	34.5	45.5	66.1	75.2
Coffee, green	percent	46.1	24.2	47.3	38.2	22.2	29.0	22.7	20.2	11.0	4.3
Tobacco	percent	0.7	10.7	8.3	9.9	10.6	16.1	14.8	7.6	5.2	4.6
Total imports	MLN USD	346.8	294.0	233.0	198.0	292.0	324.0	428.6	489.6	554.6	606.8
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	84.9	171.3	127.6	141.8	126.7	116.5	146.9	123.5	174.8	152.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	24.5	58.3	54.8	71.6	43.4	36.0	34.3	25.2	31.5	25.2
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	7.6
Sugar, refined	percent	11.7	2.2	1.9	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.0	4.9
Wheat	percent	3.8	2.5	3.8	5.0	3.9	2.2	3.2	6.1	3.7	2.7
<b>Somalia</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	142.6	192.0	250.0	128.0	190.0	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	129.0	97.3	218.2	109.4	160.1	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	90.5	50.7	87.3	85.4	84.3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Goats	percent	31.2	27.7	14.7	10.1	7.2	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle	percent	19.0	0.6	12.8	32.9	23.7	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep	percent	29.1	41.1	55.0	45.7	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
Total imports	MLN USD	368.8	283.0	289.0	246.0	295.0	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	147.7	91.5	91.7	129.4	142.9	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	40.1	32.3	31.7	52.6	48.4	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, refined	percent	6.8	47.0	50.2	28.6	30.1	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, milled	percent	13.9	29.5	26.2	32.1	25.8	...	...	...	...	...
Flour of wheat	percent	21.2	8.4	8.8	8.4	6.8	...	...	...	...	...

## ANNEX 3F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF CENSAD COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Sudan</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	574.3	620.2	594.2	595.7	780.0	1 806.7	1 688.7	1 718.0	2 609.4	2 609.4
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	533.0	548.0	508.9	472.2	390.4	398.7	286.1	370.2	438.2	395.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	92.8	88.4	85.6	79.3	50.1	22.1	16.9	21.5	16.8	15.2
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Sesame seed	percent	6.8	25.8	20.2	16.3	27.6	32.9	33.1	18.6	17.0	32.9
Sheep	percent	6.2	13.6	12.2	17.4	20.8	11.1	0.0	32.7	19.1	21.1
Cotton lint	percent	43.3	23.4	18.1	16.0	8.9	13.0	14.4	14.9	24.3	18.4
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	1 565.0	1 504.4	1 579.7	1 924.6	1 415.0	1 552.7	1 585.5	1 915.0	2 710.6	2 710.6
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	296.8	280.0	260.9	310.7	348.7	441.7	470.9	481.7	395.8	538.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	19.0	18.6	16.5	16.1	24.6	28.4	29.7	25.2	14.6	19.9
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	15.8	17.0	21.4	21.4	24.0	44.7	33.2	42.2	37.9	38.8
Food preparations	percent	2.4	3.5	5.8	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	10.6
Tea	percent	7.1	11.9	12.6	11.7	11.1	6.6	9.3	6.3	5.8	4.4
<b>Togo</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	253.8	238.7	224.0	240.0	389.0	361.0	357.0	427.0	616.0	367.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	71.6	132.7	128.3	132.9	132.0	77.5	98.9	86.6	132.1	131.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	28.2	55.6	57.3	55.4	33.9	21.5	27.7	20.3	21.4	35.7
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	10.9	58.1	49.2	50.7	41.5	31.0	45.5	30.4	40.4	37.4
Cocoa beans	percent	47.7	11.8	10.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.7	8.2	8.0	18.9
Cotton, carded or combed	percent	0.0	12.1	12.5	16.9	20.8	23.4	18.8	15.5	12.1	7.9
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	501.5	425.1	400.7	446.5	593.0	565.0	553.0	591.0	844.0	556.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	85.9	79.0	69.7	74.2	53.9	46.1	67.6	83.6	92.4	97.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.1	18.6	17.4	16.6	9.1	8.2	12.2	14.1	10.9	17.6
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	9.3	16.0	20.9	15.6	23.5	22.9	34.3	34.8	27.7	17.3
Tobacco	percent	16.0	11.5	18.1	11.3	18.2	13.6	8.7	8.5	15.1	17.0
Sugar, refined	percent	13.7	4.2	2.3	4.1	5.8	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1
<b>Tunisia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	MLN USD	2 178.8	5 539.1	5 538.6	5 717.8	5 854.5	5 842.9	6 599.8	6 865.2	8 036.2	9 682.1
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	190.8	322.4	522.9	438.5	597.6	428.9	453.6	390.9	469.8	973.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	8.8	5.8	9.4	7.7	10.2	7.3	6.9	5.7	5.8	10.1
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Oil of olive, virgin	percent	48.3	37.3	49.9	42.5	53.7	45.0	30.7	10.0	18.9	58.4
Dates	percent	10.0	14.9	9.0	14.0	7.9	9.0	16.2	17.6	15.7	8.7
Crude organic materials	percent	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.6	4.3	4.8	5.2	2.7
<b>Total imports</b>	MLN USD	3 393.3	7 730.7	7 922.1	8 324.1	8 462.6	8 567.9	9 512.0	9 514.7	10 908.2	12 741.6
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	518.5	820.4	909.9	910.4	749.3	755.7	845.6	1 021.5	975.6	1 181.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.3	10.6	11.5	10.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	10.7	8.9	9.3
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	25.2	22.5	22.6	23.8	17.8	21.3	23.5	25.9	22.7	16.4
Cake of soybeans	percent	3.9	5.0	7.2	5.8	5.6	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.3	10.7
Maize	percent	5.6	7.3	6.9	6.4	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.0	8.1	10.2

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007



## ANNEX 3G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN CENSAD COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Benin	Burkina Faso	Central African Rep.	Chad	Cote d'Ivoire	Djibouti	Egypt	Eritrea	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea Bissau	Liberia	Libyan Arab Jam.	Mali	Morocco	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Somalia	Sudan	Togo	Tunisia
Cassava	545.60	0.15	134.54	37.80	90.47	0.00	0.31	0.00	5.61	488.75	25.45	145.53	0.00	1.86	0.00	9.87	265.32	18.15	75.59	...	0.31	147.50	0.00
Yams	357.56	1.92	85.38	26.75	183.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	181.55	0.00	5.94	0.00	3.81	0.00	0.00	212.26	0.00	0.00	...	4.08	115.89	0.00
Sugar Cane	11.19	34.61	23.29	42.57	62.83	0.07	227.04	0.00	0.00	6.69	3.68	75.74	0.00	26.91	30.99	18.38	5.96	84.20	5.63	...	163.64	0.00	0.00
Wheat	8.14	3.52	9.14	7.72	17.96	133.35	167.37	82.19	24.91	14.50	13.73	25.49	234.27	8.45	217.63	5.63	18.53	30.32	17.57	...	34.46	17.96	232.86
Maize	114.82	50.93	31.50	12.04	57.82	1.34	155.61	3.79	19.88	56.07	19.17	21.44	41.55	28.76	35.97	3.25	38.66	23.10	3.12	...	1.04	104.95	55.24
Milk - Excluding Butter	10.58	23.68	17.80	28.96	8.98	73.38	77.16	15.02	37.54	7.23	15.75	1.80	83.87	47.50	48.27	30.70	9.38	29.82	8.07	...	153.94	4.45	108.92
Sorghum	27.72	111.11	10.99	65.13	2.89	1.81	13.11	22.47	17.55	14.94	10.05	0.00	0.02	49.97	0.47	49.28	64.74	18.80	4.22	...	107.04	36.19	0.24
Millet	6.11	81.02	2.75	44.54	2.71	0.00	-0.00	4.14	70.62	8.40	14.74	0.00	0.96	65.73	0.27	208.85	50.66	47.01	2.01	...	23.33	10.18	0.00
Tomatoes	26.51	1.70	0.19	0.00	12.05	6.37	93.81	0.94	10.99	14.52	0.44	0.74	120.60	4.46	26.85	8.67	8.40	2.71	3.71	...	21.45	4.71	97.05
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	28.79	15.28	5.76	10.82	77.07	40.43	51.03	0.03	63.31	23.44	89.36	52.65	19.48	56.67	0.43	17.77	31.08	99.85	84.55	...	1.27	20.96	1.88
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	6.73	6.12	5.32	7.59	11.93	97.13	30.66	5.54	63.15	7.05	5.91	4.60	37.88	11.06	35.82	6.44	10.74	13.67	3.78	...	21.16	6.62	34.53
Pulses	18.53	30.30	7.05	14.07	0.66	3.55	12.35	15.03	5.79	0.74	1.54	2.87	4.66	8.38	8.85	36.62	18.38	3.62	13.89	...	9.67	10.18	11.87
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	12.98	17.25	24.20	36.60	6.31	0.16	1.71	0.19	38.17	14.28	9.38	1.00	3.06	8.18	0.68	7.94	15.83	40.25	2.65	...	24.98	5.19	0.52
Barley	1.37	0.82	0.46	0.25	1.67	0.01	2.05	4.85	0.33	1.44	0.19	0.19	53.60	0.08	80.55	0.29	0.80	2.75	0.40	...	0.00	1.67	60.47
Potatoes	0.33	0.11	0.26	3.14	1.20	7.98	25.17	2.62	4.35	0.20	0.25	0.13	34.90	0.12	48.34	0.38	5.30	4.36	0.28	...	0.52	0.41	33.17
Bovine meat	3.04	4.37	18.37	9.08	3.69	8.63	8.80	4.15	2.25	1.32	3.47	0.40	1.31	8.69	4.92	3.09	2.28	4.43	1.13	...	9.67	1.25	6.52
Mutton & Goat meat	1.04	3.10	3.36	3.94	0.55	6.59	1.05	3.02	0.79	1.19	1.12	0.39	6.26	6.13	3.96	3.37	1.95	3.10	0.36	...	7.80	1.53	7.03

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data.

## ANNEX 4A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: COMESA (COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	201 337	313 826	321 297	328 888	336 608	344 447	352 416	360 520	368 770	377 178
Population annual growth	percent	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Rural / Total Population	percent	76	72	72	71	71	71	71	70	70	69
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	18	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	65 893	92 146	93 882	95 659	97 426	99 162	100 899	102 603	104 284	105 971
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	77	68	68	67	67	66	66	65	65	64
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	1 160 332	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	63 259	69 991	70 339	70 285	70 793	70 654	71 872	71 392	73 732	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	57 593	62 992	63 302	63 215	63 561	63 369	64 535	64 060	66 335	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	5 427	7 535	7 552	7 547	7 578	7 596	7 646	7 750	7 764	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Roots and tubers	1000 MT	31 889	45 935	48 475	50 016	48 984	49 275	50 879	51 505	52 742	52 664
Sugar cane	1000 MT	28 596	39 158	39 041	41 427	44 353	46 810	49 595	45 890	45 937	48 204
Rice, paddy	1000 MT	19 112	24 482	24 072	25 820	27 548	29 096	29 824	27 783	27 322	28 528
Cassava	1000 MT	4 804	8 030	8 654	7 559	9 088	9 155	8 600	9 418	9 685	10 108
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	70	92	94	96	98	100	102	101	104	105
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	115	102	101	101	101	100	100	97	97	97
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	28 446	26 515	25 691	22 327	22 879	27 935	27 439	27 014	31 083	35 266
Agricultural	MLN USD	4 447	5 970	5 783	5 988	5 128	4 969	4 595	4 137	5 382	6 131
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Sugar, centrifugal (raw)	percent	10.9	13.1	11.7	10.9	11.2	8.7	11.5	11.4	10.5	9.5
Rice, milled	percent	0.9	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.7
Molasses	percent	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	23 059	38 062	38 927	40 807	39 609	38 115	38 482	35 854	40 324	46 772
Agricultural	MLN USD	5 182	7 658	7 374	7 534	6 941	7 602	7 640	7 483	7 001	7 970
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Wheat	percent	18.7	22.9	16.5	16.5	14.3	18.0	15.9	19.2	20.2	20.0
Maize	percent	6.0	7.7	9.6	9.7	11.1	10.1	8.9	12.9	10.8	8.3
Oil of palm	percent	0.9	6.1	5.0	5.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.1	5.4
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	- 735	- 1 688	- 1 592	- 1 546	- 1 813	- 2 633	- 3 045	- 3 346	- 1 618	- 1 839
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs./HA	21	32	29	30	31	31	31	33	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 283	2 166	2 159	2 165	2 180	2 207	2 214	2 204	2 217	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	59	56	56	56	56	57	57	58	57	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	6 645	8 507	9 513	9 595	9 839	10 786	10 761	10 754	9 944	10 341
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1, 2</sup>	percent	30.6	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.0	30.1	29.0	27.2	27.3
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1, 3</sup>	USD	1 314	963	1 025	1 007	1 003	994	1 004	1 181	1 225	1 321
GDP <sup>4</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	3.7	4.7	4.3	3.4	2.6	1.4	3.4	2.2	2.4	4.0
Agricultural GDP <sup>1, 2, 3</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	2.6	8.2	2.3	6.3	4.2	-0.6	5.0	-0.7	0.4	3.4

COMESA as of March 2007 : Burundi, Comoros, Congo Dem. Rep., Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only.

<sup>1</sup> excl. Djibouti, Eritrea in 1979-81 figures; <sup>2</sup> excl. Libya from 1996, Djibouti from 2001 and Congo, Dem from 2003; <sup>3</sup> excl. Comoros. Ethiopia, Mauritius and Uganda in 1979-81 figures and Libya from 1996 to 2001; <sup>4</sup> excl. Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Uganda in 1979-81 figures and Libya from 1996 to 1998.

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank).

## ANNEX 4B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN COMESA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Sugar cane	Clover for forage & silage	Roots and tubers	Cassava	Maize	Plantains	Rice, paddy	Wheat	Tomatoes	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Sorghum	Bananas	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
														000/hd	000
Burundi	180	-	1 642	710	123	-	65	7	-	26	834	74	1 600	325	4 300
Comoros	-	-	77	58	4	-	17	-	1	1	6	-	65	45	510
Congo, Dem Rep. of	1 787	-	15 488	14 951	1 155	1 199	315	9	40	92	224	54	313	758	19 710
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	297	-
Egypt	16 230	52 000	2 938	-	6 728	-	6 352	7 178	7 641	2 547	271	864	875	4 369	115 150
Eritrea	-	-	101	-	3	-	-	5	-	16	-	45	-	1 930	1 370
Ethiopia	2 454	-	4 870	-	2 744	-	16	1 618	55	400	360	1 784	84	38 103	35 656
Kenya	4 661	-	2 243	643	2 138	510	49	379	260	1 000	571	70	510	12 000	26 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	195	-	4	-	-	125	190	195	-	-	-	130	25
Madagascar	2 460	-	3 214	2 191	350	-	3 030	10	22	281	542	1	290	10 500	32 800
Malawi	2 100	-	4 344	2 559	1 733	300	50	2	35	1 785	-	41	360	765	15 200
Mauritius	5 200	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	-	12	28	9 845
Rwanda	70	-	2 887	766	88	2 470	46	17	-	1 073	908	164	-	1 004	2 042
Seychelles	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	575
Sudan	5 500	-	172	10	60	-	16	467	700	16	9	2 600	74	38 325	37 000
Swaziland	4 500	-	54	-	70	-	-	-	3	6	2	1	1	580	3 200
Uganda	1 600	-	8 723	5 500	1 350	9 900	140	15	14	573	2 650	420	615	6 100	24 000
Zambia	1 800	-	1 014	950	1 161	-	12	135	25	11	53	19	1	2 600	30 000
Zimbabwe	4 121	-	228	190	550	-	1	140	12	35	2	80	85	5 400	22 097
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>52 664</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>48 204</b>	<b>28 528</b>	<b>18 261</b>	<b>14 379</b>	<b>10 108</b>	<b>10 107</b>	<b>9 012</b>	<b>8 068</b>	<b>6 433</b>	<b>6 216</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>123 260</b>	<b>379 480</b>
	%														
Burundi	0.3	-	3.4	2.5	0.7	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.3	13.0	1.2	32.7	0.3	1.1
Comoros	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	1.3	0.0	0.1
Congo, Dem Rep. of	3.4	-	32.1	52.4	6.3	8.3	3.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.5	0.9	6.4	0.6	5.2
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Egypt	30.8	100.0	6.1	-	36.8	-	62.8	71.0	84.8	31.6	4.2	13.9	17.9	3.5	30.3
Eritrea	-	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.7	-	1.6	0.4
Ethiopia	4.7	-	10.1	-	15.0	-	0.2	16.0	0.6	5.0	5.6	28.7	1.7	30.9	9.4
Kenya	8.9	-	4.7	2.3	11.7	3.5	0.5	3.8	2.9	12.4	8.9	1.1	10.4	9.7	6.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	0.4	-	0.0	-	-	1.2	2.1	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Madagascar	4.7	-	6.7	7.7	1.9	-	30.0	0.1	0.2	3.5	8.4	0.0	5.9	8.5	8.6
Malawi	4.0	-	9.0	9.0	9.5	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	22.1	-	0.7	7.4	0.6	4.0
Mauritius	9.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	2.6
Rwanda	0.1	-	6.0	2.7	0.5	17.2	0.5	0.2	-	13.3	14.1	2.6	-	0.8	0.5
Seychelles	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sudan	10.4	-	0.4	0.0	0.3	-	0.2	4.6	7.8	0.2	0.1	41.8	1.5	31.1	9.8
Swaziland	8.5	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
Uganda	3.0	-	18.1	19.3	7.4	68.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	7.1	41.2	6.8	12.6	4.9	6.3
Zambia	3.4	-	2.1	3.3	6.4	-	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	7.9
Zimbabwe	7.8	-	0.5	0.7	3.0	-	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.7	4.4	5.8
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 4C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN COMESA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Maize	Oil of palm	Flour of wheat	Cake of soya beans	Milled/Paddy rice	Sugar, refined	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Flour of maize	Sorghum	Broad beans, dry	Oil of soya beans	Rice, broken	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Burundi	4.9	82.8	0.1	4.0	-	4.3	0.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	-
Comoros	-	0.3	1.2	8.4	-	15.5	9.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	1.1	3.0	-
Congo, Dem Rep of	257.8	3.3	9.9	58.0	0.3	15.4	2.5	8.7	76.9	-	-	0.3	4.3	0.2	-
Djibouti	31.4	1.2	24.0	16.7	-	-	23.4	11.1	-	1.3	0.3	0.6	-	-	-
Egypt	4 366.8	2 429.3	618.8	4.1	712.5	2.0	138.2	156.8	13.5	-	314.0	91.7	-	50.0	-
Eritrea	369.0	5.3	-	69.4	-	0.1	0.7	-	-	90.0	-	0.5	-	-	56.0
Ethiopia	866.6	4.1	10.6	10.2	-	1.7	29.5	-	64.6	1.8	0.2	5.1	3.4	-	-
Kenya	404.1	241.8	169.2	8.4	4.0	98.0	75.4	58.0	19.7	0.2	-	4.9	125.2	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	410.3	317.2	-	958.9	122.3	124.6	56.2	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	3.3	1.4
Madagascar	49.1	7.3	5.5	33.8	0.9	126.1	5.1	93.3	4.2	-	-	39.9	25.3	-	-
Malawi	17.1	6.9	4.3	11.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	20.3	1.7	-	3.9	-	-	-
Mauritius	98.0	88.5	5.7	36.2	32.9	70.5	33.0	6.1	0.5	-	1.1	20.7	0.9	12.6	1.9
Rwanda	0.5	14.2	15.5	18.1	-	1.3	1.2	8.7	9.1	-	-	4.5	1.7	0.2	-
Seychelles	0.1	6.3	0.8	6.7	2.1	5.0	2.5	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1 219.2	35.8	54.8	5.9	-	49.0	1.3	20.0	0.4	223.7	3.3	4.7	0.1	0.1	-
Swaziland	2.1	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	7.2	2.0
Uganda	236.7	53.9	69.0	6.1	-	14.7	44.3	2.8	48.4	20.5	-	3.2	45.7	0.1	-
Zambia	22.0	6.2	3.8	13.0	0.6	12.6	-	0.2	0.1	4.0	-	3.1	1.3	-	-
Zimbabwe	205.2	320.0	28.2	22.3	1.1	2.6	-	2.0	27.4	40.1	4.7	22.0	12.9	-	-
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>8 560.8</b>	<b>3 624.2</b>	<b>1 021.2</b>	<b>1 291.2</b>	<b>878.4</b>	<b>543.6</b>	<b>423.0</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>323.5</b>	<b>206.1</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>61.2</b>
	%														
Burundi	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	-	0.8	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Comoros	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	-	2.9	2.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.5	3.9	-
Congo, Dem Rep. of	3.0	0.1	1.0	4.5	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.4	26.8	-	-	0.1	1.9	0.2	-
Djibouti	0.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	-	-	5.5	3.0	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Egypt	51.0	67.0	60.6	0.3	81.1	0.4	32.7	42.6	4.7	-	97.1	44.5	-	65.2	-
Eritrea	4.3	0.1	-	5.4	-	0.0	0.2	-	-	23.4	-	0.2	-	-	91.4
Ethiopia	10.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	-	0.3	7.0	-	22.6	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.5	-	-
Kenya	4.7	6.7	16.6	0.6	0.5	18.0	17.8	15.7	6.9	0.0	-	2.4	56.2	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.8	8.8	-	74.3	13.9	22.9	13.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	4.3	2.3
Madagascar	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.1	23.2	1.2	25.3	1.5	-	-	19.4	11.3	-	-
Malawi	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	7.1	0.4	-	1.9	-	-	-
Mauritius	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.8	3.7	13.0	7.8	1.7	0.2	-	0.3	10.0	0.4	16.4	3.0
Rwanda	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.4	-	0.2	0.3	2.4	3.2	-	-	2.2	0.8	0.2	-
Seychelles	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	14.2	1.0	5.4	0.5	-	9.0	0.3	5.4	0.1	58.2	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	-
Swaziland	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	9.4	3.2
Uganda	2.8	1.5	6.8	0.5	-	2.7	10.5	0.8	16.9	5.3	-	1.5	20.5	0.1	-
Zambia	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.3	-	0.0	0.0	1.1	-	1.5	0.6	-	-
Zimbabwe	2.4	8.8	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.5	-	0.5	9.6	10.4	1.4	10.7	5.8	-	-
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 4D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN COMESA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Molasses	Milled/ Paddy rice	Cotton lint	Coffee, green	Potatoes	Tea	Onions, dry	Tobacco	Oranges	Sesame seed	Maize	Sugar refined	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Burundi	3.6	-	-	0.4	14.0	-	0.8	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep. of	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	0.1	-	5.9	-	-	17.5	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	2.0	49.0	-
Egypt	16.2	406.9	806.9	183.7	-	381.5	1.3	350.6	0.2	258.3	3.6	1.6	54.6	-	0.3
Eritrea	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	1.2
Ethiopia	15.9	-	-	7.1	134.4	5.5	1.3	4.3	0.1	2.0	76.4	5.4	-	-	0.1
Kenya	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	48.6	-	284.3	0.1	5.1	-	6.3	14.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	9.8	-	0.4	1.8	7.8	-	0.3	2.2	0.2	-	-	0.6	6.9	-	-
Malawi	96.9	0.5	0.2	11.1	2.8	-	32.7	-	93.3	-	-	12.6	8.5	-	-
Mauritius	551.1	153.7	0.4	1.0	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	21.1	0.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	17.4	206.5	-	48.7	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	190.0	0.5	6.5	0.3	1 087.1
Swaziland	201.5	27.9	0.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	14.6	-	2.5	37.7	0.1	-
Uganda	2.7	-	2.4	3.2	153.3	-	36.9	-	27.9	-	4.3	63.0	1.9	-	-
Zambia	31.5	14.1	0.1	62.8	6.9	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	103.2	0.7	-	-
Zimbabwe	78.6	19.0	0.1	173.4	4.6	1.2	15.0	0.1	164.1	38.3	-	0.3	24.0	0.1	-
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>1 032.4</b>	<b>833.8</b>	<b>811.2</b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>401.0</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>313.2</b>	<b>283.1</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>1 088.7</b>
	%														
Burundi	0.3	-	-	0.1	3.5	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep. of	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	0.0	-	1.9	-	-	7.8	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	-	1.4	98.1	-
Egypt	1.6	48.8	99.5	37.1	-	97.9	0.4	98.1	0.1	82.5	1.3	0.7	38.2	-	0.0
Eritrea	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.1
Ethiopia	1.5	-	-	1.4	33.5	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	27.0	2.4	-	-	0.0
Kenya	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	12.1	-	76.0	0.0	1.6	-	2.2	6.5	0.2	0.9	0.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.9	-	0.0	0.4	1.9	-	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.3	4.8	-	-
Malawi	9.4	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.7	-	8.7	-	29.9	-	-	5.6	5.9	-	-
Mauritius	53.4	18.4	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	5.3	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1.7	24.8	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	67.1	0.2	4.5	0.5	99.9
Swaziland	19.5	3.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.0	4.7	-	1.1	26.3	0.2	-
Uganda	0.3	-	0.3	0.7	38.2	-	9.9	-	8.9	-	1.5	28.2	1.3	-	-
Zambia	3.1	1.7	0.0	12.7	1.7	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	46.2	0.5	-	-
Zimbabwe	7.6	2.3	0.0	35.0	1.1	0.3	4.0	0.0	52.5	12.2	-	0.1	16.8	0.2	-
<b>COMESA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 4E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Burundi</b>											
Population	1000	4 134	6 060	6 085	6 114	6 169	6 267	6 412	6 602	6 825	7 068
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	1000MT	1 175	1 544	1 543	1 399	1 511	1 514	1 549	1 603	1 600	1 600
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	488	670	681	590	734	687	781	833	835	834
Beans, dry	1000MT	286	288	271	275	227	187	249	245	245	220
<b>Comoros</b>											
Population	1000	387	627	646	665	685	705	726	747	768	790
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Coconuts	1000MT	53	73	73	71	73	74	75	77	77	77
Bananas	1000MT	32	57	53	57	58	59	60	61	65	65
Cloves	1000MT	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep.</b>											
Population	1000	27 907	45 353	46 128	46 821	47 596	48 571	49 785	51 201	52 771	54 417
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	12 942	16 887	16 402	17 060	16 500	15 959	15 436	14 930	14 945	14 951
Plantains	1000MT	1 555	1 349	1 145	1 143	1 154	1 178	1 216	1 195	1 207	1 199
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	334	388	400	412	396	382	368	355	360	364
<b>Djibouti</b>											
Population	1000	325	584	604	626	648	666	681	693	703	712
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Vegetables	1000MT	13	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	26	26
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	3	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	11
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Egypt</b>											
Population	1000	43 935	62 823	64 019	65 237	66 489	67 784	69 124	70 507	71 931	73 390
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Tomatoes	1000MT	2 448	5 995	5 873	5 753	6 274	6 786	6 329	6 778	7 140	7 641
Rice, paddy	1000MT	2 376	4 895	5 480	4 474	5 817	6 000	5 227	6 105	6 176	6 352
Buffalo milk	1000MT	1 248	1 624	1 890	2 022	2 018	2 030	2 213	2 087	2 550	2 267
<b>Eritrea</b>											
Population	1000	...	3 271	3 358	3 464	3 584	3 712	3 847	3 991	4 141	4 297
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	...	37	43	48	49	50	52	39	39	39
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	...	12	14	16	16	16	15	14	17	17
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
<b>Ethiopia</b>											
Population	1000	...	59 020	60 667	62 299	63 936	65 590	67 266	68 961	70 678	72 420
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	1000MT	...	4 084	4 178	4 231	4 327	4 435	4 545	4 724	4 870	4 870
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	...	927	938	949	961	1 295	1 450	1 600	1 500	1 500
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	...	267	270	274	290	294	304	353	338	331
<b>Kenya</b>											
Population	1000	16 377	28 088	28 757	29 392	29 991	30 549	31 065	31 540	31 987	32 420
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	958	1 908	2 057	2 008	2 342	2 639	2 442	2 812	2 820	2 812
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	184	252	261	270	279	287	295	295	305	319
Tea	1000MT	93	257	221	294	249	236	295	287	294	295
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
Population	1000	3 047	4 843	4 939	5 036	5 136	5 237	5 340	5 445	5 551	5 659
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	1000MT	139	186	190	200	275	165	150	150	150	180
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	22	97	95	95	97	97	97	98	97	99
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	21	32	32	39	34	26	28	27	27	27
<b>Madagascar</b>											
Population	1000	9 051	14 199	14 623	15 062	15 511	15 970	16 439	16 916	17 404	17 901
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	2 055	2 500	2 558	2 447	2 570	2 480	2 662	2 604	2 800	3 030
Cassava	1000MT	1 641	2 353	2 418	2 412	2 461	2 463	2 510	2 366	1 992	2 191
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	132	147	147	148	148	148	119	112	115	147

## ANNEX 4E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Malawi</b>											
Population	1000	6 178	10 245	10 501	10 793	11 091	11 370	11 627	11 871	12 105	12 337
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	292	535	714	830	895	2 757	3 313	1 540	1 735	2 559
Potatoes	1000MT	270	703	975	1 553	1 840	2 037	2 852	1 061	1 100	1 785
Maize	1000MT	1 275	1 793	1 226	1 772	2 479	2 501	1 589	1 557	1 983	1 733
<b>Mauritius</b>											
Population	1000	966	1 138	1 150	1 162	1 174	1 186	1 198	1 210	1 221	1 233
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	1000MT	5 393	5 260	5 787	5 781	3 883	5 110	5 792	4 874	5 199	5 200
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	6	21	21	18	21	21	28	29	28	28
Hen eggs	1000MT	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Rwanda</b>											
Population	1000	5 155	5 378	5 890	6 557	7 209	7 724	8 066	8 272	8 387	8 481
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	2 136	2 105	2 248	2 625	2 897	2 212	1 784	2 785	2 408	2 470
Potatoes	1000MT	229	195	230	181	176	957	1 012	1 039	1 100	1 073
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	899	665	742	751	863	1 033	1 156	1 292	868	908
<b>Seychelles</b>											
Population	1000	64	76	77	77	78	79	80	80	81	82
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Hen eggs	1000MT	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indigenous pig meat	1000MT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Sudan</b>											
Population	1000	19 400	28 736	29 397	30 062	30 741	31 437	32 151	32 878	33 610	34 333
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	1 352	2 880	2 928	3 000	3 072	3 120	3 168	3 216	3 264	3 264
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	769	815	1 104	776	1 047	947	990	1 267	1 200	1 200
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	241	227	250	265	276	296	320	325	325	325
<b>Swaziland</b>											
Population	1000	597	960	983	1 006	1 027	1 044	1 058	1 069	1 077	1 083
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	1000MT	2 743	3 846	3 694	3 887	4 323	3 885	4 000	4 300	4 500	4 500
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	36	37	37	38	34	38	38	38	38	38
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	14	13	10	9	8	10	8	11	10	11
<b>Uganda</b>											
Population	1000	12 468	20 877	21 491	22 125	22 788	23 487	24 225	25 004	25 827	26 699
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	5 896	9 144	9 303	9 318	8 949	9 428	9 732	9 888	9 605	9 900
Cassava	1000MT	2 133	2 245	2 291	3 204	4 875	4 966	5 265	5 373	5 265	5 500
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	1 257	1 548	1 894	2 176	2 354	2 398	2 515	2 592	2 558	2 650
<b>Zambia</b>											
Population	1000	5 980	9 600	9 827	10 044	10 243	10 419	10 570	10 698	10 812	10 924
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	941	1 409	960	638	822	882	602	602	1 161	1 161
Cassava	1000MT	313	744	702	817	971	815	950	950	950	950
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	29	39	42	40	46	41	41	41	41	41
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
Population	1000	7 234	11 948	12 155	12 346	12 512	12 650	12 756	12 835	12 891	12 932
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cotton lint	1000MT	54	87	101	95	104	128	128	73	85	100
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	79	68	74	78	98	106	102	99	97	97
Tobacco leaves	1000MT	104	209	215	260	193	228	196	178	103	62
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Burundi</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	kg	284.11	254.87	253.52	228.84	244.99	241.58	241.56	242.80	234.43	226.37
Sweet potatoes	kg	118.09	110.60	111.86	96.58	119.01	109.68	121.78	126.25	122.34	118.05
Beans, dry	kg	69.15	47.52	44.59	44.96	36.87	29.91	38.82	37.15	35.90	31.16
<b>Comoros</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Coconuts	kg	137.93	115.63	112.23	107.28	106.15	105.08	103.93	102.84	100.26	97.47
Bananas	kg	82.76	90.91	81.91	86.23	85.00	83.85	82.65	81.51	84.64	82.28
Cloves	kg	1.77	3.19	3.10	3.45	3.56	3.66	3.75	3.84	3.92	3.80

## ANNEX 4E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	463.76	372.34	355.58	364.37	346.67	328.57	310.05	291.59	283.20	274.74
Plantains	kg	55.73	29.76	24.81	24.41	24.24	24.26	24.43	23.34	22.87	22.04
Groundnuts in shell	kg	11.97	8.54	8.67	8.81	8.32	7.86	7.40	6.94	6.82	6.69
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Vegetables	kg	39.50	38.20	38.63	37.29	37.73	36.76	35.93	35.32	36.40	35.94
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	8.05	9.72	10.38	10.37	9.85	11.56	11.31	11.11	11.87	16.07
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	6.12	3.56	3.44	3.32	3.29	3.28	3.21	3.15	3.11	3.07
<b>Egypt</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Tomatoes	kg	55.71	95.43	91.75	88.19	94.36	100.11	91.56	96.13	99.26	104.11
Rice, paddy	kg	54.09	77.92	85.60	68.58	87.49	88.52	75.61	86.59	85.86	86.56
Buffalo milk	kg	28.41	25.85	29.52	31.00	30.35	29.95	32.01	29.60	35.44	30.89
<b>Eritrea</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	...	11.31	12.81	13.86	13.67	13.47	13.52	9.82	9.47	9.12
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	...	3.66	4.26	4.56	4.46	4.40	3.83	3.55	4.03	3.88
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	...	1.75	1.69	1.77	1.67	1.72	1.66	1.48	1.49	1.56
<b>Ethiopia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	kg	...	69.20	68.88	67.91	67.68	67.62	67.57	68.51	68.90	67.25
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	...	15.70	15.46	15.24	15.02	19.74	21.56	23.20	21.22	20.71
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	...	4.52	4.45	4.40	4.54	4.48	4.51	5.11	4.79	4.57
<b>Kenya</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	58.52	67.93	71.53	68.32	78.09	86.39	78.59	89.16	88.15	86.74
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	11.23	8.97	9.07	9.19	9.30	9.39	9.49	9.35	9.53	9.83
Tea	kg	5.70	9.16	7.68	10.01	8.29	7.73	9.48	9.10	9.18	9.10
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Olives	kg	45.49	38.34	38.47	39.71	53.54	31.51	28.09	27.55	27.02	31.81
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	7.08	20.12	19.16	18.83	18.83	18.49	18.23	18.01	17.45	17.46
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	7.04	6.53	6.54	7.75	6.62	4.94	5.25	4.99	4.89	4.82
<b>Madagascar</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	227.07	176.07	174.93	162.46	165.69	155.32	161.96	153.94	160.88	169.26
Cassava	kg	181.30	165.72	165.36	160.14	158.66	154.25	152.71	139.88	114.47	122.42
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	14.58	10.33	10.07	9.82	9.54	9.26	7.24	6.61	6.59	8.19
<b>Malawi</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	47.21	52.18	67.95	76.89	80.73	242.50	284.95	129.74	143.33	207.45
Potatoes	kg	43.70	68.61	92.85	143.86	165.94	179.18	245.29	89.41	90.87	144.67
Maize	kg	206.32	175.06	116.80	164.22	223.55	219.99	136.70	131.16	163.85	140.48
<b>Mauritius</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	kg	5 585.11	4 622.27	5 032.23	4 975.12	3 307.15	4 308.18	4 834.97	4 028.02	4 257.74	4 217.36
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	6.04	18.02	18.08	15.66	17.63	17.83	23.05	24.37	23.30	23.01
Hen eggs	kg	2.90	4.22	4.26	4.30	4.34	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.26	4.22
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	414.30	391.41	381.73	400.41	401.92	286.41	221.18	336.66	287.09	291.21
Potatoes	kg	44.36	36.33	38.99	27.63	24.40	123.93	125.50	125.60	131.10	126.49
Sweet potatoes	kg	174.34	123.58	125.91	114.56	119.65	133.73	143.36	156.23	103.52	107.10
<b>Seychelles</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Hen eggs	kg	11.93	23.95	30.91	26.36	26.92	27.47	27.13	27.13	26.79	26.46
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	3.33	10.78	13.84	11.82	11.86	12.38	11.60	11.25	12.59	12.20
Indigenous pig meat	kg	9.17	13.82	14.03	14.09	13.97	13.92	13.75	13.81	13.64	13.48
<b>Sudan</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	69.71	100.22	99.60	99.79	99.93	99.25	98.54	97.82	97.11	95.07
Groundnuts in shell	kg	39.66	28.36	37.55	25.81	34.06	30.12	30.79	38.54	35.70	34.95
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	12.43	7.91	8.52	8.82	8.98	9.41	9.95	9.89	9.67	9.47



## ANNEX 4E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	kg	4 596.61	4 005.78	3 757.85	3 863.53	4 209.35	3 720.88	3 780.72	4 022.45	4 178.27	4 155.12
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	60.89	38.23	37.74	37.38	33.11	35.92	35.44	35.08	34.82	34.63
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	23.38	13.80	9.94	9.23	8.16	9.26	7.11	9.97	9.67	9.74
<b>Uganda</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	472.93	437.99	432.88	421.15	392.71	401.41	401.73	395.46	371.90	370.80
Cassava	kg	171.11	107.53	106.60	144.81	213.93	211.44	217.34	214.89	203.86	206.00
Sweet potatoes	kg	100.85	74.15	88.13	98.35	103.30	102.10	103.82	103.66	99.04	99.25
<b>Zambia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	157.33	146.82	97.71	63.53	80.26	84.61	56.92	56.27	107.38	106.28
Cassava	kg	52.40	77.50	71.44	81.34	94.78	78.25	89.88	88.80	87.87	86.96
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.81	4.11	4.26	4.03	4.54	3.91	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.73
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cotton lint	kg	7.42	7.30	8.31	7.69	8.30	10.08	10.03	5.69	6.59	7.73
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	10.92	5.69	6.09	6.28	7.82	8.37	7.98	7.73	7.51	7.48
Tobacco leaves	kg	14.34	17.47	17.72	21.06	15.44	18.00	15.36	13.90	7.97	4.82

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 4F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Burundi</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	79.8	36.0	58.7	85.6	44.7	36.4	31.6	22.7	30.0	22.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	97.0	95.3	67.0	90.1	80.9	72.8	81.1	75.5	79.0	48.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	91.9	70.5	83.8	97.2	94.7	85.0	66.8	79.6	83.8	79.6
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	5.7	3.7	8.1	4.7	6.3
Tea	percent	2.5	15.1	15.4	1.5	2.6	8.3	21.5	2.6	1.9	5.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>176.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	29.2	21.2	22.7	31.9	15.5	23.2	18.9	24.3	30.4	42.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	18.2	17.1	18.4	20.2	13.1	15.7	13.6	18.9	19.3	24.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Maize	percent	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	5.9	11.7	4.8	12.9	26.4	35.7
Malt of barley	percent	18.4	32.4	37.2	37.8	32.2	23.9	14.8	15.7	9.7	10.4
Flour of wheat	percent	18.7	9.7	12.6	14.2	17.8	19.2	14.1	6.1	2.2	3.3
<b>Comoros</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	12.0	3.5	3.4	2.5	4.2	6.4	7.3	8.8	20.0	26.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	83.1	54.8	39.0	27.9	45.1	40.0	19.7	22.0	50.0	65.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Vanilla	percent	54.5	81.7	75.6	97.2	79.5	77.1	77.7	91.6	55.0	71.5
Cloves	percent	39.0	16.4	24.0	2.1	19.6	22.6	22.3	8.2	45.0	28.4
Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	13.0	23.9	25.2	20.3	15.2	15.6	15.0	20.7	29.5	34.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	43.0	37.2	42.0	37.3	28.0	26.1	19.0	24.3	34.8	40.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Chicken meat	percent	0.0	5.9	5.4	5.9	7.0	7.5	6.6	10.3	19.2	20.4
Rice, milled	percent	51.8	2.8	14.6	25.3	4.4	33.8	13.8	18.1	9.3	11.1
Flour of wheat	percent	3.9	7.9	5.6	6.2	7.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	7.6	8.6
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 217.8</b>	<b>432.0</b>	<b>375.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>355.0</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	204.9	104.8	61.9	89.1	50.4	40.3	23.8	24.8	21.9	38.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	16.8	24.3	16.5	28.7	15.0	11.5	6.7	6.4	5.5	9.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Crude organic materls	percent	7.6	13.4	14.6	11.2	19.9	24.8	42.0	40.4	45.7	25.7
Tobacco	percent	0.0	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	1.2	10.1	20.6	5.0	25.7
Coffee, green	percent	68.5	65.8	63.1	76.3	61.6	57.3	13.6	18.6	23.8	19.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>729.0</b>	<b>417.0</b>	<b>523.0</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>489.0</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	185.7	256.6	265.5	221.6	198.9	234.4	216.8	273.5	286.6	317.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	25.5	61.5	50.8	57.1	40.7	51.0	47.6	54.7	47.8	52.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	18.2	16.0	10.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	10.1	5.3	9.1	14.5
Chicken meat	percent	3.7	10.5	9.1	7.8	4.0	18.2	5.1	4.6	6.4	10.0
Milk , dry	percent	9.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.0	7.9	7.2	8.9
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	2.8	4.6	4.7	10.0	4.8	2.1	2.4	17.8	11.5	11.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	30.1	33.4	43.7	80.8	39.7	16.0	14.1	89.2	52.1	50.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cattle	percent	54.6	93.7	91.3	43.1	88.8	71.9	62.5	8.4	30.0	65.1
Beans, dry	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	9.8	8.2
Food preparations	percent	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	0.4	5.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>210.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	74.2	90.2	107.5	128.8	134.6	132.9	81.6	174.7	180.1	162.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	37.7	50.4	72.6	81.4	88.2	88.6	37.1	88.7	85.7	77.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	13.6	1.7	14.4	16.9	23.5	27.7	22.0	15.2	22.8	19.1
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	17.7	11.6	11.6	13.7	7.9	7.4	5.3	11.9	9.9
Milk , dry	percent	3.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.5	9.0	14.6	9.3	8.0	9.0

## ANNEX 4F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Egypt</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 706.4</b>	<b>4 608.5</b>	<b>5 345.4</b>	<b>5 128.0</b>	<b>4 445.0</b>	<b>6 387.6</b>	<b>7 068.2</b>	<b>6 643.4</b>	<b>8 205.2</b>	<b>10 452.5</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	674.5	521.1	442.3	571.8	585.8	518.1	620.5	771.8	937.7	1 314.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	24.9	11.3	8.3	11.2	13.2	8.1	8.8	11.6	11.4	12.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	62.4	17.6	24.9	27.7	40.7	25.5	30.0	42.7	39.0	36.8
Rice, milled	percent	5.2	22.3	16.1	23.5	14.9	21.7	21.4	13.4	15.8	17.0
Oranges	percent	5.3	3.3	3.2	10.6	2.8	3.2	8.2	3.4	4.2	5.8
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>5 846.5</b>	<b>14 106.6</b>	<b>15 564.8</b>	<b>16 899.0</b>	<b>17 007.6</b>	<b>17 861.4</b>	<b>16 441.3</b>	<b>14 644.2</b>	<b>14 821.0</b>	<b>17 975.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	2 551.4	3 863.2	3 438.6	3 521.2	3 661.5	3 532.3	3 337.5	3 438.0	2 740.9	3 013.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	43.6	27.4	22.1	20.8	21.5	19.8	20.3	23.5	18.5	16.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	30.2	31.9	23.9	23.2	16.5	20.2	20.0	23.7	22.1	24.1
Maize	percent	6.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	17.6	15.3	16.6	17.2	19.3	12.1
Cake of soyabbeans	percent	0.5	3.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.3	7.2	7.1
<b>Eritrea</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	...	<b>81.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	...	4.8	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.8	2.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	...	5.9	5.6	10.3	7.0	4.0	6.3	2.2	2.6	9.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sesame seed	percent	...	31.1	25.0	55.6	2.8	31.0	45.2	42.7	46.4	71.3
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	...	14.5	15.0	17.4	32.8	2.5	2.3	32.7	27.7	15.6
Sheep	percent	...	47.7	53.2	20.8	54.6	3.4	2.7	7.7	4.3	0.5
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	...	<b>482.2</b>	<b>494.6</b>	<b>526.8</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>430.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	...	69.3	77.2	62.1	27.1	69.5	79.4	60.7	104.8	130.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	...	14.4	15.6	11.8	5.4	14.7	16.9	13.5	24.4	30.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	...	37.5	37.5	45.7	31.3	23.9	31.5	32.9	46.2	43.7
Flour of wheat	percent	...	7.6	9.6	4.8	11.4	12.2	5.3	15.8	10.5	13.2
Sorghum	percent	...	5.5	10.4	11.3	4.1	5.8	4.5	7.9	3.1	9.2
<b>Ethiopia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	...	<b>438.3</b>	<b>588.3</b>	<b>568.3</b>	<b>467.0</b>	<b>486.0</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>480.0</b>	<b>602.0</b>	<b>766.9</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	...	388.2	495.3	455.9	339.8	338.1	193.0	346.8	450.1	380.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	...	88.6	84.2	80.2	72.8	69.6	42.4	72.2	74.8	49.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	...	71.7	77.5	83.4	79.0	75.5	69.9	46.1	40.3	51.3
Sesame seed	percent	...	2.3	1.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.0	9.0	10.6	15.8
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	...	10.1	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	6.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	...	<b>1 030.9</b>	<b>1 100.0</b>	<b>1 420.0</b>	<b>1 538.0</b>	<b>1 262.0</b>	<b>1 815.0</b>	<b>1 666.0</b>	<b>2 665.0</b>	<b>3 298.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	...	192.7	120.1	173.3	185.5	326.3	285.2	206.8	590.5	422.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	...	18.7	10.9	12.2	12.1	25.9	15.7	12.4	22.2	12.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	...	39.4	28.6	46.7	41.5	49.9	52.6	47.6	61.4	43.1
Sugar, refined	percent	...	8.3	7.5	5.2	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.3	1.6
Maize	percent	...	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.4
<b>Kenya</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 236.9</b>	<b>2 131.2</b>	<b>2 048.2</b>	<b>2 012.8</b>	<b>1 754.0</b>	<b>1 774.0</b>	<b>1 878.7</b>	<b>2 149.9</b>	<b>2 414.0</b>	<b>2 684.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	667.8	1 213.6	1 151.9	1 378.2	1 026.9	1 021.5	1 049.8	563.1	1 291.3	1 296.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	54.0	56.9	56.2	68.5	58.5	57.6	55.9	26.2	53.5	48.3
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tea	percent	25.2	32.7	35.6	45.5	44.7	45.2	42.7	25.0	37.3	35.8
Crude organic materials	percent	5.3	9.8	9.9	9.1	10.6	11.8	16.7	23.4	18.7	21.5
Coffee, green	percent	41.8	23.7	24.9	17.7	16.3	15.1	9.1	6.2	7.0	6.8
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 106.2</b>	<b>3 032.8</b>	<b>3 236.1</b>	<b>3 287.4</b>	<b>2 914.0</b>	<b>3 307.0</b>	<b>3 692.8</b>	<b>3 272.9</b>	<b>3 714.7</b>	<b>4 553.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	153.4	372.8	552.2	559.6	351.0	500.4	548.7	390.1	440.1	483.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	7.3	12.3	17.1	17.0	12.0	15.1	14.9	11.9	11.8	10.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of palm	percent	25.1	32.5	21.1	25.4	28.9	16.3	19.9	37.8	32.6	18.7
Wheat	percent	6.5	30.0	12.9	16.3	23.5	25.1	18.2	16.2	17.9	17.7
Maize	percent	17.4	0.3	38.8	16.2	3.6	15.4	7.6	0.7	3.6	12.2

## ANNEX 4F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>17 861.0</b>	<b>10 100.0</b>	<b>9 057.7</b>	<b>6 126.5</b>	<b>7 900.0</b>	<b>9 663.4</b>	<b>8 376.8</b>	<b>7 906.3</b>	<b>8 200.0</b>	<b>8 200.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	0.0	43.7	46.8	36.3	23.9	55.4	19.1	11.0	13.7	11.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Skins, dry-salted (sheep)	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	48.1	47.2	40.0
Crude organic materials	percent	100.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.4	1.4	12.3	21.3	17.0	20.0
Skins with wool, sheep	percent	0.0	41.6	38.8	10.2	15.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	8.3	14.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>6 823.5</b>	<b>6 650.0</b>	<b>5 605.8</b>	<b>5 687.0</b>	<b>6 200.0</b>	<b>3 537.5</b>	<b>4 131.6</b>	<b>4 339.4</b>	<b>4 500.0</b>	<b>4 500.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	1 223.8	1 263.9	1 194.4	1 052.2	753.0	1 206.0	1 658.9	950.1	784.1	1 147.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.9	19.0	21.3	18.5	12.1	34.1	40.2	21.9	17.4	25.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	6.5	16.5	17.2	13.7	13.0	18.1	12.0	25.3	18.5	32.1
Oil of maize	percent	0.1	4.3	6.2	9.8	10.8	11.5	4.6	4.4	17.3	10.3
Wheat	percent	3.2	6.6	7.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	2.4	7.9	4.7	9.0
<b>Madagascar</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>224.4</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>630.8</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>414.4</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>399.7</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	303.4	137.9	91.6	87.5	80.5	116.5	208.8	186.1	192.0	118.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	82.9	45.9	40.8	34.0	36.3	18.5	46.9	44.9	48.0	29.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Vanilla	percent	6.7	8.6	10.5	8.1	14.4	18.3	39.9	73.3	63.3	54.4
Cloves	percent	18.4	4.1	13.4	10.5	21.3	39.8	42.8	9.7	14.7	12.3
Fruit preparations	percent	0.0	7.1	9.5	9.3	12.2	10.6	2.6	6.1	4.9	8.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>576.8</b>	<b>507.9</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>513.4</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>731.9</b>	<b>800.3</b>	<b>506.0</b>	<b>843.4</b>	<b>843.4</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	103.1	66.2	88.0	84.6	71.0	110.0	106.2	71.5	164.5	89.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.9	13.0	18.7	16.5	18.7	15.0	13.3	14.1	19.5	10.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	47.1	8.5	13.9	17.5	29.1	34.5	30.1	12.6	27.9	17.4
Oil of soybeans	percent	0.0	6.1	18.8	11.1	4.7	15.0	12.8	13.3	15.8	15.4
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	0.0	2.9	6.7	11.1	7.0	4.8	8.6	6.3	10.0	13.4
<b>Malawi</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>517.5</b>	<b>680.4</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>408.3</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>483.1</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	232.4	406.7	483.1	486.2	474.1	441.8	381.7	336.0	469.2	391.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	89.4	79.3	93.4	71.5	99.5	99.2	85.7	82.3	99.8	81.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	51.8	77.1	73.1	73.9	78.7	76.0	67.3	69.8	61.6	65.9
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	16.6	7.9	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	13.7	8.3	14.9	10.8
Tea	percent	15.6	5.7	8.9	8.7	8.0	13.6	8.9	11.0	9.0	10.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>641.7</b>	<b>783.7</b>	<b>573.0</b>	<b>663.6</b>	<b>544.5</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>671.5</b>	<b>683.0</b>	<b>932.3</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	32.5	76.8	78.7	113.4	46.2	38.6	64.4	178.6	158.8	57.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	8.2	12.0	10.0	19.8	7.0	7.1	11.7	26.6	23.2	6.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	4.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	3.5	3.9	2.5	3.3	1.5	10.8
Flour of maize	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	9.6
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	4.9	4.8	3.5	6.3	0.9	5.3	0.9	0.9	5.8
<b>Mauritius</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>383.9</b>	<b>1 791.3</b>	<b>1 651.0</b>	<b>1 962.5</b>	<b>1 668.1</b>	<b>1 476.1</b>	<b>1 552.5</b>	<b>1 590.0</b>	<b>1 971.2</b>	<b>2 118.3</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	257.2	500.9	404.5	416.6	351.1	246.9	325.3	326.2	355.0	406.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	67.0	28.0	24.5	21.2	21.1	16.7	21.0	20.5	18.0	19.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	91.4	89.7	88.4	89.1	91.2	85.5	85.7	87.3	85.2	87.6
Flour of wheat	percent	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0
Molasses	percent	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>580.2</b>	<b>2 289.8</b>	<b>2 258.6</b>	<b>2 437.4</b>	<b>2 163.0</b>	<b>2 091.8</b>	<b>1 929.5</b>	<b>1 940.7</b>	<b>2 493.3</b>	<b>2 652.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	152.1	375.2	332.2	302.4	311.8	285.5	247.7	306.9	353.1	407.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.2	16.4	14.7	12.4	14.4	13.6	12.8	15.8	14.2	15.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Milk, dry	percent	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.4	9.4	8.1
Rice, milled	percent	18.6	10.0	7.5	6.9	9.7	8.7	7.4	7.4	6.5	7.7
Cotton lint	percent	0.0	7.2	7.0	8.0	5.4	6.5	6.9	3.8	4.5	7.0

## ANNEX 4F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Rwanda</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	82.3	7.1	37.3	30.1	45.2	41.4	33.2	28.2	29.1	34.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	92.9	6.3	41.3	48.6	74.0	59.7	38.4	43.4	46.3	34.9
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	79.3	61.9	31.1	12.9	66.8	42.1	45.0	49.5	47.6	83.1
Tea	percent	13.2	15.8	43.5	76.6	32.4	49.7	49.6	41.5	40.7	5.7
Crude organic materials	percent	3.9	8.1	9.4	2.2	0.6	2.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>300.1</b>	<b>253.1</b>	<b>326.5</b>	<b>285.9</b>	<b>245.8</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>284.3</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	36.5	46.7	54.9	76.2	50.6	67.7	72.8	60.2	34.9	60.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	14.5	20.3	20.3	25.4	20.0	20.7	25.4	24.5	13.4	21.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of palm	percent	1.8	9.7	10.4	8.0	9.6	20.7	5.5	4.1	10.3	19.9
Flour of wheat	percent	4.2	3.4	6.9	7.9	9.0	1.6	5.3	5.8	11.9	9.7
Sugar, centrifugal raw	percent	0.0	6.6	15.8	12.1	15.6	3.3	9.0	7.3	9.5	5.5
<b>Seychelles</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>183.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	3.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	5.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	16.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cinnamon, canella	percent	9.4	51.4	32.3	33.8	25.1	19.0	34.2	24.7	11.7	1.9
Tobacco	percent	0.0	18.3	17.2	29.5	9.0	11.2	6.1	60.2	54.4	1.0
Beverages dist. alcoholic	percent	0.0	16.1	19.9	24.4	42.0	56.1	11.1	6.2	27.0	0.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>340.5</b>	<b>382.9</b>	<b>419.1</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>505.2</b>	<b>417.7</b>	<b>413.0</b>	<b>498.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	18.9	52.7	57.6	50.1	47.8	52.5	34.1	81.0	62.9	49.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	20.4	13.9	16.9	13.1	11.4	15.7	6.7	19.4	15.2	9.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	0.1	1.0	1.3	3.7	2.5	4.7	3.6	15.1	6.1	11.0
Milk, dry	percent	2.6	7.3	6.6	6.0	3.2	5.7	5.2	2.9	6.5	6.4
Rice, milled	percent	12.1	8.7	8.2	8.4	7.3	10.8	13.8	5.6	6.9	5.3
<b>Sudan</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>574.3</b>	<b>620.2</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>595.7</b>	<b>780.0</b>	<b>1 806.7</b>	<b>1 688.7</b>	<b>1 718.0</b>	<b>2 609.4</b>	<b>2 609.4</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	533.0	548.0	508.9	472.2	390.4	398.7	286.1	370.2	438.2	395.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	92.8	88.4	85.6	79.3	50.1	22.1	16.9	21.5	16.8	15.2
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Sesame seed	percent	6.8	25.8	20.2	16.3	27.6	32.9	33.1	18.6	17.0	32.9
Sheep	percent	6.2	13.6	12.2	17.4	20.8	11.1	0.0	32.7	19.1	21.1
Cotton lint	percent	43.3	23.4	18.1	16.0	8.9	13.0	14.4	14.9	24.3	18.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 565.0</b>	<b>1 504.4</b>	<b>1 579.7</b>	<b>1 924.6</b>	<b>1 415.0</b>	<b>1 552.7</b>	<b>1 585.5</b>	<b>1 915.0</b>	<b>2 710.6</b>	<b>2 710.6</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	296.8	280.0	260.9	310.7	348.7	441.7	470.9	481.7	395.8	538.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	19.0	18.6	16.5	16.1	24.6	28.4	29.7	25.2	14.6	19.9
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	15.8	17.0	21.4	21.4	24.0	44.7	33.2	42.2	37.9	38.8
Food preparations	percent	2.4	3.5	5.8	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	10.6
Tea	percent	7.1	11.9	12.6	11.7	11.1	6.6	9.3	6.3	5.8	4.4
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>849.1</b>	<b>849.9</b>	<b>967.6</b>	<b>934.7</b>	<b>903.3</b>	<b>1 038.4</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	178.9	308.8	378.0	426.6	347.5	303.0	269.7	141.4	150.5	269.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	53.8	36.4	44.5	44.1	37.2	33.5	26.0	14.8	15.7	28.0
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	73.4	45.6	47.5	36.6	47.4	29.2	23.3	33.4	54.0	40.1
Food preparation	percent	0.0	30.8	14.1	25.1	23.4	32.0	46.8	1.5	4.3	32.4
Sugar, refined	percent	0.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	4.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>550.5</b>	<b>1 138.3</b>	<b>1 153.4</b>	<b>1 154.4</b>	<b>1 141.6</b>	<b>1 104.9</b>	<b>1 235.5</b>	<b>1 152.7</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	40.4	96.4	217.1	203.0	217.2	207.5	165.8	163.6	92.4	70.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	7.3	8.5	18.8	17.6	19.0	18.8	13.4	14.2	7.7	5.9
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Beef and veal	percent	6.0	8.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.0	4.8	8.6	11.2
Food, wastes	percent	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.4	7.1
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.6	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.0	5.3	6.9

## ANNEX 4F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF COMESA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Uganda</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>343.8</b>	<b>641.8</b>	<b>592.6</b>	<b>510.6</b>	<b>519.0</b>	<b>469.0</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>443.0</b>	<b>562.0</b>	<b>886.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	341.2	521.0	414.8	425.1	417.0	260.1	139.6	252.2	115.4	359.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	99.3	81.2	70.0	83.3	80.3	55.5	30.6	56.9	20.5	40.5
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	98.3	78.8	74.6	69.6	69.1	46.6	36.7	38.3	31.7	34.5
Tobacco	percent	0.1	0.9	3.1	5.3	3.5	10.4	11.5	18.0	12.7	11.3
Tea	percent	0.2	0.0	3.9	6.6	5.1	14.2	11.6	12.4	7.2	10.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>322.1</b>	<b>1 252.7</b>	<b>1 318.0</b>	<b>1 418.5</b>	<b>1 345.6</b>	<b>1 512.0</b>	<b>1 594.0</b>	<b>1 111.0</b>	<b>1 252.0</b>	<b>2 014.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	36.1	138.9	169.8	199.1	239.1	133.2	65.3	153.3	223.4	280.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	11.2	11.1	12.9	14.0	17.8	8.8	4.1	13.8	17.8	13.9
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	1.4	1.0	4.8	6.5	5.7	15.6	16.5	22.7	24.5	26.0
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	14.3	15.8	17.4	7.4	12.4	15.6	16.9	14.0	14.8
Sugar, refined	percent	46.0	1.8	0.7	4.7	4.9	7.4	7.1	5.4	4.9	6.6
<b>Zambia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 249.1</b>	<b>1 252.7</b>	<b>941.0</b>	<b>780.0</b>	<b>929.0</b>	<b>978.0</b>	<b>1 253.0</b>	<b>1 300.0</b>	<b>997.0</b>	<b>1 198.1</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	9.1	51.5	81.1	80.6	130.4	79.5	104.9	107.9	114.9	201.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.7	4.1	8.6	10.3	14.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	11.5	16.8
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	39.9	10.5	23.6	15.4	24.7	3.3	5.0	15.2	29.7	38.2
Tobacco	percent	41.1	13.6	9.9	11.8	8.5	12.2	10.2	14.4	14.8	18.3
Maize	percent	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	1.9	2.1	0.4	14.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>973.7</b>	<b>1 194.5</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>1 070.0</b>	<b>1 399.0</b>	<b>1 690.9</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	102.3	80.8	93.9	204.1	86.0	78.1	104.4	181.3	109.3	97.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.5	6.8	11.4	27.2	12.8	10.4	10.9	16.9	7.8	5.7
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	1.5	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.3	8.7	6.6	4.1	5.5	7.7
Wheat	percent	21.8	18.9	5.6	5.4	12.7	14.0	12.4	9.3	7.7	4.6
Rice, milled	percent	1.8	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	4.9	3.4
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 293.0</b>	<b>2 445.1</b>	<b>2 541.7</b>	<b>2 099.4</b>	<b>2 139.7</b>	<b>2 185.0</b>	<b>2 000.0</b>	<b>2 200.0</b>	<b>2 888.3</b>	<b>3 687.6</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	486.9	1 166.4	1 113.4	929.6	808.4	1 059.8	895.8	621.0	739.8	845.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	37.7	47.7	43.8	44.3	37.8	48.5	44.8	28.2	25.6	22.9
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	44.0	63.9	53.2	50.7	54.9	56.1	73.2	52.9	65.1	51.9
Cotton lint	percent	17.5	6.9	12.5	13.1	13.5	16.4	14.2	14.9	11.1	28.0
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	10.5	8.2	5.8	4.5	3.1	6.0	7.2	4.6	4.1	3.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 181.9</b>	<b>2 837.6</b>	<b>3 075.7</b>	<b>2 773.3</b>	<b>2 177.8</b>	<b>1 909.7</b>	<b>1 590.0</b>	<b>1 540.0</b>	<b>1 887.8</b>	<b>2 119.5</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	40.1	290.7	217.9	219.4	180.7	146.2	66.7	266.5	218.8	464.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	3.4	10.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.7	4.2	17.3	11.6	21.9
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Maize	percent	20.1	8.9	4.8	14.1	21.0	1.8	0.8	47.3	37.9	22.7
Wheat	percent	3.4	23.6	16.7	9.5	3.5	11.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	15.3
Oil of soyabeans	percent	0.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	9.9	7.3	13.7	3.2	1.9	3.4

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 4G

## A. COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN COMESA COUNTRIES, 2003 (kg)

Indicators	Burundi	Comoros	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Rwanda	Seychelles	Sudan	Swaziland	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Cassava	109.89	75.52	320.33	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	13.26	0.00	131.86	143.33	1.32	131.52	4.52	0.31	0.47	203.84	87.87	14.75
Yams	1.47	5.21	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sugar Cane	29.30	0.00	33.85	0.07	227.04	0.00	34.75	131.43	0.00	141.33	173.48	4257.74	8.35	0.00	163.64	4178.24	61.95	166.48	342.80
Wheat	2.13	14.06	9.77	133.35	167.37	82.19	43.62	27.79	234.27	5.70	3.85	97.57	4.20	72.28	34.46	46.35	7.22	17.31	19.07
Maize	25.90	6.03	23.83	1.34	155.61	3.79	44.25	99.39	41.55	18.86	164.79	59.55	10.49	114.58	1.04	130.81	48.60	147.09	114.73
Milk - Excluding Butter	4.98	9.54	1.33	73.38	77.16	15.02	22.71	104.83	83.87	31.50	4.51	125.16	19.19	202.89	153.94	62.60	27.35	6.49	20.13
Sorghum	10.77	0.00	1.02	1.81	13.11	22.47	24.24	3.97	0.02	0.06	3.82	0.00	20.46	0.00	107.04	0.94	17.23	1.81	5.37
Millet	1.57	0.00	0.69	0.00	-0.00	4.14	4.36	2.04	0.96	0.00	2.03	0.07	0.48	0.00	23.33	0.03	24.73	3.24	3.91
Tomatoes	0.06	2.93	1.05	6.37	93.81	0.94	0.80	8.32	120.60	1.31	2.90	14.98	0.20	18.27	21.45	4.51	0.55	2.34	0.90
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	6.59	55.11	5.54	40.43	51.03	0.03	0.44	7.06	19.48	122.00	5.38	61.81	3.72	62.31	1.27	15.12	4.65	2.39	1.61
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	2.76	7.38	2.90	97.13	30.66	5.54	4.10	19.39	37.88	7.63	9.70	43.13	2.17	48.53	21.16	369.37	8.70	17.64	39.59
Pulses	41.60	18.99	3.85	3.55	12.35	15.03	13.84	17.01	4.66	5.13	21.98	9.80	32.55	3.94	9.67	4.14	25.33	2.30	6.29
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	0.91	1.00	4.77	0.16	1.71	0.19	0.10	0.65	3.06	1.40	10.73	1.72	0.88	0.23	24.98	4.41	3.53	2.66	8.00
Barley	1.65	0.01	0.30	0.01	2.05	4.85	16.24	0.49	53.60	0.71	0.60	7.31	0.51	27.99	0.00	10.24	0.75	0.24	3.13
Potatoes	4.12	0.75	1.77	7.98	25.17	2.62	5.57	38.24	34.90	14.66	109.50	21.25	140.63	26.41	0.52	13.84	21.95	1.13	2.29
Bovine meat	1.33	4.16	0.39	8.63	8.80	4.15	4.79	9.54	1.31	6.60	1.33	7.37	2.32	9.89	9.67	22.82	4.26	3.78	7.05
Mutton & Goat meat	0.57	0.65	0.40	6.59	1.05	3.02	1.06	2.19	6.26	0.54	0.53	3.84	0.41	1.85	7.80	1.83	1.43	0.49	1.04

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 5A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: EAC (EASTERN AFRICAN COMMUNITY)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	47 694	80 688	82 797	84 852	86 873	88 873	90 855	92 820	94 791	96 790
Population annual growth	percent	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Rural / Total Population	percent	86	75	74	73	73	72	71	70	69	69
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	29	49	50	51	53	54	55	56	57	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	20 280	32 529	33 246	33 931	34 590	35 230	35 877	36 504	37 121	37 737
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	85	80	80	80	79	79	78	78	77	77
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	176 650	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	13 763	16 550	16 650	16 810	16 910	17 220	17 460	17 462	17 662	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	10 793	13 110	13 210	13 210	13 310	13 560	13 700	13 700	13 850	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	163	232	239	243	248	254	268	283	296	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Cassava	1000 HA	8 154	8 979	8 513	10 697	12 735	12 505	12 757	12 863	12 579	13 033
Plantains	1000 HA	6 888	9 907	10 315	10 551	10 099	10 504	10 898	11 026	10 716	11 012
Sugar cane	1000 HA	6 084	7 469	7 348	7 195	7 285	6 847	6 651	7 851	7 804	8 261
Maize	1000 HA	3 836	5 567	4 785	6 073	5 827	5 807	6 662	6 330	6 468	6 718
Food Production											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	59.9	87.0	85.6	93.5	98.0	99.0	103.0	106.2	106.3	107.1
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	111.8	96.0	92.0	98.0	100.3	99.0	100.7	101.5	99.5	98.0
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	2 152	3 537	3 393	3 112	2 829	2 907	3 113	3 497	4 104	4 900
Agricultural	MLN USD	1 428	2 227	2 017	2 362	2 029	1 732	1 570	1 132	1 792	2 136
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Tea	percent	13.3	18.8	22.6	29.3	25.7	31.2	31.7	17.8	28.7	24.9
Crude organic materials	percent	2.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	7.7	7.7	11.9	13.5	14.0	15.7
Coffee, green	percent	53.5	37.4	34.6	27.7	29.7	21.9	13.4	14.7	9.8	12.2
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	3 612	5 674	5 871	6 276	5 949	6 355	7 004	6 044	7 089	9 075
Agricultural	MLN USD	303	709	944	1 259	941	959	934	794	959	1 170
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Wheat	percent	5.6	19.6	11.1	12.7	13.3	21.1	19.0	19.7	21.9	24.3
Oil of palm	percent	13.3	23.2	18.5	17.1	17.6	15.9	19.6	29.0	25.9	17.9
Maize	percent	20.0	4.1	24.8	15.2	5.1	9.6	6.0	3.1	4.7	8.5
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	1 125	1 519	1 072	1 103	1 088	772	636	339	832	966
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	9	15	13	12	13	13	12	12	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/ 1000 HA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 185	2 043	2 030	2 101	2 126	2 137	2 156	2 165	2 158	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	56	50	51	53	53	54	54	55	55	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	4 179	8 196	9 023	9 687	9 178	9 237	9 394	9 602	10 529	11 254
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1</sup>	percent	49	41	40	39	39	38	37	35	35	35
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1, 2</sup>	USD	437	270	307	323	330	323	317	310	323	350
GDP <sup>1, 2</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	6	6	3	4	5	4	6	5	5	5
Agricultural GDP <sup>1, 2</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	3	4	0	4	6	3	7	2	3	4

EAC as of March 2007: Kenya, Tanzania United Rep. of, Uganda

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry &amp; Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only

<sup>1</sup> excl. Tanzania in 1979-81 figures.; <sup>2</sup> excl. Uganda in 1979-81 figures

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)



## ANNEX 5B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN EAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cassava	Plantains	Sugar cane	Maize	Sweet potatoes	Vegetables	Potatoes	Sorghum	Bananas	Beans, dry	Millet	Rice, paddy	Pineapples	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
														000hd	000
<i>000 mt</i>															
Kenya	643	510	4 661	2 138	571	1582	1 000	70	510	278	50	49	600	12 000	26 000
Tanzania, United Rep of	6 890	602	2 000	3 230	970	1193	260	800	150	280	215	680	78	17 800	31 320
Uganda	5 500	9 900	1 600	1 350	2 650	556	573	420	615	545	700	140	2	6 100	24 000
EAC Tot.	13 033	11 012	8 261	6 718	4 191	3331	1 833	1 290	1 275	1 103	965	869	679	35 900	81 320
<i>%</i>															
Kenya	4.9	4.6	56.4	31.8	13.6	47.5	54.6	5.4	40.0	25.2	5.2	5.7	88.3	33.4	32.0
Tanzania, United Rep of	52.9	5.5	24.2	48.1	23.1	35.8	14.2	62.0	11.8	25.4	22.3	78.2	11.4	49.6	38.5
Uganda	42.2	89.9	19.4	20.1	63.2	16.7	31.3	32.6	48.2	49.4	72.5	16.1	0.2	17.0	29.5
EAC Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 5C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN EAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Maize	Oil of palm	Rice, broken	Sugar, refined	Milled/Paddy rice	Flour of maize	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Fatty acids oils	Food preparations	Malt of barley	Peas, dry	Beans, dry	Livestock	
														Goats	Poultry Birds
														000hd	000
<i>000 mt</i>															
Kenya	404.1	241.8	169.2	125.2	75.4	98.0	19.7	58.0	3.5	10.4	-	5.0	5.5	-	144.0
Tanzania, United Rep of	616.5	128.4	155.0	107.3	82.0	64.6	0.8	3.9	16.3	4.7	15.8	5.3	5.0	0.8	1 756.0
Uganda	236.7	53.9	69.0	45.7	44.3	14.7	48.4	2.8	21.9	20.9	11.7	14.2	12.5	0.5	782.0
EAC Tot.	1 257.2	424.0	393.2	278.2	201.7	177.3	68.9	64.7	41.7	36.0	27.5	24.4	23.0	1.3	2 682.0
<i>%</i>															
Kenya	32.1	57.0	43.0	45.0	37.4	55.2	28.6	89.6	8.3	28.9	-	20.3	23.7	-	5.4
Tanzania, United Rep of	49.0	30.3	39.4	38.6	40.7	36.5	1.1	6.0	39.1	13.1	57.4	21.6	21.7	59.9	65.5
Uganda	18.8	12.7	17.5	16.4	21.9	8.3	70.2	4.3	52.6	58.1	42.6	58.1	54.6	40.1	29.2
EAC Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 5D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN EAC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Tea	Coffee, green	Maize	Wheat	Cashew nuts	Oils hydro-generated	Tobacco	Pineapples, canned	Flour of wheat	Cotton lint	Bran of wheat	Cotton, carded or combed	Oil of palm	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
														000hd	000
<i>000 mt</i>															
Kenya	284.3	48.6	14.5	0.9	5.1	1.2	5.1	59.1	-	0.5	-	-	32.8	0.5	4 199.0
Tanzania, United Rep of	24.3	38.7	53.7	125.7	82.3	1.4	33.0	-	53.7	47.3	48.6	24.2	2.3	3.6	168.0
Uganda	36.9	153.3	63.0	0.3	-	71.5	27.9	0.1	4.9	3.2	0.3	15.5	3.5	-	38.0
EAC Tot.	345.5	240.6	131.3	126.9	87.4	74.1	66.0	59.2	58.7	51.1	48.9	39.8	38.6	4.1	4 405.0
<i>%</i>															
Kenya	82.3	20.2	11.1	0.7	5.8	1.6	7.7	99.8	-	1.0	-	-	85.0	12.2	95.3
Tanzania, United Rep of	7.0	16.1	40.9	99.0	94.2	1.9	50.0	-	91.6	92.7	99.4	60.9	6.0	87.8	3.8
Uganda	10.7	63.7	48.0	0.2	-	96.4	42.3	0.2	8.3	6.4	0.6	39.0	9.0	-	0.9
EAC Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 5E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF EAC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
Kenya											
Population	1000	16 377	28 088	28 757	29 392	29 991	30 549	31 065	31 540	31 987	32 420
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	958	1 908	2 057	2 008	2 342	2 639	2 442	2 812	2 820	2 812
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	184	252	261	270	279	287	295	295	305	319
Tea	1000MT	93	257	221	294	249	236	295	287	294	295
Tanzania, United Rep. of											
Population	1000	18 849	31 723	32 549	33 335	34 094	34 837	35 565	36 276	36 977	37 671
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	5 432	5 994	5 704	7 033	7 182	7 120	6 884	6 888	6 890	6 890
Maize	1000MT	1 762	2 648	1 831	2 685	2 452	2 551	2 698	2 705	2 550	3 230
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	129	194	193	198	215	225	230	246	247	247
Uganda											
Population	1000	12 468	20 877	21 491	22 125	22 788	23 487	24 225	25 004	25 827	26 699
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	5 896	9 144	9 303	9 318	8 949	9 428	9 732	9 888	9 605	9 900
Cassava	1000MT	2 133	2 245	2 291	3 204	4 875	4 966	5 265	5 373	5 265	5 500
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	1 257	1 548	1 894	2 176	2 354	2 398	2 515	2 592	2 558	2 650
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
Kenya											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	58.52	67.93	71.53	68.32	78.09	86.39	78.59	89.16	88.15	86.74
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	11.23	8.97	9.07	9.19	9.30	9.39	9.49	9.35	9.53	9.83
Tea	kg	5.70	9.16	7.68	10.01	8.29	7.73	9.48	9.10	9.18	9.10
Tanzania, United Rep. of											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	288.18	188.94	175.24	210.99	210.64	204.38	193.56	189.88	186.33	182.90
Maize	kg	93.46	83.48	56.26	80.53	71.91	73.23	75.86	74.56	68.96	85.74
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	6.82	6.12	5.93	5.94	6.31	6.46	6.47	6.79	6.67	6.55
Uganda											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	472.93	437.99	432.88	421.15	392.71	401.41	401.73	395.46	371.90	370.80
Cassava	kg	171.11	107.53	106.60	144.81	213.93	211.44	217.34	214.89	203.86	206.00
Sweet potatoes	kg	100.85	74.15	88.13	98.35	103.30	102.10	103.82	103.66	99.04	99.25

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 5F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF EAC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Kenya</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	1 236.9	2 131.2	2 048.2	2 012.8	1 754.0	1 774.0	1 878.7	2 149.9	2 414.0	2 684.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	667.8	1 213.6	1 151.9	1 378.2	1 026.9	1 021.5	1 049.8	563.1	1 291.3	1 296.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	54.0	56.9	56.2	68.5	58.5	57.6	55.9	26.2	53.5	48.3
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tea	percent	25.2	32.7	35.6	45.5	44.7	45.2	42.7	25.0	37.3	35.8
Crude organic materials	percent	5.3	9.8	9.9	9.1	10.6	11.8	16.7	23.4	18.7	21.5
Coffee, green	percent	41.8	23.7	24.9	17.7	16.3	15.1	9.1	6.2	7.0	6.8
Total imports	MLN USD	2 106.2	3 032.8	3 236.1	3 287.4	2 914.0	3 307.0	3 692.8	3 272.9	3 714.7	4 553.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	153.4	372.8	552.2	559.6	351.0	500.4	548.7	390.1	440.1	483.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	7.3	12.3	17.1	17.0	12.0	15.1	14.9	11.9	11.8	10.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of palm	percent	25.1	32.5	21.1	25.4	28.9	16.3	19.9	37.8	32.6	18.7
Wheat	percent	6.5	30.0	12.9	16.3	23.5	25.1	18.2	16.2	17.9	17.7
Maize	percent	17.4	0.3	38.8	16.2	3.6	15.4	7.6	0.7	3.6	12.2
<b>Tanzania</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	571.5	763.8	752.6	588.5	555.6	664.1	777.2	904.3	1 127.8	1 330.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	418.8	492.8	449.8	558.6	585.5	450.0	380.8	317.2	384.9	481.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	73.3	64.5	59.8	94.9	105.4	67.8	49.0	35.1	34.1	36.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cashew nuts	percent	4.7	19.8	14.9	27.9	24.3	22.5	16.6	14.7	10.9	13.8
Tobacco	percent	4.5	10.7	19.3	11.9	13.2	11.5	11.5	17.7	13.4	13.7
Cotton lint	percent	13.9	25.4	23.1	6.4	8.9	7.9	7.4	8.2	10.6	10.5
Total imports	MLN USD	1 183.4	1 388.6	1 317.3	1 569.9	1 689.8	1 535.9	1 716.7	1 660.0	2 121.8	2 508.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	113.8	197.3	222.1	500.6	350.9	325.6	320.3	250.5	295.8	406.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	9.6	14.2	16.9	31.9	20.8	21.2	18.7	15.1	13.9	16.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	5.6	13.0	11.4	11.2	8.2	17.4	21.0	23.3	25.9	31.0
Oil of palm	percent	1.7	11.6	14.1	7.7	13.4	16.8	19.9	22.8	24.9	19.1
Maize	percent	26.2	5.0	2.0	18.5	7.0	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.9	6.6
<b>Uganda</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	343.8	641.8	592.6	510.6	519.0	469.0	457.0	443.0	562.0	886.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	341.2	521.0	414.8	425.1	417.0	260.1	139.6	252.2	115.4	359.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	99.3	81.2	70.0	83.3	80.3	55.5	30.6	56.9	20.5	40.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	98.3	78.8	74.6	69.6	69.1	46.6	36.7	38.3	31.7	34.5
Tobacco	percent	0.1	0.9	3.1	5.3	3.5	10.4	11.5	18.0	12.7	11.3
Tea	percent	0.2	0.0	3.9	6.6	5.1	14.2	11.6	12.4	7.2	10.4
Total imports	MLN USD	322.1	1 252.7	1 318.0	1 418.5	1 345.6	1 512.0	1 594.0	1 111.0	1 252.0	2 014.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	36.1	138.9	169.8	199.1	239.1	133.2	65.3	153.3	223.4	280.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	11.2	11.1	12.9	14.0	17.8	8.8	4.1	13.8	17.8	13.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	1.4	1.0	4.8	6.5	5.7	15.6	16.5	22.7	24.5	26.0
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	14.3	15.8	17.4	7.4	12.4	15.6	16.9	14.0	14.8
Sugar, refined	percent	46.0	1.8	0.7	4.7	4.9	7.4	7.1	5.4	4.9	6.6

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 5G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN EAC COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Kenya	United Rep. of Tanzania	Uganda
Cassava	13.26	186.33	203.84
Yams	0.00	0.32	0.00
Sugar Cane	131.43	48.68	61.95
Wheat	27.79	10.86	7.22
Maize	99.39	79.21	48.60
Milk - Excluding Butter	104.83	26.08	27.35
Sorghum	3.97	20.28	17.23
Millet	2.04	7.30	24.73
Tomatoes	8.32	3.95	0.55
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	7.06	17.07	4.65
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	19.39	6.63	8.70
Pulses	17.01	11.67	25.33
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	0.65	1.09	3.53
Barley	0.49	0.74	0.75
Potatoes	38.24	7.24	21.95
Bovine meat	9.54	6.67	4.26
Mutton & Goat meat	2.19	1.12	1.43

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data.

## ANNEX 6A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: ECCAS (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	62 636	96 815	99 207	101 679	104 253	106 951	109 779	112 732	115 797	118 947
Population annual growth	percent	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Rural/Total Population	percent	75	70	69	69	68	68	67	67	66	66
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	10	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	22 460	30 049	30 577	31 146	31 732	32 318	32 904	33 486	34 065	34 652
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	77	70	70	69	69	68	68	67	67	66
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	653 986	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	26 540	27 673	27 759	27 803	27 767	27 620	27 828	28 064	28 356	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	23 032	23 686	23 790	23 831	23 892	23 921	24 116	24 349	24 638	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	147	180	182	189	191	193	196	198	198	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Cassava	1000 MT	18 093	23 844	23 364	24 962	24 421	25 711	26 267	27 264	27 653	26 252
Plantains	1000 MT	4 991	5 185	5 140	5 566	5 653	5 008	4 640	5 679	5 344	5 438
Sugar cane	1000 MT	2 788	4 584	4 555	4 673	4 534	4 726	4 659	5 056	4 967	4 998
Bananas	1000 MT	2 486	3 347	3 173	2 977	2 990	3 009	3 053	3 168	3 215	3 269
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	72	92	92	98	98	100	103	107	108	107
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	122	102	100	103	100	100	100	102	100	97
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	7 336	12 113	12 221	9 798	12 623	17 056	14 915	16 009	18 873	23 855
Agricultural	MLN USD	1 342	993	893	853	441	683	694	726	854	968
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Cocoa beans	percent	17.5	16.7	17.2	19.5	3.5	13.2	18.7	27.1	22.3	25.0
Cotton lint	percent	7.6	22.6	23.2	24.8	20.9	21.2	24.2	19.9	19.3	22.7
Bananas	percent	0.7	6.3	5.5	4.3	9.8	7.1	6.9	6.2	8.3	7.7
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	5 272	6 308	7 177	7 060	7 991	7 778	8 653	9 259	9 943	10 684
Agricultural	MLN USD	966	1 334	1 355	1 437	1 239	1 370	1 449	1 676	2 034	2 470
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Rice, milled	percent	5.3	5.3	5.4	7.0	7.9	6.2	7.8	7.2	5.7	7.7
Wheat	percent	7.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.9	7.0	4.2	6.0	6.7
Flour of wheat	percent	6.2	7.9	10.3	9.3	7.2	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.2
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	376	- 340	- 462	- 584	- 798	- 687	- 754	- 949	- 1 180	- 1 502
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 114	1 852	1 854	1 867	1 853	1 868	1 882	1 870	1 877	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	44	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	...
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup></b>											
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1, 2</sup>	percent	32.6	31.7	31.8	32.4	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.8	28.2	28.9
<b>Gross National Income per caput <sup>1, 3, 4</sup></b>											
GDP <sup>1, 3</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	3.1	5.3	9.9	5.9	4.3	2.0	3.6	6.5	3.6	7.4
Agricultural GDP <sup>1, 3, 5</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	3.2	7.1	5.5	2.5	2.1	4.2	5.2	5.6	2.4	4.1

Note: Data may not be comprehensive

ECCAS as of March 2007 : Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Congo Dem. Rep., Congo Rep., Equat. Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Princi

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only.

<sup>1</sup> excl. Angola and Eq. Guinea in 1979-81 figures; <sup>2</sup> excl. Chad in 2004, Congo Dem. in 2003 and 2004 and Eq. Guinea in 2004; <sup>3</sup> excl. Sao Tome & Principe in 1979-81 figures;

<sup>4</sup> excl. Equat. Guinea from 2002 to 2004; <sup>5</sup> excl. Chad and Congo Dem. in 2003 and 2004 and Eq. Guinea in 2004.

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank).

## ANNEX 6B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ECCAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cassava	Plantains	Sugar cane	Bananas	Maize	Oil of palm fruit	Vegetables	Sweet potatoes	Potatoes	Taro, (coco yam)	Sorghum	Ground- nuts in shell	Yams	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
	000 mt													000/hd	000
Angola	6 650	-	360	300	577	280	271	525	332	-	-	57	-	4 150	6 800
Burundi	710	-	180	1 600	123	13	250	834	26	62	74	9	10	325	4 300
Cameroon	1 128	1 315	1 450	798	966	1 300	1 342	190	142	1 128	608	226	286	5 600	31 000
Central African Rep.	563	80	90	110	110	28	64	-	1	100	42	140	350	3 423	4 779
Chad	325	-	366	-	107	-	95	64	27	38	449	450	230	6 400	5 200
Congo, Dem Rep. of	14 951	1 199	1 787	313	1 155	1 150	453	224	92	66	54	364	85	758	19 710
Congo, Rep. of	880	73	460	88	7	90	42	6	5	-	-	24	12	110	2 300
Equatorial Guinea	45	31	-	20	-	35	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	5	350
Gabon	230	270	235	12	31	32	35	3	-	59	-	20	155	35	3 100
Rwanda	766	2 470	70	-	88	-	267	908	1 073	136	164	11	4	1 004	2 042
Sao Tome & Principe	6	-	-	28	3	40	7	-	-	28	-	-	2	5	381
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>26 252</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>4 998</b>	<b>3 269</b>	<b>3 168</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>1 698</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>21 815</b>	<b>79 962</b>
	%														
Angola	25.3	-	7.2	9.2	18.2	9.4	9.6	18.8	19.5	-	-	4.4	-	19.0	8.5
Burundi	2.7	-	3.6	48.9	3.9	0.4	8.8	29.9	1.5	3.8	5.3	0.7	0.9	1.5	5.4
Cameroon	4.3	24.2	29.0	24.4	30.5	43.8	47.5	6.8	8.4	69.8	43.7	17.4	25.3	25.7	38.8
Central African Rep.	2.1	1.5	1.8	3.4	3.5	0.9	2.3	-	0.1	6.2	3.1	10.8	30.9	15.7	6.0
Chad	1.2	-	7.3	-	3.4	-	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	32.3	34.6	20.3	29.3	6.5
Congo, Dem Rep. of	56.9	22.1	35.8	9.6	36.5	38.7	16.0	8.0	5.4	4.1	3.9	28.0	7.5	3.5	24.6
Congo, Rep. of	3.4	1.3	9.2	2.7	0.2	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	-	-	1.8	1.1	0.5	2.9
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.6	-	0.6	-	1.2	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Gabon	0.9	5.0	4.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	-	3.7	-	1.5	13.7	0.2	3.9
Rwanda	2.9	45.4	1.4	-	2.8	-	9.4	32.5	63.2	8.4	11.8	0.8	0.4	4.6	2.6
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	0.1	-	0.5
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 6C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN ECCAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Milled/ Paddy rice	Flour of wheat	Sugar, refined	Flour of maize	Maize	Chicken meat	Beer of barley	Malt of barley	Oil of soya beans	Wine	Beverages non- alcoholic	Oil of palm	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Angola	73.3	267.0	289.7	226.5	115.0	112.0	85.9	131.3	27.2	74.2	57.9	76.3	27.0	-	0.3
Burundi	4.9	4.3	4.0	0.4	0.5	82.8	-	-	10.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-
Cameroon	261.3	299.6	9.3	42.0	11.1	1.9	34.4	0.8	60.3	11.7	5.2	0.7	20.8	0.3	-
Central African Rep.	0.1	1.4	19.2	12.6	3.0	0.5	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	4.5	-
Chad	0.5	5.0	30.0	46.0	8.1	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	-	0.4	0.9	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep. of	257.8	15.4	58.0	2.5	76.9	3.3	36.3	0.4	18.6	0.3	1.5	1.7	9.9	0.2	-
Congo, Rep. of	105.4	36.7	43.9	15.8	4.3	1.8	22.4	1.5	7.7	4.1	4.8	1.4	9.2	-	14.0
Equatorial Guinea	-	7.4	8.8	2.7	-	-	8.0	19.6	-	2.5	13.7	8.5	-	-	-
Gabon	72.5	44.2	0.1	-	3.1	0.3	22.5	-	-	1.4	7.1	2.0	10.1	1.6	2.2
Rwanda	0.5	1.3	18.1	1.2	9.1	14.2	-	0.2	6.4	4.5	0.1	-	15.5	0.2	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	2.8	5.0	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.4	3.6	3.4	-	-	-
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>776.2</b>	<b>685.2</b>	<b>486.2</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>
	%														
Angola	9.4	39.0	59.6	64.4	49.6	51.3	40.9	83.9	20.4	73.8	60.7	80.1	28.7	0.5	1.9
Burundi	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	37.9	-	-	7.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-
Cameroon	33.7	43.7	1.9	11.9	4.8	0.9	16.4	0.5	45.1	11.6	5.5	0.7	22.2	4.8	-
Central African Rep.	-	0.2	4.0	3.6	1.3	0.2	-	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.4	66.5	-
Chad	0.1	0.7	6.2	13.1	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	-	0.4	1.0	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Rep. of	33.2	2.2	11.9	0.7	33.2	1.5	17.3	0.3	13.9	0.3	1.5	1.8	10.5	2.3	0.1
Congo, Rep. of	13.6	5.4	9.0	4.5	1.9	0.8	10.7	1.0	5.8	4.0	5.1	1.5	9.8	0.3	85.0
Equatorial Guinea	-	1.1	1.8	0.8	-	-	3.8	12.5	-	2.5	14.4	8.9	-	-	-
Gabon	9.3	6.5	-	-	1.3	0.2	10.7	-	-	1.4	7.5	2.1	10.7	23.1	13.1
Rwanda	0.1	0.2	3.7	0.3	3.9	6.5	-	0.1	4.8	4.5	0.1	-	16.5	2.5	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	3.8	3.6	-	-	-
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 6D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN ECCAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Bananas	Cocoa beans	Cotton lint	Coffee, green	Bran of wheat	Rubber, natural	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Maize	Sugar refined	Flour of wheat	Oil of palm	Tobacco	Food preparation	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Angola	-	-	-	712	-	-	50	-	-	22	897	-	-	65	1
Burundi	-	-	436	13 988	-	-	3 578	-	11	-	22	243	-	-	-
Cameroon	294 886	169 773	97 598	53 674	-	36 664	-	3	1 200	1	7 623	537	6 744	1	-
Central African Rep.	-	-	-	1 080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	45 931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	100 000	50 000
Congo, Dem Rep of	26	1 079	6	7 466	12 500	934	6 840	17 510	5	-	99	5 859	-	1	-
Congo, Rep. of	-	175	-	6 718	28 086	942	22 531	-	15 645	10 848	-	370	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	4	3 122	-	779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	18	-	-	11 000	1 518	1 710	-	819	-	-	969	-	-	20
Rwanda	38	-	-	21 117	-	-	-	1 510	-	10	-	18	-	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	2 601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>294 954</b>	<b>176 768</b>	<b>143 971</b>	<b>105 534</b>	<b>51 586</b>	<b>40 058</b>	<b>34 709</b>	<b>19 023</b>	<b>17 680</b>	<b>10 881</b>	<b>8 683</b>	<b>8 018</b>	<b>6 744</b>	<b>100 067</b>	<b>50 021</b>
	%														
Angola	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	10.3	-	-	0.1	-
Burundi	-	-	0.3	13.3	-	-	10.3	-	0.1	-	0.3	3.0	-	-	-
Cameroon	100.0	96.0	67.8	50.9	-	91.5	-	-	6.8	-	87.8	6.7	100.0	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	99.9	100.0
Congo, Dem Rep. of	-	0.6	-	7.1	24.2	2.3	19.7	92.0	-	-	1.1	73.1	-	-	-
Congo, Rep. of	-	0.1	-	6.4	54.4	2.4	64.9	-	88.5	99.7	-	4.6	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	1.8	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	21.3	3.8	4.9	-	4.6	-	-	12.1	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	7.9	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
<b>ECCAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007



## ANNEX 6

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ECCAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Angola</b>											
Population	1000	7 056	11 162	11 447	11 734	12 043	12 386	12 768	13 184	13 625	14 078
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	1 150	2 500	2 326	3 211	3 130	4 433	5 394	6 523	6 892	6 650
Maize	1000MT	303	398	370	505	428	395	429	547	619	577
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	47	71	77	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
<b>Burundi</b>											
Population	1000	4 134	6 060	6 085	6 114	6 169	6 267	6 412	6 602	6 825	7 068
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	1000MT	1 175	1 544	1 543	1 399	1 511	1 514	1 549	1 603	1 600	1 600
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	488	670	681	590	734	687	781	833	835	834
Beans, dry	1000MT	286	288	271	275	227	187	249	245	245	220
<b>Cameroon</b>											
Population	1000	8 754	13 766	14 115	14 458	14 793	15 117	15 429	15 729	16 018	16 296
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	1 022	1 290	1 326	1 359	1 157	1 164	1 187	1 237	1 275	1 315
Cotton lint	1000MT	31	90	73	75	80	85	97	103	95	100
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	40	68	71	72	92	87	89	83	83	84
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Population	1000	2 308	3 434	3 511	3 585	3 653	3 715	3 770	3 819	3 865	3 912
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	153	340	340	360	360	380	380	350	330	350
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	123	91	98	102	110	105	122	128	134	140
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	16	65	53	53	54	73	74	78	79	82
<b>Chad</b>											
Population	1000	4 507	6 941	7 161	7 389	7 623	7 861	8 103	8 348	8 598	8 854
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	93	305	352	471	372	359	448	450	450	450
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	65	81	90	89	89	85	86	88	90	92
Cotton lint	1000MT	30	86	103	64	74	58	70	71	49	82
<b>Congo, Dem Rep</b>											
Population	1000	27 907	45 353	46 128	46 821	47 596	48 571	49 785	51 201	52 771	54 417
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	12 942	16 887	16 402	17 060	16 500	15 959	15 436	14 930	14 945	14 951
Plantains	1000MT	1 555	1 349	1 145	1 143	1 154	1 178	1 216	1 195	1 207	1 199
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	334	388	400	412	396	382	368	355	360	364
<b>Congo, Rep.</b>											
Population	1000	1 805	3 035	3 139	3 244	3 348	3 447	3 542	3 633	3 724	3 818
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	632	772	780	739	812	828	845	862	890	880
Plantains	1000MT	51	76	76	71	68	70	71	71	73	73
Game meat	1000MT	10	12	13	15	16	16	16	18	18	20
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
Population	1000	221	411	422	433	444	456	468	481	494	507
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	21	36	35	34	36	36	36	36	36	36
Plantains	1000MT	0	29	29	30	31	31	31	31	31	31
Coffee, green	1000MT	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
<b>Gabon</b>											
Population	1000	696	1 141	1 171	1 202	1 230	1 258	1 283	1 306	1 329	1 351
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	165	258	236	256	265	270	268	278	270	270
Yams	1000MT	80	135	140	145	150	155	155	155	155	155
Game meat	1000MT	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
<b>Rwanda</b>											
Population	1000	5 155	5 378	5 890	6 557	7 209	7 724	8 066	8 272	8 387	8 481
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	1000MT	2 136	2 105	2 248	2 625	2 897	2 212	1 784	2 785	2 408	2 470
Potatoes	1000MT	229	195	230	181	176	957	1 012	1 039	1 100	1 073
Sweet potatoes	1000MT	899	665	742	751	863	1 033	1 156	1 292	868	908
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>											
Population	1000	94	134	138	142	145	149	153	157	161	165
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	1000MT	3	14	25	25	25	26	27	27	28	28
Taro (cocoyam)	1000MT	3	16	20	23	23	25	25	26	26	28
Cocoa beans	1000MT	7	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4

## ANNEX 6E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ECCAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Angola</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	162.97	223.97	203.22	273.61	259.88	357.91	422.49	494.75	505.85	472.37
Maize	kg	42.99	35.67	32.28	43.01	35.54	31.86	33.58	41.48	45.41	40.99
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	6.67	6.36	6.71	7.25	7.06	6.86	6.66	6.45	6.22	6.03
<b>Burundi</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	kg	284.11	254.87	253.52	228.84	244.99	241.58	241.56	242.80	234.43	226.37
Sweet potatoes	kg	118.09	110.60	111.86	96.58	119.01	109.68	121.78	126.25	122.34	118.05
Beans, dry	kg	69.15	47.52	44.59	44.96	36.87	29.91	38.82	37.15	35.90	31.16
<b>Cameroon</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	116.78	93.71	93.94	94.01	78.20	76.98	76.93	78.65	79.62	80.69
Cotton lint	kg	3.57	6.54	5.18	5.19	5.40	5.62	6.28	6.55	5.93	6.14
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.52	4.94	5.05	5.01	6.21	5.77	5.77	5.27	5.17	5.13
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	66.45	99.01	96.84	100.42	98.55	102.29	100.80	91.65	85.38	89.47
Groundnuts in shell	kg	53.45	26.38	27.86	28.37	30.11	28.13	32.33	33.46	34.57	35.79
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	7.09	18.89	14.98	14.87	14.69	19.63	19.50	20.30	20.40	20.92
<b>Chad</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	20.60	43.94	49.22	63.76	48.78	45.64	55.30	53.91	52.34	50.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	14.40	11.66	12.54	12.09	11.69	10.81	10.64	10.57	10.50	10.41
Cotton lint	kg	6.69	12.35	14.42	8.61	9.71	7.38	8.64	8.51	5.70	9.20
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep.</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	463.76	372.34	355.58	364.37	346.67	328.57	310.05	291.59	283.20	274.74
Plantains	kg	55.73	29.76	24.81	24.41	24.24	24.26	24.43	23.34	22.87	22.04
Groundnuts in shell	kg	11.97	8.54	8.67	8.81	8.32	7.86	7.40	6.94	6.82	6.69
<b>Congo, Rep.</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	350.04	254.37	248.60	227.66	242.50	240.25	238.48	237.15	238.99	230.49
Plantains	kg	28.31	24.88	24.35	21.82	20.20	20.40	20.05	19.54	19.60	19.12
Game meat	kg	5.63	4.09	4.14	4.62	4.78	4.64	4.52	4.95	4.83	5.24
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sweet potatoes	kg	93.37	87.59	82.94	78.52	81.08	78.95	76.92	74.84	72.87	71.01
Plantains	kg	0.00	70.07	69.43	69.05	68.92	67.98	66.24	64.45	62.75	61.14
Coffee, green	kg	28.01	12.17	11.85	11.55	7.88	10.96	10.68	10.40	10.12	7.89
<b>Gabon</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	237.28	226.12	201.11	212.56	215.45	214.63	208.89	212.86	203.16	199.85
Yams	kg	114.86	118.32	119.56	120.63	121.95	123.21	120.81	118.68	116.63	114.73
Game meat	kg	26.59	17.09	17.08	17.05	17.07	16.69	16.37	16.08	15.80	15.54
<b>Rwanda</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Plantains	kg	414.30	391.41	381.73	400.41	401.92	286.41	221.18	336.66	287.09	291.21
Potatoes	kg	44.36	36.33	38.99	27.63	24.40	123.93	125.50	125.60	131.10	126.49
Sweet potatoes	kg	174.34	123.58	125.91	114.56	119.65	133.73	143.36	156.23	103.52	107.10
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Bananas	kg	27.84	100.75	181.16	176.06	172.41	174.50	176.47	171.97	173.29	169.09
Taro (cocoyam)	kg	29.08	119.40	146.95	158.45	159.03	165.13	163.40	165.61	161.49	169.70
Cocoa beans	kg	69.86	28.01	22.74	27.66	28.94	22.94	20.92	20.38	21.74	21.21

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 6F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECCAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Angola</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 625.9</b>	<b>4 521.0</b>	<b>4 221.9</b>	<b>3 504.0</b>	<b>5 397.0</b>	<b>7 702.0</b>	<b>6 379.8</b>	<b>7 509.6</b>	<b>9 237.4</b>	<b>12 974.4</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	156.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	88.5	79.6	77.8	79.2	73.0	58.3	48.2	31.1	31.9	30.8
Millet	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	15.9
Hides wet-salted, cattle	percent	0.6	20.4	22.2	20.8	27.0	41.7	51.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 380.9</b>	<b>2 053.0</b>	<b>2 332.3</b>	<b>2 120.0</b>	<b>3 109.1</b>	<b>3 039.5</b>	<b>3 179.2</b>	<b>3 300.0</b>	<b>3 406.8</b>	<b>3 573.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	374.3	501.1	495.4	485.1	368.3	399.6	448.5	701.2	825.0	982.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	27.1	24.4	21.2	22.9	11.8	13.1	14.1	21.2	24.2	27.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beer of barley	percent	0.1	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	4.8	12.8	12.8	12.1	9.6
Flour of wheat	percent	5.7	8.2	10.1	9.1	9.0	10.1	6.8	7.8	7.4	9.0
Chicken meat	percent	0.7	2.8	6.7	7.0	5.4	7.1	4.8	6.8	7.7	6.6
<b>Burundi</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	79.8	36.0	58.7	85.6	44.7	36.4	31.6	22.7	30.0	22.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	97.0	95.3	67.0	90.1	80.9	72.8	81.1	75.5	79.0	48.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	91.9	70.5	83.8	97.2	94.7	85.0	66.8	79.6	83.8	79.6
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	5.7	3.7	8.1	4.7	6.3
Tea	percent	2.5	15.1	15.4	1.5	2.6	8.3	21.5	2.6	1.9	5.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>176.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	29.2	21.2	22.7	31.9	15.5	23.2	18.9	24.3	30.4	42.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	18.2	17.1	18.4	20.2	13.1	15.7	13.6	18.9	19.3	24.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Maize	percent	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	5.9	11.7	4.8	12.9	26.4	35.7
Malt of barley	percent	18.4	32.4	37.2	37.8	32.2	23.9	14.8	15.7	9.7	10.4
Flour of wheat	percent	18.7	9.7	12.6	14.2	17.8	19.2	14.1	6.1	2.2	3.3
<b>Cameroon</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 190.7</b>	<b>1 769.0</b>	<b>1 860.0</b>	<b>1 673.0</b>	<b>1 638.5</b>	<b>1 855.5</b>	<b>1 900.0</b>	<b>1 900.0</b>	<b>2 300.0</b>	<b>2 600.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	592.6	618.4	465.4	415.8	86.4	364.3	426.8	479.6	587.5	654.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	49.8	35.0	25.0	24.9	5.3	19.6	22.5	25.2	25.5	25.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	30.6	24.5	30.4	35.1	0.2	20.1	27.4	39.1	30.5	35.2
Cotton lint	percent	6.1	17.8	16.1	20.9	0.2	18.8	23.7	19.2	18.3	22.1
Coffee, green	percent	43.8	20.5	19.3	0.0	3.9	26.0	17.8	10.9	11.8	11.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 433.4</b>	<b>1 226.6</b>	<b>1 361.7</b>	<b>1 496.4</b>	<b>1 352.2</b>	<b>1 282.9</b>	<b>1 900.0</b>	<b>1 900.0</b>	<b>2 200.0</b>	<b>2 400.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	124.7	85.9	133.5	200.7	225.3	227.3	268.5	173.0	345.5	400.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	8.7	7.0	9.8	13.4	16.7	17.7	14.1	9.1	15.7	16.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	6.0	5.6	14.3	12.9	16.0	12.6	18.4	23.1	16.3	21.2
Wheat	percent	12.2	4.2	9.2	15.6	19.2	19.8	21.1	15.1	17.7	17.2
Malt of barley	percent	15.4	21.9	10.0	14.9	10.4	9.1	8.6	9.5	10.5	9.1
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>130.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	51.2	44.1	47.6	35.6	33.1	26.5	21.6	33.8	16.9	24.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	48.5	30.0	27.4	22.6	22.6	16.5	15.2	23.7	13.0	19.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cattle	percent	1.1	21.8	21.0	29.5	33.2	45.2	55.5	45.9	88.9	56.5
Cotton Lint	percent	31.4	50.8	39.5	52.1	23.1	10.3	31.8	22.3	5.0	40.6
Coffee, green	percent	46.1	17.0	37.2	11.5	39.2	30.5	8.7	3.1	4.9	2.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	24.8	45.0	50.3	40.6	29.9	26.6	22.5	22.5	25.2	29.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	30.7	25.0	21.7	25.5	21.3	22.8	21.1	20.6	21.0	24.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	14.7	6.8	6.7	17.9	19.0	22.5	27.5	23.9	24.2	20.4
Sugar, refined	percent	5.4	0.7	4.7	6.4	4.6	8.6	7.1	4.8	14.0	19.4
Tobacco	percent	4.1	17.9	26.4	33.9	32.3	27.3	25.3	24.2	12.2	10.7

## ANNEX 6F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECCAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Chad</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>261.6</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>184.0</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>190.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	114.6	150.5	177.6	149.1	134.6	130.6	108.7	101.8	114.7	123.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	80.5	63.2	75.1	57.0	63.7	71.0	65.5	53.6	60.4	64.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.9	60.5	63.6	71.1	62.4	55.9	55.2	43.9	48.6	52.7
Cattle	percent	59.0	28.3	27.0	18.1	24.5	29.5	29.4	40.3	35.7	33.3
Goats	percent	1.4	4.0	3.7	4.4	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.5
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>297.5</b>	<b>317.6</b>	<b>330.0</b>	<b>633.0</b>	<b>1 000.4</b>	<b>1 000.0</b>	<b>1 000.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	9.3	69.1	36.1	37.7	38.2	44.7	42.7	56.2	72.5	74.0
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.4	23.0	12.8	12.7	12.0	13.5	6.8	5.6	7.3	7.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, refined	percent	10.8	27.3	12.5	42.4	23.3	35.8	35.1	44.5	45.5	37.3
Tobacco	percent	2.9	7.8	7.6	6.9	5.3	14.6	10.6	11.4	7.6	15.0
Flour of wheat	percent	23.8	19.2	38.8	19.6	19.4	15.9	21.3	17.3	15.9	12.2
<b>Congo, Democratic Rep. of</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 217.8</b>	<b>432.0</b>	<b>375.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>355.0</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>400.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	204.9	104.8	61.9	89.1	50.4	40.3	23.8	24.8	21.9	38.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	16.8	24.3	16.5	28.7	15.0	11.5	6.7	6.4	5.5	9.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Crude organic materls	percent	7.6	13.4	14.6	11.2	19.9	24.8	42.0	40.4	45.7	25.7
Tobacco	percent	0.0	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	1.2	10.1	20.6	5.0	25.7
Coffee, green	percent	68.5	65.8	63.1	76.3	61.6	57.3	13.6	18.6	23.8	19.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>729.0</b>	<b>417.0</b>	<b>523.0</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>489.0</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	185.7	256.6	265.5	221.6	198.9	234.4	216.8	273.5	286.6	317.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	25.5	61.5	50.8	57.1	40.7	51.0	47.6	54.7	47.8	52.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	18.2	16.0	10.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	10.1	5.3	9.1	14.5
Chicken meat	percent	3.7	10.5	9.1	7.8	4.0	18.2	5.1	4.6	6.4	10.0
Milk , dry	percent	9.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.0	7.9	7.2	8.9
<b>Congo, Rep. of</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>761.9</b>	<b>1 487.4</b>	<b>1 634.0</b>	<b>1 373.0</b>	<b>1 555.0</b>	<b>2 477.0</b>	<b>2 286.0</b>	<b>2 270.0</b>	<b>2 300.0</b>	<b>2 300.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	15.3	5.2	17.3	15.1	19.3	16.8	22.9	21.4	32.8	40.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	12.6	65.4	89.7	86.3	93.1	57.8	78.7	55.3	17.1	30.0
Sugar, refined	percent	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.1	14.9	25.3	26.7	26.7
Coffee, green	percent	36.1	17.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	23.9	15.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>377.8</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>649.3</b>	<b>610.8</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>600.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	61.5	125.6	114.7	137.3	125.8	156.1	156.4	172.7	219.5	260.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	16.3	25.7	17.7	22.5	15.3	33.6	28.4	29.8	36.6	43.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.0	5.9	10.1	8.1	9.5	9.8	13.4
Milk , dry	percent	2.1	7.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	4.5	4.2	6.1	9.1
Paste of tomatoes	percent	0.0	1.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	6.1	4.5	4.3	5.8	8.6
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>495.5</b>	<b>439.0</b>	<b>709.4</b>	<b>1 097.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>	<b>900.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	18.0	7.2	4.6	12.6	6.3	9.6	7.0	2.7	3.5	6.5
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	79.9	4.1	0.9	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	97.0	97.7	97.8	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.6	98.1	85.6	92.3
Coffee, green	percent	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.7	7.4
Cocoa husks and shell	percent	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>330.3</b>	<b>317.3</b>	<b>425.2</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>500.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	6.8	11.7	13.4	16.4	11.9	12.0	12.8	29.8	48.2	56.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	22.3	4.0	4.1	5.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	6.0	9.6	11.3
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beer of barley	percent	0.0	21.3	18.5	15.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	18.5	31.8	31.3
Wine	percent	0.0	10.0	8.7	7.1	9.9	9.8	9.2	21.4	16.5	16.0
Chicken meat	percent	12.5	25.7	23.1	27.4	27.0	25.8	24.2	16.7	10.3	12.7

## ANNEX 6F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECCAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Gabon</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	2 074.9	3 185.1	3 037.5	1 907.6	2 501.6	3 093.0	2 649.3	2 600.0	3 300.0	4 200.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	11.8	12.7	14.5	11.6	12.4	10.6	13.1	5.2	8.7	17.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.7	35.4	70.8	57.4	21.5	40.4	72.5
Rubber, natural	percent	0.0	59.9	60.4	59.3	25.0	11.9	16.2	3.7	8.2	10.1
Cocoa beans	percent	81.1	10.3	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	5.7	0.9	0.1
Total imports	MLN USD	712.2	969.5	1 032.2	1 163.2	911.6	1 117.0	859.5	940.0	1 040.0	1 370.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	108.3	158.9	161.1	178.6	164.9	168.9	175.8	147.7	127.4	226.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.2	16.4	15.6	15.4	18.1	15.1	20.5	15.7	12.3	16.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	4.2	10.2	9.1	10.3	10.1	9.4	8.2	14.8	6.5	11.3
Chicken meat	percent	4.6	5.7	5.8	7.4	6.2	9.4	12.5	7.0	10.0	9.4
Wheat	percent	4.8	6.8	5.5	5.8	4.5	4.5	7.2	7.9	5.6	8.1
<b>Rwanda</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	88.5	112.4	90.3	62.0	61.1	69.3	86.3	65.0	62.8	98.3
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	82.3	7.1	37.3	30.1	45.2	41.4	33.2	28.2	29.1	34.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	92.9	6.3	41.3	48.6	74.0	59.7	38.4	43.4	46.3	34.9
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	79.3	61.9	31.1	12.9	66.8	42.1	45.0	49.5	47.6	83.1
Tea	percent	13.2	15.8	43.5	76.6	32.4	49.7	49.6	41.5	40.7	5.7
Crude organic materials	percent	3.9	8.1	9.4	2.2	0.6	2.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
Total imports	MLN USD	252.3	230.2	270.4	300.1	253.1	326.5	285.9	245.8	259.5	284.3
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	36.5	46.7	54.9	76.2	50.6	67.7	72.8	60.2	34.9	60.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	14.5	20.3	20.3	25.4	20.0	20.7	25.4	24.5	13.4	21.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of palm	percent	1.8	9.7	10.4	8.0	9.6	20.7	5.5	4.1	10.3	19.9
Flour of wheat	percent	4.2	3.4	6.9	7.9	9.0	1.6	5.3	5.8	11.9	9.7
Sugar, centrifugal raw	percent	0.0	6.6	15.8	12.1	15.6	3.3	9.0	7.3	9.5	5.5
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	23.8	8.0	9.0	16.0	13.0	18.0	11.0	12.0	15.0	15.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	15.2	2.7	4.0	3.4	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.7	6.5	4.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	63.9	33.1	44.5	21.1	38.6	20.7	34.2	39.3	43.1	28.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	87.6	99.4	97.8	97.6	97.7	96.8	88.4	97.8	98.3	94.8
Oil of coconuts	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Total imports	MLN USD	26.1	28.0	41.0	49.0	55.0	41.0	44.6	55.0	60.0	60.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	5.5	12.2	7.8	10.5	10.1	9.1	13.1	14.4	18.6	20.0
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	21.0	43.5	19.0	21.5	18.4	22.1	29.3	26.2	31.0	33.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wine	percent	6.6	17.3	20.6	22.8	19.6	13.3	13.9	11.6	12.8	11.1
Food preparations	percent	0.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.7	5.4	10.5
Rice, milled	percent	19.3	18.9	7.2	12.4	8.9	15.1	26.4	24.0	10.5	9.0

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 6G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN ECCAS COUNTRIES, 2003 (kg)

Indicators	Angola	Burundi	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Democratic Rep. of Congo	Rep. of Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon	Rwanda	Sao Tome & Principe
Cassava	403.62	109.89	121.71	134.54	37.80	320.33	238.85	...	173.11	131.52	36.02
Yams	0.00	1.47	16.54	85.38	26.75	1.61	3.22	...	116.64	0.48	9.32
Sugar Cane	26.42	29.30	87.40	23.29	42.57	33.85	123.52	...	176.82	8.35	0.00
Wheat	129.59	2.13	17.83	9.14	7.72	9.77	53.96	...	48.25	4.20	44.85
Maize	45.47	25.90	42.48	31.50	12.04	23.83	6.68	...	26.93	10.49	19.03
Milk - Excluding Butter	16.14	4.98	15.85	17.80	28.96	1.33	16.10	...	21.87	19.19	28.67
Sorghum	0.01	10.77	34.34	10.99	65.13	1.02	0.00	...	0.00	20.46	0.00
Millet	7.13	1.57	3.12	2.75	44.54	0.69	0.00	...	0.00	0.48	0.00
Tomatoes	4.39	0.06	23.92	0.19	0.00	1.05	9.12	...	6.16	0.20	5.16
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	2.89	6.59	21.10	5.76	10.82	5.54	14.96	...	48.82	3.72	30.98
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	14.45	2.76	10.25	5.32	7.59	2.90	11.80	...	17.27	2.17	15.88
Pulses	7.57	41.60	16.44	7.05	14.07	3.85	3.87	...	0.71	32.55	3.86
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	1.57	0.91	7.11	24.20	36.60	4.77	4.53	...	11.15	0.88	0.02
Barley	2.56	1.65	5.78	0.46	0.25	0.30	3.08	...	10.81	0.51	3.17
Potatoes	3.34	4.12	8.44	0.26	3.14	1.77	1.55	...	4.32	140.63	1.01
Bovine meat	7.87	1.33	5.95	18.37	9.08	0.39	1.24	...	4.52	2.32	1.61
Mutton & Goat meat	0.78	0.57	2.00	3.36	3.94	0.40	0.33	...	0.93	0.41	0.16

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 7A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: ECOWAS (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	126 321	200 650	206 220	211 887	217 643	223 484	229 409	235 405	241 483	247 630
Population annual growth	percent	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Rural/Total Population	percent	74	63	62	62	61	60	59	59	58	57
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	25	40	41	42	43	44	46	47	48	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	36 977	47 142	47 829	48 511	49 185	49 853	50 581	51 301	52 016	52 731
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	67	55	55	54	53	53	52	51	50	50
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	503 015	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	61 768	75 633	76 170	77 042	77 643	78 329	79 472	81 899	82 755	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	54 186	66 197	66 636	67 275	67 669	68 126	69 302	71 610	72 301	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	562	767	789	845	904	964	981	1 005	1 017	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Cassava	1000 MT	16 630	43 515	44 854	45 811	46 792	46 822	48 191	49 410	50 921	55 904
Yams	1000 MT	9 282	30 523	31 623	32 841	34 581	34 998	35 184	35 711	35 908	36 554
Sorghum	1000 MT	5 109	10 121	9 883	10 671	10 661	10 482	10 447	11 297	12 065	11 603
Rice, paddy	1000 MT	3 215	6 814	7 174	7 185	7 304	7 260	7 010	7 055	7 365	7 535
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	42	89	90	96	100	99	101	102	105	107
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	74	99	98	101	103	99	98	97	97	97
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	27 095	26 067	24 995	20 103	24 341	30 195	26 693	26 478	32 486	45 056
Agricultural	MLN USD	3 817	4 801	4 433	4 773	4 531	3 848	4 013	5 148	6 320	6 298
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Cocoa beans	percent	43.8	47.0	41.7	42.3	44.3	38.2	40.4	48.8	45.8	42.5
Cotton lint	percent	5.2	13.6	15.5	17.5	14.4	13.7	15.0	11.6	15.1	14.1
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	0.9	2.0	1.3	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	3.1
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	23 471	18 660	21 860	22 284	22 681	21 653	24 906	22 063	27 261	32 667
Agricultural	MLN USD	3 701	3 521	3 566	3 908	3 888	3 550	4 432	4 590	5 619	6 577
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Rice, milled	percent	17.9	20.6	21.2	18.5	18.3	15.7	15.0	11.3	12.8	11.8
Wheat	percent	9.7	10.1	9.7	11.0	10.3	11.6	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.6
Sugar, refined	percent	12.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	7.5	6.3	8.1	8.8	7.0	5.6
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	116	1 280	867	866	643	299	- 419	557	702	- 279
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 067	2 512	2 540	2 565	2 573	2 541	2 536	2 556	2 576	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	50	58	59	60	60	60	58	59	59	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	6441	5079	5060	4950	5131	5183	5672	5875	7346	8677
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1, 2</sup>	percent	35.8	38.8	34.7	35.8	35.8	34.1	33.5	31.9	31.7	30.4
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1</sup>	USD	445	398	390	375	372	359	345	337	379	450
GDP <sup>1</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	1.5	5.5	10.8	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	2.4	2.5	4.2
Agricultural GDP <sup>1, 3</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	0.9	8.7	3.1	3.1	7.3	1.7	4.2	-1.2	7.0	6.0

ECOWAS as of March 2007: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d' Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only.

<sup>1</sup> excl. Cape Verde and Guinea in 1979-81 figures.; <sup>2</sup> excl. Liberia from 1997 to 2000 and from 2003 to 2004, Sierra Leone from 2001 to 2004 and Niger in 2004 ; <sup>3</sup> excl. Liberia

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank).

## ANNEX 7B

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ECOWAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cassava	Yams	Oil of palm fruit	Vegetables	Sorghum	Millet	Maize	Rice, paddy	Plantains	Taro, (coco yam)	Groundnuts in shell	Sugar Cane	Citrus fruit	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
	<i>000 mt</i>													<i>000hd 000</i>	
Benin	2 955	2 257	244	377	164	37	843	65	-	3	130	70	12	1 745	13 000
Burkina Faso	2	90	-	232	1 399	938	481	75	-	-	245	450	1	7 653	25 052
Cape Verde	3	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	0	14	-	23	450
Côte d'Ivoire	1 500	3 050	1 400	634	70	60	910	1 150	1 350	370	150	1 000	61	1 500	33 000
Gambia	8	-	35	9	29	132	29	22	-	-	136	-	-	328	620
Ghana	9 739	3 892	1 070	642	399	144	1 158	242	2 381	1 800	390	140	330	1 365	29 500
Guinea	1 350	40	830	482	6	11	90	900	430	30	300	280	210	3 285	14 000
Guinea-Bissau	38	-	80	26	16	31	32	89	39	-	20	6	8	520	1 550
Liberia	490	20	174	76	-	-	-	110	42	26	5	255	7	36	5 200
Mali	24	48	-	333	664	975	459	718	-	-	164	360	0	7 500	30 000
Niger	100	-	-	645	500	2 100	7	57	-	-	110	220	-	2 260	25 000
Nigeria	38 179	26 587	8 700	8 270	8 028	6 282	4 779	3 542	2 103	4 027	2 937	776	3 250	15 200	140 000
Senegal	401	-	70	444	126	324	401	233	-	-	603	850	35	3 100	46 000
Sierra Leone	390	-	195	235	21	10	10	265	33	3	16	70	85	400	7 570
Togo	725	570	115	136	180	50	485	68	-	25	33	-	12	279	9 000
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>55 904</b>	<b>36 554</b>	<b>12 913</b>	<b>12 557</b>	<b>11 603</b>	<b>11 094</b>	<b>9 688</b>	<b>7 535</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>6 283</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>4 491</b>	<b>4 012</b>	<b>45 193</b>	<b>379 942</b>
	<i>%</i>														
Benin	5.3	6.2	1.9	3.0	1.4	0.3	8.7	0.9	-	-	2.5	1.6	0.3	3.9	3.4
Burkina Faso	-	0.2	-	1.8	12.1	8.5	5.0	1.0	-	-	4.7	10.0	-	16.9	6.6
Cape Verde	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2.7	8.3	10.8	5.0	0.6	0.5	9.4	15.3	21.2	5.9	2.9	22.3	1.5	3.3	8.7
Gambia	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	2.6	-	-	0.7	0.2
Ghana	17.4	10.6	8.3	5.1	3.4	1.3	11.9	3.2	37.3	28.6	7.4	3.1	8.2	3.0	7.8
Guinea	2.4	0.1	6.4	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	11.9	6.7	0.5	5.7	6.2	5.2	7.3	3.7
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	-	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4
Liberia	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.6	-	-	-	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	5.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
Mali	-	0.1	-	2.7	5.7	8.8	4.7	9.5	-	-	3.1	8.0	-	16.6	7.9
Niger	0.2	-	-	5.1	4.3	18.9	0.1	0.8	-	-	2.1	4.9	-	5.0	6.6
Nigeria	68.3	72.7	67.4	65.9	69.2	56.6	49.3	47.0	33.0	64.1	56.1	17.3	81.0	33.6	36.8
Senegal	0.7	-	0.5	3.5	1.1	2.9	4.1	3.1	-	-	11.5	18.9	0.9	6.9	12.1
Sierra Leone	0.7	-	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.5	-	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.0
Togo	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	0.9	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.3	0.6	2.4
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007



## ANNEX 7C

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN ECOWAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Milled/ Paddy rice	Sugar refined	Rice, broken	Sugar centrifugal, raw)	Oil of palm	Flour of wheat	Tomato paste	Maize	Cotton lint	Milk, dry	Onions, dry	Malt of barley	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Benin	18.8	439.4	32.0	30.3	0.1	34.8	20.3	29.1	2.5	0.1	3.0	-	3.3	15.0	8.0
Burkina Faso	5.9	92.1	14.7	80.6	-	5.4	16.8	2.3	6.0	-	1.6	1.8	5.4	0.3	0.1
Cape Verde	23.2	2.5	14.9	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.7	10.2	-	3.6	-	0.3	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	214.5	701.6	46.5	147.7	-	10.1	41.3	20.6	11.5	-	11.4	26.4	17.9	140.0	70.0
Gambia	0.0	10.9	142.9	17.2	0.2	25.2	51.6	12.7	0.2	0.2	2.7	-	0.3	-	-
Ghana	250.0	384.4	472.6	59.3	-	93.7	7.8	64.8	50.0	158.3	13.0	0.2	22.1	65.0	35.2
Guinea	51.1	95.4	74.9	1.4	-	23.9	44.0	8.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	15.2	1.5	1.0	10.0
Guinea-Bissau	-	5.9	6.2	33.2	-	0.2	14.0	0.3	1.5	-	0.3	1.5	0.2	-	-
Liberia	48.3	100.0	5.6	2.5	-	6.8	15.9	0.9	1.3	-	0.9	-	1.8	1.7	1.1
Mali	23.4	6.9	27.0	33.3	-	1.5	30.6	3.7	1.0	0.6	5.6	0.5	1.0	7.0	-
Niger	9.5	15.7	13.6	-	-	39.0	18.9	4.2	47.3	0.1	3.9	-	0.7	0.3	1.3
Nigeria	2 608.9	1 350.0	711.3	32.3	548.8	180.0	0.8	51.2	0.1	1.7	86.3	0.2	62.3	350.0	400.0
Senegal	313.8	4.1	21.3	799.9	0.1	37.5	14.0	6.2	64.3	-	23.8	76.3	1.8	10.0	195.0
Sierra Leone	25.0	14.6	34.4	3.4	0.5	5.2	14.5	1.4	0.3	-	1.9	2.3	0.6	15.0	40.0
Togo	73.5	16.9	31.1	27.4	6.3	47.0	0.5	7.2	0.3	-	1.6	0.9	4.4	0.4	0.7
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>3 665.9</b>	<b>3 240.4</b>	<b>1 649.0</b>	<b>1 268.2</b>	<b>555.9</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>605.7</b>	<b>761.5</b>
	%														
Benin	0.5	13.6	1.9	2.4	-	6.8	6.9	13.6	1.3	0.1	1.9	-	2.6	2.5	1.1
Burkina Faso	0.2	2.8	0.9	6.4	-	1.1	5.7	1.1	3.1	-	1.0	1.4	4.3	-	-
Cape Verde	0.6	0.1	0.9	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	5.2	-	2.2	-	0.2	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	5.9	21.7	2.8	11.6	-	2.0	14.2	9.6	5.8	-	7.1	21.1	14.5	23.1	9.2
Gambia	-	0.3	8.7	1.4	-	4.9	17.7	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	-	0.3	-	-
Ghana	6.8	11.9	28.7	4.7	-	18.4	2.7	30.3	25.4	98.2	8.1	0.1	17.9	10.7	4.6
Guinea	1.4	2.9	4.5	0.1	-	4.7	15.1	3.9	-	0.1	1.0	12.2	1.2	0.2	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.2	0.4	2.6	-	-	4.8	0.1	0.7	-	0.2	1.2	0.2	-	-
Liberia	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	-	1.3	5.4	0.4	0.7	-	0.6	-	1.5	0.3	0.1
Mali	0.6	0.2	1.6	2.6	-	0.3	10.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	-
Niger	0.3	0.5	0.8	-	-	7.6	6.5	1.9	24.1	0.1	2.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.2
Nigeria	71.2	41.7	43.1	2.5	98.7	35.3	0.3	24.0	-	1.1	53.5	0.2	50.4	57.8	52.5
Senegal	8.6	0.1	1.3	63.1	-	7.3	4.8	2.9	32.7	-	14.8	60.9	1.4	1.7	25.6
Sierra Leone	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	5.0	0.7	0.1	-	1.2	1.8	0.5	2.5	5.3
Togo	2.0	0.5	1.9	2.2	1.1	9.2	0.2	3.3	0.2	-	1.0	0.7	3.6	0.1	0.1
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 7D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN ECOWAS COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Cocoa beans	Cotton lint	Sugar, refined	Cashew nuts	Rubber, natural	Bananas	Bran of wheat	Pineapples	Cottonseed	Coffee, green	Cocoa paste	Oil of palm	Cake of cotton seed	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	<i>000 mt</i>													<i>000/hd</i>	
Benin	-	108.0	-	48.3	-	-	0.1	1.2	27.0	-	-	9.9	55.6	-	-
Burkina Faso	11.7	178.7	7.9	5.1	-	-	-	-	23.2	-	-	0.2	5.1	18.7	46.5
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	947.9	112.7	10.8	115.9	127.2	227.2	32.3	153.9	65.2	142.1	126.1	34.5	-	-	-
Gambia	-	0.5	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	476.1	7.2	280.6	30.7	9.3	1.9	11.2	55.8	6.0	0.7	-	62.0	-	-	-
Guinea	7.0	0.6	-	0.4	10.2	-	14.5	0.4	1.7	17.6	20.4	0.3	-	15.0	20.0
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.2	-	80.9	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1.8	-	-	-	111.5	-	1.2	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	-
Mali	-	206.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	26.1	230.0	300.0
Niger	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.3	0.5
Nigeria	255.0	14.1	1.6	18.8	25.0	-	140.6	-	12.6	-	0.4	5.0	12.8	-	-
Senegal	-	18.8	0.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	0.8	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	28.8	35.4	1.0	1.1	-	-	11.1	0.1	22.8	4.0	-	10.0	16.6	-	-
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>1 735.7</b>	<b>684.0</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>302.0</b>	<b>283.2</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>367.0</b>
	<i>%</i>														
Benin	-	15.8	-	16.0	-	-	-	0.6	15.3	-	-	7.9	47.9	-	-
Burkina Faso	0.7	26.1	2.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	13.2	-	-	0.2	4.4	7.1	12.7
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	54.6	16.5	3.0	38.5	44.9	99.2	15.1	72.8	37.0	85.7	85.9	27.7	-	-	-
Gambia	-	0.1	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	27.4	1.1	77.3	10.2	3.3	0.8	5.2	26.4	3.4	0.4	-	49.7	-	-	-
Guinea	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	3.6	-	6.8	0.2	1.0	10.6	13.9	0.2	-	5.7	5.4
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	26.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	0.1	-	-	-	39.4	-	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
Mali	-	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	-	22.5	87.1	81.7
Niger	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	14.7	2.1	0.4	6.2	8.8	-	65.8	-	7.1	-	0.2	4.0	11.0	-	-
Senegal	-	2.7	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	1.7	5.2	0.3	0.4	-	-	5.2	-	12.9	2.4	-	8.1	14.3	-	-
<b>ECOWAS Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 7E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
Population	1000	3 461	5 624	5 772	5 917	6 066	6 222	6 387	6 558	6 736	6 918
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	631	1 457	1 918	1 989	2 113	2 350	2 703	2 452	3 055	2 955
Yams	1000MT	687	1 346	1 408	1 584	1 647	1 742	1 701	1 875	2 011	2 257
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	166	155	150	123	152	141	174	148	150
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
Population	1000	6 823	10 603	10 913	11 233	11 563	11 905	12 259	12 624	13 002	13 393
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	1000MT	620	1 254	943	1 203	1 178	1 016	1 372	1 373	1 610	1 399
Cotton lint	1000MT	25	88	144	136	120	109	114	160	163	210
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	29	86	89	92	95	103	114	114	113	119
<b>Capo Verde</b>											
Population	1000	289	400	409	418	427	436	445	454	463	473
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Indigenous pig meat	1000MT	1	3	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Goat milk	1000MT	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Pepper	1000MT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
Population	1000	8 433	14 685	14 987	15 275	15 553	15 827	16 098	16 365	16 631	16 897
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	2 079	2 924	2 987	2 921	2 944	2 950	2 938	2 966	3 048	3 050
Plantains	1000MT	1 013	1 356	1 441	1 410	1 402	1 418	1 410	1 395	1 322	1 350
Rice, paddy	1000MT	448	1 139	1 287	1 197	1 208	1 231	1 212	1 080	950	1 150
<b>Gambia</b>											
Population	1000	653	1 153	1 193	1 233	1 273	1 312	1 351	1 388	1 426	1 462
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	79	46	78	73	123	138	151	72	93	136
Millet	1000MT	18	61	66	65	81	95	105	85	120	132
Rice, paddy	1000MT	37	18	13	19	32	34	33	20	21	22
<b>Ghana</b>											
Population	1000	11 066	17 935	18 349	18 758	19 171	19 593	20 028	20 471	20 922	21 377
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	1 894	7 111	7 000	7 172	7 845	8 107	8 966	9 731	10 239	9 739
Yams	1000MT	614	2 275	2 408	2 703	3 249	3 363	3 547	3 900	3 813	3 892
Rice, paddy	1000MT	89	216	197	194	210	249	275	280	239	242
<b>Guinea</b>											
Population	1000	4 686	7 518	7 691	7 844	7 984	8 117	8 242	8 359	8 480	8 620
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	480	667	776	812	900	925	1 026	1 138	1 261	1 350
Rice, paddy	1000MT	438	673	716	764	816	739	789	843	900	900
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	83	145	158	174	191	206	226	248	272	300
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
Population	1000	792	1 224	1 259	1 293	1 329	1 367	1 407	1 449	1 493	1 538
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	54	120	100	87	80	106	85	88	66	89
Cashew nuts	1000MT	4	39	58	64	73	73	85	81	81	81
Indigenous pig meat	1000MT	8	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Liberia</b>											
Population	1000	1 871	2 239	2 395	2 580	2 768	2 943	3 099	3 239	3 367	3 487
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	300	213	282	307	361	441	480	480	490	490
Natural rubber	1000MT	81	30	67	75	100	105	107	109	110	117
Rice, paddy	1000MT	254	94	168	209	196	183	145	110	100	110
<b>Mali</b>											
Population	1000	7 047	10 643	10 940	11 248	11 568	11 904	12 256	12 623	13 007	13 409
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	461	739	641	814	819	759	793	795	815	975
Cotton lint	1000MT	45	190	218	219	197	101	240	181	261	239
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	89	116	104	105	105	112	113	116	124	127

## ANNEX 7E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Niger</b>											
Population	1000	5 588	9 348	9 674	10 013	10 369	10 742	11 134	11 544	11 972	12 415
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	1 311	1 761	1 352	2 391	2 296	1 679	2 414	2 500	2 300	2 100
Cow peas, dry	1000MT	282	295	199	787	436	269	350	400	549	550
Rice, paddy	1000MT	31	53	62	59	62	60	76	75	70	57
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Population	1000	64 311	102 640	105 616	108 635	111 681	114 746	117 823	120 911	124 009	127 117
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	11 500	31 418	32 050	32 695	32 697	32 010	32 068	32 749	32 913	38 179
Yams	1000MT	5 239	23 201	23 972	24 768	25 873	26 201	26 232	26 258	26 324	26 587
Rice, paddy	1000MT	1 027	3 122	3 268	3 275	3 277	3 298	2 752	3 192	3 373	3 542
<b>Senegal</b>											
Population	1000	5 539	8 542	8 748	8 957	9 172	9 393	9 621	9 855	10 095	10 339
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	690	646	545	579	1 014	1 062	944	265	441	603
Rice, paddy	1000MT	96	149	174	124	240	202	244	172	232	233
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	12	60	62	64	64	64	64	64	64	66
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
Population	1000	3 239	4 105	4 144	4 205	4 294	4 415	4 573	4 764	4 971	5 168
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	504	392	411	328	247	199	230	260	265	265
Vegetables	1000MT	141	155	155	160	170	170	200	205	220	220
Citrus fruit	1000MT	60	75	75	77	80	80	80	80	85	85
<b>Togo</b>											
Population	1000	2 523	3 991	4 130	4 278	4 425	4 562	4 686	4 801	4 909	5 017
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	498	605	683	696	666	563	549	575	569	570
Maize	1000MT	150	388	452	350	494	482	464	510	516	485
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	52	65	69	50	49	60	70	71	76
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	182.32	259.00	332.37	336.15	348.33	377.73	423.28	373.90	453.50	427.15
Yams	kg	198.35	239.34	243.88	267.65	271.52	279.97	266.32	285.91	298.50	326.29
Cotton lint	kg	1.93	29.52	26.85	25.36	20.22	24.43	22.08	26.53	21.97	21.68
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	kg	90.82	118.26	86.40	107.08	101.91	85.37	111.88	108.79	123.85	104.48
Cotton lint	kg	3.60	8.25	13.20	12.14	10.38	9.16	9.30	12.67	12.54	15.68
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.27	8.15	8.19	8.15	8.21	8.65	9.33	9.06	8.69	8.90
<b>Capo Verde</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Indigenous pig meat	kg	3.60	7.65	12.22	15.50	16.39	14.91	15.73	15.41	15.11	15.22
Goat milk	kg	7.60	12.72	11.49	10.77	11.24	10.55	11.24	12.11	11.88	11.63
Pepper	kg	2.76	2.93	1.96	2.15	2.34	2.06	2.02	2.20	2.16	2.11
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	246.58	199.11	199.31	191.23	189.29	186.39	182.51	181.25	183.29	180.51
Plantains	kg	120.09	92.34	96.15	92.31	90.14	89.59	87.59	85.24	79.49	79.90
Rice, paddy	kg	53.13	77.56	85.87	78.36	77.67	77.78	75.29	65.97	57.12	68.06
<b>Gambia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	120.53	39.74	65.47	59.58	96.59	105.18	111.82	51.53	65.17	92.82
Millet	kg	27.17	53.33	55.39	52.45	63.55	72.10	77.70	60.96	84.39	90.63
Rice, paddy	kg	57.00	15.77	10.90	15.25	24.90	25.99	24.13	14.73	14.38	15.05

## ANNEX 7E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Ghana</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	171.14	396.50	381.47	382.32	409.23	413.76	447.67	475.36	489.41	455.57
Yams	kg	55.51	126.84	131.23	144.09	169.48	171.64	177.09	190.51	182.24	182.08
Rice, paddy	kg	8.07	12.03	10.74	10.32	10.94	12.69	13.71	13.68	11.41	11.31
<b>Guinea</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	102.43	88.68	100.85	103.50	112.75	114.01	124.50	136.11	148.70	156.61
Rice, paddy	kg	93.36	89.53	93.05	97.39	102.14	91.09	95.76	100.79	106.13	104.41
Groundnuts in shell	kg	17.81	19.30	20.55	22.14	23.90	25.35	27.43	29.71	32.08	34.80
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	68.21	98.21	79.38	67.44	60.42	77.60	60.45	60.64	44.49	57.99
Cashew nuts	kg	4.84	31.52	45.98	49.50	55.05	53.20	60.41	55.90	54.25	52.67
Indigenous pig meat	kg	9.89	8.30	8.20	8.11	8.01	7.78	7.68	7.45	7.53	7.31
<b>Liberia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	160.34	95.25	117.83	118.99	130.53	149.68	154.89	148.19	145.53	140.52
Natural rubber	kg	43.22	13.40	28.06	29.07	36.13	35.68	34.53	33.65	32.67	33.55
Rice, paddy	kg	135.58	42.18	70.31	81.16	70.92	62.32	46.79	33.96	29.70	31.55
<b>Mali</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	65.37	69.42	58.60	72.33	70.79	63.77	64.67	62.99	62.66	72.69
Cotton lint	kg	6.38	17.81	19.90	19.49	17.03	8.47	19.58	14.34	20.07	17.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	12.57	10.87	9.49	9.35	9.12	9.40	9.23	9.23	9.50	9.45
<b>Niger</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	234.58	188.39	139.74	238.82	221.45	156.32	216.85	216.56	192.11	169.15
Cow peas, dry	kg	50.43	31.58	20.56	78.59	42.03	25.01	31.44	34.65	45.86	44.30
Rice, paddy	kg	5.52	5.62	6.39	5.89	5.98	5.63	6.86	6.50	5.85	4.62
<b>Nigeria</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	178.82	306.10	303.46	300.96	292.77	278.96	272.17	270.85	265.41	300.35
Yams	kg	81.46	226.04	226.97	227.99	231.67	228.34	222.64	217.17	212.27	209.15
Rice, paddy	kg	15.97	30.42	30.94	30.15	29.34	28.74	23.36	26.40	27.20	27.86
<b>Senegal</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	124.64	75.67	62.28	64.65	110.58	113.01	98.10	26.93	43.66	58.29
Rice, paddy	kg	17.35	17.42	19.86	13.79	26.14	21.54	25.35	17.49	22.96	22.51
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	2.17	7.02	7.09	7.15	6.98	6.82	6.65	6.49	6.38	6.34
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	155.72	95.42	99.25	78.08	57.58	45.10	50.30	54.58	53.31	51.28
Vegetables	kg	43.43	37.76	37.40	38.05	39.59	38.51	43.73	43.03	44.26	42.57
Citrus fruit	kg	18.53	18.27	18.10	18.31	18.63	18.12	17.49	16.79	17.10	16.45
<b>Togo</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	197.49	151.52	165.38	162.73	150.43	123.47	117.17	119.74	115.89	113.61
Maize	kg	59.29	97.11	109.48	81.93	111.54	105.67	99.00	106.25	105.17	96.67
Cotton lint	kg	2.58	12.99	15.74	16.15	11.34	10.72	12.80	14.58	14.46	15.15

Source: Derived from FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

**ANNEX 7F**  
**PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004**

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Benin</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	47.6	424.0	407.0	415.5	422.0	393.7	204.4	241.3	271.6	303.6
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	38.3	194.1	213.6	222.5	215.5	177.0	167.2	184.6	257.3	228.0
Agricultural exports as % of total Major exports (share in agriculture)	percent	80.4	45.8	52.5	53.6	51.1	44.9	81.8	76.5	94.7	75.1
Cotton lint	percent	23.2	80.9	85.7	79.9	78.4	72.4	71.0	69.0	71.7	67.6
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	3.0	3.2	2.2	7.0	9.8	6.7	9.3	6.0	13.7
Tobacco	percent	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.8	3.3
Total imports	MLN USD	329.2	665.0	641.0	674.0	749.0	610.5	620.8	723.5	885.6	855.2
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	95.1	155.2	159.9	173.3	216.3	181.7	145.7	198.9	214.3	380.6
Agricultural imports as % of total Major imports (share in agriculture)	percent	28.9	23.3	25.0	25.7	28.9	29.8	23.5	27.5	24.2	44.5
Rice, milled	percent	5.5	33.8	17.8	13.6	10.3	6.5	9.9	10.0	16.9	30.5
Paste of tomato	percent	6.4	2.5	2.9	5.9	5.6	4.1	4.7	3.6	1.2	9.7
Chicken meat	percent	0.8	3.1	4.0	4.0	7.9	11.3	12.1	11.6	12.5	7.0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	80.5	310.0	327.0	323.2	254.7	205.6	263.0	292.0	376.0	514.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	69.6	33.5	31.5	213.0	119.5	105.4	165.8	153.2	291.4	313.7
Agricultural exports as % of total Major exports (share in agriculture)	percent	86.4	10.8	9.6	65.9	46.9	51.3	63.0	52.5	77.5	61.0
Cotton lint	percent	45.5	0.0	0.0	79.2	70.8	71.2	62.0	67.9	76.9	84.2
Sesame seed	percent	3.1	9.8	10.6	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.2
Cattle	percent	12.2	49.8	44.7	6.5	10.8	7.7	10.2	9.6	1.6	1.0
Total imports	MLN USD	334.3	747.8	734.1	781.2	568.0	614.2	656.5	734.9	920.0	1 110.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	73.3	226.6	198.4	154.8	226.7	170.6	121.8	127.9	138.0	151.7
Agricultural imports as % of total Major imports (share in agriculture)	percent	21.9	30.3	27.0	19.8	39.9	27.8	18.6	17.4	15.0	13.7
Tobacco	percent	6.5	6.3	9.7	7.1	9.1	12.4	10.4	8.0	10.6	25.5
Rice, milled	percent	0.0	30.6	24.3	30.3	17.6	11.8	13.8	14.1	8.4	12.8
Rice, broken	percent	9.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	10.1	11.0	14.7	13.8	12.4	11.3
<b>Cape Verde</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	3.3	12.7	14.0	10.4	11.4	10.9	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Agricultural exports as % of total Major exports (share in agriculture)	percent	35.3	1.7	1.5	3.8	2.5	3.6	1.1	2.5	2.1	3.0
Beverages, dist. alcoholic	percent	0.0	11.4	3.3	47.4	42.8	37.2	3.6	37.8	66.2	73.6
Pastry	percent	0.0	8.1	26.4	1.1	2.5	1.4	0.9	8.0	11.7	13.9
Coffee, green	percent	0.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.6	3.5	7.3
Total imports	MLN USD	64.1	234.4	253.0	230.9	262.3	238.1	248.0	260.0	270.0	270.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	26.1	74.7	76.4	78.4	82.7	73.3	82.2	74.5	102.0	112.8
Agricultural imports as % of total Major imports (share in agriculture)	percent	40.7	31.8	30.2	34.0	31.5	30.8	33.1	28.7	37.8	41.8
Food preparations	percent	1.9	4.4	6.1	6.7	6.1	7.7	7.0	7.6	7.2	9.6
Milk, dry	percent	4.6	9.1	7.0	8.0	8.5	7.0	10.9	8.7	7.0	8.7
Beer of barley	percent	3.7	1.4	1.2	3.9	5.5	8.3	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.1
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	2 729.7	4 254.1	4 204.2	4 407.5	4 662.0	3 888.0	3 946.0	5 167.0	5 492.6	6 242.5
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	1 811.9	2 445.3	2 436.8	2 647.3	2 440.7	1 916.1	2 032.5	3 012.5	3 215.9	3 092.8
Agricultural exports as % of total Major exports (share in agriculture)	percent	66.4	57.5	58.0	60.1	52.4	49.3	51.5	58.3	58.6	49.5
Cocoa beans	percent	38.3	57.6	52.7	50.5	52.6	44.1	49.5	58.6	53.9	48.5
Cocoa paste	percent	2.4	3.5	4.0	6.6	6.2	5.1	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.9
Cocoa butter	percent	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	4.9	5.4	6.7
Total imports	MLN USD	2 592.8	3 153.4	3 675.1	4 017.8	4 289.8	3 345.0	3 400.0	3 700.0	3 515.9	3 588.4
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	448.7	419.1	488.9	558.9	464.1	383.8	462.2	480.6	637.0	711.2
Agricultural imports as % of total Major imports (share in agriculture)	percent	17.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	10.8	11.5	13.6	13.0	18.1	19.8
Rice, milled	percent	22.8	18.6	20.6	19.4	15.3	20.0	21.1	21.2	19.1	24.3
Tobacco	percent	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	6.4	6.5	8.4	6.3	6.5	14.6
Cattle	percent	14.1	10.7	9.8	8.9	10.8	13.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	7.0

## ANNEX 7F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Gambia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	26.0	15.2	10.4	9.0	9.0	13.2	15.2	18.0	19.4	22.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	63.2	82.4	65.1	35.2	56.2	37.7	60.8	64.1	64.8	74.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of groundnuts	percent	30.9	12.5	18.3	20.0	18.9	30.3	36.2	50.8	15.4	20.2
Groundnuts, shelled	percent	57.8	58.8	48.1	54.5	47.9	57.8	31.6	28.4	10.3	7.2
Mangoes	percent	0.0	4.8	6.9	8.0	8.9	3.0	3.6	2.1	0.0	4.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>238.8</b>	<b>277.7</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>266.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>230.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	37.4	69.2	80.7	69.8	83.2	71.5	65.8	75.5	66.8	163.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.5	29.0	29.1	30.6	43.2	30.7	24.8	25.2	33.4	71.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, refined	percent	15.9	17.3	24.8	30.1	20.0	16.3	17.1	21.0	18.6	18.4
Food preparations	percent	1.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.0	11.5	10.1
Flour of wheat	percent	7.5	8.4	7.8	10.3	6.8	8.7	7.0	8.1	5.1	8.9
<b>Ghana</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>995.9</b>	<b>1 571.2</b>	<b>1 489.0</b>	<b>1 830.0</b>	<b>1 806.0</b>	<b>1 580.0</b>	<b>1 541.0</b>	<b>1 650.0</b>	<b>1 988.9</b>	<b>2 326.8</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	641.3	780.1	521.1	574.5	527.2	542.2	494.9	645.8	1 036.9	1 211.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	64.4	49.7	35.0	31.4	29.2	34.3	32.1	39.1	52.1	52.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	89.7	78.3	70.7	81.1	77.9	74.5	80.0	74.5	67.5	67.1
Pineapples	percent	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.4	5.8	5.6
Cocoa butter	percent	8.5	14.5	20.5	8.8	9.7	7.7	4.4	8.0	8.6	5.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 086.8</b>	<b>1 937.0</b>	<b>2 128.3</b>	<b>2 214.2</b>	<b>3 030.0</b>	<b>2 973.0</b>	<b>2 965.0</b>	<b>3 254.0</b>	<b>3 891.2</b>	<b>5 214.4</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	113.7	193.6	193.2	272.8	303.1	369.3	540.4	503.4	628.9	1 037.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.5	10.0	9.1	12.3	10.0	12.4	18.2	15.5	16.2	19.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	14.3	5.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	7.4	7.4	9.3	10.4
Sugar, refined	percent	5.8	8.3	5.8	1.7	2.3	10.0	10.0	12.4	16.9	9.6
Wheat	percent	18.7	27.3	19.0	20.2	17.5	11.0	9.0	10.3	6.4	4.0
<b>Guinea</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>758.8</b>	<b>803.8</b>	<b>680.0</b>	<b>679.0</b>	<b>629.0</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>780.0</b>	<b>840.0</b>	<b>955.4</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	30.7	42.6	61.5	37.9	39.0	30.3	23.4	28.8	41.5	51.5
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	7.9	5.6	7.6	5.6	5.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	4.9	5.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	27.1	27.1	54.3	29.6	20.2	22.0	20.9	8.3	9.4	24.9
Cattle	percent	29.8	24.6	17.1	27.7	28.2	36.3	47.0	38.2	26.5	21.4
Cocoa Beans	percent	21.2	11.8	6.5	18.9	6.8	3.5	3.6	2.4	3.6	16.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>858.6</b>	<b>988.2</b>	<b>1 090.0</b>	<b>842.0</b>	<b>912.0</b>	<b>926.0</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>1 091.1</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	57.4	176.5	187.1	174.7	171.1	151.0	142.5	157.3	208.8	215.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	18.6	20.6	18.9	16.0	20.3	16.6	15.4	17.1	21.8	19.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	2.2	4.9	12.3	17.4	18.5	15.6	13.4	14.2	13.6	18.7
Rice, milled	percent	62.8	26.0	19.0	15.3	14.4	11.2	14.2	10.3	7.2	11.6
Food preparations	percent	0.7	6.1	6.7	6.3	7.4	7.9	8.5	7.8	8.3	10.1
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	7.9	19.0	47.0	26.1	51.6	51.4	51.2	47.7	47.9	62.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	57.5	67.8	96.8	97.3	90.6	82.9	81.3	88.3	69.4	90.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cashew nuts	percent	9.5	86.0	96.3	91.6	95.7	95.3	91.7	91.6	96.0	98.8
Cottonseed	percent	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Cotton lint	percent	5.5	10.5	2.8	5.8	2.3	2.3	7.0	7.4	3.0	0.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	16.8	27.2	36.5	19.4	30.3	43.1	38.2	42.4	45.6	40.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	29.5	43.1	41.1	28.5	53.2	87.9	61.7	73.1	66.1	58.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	5.4	7.0	5.8	5.2	1.9	4.2	4.1	7.7	8.1	10.4
Beer of barley	percent	0.0	7.4	7.7	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	8.2
Rice, milled	percent	46.9	41.2	50.2	44.8	53.9	48.7	51.0	48.3	40.1	4.7

## ANNEX 7F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Liberia</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	555.4	512.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	135.6	24.6	45.2	41.9	57.9	65.5	69.3	77.8	83.0	96.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	24.4	4.8	9.0	8.4	11.6	13.1	13.9	15.6	16.6	19.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rubber, natural	percent	68.0	89.6	95.2	90.7	91.5	91.5	94.5	98.1	94.0	95.8
Cocoa beans	percent	8.7	3.9	1.3	5.2	3.5	5.2	1.2	1.3	4.8	2.5
Oil of Palm	percent	1.7	6.1	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total imports	MLN USD	505.9	405.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	97.3	92.6	81.1	75.7	74.1	93.5	66.6	72.0	92.9	117.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	19.2	22.9	20.3	18.9	18.5	23.4	16.7	18.0	23.2	29.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	34.9	14.0	4.6	4.4	12.7	16.3	24.5	27.8	21.5	18.7
Breakfast cereals	percent	0.3	4.9	7.8	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	4.0	7.3	9.2
Wheat	percent	4.4	14.7	14.1	9.8	8.5	10.1	3.8	6.5	6.5	6.2
<b>Mali</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	200.7	446.3	534.6	650.5	566.0	545.0	725.0	889.0	932.0	932.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	181.8	274.1	270.0	280.0	244.2	265.2	296.1	264.3	332.7	336.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	90.6	61.4	50.5	43.0	43.1	48.7	40.8	29.7	35.7	36.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.3	72.6	69.4	72.5	63.9	48.5	58.1	67.0	77.0	61.6
Cattle	percent	45.0	10.2	15.2	13.6	19.2	36.9	27.0	14.4	9.3	24.1
Sheep	percent	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.4	5.4
Total imports	MLN USD	395.9	797.2	765.1	809.5	824.0	806.0	735.0	749.0	1 131.0	1 131.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	59.5	125.2	100.0	162.0	145.7	110.1	176.3	161.2	162.2	147.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.0	15.7	13.1	20.0	17.7	13.7	24.0	21.5	14.3	13.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	1.1	7.3	9.1	9.6	13.5	17.3	17.0	22.0	19.9	23.4
Milk , dry	percent	3.8	11.0	9.6	12.0	13.1	13.3	8.1	5.6	7.8	10.7
Tea	percent	5.1	14.0	11.6	12.2	9.2	11.1	5.9	9.0	10.5	10.0
<b>Niger</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	494.2	301.7	269.1	297.6	288.0	285.0	273.0	282.0	205.0	206.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	77.9	143.2	66.8	54.8	68.8	91.0	62.5	81.1	63.0	61.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	15.8	47.5	24.8	18.4	23.9	31.9	22.9	28.8	30.7	29.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Goats	percent	4.1	4.1	10.3	11.0	8.1	10.0	16.8	9.5	13.4	13.8
Onions, dry	percent	1.6	17.1	19.9	40.1	29.0	7.1	8.6	22.1	12.2	12.6
Sheep	percent	11.5	5.4	8.9	10.3	11.4	14.1	18.9	13.8	15.9	10.8
Total imports	MLN USD	526.4	433.3	436.7	383.4	395.0	395.0	332.0	371.0	410.0	521.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	88.6	154.2	127.3	157.5	131.6	110.8	147.8	170.3	133.2	136.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	16.8	35.6	29.2	41.1	33.3	28.0	44.5	45.9	32.5	26.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	9.9	37.1	9.3	8.7	11.0	9.0	9.0	11.4	10.0	23.9
Oil of palm	percent	2.4	9.3	12.5	13.9	19.2	13.9	11.1	13.5	16.7	14.7
Milk , dry	percent	1.6	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.4	6.1	6.9
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	20 581.9	16 153.0	15 207.0	9 855.0	13 856.0	20 975.0	17 261.0	15 107.0	19 887.0	31 148.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	525.2	591.7	493.6	417.4	505.6	343.7	395.4	410.4	611.8	486.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	2.6	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	60.7	36.0	34.8	46.2	58.3	61.1	53.2	61.5	71.5	64.2
Cocoa butter	percent	7.3	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.8	0.0	2.9	3.8	4.0	5.0
Rubber, natural	percent	4.7	26.2	18.4	24.0	11.3	16.0	12.2	10.0	7.5	9.0
Total imports	MLN USD	15 265.2	6 932.0	9 501.0	9 211.0	8 588.0	8 721.0	11 586.0	7 547.0	10 853.0	14 164.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	2 148.1	1 078.0	1 229.0	1 283.9	1 280.3	1 220.7	1 727.8	1 791.2	2 172.4	2 264.4
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	14.1	15.6	12.9	13.9	14.9	14.0	14.9	23.7	20.0	16.0
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	11.3	11.0	12.9	16.4	17.2	20.6	16.5	14.1	16.6	21.0
Rice, milled	percent	14.1	12.1	21.4	17.4	18.6	15.1	18.9	12.7	15.5	13.1
Milk , dry	percent	4.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.7	9.3	6.7	6.4	8.6	10.1



## ANNEX 7F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Senegal</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>990.8</b>	<b>933.7</b>	<b>823.8</b>	<b>818.0</b>	<b>694.9</b>	<b>783.5</b>	<b>952.2</b>	<b>1 129.9</b>	<b>1 270.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	140.0	93.7	93.3	104.0	110.9	162.3	132.9	128.8	174.8	181.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	26.7	9.5	10.0	12.6	13.6	23.4	17.0	13.5	15.5	14.3
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	7.5	20.0	21.8	21.3	5.6	3.8	6.0	10.4	17.6	16.0
Oil of groundnuts	percent	55.1	41.2	45.6	41.3	48.4	41.4	53.6	39.3	20.9	14.3
Food preparations	percent	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.6	7.1	2.1	4.1	8.8	14.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 015.6</b>	<b>1 475.0</b>	<b>1 337.0</b>	<b>1 531.1</b>	<b>1 598.8</b>	<b>1 467.5</b>	<b>1 726.8</b>	<b>1 965.0</b>	<b>2 357.1</b>	<b>2 860.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	267.6	478.4	409.8	510.4	498.2	407.6	499.6	528.1	749.3	846.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.3	32.4	30.7	33.3	31.2	27.8	28.9	26.9	31.8	29.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, broken	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	31.0	28.9	27.9
Wheat	percent	8.7	11.0	9.4	9.2	7.9	7.3	8.6	8.4	7.0	9.3
Milk, dry	percent	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.1	6.3
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>180.4</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	57.7	10.7	13.8	11.5	8.3	6.9	7.5	7.9	12.2	13.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	30.8	22.8	80.9	67.7	52.0	23.0	14.3	8.0	8.9	7.7
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	38.1	46.6	29.1	33.0	42.1	24.6	34.5	45.5	66.1	75.2
Coffee, green	percent	46.1	24.2	47.3	38.2	22.2	29.0	22.7	20.2	11.0	4.3
Tobacco	percent	0.7	10.7	8.3	9.9	10.6	16.1	14.8	7.6	5.2	4.6
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>428.6</b>	<b>489.6</b>	<b>554.6</b>	<b>606.8</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	84.9	171.3	127.6	141.8	126.7	116.5	146.9	123.5	174.8	152.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	24.5	58.3	54.8	71.6	43.4	36.0	34.3	25.2	31.5	25.2
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.4	7.6
Sugar, refined	percent	11.7	2.2	1.9	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.0	4.9
Wheat	percent	3.8	2.5	3.8	5.0	3.9	2.2	3.2	6.1	3.7	2.7
<b>Togo</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>238.7</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>616.0</b>	<b>367.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	71.6	132.7	128.3	132.9	132.0	77.5	98.9	86.6	132.1	131.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	28.2	55.6	57.3	55.4	33.9	21.5	27.7	20.3	21.4	35.7
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	10.9	58.1	49.2	50.7	41.5	31.0	45.5	30.4	40.4	37.4
Cocoa beans	percent	47.7	11.8	10.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.7	8.2	8.0	18.9
Cotton, carded or combed	percent	0.0	12.1	12.5	16.9	20.8	23.4	18.8	15.5	12.1	7.9
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>425.1</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>446.5</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>565.0</b>	<b>553.0</b>	<b>591.0</b>	<b>844.0</b>	<b>556.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	85.9	79.0	69.7	74.2	53.8	46.1	67.6	83.6	92.4	97.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.1	18.6	17.4	16.6	9.1	8.2	12.2	14.1	10.9	17.6
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	9.3	16.0	20.9	15.6	23.5	22.9	34.3	34.8	27.7	17.3
Tobacco	percent	16.0	11.5	18.1	11.3	18.2	13.6	8.7	8.5	15.1	17.0
Sugar, refined	percent	13.7	4.2	2.3	4.1	5.8	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 7G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN ECOWAS COUNTRIES, 2003 (kg)

Indicators	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Cote d'Ivoire	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Cassava	545.60	0.15	7.88	90.47	5.61	488.75	148.70	25.45	145.53	1.86	9.87	265.32	18.15	75.59	147.50
Yams	357.56	1.92	0.00	183.28	0.00	181.55	4.72	0.00	5.94	3.81	0.00	212.26	0.00	0.00	115.89
Sugar Cane	11.19	34.61	30.24	62.83	0.00	6.69	33.02	3.68	75.74	26.91	18.38	5.96	84.20	5.63	0.00
Wheat	8.14	3.52	47.90	17.96	24.91	14.50	13.83	13.73	25.49	8.45	5.63	18.53	30.32	17.57	17.96
Maize	114.82	50.93	132.17	57.82	19.88	56.07	13.38	19.17	21.44	28.76	3.25	38.66	23.10	3.12	104.95
Milk - Excluding Butter	10.58	23.68	81.78	8.98	37.54	7.23	12.84	15.75	1.80	47.50	30.70	9.38	29.82	8.07	4.45
Sorghum	27.72	111.11	0.00	2.89	17.55	14.94	0.71	10.05	0.00	49.97	49.28	64.74	18.80	4.22	36.19
Millet	6.11	81.02	0.00	2.71	70.62	8.40	1.30	14.74	0.00	65.73	208.85	50.66	47.01	2.01	10.18
Tomatoes	26.51	1.70	13.47	12.05	10.99	14.52	2.85	0.44	0.74	4.46	8.67	8.40	2.71	3.71	4.71
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	28.79	15.28	49.78	77.07	63.31	23.44	92.76	89.36	52.65	56.67	17.77	31.08	99.85	84.55	20.96
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	6.73	6.12	27.92	11.93	63.15	7.05	10.11	5.91	4.60	11.06	6.44	10.74	13.67	3.78	6.62
Pulses	18.53	30.30	15.80	0.66	5.79	0.74	7.28	1.54	2.87	8.38	36.62	18.38	3.62	13.89	10.18
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	12.98	17.25	0.17	6.31	38.17	14.28	22.45	9.38	1.00	8.18	7.94	15.83	40.25	2.65	5.19
Barley	1.37	0.82	0.77	1.67	0.33	1.44	0.39	0.19	0.19	0.08	0.29	0.80	2.75	0.40	1.67
Potatoes	0.33	0.11	29.18	1.20	4.35	0.20	0.09	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.38	5.30	4.36	0.28	0.41
Bovine meat	3.04	4.37	2.27	3.69	2.25	1.32	4.12	3.47	0.40	8.69	3.09	2.28	4.43	1.13	1.25
Mutton & Goat meat	1.04	3.10	1.10	0.55	0.79	1.19	1.10	1.12	0.39	6.13	3.37	1.95	3.10	0.36	1.53

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 8A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: SACU (SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	33 030	47 609	48 423	49 178	49 858	50 448	50 948	51 359	51 677	51 903
Population annual growth	percent	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Rural / Total Population	percent	55	50	49	49	48	48	47	47	46	46
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	12	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	2 711	2 857	2 849	2 840	2 826	2 804	2 765	2 724	2 676	2 624
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	22	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	12	12
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	267 282	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	14 791	17 482	17 470	17 470	17 432	17 437	17 438	17 438	17 438	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	13 962	16 534	16 506	16 487	16 449	16 454	16 454	16 454	16 453	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	1 166	1 460	1 558	1 545	1 558	1 559	1 560	1 560	1 560	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Sugar cane	1000 MT	20 078	24 796	25 849	26 817	25 546	27 761	25 157	27 313	24 919	23 595
Mixed grasses & legumes	1000 MT	29 133	16 000	16 300	17 100	15 140	15 500	15 500	16 600	16 600	16 600
Alfalfa for forage and silage	1000 MT	9 117	6 500	6 636	6 584	5 828	5 900	5 900	6 000	6 000	6 000
Potatoes	1000 MT	770	1 668	1 660	1 642	1 765	1 690	1 758	1 652	1 716	1 915
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	93.4	108.7	97.3	99.3	97.5	99.6	102.8	106.1	107.9	110.5
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	155.7	117.3	102.5	102.7	98.9	99.6	101.5	103.6	104.6	106.6
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	23 337	34 231	33 453	32 944	31 898	34 914	33 662	34 460	42 019	52 454
Agricultural	MLN USD	2 598	3 083	3 119	3 340	2 713	2 685	2 751	2 687	3 446	3 989
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Wine	percent	0.4	6.1	6.1	5.6	4.5	9.2	8.3	10.8	12.2	13.4
Oranges	percent	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	6.6	5.1	4.7	5.0	6.4	7.1
Sugar centrifugal, raw	percent	17.6	7.5	11.7	12.3	11.2	9.1	10.8	7.0	6.9	6.3
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	18 785	32 590	37 354	32 306	29 389	34 592	32 774	34 108	46 815	55 485
Agricultural	MLN USD	1 028	2 636	2 965	2 738	2 218	2 345	2 082	2 168	2 596	3 220
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Oil of palm	percent	0.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.4	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.8	6.7
Wheat	percent	2.7	8.6	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.6	2.0	5.3	4.7	6.5
Rice, milled	percent	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	1 570	447	154	601	495	341	669	519	850	769
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	80	49	47	48	48	46	48	60	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	13	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2360	2369	2386	2388	2421	2442	2470	2466	2483	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	67	65	66	65	66	68	68	70	68	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	MLN USD	16507	30861	32020	28973	28777	28758	25780	24191	36125	46234
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP	percent	18.6	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.2
Gross National Income per caput <sup>1</sup>	USD	1209	2250	2272	2108	2004	1958	1914	1760	2048	2552
GDP - Ann. Growth rate	percent	6.1	5.4	5.1	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.8
Agricultural GDP - Ann. Growth rate	percent	-0.4	14.4	-1.5	0.9	3.3	2.4	-3.7	2.6	-0.0	0.5

SACU as of March 2007 : Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland

Note : Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry &amp; Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only

<sup>1</sup> excl. Namibia in 1979-81 figures

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)

**ANNEX 8B**  
**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SACU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Sugar Cane	Mixed grasses & legumes	Fruit incl. melons	Alfalfa for forage & silage	Roots & tubers	Potatoes	Wheat	Grapes	Oranges	Apples	Sunflower seed	Sorghum	Tomatoes	Livestock				
														Cattle	Poultry Birds			
														<i>000 mt</i>		<i>000/hd</i>		<i>000</i>
Botswana	-	-	11	-	93	-	1	-	1	-	7	32	-	-	1 700	4 000		
Lesotho	-	-	13	-	90	90	51	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	540	1 800		
Namibia	-	-	25	-	295	-	8	9	-	-	-	6	4	2 500	3 500			
South Africa	19 095	16 600	6 325	6 000	1 873	1 819	1 680	1 683	1 154	708	677	449	437	13 512	145 990			
Swaziland	4 500	-	146	-	54	6	-	-	36	-	-	1	3	580	3 200			
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>23 595</b>	<b>16 600</b>	<b>6 520</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>2 406</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>18 832</b>	<b>158 490</b>			
														<i>%</i>				
Botswana	-	-	0.2	-	3.9	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.0	6.0	-	9.0	2.5			
Lesotho	-	-	0.2	-	3.7	4.7	2.9	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	2.9	1.1			
Namibia	-	-	0.4	-	12.3	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1.1	0.9	13.3	2.2			
South Africa	80.9	100.0	97.0	100.0	77.8	95.0	96.6	99.5	96.9	100.0	99.0	84.1	98.3	71.8	92.1			
Swaziland	19.1	-	2.2	-	2.2	0.3	-	-	3.0	-	-	0.1	0.8	3.1	2.0			
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

**ANNEX 8C**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN SACU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Wheat	Milled/Paddy rice	Maize	Cake of soya beans	Oil of palm	Oil of soya beans	Fatty acids oils	Chicken meat	Oil of sunflower seed	Malt of barley	Cotton lint	Rubber, natural	Cake of cotton seed	Livestock			
														Cattle	Sheep		
														<i>000 mt</i>		<i>000/hd</i>	
Botswana	5.1	-	60.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.2	-	9.9	4.2	0.4	-	-	1.5	0.9		
Lesotho	2.1	5.1	7.6	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	1.7	-	-	-	10.0	90.0		
Namibia	58.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	181.9	0.3	57.0	1.9	0.3	16.6	0.3	21.4	0.1	-	2.7		
South Africa	1 192.4	736.7	596.4	648.6	266.4	175.3	77.2	119.7	93.2	79.4	89.6	68.9	89.9	50.0	750.0		
Swaziland	2.1	-	-	0.9	-	0.4	-	-	5.4	-	0.2	0.1	-	7.2	2.0		
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>1 259.8</b>	<b>742.0</b>	<b>666.4</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>845.5</b>		
														<i>%</i>			
Botswana	0.4	-	9.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	9.1	4.1	0.4	-	-	2.1	0.1		
Lesotho	0.2	0.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	1.7	-	-	-	14.6	10.6		
Namibia	4.6	-	0.3	0.1	40.6	0.2	42.4	1.5	0.3	16.3	0.3	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.3		
South Africa	94.6	99.3	89.5	99.7	59.4	99.6	57.4	95.3	85.6	77.9	99.0	76.2	99.8	72.8	88.7		
Swaziland	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	5.0	-	0.2	0.1	-	10.5	0.2		
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

**ANNEX 8D**  
**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN SACU COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Oranges	Maize	Sugar refined	Apples	Wine	Grapes	Grapefruit and pomelos	Fruit prepared	Pears	Beverages, non-alcoholic	Lemons and limes	Tangerines, mandarines, clementines, satsumas	Livestock			
														Cattle	Sheep		
														<i>000 mt</i>		<i>000/hd</i>	
Botswana	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-		
Namibia	40.0	9.9	-	0.9	20.9	0.1	9.6	0.3	0.2	4.8	3.0	0.8	0.2	45.0	647.1		
South Africa	672.0	736.6	450.3	290.5	305.2	261.4	237.1	197.7	169.3	138.8	125.0	112.1	76.6	12.3	0.7		
Swaziland	201.5	14.6	2.5	37.7	-	-	-	11.2	9.2	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.1	-		
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>913.6</b>	<b>761.0</b>	<b>453.1</b>	<b>329.0</b>	<b>326.1</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>209.2</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>647.8</b>		
														<i>%</i>			
Botswana	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-		
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-		
Namibia	4.4	1.3	-	0.3	6.4	-	3.9	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	78.2	99.9		
South Africa	73.6	96.8	99.4	88.3	93.6	100.0	96.1	94.5	94.7	96.7	97.7	99.2	98.6	21.4	0.1		
Swaziland	22.1	1.9	0.5	11.4	-	-	-	5.4	5.1	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.2	-		
<b>SACU Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 8E

## Pattern of total and per caput agricultural production of SACU countries, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Botswana</b>											
Population	1000	988	1 589	1 627	1 663	1 697	1 725	1 750	1 770	1 785	1 795
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	90	95	96	95	98	102	102	102	102	102
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	39	42	36	35	24	26	31	31	27	28
Game meat	1000MT	5	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Lesotho</b>											
Population	1000	1 277	1 706	1 729	1 751	1 770	1 785	1 794	1 800	1 802	1 800
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	112	188	142	119	125	107	158	111	82	150
Potatoes	1000MT	17	70	75	80	85	90	90	90	90	90
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	11	9	10	10	9	8	9	9	9	9
<b>Namibia</b>											
Population	1000	1 018	1 697	1 750	1 802	1 851	1 894	1 930	1 961	1 987	2 011
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	1000MT	185	230	240	245	250	255	270	285	295	295
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	96	102	39	75	79	69	70	72	89	88
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	20	18	11	27	7	9	18	24	26	26
<b>South Africa</b>											
Population	1000	29 151	41 657	42 334	42 956	43 513	44 000	44 416	44 759	45 026	45 214
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	11 462	10 171	10 136	7 693	7 946	11 431	7 772	10 076	9 705	9 965
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	229	644	693	667	706	819	895	926	898	907
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	541	446	484	464	482	601	547	580	635	645
<b>Swaziland</b>											
Population	1000	597	960	983	1 006	1 027	1 044	1 058	1 069	1 077	1 083
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	1000MT	2 743	3 846	3 694	3 887	4 323	3 885	4 000	4 300	4 500	4 500
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	36	37	37	38	34	38	38	38	38	38
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	14	13	10	9	8	10	8	11	10	11
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Botswana</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	90.96	59.47	59.16	56.83	57.75	58.84	58.00	57.34	56.86	56.55
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	39.77	26.22	22.38	20.92	14.24	15.17	17.92	17.50	14.89	15.38
Game meat	kg	5.06	5.66	5.53	6.01	6.48	6.38	6.29	6.21	6.16	6.13
<b>Lesotho</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	87.72	110.49	82.16	67.72	70.37	59.83	88.18	61.73	45.55	83.33
Potatoes	kg	13.31	41.03	43.38	45.69	48.02	50.42	50.17	50.00	49.94	50.00
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	8.23	5.36	5.67	5.60	5.14	4.73	4.86	4.84	4.83	4.84
<b>Namibia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	kg	182.06	135.53	137.14	135.96	135.06	134.64	139.90	145.33	148.47	146.69
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	94.54	59.89	22.45	41.37	42.44	36.35	36.45	36.52	44.68	43.65
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	19.46	10.73	6.49	14.78	4.01	4.80	9.54	12.23	12.90	12.77
<b>South Africa</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	393.21	244.16	239.43	179.09	182.61	259.80	174.98	225.12	215.54	220.40
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	7.86	15.46	16.37	15.52	16.23	18.61	20.15	20.68	19.95	20.06
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	18.56	10.72	11.42	10.80	11.07	13.65	12.31	12.95	14.11	14.28
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	kg	4 596.61	4 005.78	3 757.85	3 863.53	4 209.35	3 720.88	3 780.72	4 022.45	4 178.27	4 155.12
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	60.89	38.23	37.74	37.38	33.11	35.92	35.44	35.08	34.82	34.63
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	23.38	13.80	9.94	9.23	8.16	9.26	7.11	9.97	9.67	9.74

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

**ANNEX 8F  
PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF SACU COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004**

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Botswana</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>446.3</b>	<b>2 233.7</b>	<b>2 822.1</b>	<b>2 058.6</b>	<b>2 660.7</b>	<b>2 677.3</b>	<b>2 311.7</b>	<b>2 353.2</b>	<b>3 035.2</b>	<b>3 471.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	84.1	112.9	118.0	139.5	97.9	117.2	132.1	55.6	62.3	55.5
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	18.9	5.1	4.2	6.8	3.7	4.4	5.7	2.4	2.1	1.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beef and veal, boneless	percent	71.3	62.7	64.5	64.3	58.2	59.8	68.3	71.6	68.2	77.1
Food preparation	percent	0.6	7.6	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.2	3.1	6.2	5.6	6.3
Skins, wet-salt (calves)	percent	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.9
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>1 735.9</b>	<b>2 263.0</b>	<b>1 981.2</b>	<b>1 865.3</b>	<b>1 773.8</b>	<b>1 602.3</b>	<b>1 643.3</b>	<b>2 134.2</b>	<b>2 844.1</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	101.7	373.8	375.2	387.0	366.7	393.0	364.6	290.6	357.6	154.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.2	21.5	16.6	19.5	19.7	22.2	22.8	17.7	16.8	5.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.8	8.7
Food, wastes	percent	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.7	8.6
Maize	percent	3.2	6.6	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	9.3	3.7	8.5
<b>Lesotho</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>473.1</b>	<b>473.1</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	14.9	9.5	9.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	28.7	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wool, greasy	percent	32.3	48.6	55.1	41.1	42.9	42.9	42.9	52.3	52.4	53.1
Food, wastes	percent	4.8	11.6	11.8	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	18.9	18.9	19.2
Hair, fine animal	percent	22.9	23.0	11.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.8	11.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>1 126.9</b>	<b>1 053.2</b>	<b>876.7</b>	<b>799.2</b>	<b>720.8</b>	<b>681.0</b>	<b>785.0</b>	<b>1 021.0</b>	<b>1 021.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	107.2	164.3	153.3	156.8	147.1	132.7	139.7	103.3	78.9	64.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	23.5	14.6	14.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	20.5	13.2	7.7	6.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	8.3	10.9	13.3
Chicken meat	percent	0.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.3	7.0	8.5
Cattle	percent	5.8	1.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.8	6.3	7.7
<b>Namibia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>924.7</b>	<b>1 461.4</b>	<b>1 363.0</b>	<b>1 218.0</b>	<b>1 373.4</b>	<b>1 138.2</b>	<b>1 034.0</b>	<b>1 071.6</b>	<b>1 260.2</b>	<b>1 830.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	194.3	218.4	158.3	416.2	139.2	113.7	154.8	166.3	291.1	237.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	21.0	14.9	11.6	34.2	10.1	10.0	15.0	15.5	23.1	12.9
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beverages, non-alcoholic	percent	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.1	23.4	28.8
Beef and veal, boneless	percent	8.5	44.4	15.6	21.5	19.3	22.0	16.1	10.0	11.5	20.2
Cattle	percent	55.0	39.1	11.1	9.2	33.1	4.2	7.1	5.5	6.7	8.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 078.6</b>	<b>1 552.8</b>	<b>1 641.9</b>	<b>1 507.1</b>	<b>1 503.5</b>	<b>1 297.5</b>	<b>1 214.8</b>	<b>1 260.0</b>	<b>1 790.0</b>	<b>2 180.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	71.0	128.1	376.8	294.7	262.7	226.4	187.9	166.4	206.4	280.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	6.6	8.3	22.9	19.6	17.5	17.4	15.5	13.2	11.5	12.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.4	0.9	2.8	3.3	3.9
Sugar, refined	percent	28.6	16.4	2.2	2.7	0.6	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.9	0.8
Chicken meat	percent	0.0	4.3	2.1	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.6
<b>South Africa</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>21 581.1</b>	<b>29 496.7</b>	<b>28 221.5</b>	<b>28 497.5</b>	<b>26 713.3</b>	<b>29 983.0</b>	<b>28 996.7</b>	<b>29 723.0</b>	<b>36 290.0</b>	<b>45 720.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	2 125.3	2 433.5	2 455.5	2 350.0	2 121.6	2 144.0	2 187.6	2 318.3	2 936.6	3 421.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	9.8	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wine	percent	0.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.7	11.4	10.4	12.3	14.3	15.6
Grapes	percent	2.2	3.7	4.9	6.0	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	8.3
Oranges	percent	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	8.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.3	7.9
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>16 029.1</b>	<b>27 035.8</b>	<b>31 242.6</b>	<b>26 786.2</b>	<b>24 079.5</b>	<b>29 695.0</b>	<b>28 040.3</b>	<b>29 267.0</b>	<b>40 670.0</b>	<b>48 240.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	707.6	1 873.8	1 843.1	1 696.9	1 224.4	1 384.9	1 224.3	1 444.6	1 860.5	2 649.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	4.4	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.6	10.9	9.4	10.3	8.3	8.3	7.6
Wheat	percent	2.6	10.2	4.1	4.6	4.7	6.2	2.6	6.1	6.0	7.5
Cake of soybeans	percent	0.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	7.2	6.2	4.7	6.2
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>849.1</b>	<b>849.9</b>	<b>967.6</b>	<b>934.7</b>	<b>903.3</b>	<b>1 038.4</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	178.9	308.8	378.0	426.6	347.5	303.0	269.7	141.4	150.5	269.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	53.8	36.4	44.5	44.1	37.2	33.5	26.0	14.8	15.7	28.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	73.4	45.6	47.5	36.6	47.4	29.2	23.3	33.4	54.0	40.1
Food preparation	percent	0.0	30.8	14.1	25.1	23.4	32.0	46.8	1.5	4.3	32.4
Sugar, refined	percent	0.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	4.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>550.5</b>	<b>1 138.3</b>	<b>1 153.4</b>	<b>1 154.4</b>	<b>1 141.6</b>	<b>1 104.9</b>	<b>1 235.5</b>	<b>1 152.7</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	40.4	96.4	217.1	203.0	217.2	207.5	165.8	163.6	92.4	70.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	7.3	8.5	18.8	17.6	19.0	18.8	13.4	14.2	7.7	5.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beef and veal	percent	6.0	8.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.0	4.8	8.6	11.2
Food, wastes	percent	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.4	7.1
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.6	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.0	5.3	6.9

## ANNEX 8G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN SACU COUNTRIES, 2003 (kg)

Indicators	Botswana	Lesotho	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland
Cassava	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.77	0.47
Yams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sugar Cane	0.00	0.00	0.03	453.49	4178.24
Wheat	37.03	48.06	30.65	48.28	46.35
Maize	48.82	212.09	82.13	216.39	130.81
Milk - Excluding Butter	107.49	16.49	75.48	60.36	62.60
Sorghum	34.34	25.69	4.01	9.10	0.94
Millet	0.86	0.00	32.95	0.44	0.03
Tomatoes	3.74	0.00	4.03	10.04	4.51
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	12.35	1.11	2.62	18.33	15.12
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	23.44	14.75	31.89	33.13	369.37
Pulses	13.67	8.33	5.50	4.45	4.14
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	0.39	0.00	0.11	1.91	4.41
Barley	9.76	0.73	11.79	9.59	10.24
Potatoes	13.10	54.11	3.45	33.58	13.84
Bovine meat	8.48	4.83	15.17	14.21	22.82
Mutton & Goat meat	4.73	2.79	7.49	3.47	1.83

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 9A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Population &amp; Agricultural Labour Force</b>											
Population	1000	128 333	199 381	203 611	207 647	211 639	215 698	219 860	224 087	228 346	232 578
Population annual growth	percent	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rural/Total Population	percent	73	67	66	66	65	65	64	63	63	62
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	13	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	38 836	55 340	56 207	57 016	57 802	58 600	59 437	60 291	61 144	61 990
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	67	61	61	61	60	60	60	59	59	59
<b>Land Use</b>											
Total Land	1000 HA	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	986 199	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	45 172	51 603	51 901	52 151	52 076	52 155	52 507	52 893	53 393	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	41 028	46 959	47 237	47 367	47 379	47 634	47 884	48 284	48 783	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	2 212	3 164	3 303	3 298	3 363	3 400	3 417	3 446	3 447	...
<b>Agricultural Production - Selected items</b>											
Sugar cane	1000 MT	36 878	41 970	45 310	46 463	43 420	46 668	45 577	46 931	45 557	43 823
Cassava	1000 MT	25 391	33 896	33 763	37 167	36 661	39 085	40 651	39 297	39 744	40 794
Maize	1000 MT	18 922	21 609	19 455	17 459	18 538	22 480	17 105	18 779	19 854	20 421
Mixed grasses and legumes	1000 MT	29 133	16 000	16 300	17 100	15 140	15 500	15 500	16 600	16 600	16 600
<b>Food Production</b>											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	79	98	94	97	96	100	103	101	105	107
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	132	107	100	101	98	100	102	98	100	101
<b>Foreign Trade - Exports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	30 576	46 472	44 904	43 361	43 889	49 710	47 678	50 026	60 508	76 043
Agricultural	MLN USD	4 822	6 001	5 862	6 040	5 237	5 184	5 128	4 684	5 830	6 594
<b>Major Exports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Sugar, centrifugal (raw)	percent	16.7	14.3	14.4	14.7	13.6	11.3	14.6	12.1	11.6	10.9
Oranges	percent	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.1	4.3
Maize	percent	10.6	6.8	5.3	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.6	2.9	2.4
<b>Foreign Trade - Imports</b>											
Total	MLN USD	26 509	44 694	49 690	44 236	41 893	46 835	45 420	46 819	61 947	72 101
Agricultural	MLN USD	2 230	4 704	4 940	5 088	4 024	4 189	3 899	4 729	5 311	6 386
<b>Major Imports (share in Agriculture)</b>											
Wheat	percent	6.2	9.9	5.8	6.0	5.1	6.1	4.9	5.9	6.3	9.3
Rice, milled	percent	10.1	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.4	6.7	4.8	6.1	6.0
Maize	percent	8.9	6.6	3.8	8.0	5.6	3.7	4.4	11.5	5.5	4.1
<b>Agriculture trade balance</b>											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	2 592	1 297	922	951	1 213	996	1 229	- 45	519	208
<b>Lands &amp; Inputs</b>											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	36	26	24	24	24	23	22	30	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	...
<b>Food Supply</b>											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 275	2 156	2 159	2 173	2 188	2 211	2 225	2 218	2 234	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	58	53	54	53	54	55	55	56	55	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>1</sup>	MLN USD	9970	14229	14849	13480	13295	13626	13082	14045	17138	21186
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1</sup>	percent	23.3	21.0	21.7	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.4	21.3	18.3	18.0
Gross National Income per caput <sup>2</sup>	USD	834	1220	1256	1189	1139	1116	1124	1101	1241	1464
GDP <sup>2</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	4.2	5.8	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.7
Agricultural GDP <sup>2</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	0.2	11.2	1.2	2.7	3.6	-0.1	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.8

SADC as of March 2007: Angola, Botswana, Congo Dem. Rep, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania United, Rep.of, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Note: Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only.

<sup>1</sup> excl. Angola and Tanzania in 1979-81 figures; <sup>2</sup> excl. Angola, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania in 1979-81 figures

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank).



## ANNEX 9B

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN SADC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Wheat	Milled/ Paddy rice	Maize	Oil of palm	Cake of soya beans	Flour of wheat	Sugar, refined	Oil of soya beans	Flour of maize	Chicken meat	Malt of barley	Fatty Acids Oils	Beer of barley	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Angola	73.3	267.0	112.0	27.0	3.2	289.7	226.5	74.2	115.0	85.9	27.2	0.5	131.3	-	0.3
Botswana	5.1	-	60.4	0.2	0.6	-	13.9	-	8.0	-	4.2	0.2	-	1.5	0.9
Congo, Dem Republic of	257.8	15.4	3.3	9.9	0.3	58.0	2.5	0.3	76.9	36.3	18.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	-
Lesotho	2.1	5.1	7.6	-	-	4.4	0.1	-	9.9	4.0	1.7	-	-	10.0	90.0
Madagascar	49.1	126.1	7.3	5.5	0.9	33.8	5.1	39.9	4.2	-	8.1	10.4	0.5	-	-
Malawi	17.1	0.2	6.9	4.3	0.9	11.1	0.1	3.9	20.3	-	3.9	0.4	0.3	-	-
Mauritius	98.0	70.5	88.5	5.7	32.9	36.2	33.0	20.7	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	12.6	1.9
Mozambique	501.7	262.6	56.4	66.0	0.7	1.0	4.4	24.3	-	8.1	9.2	7.2	2.8	1.6	0.3
Namibia	58.2	0.2	2.0	181.9	0.7	0.1	6.2	0.3	2.4	1.9	16.6	57.0	1.6	-	2.7
South Africa	1 192.4	736.7	596.4	266.4	648.6	5.4	11.7	175.3	3.8	119.7	79.4	77.2	13.6	50.0	750.0
Swaziland	2.1	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	7.2	2.0
Tanzania, United Rep of	616.5	64.6	128.4	155.0	-	1.7	82.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	15.8	16.3	2.5	-	0.1
Zambia	22.0	12.6	6.2	3.8	0.6	13.0	-	3.1	0.1	-	6.7	-	0.2	-	-
Zimbabwe	205.2	2.6	320.0	28.2	1.1	22.3	-	22.0	27.4	0.7	-	0.4	0.3	-	-
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>3 100.6</b>	<b>1 563.6</b>	<b>1 395.3</b>	<b>753.8</b>	<b>691.3</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>848.0</b>
	000 mt													000/hd	
Angola	2.4	17.1	8.0	3.6	0.5	60.8	58.8	20.3	42.6	33.4	13.8	0.3	85.5	-	0.0
Botswana	0.2	-	4.3	0.0	0.1	-	3.6	-	3.0	-	2.1	0.1	-	1.8	0.1
Congo, Dem Republic of	8.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	12.2	0.6	0.1	28.5	14.1	9.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
Lesotho	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.9	0.0	-	3.7	1.6	0.9	-	-	12.0	10.6
Madagascar	1.6	8.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	7.1	1.3	10.9	1.6	-	4.1	6.1	0.3	-	-
Malawi	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	7.5	-	2.0	0.2	0.2	-	-
Mauritius	3.2	4.5	6.3	0.8	4.8	7.6	8.5	5.7	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	15.2	0.2
Mozambique	16.2	16.8	4.0	8.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	6.7	-	3.1	4.7	4.2	1.8	2.0	0.0
Namibia	1.9	0.0	0.1	24.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	8.4	33.6	1.0	-	0.3
South Africa	38.5	47.1	42.7	35.3	93.8	1.1	3.0	48.1	1.4	46.6	40.2	45.5	8.9	60.2	88.4
Swaziland	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	8.7	0.2
Tanzania, United Rep of	19.9	4.1	9.2	20.6	-	0.4	21.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.0	9.6	1.6	-	0.0
Zambia	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.7	-	0.8	0.0	-	3.4	-	0.1	-	-
Zimbabwe	6.6	0.2	22.9	3.7	0.2	4.7	-	6.0	10.2	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 9C

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SADC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Sugar cane	Cassava	Maize	Mixed grasses & legumes	Alfalfa for forage & silag	Vegetables	Potatoes	Wheat	Sorghum	Grapes	Sweet potatoes	Bananas	Rice, paddy	Livestock		
														Cattle	Poultry Birds	
														000/hd		000
														000 mt		000
Angola	360	6 650	577	-	-	271	332	4	-	-	525	300	21	4 150	6 800	
Botswana	-	-	10	-	-	16	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	1 700	4 000	
Congo, Dem Republic of	1 787	14 951	1 155	-	-	453	92	9	54	-	224	313	315	758	19 710	
Lesotho	-	-	150	-	-	18	90	51	46	-	-	-	-	540	1 800	
Madagascar	2 460	2 191	350	-	-	344	281	10	1	10	542	290	3 030	10 500	32 800	
Malawi	2 100	2 559	1 733	-	-	310	1 785	2	41	-	-	360	50	765	15 200	
Mauritius	5 200	-	-	-	-	73	12	-	-	-	1	12	0	28	9 845	
Mozambique	400	6 413	1 437	-	-	117	80	2	337	-	66	90	177	1 320	28 670	
Namibia	-	-	33	-	-	18	-	8	6	9	-	-	-	2 500	3 500	
South Africa	19 095	-	9 965	16 600	6 000	2 366	1 819	1 680	449	1 683	55	220	3	13 512	145 990	
Swaziland	4 500	-	70	-	-	11	6	-	1	-	2	1	0	580	3 200	
Tanzania, United Rep of	2 000	6 890	3 230	-	-	1 193	260	75	800	14	970	150	680	17 800	31 320	
Zambia	1 800	950	1 161	-	-	267	11	135	19	-	53	1	12	2 600	30 000	
Zimbabwe	4 121	190	550	-	-	162	35	140	80	3	2	85	1	5 400	22 097	
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>43 823</b>	<b>40 794</b>	<b>20 421</b>	<b>16 600</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>5 618</b>	<b>4 802</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>1 718</b>	<b>2 439</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>62 153</b>	<b>354 932</b>	
														000/hd		000
														000 mt		000
Angola	0.8	16.3	2.8	-	-	4.8	6.9	0.2	-	-	21.5	16.5	0.5	6.7	1.9	
Botswana	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.1	
Congo, Dem Republic of	4.1	36.6	5.7	-	-	8.1	1.9	0.4	2.9	-	9.2	17.2	7.3	1.2	5.6	
Lesotho	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.3	1.9	2.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5	
Madagascar	5.6	5.4	1.7	-	-	6.1	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	22.2	15.9	70.7	16.9	9.2	
Malawi	4.8	6.3	8.5	-	-	5.5	37.2	0.1	2.2	-	-	19.8	1.2	1.2	4.3	
Mauritius	11.9	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	2.8	
Mozambique	0.9	15.7	7.0	-	-	2.1	1.7	0.1	18.1	-	2.7	4.9	4.1	2.1	8.1	
Namibia	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	
South Africa	43.6	-	48.8	100.0	100.0	42.1	37.9	79.4	24.1	98.0	2.2	12.1	0.1	21.7	41.1	
Swaziland	10.3	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	
Tanzania, United Rep of	4.6	16.9	15.8	-	-	21.2	5.4	3.5	42.9	0.8	39.8	8.3	15.9	28.6	8.8	
Zambia	4.1	2.3	5.7	-	-	4.8	0.2	6.4	1.0	-	2.2	0.0	0.3	4.2	8.5	
Zimbabwe	9.4	0.5	2.7	-	-	2.9	0.7	6.6	4.3	0.2	0.1	4.7	0.0	8.7	6.2	
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 9D

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN SADC COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004

	Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	Oranges	Maize	Sugar refined	Tobacco	Cotton lint	Apples	Wine	Grapes	Molasses	Grapefruit and pomelos	Fruit prepared	Wheat	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Angola	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Botswana	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Republic of	6.8	-	17.5	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Madagascar	9.8	-	0.6	6.9	0.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	-	-	-
Malawi	96.9	-	12.6	8.5	93.3	11.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	2.2	-	-
Mauritius	551.1	-	0.4	-	-	1.0	-	0.1	-	153.7	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	43.4	0.1	12.0	3.7	11.7	19.6	-	-	-	10.4	0.8	-	-	-	-
Namibia	40.0	9.9	-	0.9	0.6	7.3	20.9	0.1	9.6	-	0.3	0.2	-	45.0	647.1
South Africa	672.0	736.6	450.3	290.5	63.6	9.0	305.2	261.4	237.1	10.0	197.7	169.3	54.3	12.3	0.7
Swaziland	201.5	14.6	2.5	37.7	0.1	1.3	-	-	-	27.9	11.2	9.2	1.1	0.1	-
Tanzania, United Rep of	0.1	0.9	53.7	22.4	33.0	47.3	-	-	-	0.9	0.3	-	125.7	3.6	-
Zambia	31.5	-	103.2	0.7	15.0	62.8	-	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	78.6	38.3	0.3	24.0	164.1	173.4	0.1	0.1	-	19.0	1.1	2.0	-	0.1	-
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>1 731.8</b>	<b>800.4</b>	<b>653.4</b>	<b>395.2</b>	<b>387.7</b>	<b>334.8</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>261.6</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>647.8</b>
	%														
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem Republic of	0.4	-	2.7	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Madagascar	0.6	-	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-
Malawi	5.6	-	1.9	2.1	24.1	3.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	1.2	-	-
Mauritius	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	65.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2.5	-	1.8	0.9	3.0	5.8	-	-	-	4.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2.3	1.2	-	0.2	0.2	2.2	6.4	-	3.9	-	0.2	0.1	-	73.4	99.9
South Africa	38.8	92.0	68.9	73.5	16.4	2.7	93.6	99.9	96.1	4.2	93.5	84.7	29.6	20.1	0.1
Swaziland	11.6	1.8	0.4	9.5	-	0.4	-	-	-	11.8	5.3	4.6	0.6	0.2	-
Tanzania, United Rep of	-	0.1	8.2	5.7	8.5	14.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	68.6	5.9	-
Zambia	1.8	-	15.8	0.2	3.9	18.8	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	4.5	4.8	0.1	6.1	42.3	51.8	-	0.1	-	8.0	0.5	1.0	-	0.2	-
<b>SADC Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 9E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Angola</b>											
Population	1000	7 056	11 162	11 447	11 734	12 043	12 386	12 768	13 184	13 625	14 078
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	1 150	2 500	2 326	3 211	3 130	4 433	5 394	6 523	6 892	6 650
Maize	1000MT	303	398	370	505	428	395	429	547	619	577
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	47	71	77	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
<b>Botswana</b>											
Population	1000	988	1 589	1 627	1 663	1 697	1 725	1 750	1 770	1 785	1 795
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	90	95	96	95	98	102	102	102	102	102
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	39	42	36	35	24	26	31	31	27	28
Game meat	1000MT	5	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of</b>											
Population	1000	27 907	45 353	46 128	46 821	47 596	48 571	49 785	51 201	52 771	54 417
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	12 942	16 887	16 402	17 060	16 500	15 959	15 436	14 930	14 945	14 951
Plantains	1000MT	1 555	1 349	1 145	1 143	1 154	1 178	1 216	1 195	1 207	1 199
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	334	388	400	412	396	382	368	355	360	364
<b>Lesotho</b>											
Population	1000	1 277	1 706	1 729	1 751	1 770	1 785	1 794	1 800	1 802	1 800
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	112	188	142	119	125	107	158	111	82	150
Potatoes	1000MT	17	70	75	80	85	90	90	90	90	90
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	11	9	10	10	9	8	9	9	9	9
<b>Madagascar</b>											
Population	1000	9 051	14 199	14 623	15 062	15 511	15 970	16 439	16 916	17 404	17 901
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	2 055	2 500	2 558	2 447	2 570	2 480	2 662	2 604	2 800	3 030
Cassava	1000MT	1 641	2 353	2 418	2 412	2 461	2 463	2 510	2 366	1 992	2 191
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	132	147	147	148	148	148	119	112	115	147
<b>Malawi</b>											
Population	1000	6 178	10 245	10 501	10 793	11 091	11 370	11 627	11 871	12 105	12 337
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	292	535	714	830	895	2 757	3 313	1 540	1 735	2 559
Potatoes	1000MT	270	703	975	1 553	1 840	2 037	2 852	1 061	1 100	1 785
Maize	1000MT	1 275	1 793	1 226	1 772	2 479	2 501	1 589	1 557	1 983	1 733
<b>Mauritius</b>											
Population	1000	966	1 138	1 150	1 162	1 174	1 186	1 198	1 210	1 221	1 233
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	1000MT	5 393	5 260	5 787	5 781	3 883	5 110	5 792	4 874	5 199	5 200
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	6	21	21	18	21	21	28	29	28	28
Hen eggs	1000MT	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Mozambique</b>											
Population	1000	12 082	16 404	16 808	17 172	17 517	17 861	18 204	18 537	18 863	19 182
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	3 567	4 734	5 337	5 639	5 353	5 362	5 988	5 925	6 150	6 413
Maize	1000MT	383	947	1 042	1 124	1 246	1 019	934	1 236	1 248	1 437
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	36	37	37	36	37	38	37	38	38	38
<b>Namibia</b>											
Population	1000	1 018	1 697	1 750	1 802	1 851	1 894	1 930	1 961	1 987	2 011
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	1000MT	185	230	240	245	250	255	270	285	295	295
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	96	102	39	75	79	69	70	72	89	88
Indigenous sheep meat	1000MT	20	18	11	27	7	9	18	24	26	26
<b>South Africa</b>											
Population	1000	29 151	41 657	42 334	42 956	43 513	44 000	44 416	44 759	45 026	45 214
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	11 462	10 171	10 136	7 693	7 946	11 431	7 772	10 076	9 705	9 965
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	229	644	693	667	706	819	895	926	898	907
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	541	446	484	464	482	601	547	580	635	645

## ANNEX 9E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Swaziland</b>											
Population	1000	597	960	983	1 006	1 027	1 044	1 058	1 069	1 077	1 083
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	1000MT	2 743	3 846	3 694	3 887	4 323	3 885	4 000	4 300	4 500	4 500
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	1000MT	36	37	37	38	34	38	38	38	38	38
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	14	13	10	9	8	10	8	11	10	11
<b>Tanzania, United Rep. of</b>											
Population	1000	18 849	31 723	32 549	33 335	34 094	34 837	35 565	36 276	36 977	37 671
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	5 432	5 994	5 704	7 033	7 182	7 120	6 884	6 888	6 890	6 890
Maize	1000MT	1 762	2 648	1 831	2 685	2 452	2 551	2 698	2 705	2 550	3 230
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	129	194	193	198	215	225	230	246	247	247
<b>Zambia</b>											
Population	1000	5 980	9 600	9 827	10 044	10 243	10 419	10 570	10 698	10 812	10 924
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	1000MT	941	1 409	960	638	822	882	602	602	1 161	1 161
Cassava	1000MT	313	744	702	817	971	815	950	950	950	950
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	29	39	42	40	46	41	41	41	41	41
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
Population	1000	7 234	11 948	12 155	12 346	12 512	12 650	12 756	12 835	12 891	12 932
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cotton lint	1000MT	54	87	101	95	104	128	128	73	85	100
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	79	68	74	78	98	106	102	99	97	97
Tobacco leaves	1000MT	104	209	215	260	193	228	196	178	103	62
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Angola</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	162.97	223.97	203.22	273.61	259.88	357.91	422.49	494.75	505.85	472.37
Maize	kg	42.99	35.67	32.28	43.01	35.54	31.86	33.58	41.48	45.41	40.99
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	6.67	6.36	6.71	7.25	7.06	6.86	6.66	6.45	6.22	6.03
<b>Botswana</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	90.96	59.47	59.16	56.83	57.75	58.84	58.00	57.34	56.86	56.55
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	39.77	26.22	22.38	20.92	14.24	15.17	17.92	17.50	14.89	15.38
Game meat	kg	5.06	5.66	5.53	6.01	6.48	6.38	6.29	6.21	6.16	6.13
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	463.76	372.34	355.58	364.37	346.67	328.57	310.05	291.59	283.20	274.74
Plantains	kg	55.73	29.76	24.81	24.41	24.24	24.26	24.43	23.34	22.87	22.04
Groundnuts in shell	kg	11.97	8.54	8.67	8.81	8.32	7.86	7.40	6.94	6.82	6.69
<b>Lesotho</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	87.72	110.49	82.16	67.72	70.37	59.83	88.18	61.73	45.55	83.33
Potatoes	kg	13.31	41.03	43.38	45.69	48.02	50.42	50.17	50.00	49.94	50.00
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	8.23	5.36	5.67	5.60	5.14	4.73	4.86	4.84	4.83	4.84
<b>Madagascar</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	227.07	176.07	174.93	162.46	165.69	155.32	161.96	153.94	160.88	169.26
Cassava	kg	181.30	165.72	165.36	160.14	158.66	154.25	152.71	139.88	114.47	122.42
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	14.58	10.33	10.07	9.82	9.54	9.26	7.24	6.61	6.59	8.19
<b>Malawi</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	47.21	52.18	67.95	76.89	80.73	242.50	284.95	129.74	143.33	207.45
Potatoes	kg	43.70	68.61	92.85	143.86	165.94	179.18	245.29	89.41	90.87	144.67
Maize	kg	206.32	175.06	116.80	164.22	223.55	219.99	136.70	131.16	163.85	140.48

## ANNEX 9E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Mauritius</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	kg	5 585.11	4 622.27	5 032.23	4 975.12	3 307.15	4 308.18	4 834.97	4 028.02	4 257.74	4 217.36
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	6.04	18.02	18.08	15.66	17.63	17.83	23.05	24.37	23.30	23.01
Hen eggs	kg	2.90	4.22	4.26	4.30	4.34	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.26	4.22
<b>Mozambique</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	295.20	288.59	317.51	328.38	305.58	300.21	328.95	319.61	326.03	334.31
Maize	kg	31.73	57.73	62.00	65.46	71.14	57.05	51.31	66.66	66.16	74.92
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	2.98	2.24	2.22	2.10	2.13	2.11	2.05	2.04	2.02	1.97
<b>Namibia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Roots and tubers	kg	182.06	135.53	137.14	135.96	135.06	134.64	139.90	145.33	148.47	146.69
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	94.54	59.89	22.45	41.37	42.44	36.35	36.45	36.52	44.68	43.65
Indigenous sheep meat	kg	19.46	10.73	6.49	14.78	4.01	4.80	9.54	12.23	12.90	12.77
<b>South Africa</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	393.21	244.16	239.43	179.09	182.61	259.80	174.98	225.12	215.54	220.40
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	7.86	15.46	16.37	15.52	16.23	18.61	20.15	20.68	19.95	20.06
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	18.56	10.72	11.42	10.80	11.07	13.65	12.31	12.95	14.11	14.28
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sugar cane	kg	4 596.61	4 005.78	3 757.85	3 863.53	4 209.35	3 720.88	3 780.72	4 022.45	4 178.27	4 155.12
Cow milk, whole (fresh)	kg	60.89	38.23	37.74	37.38	33.11	35.92	35.44	35.08	34.82	34.63
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	23.38	13.80	9.94	9.23	8.16	9.26	7.11	9.97	9.67	9.74
<b>Tanzania, United Rep. of</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	288.18	188.94	175.24	210.99	210.64	204.38	193.56	189.88	186.33	182.90
Maize	kg	93.46	83.48	56.26	80.53	71.91	73.23	75.86	74.56	68.96	85.74
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	6.82	6.12	5.93	5.94	6.31	6.46	6.47	6.79	6.67	6.55
<b>Zambia</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Maize	kg	157.33	146.82	97.71	63.53	80.26	84.61	56.92	56.27	107.38	106.28
Cassava	kg	52.40	77.50	71.44	81.34	94.78	78.25	89.88	88.80	87.87	86.96
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.81	4.11	4.26	4.03	4.54	3.91	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.73
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cotton lint	kg	7.42	7.30	8.31	7.69	8.30	10.08	10.03	5.69	6.59	7.73
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	10.92	5.69	6.09	6.28	7.82	8.37	7.98	7.73	7.51	7.48
Tobacco leaves	kg	14.34	17.47	17.72	21.06	15.44	18.00	15.36	13.90	7.97	4.82

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 9F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Angola</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	1 625.9	4 521.0	4 221.9	3 504.0	5 397.0	7 702.0	6 379.8	7 509.6	9 237.4	12 974.4
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	156.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.9
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Coffee, green	percent	88.5	79.6	77.8	79.2	73.0	58.3	48.2	31.1	31.9	30.8
Millet	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	15.9
Hides wet-salted, cattle	percent	0.6	20.4	22.2	20.8	27.0	41.7	51.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
Total imports	MLN USD	1 380.9	2 053.0	2 332.3	2 120.0	3 109.1	3 039.5	3 179.2	3 300.0	3 406.8	3 573.2
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	374.3	501.1	495.4	485.1	368.3	399.6	448.5	701.2	825.0	982.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	27.1	24.4	21.2	22.9	11.8	13.1	14.1	21.2	24.2	27.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beer of barley	percent	0.1	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	4.8	12.8	12.8	12.1	9.6
Flour of wheat	percent	5.7	8.2	10.1	9.1	9.0	10.1	6.8	7.8	7.4	9.0
Chicken meat	percent	0.7	2.8	6.7	7.0	5.4	7.1	4.8	6.8	7.7	6.6
<b>Botswana</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	446.3	2 233.7	2 822.1	2 058.6	2 660.7	2 677.3	2 311.7	2 353.2	3 035.2	3 471.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	84.1	112.9	118.0	139.5	97.9	117.2	132.1	55.6	62.3	55.5
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	18.9	5.1	4.2	6.8	3.7	4.4	5.7	2.4	2.1	1.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beef and veal, boneless	percent	71.3	62.7	64.5	64.3	58.2	59.8	68.3	71.6	68.2	77.1
Food preparation	percent	0.6	7.6	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.2	3.1	6.2	5.6	6.3
Skins, wet-salt (calves)	percent	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.9
Total imports	MLN USD	670.0	1 735.9	2 263.0	1 981.2	1 865.3	1 773.8	1 602.3	1 643.3	2 134.2	2 844.1
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	101.7	373.8	375.2	387.0	366.7	393.0	364.6	290.6	357.6	154.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.2	21.5	16.6	19.5	19.7	22.2	22.8	17.7	16.8	5.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.8	8.7
Food, wastes	percent	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.7	8.6
Maize	percent	3.2	6.6	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	9.3	3.7	8.5
<b>Congo, Dem. Rep. of</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	1 217.8	432.0	375.0	310.0	335.0	350.0	355.0	390.0	400.0	400.0
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	204.9	104.8	61.9	89.1	50.4	40.3	23.8	24.8	21.9	38.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	16.8	24.3	16.5	28.7	15.0	11.5	6.7	6.4	5.5	9.7
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Crude organic materls	percent	7.6	13.4	14.6	11.2	19.9	24.8	42.0	40.4	45.7	25.7
Tobacco	percent	0.0	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	1.2	10.1	20.6	5.0	25.7
Coffee, green	percent	68.5	65.8	63.1	76.3	61.6	57.3	13.6	18.6	23.8	19.0
Total imports	MLN USD	729.0	417.0	523.0	388.0	489.0	460.0	455.0	500.0	600.0	600.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	185.7	256.6	265.5	221.6	198.9	234.4	216.8	273.5	286.6	317.1
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	25.5	61.5	50.8	57.1	40.7	51.0	47.6	54.7	47.8	52.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	18.2	16.0	10.5	7.5	7.4	6.6	10.1	5.3	9.1	14.5
Chicken meat	percent	3.7	10.5	9.1	7.8	4.0	18.2	5.1	4.6	6.4	10.0
Milk, dry	percent	9.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.5	4.9	6.0	7.9	7.2	8.9
<b>Lesotho</b>											
Total exports	MLN USD	52.0	190.0	196.2	202.5	216.1	212.6	281.4	355.3	473.1	473.1
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	14.9	9.5	9.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	28.7	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wool, greasy	percent	32.3	48.6	55.1	41.1	42.9	42.9	42.9	52.3	52.4	53.1
Food, wastes	percent	4.8	11.6	11.8	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	18.9	18.9	19.2
Hair, fine animal	percent	22.9	23.0	11.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.8	11.4
Total imports	MLN USD	456.5	1 126.9	1 053.2	876.7	799.2	720.8	681.0	785.0	1 021.0	1 021.0
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	107.2	164.3	153.3	156.8	147.1	132.7	139.7	103.3	78.9	64.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	23.5	14.6	14.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	20.5	13.2	7.7	6.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	7.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	8.3	10.9	13.3
Chicken meat	percent	0.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.3	7.0	8.5
Cattle	percent	5.8	1.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.8	6.3	7.7

## ANNEX 9F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Madagascar</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>300.3</b>	<b>224.4</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>630.8</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>414.4</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>399.7</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	303.4	137.9	91.6	87.5	80.5	116.5	208.8	186.1	192.0	118.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	82.9	45.9	40.8	34.0	36.3	18.5	46.9	44.9	48.0	29.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Vanilla	percent	6.7	8.6	10.5	8.1	14.4	18.3	39.9	73.3	63.3	54.4
Cloves	percent	18.4	4.1	13.4	10.5	21.3	39.8	42.8	9.7	14.7	12.3
Fruit preparations	percent	0.0	7.1	9.5	9.3	12.2	10.6	2.6	6.1	4.9	8.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>576.8</b>	<b>507.9</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>513.4</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>731.9</b>	<b>800.3</b>	<b>506.0</b>	<b>843.4</b>	<b>843.4</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	103.1	66.2	88.0	84.6	71.0	110.0	106.2	71.5	164.5	89.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.9	13.0	18.7	16.5	18.7	15.0	13.3	14.1	19.5	10.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	47.1	8.5	13.9	17.5	29.1	34.5	30.1	12.6	27.9	17.4
Oil of soybeans	percent	0.0	6.1	18.8	11.1	4.7	15.0	12.8	13.3	15.8	15.4
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	0.0	2.9	6.7	11.1	7.0	4.8	8.6	6.3	10.0	13.4
<b>Malawi</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>517.5</b>	<b>680.4</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>408.3</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>483.1</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	232.4	406.7	483.1	486.2	474.1	441.8	381.7	336.0	469.2	391.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	89.4	79.3	93.4	71.5	99.5	99.2	85.7	82.3	99.8	81.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	51.8	77.1	73.1	73.9	78.7	76.0	67.3	69.8	61.6	65.9
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	16.6	7.9	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	13.7	8.3	14.9	10.8
Tea	percent	15.6	5.7	8.9	8.7	8.0	13.6	8.9	11.0	9.0	10.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>395.7</b>	<b>641.7</b>	<b>783.7</b>	<b>573.0</b>	<b>663.6</b>	<b>544.5</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>671.5</b>	<b>683.0</b>	<b>932.3</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	32.5	76.8	78.7	113.4	46.2	38.6	64.4	178.6	158.8	57.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	8.2	12.0	10.0	19.8	7.0	7.1	11.7	26.6	23.2	6.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	4.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	3.5	3.9	2.5	3.3	1.5	10.8
Flour of maize	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	9.6
Oil of palm	percent	0.0	4.9	4.8	3.5	6.3	0.9	5.3	0.9	0.9	5.8
<b>Mauritius</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>383.9</b>	<b>1 791.3</b>	<b>1 651.0</b>	<b>1 962.5</b>	<b>1 668.1</b>	<b>1 476.1</b>	<b>1 552.5</b>	<b>1 590.0</b>	<b>1 971.2</b>	<b>2 118.3</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	257.2	500.9	404.5	416.6	351.1	246.9	325.3	326.2	355.0	406.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	67.0	28.0	24.5	21.2	21.1	16.7	21.0	20.5	18.0	19.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	91.4	89.7	88.4	89.1	91.2	85.5	85.7	87.3	85.2	87.6
Flour of wheat	percent	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0
Molasses	percent	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>580.2</b>	<b>2 289.8</b>	<b>2 258.6</b>	<b>2 437.4</b>	<b>2 163.0</b>	<b>2 091.8</b>	<b>1 929.5</b>	<b>1 940.7</b>	<b>2 493.3</b>	<b>2 652.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	152.1	375.2	332.2	302.4	311.8	285.5	247.7	306.9	353.1	407.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.2	16.4	14.7	12.4	14.4	13.6	12.8	15.8	14.2	15.4
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Milk, dry	percent	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.4	9.4	8.1
Rice, milled	percent	18.6	10.0	7.5	6.9	9.7	8.7	7.4	7.4	6.5	7.7
Cotton lint	percent	0.0	7.2	7.0	8.0	5.4	6.5	6.9	3.8	4.5	7.0
<b>Mozambique</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>222.0</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>808.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>997.9</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	155.3	51.6	52.6	47.2	39.3	62.1	53.9	76.3	103.6	123.6
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	57.1	23.2	23.3	20.2	14.6	17.1	6.7	9.0	10.4	12.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	28.7	31.0	26.0
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	17.8	23.0
Cotton lint	percent	12.1	35.9	33.3	35.6	21.1	13.4	31.7	21.4	24.3	18.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>723.0</b>	<b>774.0</b>	<b>754.0</b>	<b>805.0</b>	<b>1 161.0</b>	<b>1 180.0</b>	<b>1 463.0</b>	<b>1 523.0</b>	<b>1 696.8</b>	<b>1 696.8</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	98.1	222.6	180.6	218.9	191.7	226.2	241.8	330.3	303.2	342.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	13.6	28.8	24.0	27.2	16.5	19.2	16.5	21.7	17.9	20.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	29.0	12.8	13.8	21.0	7.8	8.8	7.1	7.3	19.9	26.6
Rice, milled	percent	24.8	9.4	7.3	7.5	5.4	9.4	3.9	4.1	10.0	14.4
Oil of palm	percent	2.5	7.9	6.6	3.6	7.3	5.0	9.2	2.9	5.8	11.1



## ANNEX 9F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Namibia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>924.7</b>	<b>1 461.4</b>	<b>1 363.0</b>	<b>1 218.0</b>	<b>1 373.4</b>	<b>1 138.2</b>	<b>1 034.0</b>	<b>1 071.6</b>	<b>1 260.2</b>	<b>1 830.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	194.3	218.4	158.3	416.2	139.2	113.7	154.8	166.3	291.1	237.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	21.0	14.9	11.6	34.2	10.1	10.0	15.0	15.5	23.1	12.9
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beverages, non-alcoholic	percent	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.1	23.4	28.8
Beef and veal, boneless	percent	8.5	44.4	15.6	21.5	19.3	22.0	16.1	10.0	11.5	20.2
Cattle	percent	55.0	39.1	11.1	9.2	33.1	4.2	7.1	5.5	6.7	8.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 078.6</b>	<b>1 552.8</b>	<b>1 641.9</b>	<b>1 507.1</b>	<b>1 503.5</b>	<b>1 297.5</b>	<b>1 214.8</b>	<b>1 260.0</b>	<b>1 790.0</b>	<b>2 180.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	71.0	128.1	376.8	294.7	262.7	226.4	187.9	166.4	206.4	280.3
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	6.6	8.3	22.9	19.6	17.5	17.4	15.5	13.2	11.5	12.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.4	0.9	2.8	3.3	3.9
Sugar, refined	percent	28.6	16.4	2.2	2.7	0.6	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.9	0.8
Chicken meat	percent	0.0	4.3	2.1	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.6
<b>South Africa</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>21 581.1</b>	<b>29 496.7</b>	<b>28 221.5</b>	<b>28 497.5</b>	<b>26 713.3</b>	<b>29 983.0</b>	<b>28 996.7</b>	<b>29 723.0</b>	<b>36 290.0</b>	<b>45 720.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	2 125.3	2 433.5	2 455.5	2 350.0	2 121.6	2 144.0	2 187.6	2 318.3	2 936.6	3 421.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	9.8	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wine	percent	0.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.7	11.4	10.4	12.3	14.3	15.6
Grapes	percent	2.2	3.7	4.9	6.0	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	8.3
Oranges	percent	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	8.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	7.3	7.9
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>16 029.1</b>	<b>27 035.8</b>	<b>31 242.6</b>	<b>26 786.2</b>	<b>24 079.5</b>	<b>29 695.0</b>	<b>28 040.3</b>	<b>29 267.0</b>	<b>40 670.0</b>	<b>48 240.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	707.6	1 873.8	1 843.1	1 696.9	1 224.4	1 384.9	1 224.3	1 444.6	1 860.5	2 649.9
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	4.4	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.6	10.9	9.4	10.3	8.3	8.3	7.6
Wheat	percent	2.6	10.2	4.1	4.6	4.7	6.2	2.6	6.1	6.0	7.5
Cake of soybeans	percent	0.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	7.2	6.2	4.7	6.2
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>849.1</b>	<b>849.9</b>	<b>967.6</b>	<b>934.7</b>	<b>903.3</b>	<b>1 038.4</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	178.9	308.8	378.0	426.6	347.5	303.0	269.7	141.4	150.5	269.1
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	53.8	36.4	44.5	44.1	37.2	33.5	26.0	14.8	15.7	28.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	73.4	45.6	47.5	36.6	47.4	29.2	23.3	33.4	54.0	40.1
Food preparation	percent	0.0	30.8	14.1	25.1	23.4	32.0	46.8	1.5	4.3	32.4
Sugar, refined	percent	0.0	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	4.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>550.5</b>	<b>1 138.3</b>	<b>1 153.4</b>	<b>1 154.4</b>	<b>1 141.6</b>	<b>1 104.9</b>	<b>1 235.5</b>	<b>1 152.7</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>	<b>1 200.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	40.4	96.4	217.1	203.0	217.2	207.5	165.8	163.6	92.4	70.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	7.3	8.5	18.8	17.6	19.0	18.8	13.4	14.2	7.7	5.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Beef and veal	percent	6.0	8.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.0	4.8	8.6	11.2
Food, wastes	percent	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.2	4.5	5.4	7.1
Oil of sunflower seed	percent	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.6	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.0	5.3	6.9
<b>Tanzania</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>571.5</b>	<b>763.8</b>	<b>752.6</b>	<b>588.5</b>	<b>555.6</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>777.2</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>1 127.8</b>	<b>1 330.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	418.8	492.8	449.8	558.6	585.5	450.0	380.8	317.2	384.9	481.3
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	73.3	64.5	59.8	94.9	105.4	67.8	49.0	35.1	34.1	36.2
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cashew nuts	percent	4.7	19.8	14.9	27.9	24.3	22.5	16.6	14.7	10.9	13.8
Tobacco	percent	4.5	10.7	19.3	11.9	13.2	11.5	11.5	17.7	13.4	13.7
Cotton lint	percent	13.9	25.4	23.1	6.4	8.9	7.9	7.4	8.2	10.6	10.5
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 183.4</b>	<b>1 388.6</b>	<b>1 317.3</b>	<b>1 569.9</b>	<b>1 689.8</b>	<b>1 535.9</b>	<b>1 716.7</b>	<b>1 660.0</b>	<b>2 121.8</b>	<b>2 508.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	113.8	197.3	222.1	500.6	350.9	325.6	320.3	250.5	295.8	406.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	9.6	14.2	16.9	31.9	20.8	21.2	18.7	15.1	13.9	16.2
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	5.6	13.0	11.4	11.2	8.2	17.4	21.0	23.3	25.9	31.0
Oil of palm	percent	1.7	11.6	14.1	7.7	13.4	16.8	19.9	22.8	24.9	19.1
Maize	percent	26.2	5.0	2.0	18.5	7.0	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.9	6.6

## ANNEX 9F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF SADC COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Zambia</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 249.1</b>	<b>1 252.7</b>	<b>941.0</b>	<b>780.0</b>	<b>929.0</b>	<b>978.0</b>	<b>1 253.0</b>	<b>1 300.0</b>	<b>997.0</b>	<b>1 198.1</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	9.1	51.5	81.1	80.6	130.4	79.5	104.9	107.9	114.9	201.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	0.7	4.1	8.6	10.3	14.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	11.5	16.8
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	39.9	10.5	23.6	15.4	24.7	3.3	5.0	15.2	29.7	38.2
Tobacco	percent	41.1	13.6	9.9	11.8	8.5	12.2	10.2	14.4	14.8	18.3
Maize	percent	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	1.9	2.1	0.4	14.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>973.7</b>	<b>1 194.5</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>670.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>960.0</b>	<b>1 070.0</b>	<b>1 399.0</b>	<b>1 690.9</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	102.3	80.8	93.9	204.1	86.0	78.1	104.4	181.3	109.3	97.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	10.5	6.8	11.4	27.2	12.8	10.4	10.9	16.9	7.8	5.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	1.5	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.3	8.7	6.6	4.1	5.5	7.7
Wheat	percent	21.8	18.9	5.6	5.4	12.7	14.0	12.4	9.3	7.7	4.6
Rice, milled	percent	1.8	3.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	4.9	3.4
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 293.0</b>	<b>2 445.1</b>	<b>2 541.7</b>	<b>2 099.4</b>	<b>2 139.7</b>	<b>2 185.0</b>	<b>2 000.0</b>	<b>2 200.0</b>	<b>2 888.3</b>	<b>3 687.6</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	486.9	1 166.4	1 113.4	929.6	808.4	1 059.8	895.8	621.0	739.8	845.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	37.7	47.7	43.8	44.3	37.8	48.5	44.8	28.2	25.6	22.9
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	44.0	63.9	53.2	50.7	54.9	56.1	73.2	52.9	65.1	51.9
Cotton lint	percent	17.5	6.9	12.5	13.1	13.5	16.4	14.2	14.9	11.1	28.0
Sugar, raw centrifugal	percent	10.5	8.2	5.8	4.5	3.1	6.0	7.2	4.6	4.1	3.2
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 181.9</b>	<b>2 837.6</b>	<b>3 075.7</b>	<b>2 773.3</b>	<b>2 177.8</b>	<b>1 909.7</b>	<b>1 590.0</b>	<b>1 540.0</b>	<b>1 887.8</b>	<b>2 119.5</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	40.1	290.7	217.9	219.4	180.7	146.2	66.7	266.5	218.8	464.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	3.4	10.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.7	4.2	17.3	11.6	21.9
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Maize	percent	20.1	8.9	4.8	14.1	21.0	1.8	0.8	47.3	37.9	22.7
Wheat	percent	3.4	23.6	16.7	9.5	3.5	11.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	15.3
Oil of soyabeans	percent	0.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	9.9	7.3	13.7	3.2	1.9	3.4

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 9G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN SADC COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Angola	Botswana	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland	United Rep. Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Cassava	403.62	0.00	320.33	0.00	131.86	143.33	1.32	326.03	0.14	1.77	0.47	186.33	87.87	14.75
Yams	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00
Sugar Cane	26.42	0.00	33.85	0.00	141.33	173.48	4257.74	21.21	0.03	453.49	4178.24	48.68	166.48	342.80
Wheat	129.59	37.03	9.77	48.06	5.70	3.85	97.57	19.89	30.65	48.28	46.35	10.86	17.31	19.07
Maize	45.47	48.82	23.83	212.09	18.86	164.79	59.55	76.89	82.13	216.39	130.81	79.21	147.09	114.73
Milk - Excluding Butter	16.14	107.49	1.33	16.49	31.50	4.51	125.16	4.28	75.48	60.36	62.60	26.08	6.49	20.13
Sorghum	0.01	34.34	1.02	25.69	0.06	3.82	0.00	16.65	4.01	9.10	0.94	20.28	1.81	5.37
Millet	7.13	0.86	0.69	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.07	2.53	32.95	0.44	0.03	7.30	3.24	3.91
Tomatoes	4.39	3.74	1.05	0.00	1.31	2.90	14.98	0.45	4.03	10.04	4.51	3.95	2.34	0.90
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	2.89	12.35	5.54	1.11	122.00	5.38	61.81	15.75	2.62	18.33	15.12	17.07	2.39	1.61
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	14.45	23.44	2.90	14.75	7.63	9.70	43.13	7.73	31.89	33.13	369.37	6.63	17.64	39.59
Pulses	7.57	13.67	3.85	8.33	5.13	21.98	9.80	10.86	5.50	4.45	4.14	11.67	2.30	6.29
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	1.57	0.39	4.77	0.00	1.40	10.73	1.72	4.05	0.11	1.91	4.41	1.09	2.66	8.00
Barley	2.56	9.76	0.30	0.73	0.71	0.60	7.31	0.35	11.79	9.59	10.24	0.74	0.24	3.13
Potatoes	3.34	13.10	1.77	54.11	14.66	109.50	21.25	4.64	3.45	33.58	13.84	7.24	1.13	2.29
Bovine meat	7.87	8.48	0.39	4.83	6.60	1.33	7.37	2.14	15.17	14.21	22.82	6.67	3.78	7.05
Mutton & Goat meat	0.78	4.73	0.40	2.79	0.54	0.53	3.84	0.14	7.49	3.47	1.83	1.12	0.49	1.04

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## ANNEX 10A

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

## COUNTRY: UEMOA (WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION)

Indicators	Unit	1979-1981	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Population & Agricultural Labour Force											
Population	1000	40 205	64 660	66 423	68 214	70 045	71 922	73 848	75 819	77 845	79 926
Population annual growth	percent	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Rural / Total Population	percent	77	69	68	68	67	67	67	66	65	65
Density	people/km <sup>2</sup>	12	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	...
Agricultural Labour Force	1000	15 517	21 820	22 236	22 657	23 083	23 515	23 980	24 452	24 931	25 421
Agricul Labour Force/Total Labour Force	percent	81	75	75	74	74	73	73	72	72	71
Land Use											
Total Land	1000 HA	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	346 415	...
Arable Land + Permanents Crops	1000 HA	25 378	36 619	37 220	37 632	37 976	38 297	38 898	39 299	39 604	...
Arable Land	1000 HA	22 731	32 315	32 818	33 207	33 506	33 802	34 503	34 903	35 203	...
Irrigated Land	1000 HA	226	371	393	449	508	555	560	571	571	...
Agricultural Production - Selected items											
Yams	1000 MT	3 350	4 937	5 128	5 261	5 348	5 326	5 296	5 489	5 711	6 015
Cassava	1000 MT	2 352	3 816	4 428	4 527	4 739	5 088	5 340	4 962	5 630	5 746
Millet	1000 MT	2 817	4 066	3 175	4 767	4 890	3 935	4 864	4 891	5 081	4 514
Rice, paddy	1000 MT	866	2 298	2 401	2 396	2 527	2 557	2 787	2 350	2 468	2 455
Food Production											
Food Production Index	1999-01=100	52	89	86	94	100	97	103	99	106	105
Per caput Food Production Index	1999-01=100	94	99	93	99	103	97	100	94	98	94
Foreign Trade - Exports											
Total	MLN USD	4 344	6 994	6 948	7 185	7 457	6 435	6 615	8 304	9 092	9 904
Agricultural	MLN USD	2 399	3 336	3 287	3 681	3 383	2 846	3 007	3 959	4 515	4 407
Major Exports (share in Agriculture)											
Cocoa beans	percent	30.8	42.7	39.5	36.6	38.2	29.9	33.6	44.8	38.6	34.6
Cotton lint	percent	7.8	17.1	17.9	22.0	18.4	18.0	19.1	14.8	20.5	19.5
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.8
Foreign Trade - Imports											
Total	MLN USD	5 753	7 760	8 079	8 712	9 075	7 852	8 086	8 892	10 133	10 691
Agricultural	MLN USD	1 136	1 665	1 591	1 810	1 767	1 454	1 659	1 793	2 172	2 512
Major Imports (share in Agriculture)											
Rice, broken	percent	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.8	4.3	2.9	11.9	12.4	12.9	12.9
Rice, milled	percent	21.4	23.8	21.6	20.7	19.4	18.4	11.7	11.9	10.0	12.7
Wheat	percent	7.4	9.1	7.9	7.8	6.2	6.5	8.0	7.8	6.5	6.1
Agriculture trade balance											
Exports-Imports	MLN USD	1 263	1 671	1 697	1 870	1 616	1 392	1 348	2 166	2 343	1 895
Lands & Inputs											
Total Population/Arable Land	Inh/HA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Fertilizer Use/Arable Land	kg nutrs/HA	5	6	9	8	8	7	6	7	...	...
Tractors/Arable Land	no/1000 HA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Food Supply											
Per caput Dietary Energy Supply	kcal/day	2 148	2 303	2 332	2 343	2 367	2 348	2 358	2 375	2 411	...
Per caput Dietary Protein Supply	g/day	57	58	59	60	61	60	59	59	61	...
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	MLN USD	2514	3512	3368	3632	3612	3179	3301	3696	4756	5304
Agricultural GDP as share of total GDP <sup>1</sup>	percent	35.5	38.2	36.7	37.6	37.1	35.4	35.1	34.3	36.0	35.2
Gross National Income per caput	USD	423	334	353	334	325	313	296	290	333	400
GDP - Ann. Growth rate	percent	2.0	6.6	6.4	0.1	4.5	2.0	4.4	1.8	3.9	3.1
Agricultural GDP <sup>1</sup> - Ann. Growth rate	percent	1.5	8.0	3.1	3.0	4.6	0.4	3.8	-0.3	6.9	5.4

UEMOA as of March 2007 : Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d' Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Note: Data may not be comprehensive

Agricultural GDP and Labour Force include Forestry & Fisheries. Agricultural production and trade refer to crop and livestock products only

<sup>1</sup> excl. Niger in 2004

Source: Data from FAOSTAT except GDP and GNP, which have been derived from World Development Indicators (World Bank)

**ANNEX 10B**  
**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN UEMOA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Yams	Cassava	Millet	Maize	Sorghum	Sugar cane	Rice, paddy	Cotton seed	Oil of palm fruit	Groundnuts in shell	Plantains	Cocoa beans	Cow peas, dry	Livestock	
														Cattle	Poultry Birds
	000 mt													000/hd	000
Benin	2 257	2 955	37	843	164	70	65	425	244	130	-	-	-	1 745	13 000
Burkina Faso	90	2	938	481	1 399	450	75	535	-	245	-	-	276	7 653	25 052
Côte d'Ivoire	3 050	1 500	60	910	70	1 000	1 150	300	1 400	150	1 350	1 331	-	1 500	33 000
Guinea-Bissau	-	38	31	32	16	6	89	5	80	20	39	-	-	520	1 550
Mali	48	24	975	459	664	360	718	600	-	164	-	-	105	7 500	30 000
Niger	-	100	2 100	7	500	220	57	10	-	110	-	-	550	2 260	25 000
Senegal	-	401	324	401	126	850	233	40	70	603	-	-	12	3 100	46 000
Togo	570	725	50	485	180	-	68	185	115	33	-	9	-	279	9 000
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>6 015</b>	<b>5 746</b>	<b>4 514</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>3 119</b>	<b>2 956</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>24 557</b>	<b>182 602</b>
	%														
Benin	37.5	51.4	0.8	23.3	5.3	2.4	2.6	20.2	12.8	8.9	-	-	-	7.1	7.1
Burkina Faso	1.5	-	20.8	13.3	44.9	15.2	3.0	25.5	-	16.9	-	-	29.3	31.2	13.7
Côte d'Ivoire	50.7	26.1	1.3	25.2	2.2	33.8	46.9	14.3	73.3	10.3	97.2	99.4	-	6.1	18.1
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.2	4.2	1.4	2.8	-	-	2.1	0.8
Mali	0.8	0.4	21.6	12.7	21.3	12.2	29.3	28.6	-	11.3	-	-	11.1	30.5	16.4
Niger	-	1.7	46.5	0.2	16.0	7.4	2.3	0.5	-	7.6	-	-	58.3	9.2	13.7
Senegal	-	7.0	7.2	11.1	4.1	28.8	9.5	1.9	3.7	41.4	-	-	1.3	12.6	25.2
Togo	9.5	12.6	1.1	13.4	5.8	-	2.8	8.8	6.0	2.3	-	0.6	-	1.1	4.9
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

**ANNEX 10C**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN UEMOA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Milled/Paddy rice	Rice, broken	Wheat	Sugar, refined	Oil of palm	Flour of wheat	Maize	Onions, dry	Cake of palm kernels	Oil of soya beans	Tomato paste	Rice, husked	Potatoes	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Benin	439.4	30.3	18.8	32.0	34.8	20.3	2.5	-	-	0.5	29.1	6.8	0.2	15.0	8.0
Burkina Faso	92.1	80.6	5.9	14.7	5.4	16.8	6.0	-	-	0.3	2.3	6.7	1.0	0.3	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	701.6	147.7	214.5	46.5	10.1	41.3	11.5	26.4	-	1.3	20.6	19.0	15.9	140.0	70.0
Guinea-Bissau	5.9	33.2	-	6.2	0.2	14.0	1.5	1.5	-	2.5	0.3	-	0.4	-	-
Mali	6.9	33.3	23.4	27.0	1.5	30.6	1.0	0.5	-	0.3	3.7	2.1	1.7	7.0	-
Niger	15.7	-	9.5	13.6	39.0	18.9	47.3	-	85.3	0.7	4.2	-	-	0.3	1.3
Senegal	4.1	799.9	313.8	21.3	37.5	14.0	64.3	76.3	-	72.4	6.2	18.6	42.4	10.0	195.0
Togo	16.9	27.4	73.5	31.1	47.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	-	2.4	7.2	14.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>1 282.6</b>	<b>1 152.3</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>275.2</b>
	%														
Benin	34.3	2.6	2.9	16.6	19.8	13.0	1.9	-	-	0.6	39.6	10.0	0.3	8.7	2.9
Burkina Faso	7.2	7.0	0.9	7.6	3.1	10.7	4.5	-	-	0.4	3.1	10.0	1.6	0.2	-
Côte d'Ivoire	54.7	12.8	32.5	24.2	5.8	26.4	8.5	25.0	-	1.7	28.0	28.1	25.6	80.9	25.4
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	2.9	-	3.2	0.1	9.0	1.1	1.4	-	3.1	0.4	-	0.6	-	-
Mali	0.5	2.9	3.6	14.0	0.8	19.6	0.8	0.5	-	0.3	5.1	3.1	2.8	4.0	-
Niger	1.2	-	1.4	7.1	22.2	12.1	35.2	-	100.0	0.9	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Senegal	0.3	69.4	47.6	11.1	21.4	8.9	47.8	72.3	-	90.1	8.5	27.4	68.0	5.8	70.9
Togo	1.3	2.4	11.1	16.2	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	-	3.0	9.7	21.3	1.2	0.2	0.3
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

**ANNEX 10D**  
**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN UEMOA COUNTRIES: MAIN COMMODITIES IN 2004**

	Cocoa beans	Cotton lint	Cashew nuts	Bananas	Cotton seed	Pineapples	Coffee, green	Rubber, natural	Cocoa paste	Cake of cotton seed	Cocoa powder & cake	Rice, broken	Cocoa butter	Livestock	
														Cattle	Sheep
	000 mt													000/hd	
Benin	-	108.0	48.3	-	27.0	1.2	-	-	-	55.6	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	11.7	178.7	5.1	-	23.2	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	18.7	46.5
Côte d'Ivoire	947.9	112.7	115.9	227.2	65.2	153.9	142.1	127.2	126.1	-	77.8	-	66.5	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.2	80.9	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	206.8	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	26.1	-	-	-	230.0	300.0
Niger	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5
Senegal	-	18.8	0.9	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.2	-	-	-
Togo	28.8	35.4	1.1	-	22.8	0.1	4.0	-	-	16.6	-	0.5	-	-	-
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>988.4</b>	<b>661.6</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>227.2</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>347.0</b>
	%														
Benin	-	16.3	19.1	-	17.3	0.8	-	-	-	53.8	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	1.2	27.0	2.0	-	14.9	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	7.5	13.4
Côte d'Ivoire	95.9	17.0	46.0	100.0	41.9	99.2	97.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	32.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	31.3	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	25.2	-	-	-	92.4	86.5
Niger	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Senegal	-	2.8	0.4	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.3	-	-	-
Togo	2.9	5.4	0.4	-	14.6	0.1	2.7	-	-	16.0	-	0.7	-	-	-
<b>UEMOA Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: FAOSTAT - April 2007

## ANNEX 10E

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF UEMOA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
Population	1000	3 461	5 624	5 772	5 917	6 066	6 222	6 387	6 558	6 736	6 918
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	1000MT	631	1 457	1 918	1 989	2 113	2 350	2 703	2 452	3 055	2 955
Yams	1000MT	687	1 346	1 408	1 584	1 647	1 742	1 701	1 875	2 011	2 257
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	166	155	150	123	152	141	174	148	150
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
Population	1000	6 823	10 603	10 913	11 233	11 563	11 905	12 259	12 624	13 002	13 393
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	1000MT	620	1 254	943	1 203	1 178	1 016	1 372	1 373	1 610	1 399
Cotton lint	1000MT	25	88	144	136	120	109	114	160	163	210
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	29	86	89	92	95	103	114	114	113	119
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
Population	1000	8 433	14 685	14 987	15 275	15 553	15 827	16 098	16 365	16 631	16 897
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	2 079	2 924	2 987	2 921	2 944	2 950	2 938	2 966	3 048	3 050
Plantains	1000MT	1 013	1 356	1 441	1 410	1 402	1 418	1 410	1 395	1 322	1 350
Rice, paddy	1000MT	448	1 139	1 287	1 197	1 208	1 231	1 212	1 080	950	1 150
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
Population	1000	792	1 224	1 259	1 293	1 329	1 367	1 407	1 449	1 493	1 538
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	1000MT	54	120	100	87	80	106	85	88	66	89
Cashew nuts	1000MT	4	39	58	64	73	73	85	81	81	81
Indigenous pig meat	1000MT	8	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Mali</b>											
Population	1000	7 047	10 643	10 940	11 248	11 568	11 904	12 256	12 623	13 007	13 409
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	461	739	641	814	819	759	793	795	815	975
Cotton lint	1000MT	45	190	218	219	197	101	240	181	261	239
Indigenous cattle meat	1000MT	89	116	104	105	105	112	113	116	124	127
<b>Niger</b>											
Population	1000	5 588	9 348	9 674	10 013	10 369	10 742	11 134	11 544	11 972	12 415
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	1000MT	1 311	1 761	1 352	2 391	2 296	1 679	2 414	2 500	2 300	2 100
Cow peas, dry	1000MT	282	295	199	787	436	269	350	400	549	550
Rice, paddy	1000MT	31	53	62	59	62	60	76	75	70	57
<b>Senegal</b>											
Population	1000	5 539	8 542	8 748	8 957	9 172	9 393	9 621	9 855	10 095	10 339
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	1000MT	690	646	545	579	1 014	1 062	944	265	441	603
Rice, paddy	1000MT	96	149	174	124	240	202	244	172	232	233
Indigenous chicken meat	1000MT	12	60	62	64	64	64	64	64	64	66
<b>Togo</b>											
Population	1000	2 523	3 991	4 130	4 278	4 425	4 562	4 686	4 801	4 909	5 017
<i>Total agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	1000MT	498	605	683	696	666	563	549	575	569	570
Maize	1000MT	150	388	452	350	494	482	464	510	516	485
Cotton lint	1000MT	7	52	65	69	50	49	60	70	71	76
Indicators	UNIT	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004

## ANNEX 10E (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF TOTAL AND PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF UEMOA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>PER CAPUT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>											
<b>Benin</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Cassava	kg	182.32	259.00	332.37	336.15	348.33	377.73	423.28	373.90	453.50	427.15
Yams	kg	198.35	239.34	243.88	267.65	271.52	279.97	266.32	285.91	298.50	326.29
Cotton lint	kg	1.93	29.52	26.85	25.36	20.22	24.43	22.08	26.53	21.97	21.68
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Sorghum	kg	90.82	118.26	86.40	107.08	101.91	85.37	111.88	108.79	123.85	104.48
Cotton lint	kg	3.60	8.25	13.20	12.14	10.38	9.16	9.30	12.67	12.54	15.68
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	4.27	8.15	8.19	8.15	8.21	8.65	9.33	9.06	8.69	8.90
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	246.58	199.11	199.31	191.23	189.29	186.39	182.51	181.25	183.29	180.51
Plantains	kg	120.09	92.34	96.15	92.31	90.14	89.59	87.59	85.24	79.49	79.90
Rice, paddy	kg	53.13	77.56	85.87	78.36	77.67	77.78	75.29	65.97	57.12	68.06
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Rice, paddy	kg	68.21	98.21	79.38	67.44	60.42	77.60	60.45	60.64	44.49	57.99
Cashew nuts	kg	4.84	31.52	45.98	49.50	55.05	53.20	60.41	55.90	54.25	52.67
Indigenous pig meat	kg	9.89	8.30	8.20	8.11	8.01	7.78	7.68	7.45	7.53	7.31
<b>Mali</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	65.37	69.42	58.60	72.33	70.79	63.77	64.67	62.99	62.66	72.69
Cotton lint	kg	6.38	17.81	19.90	19.49	17.03	8.47	19.58	14.34	20.07	17.82
Indigenous cattle meat	kg	12.57	10.87	9.49	9.35	9.12	9.40	9.23	9.23	9.50	9.45
<b>Niger</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Millet	kg	234.58	188.39	139.74	238.82	221.45	156.32	216.85	216.56	192.11	169.15
Cow peas, dry	kg	50.43	31.58	20.56	78.59	42.03	25.01	31.44	34.65	45.86	44.30
Rice, paddy	kg	5.52	5.62	6.39	5.89	5.98	5.63	6.86	6.50	5.85	4.62
<b>Senegal</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Groundnuts in shell	kg	124.64	75.67	62.28	64.65	110.58	113.01	98.10	26.93	43.66	58.29
Rice, paddy	kg	17.35	17.42	19.86	13.79	26.14	21.54	25.35	17.49	22.96	22.51
Indigenous chicken meat	kg	2.17	7.02	7.09	7.15	6.98	6.82	6.65	6.49	6.38	6.34
<b>Togo</b>											
<i>Per caput agricultural production (selected items)</i>											
Yams	kg	197.49	151.52	165.38	162.73	150.43	123.47	117.17	119.74	115.89	113.61
Maize	kg	59.29	97.11	109.48	81.93	111.54	105.67	99.00	106.25	105.17	96.67
Cotton lint	kg	2.58	12.99	15.74	16.15	11.34	10.72	12.80	14.58	14.46	15.15

Source: Derived from FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 10F

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF UEMOA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Benin</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>424.0</b>	<b>407.0</b>	<b>415.5</b>	<b>422.0</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>241.3</b>	<b>271.6</b>	<b>303.6</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	38.3	194.1	213.6	222.5	215.5	177.0	167.2	184.6	257.3	228.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	80.4	45.8	52.5	53.6	51.1	44.9	81.8	76.5	94.7	75.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	23.2	80.9	85.7	79.9	78.4	72.4	71.0	69.0	71.7	67.6
Cashew nuts	percent	0.0	3.0	3.2	2.2	7.0	9.8	6.7	9.3	6.0	13.7
Tobacco	percent	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.9	3.8	3.3
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>329.2</b>	<b>665.0</b>	<b>641.0</b>	<b>674.0</b>	<b>749.0</b>	<b>610.5</b>	<b>620.8</b>	<b>723.5</b>	<b>885.6</b>	<b>855.2</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	95.1	155.2	159.9	173.3	216.3	181.7	145.7	198.9	214.3	380.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	28.9	23.3	25.0	25.7	28.9	29.8	23.5	27.5	24.2	44.5
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	5.5	33.8	17.8	13.6	10.3	6.5	9.9	10.0	16.9	30.5
Paste of tomato	percent	6.4	2.5	2.9	5.9	5.6	4.1	4.7	3.6	1.2	9.7
Chicken meat	percent	0.8	3.1	4.0	4.0	7.9	11.3	12.1	11.6	12.5	7.0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>327.0</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>514.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	69.6	33.5	31.5	213.0	119.5	105.4	165.8	153.2	291.4	313.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	86.4	10.8	9.6	65.9	46.9	51.3	63.0	52.5	77.5	61.0
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	45.5	0.0	0.0	79.2	70.8	71.2	62.0	67.9	76.9	84.2
Sesame seed	percent	3.1	9.8	10.6	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.2
Cattle	percent	12.2	49.8	44.7	6.5	10.8	7.7	10.2	9.6	1.6	1.0
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>747.8</b>	<b>734.1</b>	<b>781.2</b>	<b>568.0</b>	<b>614.2</b>	<b>656.5</b>	<b>734.9</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>1 110.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	73.3	226.6	198.4	154.8	226.7	170.6	121.8	127.9	138.0	151.7
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	21.9	30.3	27.0	19.8	39.9	27.8	18.6	17.4	15.0	13.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	6.5	6.3	9.7	7.1	9.1	12.4	10.4	8.0	10.6	25.5
Rice, milled	percent	0.0	30.6	24.3	30.3	17.6	11.8	13.8	14.1	8.4	12.8
Rice, broken	percent	9.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	10.1	11.0	14.7	13.8	12.4	11.3
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 729.7</b>	<b>4 254.1</b>	<b>4 204.2</b>	<b>4 407.5</b>	<b>4 662.0</b>	<b>3 888.0</b>	<b>3 946.0</b>	<b>5 167.0</b>	<b>5 492.6</b>	<b>6 242.5</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	1 811.9	2 445.3	2 436.8	2 647.3	2 440.7	1 916.1	2 032.5	3 012.5	3 215.9	3 092.8
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	66.4	57.5	58.0	60.1	52.4	49.3	51.5	58.3	58.6	49.5
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cocoa beans	percent	38.3	57.6	52.7	50.5	52.6	44.1	49.5	58.6	53.9	48.5
Cocoa paste	percent	2.4	3.5	4.0	6.6	6.2	5.1	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.9
Cocoa butter	percent	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	4.9	5.4	6.7
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>2 592.8</b>	<b>3 153.4</b>	<b>3 675.1</b>	<b>4 017.8</b>	<b>4 289.8</b>	<b>3 345.0</b>	<b>3 400.0</b>	<b>3 700.0</b>	<b>3 515.9</b>	<b>3 588.4</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	448.7	419.1	488.9	558.9	464.1	383.8	462.2	480.6	637.0	711.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	10.8	11.5	13.6	13.0	18.1	19.8
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, milled	percent	22.8	18.6	20.6	19.4	15.3	20.0	21.1	21.2	19.1	24.3
Tobacco	percent	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	6.4	6.5	8.4	6.3	6.5	14.6
Cattle	percent	14.1	10.7	9.8	8.9	10.8	13.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	7.0
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	7.9	19.0	47.0	26.1	51.6	51.4	51.2	47.7	47.9	62.4
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	57.5	67.8	96.8	97.3	90.6	82.9	81.3	88.3	69.4	90.4
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cashew nuts	percent	9.5	86.0	96.3	91.6	95.7	95.3	91.7	91.6	96.0	98.8
Cottonseed	percent	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Cotton lint	percent	5.5	10.5	2.8	5.8	2.3	2.3	7.0	7.4	3.0	0.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	16.8	27.2	36.5	19.4	30.3	43.1	38.2	42.4	45.6	40.5
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	29.5	43.1	41.1	28.5	53.2	87.9	61.7	73.1	66.1	58.7
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Flour of wheat	percent	5.4	7.0	5.8	5.2	1.9	4.2	4.1	7.7	8.1	10.4
Beer of barley	percent	0.0	7.4	7.7	6.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	8.2
Rice, milled	percent	46.9	41.2	50.2	44.8	53.9	48.7	51.0	48.3	40.1	4.7



## ANNEX 10F (Cont'd)

## PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF UEMOA COUNTRIES, 1996 - 2004

Indicators	Unit	1979-81	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Mali</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>446.3</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>650.5</b>	<b>566.0</b>	<b>545.0</b>	<b>725.0</b>	<b>889.0</b>	<b>932.0</b>	<b>932.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	181.8	274.1	270.0	280.0	244.2	265.2	296.1	264.3	332.7	336.2
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	90.6	61.4	50.5	43.0	43.1	48.7	40.8	29.7	35.7	36.1
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	36.3	72.6	69.4	72.5	63.9	48.5	58.1	67.0	77.0	61.6
Cattle	percent	45.0	10.2	15.2	13.6	19.2	36.9	27.0	14.4	9.3	24.1
Sheep	percent	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.4	5.4
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>395.9</b>	<b>797.2</b>	<b>765.1</b>	<b>809.5</b>	<b>824.0</b>	<b>806.0</b>	<b>735.0</b>	<b>749.0</b>	<b>1 131.0</b>	<b>1 131.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	59.5	125.2	100.0	162.0	145.7	110.1	176.3	161.2	162.2	147.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	15.0	15.7	13.1	20.0	17.7	13.7	24.0	21.5	14.3	13.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Food preparations	percent	1.1	7.3	9.1	9.6	13.5	17.3	17.0	22.0	19.9	23.4
Milk , dry	percent	3.8	11.0	9.6	12.0	13.1	13.3	8.1	5.6	7.8	10.7
Tea	percent	5.1	14.0	11.6	12.2	9.2	11.1	5.9	9.0	10.5	10.0
<b>Niger</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>301.7</b>	<b>269.1</b>	<b>297.6</b>	<b>288.0</b>	<b>285.0</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>206.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	77.9	143.2	66.8	54.8	68.8	91.0	62.5	81.1	63.0	61.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	15.8	47.5	24.8	18.4	23.9	31.9	22.9	28.8	30.7	29.6
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Goats	percent	4.1	4.1	10.3	11.0	8.1	10.0	16.8	9.5	13.4	13.8
Onions, dry	percent	1.6	17.1	19.9	40.1	29.0	7.1	8.6	22.1	12.2	12.6
Sheep	percent	11.5	5.4	8.9	10.3	11.4	14.1	18.9	13.8	15.9	10.8
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>526.4</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>436.7</b>	<b>383.4</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>410.0</b>	<b>521.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	88.6	154.2	127.3	157.5	131.6	110.8	147.8	170.3	133.2	136.2
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	16.8	35.6	29.2	41.1	33.3	28.0	44.5	45.9	32.5	26.1
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Tobacco	percent	9.9	37.1	9.3	8.7	11.0	9.0	9.0	11.4	10.0	23.9
Oil of palm	percent	2.4	9.3	12.5	13.9	19.2	13.9	11.1	13.5	16.7	14.7
Milk , dry	percent	1.6	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.4	6.1	6.9
<b>Senegal</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>990.8</b>	<b>933.7</b>	<b>823.8</b>	<b>818.0</b>	<b>694.9</b>	<b>783.5</b>	<b>952.2</b>	<b>1 129.9</b>	<b>1 270.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	140.0	93.7	93.3	104.0	110.9	162.3	132.9	128.8	174.8	181.7
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	26.7	9.5	10.0	12.6	13.6	23.4	17.0	13.5	15.5	14.3
<i>Major exports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	7.5	20.0	21.8	21.3	5.6	3.8	6.0	10.4	17.6	16.0
Oil of groundnuts	percent	55.1	41.2	45.6	41.3	48.4	41.4	53.6	39.3	20.9	14.3
Food preparations	percent	0.1	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.6	7.1	2.1	4.1	8.8	14.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>1 015.6</b>	<b>1 475.0</b>	<b>1 337.0</b>	<b>1 531.1</b>	<b>1 598.8</b>	<b>1 467.5</b>	<b>1 726.8</b>	<b>1 965.0</b>	<b>2 357.1</b>	<b>2 860.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	267.6	478.4	409.8	510.4	498.2	407.6	499.6	528.1	749.3	846.6
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	26.3	32.4	30.7	33.3	31.2	27.8	28.9	26.9	31.8	29.6
<i>Major imports (share in agriculture)</i>											
Rice, broken	percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	31.0	28.9	27.9
Wheat	percent	8.7	11.0	9.4	9.2	7.9	7.3	8.6	8.4	7.0	9.3
Milk , dry	percent	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.1	6.3
<b>Togo</b>											
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>238.7</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>616.0</b>	<b>367.0</b>
Agricultural exports	MLN USD	71.6	132.7	128.3	132.9	132.0	77.5	98.9	86.6	132.1	131.0
Agricultural exports as % of total	percent	28.2	55.6	57.3	55.4	33.9	21.5	27.7	20.3	21.4	35.7
<i>Major exports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Cotton lint	percent	10.9	58.1	49.2	50.7	41.5	31.0	45.5	30.4	40.4	37.4
Cocoa beans	percent	47.7	11.8	10.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.7	8.2	8.0	18.9
Cotton, carded or combed	percent	0.0	12.1	12.5	16.9	20.8	23.4	18.8	15.5	12.1	7.9
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>MLN USD</b>	<b>501.5</b>	<b>425.1</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>446.5</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>565.0</b>	<b>553.0</b>	<b>591.0</b>	<b>844.0</b>	<b>556.0</b>
Agricultural imports	MLN USD	85.9	79.0	69.7	74.2	53.8	46.1	67.6	83.6	92.4	97.8
Agricultural imports as % of total	percent	17.1	18.6	17.4	16.6	9.1	8.2	12.2	14.1	10.9	17.6
<i>Major imports (share on agriculture)</i>											
Wheat	percent	9.3	16.0	20.9	15.6	23.5	22.9	34.3	34.8	27.7	17.3
Tobacco	percent	16.0	11.5	18.1	11.3	18.2	13.6	8.7	8.5	15.1	17.0
Sugar, refined	percent	13.7	4.2	2.3	4.1	5.8	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1

Source: FAO, Compendium of Food and Agriculture Indicators 2006, Rome 2007

## ANNEX 10G

## A COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION IN UEMOA COUNTRIES, 2003 (KG)

Indicators	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cote d'Ivoire	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Niger	Senegal	Togo
Cassava	545.60	0.15	90.47	25.45	1.86	9.87	18.15	147.50
Yams	357.56	1.92	183.28	0.00	3.81	0.00	0.00	115.89
Sugar Cane	11.19	34.61	62.83	3.68	26.91	18.38	84.20	0.00
Wheat	8.14	3.52	17.96	13.73	8.45	5.63	30.32	17.96
Maize	114.82	50.93	57.82	19.17	28.76	3.25	23.10	104.95
Milk - Excluding Butter	10.58	23.68	8.98	15.75	47.50	30.70	29.82	4.45
Sorghum	27.72	111.11	2.89	10.05	49.97	49.28	18.80	36.19
Millet	6.11	81.02	2.71	14.74	65.73	208.85	47.01	10.18
Tomatoes	26.51	1.70	12.05	0.44	4.46	8.67	2.71	4.71
Rice (Milled Equivalent)	28.79	15.28	77.07	89.36	56.67	17.77	99.85	20.96
Sugar (Raw Equivalent)	6.73	6.12	11.93	5.91	11.06	6.44	13.67	6.62
Pulses	18.53	30.30	0.66	1.54	8.38	36.62	3.62	10.18
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	12.98	17.25	6.31	9.38	8.18	7.94	40.25	5.19
Barley	1.37	0.82	1.67	0.19	0.08	0.29	2.75	1.67
Potatoes	0.33	0.11	1.20	0.25	0.12	0.38	4.36	0.41
Bovine meat	3.04	4.37	3.69	3.47	8.69	3.09	4.43	1.25
Mutton & Goat meat	1.04	3.10	0.55	1.12	6.13	3.37	3.10	1.53

Source: Derived from FAOSTAT data

## Towards an African common market for agricultural products

It is increasingly been recognised that enhanced intra-regional trade through strengthened regional integration arrangements holds the key to Africa's agriculture and food insecurity problems. The preferred strategy rests on the common notion that African food and agricultural markets are extremely fragmented along sub-regional, national and even sub-national levels, resulting in segmented markets of sub-optimal size which hinders the profitability of sizeable private investment in the different stages of the commodity chain. These gaps between regional/national production and regional demand are increasingly being filled by imports of non-African origin, even in cases where tradable surpluses exist.

A practical solution to this problem is that to achieve significant economies of vertical integration and scale in African agriculture, emphasis should be placed at the regional/sub-regional level on a limited number of *Strategic Commodities* without prejudice to ongoing efforts at sector-wide developments. Thus, for selected strategic commodities, a *Common African Market* that transcends national and sub-regional borders would offer an appropriate economic space to foster private investments at the level of regional economies. This implies that, for the selected strategic commodities, there is a need to move market integration beyond the current pace of reform to create a Free Trade Area (FTA) at the continental level.

This study, the second issue of a new series dealing with agricultural commodity policies is carried out in the context of an FAO/African Union project whose objective is to provide an analysis of the feasibility of establishing an African Common Market for Agricultural Products. The study examines the key legal and economic issues involved in establishing an African Union Common Market in Agricultural Products. In particular, it examines how national and regional policies and instruments can be used to foster trade in strategic products and recommends strategies as to how the goal of a continental common market might be attained. It does this by first discussing the legal dimension of cooperation and revisiting the rationale for the commitments made by African states. It then examines the multilateral requirements for the establishment of preferential trading arrangements as well as the measures that have been agreed upon at regional and international levels relating to market integration. The study then reviews the principles underpinning the Constitutive Treaty of the African Union and within the context of the various regional trade agreements pursued by Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs), focussing on provisions that impact on trade in general and agricultural trade in particular. In doing so, it examines both the economic and institutional arrangements that currently exist for harmonising trade and proposes measures that could be taken to strengthen these arrangements.

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