TECHNICAL REPORT

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AFCFTA) ON SELECTED OIC COUNTRIES

Case of Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda

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The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) is a member of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group. It was established with the primary objective of advancing trade among OIC member countries, which would ultimately contribute to the overarching goal of improving the socioeconomic conditions of the people across the world. Commencing operations in January 2008, ITFC has provided more than US$51 billion of financing to OIC member countries, making it the leading provider of trade solutions for these member countries' needs. With a mission to become a catalyst for trade development for OIC member countries and beyond, the Corporation helps entities in member countries gain better access to trade finance and provides them with the necessary trade-related capacity-building tools, which would enable them to successfully compete in the global market.

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About SESRIC

SESRIC

The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), a subsidiary organ of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), is operating in Ankara, Turkey since June 1978 as the main economic research arm, statistics centre and training organ of the OIC. The Centre has been engaged with statistical data collection, collation and dissemination on and for the OIC member countries, undertaking the preparation of research papers, reports and studies on economic cooperation and development issues contained on the agenda of various OIC ministerial and other forums, organizing training programs on subjects of immediate interest to the member countries, and putting out periodic and other publications in its areas of mandate for the benefit of the member countries.

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Contents

Acronyms

1	AFCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
2	AFDB	African Development Bank
3	AU	African Union
4	EU	European Union
5	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
6	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
7	GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
8	GVC	Global Value Chain
9	IMF	International Monetary Fund
10	ISDB	Islamic Development Bank
11	ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation
12	LDCS	Least Developed Countries
13	NTBS	Non-Tariff Barriers
14	OIC	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
15	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
16	RECS	Regional Economic Communities
17	SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
18	SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
19	TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
20	TRALAC	Trade Law Centre
21	UAE	United Arab Emirates
22	UK	United Kingdom
23	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
24	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
25	US	United States
26	US$	United States Dollar
27	WDI	World Development Indicator

List of Figures

List of Tables

Foreword

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development defines international trade as "an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, [which] contributes to the promotion of sustainable development". Undoubtedly, reducing barriers to international trade and facilitating trade flows can be a driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which are highly heterogeneous in terms of their development levels. Most of the OIC member countries in Africa lag behind the non-African OIC countries as well as non-OIC developing countries. Yet, we believe that the recent operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) provides an opportunity to bridge the gap by fostering regional integration and creating value chains.

Africa currently has a relatively lower percentage of intra-regional trade with a rate of less than 20%, as compared with over 60% in Europe and 40% in America. However, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) predicts that intra-African trade can level up from 18% to 25% within a decade following the AfCFTA. There are 27 OIC countries that are also members of the African Union, representing 49% of all African countries. They collectively account for more than 60% of the total GDP and more than 55% of total trade of African countries. We firmly believe that facilitating trade among the African OIC countries will substantially contribute to the development of intra-continental trade and enhancement of economic integration in the continent. Therefore, it is critical to support the efforts of the OIC countries in Africa towards enhancing the awareness and utilizing better the opportunities arising from the AfCFTA.

Greater economic integration and higher trade linkages among African OIC countries will also help to increase intra-OIC trade. At the 13th OIC Islamic Summit Conference held in in Istanbul in 2016, the OIC Heads of States adopted the OIC Ten-year Programme of Action (OIC-2025), which aims at achieving 25% intra-OIC trade by 2025. The OIC-2025 Programme of Action recognizes that “greater cooperation in the trade, investment and finance sectors” is paramount to achieve this objective. It acknowledges that progress in intra-OIC trade cooperation has structurally remained insufficient and puts an emphasis on “quick operationalization” of trade facilitation schemes to reach higher levels of cooperation and recommend promoting trade exchanges among the OIC member countries.

While more research work will be required to study the general role and implications of regional cooperation arrangements in enhancing intra-OIC trade levels, the AfCFTA presents a timely and concrete case study in this domain. The 57 OIC member countries are collectively part of a minimum of 19 regional economic co-operation schemes across five continents. Some are formed with other OIC countries, while others include non-OIC partners. All these arrangements are meant to expand markets, investment, output, income and create employment.

This research is intended to help derive practical policy recommendations, which hopefully will inform decision makers in the OIC and African trade community. Trade professional experts from relevant international organizations, ITFC and SESRIC have devoted their time to the successful completion of this report. We express our sincere appreciation and thanks to the African Union Trade and Industry Department for shaping the country selection methodology in the early stages of the study and the dedicated team at the UNECA Office in Rabat. Our thanks and appreciation are also extended to our expert team associated with the study at ITFC, IsDB and SESRIC. Without their dedicated efforts, this research would not have been completed successfully.

The AfCFTA is the most important trade and investment initiative in Africa. We must join hands with all stakeholders and partners to support the implementation of the AfCFTA and ensure that it contributes effectively to the sustainable development of Africa and all OIC countries.

Executive Summary

This study investigates the potential impacts of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) on production and trade in six selected member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Africa, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda. In order to estimate the potential long-term effects of the agreement on these countries, the study uses the computable general equilibrium model developed by the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) considering two alternative scenarios. The first scenario assumes full tariff elimination on imported goods within Africa. The second scenario assumes partial liberalization, where one product category is excluded to retain the tariffs to take into account the "sensitive and excluded" products.

The current structure of the tariffs reveals that the most protected sectors in the selected OIC countries are wearing apparel, leather products, meat products, vegetable, fruit and nuts, and beverages and tobacco products. Uganda applies the lowest levels of tariffs, while the rates are significantly high in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. Accordingly, greater impacts of tariff elimination are expected on these two countries. Moreover, Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire have relatively more intensive trade relations with African countries, while trade relations of other selected OIC countries with the continent are relatively weak.

Following a full trade liberalization in Africa, the total gross domestic product (GDP) of the six OIC countries are expected to be affected at different rates. Due to major shifts in economic activities, GDP of Guinea is estimated to increase by 6.5%. A strong impact is also expected for Côte d'Ivoire, whose GDP may rise by 5.3%. Tunisia (0.7%), Uganda (0.4%) and Egypt (0.4%) are expected to see small increases in their GDP, but Mozambique may witness a small contraction in total economic activities by 0.4%. In terms of welfare impacts, Côte d'Ivoire is estimated to see the largest benefits from trade liberalization, followed by Egypt and Guinea. Mozambique may again experience a negative welfare effect. Estimated impacts on total change in GDP and welfare barely change in the case of partial liberalization, which are yet lower than the magnitudes estimated under full liberalization.

Following a full trade liberalization, intra-African trade would grow most in Guinea (137%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (68%) and Tunisia (30%). The lowest impact is expected on Uganda's trade. In almost all cases, trade with the rest of the world will fall. On aggregate, total trade of the six OIC countries is expected to grow by 30% with other African countries but decline by 3.1% with the rest of the world. On the other hand, intra-African trade is expected to grow by 19.9% at the continental level, while trade with the rest of the world to fall by 1.2%. The expected growth in total exports (to the world) is 6.5% in Côte d'Ivoire. Guinea is also estimated to see an overall increase of 6.1% in its exports. Total exports from Egypt, Mozambique and Tunisia are expected to rise less than 1%, while the increase in Uganda slightly exceeds 1%.

At the sectoral level, the most significant transformation is expected in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire after full trade liberalization. In Guinea, some sectors are estimated to enjoy an increase in exports over 40% such as refining and petrochemicals, textiles and meat products, but there are also sectors where exports are expected to fall over 30%, such as other agriculture and other agro-food products. In Côte d'Ivoire, the largest increases are expected in exports of leather products (157%) and metal products (62%). However, exports of pharmaceuticals (-26%) and hydrocarbons and minerals (-20%) are expected to fall significantly. As for the other countries, the sectors whose exports increase most are motor vehicles and parts (24%) in Egypt, machinery and equipment (13%) in Mozambique, paper and wood products (40%) in Tunisia, and other manufacturing (56%) in Uganda. The size of contraction in exports is relatively small in the affected sectors in these four countries, not exceeding 3%.

Overall, countries with a higher initial level of protection (Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire) tend to see a higher benefit from being part of a regional trade agreement due to the elimination of high barriers. Countries with more liberal trade regimes and greater openness tend to experience relatively weaker welfare benefits resulting from the further liberalization of trade. Gains would be higher if supplemented with additional trade reforms. However, structural adjustment costs and associated social tensions may be higher in countries with greater ex-ante protectionism.

Summary of ITFC Portfolio in Africa 2008-2020

Since its inception in 2008, ITFC has contributed to the trade financing of at least half of the countries in Africa. The contribution by way of approval of trade financing facilities from 2008 – 2020 reached a cumulative amount of US$22.76 billion across 31 countries. This amount represents about 41.49% of the total ITFC approvals of US$54.89 billion for the subject period.

The ITFC financing in Africa has cut across different sectors, with the emphasis being on energy and agriculture. These two sectors are followed by the financial services and the health sectors respectively.

The six countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda) in this survey received during this period, cumulative financing approvals of US$11.49 billion.

As per the revised strategy of ITFC, it is expected that financing to Africa will be further scaled up in the coming years, while leveraging the benefits of the AFCFTA to promote intra-Africa trade.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The expansion of international trade in the last decades from US$5 trillion in 1994 to US$25 trillion in 2019 -before the COVID 19 pandemic- provided many answers to socioeconomic challenges and contributed to building a more peaceful and prosperous world. International trade and investment have become inherent elements of sustainable development (Terai, 2017). They are critical factors in supporting economic growth, securing supply chains and global value chains (GVCs), creating employment and creating safety nets for the most vulnerable communities (Gonzalez-Behar and Terai, 2020). Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa requires a multidimensional and multisectoral intervention that includes trade and investment. In this regard, the operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) is a critical milestone in the sustainable development journey of Africa.[1] The AfCFTA is even more important in the context of the recovery from COVID-19 induced economic and financial crises, trade restrictions and exacerbated the US$120 billion trade finance gap in Africa (Gonzalez-Behar and Terai, 2020 and Terai, 2017). The free trade agreement will certainly be a pivotal component of the African response to boost economic and commercial activities during the post-pandemic period.

The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) is supporting the AfCFTA through the "ITFC-IsDB AfCFTA Initiative", which combines policy work and technical assistance. The initiative is articulated around four pillars: (1) Support to the AfCFTA Secretariat, (2) Implementation of the AfCFTA Operational Instruments, (3) Development of National Strategies and (4) Connectivity and infrastructure across Africa. This study, prepared in partnership with the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), is a contribution to the policy work of the ITFC-IsDB AfCFTA Initiative.

On 1 January 2021, the AfCFTA became operational with the ratification of 34 African Union (AU) member states, which later increased to 36 as of 5 February 2021 according to the latest report by Trade Law Centre (TRALAC)[2]. This is a major step towards boosting regional trade and economic integration among the African countries. The objective of the AfCFTA is to integrate, diversify and industrialise African economies of about 1.3 billion people with a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of US$2.5 trillion in current prices, or US$6.8 trillion based on purchasing power parity (PPP).[3]The AfCFTA is expected to facilitate, harmonize and better coordinate trade regimes, and eliminate challenges related to overlapping trade agreements across the continent. The expected gains are not to be limited to international trade only. The agreement would support greater economic integration, foster competitiveness of the domestic industries, facilitate better allocation of resources and help to attract greater foreign direct investments.

The expected benefits for the continent are considerable. The African Development Bank (AfDB, 2019) finds that intraregional trade

[1] The Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was signed in Kigali, Rwanda, by 44 Heads of State and Government out of the 55 member states of the African Union (AU) in March 2018, and entered into force in May 2019 after meeting the threshold of 22 ratifications. The number of signatories reached 54 during the time it was open for signature. Trading under the AfCFTA was due to commence on 1 July 2020, but as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic, this date was postponed to 1 January 2021 (TRALAC, 2020).

[2] https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/cfta/

[3] https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/profile/AFQ

This study aims to estimate the potential impacts and externalities of the AfCFTA on selected OIC countries in Africa, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda.

increases by 14.6% when bilateral tariffs are removed. When non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are also removed, a large boost in intra-African trade of around 107% is expected, together with 44% increase in exports to other regions. World Bank (2020) estimates that the volume of total exports would increase by almost 29% relative to business as usual. Intracontinental exports would increase by more than 81%, while exports to non-African countries would rise by 19%. It would also contribute to lifting an additional 98 million people from extreme and moderate poverty. Real income gains from full implementation of the agreement could increase by 7%, or nearly US$450 billion. Even greater gains would come from lowering trade costs by reducing nontariff barriers and improving efficiency at the borders. Similarly, in a study by International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff, authors find limited welfare gains from tariff elimination only (0.05%), while this effect becomes stronger (1.7%) when NTBs are also reduced by 35% (Abrego et al. 2020). In a study by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) staff, authors find an overall welfare gain of about US$3.6 billion in the long run (Vanzetti et al., 2018). By considering alternative assumptions, another UNCTAD study estimates the welfare gains worth about US$16.1 billion when all tariffs are removed. If each country exempts one sector, total gains drop to US$11 billion (Saygili et al., 2018). Even if different assumptions yield different results, there is an obvious gain from AfCFTA.

Evidently, there are huge welfare gains expected from the AfCFTA. However, if supplemented with additional trade reforms, the gains are expected to be much higher. Most of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries in Africa have been active in taking advantage of the Agreement. Among the 27 OIC countries in Africa, 18 countries (Niger, Chad, Djibouti, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo, Egypt, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Tunisia, Cameroon and Nigeria, in order of ratification) have already started trading under AfCFTA. When the overall readiness of OIC member countries in Africa is evaluated, it is found that Egypt, Nigeria, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda are among the OIC countries with the highest readiness scores (Diallo and Terai, 2018).

In this connection, this study aims to estimate the potential impacts and externalities of the AfCFTA on selected OIC countries in Africa[4], namely Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda (Details of country classification and selection in Annex Table A16). It will assess output, trade and welfare effects focusing mainly on these six countries and provide some policy directions towards better utilizing the Agreement based on the projected outcomes. The rest of the report is organized as follows. The next section provides brief information on the current trade patterns of the selected OIC countries. Section 3 discusses the model and estimation methodology. The subsequent sections present the findings on total GDP, welfare, sectoral outputs, total and sectoral trade, bilateral trade and factor demands. The report concludes with some final remarks.

[4] The 6 countries are selected from ITFC's "AfCFTA Relative Readiness Index". The index suggests a country has some level of technical and administrative capacity to conduct and implement a continental policy implementation process on its own and benefit from it, as well as financial resources and the depth of market, products and services. The Index combines 10 different dimensions to assess OIC African Countries in terms of human development, governance, economic power, infrastructure and competitiveness and provides tier classification: first tier for "Advanced countries"; second tier for "Ready countries" and third to firth tier for "Preparing countries".

Potential benefits of the AfCFTA

1. Creating a bigger and integrated regional market for African products.
2. Permitting producers to benefit from economies of scale and to access cheaper raw materials and intermediate inputs.
3. Improving conditions for forming regional value chains and integrating to global value chains (GVCs).
4. Allowing consumers to have access to cheaper imported products from other African countries.
5. Leading to better allocation of resources and faster economic and trade growth.
6. Catalysing the structural transformation of the countries from resource and low technology-based economies to more diversified knowledge based economies.
7. Eliminating some challenges associated with multiple and overlapping trade agreements in Africa.
8. Encouraging both intra-African and external direct capital flows to African countries.
9. Stimulating cooperation in other areas such as technology transfer, innovation, investment and infrastructure development.

Source: Saygili et al. (2018)

CHAPTER 2

Current Trade Patterns and Tariff Barriers to Trade

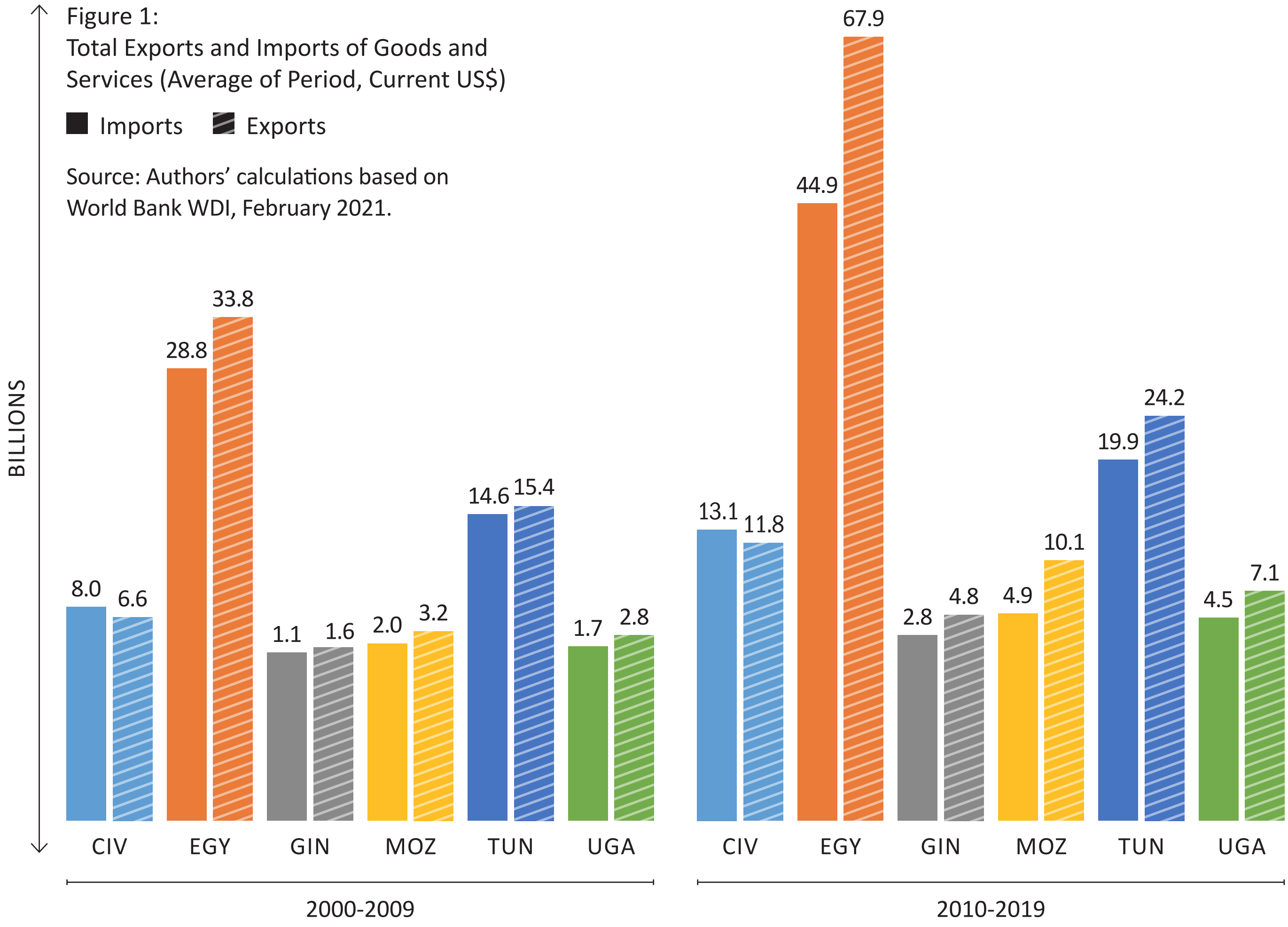
Africa currently does not account for a major share in global trade. However, the participation of countries to global trade is important in allowing them to increase their productivity, competitiveness, and value added. In this regard, the agreement to eliminate tariffs on most goods, liberalize trade of key services, and reduce nontariff barriers to intra-regional trade is a critical step forward for African countries towards creating a continental single market with free movement of labour and capital, which is expected to boost intra-continental trade.

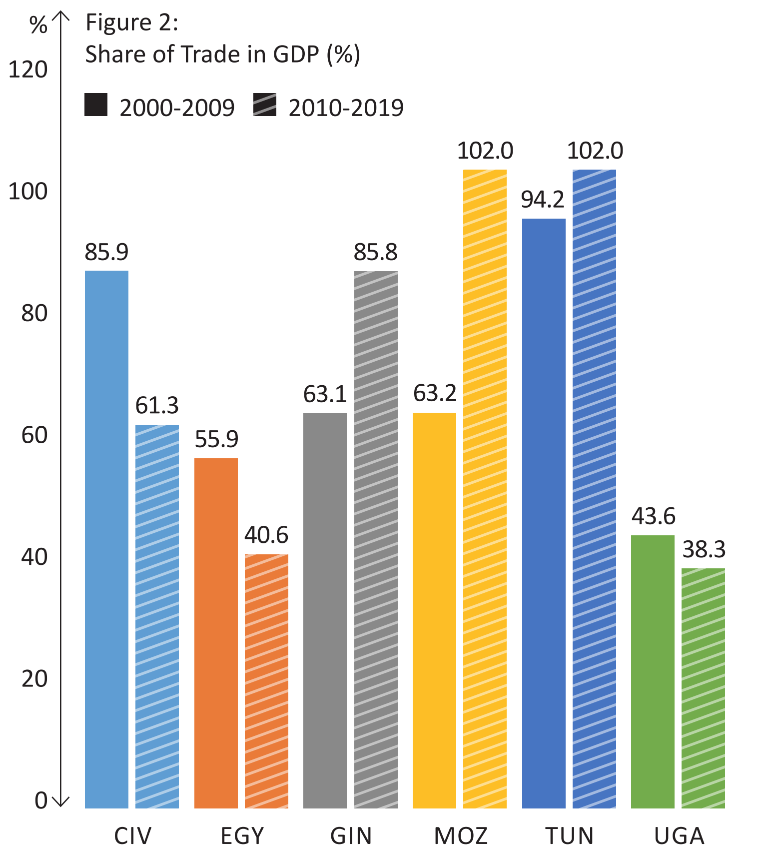
As for the trade patterns of the six selected OIC countries, the value of total exports and imports in goods and services remained highly diverse. Egypt is the top exporter with an average value of exports reaching US$ 45 billion during 2010-2019, as compared to US$ 29 billion during 2000-2009. However, its imports have doubled during the same period, leading to a sharp increase in the average trade deficit in Egypt. On the other hand, total value of exports of Guinea was as low as US$ 1.1 billion during 2000-2009, which increased to 2.8 billion during 2010-2019. Even though its exports grew more than two times, the value of imports tripled during the period under consideration, raising again trade deficits sharply in Guinea. A similar situation was observed in Mozambique and Uganda. Even if they attained a sizable growth in exports of goods and services, the growth in imports was also large in these countries. Tunisia experienced more moderate growth in its exports and imports, but its average trade deficit has also expanded from US$ 0.8 billion to US$ 4.3 billion. Côte d'Ivoire is the only country among the six selected OIC countries that has a trade surplus. Even if its imports have grown at a higher rate than its exports, the average trade surplus remained close to the same levels of US$ 1.4 billion (Figure 1).

The average value of exports of goods and services grew by 167% in Uganda, 166% in Guinea, 141% in Mozambique, 63% in Côte d'Ivoire, 56% in Egypt and 36% in Tunisia. On the other hand, the average value of imports of goods and services grew by 216% in Mozambique, 194% in Guinea, 151% in Uganda, 101% in Egypt, 79% in Côte d'Ivoire and 57% in Tunisia. As a measure of openness of the economies, the share of total trade in total GDP of the concerned countries followed different patterns. It fell in the cases of Côte d'Ivoire (from 86% to 61%), Egypt (from 56% to 41%) and Uganda (from 44% to 38%). However, overall openness increased considerably in Guinea (from 63% to 86%), Mozambique (63% to 102%) and Tunisia (from 94% to 102%). Specifically, Mozambique and Guinea become increasingly more integrated into global economic activities as the shares of exports and imports in their total GDP increase over time (Figure 2). Overall, Guinea, Mozambique and Tunisia appear to be more open economies as compared to Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Uganda.

When we look at the bilateral trade relations with major economies in OIC, developing and developed countries over the last decade, it is observed that Côte d'Ivoire has the highest share of exports with African OIC countries (19.3%), followed by Tunisia (11.3%). However, the highest share of exports with all OIC countries is observed in Egypt (40.3%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (25.3%). The main export destination of Uganda is African (both OIC and non-OIC) countries (51.9%). EU stands as the major export destination for Tunisian products with a share of 73%. On the other hand, China is the main export partner for Guinea with a share of 30.2% (Table 1).

With regards to import partners, African OIC countries are again one of the main suppliers of





Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank WDI, February 2021.

Côte d'Ivoire (24.6%) after EU (27.1%). Overall, OIC countries have the highest import share in the case of Côte d'Ivoire (29.7%) and Uganda (23.6%). Mozambique has the highest share of imports from African (both OIC and non-OIC) countries (30.9%). EU countries emerge as the main supplier of Tunisia (54.4%), Guinea (39.5%) and Egypt (27.8%). China and India are also among the major import partners, particularly for Uganda and Guinea (Table 2).

It is evident that the trade relations of the six OIC countries with other African countries are relatively weak as compared with other major economies. After its operationalization, the AfCFTA may contribute to enhanced cooperation and trade relations among the African countries, including the OIC countries in the region. This would be in terms of both trade diversion as well as trade creation. It would be more beneficial if intra-regional trade volumes increase due to trade creation in new products and markets. This would require greater production capacities and productive sources, which in turn require more investment from abroad. Along these lines, the subsequent sections will also provide estimations on the changes in sectoral outputs and demand for factors of productions.

Before proceeding with the estimation of potential impact of tariff liberalization, the latest rates of applied import tariffs are presented in Figure 3 to demonstrate ex-ante trade barriers between individual OIC countries and the Africa region as a whole. It provides the weighted average of applied tariff rates to all trade partners. During 2010-2018, average applied tariff rates in primary products increased in all countries except Mozambique. On the other hand, the average rates in manufacturing products fell considerably or remained around the same levels in the selected OIC countries. The fall is particularly strong in the cases of Egypt and Tunisia.

In order to have a better grasp of the estimation results in the following sections, Table 3 reports the aggregated ad valorem import tariffs applied by individual OIC countries on products imported from Africa. The model in this study estimates the impacts upon the elimination of these tariffs (and all other tariffs applied among African countries). Most protected sectors appear to be wearing apparel, leather products, meat products, vegetable, fruit and nuts, and beverages and tobacco products. Uganda applies the lowest levels of tariffs, but the rates are significantly high in the cases of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. Accordingly, one would expect greater impacts of tariff elimination on these two countries.

Sectoral distribution is also important in understanding the potential impacts of AfCFTA. Even if Côte d'Ivoire applies high tariff rates in various sectors, their share in total imports from Africa usually does not exceed the 2% level. The country primarily imports hydrocarbons and minerals and the tariff rate in this sector is zero. This is also the case in Tunisia. The case of Guinea is slightly different from the case of Côte d'Ivoire, since Guinean imports are less concentrated and some products with a higher share of imports also face high tariff rates, such as agroindustry, beverages and tobacco products, and machinery and equipment. Therefore, the elimination of tariffs in Guinea is likely to have more transformative impacts on the economic structure. In Egypt, products with the highest share of imports have tariff rates below 1%. In Mozambique, this rate reaches up to 3.5%, but Uganda applies the highest duties on agroindustry products that have a relatively higher share of imports.

Table 1: Distribution of Exports by Partner Country/Region (2010-2019)

PARTNER COUNTY / REGION	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	EGYPT	GUINEA	MOZAMBIQUE	TUNISIA	UGANDA
African OIC	19.3%	9.5%	2.0%	0.2%	11.3%	8.1%
Saudi Arabia	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Turkey	1.3%	5.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
UAE	0.1%	5.9%	8.9%	1.0%	0.5%	13.5%
Other OIC	4.6%	13.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%
Total OIC	25.3%	40.3%	13.1%	3.7%	14.9%	23.7%
EU	35.0%	27.0%	23.2%	31.5%	73.0%	18.3%
UK	2.3%	4.6%	0.0%	2.6%	3.1%	1.4%
US	9.1%	6.7%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%
Other Developed	6.4%	6.9%	9.4%	6.8%	3.0%	7.1%
Total Developed	52.8%	45.2%	34.8%	42.9%	81.2%	28.3%
NonOIC-African	12.1%	3.8%	9.2%	25.7%	1.9%	43.8%
China	1.1%	1.8%	30.2%	7.1%	0.3%	1.6%
India	3.5%	5.9%	5.3%	18.2%	0.9%	1.3%
Russia	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Other Developing	5.2%	1.9%	7.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%
Total Non-OIC Developing	21.9%	14.5%	52.1%	53.4%	3.9%	47.9%

Source: Authors' calculations based on IMF DOT database, June 2020

Table 2: Distribution of Imports by Partner Country/Region (2010-2019)

PARTNER COUNTY / REGION	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	EGYPT	GUINEA	MOZAMBIQUE	TUNISIA	UGANDA
African OIC	24.6%	1.5%	5.7%	0.2%	6.8%	1.6%
Saudi Arabia	0.8%	4.9%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%	5.0%
Turkey	1.2%	4.2%	1.5%	0.5%	3.9%	0.6%
UAE	0.5%	2.7%	3.9%	6.7%	0.6%	8.8%
Other OIC	2.7%	8.3%	4.0%	6.3%	3.4%	7.5%
Total OIC	29.7%	21.6%	15.9%	14.0%	15.6%	23.6%
EU	27.1%	27.8%	39.5%	16.9%	54.4%	8.8%
UK	1.8%	2.5%	0.5%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%
US	3.3%	7.1%	3.4%	3.0%	3.6%	1.9%
Other Developed	6.0%	10.2%	7.2%	12.6%	5.2%	10.0%
Total Developed	38.2%	47.6%	50.6%	34.8%	64.6%	22.3%
NonOIC-African	3.7%	1.4%	4.6%	30.7%	0.7%	18.0%
China	11.9%	10.8%	13.0%	7.7%	7.8%	14.1%
India	3.9%	3.1%	9.8%	7.1%	1.4%	17.8%
Russia	0.7%	4.4%	0.8%	0.5%	3.7%	1.2%
Other Developing	11.9%	11.1%	5.3%	5.2%	6.1%	3.0%
Total Non-OIC Developing	32.1%	30.8%	33.5%	51.2%	19.8%	54.1%

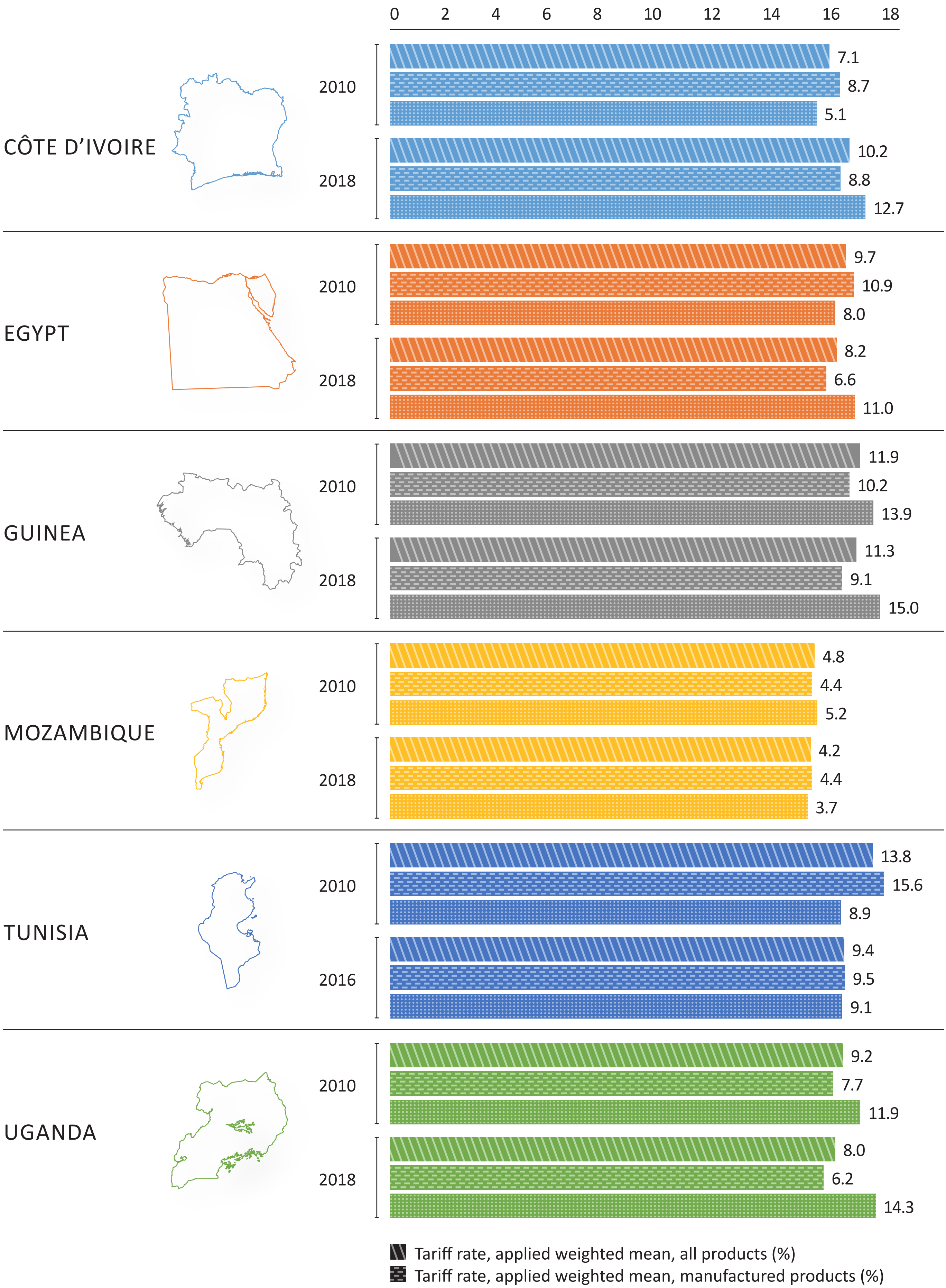
Source: Authors' calculations based on IMF DOT database, June 2020

Table 3: Pre-AfCFTA Tariff Rates and Import Shares from Africa (GTAP Data)

	Ave. Tariff Rates Applied for Imports from Africa (%)						Share of Sectors in Total Imports from Africa (%)					
	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	10.2	4.5	19.6	10.2	1.4	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.7
Other agro-food products	3	0.1	6.8	2	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other agriculture	7.7	0	5.3	0.1	5.8	0.8	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4
Livestock, fish & other animal prd	8.8	0.8	9.7	4.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6
Meat products	18.7	1.2	14.9	11.7	7	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
Hydrocarbons and minerals	0	0.2	4.6	0.9	0	0	64.8	1.6	0.4	2.9	69.8	3.9
Beverages and tobacco products	12.7	0.9	20	4.5	13	1.6	1.6	4.8	13.0	3.9	0.4	4.2
Agroindustry	7.6	1	19.1	2.4	1.6	7.7	9.9	3.3	33.7	17.4	5.0	13.4
Textiles	14.9	2.1	15	2.5	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.6	5.4	1.2	1.6	2.2
Wearing apparel	19.1	12.8	18.8	0.4	16.4	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Leather products	19.6	8.5	19.9	0.1	12.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.3
Paper and wood products	14.3	2.5	18.1	0.1	7.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	2.4	4.0	0.9	6.3
Refining and petrochemicals	6.2	0.3	8.9	1.7	0.4	1.7	7.1	21.8	17.1	13.6	13.3	22.5
Pharmaceuticals	0	0.5	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.6	2.5	18.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.8	1.0	7.2
Metal products	6.8	0.7	15.2	0.9	0	0.7	5.9	20.8	8.4	16.7	1.9	13.2
Computer, electronic and optic	9.5	2.4	7.4	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	3.8	0.3	5.4
Machinery and equipment	8.7	1.6	8.4	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	11.1	16.7	0.6	5.5
Motor vehicles and parts	10.3	0.3	10.2	3.5	6.1	4.9	2.1	7.9	1.2	10.3	1.8	5.0
Other manufacturing	13.3	7.3	14.7	5	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	2.0

Source: GTAP 10 database. Rates and shares that are higher than 10% are shaded in grey.

Figure 3: Average Applied Tariff Rates (2010 vs 2018)



Source: World Bank WDI, October 2020

CHAPTER 3

Model and Estimation

The AfCFTA foresees tariffs reduction in 90% of goods traded between AfCFTA signatory countries within 5 years for non-LDCs and 10 years for the least developed countries (LDCs). For an additional 7% of 'sensitive' goods, tariffs will fall within 10 years for non-LDCs and 13 years for LDCs. A final 3% of 'excluded' products are to retain their tariffs to allow flexibilities for countries with particular sensitivities but will be subject to a review process every five years (UNECA & AU, 2020). The excluded products cannot account for more than 10% of intra-Africa imports (World Bank, 2020). The agreement is expected to be completed with the reduction of NTBs and implementation of a trade facilitation agreement (TFA).

This study particularly focuses on six OIC countries in Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia and Uganda. These countries are selected based on a multidimensional model ranking of all OIC African countries with respect to their level of readiness to access the AfCFTA (Diallo and Terai, 2018). In order to assess the potential long-term effects of the agreement on these countries, the computable general equilibrium model developed by the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) is used. As a widely used approach in the literature, it is a multi-region, multi-sector, computable general equilibrium model, with perfect competition and constant returns to scale. The model is estimated by using the GTAP 10 database, which originally covers 141 regions, of which 121 are individual countries, and 65 sectors. The database provides a snapshot of the global economy in 2014, and describes domestic inter-industry flows, global bilateral trade patterns, international transport margins and protection matrices that link individual countries/regions (Aguiar, et al. 2019).

For the purpose of this report, the partner countries are aggregated into 13 countries/regions, including African OIC countries (12 countries and 1 region involving 2 other OIC countries), other African countries (13 non-OIC countries and 5 regions involving an additional 15 non-OIC and 12 OIC countries), Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (6 countries), Turkey, other OIC countries (12 OIC countries and 2 regions involving 7 other OIC countries), European Union (EU, 27 countries), United Kingdom (UK), United States (US), China, India, Russia, other developed countries (11 countries and 1 region involving two more countries) and other developing countries (or rest of world). It should be noted that the aggregations of "other African countries" and "rest of the world" also include OIC countries. On the other hand, the data is aggregated into 24 sectors (see Appendix for sectoral and geographical classification of the database). The model is estimated with five factor endowments with fixed supply, including land, natural resources, unskilled labour, skilled labour and capital. As per the GTAP model, land and natural resources are assumed to be perfectly immobile between sectors but labour and capital are perfectly mobile. The solution algorithm used is the Gragg method with automatic accuracy to get a high level of precision in the results.

Two different scenarios are used to analyse the potential impacts of the AfCFTA. The first scenario assumes full tariff elimination on imported goods within Africa. The second scenario considers a partial elimination of tariffs where one product category (out of 20 agricultural and manufacturing sectors) is excluded to retain the tariffs to take into account the "sensitive and excluded" products. A sector is considered as sensitive and excluded from tariff reductions if it enjoys high levels of protection and its share in total imports from Africa does not substantially exceed the 10% level.[5] No further separation was made on the classification of sensitive and excluded products. Considering the high level of concentration in intra-African trade, the exclusion of a sector may significantly alter the estimated impacts

AfCFTA is expected to reduce the trade costs associated with NTBs by putting a common set of rules for participating countries in various areas including competition, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, and other technical barriers to trade.

if the 10%-share constraint in total imports is ignored. This is also a common approach used in the literature (see World Bank, 2020, Saygili et al., 2018, and Mevel et al., 2015). In both scenarios, the tariff rates of African countries with the rest of the world are kept constant. The simulations in this study are based on the GTAP standard closure.

Moreover, AfCFTA is expected to reduce the trade costs associated with NTBs by putting a common set of rules for participating countries in various areas including competition, sanitary and phytosanitary standards, and other technical barriers to trade. The reduction in trade costs associated with NTBs would affect the imports from non-African countries as well as exports from participating countries to the rest of the world. However, these effects will be ignored in this study. Similarly, possible gains associated with the implementation of TFA are disregarded.

[5] World Bank (2020) ranks tariff lines in descending order by tariff revenues generated by African imports and considers products with highest tariff revenues as sensitive products No further separation was made on the classification of sensitive and excluded products. Similar approaches are followed by some other studies including Saygili et al. (2018) and Mevel et al. (2015). However, in the case of African countries, tariff revenue should not be considered as the only criteria in selecting sensitive products. Tariff are applied to protect domestic producers and develop the capacities of affected industries to make them more competitive in international markets. This would be also a more logical policy option when countries are allowed to retain tariffs in very few products. Therefore, in this study, products are considered as sensitive if they enjoy the highest average tariff rates, taking into consideration that their share in total imports does not exceed the 10% threshold level.

Note on GTAP Database

There are also some problems related to the GTAP database that make it difficult to get a realistic assessment of the impact of trade liberalization on African countries. The first is that, due to data limitations in African countries, some of them are classified into composite groups; this level of aggregation does not recognize the heterogeneity among these countries and does not permit researchers to measure the impact of trade liberalization at the national level. This high heterogeneity implies that we should be cautious in making general statements about the impact of trade liberalization on African countries since aggregate results can be quite misleading. The data for the six selected OIC countries are already available at the national level; therefore, such a concern is not expected in our study. The second problem is the fact that many commodities exported by African countries are not provided as separate sectors in the GTAP database. They are aggregated and lumped into much larger sectors, so commodities with very different production structures and price dynamics are included together in a composite sector. The objective of this paper is not to evaluate the impacts at the commodity level, but at the broader sectoral level. Even if the sectoral level results may be affected by insufficient disaggregation of GTAP data at the commodity level, they will remain indicative to put the things into a perspective.

CHAPTER 4

Output and Welfare Effects

Economic liberalization has been widely considered as a critical policy instrument to support productivity and growth. Empirical evidence suggests that countries with liberalized trade regimes experienced higher annual growth rates (Wacziarg and Welch, 2008). An open economy has enabled many developing countries to gain competitive advantages in the manufacture of various products. The literature provides evidence on the potential gains from eliminating trade barriers under different contexts. However, trade liberalization policies may also entail costs and unequal distribution of benefits within and across countries. Greater openness to trade may have diverse effect on industrial production, government revenues, employment and wages for different skill levels. Therefore, economic policies aiming to open up an economy should be accompanied by accommodative policies to address the harmful effects on negatively affected sectors and workers.

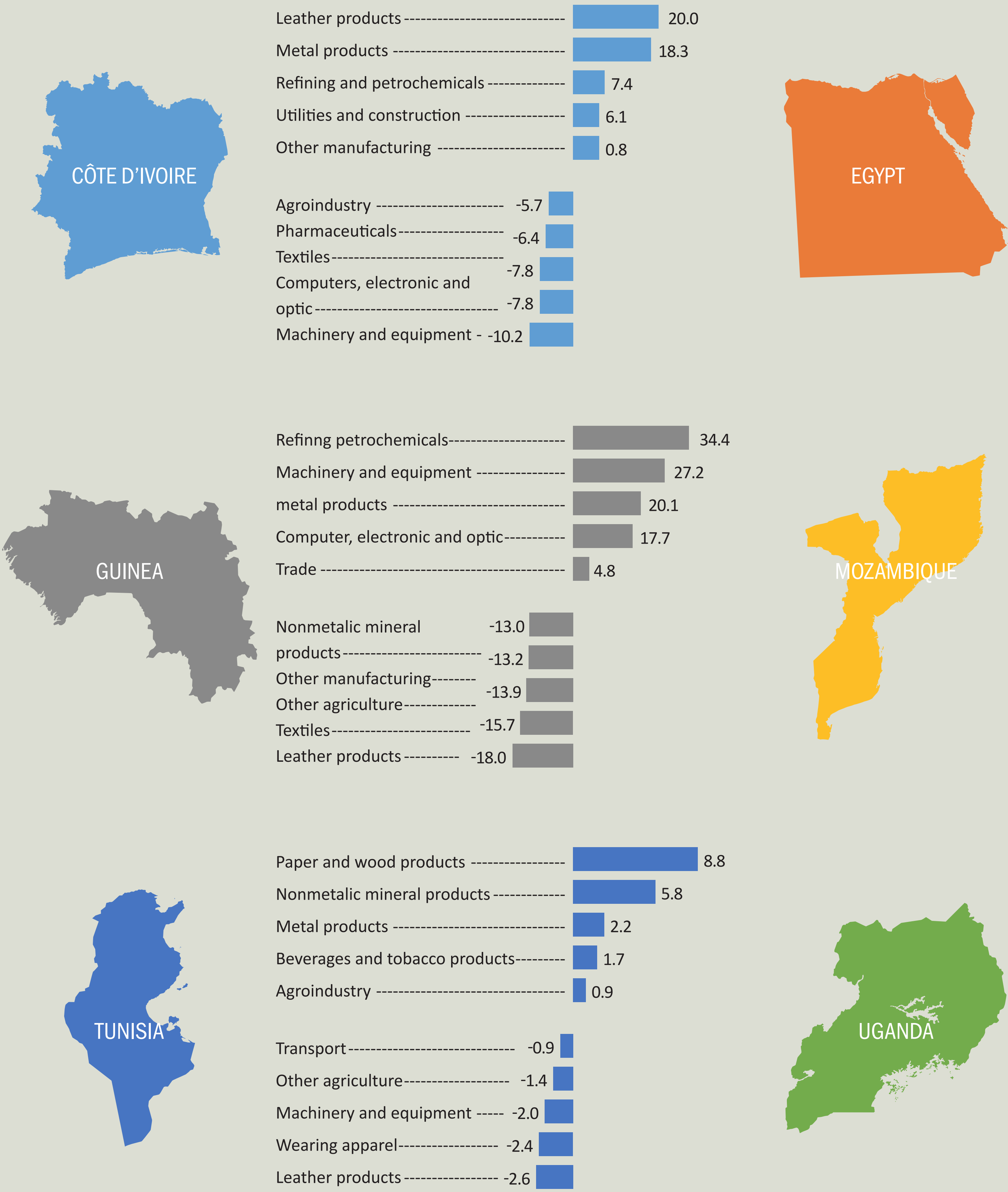
Exports of African economies are characterized by high dependence on raw and primary products. Industrial capacities are yet to be developed to become more competitive in global markets. Trade liberalization and regional integration among countries with similar development levels and economic structures may encourage firms' participation to international trade and raise their productivity before entering more competitive markets. In the African context, trade barriers may have been preventing some firms to enter foreign markets, but firms will be more confident when policy makers express their willingness to create a single market at continental level. Moreover, some firms may find it more profitable to export within Africa instead of exporting outside of the region, leading to trade diversion and trade creation effects. This may have further implications on production and employment in the long run. Such impacts are expected to be particularly high in countries with high initial barriers.

Figure 4 shows the estimated impacts on sectoral outputs in six OIC countries. The results are shown for best and worst performing sectors after full trade liberalization. Outputs in leather and metal products in Côte d'Ivoire are estimated to increase around 18-20%, but machinery and equipment sector may see a contraction over 10%. In Egypt, the estimated impacts are more moderate, where production would increase more than 3% in machinery and equipment and around 1% in motor vehicles. Probably the most sizable impacts are expected to be seen in the case of Guinea. While production in certain sectors is expected to boost up to 34%, it is expected to contract up to 18% in some others. This reflects that a considerable restructuring in economic activities could be witnessed in the economy of Guinea.

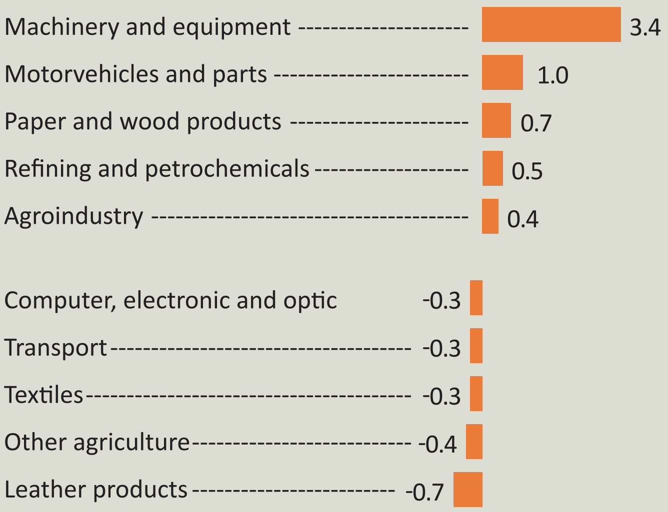
In Mozambique, other agricultural production is expected to rise by 3.7%, but meat production is expected to fall by 8.7%. Other than this shift in the agricultural sector, no major impact is expected in the manufacturing and services sectors. The impacts on production in Tunisia and Uganda appear to be of similar magnitude. Paper and wood products (8.8%) and non-metal mineral products (5.8%) are expected to grow in Tunisia, but leather products, wearing apparel, and machinery and equipment are expected to shrink between 2% and 3%. In Uganda, metal products (8.4%) and other manufacturing activities (4.0%) are estimated to expand, but the production of leather products is expected to fall by 2.5%.

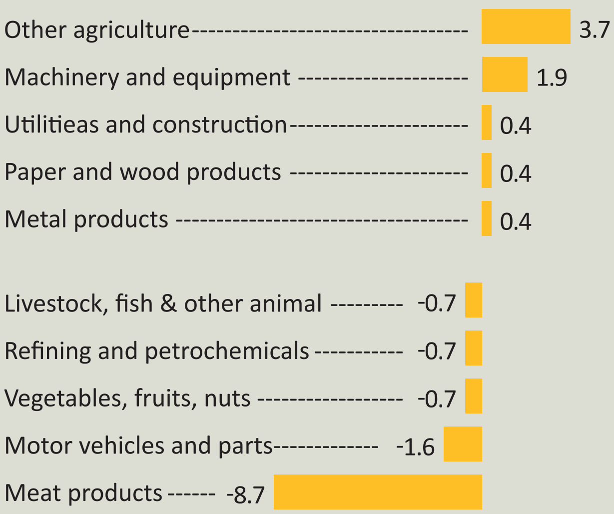
In the case of partial liberalization, similar results are obtained in terms of sectoral impacts. As demonstrated in Annex Table A1, the simulated impacts do not change significantly in Egypt and Tunisia. In Côte d'Ivoire, the expected growth in leather products would fall but the expected growth in metal products would improve further. In Guinea, the expected contraction in

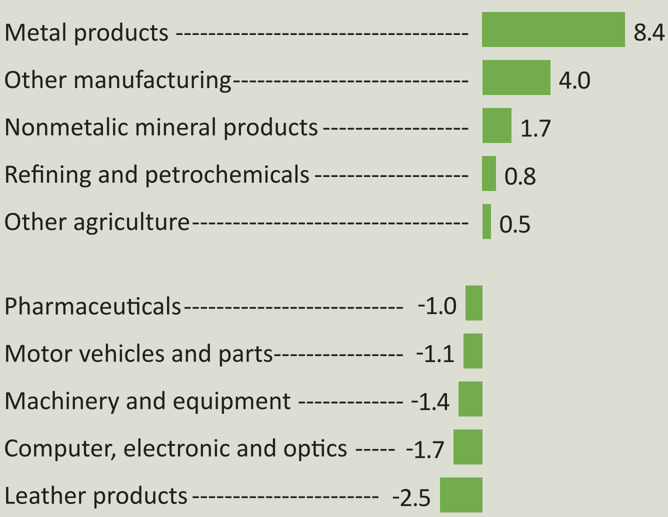
Figure 4: Estimated Impacts on Sectoral Output (%)



Source: Author's estimation based on GTAP database.







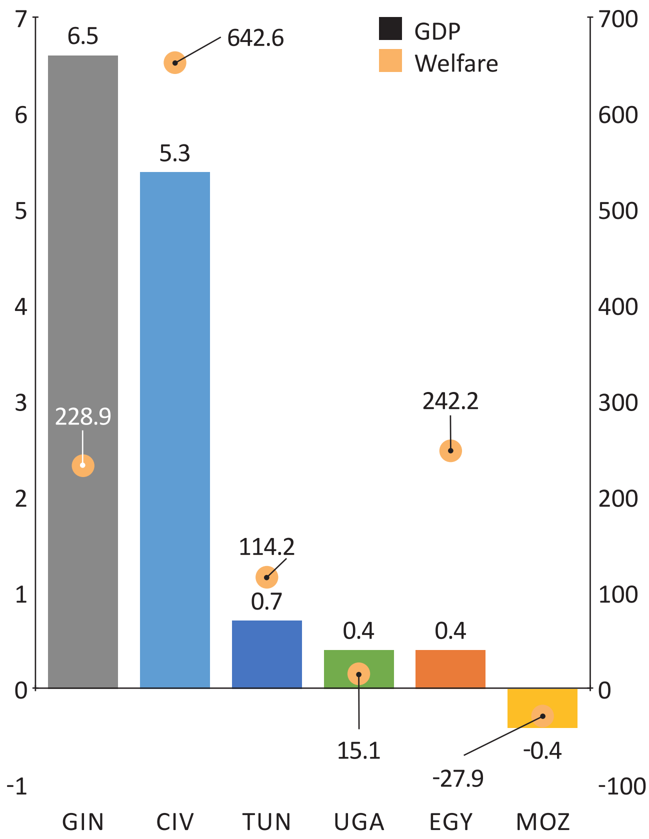
the production of beverages and tobacco products would moderate. On the other hand, meat production in Mozambique would significantly benefit from partial liberalization. Finally, other manufacturing products would see lower growth in Uganda.

Considering these economic transformations, GDPs of the six OIC countries are expected to be affected at different rates after full trade liberalization in Africa (Figure 5a, left axis). Due to major shifts in economic activities, GDP of Guinea is estimated to increase by 6.5%. A strong impact is also expected in the case of Côte d'Ivoire with an increase of 5.3% in GDP. Tunisia (0.7%), Uganda (0.4%) and Egypt (0.4%) are expected to see small increases in their GDP, whereas Mozambique may witness a small contraction in total economic activities by 0.4%. In terms of welfare impacts, Côte d'Ivoire is estimated to see the largest benefits from trade liberalization, followed by Egypt and Guinea. Mozambique may again experience a negative welfare effect (Figure 5a, right axis).

Estimated impacts on the total change in GDP and welfare barely change in the case of partial liberalization, which are mostly lower than the magnitude estimated in the case of full liberalization. Partial liberalization reduces the gains most in Côte d'Ivoire both in terms of GDP growth and welfare gains. Welfare gains would reduce to US$ 497 million from the initially estimated US$ 643 million. On the other hand, the negative effect of trade liberalization on Mozambique slightly shrinks when only partial liberalization takes place (Figure 5b).

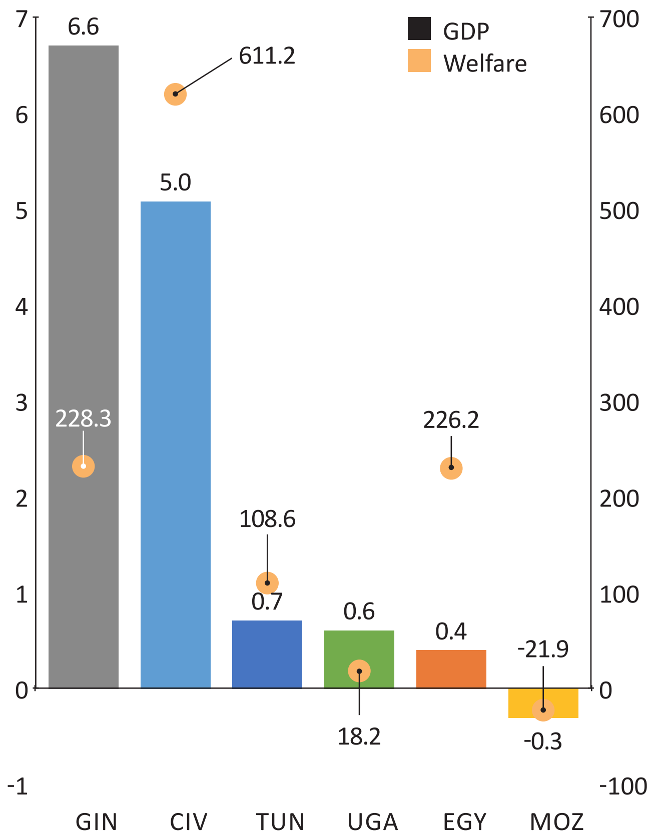
It is also possible in the GTAP model to decompose the welfare gains into its sources. Since our model does not consider any change in endowments or technology, the welfare results are due only to changes in allocative efficiency (gains associated with the allocation of resources changes relative to pre-existing distortions), terms of trade (gains associated with the change in the relative price of exports to imports), and investment returns on the capital account (the returns on the difference between domestic savings and investment). As shown in Table 4, gains are mostly due to relative change in prices, or terms of trade effect. In Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. Trade liberalization is also expected to improve allocative efficiency and create important welfare gains for these economies.

Figure 5a:
Estimated Impacts on GDP (%) and
Welfare (US$ Million) - Full Liberalization



Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

Figure 5b:
Estimated Impacts on GDP (%) and
Welfare (US$ Million) - Full Liberalization



Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

It is hard to predict which segments of a society would benefit more from welfare gains, which is largely associated with interventionist policies of governments. The findings in the literature support this argument. The microsimulations applied by Chauvin, Ramos, and Porto (2016) point to the heterogeneity of the impacts on welfare for different income groups. They found that in some countries, such as Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, the benefits will help the poor more, whereas in Cameroon and Nigeria, the rich will gain more. It is not possible to trace why this heterogeneity takes place, but a possible explanation would be the consumption and production patterns of households. In some cases, poor households may be net producers of some exported goods, who will be harmed by a price fall after trade liberalization. In some others, they may be net consumers of imported goods, and benefit from a price fall due to lower trade barriers.

There are also concerns by the smaller economies about the competition from larger economies, affecting the integration process. It is argued that countries with a more diversified export structure and large productive capacities in manufacturing are likely to benefit more from growing regional economic integration and experience significant economic growth and welfare gains. However, the above results indicate that this argument is not necessarily true. Smaller and currently highly protected economies would benefit the most from this economic integration process. For example, Guinea, as a small and highly protected economy, is expected to experience the largest benefit among the six OIC countries. Elimination of trade barriers will have a significant impact on economic activities by allowing for scale economies after creating immediate winners and losers in different sectors and products. Therefore, the adoption of appropriate policies can further stimulate trade and investment in targeted sectors in small economies following the trade liberalization.

Table 4: Decomposition of Welfare Gains (US$ Million)

	ALLOCATIVE EFFICIENCY		TERMS OF TRADE		INVESTMENT-SAVINGS		TOTAL	
	FULL L.	PARTIAL L.	FULL L.	PARTIAL L.	FULL L.	PARTIAL L.	FULL L.	PARTIAL L.
Côte d'Ivoire	238.8	228.5	383.8	364.1	20.0	18.6	642.6	611.2
Egypt	23.1	22.0	123.5	114.2	97.6	90.0	244.2	226.3
Guinea	82.6	81.5	114.9	115.2	31.3	31.5	228.9	228.3
Mozambique	-8.7	-8.0	-12.7	-8.7	-6.4	-5.2	-27.9	-21.9
Tunisia	11.9	11.2	84.8	80.7	17.5	16.7	114.2	108.6
Uganda	1.3	2.0	16.9	19.7	-3.2	-3.5	15.1	18.2

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database

CHAPTER 5

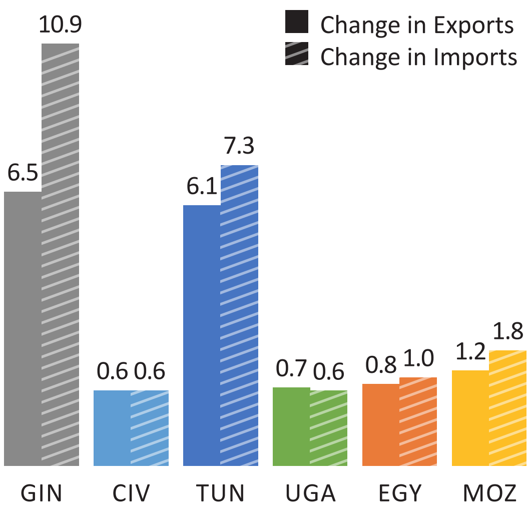
Trade Effects

There are eight various regional economic communities (RECs) that are considered as building blocks for the AfCFTA, but the degree of integration significantly differs within the individual RECs. There are also overlaps between the various RECs. Some RECs are relatively more integrated than others, with already very low trade barriers. Therefore, the expected impacts of trade liberalization likely to differ between countries and different regions or RECs. Adding to this, non-tariff measures in many parts of the continent, such as quotas, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical standards, and bureaucratic procedures, constitute a major barrier to trade. Moreover, most African states belong to multiple free trade areas, which may have different tariffs, rules of origin and standards.

Keeping these considerations in mind, trade liberalization at the continental level is expected to change the trade patterns among the African countries significantly. As provided above in Table 3, some sectors are protected with relatively higher tariff rates, distorting the trade flows across the continent, and their elimination may cause a major change in demand for imported products within Africa. In this section, the simulation results from full tariff elimination (scenario 1) as well as partial elimination (scenario 2) are presented with respect to their impacts on total and bilateral trade.

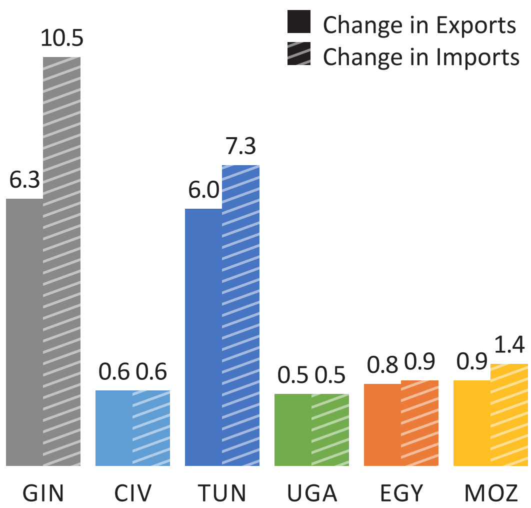
In the case of full liberalization, import demand is expected to increase in almost all sectors in the six concerned African OIC countries. In aggregate terms, total imports are expected to rise most in Côte d'Ivoire (10.9%) and Guinea (7.3%). Imports are estimated to increase by less than 2% in other countries and regions in Africa investigated in this study. Exports are expected to increase at lower rates than imports, except in Egypt and Mozambique (Figure 6a). Particularly in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, the rise in exports is expected to be significantly below the increase in imports, with potential implications on trade balances. In the case of partial liberalization, estimated impacts either decline slightly or remain unchanged (Figure 6b).

Figure 6a: Estimated Impacts on Total Exports and Imports (%) - Full Liberalization



Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

Figure 6b: Estimated Impacts on Total Exports and Imports (%) - Partial Liberalization



Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

Table 5: Change in Aggregate Imports (%, Market Price Weights)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AFRICAN OIC	OTHER AFRICA
TOTAL	10.9	0.6	7.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.0
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	5.6	0.9	15.4	15.3	1.9	8.7	3.8	5.5
Other agro-food products	3.6	1.0	8.6	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.0
Other agriculture	12.5	0.3	26.1	0.2	3.3	0.6	25.4	2.5
Livestock, fish & other animal products	6.1	1.0	2.6	5.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.7
Meat products	15.1	0.9	32.0	16.9	3.6	4.5	2.5	2.0
Hydrocarbons and minerals	9.5	0.8	21.1	3.1	1.1	1.3	4.3	0.8
Beverages and tobacco products	6.6	0.1	8.0	2.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	5.1
Agroindustry	7.4	0.7	13.7	0.7	2.0	13.1	1.6	3.7
Textiles	10.6	1.0	7.2	0.0	-0.3	1.4	1.1	2.1
Wearing apparel	18.4	0.9	13.7	-0.2	1.3	4.5	1.2	1.5
Leather products	21.5	0.6	6.3	-0.3	0.1	0.7	3.0	2.3
Paper and wood products	18.8	0.6	18.0	-0.3	4.0	3.3	2.1	3.4
Refining and petrochemicals	9.4	0.3	-1.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.6
Pharmaceuticals	8.8	0.3	1.6	-0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	15.5	0.9	1.9	0.4	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.6
Metal products	20.0	0.7	8.6	0.3	1.0	3.8	0.9	3.2
Computer, electronic and optic	9.7	0.6	3.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Machinery and equipment	12.0	0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.6
Motor vehicles and parts	6.5	0.2	5.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5
Other Manufacturing	24.0	0.5	13.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.3
Utilities And Construction	15.7	0.7	14.7	-0.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.6
Trade	11.0	0.7	22.6	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1
Transport	7.3	0.3	8.1	-0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other Services	12.1	0.6	12.1	-0.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database. Shaded in grey colour if the estimated change is greater than 10%.

At the sectoral level, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea are expected to experience significant rises in import flows. Demand for foreign products will rise over 20% in other manufacturing products, leather products and metal products in Côte d'Ivoire (Table 5). The sectors with at least a 20% rise in Guinea are meat products, other agriculture, hydrocarbons and minerals, and trade services. Increase in imports is not expected to exceed the 1% level in any sector in the case of Egypt. Imports of meat products and vegetables, fruits and nuts are estimated to increase by at least 15% in Mozambique. Livestock and other animal products may also increase by over 5%. Imports in the majority of sectors are expected to change narrowly in Mozambique. There are a few sectors in Tunisia where demand for African goods and services is to increase over 3%, including paper and wood products, meat products and other agriculture. Uganda demonstrates a strong rise in import demand for agroindustry, vegetables, fruit and nuts, but the impacts on the remaining sectors are below 5%.

Simulation results reveal much stronger effects in terms of changes in total exports. Unlike the case of imports, there are also sectors

Table 6: Change in Aggregate Exports (%, FOB Prices)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AFRICAN OIC	OTHER AFRICA
TOTAL	6.5	0.6	6.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.6
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-9.9	-0.8	-18.7	0.1	-1.9	0.4	-0.2	2.2
Other agro-food products	-13.6	-0.1	-30.5	4.5	-2.0	-1.3	-1.4	0.4
Other agriculture	-7.8	-2.9	-35.1	9.5	-1.7	0.5	-0.7	-1.4
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-3.1	-0.8	-16.7	3.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	0.3
Meat products	7.6	-2.6	40.0	1.2	-0.2	11.8	0.2	7.4
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-19.7	-1.0	-15.1	0.2	-1.9	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4
Beverages and tobacco products	-7.2	6.8	6.7	0.7	8.5	2.8	36.4	5.4
Agroindustry	-6.0	6.1	-20.7	2.2	8.9	2.4	13.1	10.3
Textiles	1.4	-1.3	42.2	7.0	4.8	15.0	62.0	11.9
Wearing apparel	23.4	-1.2	-27.7	1.1	-2.6	0.9	-0.6	0.9
Leather products	156.6	-2.0	-21.9	2.3	-2.7	-2.9	28.5	1.8
Paper and wood products	5.6	8.1	-2.4	1.9	40.1	0.2	15.1	4.3
Refining and petrochemicals	22.9	2.4	45.3	-0.6	2.3	11.3	2.2	8.8
Pharmaceuticals	-25.9	-0.2	-9.5	0.2	-1.0	-1.7	2.2	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	-3.3	1.2	-15.3	2.0	26.4	6.4	24.8	14.5
Metal products	62.1	1.2	23.5	0.4	7.0	38.9	2.8	-0.8
Computer, electronic and optic	14.3	-0.8	19.7	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	16.6
Machinery and equipment	-10.1	4.8	28.8	12.5	-2.1	-0.2	8.3	8.7
Motor vehicles and parts	29.7	23.7	-2.5	7.7	0.0	10.0	6.0	9.6
Other manufacturing	10.7	2.7	-17.3	0.4	0.1	56.4	27.8	3.9
Utilities and construction	-0.4	-1.2	-20.3	1.1	-1.8	-2.5	-1.2	1.7
Trade	-18.5	-1.4	-25.8	0.0	-2.7	-2.3	-1.7	-2.0
Transport	-11.9	-0.9	-13.7	0.7	-1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8
Other Services	-19.6	-1.4	-22.8	0.3	-2.6	-2.1	-1.5	-1.9

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database. Shaded in grey colour if the estimated change is greater than 10%.

in which exports shrink at considerably high rates. The most significant transformation is expected in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire (Table 6). In Guinea, while some sectors are estimated to enjoy an increase in exports over 40% such as refining and petrochemicals, textiles and meat products, exports in some others are expected to fall over 30% such as other agriculture and other agro-food products. Overall, there are six sectors where exports are expected to increase over 10%, but there are 14 sectors with expected to fall in exports over 10%. Nevertheless, the expected growth in total exports is 6.1% in Guinea. Côte d'Ivoire is also estimated to see a total increase of 6.5% in its exports. The largest increases are expected in exports of leather products (157%) and metal products (62%). However, exports of pharmaceuticals (-26%), and hydrocarbons and minerals (-20%) are expected to fall significantly.

Total exports from Egypt, Mozambique and Tunisia are expected to rise less than 1%, while it will slightly exceed 1% in Uganda. Sectors that are found to export more after full trade liberalization are motor vehicles and parts (24%) in Egypt; machinery and equipment (13%) in Mozambique, paper and wood products (40%) in Tunisia and other manufacturing (56%) in Uganda. The size of contraction in exports is relatively small in affected sectors in these countries, not exceeding 3%.

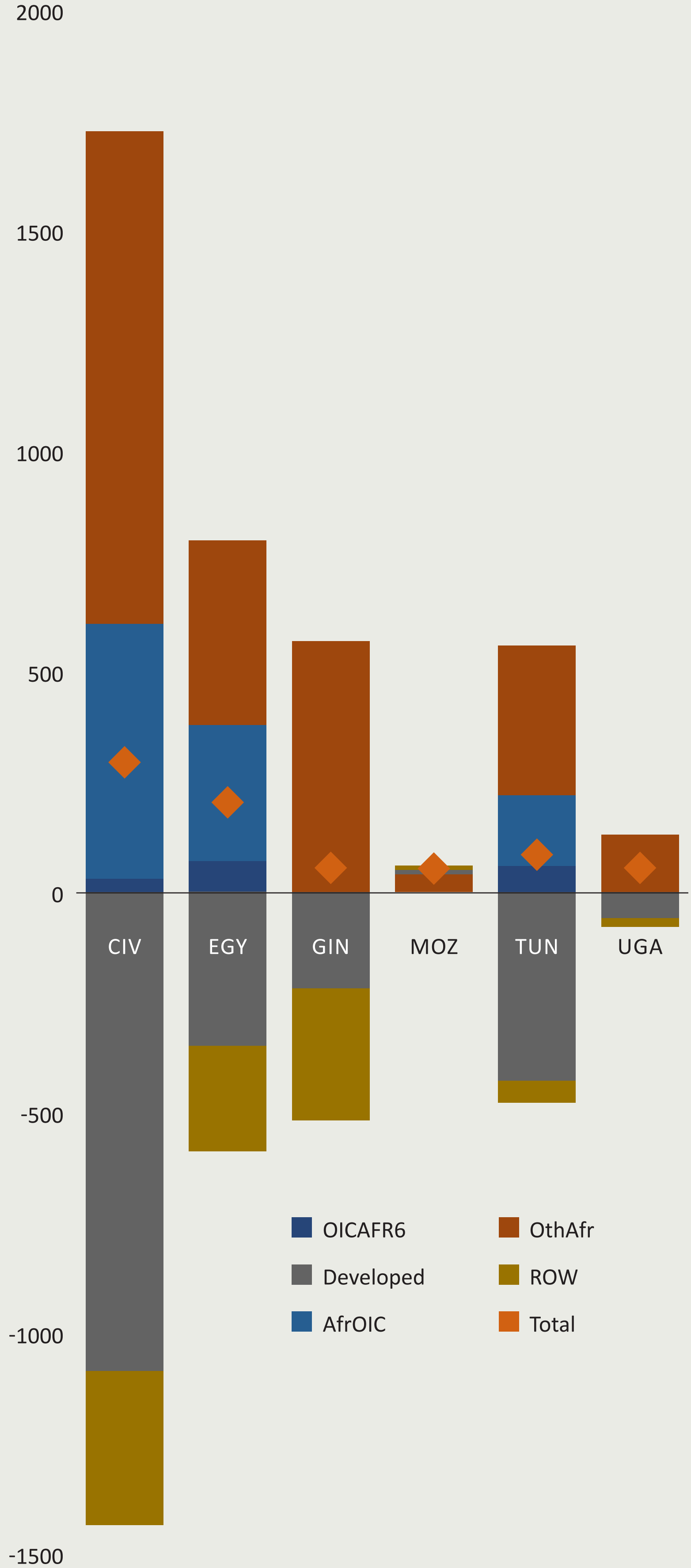
The results showing the sectoral changes in aggregate exports and imports in the case of partial liberalization are presented in Annex Table A2. There is no substantial change from the case of full liberalization except for a few sectors in some countries. These include leather products in Côte d'Ivoire, meat products in Mozambique and agroindustry products in Uganda, which are mainly the sectors that are excluded from the tariff elimination.

While some countries are expected to experience significant shifts in their trade structure, another shift is expected in trade partners. With the elimination of tariffs, intra-African trade is expected to rise at the expense of European and other trading partners outside of the region, implying a trade diversion. Figure 7a shows the simulated changes in total exports from the six OIC countries to major trading partners. However, since aggregate exports are expected to rise in value, trade liberalization has also a trade creation effect (see Annex Table A15 for estimated values of change in bilateral exports across the countries and regions). The results do not change substantially in the case of partial liberalization (Figure 7b).

The largest impact is expected in the trade patterns of Côte d'Ivoire. It is to export an additional US$ 1.7 billion worth of goods and services to African countries (both OIC and non-OIC), mainly at the expense of a decline of over US$ 1 billion in exports to the EU, USA, and other developed countries. Exports from Egypt and Tunisia to both OIC and non-OIC African countries are expected to rise, but exports from Guinea, Mozambique and Uganda are not expected to increase towards nine OIC African countries (see the annex for country classification). Trade diversion and creation effects are estimated to be low in the cases of Mozambique and Uganda.

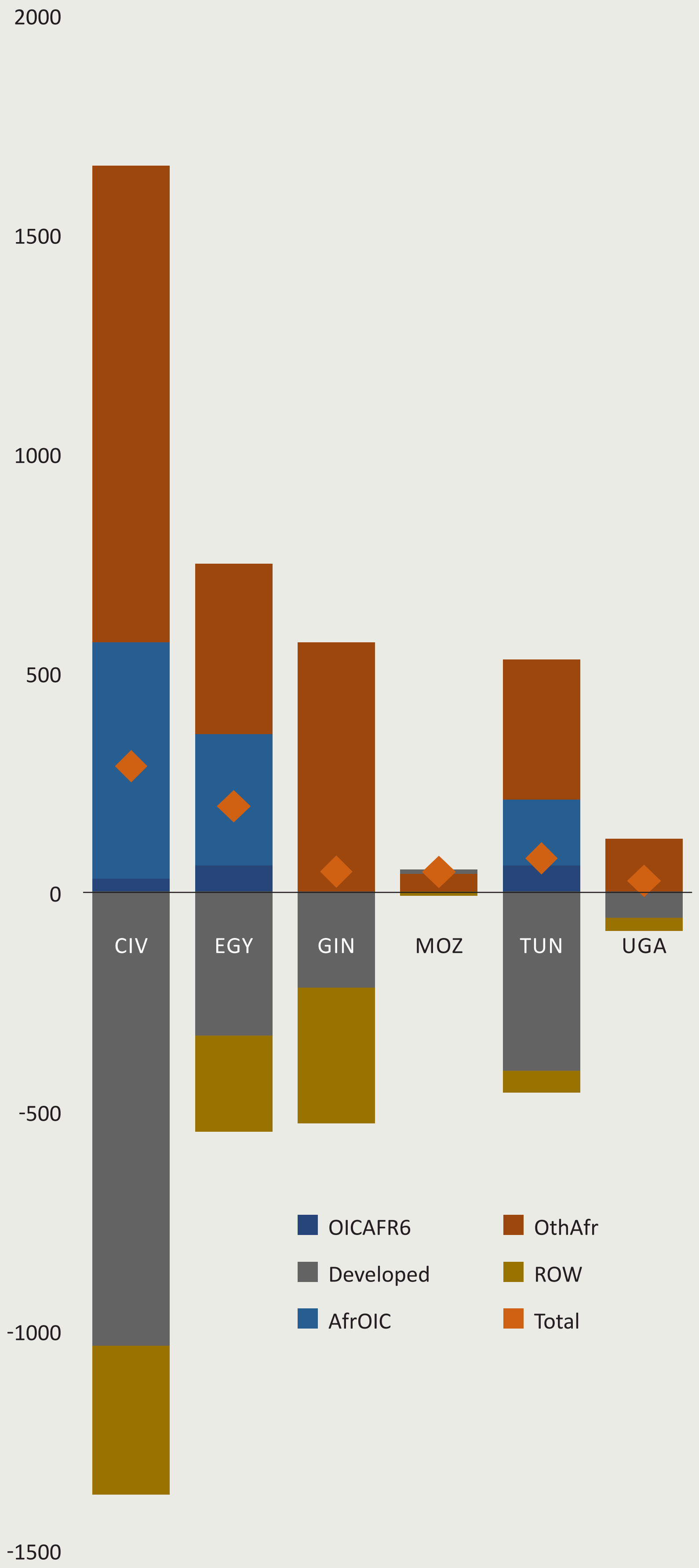
The figures and tables above present the results for changes in aggregate imports and exports. A more detailed presentation of the findings on the simulated changes in bilateral exports at the sectoral level is presented in the Annex Tables A3-A14. Overall, exports from Côte

Figure 7a:
Estimated Impacts on Bilateral Exports (US$ Million), Full Liberalization



Source: Author's estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

Figure 7a:
Estimated Impacts on Bilateral Exports (US$ Million), Partial Liberalization



Source: Author's estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

d'Ivoire to Egypt are going to decline in most product categories, but substantial rises are expected in refining and petrochemicals as well as in vegetables, fruits and nuts. Its exports to Guinea would rise in most product categories, with significant impacts on meat and leather products. Exports from Côte d'Ivoire to Mozambique would rise substantially in refining and petrochemicals and agroindustry products, but a fall in exports is expected in many other sectors. Exports to Tunisia would increase the most in agroindustry and paper products but would decline in most of the other sectors. Finally, exports from Côte d'Ivoire to Uganda are expected to increase most in refining and petrochemicals, and non-metallic mineral products, but fall in most of the other sectors. On the other hand, exports to other African countries are expected to increase the most in other agriculture, leather and metal products (Annex Table A3).

Exports from Egypt are expected to rise in almost all sectors in its trade with Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, but a particularly strong impact is expected in utility and construction services and wearing apparel for both countries. Its exports to Mozambique are also expected to rise significantly in the majority of sectors, where textiles and wearing apparel are expected to benefit most. A smaller impact is expected in exports of Egypt to Tunisia in almost all sectors, except meat products, which are expected to enjoy a substantial increase. Finally, a considerable increase is expected in its exports to Uganda, particularly in agroindustry, and hydrocarbon and minerals. On the other hand, exports of motor vehicles, wearing apparel and textile products are expected to rise most from Egypt to other African countries (Annex Table A5).

The simulated changes in bilateral exports of Guinea resemble the case of Côte d'Ivoire. While its exports fall in many products categories, few others enjoy very strong rises. In percentage terms, its exports to Côte d'Ivoire are expected to rise most in meat, and machinery and equipment. Its exports to Egypt are also expected to increase significantly in non-metallic mineral products, and machinery and equipment, while it is expected to fall in almost all other remaining sectors. Exports from Guinea to Mozambique and Uganda would fall in almost all sectors, but its exports to Uganda would rise substantially in textiles. Its exports to Tunisia are also expected to rise in machinery and equipment, motor vehicles

Significant impacts on trade structure and trade partners are expected following the implementation of the AfCFTA.The transformative impact of the free trade agreement may require significant movement of factors of production across the affected sectors.

and agroindustry. In percentage terms, the highest increase in exports would be observed in computer, electronic and optic to African OIC countries, but in other manufacturing products to other African countries (Annex Table A7).

Mozambique is also expected to experience moderate growth rates in exports of most product categories. Its exports of metal products, and machinery and equipment to Côte d'Ivoire are expected to see the highest growth rates. A significant increase is expected in exports of vegetables, fruits and nuts to Egypt. In exports to Guinea, a more moderate increase is expected, with meat and other agriculture products being affected most. Exports to Tunisia are not expected to be affected too much. Textiles exports to Uganda would see the highest increase. Exports of metal products to African OIC countries would see the highest increase, but exports of other food and agriculture, and paper and wood products would increase most to other African countries (Annex Table A9).

Full trade liberalization would strongly stimulate exports from Tunisia to Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and other African countries. Exports of meat products, metal products and wearing apparel to Côte d'Ivoire would rise more than 300%. Exports of textiles and motor vehicles to Guinea would rise more than 160%. Exports of machinery and equipment as well as agroindustry products to Mozambique would see the highest rises, but most of the other products would see a decline in exports. Similarly, its exports to Uganda would surge in paper and wood products as well as vegetables, fruits and nuts. On the other hand, exports to Egypt would decline in all product groups within a range of 1% to 5%. While a moderate increase is expected in its export to African OIC countries, a substantial increase is expected in exports of many product categories to other African countries. Particularly benefiting sectors are wearing apparel, textile, and computer, electronic and optic sectors, but in seven other sectors, the rise would also exceed 100% (Annex Table A11).

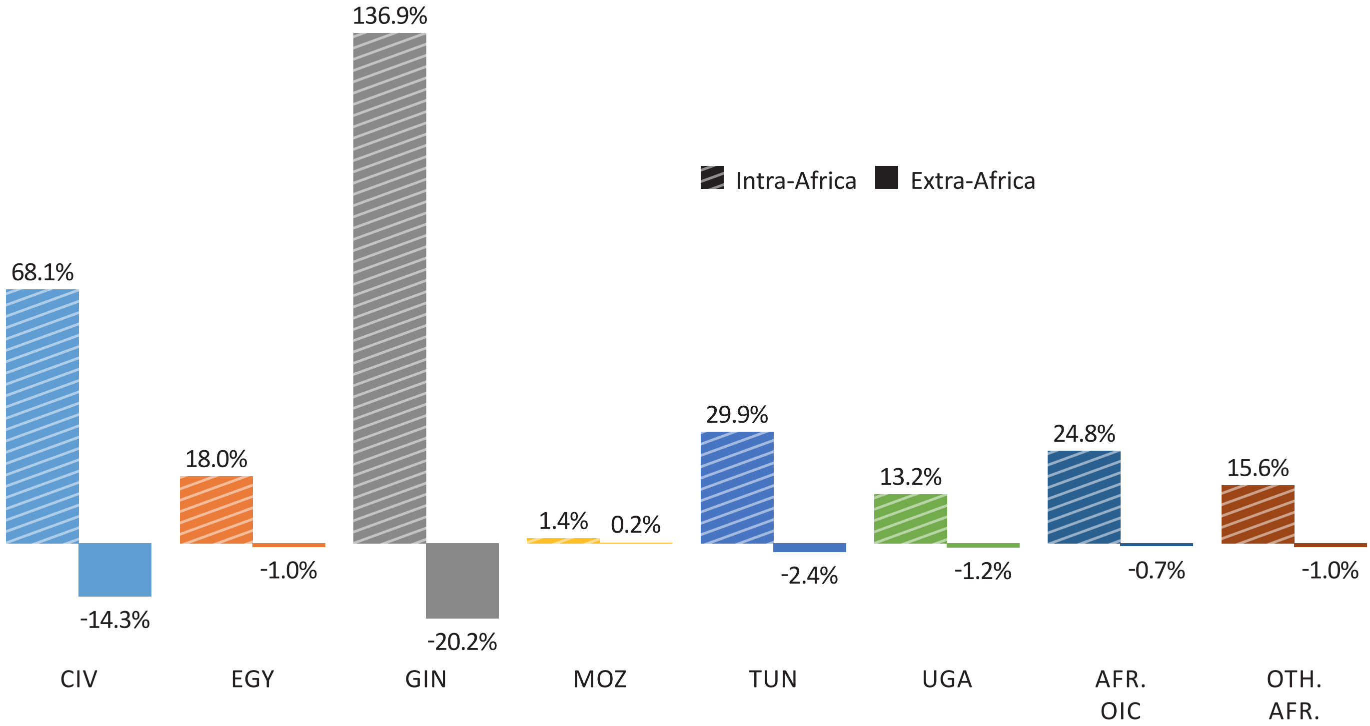
Agroindustry exports from Uganda are expected to see the highest increase to Côte d'Ivoire. Almost all other sectors are

Table 7: Change in Bilateral Exports (US$ Million)

PARTNER Reporter	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AFRICAN OIC	OTHER AFRICA
CIV	0.0	-0.4	21.9	0.6	6.7	2.3	575	1,108
EGY	38.9	0.0	10.6	5.4	-0.2	17.0	308	411
GIN	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	-1.5	567
MOZ	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	40.9
TUN	44.6	-1.6	14.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	159	335
UGA	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	-2.0	125
African OIC	351	1.4	159	27.1	28.7	5.9	1,423	2,008
Other Africa	251	38.1	31.2	147	67	76.3	2,147	4,786
Other Services	12.1	0.6	12.1	-0.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

Figure 8: Estimated Impacts on Intra-African Trade (%), Full Liberalization



Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database.

expected to see a positive change in exports. While exports of refining and petrochemicals, and wearing apparel to Egypt are expected to increase at considerable rates, exports in almost all remaining sectors are found to decline. In percentage terms, the highest increase in exports from Uganda to Guinea is estimated to be in computer, electronic and optic products. In its exports to Mozambique, the highest increase would be in refining and petrochemicals. While the exports of other agricultural products would increase substantially to Tunisia, exports of other product categories would see negligible growth or decline. Exports of Uganda to African OIC countries would increase most in non-metallic mineral products but in meat products to other African countries (Annex Table A13).

Regardless of the percentage changes in bilateral trade at the sectoral level, the total volume of exports among the six OIC countries is not expected to change considerably. Exports from Côte d'Ivoire to Guinea, exports from Egypt to Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda and Guinea, and exports from Tunisia to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea are expected to increase by at least US$ 10 million. More significant increases are expected towards African OIC and other African countries, as presented in Table 7. An extended version of the Table is available at Annex Table A15.

Finally, Figure 8 shows the estimated percentage changes in intra-African trade in comparison with extra-African trade following full trade liberalization. Intra-African trade (exports plus imports) is expected to grow most in Guinea (137%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (68%) and Tunisia (30%). The lowest impact is expected on Mozambique's trade. In almost all cases, trade with the rest of the world will fall. On aggregate, the total trade of the six OIC countries is expected to grow by 30% with other African countries, but decline by 3.1% with the rest of the world. On the other hand, intra-African trade is expected to grow by 19.9% at the continental level when implemented by all African countries, while trade with the rest of the world is to fall by 1.2%. This is somewhat higher than the AfDB (2019) findings, where intra-regional trade was estimated to rise by 14.6% following trade liberalization.

Overall, significant impacts on trade structure and trade partners are expected following the implementation of the AfCFTA. Stronger impacts are expected in the case of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. However, the transformative impact of the free trade agreement may require significant movement of factors of production across the affected sectors. In this connection, the next section will briefly review the potential impacts on factor demand changes in the selected OIC countries.

CHAPTER 6

Factor Demand Effects

Change in output and trade structures will require changes in demand for factors of production. Productive resources in the affected countries will have to be reallocated across sectors to align with new domestic and foreign demand patterns and to utilize the potential benefits of trade liberalization. This structural change in economic activities may entail some adjustment costs that need to be taken into consideration by policy makers. Demand for certain skills may fall or rise and affect the wages accordingly. Even though temporary unemployment may be observed as a result of changing demand for labour, the model assumes full employment in the long run. Moreover, the long-term benefits of trade liberalization are expected to surpass the short-term costs, as demonstrated in total welfare gains in section 4. Demand for capital may also change as a result of new investment requirements.

As shown in Table 8, demand for both skilled and unskilled labour in different sectors is expected to change in a similar direction after trade liberalization. Labour is expected to move towards the production of leather and metal products in Côte d'Ivoire, largely shifting from machinery and equipment, and textiles sectors. In Egypt, more labour will be needed in machinery and equipment but less in leather products and other agriculture. Driven by the change in production and trade structure, demand for labour is expected to shift significantly across major economic sectors in Guinea. Refining and petrochemicals, and machinery and equipment will require considerably more labour, but the opposite is expected in leather products and textiles. Labour in Mozambique is expected to move mainly from meat products to other agriculture sector. Non-metallic mineral products in Tunisia will require more labour to absorb the falling demand for labour in wearing apparel and leather products sectors. The metal products sector in Uganda is expected to experience the highest increase in labour demand.

Economic transformation may also require additional capital to be invested. Sudden falls in tariff revenues may cause deterioration in government budgets to finance some critical expenditures in infrastructure investment and social protection. Table 9 shows the change in capital demand following full trade liberalization in Africa. In Côte d'Ivoire, the demand for capital is estimated to increase in leather products (20%) and metal products (18.3%), but to decrease in machinery and equipment (-10.2%) and textiles (-7.9%). Demand for capital in Egypt is expected to increase by 3.4% in machinery and equipment, but the change in demand in other sectors is not expected to exceed 1%. A major shift in demand for capital is expected in Guinea to achieve economic transformation. Refining and petrochemicals (33.3%) and machinery and equipment (25.5%) are expected to see the highest increase in demand for capital, but the opposite is expected in leather products (-18.8%) and textiles (-16.6%). More capital will be needed in other agriculture (3.8%) sector in Mozambique but less capital in meat products (-8.7%). In Tunisia, more capital will move to the production of paper and wood products (8.8%) and non-metallic mineral products (5.8%) but less to leather products (-2.6%) and wearing apparel (-2.4%). Finally, a significant reallocation of capital towards metal products (8.4%) is expected in Uganda.

A structural change in economic activities may entail some adjustment costs that need to be taken into consideration by policy makers.

Table 8: Change in Labour Demand (%)

	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour					
	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-2.0	0.0	-5.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-5.4	-0.7	0.2	0.0
Other agro-food products	-1.8	0.0	2.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.7
Other agriculture	-5.0	-0.5	-14.1	3.8	-1.4	0.5	-4.2	-0.5	-14.1	3.8	-1.4	0.5
Livestock, fish & other animal pr.	-0.8	0.1	2.9	-0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1	2.8	-0.9	0.4	-0.2
Meat products	-1.8	-0.2	1.2	-8.6	0.2	0.4	2.1	-0.2	0.9	-8.6	0.1	0.4
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-4.2	-0.2	-10.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-3.5	-0.2	-11.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.5
Beverages and tobacco products	-1.6	0.1	-0.9	-0.1	1.7	0.4	2.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	1.7	0.4
Agroindustry	-6.4	0.4	-8.6	-0.2	0.9	-0.5	-2.8	0.4	-8.9	-0.2	0.9	-0.5
Textiles	-8.6	-0.3	-15.0	0.4	-0.7	0.0	-4.6	-0.3	-15.3	0.3	-0.7	0.0
Wearing apparel	-2.4	-0.1	-8.2	0.1	-2.4	-0.3	1.9	-0.1	-8.5	0.0	-2.5	-0.3
Leather products	19.0	-0.7	-17.2	0.4	-2.6	-2.3	24.2	-0.7	-17.5	0.3	-2.7	-2.3
Paper and wood products	-0.5	0.7	-6.1	0.5	8.8	-0.5	3.9	0.7	-6.4	0.4	8.7	-0.6
Refining and petrochemicals	6.5	0.5	35.9	-0.5	0.7	1.0	11.2	0.5	35.4	-0.6	0.7	0.9
Pharmaceuticals	-7.2	-0.2	-6.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-3.2	-0.2	-7.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products	-2.6	0.1	-12.0	0.5	5.8	1.9	1.7	0.2	-12.3	0.5	5.8	1.9
Metal products	17.2	0.0	21.5	0.5	2.2	8.7	22.4	0.0	21.1	0.5	2.2	8.6
Computer, electronic and optic	-8.6	-0.3	18.9	0.5	-0.1	-1.5	-4.6	-0.3	18.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.5
Machinery and equipment	-11.0	3.4	28.0	2.0	-2.0	-1.2	-7.1	3.4	27.5	2.0	-2.0	-1.3
Motor vehicles and parts	-5.0	1.0	-9.3	-1.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	1.0	-9.6	-1.5	-0.4	-0.9
Other manufacturing	-0.1	0.3	-12.4	0.4	-0.2	4.2	4.3	0.3	-12.7	0.3	-0.2	4.1
Utilities and construction	4.7	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	9.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4
Trade	-1.8	0.0	7.2	0.1	-0.2	0.4	4.1	0.1	6.7	0.0	-0.2	0.3
Transport	-2.2	-0.3	2.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	3.6	-0.3	1.7	0.2	-0.9	-0.1
Other Services	-0.7	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.1

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database. Shaded in grey colour if the estimated change is greater than 10%.

Table 9: Change in Capital Demand (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-1.8	0.0	-5.7	-0.8	0.2	-0.1
Other agro-food products	-1.6	0.0	1.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.8
Other agriculture	-4.9	-0.5	-14.4	3.8	-1.4	0.4
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-0.6	0.1	2.5	-0.9	0.4	-0.2
Meat products	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-8.7	0.1	0.2
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-4.1	-0.2	-11.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Beverages and tobacco products	-0.8	0.1	-2.6	-0.2	1.7	0.2
Agroindustry	-5.7	0.4	-10.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.7
Textiles	-7.8	-0.3	-16.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.3
Wearing apparel	-1.6	-0.1	-9.9	-0.1	-2.4	-0.6
Leather products	20.0	-0.7	-18.8	0.2	-2.6	-2.5
Paper and wood products	0.4	0.7	-7.9	0.3	8.8	-0.8
Refining and petrochemicals	7.4	0.5	33.3	-0.7	0.7	0.7
Pharmaceuticals	-6.4	-0.3	-8.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	-1.7	0.1	-13.6	0.3	5.8	1.6
Metal products	18.3	0.0	19.2	0.3	2.2	8.4
Computer, electronic and optic	-7.8	-0.3	16.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.7
Machinery and equipment	-10.2	3.4	25.5	1.8	-2.0	-1.5
Motor vehicles and parts	-4.2	1.0	-11.0	-1.7	-0.4	-1.1
Other manufacturing	0.7	0.3	-14.0	0.2	-0.2	3.9
Utilities and construction	5.7	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
Trade	-0.6	0.0	4.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Transport	-1.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	-0.4
Other Services	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.3

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database. Shaded in grey colour if the estimated change is greater than 10%.

CHAPTER 7

Conclusion

Trade liberalization following the AfCFTA will boost trade among the African countries and create important welfare gains, as the estimations with the computable general equilibrium model have revealed. Depending on the assumptions made, significant changes in the magnitude of impacts might occur. However, the main objective of this research study is to put the possible changes in trade and development into perspective in relative terms instead of absolute terms. Moreover, even if there is a total welfare gain from trade liberalization, certain sectors, firms and workers will be negatively affected, requiring government interventions to alleviate the short- and medium-term negative impacts. The cost of adjustment may be particularly high for unskilled labour and SMEs with limited competitiveness, particularly in countries where significant restructuring is expected. The inadequate reaction by the governments may fuel the dissatisfaction by these groups and create social tensions.

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to cause some delay in the effective implementation of the AfCFTA and hamper economic integration due to restricted travel across borders and higher protectionism in strategic health products. Yet, measures can be taken to turn the pandemic into an opportunity for stronger economic integration. Intra-African trade offers great potential to establish regional value chains and boost economic growth and integration during the post-pandemic period. In fact, African countries trade more manufacturing goods within the region than in their trade with non-African countries. Products with high added value such as vehicles and cosmetics represent about 40% of intra-African trade, while exports to countries outside the continent are largely dominated by raw materials (Schmieg, 2020). Therefore, reducing reliance on external markets, creating supply chains in critical manufacturing industries and promoting trade in differentiated products would support regional integration and boost intra-continental trade.

There is also significant room for the development of trade and integration among African OIC countries. OIC countries in Africa collectively account for more than 60% of the continent's total GDP, 54% of exports and 58% of imports. They represent a strong capacity to play a more critical role in enhancing economic integration in the continent. African countries are mostly characterized by limited diversification of production structure and lack of technological intensity, and African OIC countries are not an exemption. Removal of trade barriers, which were utilized in many parts of the continent to provide partial protection to domestic industries, and facilitation of trade through additional measures would support the creation of regional value chains to foster economic development.

Free movement of goods will definitely expose domestic producers to greater competition from other countries in the continent that produce similar products. This would require more investment in productive capacities to differentiate products, more emphasis on creating regional value chains and smart infrastructure investment projects for better con-

> **The main objective of this research study is to put the possible changes in trade and development into perspective in relative terms instead of absolute terms.**

nectivity and smoother movement of goods and people. There is also need for measures to protect negatively affected segments of the societies to achieve more balanced growth. Exposure to greater competition and incentives to differentiate products may be a driver of productivity and growth within the continent, with further implications on poverty, inequality and development.

Finally, there is a need for tailored policies for individual OIC countries to adapt to the new economic conditions. The countries that are expected to gain more from the AfCFTA (Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea) are likely to undergo a significant economic transformation and this process should be managed smoothly to prevent any harmful impacts on certain economic actors. Similarly, the countries that are expected to experience limited impacts (such as Mozambique and Uganda) should be supported with other policy interventions to benefit more from this great initiative.

In parallel to policy advancement and technical assistance, it is important to provide access to financing and to fund AfCFTA related transactions, infrastructure, and capital investment needs. In addition to traditional financing methods, innovative solutions should be tested to attract non-traditional investors in the Africa, including investing in niche asset classes, like trade finance. In this regard, the development of specialized investment vehicles and funds could provide institutional investors with the needed sectorial experience, product expertise and portfolios of transactions (Diallo and Terai 2021). The development of hybrid funds providing financing and technical assistance could be one of the various strategic initiatives to support both private companies and the public sector (Terai 2017).

This first series on the "potential impacts of the AfCFTA on selected OIC countries" will be hopefully followed by two other series on "Trade Between Large African Economies and Externalities on Transit Countries (Series 2)" and on "AfCFTA Implications on Trade in Landlocked Countries". It is also our hope that this first research will be carried-on by the community, using the same methodology and general equilibrium model, to assess the potential impact of the AfCFTA on all African countries.

In parallel to policy advancement and technical assistance, it is important to provide access to financing and to fund AfCFTA related transactions, infrastructure, and capital investment needs.

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Annexes

Data Aggregations

Regional Aggregations

	Aggregation	Comprising Countries and Regions
1	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire (CIV)
2	Egypt	Egypt (EGY)
3	Guinea	Guinea (GIN)
4	Mozambique	Mozambique (MOZ)
5	Tunisia	Tunisia (TUN)
6	Uganda	Uganda (UGA)
7	African OIC (7+2)	Morocco; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Nigeria; Senegal; Togo; Rest of North Africa (Libya and Algeria);
8	GCC (6)	Bahrain; Kuwait; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates
9	Turkey	Turkey
10	Other OIC (12+7)	Albania, Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; Bangladesh; Pakistan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Azerbaijan; Iran; Jordan; Rest of Western Asia (Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen); Rest of Former Soviet Union (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)
11	Other Africa	Ghana; Rest of Western Africa (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Saint Helena and Sierra Leone); Rest of Central Africa (Central African Rep., Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe); South Central Africa (Angola and DR of Congo); Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Rwanda; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Rest of Eastern Africa (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Mayotte, Seychelles, Somalia and Sudan); Botswana; Namibia; South Africa; Rest of South African Customs (Eswatini and Lesotho)
12	European Union	Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden
13	USA	United States of America
14	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
15	Other Developed	Australia; New Zealand; Hong Kong; Japan; Korea; Taiwan; Singapore; Canada; Switzerland; Norway; Israel
16	China	China
17	India	India
18	Russia	Russian Federation
19	Rest of World	Rest of Oceania; Mongolia; Rest of East Asia; Cambodia; Lao PDR; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam; Rest of Southeast Asia; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Rest of South Asia; Mexico; Rest of North America; Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; Venezuela; Rest of South America; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; El Salvador; Rest of Central America; Dominican Republic; Jamaica; Puerto Rico; Trinidad and Tobago; Caribbean; Rest of EFTA; Belarus; Ukraine; Rest of Eastern Europe; Rest of Europe; Rest of Former Soviet Union; Armenia; Georgia; Rest of the World (Antarctica, Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territory and French Southern Territories)

Notes: The data are available for 32 individual OIC countries and 9 OIC countries at the aggregated level. The data for other OIC countries are available in aggregated regions that also contain non-OIC countries, such as "Rest of Western Africa" and "Rest of South Asia". Therefore, the complete categorization for all OIC countries was not possible.

Annexes

Sectoral Aggregations

	Aggregate	Comprising Sectors
1	Vegetables, fruit, nuts	Vegetables, fruit, nuts.
2	Other agro-food prod-ucts	Paddy rice; Wheat; Cereal grains nec; Oil seeds; Sugar cane, sugar beet.
3	Other Agriculture	Plant-based fibers; Crops nec; Wool, silk-worm cocoons.
4	Livestock, Fish & Other Animal Products	Bovine cattle, sheep and goats; Animal products nec; Raw milk; Fishing.
5	Meat products	Bovine meat products; Meat products nec.
6	Hydrocarbons and Min-erals	Coal; Oil; Gas; Forestry; Minerals nec.
7	Beverages and tobacco products	Beverages and tobacco products.
8	Agroindustry	Vegetable oils and fats; Dairy products; Processed rice; Sugar; Food products nec.
9	Textiles	Textiles.
10	Wearing apparel	Wearing apparel.
11	Leather products	Leather products.
12	Paper and Wood prod-ucts	Wood products; Paper products, publishing.
13	Refining and Petrochem-icals	Petroleum, coal products; Chemical products; Rubber and plastic products.
14	Pharmaceuticals	Basic pharmaceutical products.
15	Non-metallic mineral products	Mineral products nec.
16	Metal products	Ferrous metals; Metals nec; Metal products.
17	Computer, electronic and optic	Computer, electronic and optic.
18	Machinery and Equip-ment	Electrical equipment; Machinery and equipment nec.
19	Motor vehicles and parts	Motor vehicles and parts; Transport equipment nec.
20	Other Manufacturing	Manufactures nec.
21	Utilities and Construction	Electricity; Gas manufacture, distribution; Water; Construction.
22	Trade	Trade.
23	Transport and Trade	Transport nec; Water transport; Air transport; Warehousing and support activities
24	Other Services	Accommodation, Food and service activities; Communication; Financial services nec; Insurance; Real estate activities; Business services nec; Recreational and other service; Public Administration and defence; Education; Human health and social work activities; Dwellings.

Annex Tables

Table A1: Change in Sectoral Output (%)

	CÔTE D'IVOIRE		EGYPT		GUINEA		MOZAMBIQUE		TUNISIA		UGANDA	
	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Full	Partial	Full	Partial
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-5.3	-5.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Food and agriculture	-0.8	-1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5
Other agriculture	-4.0	-3.7	-0.4	-0.4	-13.9	-13.9	3.7	3.5	-1.4	-1.3	0.5	0.1
Livestock, fish & other animal products	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.1
Meat products	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-8.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-2.5	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1	-9.9	-10.0	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Beverages and tobacco products	-0.8	-0.8	0.1	0.1	-2.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.2
Agroindustry	-5.7	-6.7	0.4	0.3	-9.2	-9.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	0.6	-0.7	0.1
Textiles	-7.8	-7.4	-0.3	-0.3	-15.7	-15.8	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3
Wearing apparel	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1	-9.0	-9.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.4	-2.3	-0.5	-0.5
Leather products	20.0	13.7	-0.7	-0.7	-18.0	-18.1	0.3	0.0	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	-2.9
Paper and wood products	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	-7.0	-7.0	0.4	0.4	8.8	8.8	-0.7	-0.8
Refining and petrochemicals	7.4	7.7	0.5	0.5	34.4	34.4	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Pharmaceuticals	-6.4	-6.1	-0.2	-0.2	-8.1	-8.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4
Nonmetalic mineral products	-1.7	-1.9	0.1	0.2	-13.0	-13.0	0.4	0.3	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.5
Metal products	18.3	19.4	0.0	0.1	20.1	19.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	2.3	8.4	8.2
Computer, electronic and optic	-7.8	-7.1	-0.3	-0.2	17.7	17.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-1.7	-1.9
Machinery and equipment	-10.2	-9.6	3.4	3.4	27.2	27.2	1.9	1.7	-2.0	-1.9	-1.4	-1.6
Motor vehicles and parts	-4.2	-3.7	1.0	1.0	-9.9	-10.0	-1.6	-1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.2
Other manufacturing	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	-13.2	-13.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	4.0	2.4
Utilities and construction	6.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Trade	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Transport	-1.1	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4
Other Services	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database

Annex Tables

Table A2: Sectoral Change in Aggregate Exports and Imports after Partial Liberalization (%)

	A) Change in Aggregate Exports, FOB prices								B) Change in Aggregate Imports, market price weights							
	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	Afr. OIC	Oth. Africa	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	Afr. OIC	Oth. Africa
TOTAL	6.3	0.6	6.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	10.5	0.6	7.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-9.4	-0.7	-19.0	0.0	-1.6	-0.2	-0.3	1.6	5.3	0.8	15.5	15.6	1.6	8.9	2.9	4.4
Food and agriculture	-12.9	0.0	-30.6	4.1	-1.8	-1.8	-1.2	0.5	3.3	0.9	8.8	-0.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.9
Other agriculture	-6.9	-2.8	-35.3	8.9	-1.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.2	11.7	0.2	26.3	0.4	3.1	0.8	25.5	2.4
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-2.7	-0.7	-16.8	3.2	-0.4	-1.5	0.4	0.4	5.6	0.9	2.6	6.7	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.7
Meat products	9.3	-2.3	38.9	0.2	0.0	10.7	0.5	4.9	14.3	0.8	32.1	-0.7	3.5	5.0	2.3	2.0
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-19.0	-1.0	-15.2	0.1	-1.9	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	9.8	0.8	20.9	3.2	1.0	1.2	4.3	0.8
Beverages and tobacco products	-6.9	4.8	1.6	0.6	6.6	1.8	25.9	4.1	6.3	0.1	6.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	4.0
Agroindustry	-7.8	4.4	-21.2	1.6	6.5	0.9	10.2	7.9	7.0	0.6	13.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.3	3.0
Textiles	2.8	-1.1	42.0	6.5	5.0	14.4	62.3	12.0	10.2	0.9	7.2	0.1	-0.2	1.6	1.0	2.1
Wearing apparel	25.4	-1.0	-27.9	0.6	-2.4	0.3	-0.4	0.6	17.5	0.8	13.7	-0.1	0.9	4.7	1.1	1.5
Leather products	102.1	-1.9	-28.4	1.2	-2.7	-3.6	17.9	0.8	14.0	0.6	6.3	-0.2	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.8
Paper and wood products	7.0	8.2	-2.5	1.5	40.1	-0.2	15.3	4.4	18.2	0.6	18.1	-0.2	3.9	3.4	2.0	3.4
Refining and petrochemicals	23.7	2.4	45.2	-0.9	2.4	10.8	2.3	8.8	8.9	0.3	-1.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.6
Pharmaceuticals	-24.7	-0.1	-9.5	-0.3	-0.8	-2.5	2.4	-0.1	8.3	0.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Nonmetalic mineral products	-2.3	1.3	-15.4	1.8	26.4	6.0	24.9	14.6	14.4	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.5
Metal products	64.6	1.3	23.2	0.1	7.1	38.3	2.9	-0.7	19.7	0.7	8.6	0.2	1.0	3.8	0.9	3.2
Computer, electronic and optic	16.6	-0.7	19.7	1.0	0.6	-0.2	0.4	16.8	9.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Machinery and equipment	-8.4	4.9	28.8	11.9	-1.9	-0.7	8.5	8.8	11.4	0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.5
Motor vehicles and parts	31.5	23.8	-2.7	7.3	0.1	9.6	6.2	9.7	6.1	0.2	5.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
Other manufacturing	1.1	2.0	-24.2	-0.2	-0.5	40.6	20.3	2.7	22.8	0.5	13.7	0.7	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.9
Utilities and construction	-15.7	-1.1	-20.3	1.3	-1.7	-2.7	-1.1	-1.0	14.7	0.6	14.7	-0.1	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.1
Trade	-17.6	-1.3	-25.9	-0.3	-2.6	-2.5	-1.5	-1.9	10.4	0.7	22.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Transport	-11.3	-0.8	-13.8	0.5	-1.5	-1.4	-0.6	-0.8	6.9	0.3	8.1	-0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other Services	-18.7	-1.3	-22.9	0.0	-2.5	-2.3	-1.4	-1.8	11.4	0.5	12.2	-0.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9

Source: Authors' estimation based on GTAP 10 database

Annex Tables

Table A3: Change in Exports from Côte d'Ivoire to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrOIC	OthAfr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	28.0	-2.0	41.8	-9.6	-16.9	3.5	-2.6	-10.8	-10.9	-10.5	-9.4	-9.4	-10.7	-10.7	-10.9	-10.3	-10.6	-10.5
Other agro-food products	-14.9	-9.7	-16.9	-14.3	-15.3	-13.1	-11.9	-14.6	-15.8	-15.9	-14.5	-15.8	-15.8	-15.2	-15.7	-14.8	-15.8	-15.2
Other agriculture	-18.6	0.5	-18.6	1.6	-20.7	287.0	-17.8	-18.5	-18.2	-18.3	-18.5	-18.5	-18.3	-18.9	-18.9	-18.5	-19.3	-18.6
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-5.3	-5.2	-11.2	-4.5	-5.8	-4.0	9.4	-5.7	-6.0	-6.0	-5.3	-6.0	-5.8	-5.9	-5.8	-5.6	-6.0	-5.9
Meat products	-25.1	350.7	-48.4	-24.1	-26.0	-24.8	49.9	-25.6	-25.8	-25.7	-25.7	-25.7	-25.7	-25.7	-25.8	-25.7	-25.7	-25.7
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-21.4	-8.4	-27.0	-20.6	-21.0	3.0	46.6	-20.7	-19.6	-20.7	-21.2	-21.1	-20.2	-21.2	-20.2	-20.4	-21.6	-19.3
Beverages and tobacco products	-8.8	-8.3	-13.0	-9.1	-9.1	-10.3	7.1	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.8	-8.7	-8.7
Agroindustry	-13.6	82.8	97.9	212.5	-27.5	48.4	8.9	-17.1	-17.1	-17.1	-17.1	-17.4	-17.2	-17.2	-17.1	-16.8	-17.1	-17.2
Textiles	-22.0	112.0	-24.4	-22.9	-23.1	-9.4	1.8	-22.7	-22.4	-21.6	-21.5	-22.7	-21.6	-22.5	-22.7	-21.5	-22.7	-21.9
Wearing apparel	-24.8	201.3	-25.7	-25.6	-26.7	52.4	181.1	-25.1	-25.2	-25.2	-24.9	-25.2	-25.1	-25.2	-25.1	-25.3	-25.2	-25.2
Leather products	-25.9	234.0	-26.4	-27.4	-26.5	103.9	201.7	-26.2	-26.2	-25.9	-25.5	-26.2	-26.2	-26.2	-26.2	-26.2	-26.2	-26.1
Paper and wood products	1.2	69.9	-23.5	206.7	-26.9	-11.9	68.6	-22.1	-22.2	-22.0	-22.2	-22.1	-22.3	-22.4	-22.1	-21.7	-22.3	-22.1
Refining and petrochemicals	104.2	119.3	140.5	-12.1	208.9	21.8	56.4	-13.9	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-12.9	-13.0	-12.9	-12.8	-12.8	-13.9	-13.0
Pharmaceuticals	-26.5	-25.6	-26.8	-26.1	-26.3	-26.1	-23.6	-26.7	-26.7	-26.7	-26.7	-26.7	-26.5	-26.7	-26.8	-26.7	-26.7	-26.7
Nonmetalic mineral products	-21.5	98.3	-22.5	-20.6	193.9	-5.9	6.8	-21.9	-22.2	-22.0	-21.3	-22.2	-21.7	-21.8	-22.2	-22.2	-22.1	-22.0
Metal products	-25.4	44.7	-27.2	-25.1	-23.9	-9.9	185.4	-25.0	-24.5	-25.5	-25.2	-25.0	-24.9	-25.6	-25.0	-25.0	-25.8	-24.9
Computer, electronic and optic	-31.9	14.1	28.6	-31.9	-32.9	33.5	49.5	-31.8	-32.0	-31.9	-31.9	-31.9	-31.7	-31.9	-32.2	-32.3	-32.2	-31.9
Machinery and equipment	0.5	44.3	3.1	-32.3	-2.8	5.9	-8.5	-31.9	-32.6	-31.8	-31.8	-31.7	-31.9	-31.7	-32.3	-31.7	-32.1	-31.9
Motor vehicles and parts	-12.8	43.8	-28.3	-23.9	-24.9	37.5	50.8	-23.2	-23.5	-23.0	-23.1	-23.2	-23.2	-23.4	-23.5	-23.6	-23.5	-23.3
Other manufacturing	-31.0	183.5	-34.4	-30.2	-31.9	-7.2	72.3	-30.9	-31.2	-31.2	-30.6	-30.9	-30.9	-30.6	-31.0	-31.1	-31.1	-30.9
Utilities and construction	-16.9	-5.4	-17.1	-15.5	-16.3	-16.7	3.5	-17.4	-17.4	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.5	-17.4	-17.5
Trade	-17.9	-0.1	-18.4	-17.6	-17.8	-17.8	-17.6	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5
Transport	-13.1	-6.4	-13.7	-12.9	-12.9	-13.0	-12.9	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.4	-13.5	-13.4	-13.4
Other Services	-19.2	-9.9	-19.7	-18.5	-18.9	-19.0	-18.9	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.6	-19.7	-19.6	-19.6

Annex Tables

Table A4: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Côte d'Ivoire (%)

	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrO-IC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	82.1	-24.9	-5.4	38.3	-7.6	14.6	39	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-6	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	-5.8	-5.8	-5.9	-5.9
Other agro-food products	1.6	-29.4	3.7	0	1	1.5	21.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4
Other agriculture	10.1	4.7	7.7	5	5	42.2	84.3	9	9	9	8.9	9.1	8.7	9	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.8
Livestock, fish & other animal products	3.9	-17.8	6.6	2.7	3.8	34.9	33.4	5	5.1	5.1	5	5	5	5	5.1	5.1	5	5
Meat products	6.9	193.7	11.9	329.8	6	210.7	364.2	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5
Hydrocarbons and minerals	85.1	67.7	9.7	100.9	9	9.3	50.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10	10	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9
Beverages and tobacco products	30.1	-11.5	2.2	0.7	0.6	35.5	16.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Agroindustry	121.5	19.5	1.4	77.1	111.9	19.4	63.2	0.9	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.8	0.9
Textiles	168.7	162	-4.7	153.8	-9.5	93	200	-5.8	-5.7	-5.9	-5.8	-5.7	-5.8	-5.8	-5.7	-5.7	-5.9	-5.8
Wearing apparel	310.1	176.5	9.9	304.4	5.1	290.9	283.1	9.1	9.2	9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9	9.1
Leather products	1.9	186.2	5.4	342.2	-0.1	333.4	334.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2
Paper and wood products	147.1	-33.4	-1.9	108.5	-4.5	166.7	62.2	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4
Refining and petrochemicals	64.1	90	5.2	67.9	5.2	40.7	45.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Pharmaceuticals	7.1	-1.6	9.1	5.4	5.6	6.7	7	8.9	9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9	9	8.7	8.9
Nonmetalic mineral products	115.2	-19	8.5	189.6	4.5	87	181.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6
Metal products	121	6.7	323.6	301.2	5.9	61.5	105.7	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3
Computer, electronic and optic	71.4	87.9	7.5	100.5	2.9	183	136.7	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7	7.2
Machinery and equipment	215	194.3	96.9	126.4	2.5	120.5	83.3	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.7
Motor vehicles and parts	67.7	67.3	3.4	90.6	62.3	94	87.4	2.9	3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3	3	2.8	2.9
Other manufacturing	353.1	-26.4	18.1	149.4	13.4	163.6	263.1	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.6
Utilities and construction	14.2	-7.8	16	13.6	12.8	14.1	14.1	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7
Trade	9.4	-17.7	11	8	8.5	9.1	8.8	11	11.1	11	11	11	11	11	11.1	11.1	10.9	11
Transport	6.2	-12.6	8.1	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Other Services	10.5	-13.5	12.4	9.1	9.7	10.3	9.9	12	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12	12.1

Table A5: Change in Exports from Egypt to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	CIV	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrO-IC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	82.1	96.9	64.5	0.3	10.6	0.5	0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.8
Other agro-food products	1.6	5.3	-3.1	0.1	-1.2	18.2	5.1	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.4	-1.7	-1.8
Other agriculture	10.1	22.7	-0.5	12.3	-3.0	-20.0	7.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3
Livestock, fish & other animal products	3.9	-0.3	-6.6	0.7	-0.9	-0.7	5.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1
Meat products	6.9	27.1	-32.9	859.1	17.9	0.4	6.5	-3.1	-3.3	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.4	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3
Hydrocarbons and minerals	85.1	118.4	131.0	0.5	47.4	4.2	47.6	-1.2	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2
Beverages and tobacco products	30.1	-0.3	-5.4	4.8	10.7	11.2	89.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Agroindustry	121.5	142.5	107.2	-0.8	94.8	11.2	35.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3
Textiles	168.7	265.7	274.3	-2.6	43.0	2.2	34.3	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5
Wearing apparel	310.1	314.2	273.4	-2.8	37.4	40.9	165.9	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4
Leather products	1.9	-0.3	-2.5	-3.9	41.7	42.9	91.9	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.3	-2.2
Paper and wood products	147.1	93.7	138.9	0.8	12.9	20.5	36.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Refining and petrochemicals	64.1	51.6	58.3	0.1	16.4	20.9	21.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Pharmaceuticals	7.1	5.2	-1.8	-0.8	-1.0	14.7	2.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Nonmetalic mineral products	115.2	173.0	49.6	0.4	28.7	5.5	8.9	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6
Metal products	121.0	71.2	70.4	-0.8	21.2	11.1	17.4	-1.4	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8
Computer, electronic and optic	71.4	132.6	-2.1	-1.5	28.5	-1.3	43.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0
Machinery and equipment	215.0	203.2	80.9	-0.7	12.3	30.8	25.4	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1
Motor vehicles and parts	67.7	78.2	-2.4	-1.1	-2.2	110.8	104.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
Other manufacturing	353.1	267.5	168.5	0.2	37.3	35.9	43.7	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Utilities and construction	14.2	13.2	-0.8	1.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
Trade	9.4	20.8	-1.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5
Transport	6.3	7.0	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Other Services	10.5	10.5	-1.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4

Annex Tables

Table A6: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Egypt (%)

	CIV	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrO-IC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	28	-19.6	158.9	-1.6	-1	2.2	16	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other agro-food products	-14.9	-31	1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Other agriculture	-18.6	-33.4	0.2	-2.1	1.6	-0.1	-1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-5.3	-21.2	2.2	-1	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Meat products	-25.1	-42.6	2.1	-5	-3.3	3.5	8	0.6	1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.8	0.8
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-21.4	-16.3	0.6	-1.5	0	0.3	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Beverages and tobacco products	-8.8	-12.8	0.7	-0.8	-1	2477.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	-0.1	-0.1
Agroindustry	-13.6	-28.4	1.1	-1.7	0.1	0	9.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Textiles	-22	-31	2	-2.6	-3.1	9.6	49.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.8	0.9
Wearing apparel	-24.8	-34.7	1.4	-2.6	49.2	24	257.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Leather products	-25.9	-38.1	1.5	-2.8	-3.8	16	173.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Paper and wood products	1.2	-31.4	1	-1.8	-1.7	5.4	30	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Refining and petrochemicals	104.2	-8.3	22.3	-1.6	19	0.1	36.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pharmaceuticals	-26.5	-9.4	0.5	-3	-2.7	-0.5	5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Nonmetalic mineral products	-21.5	252.6	1.6	-1	-2.1	0.1	69.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Metal products	-25.4	-37.4	0.9	-2	-2.6	-0.5	4.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Computer, electronic and optic	-31.9	1.5	0.7	-3.4	-3.6	21.6	21.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Machinery and equipment	0.5	111.1	1.4	-3.1	-3.3	1.4	60.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicles and parts	-12.8	-28.6	0.7	-1.9	-2.2	-1.5	50.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other manufacturing	-31	-37.3	0.6	-3.1	-3.4	27.6	261.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Utilities and construction	-16.9	-19.8	1	-1.2	-1.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Trade	-17.9	-25.3	0.8	-2	-1.6	-1	-1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Transport	-13.1	-18.2	1.1	-1.6	-1	-0.6	-0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other Services	-19.2	-22.4	0.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1	-1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6

Annex Tables

Table A7: Change in Exports from Guinea to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	CIV	EGY	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrO-IC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-24.9	-19.6	-32.3	-18.9	-25.5	-18.7	43.2	-20.0	-19.7	-19.8	-18.3	-17.6	-19.7	-19.5	-19.8	-19.4	-20.1	-19.5
Other agro-food products	-29.4	-31.0	-32.6	-30.5	-31.3	-30.8	-31.1	-31.7	-30.4	-31.8	-31.1	-31.7	-31.7	-31.7	-31.7	-31.5	-31.7	-31.7
Other agriculture	4.7	-33.4	-33.4	-36.3	-35.1	-47.2	-19.0	-32.4	-32.8	-32.4	-32.9	-33.7	-32.5	-33.0	-34.2	-33.1	-33.5	-32.7
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-17.8	-21.2	-26.1	-20.6	-21.6	8.9	-17.4	-20.6	-17.5	-20.5	-19.9	-21.8	-21.3	-18.9	-20.4	-20.7	-20.2	-18.1
Meat products	193.7	-42.6	-60.5	-41.8	-43.2	-42.5	-42.5	-43.0	-43.1	-43.1	-43.0	-43.0	-43.1	-43.0	-43.1	-43.0	-43.0	-43.1
Hydrocarbons and minerals	67.7	-16.3	-22.3	-15.5	-15.9	-15.3	-14.3	-16.6	-16.6	-14.0	-14.0	-16.6	-14.1	-16.2	-14.9	-15.4	-16.6	-14.1
Beverages and tobacco products	-11.5	-12.9	-16.9	-13.1	-13.1	67.1	25.6	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-12.3	-12.8	-12.8	-12.7	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8
Agroindustry	19.5	-28.4	-31.7	139.6	-37.3	-12.0	-1.4	-28.8	-27.9	-28.9	-27.6	-28.9	-28.0	-27.9	-27.4	-28.9	-28.9	-27.9
Textiles	162.0	-31.0	-33.1	-31.7	568.6	-30.9	126.0	-31.5	-31.5	-31.5	-30.7	-31.6	-30.3	-30.5	-31.6	-31.6	-31.6	-31.0
Wearing apparel	176.5	-34.7	-35.5	-35.4	-36.3	-34.6	41.2	-35.1	-35.1	-35.1	-34.2	-34.5	-34.4	-34.9	-35.1	-35.1	-35.1	-34.7
Leather products	186.2	-38.1	-38.6	-39.5	-38.6	-39.4	115.9	-38.4	-38.4	-38.4	-36.9	-38.4	-38.4	-37.9	-38.4	-37.3	-38.4	-37.6
Paper and wood products	-33.4	-31.4	-31.7	-30.4	-34.7	31.0	22.9	-30.6	-29.9	-30.2	-30.2	-31.2	-30.2	-30.2	-30.0	-29.9	-31.7	-25.8
Refining and petrochemicals	90.0	-8.3	-10.8	-7.8	-9.2	81.2	137.4	-8.1	-8.6	-7.9	-7.8	-7.9	-8.1	-7.9	-7.6	-8.2	-8.6	-7.9
Pharmaceuticals	-1.6	-9.4	-9.6	-8.9	-9.1	-9.2	-9.1	-9.6	-9.7	-9.5	-9.5	-9.6	-9.7	-9.5	-9.7	-9.6	-9.6	-9.5
Nonmetalic mineral products	-19.0	252.6	-25.1	-23.3	-23.6	-25.8	13.4	-24.7	-24.8	-24.8	-23.0	-24.8	-23.8	-24.3	-24.8	-24.8	-24.7	-24.6
Metal products	6.7	-37.4	-39.0	-37.2	31.0	-37.1	128.3	-37.4	-37.6	-37.1	-37.5	-37.6	-37.4	-37.5	-36.9	-37.4	-37.8	-36.2
Computer, electronic and optic	87.9	1.5	90.7	1.5	0.0	182.7	52.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Machinery and equipment	194.3	111.1	4.8	795.7	3.5	75.1	65.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0
Motor vehicles and parts	67.3	-28.6	-33.2	273.5	-29.8	64.5	53.1	-28.4	-27.6	-28.2	-28.3	-28.4	-28.3	-28.3	-28.8	-28.4	-28.7	-28.4
Other manufacturing	-26.5	-37.4	-40.5	-36.6	-38.2	10.0	194.4	-37.5	-37.5	-37.5	-36.3	-37.0	-37.2	-36.4	-37.3	-37.5	-37.5	-37.0
Utilities and construction	-7.8	-19.8	-19.9	-18.4	-19.2	-19.5	-19.7	-20.3	-20.2	-20.3	-20.3	-20.3	-20.3	-20.3	-20.3	-20.4	-20.3	-20.3
Trade	-17.7	-25.3	-25.8	-25.0	-25.3	-25.2	-25.1	-25.8	-25.9	-25.8	-25.9	-25.8	-25.8	-25.9	-25.9	-25.9	-25.8	-25.8
Transport	-12.6	-18.2	-18.8	-18.0	-18.1	-18.2	-18.1	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.5	-18.6	-18.5	-18.5
Other Services	-13.5	-22.4	-22.9	-21.7	-22.1	-22.2	-22.1	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8	-22.8

Table A8: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Guinea (%)

	CIV	EGY	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-2	96.9	10.7	7.4	8.1	112.4	109.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	10	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10	10.1
Other agro-food products	-9.7	5.3	7.5	3.7	4.7	48.6	51	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.2
Other agriculture	0.5	22.7	23.5	94.9	20.4	22.6	21.7	25	25.1	25	24.9	25.1	24.7	25	25.1	25.2	24.8	24.7
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-5.2	-0.3	2.3	-1.5	-0.3	17.2	41.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Meat products	350.6	27.1	33	23.9	26	413.9	26.7	31.1	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.7	31.3	31.4
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-8.4	118.4	17.1	105.1	16.4	114.5	102.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.3
Beverages and tobacco products	-8.3	-0.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.5	51.9	51.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Agroindustry	82.8	142.5	-0.9	139.7	-3.4	137.5	91	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
Textiles	112	265.7	-3.5	262.4	-8.2	35.8	190.1	-4.6	-4.5	-4.6	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.4	-4.4	-4.6	-4.5
Wearing apparel	201.3	314.2	12.9	8.5	8	294.6	284.3	12	12.1	12	12	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.9	12
Leather products	234	-0.3	3.1	-1.2	-2.3	333.2	169.1	2	2.1	2	2	2.1	2.1	2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2
Paper and wood products	69.9	93.7	0	92	-2.7	188.5	149	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Refining and petrochemicals	119.3	51.6	-4.8	90.3	-7.8	48	11.6	-5.5	-5.4	-5.5	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	-5.5	-5.4
Pharmaceuticals	-25.6	5.2	1.8	-1.3	-1.5	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6
Nonmetalic mineral products	98.3	173	-2	156.7	-5.7	145.8	165.1	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.8
Metal products	44.7	71.2	-4.5	85.8	-7.8	215.1	129.6	-4.9	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.9	-4.8
Computer, electronic and optic	14.1	132.6	2.7	85.5	127.6	76	95.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Machinery and equipment	44.3	203.2	-5.5	88.5	-9.8	142.3	57.3	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.1	-6.1	-6.3	-6.2
Motor vehicles and parts	43.8	78.2	5.4	162.2	2.4	96.1	91	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5	5	4.8	4.9
Other manufacturing	183.5	267.5	5.5	1.6	1.4	204.1	102.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5	5.2
Utilities and construction	-5.4	13.2	15	12.6	11.8	13.1	13.1	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.7
Trade	-0.1	20.8	22.6	19.2	19.8	20.5	20.2	22.5	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.6
Transport	-6.4	7	8.9	6	6.7	7.1	7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8	8.1
Other Services	-9.9	10.5	12.4	9.1	9.7	10.4	10	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12	12.1

Annex Tables

Table A9: Change in Exports from Mozambique to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	TUN	UGA	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-5.4	158.9	10.7	2.1	-6.2	-1.9	-4.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8
Other agro-food products	3.7	1.3	7.5	2.1	0.9	1.6	34.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Other agriculture	7.7	0.2	23.5	-4.1	-2.3	31.1	30.3	-0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7
Livestock, fish & other animal products	6.6	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.7	1.8	11.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Meat products	11.9	2.1	33.0	3.4	0.9	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Hydrocarbons and minerals	9.7	0.6	17.1	1.5	1.1	-5.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Beverages and tobacco products	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	-1.3	-2.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Agroindustry	1.4	1.1	-0.9	0.9	-11.4	13.6	9.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Textiles	-4.7	2.0	-3.5	0.9	714.2	0.8	20.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Wearing apparel	9.9	1.4	12.9	0.3	-1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Leather products	5.4	1.5	3.1	-0.7	0.7	-1.8	16.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paper and wood products	-1.9	1.0	0.0	2.5	28.2	-0.8	34.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Refining and petrochemicals	5.2	22.3	-4.8	1.6	22.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Pharmaceuticals	9.1	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonmetalic mineral products	8.5	1.6	-2.0	2.8	2.3	21.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Metal products	323.6	0.9	-4.5	1.3	2.8	165.0	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Computer, electronic and optic	7.5	0.7	2.7	67.1	3.2	-0.4	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Machinery and equipment	96.9	1.4	-5.5	1.2	102.7	26.3	25.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Motor vehicles and parts	3.4	0.7	5.4	0.0	-1.9	103.0	9.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other manufacturing	18.1	0.6	5.6	1.7	-0.8	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Utilities and construction	16.0	1.0	15.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trade	11.0	0.8	22.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Transport	8.1	1.1	8.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other Services	12.4	0.8	12.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

Annex Tables

Table A10: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Mozambique (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	TUN	UGA	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	41.8	64.5	-32.3	-17.3	56.1	-14.9	19.8	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.3	-15.2	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.2	-15.2
Other agro-food products	-16.9	-3.1	-32.6	-4.5	-3.6	-3.2	7.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3
Other agriculture	-18.6	-0.5	-33.4	-2.3	-2.4	-0.6	-0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-11.2	-6.6	-26.1	-7.7	-6.6	-6.7	6.9	-5.6	-5.5	-5.5	-5.6	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5	-5.6	-5.5
Meat products	-48.4	-32.9	-60.4	-34.6	-33.4	-31.5	69	-30.7	-30.5	-30.5	-30.6	-30.5	-30.5	-30.5	-30.4	-30.4	-30.6	-30.6
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-27	131	-22.3	-8.6	-7.2	-3.6	4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.5	-6.3	-6.5	-6.2	-6.3	-6.5	-6.4
Beverages and tobacco products	-13	-5.4	-16.9	-5.4	-5.6	0.4	4.6	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.7	-4.6	-4.7	-4.7
Agroindustry	97.9	107.2	-31.7	115.9	-6	74.3	6.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.8	-4	-3.9
Textiles	-24.4	274.3	-33.1	-5.7	-6	202.3	13.9	-2.2	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2
Wearing apparel	-25.7	273.4	-35.5	-3.9	-4.3	16.7	-2.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
Leather products	-26.4	-2.5	-38.6	-3.4	-4.5	5.8	-2.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Paper and wood products	-23.5	138.9	-31.7	-2.4	-2.1	18	-1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Refining and petrochemicals	140.5	58.3	-10.8	13	98.2	161.2	2.2	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4
Pharmaceuticals	-26.8	-1.7	-9.6	-3.4	-1.6	-2	-2.5	-0.2	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	-0.3	-0.1
Nonmetalic mineral products	-22.5	49.6	-25.1	-2.4	-3.4	52	5.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5
Metal products	-27.2	70.3	-39	25	-5.1	71.2	2.2	-2	-1.9	-2	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-2	-1.9	-1.9	-2.1	-2
Computer, electronic and optic	28.6	-2.1	90.7	81.6	81.4	44.2	0.7	-0.2	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	-0.2	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	3.1	80.9	4.8	127	45.5	49.8	-0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicles and parts	-28.3	-2.4	-33.2	-8.4	58.8	44.3	14.8	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.2	-6.4	-6.3
Other manufacturing	-34.4	168.5	-40.5	-8	-8.2	18	33.9	-4.8	-4.7	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.7	-4.7	-4.9	-4.8
Utilities and construction	-17.1	-0.8	-19.9	-1.3	-2	-0.9	-0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Trade	-18.4	-1.4	-25.8	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6	-1.9	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
Transport	-13.7	-1.3	-18.8	-2.2	-1.6	-1.3	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Other Services	-19.7	-1.5	-22.9	-2.8	-2.2	-1.7	-2.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	-0.2	-0.1

Annex Tables

Table A11: Change in Exports from Tunisia to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	UGA	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	38.3	-1.6	7.4	-17.3	103.8	-2.6	18.6	-1.9	-2.2	-2.2	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2	-2.2	-2.5	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0
Other agro-food products	0.0	-2.3	3.7	-4.6	-2.7	-1.7	15.6	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	-3.1	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3
Other agriculture	5.0	-2.1	94.9	-2.4	-4.8	2.6	25.7	-3.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.6	-2.8	-2.5	-3.2	-3.4	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2
Livestock, fish & other animal products	2.7	-1.0	-1.5	-7.7	-2.1	10.1	-2.3	-2.0	-1.7	-2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.9	-2.0	-2.2
Meat products	329.8	-5.0	23.9	-34.6	-6.1	7.8	83.8	-5.7	-5.8	-5.8	-5.7	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8	-5.7	-5.8
Hydrocarbons and minerals	100.9	-1.5	105.1	-8.6	-1.1	2.8	29.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2
Beverages and tobacco products	0.7	-0.9	-0.3	-5.4	-1.2	17.2	38.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
Agroindustry	77.1	-1.7	139.8	115.9	-14.0	14.9	106.4	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4
Textiles	153.8	-2.6	262.4	-5.7	-4.2	22.7	406.6	-3.6	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.6	-3.5
Wearing apparel	304.4	-2.6	8.5	-3.9	-5.1	6.6	529.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.0	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1
Leather products	342.2	-2.8	-1.2	-3.5	-3.6	-3.0	128.5	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1
Paper and wood products	108.5	-1.8	92.0	-2.4	215.7	9.1	222.5	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2	-2.5	-2.4
Refining and petrochemicals	67.9	-1.6	90.3	13.0	40.2	6.7	64.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9
Pharmaceuticals	5.4	-3.0	-1.3	-3.4	-2.7	2.7	-2.3	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3
Nonmetalic mineral products	189.6	-1.0	156.7	-2.4	-0.5	14.2	198.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9
Metal products	301.2	-2.0	85.8	25.0	84.0	21.0	158.8	-2.1	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	-2.6
Computer, electronic and optic	100.5	-3.4	85.5	81.6	-4.8	7.0	369.6	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.7	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8
Machinery and equipment	126.4	-3.1	88.5	127.0	-4.4	12.4	162.5	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.8	-3.7	-3.7
Motor vehicles and parts	90.6	-1.9	162.2	-8.4	97.0	6.6	146.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2
Other manufacturing	149.4	-3.1	1.6	-8.0	-4.5	28.1	49.5	-3.3	-3.3	-3.4	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.4	-3.4	-3.3	-3.3
Utilities and construction	13.6	-1.2	12.6	-1.3	-0.4	-0.8	-1.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8
Trade	8.0	-2.0	19.3	-2.7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.8	-2.7	-2.7
Transport	5.3	-1.6	6.0	-2.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9
Other Services	9.1	-2.1	9.1	-2.8	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-2.6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.6

Annex Tables

Table A12: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Tunisia (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	UGA	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-9.6	0.3	-18.9	2.1	-0.3	3.0	113.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.53
Other agro-food products	-14.3	0.1	-30.5	2.1	-0.6	55.4	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.78
Other agriculture	1.6	12.3	-36.3	-4.1	150.2	10.3	42.8	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	-3.0	-2.9	-2.9	-3.1	-3.18
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-4.5	0.7	-20.6	3.1	0.4	2.1	27.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.57
Meat products	-24.1	859.1	-41.8	3.4	-2.0	7.3	-1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.18
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-20.6	0.5	-15.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	17.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.72
Beverages and tobacco products	-9.1	4.8	-13.1	0.4	-1.3	-0.8	39.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.39
Agroindustry	212.5	-0.8	139.6	0.9	-1.6	-0.6	219.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.48
Textiles	-22.9	-2.6	-31.7	0.9	-4.1	-1.7	96.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.26
Wearing apparel	-25.6	-2.8	-35.4	0.3	-4.1	3.2	403.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.45
Leather products	-27.4	-3.9	-39.5	-0.7	-5.9	243.5	227.0	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.71
Paper and wood products	206.7	0.8	-30.4	2.5	-0.2	19.1	156.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.06
Refining and petrochemicals	-12.1	0.1	-7.8	1.6	-1.6	3.7	15.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.89
Pharmaceuticals	-26.1	-0.8	-8.9	1.0	-2.2	-1.0	29.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.84
Nonmetalic mineral products	-20.6	0.4	-23.3	2.8	-1.0	1.6	129.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.97
Metal products	-25.1	-0.8	-37.2	1.3	-2.2	-0.4	-0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.98
Computer, electronic and optic	-31.9	-1.5	1.5	67.1	-3.5	5.0	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Machinery and equipment	-32.3	-0.7	795.7	1.2	-3.5	1.2	43.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Motor vehicles and parts	-23.9	-1.1	273.5	0.0	-2.9	-2.3	339.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.54
Other manufacturing	-30.2	0.2	-36.6	1.7	-2.3	5.5	122.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.35
Utilities and construction	-15.5	1.0	-18.4	2.7	-0.2	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.35
Trade	-17.6	-0.4	-25.0	1.1	-1.2	-0.6	-0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.08
Transport	-12.9	-0.4	-18.0	1.4	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.62
Other Services	-18.5	0.0	-21.7	1.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4

Annex Tables

Table A13: Change in Exports from Uganda to Other Countries/Regions (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-7.6	-1.0	8.1	56.1	-0.3	-4.2	5.6	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-1.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-1.2	-1.7	-1.5
Other agro-food products	1.0	-1.3	4.7	-3.6	-0.6	-1.0	0.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.3	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3
Other agriculture	5.0	1.6	20.4	-2.4	150.2	-13.5	9.1	-3.0	-2.2	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-3.2	-3.4	-3.0	-3.2	-3.1
Livestock, fish & other animal products	3.8	-0.4	-0.4	-6.6	0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1
Meat products	6.0	-3.3	26.0	-33.4	-2.0	16.0	98.4	-4.0	-4.2	-4.2	-4.1	-4.1	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.1	-4.1	-4.2
Hydrocarbons and minerals	9.0	-0.1	16.4	-7.2	0.9	-5.8	0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Beverages and tobacco products	0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-5.6	-1.3	3.6	7.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Agroindustry	111.9	0.1	-3.4	-6.0	-1.6	22.9	5.6	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1
Textiles	-9.5	-3.1	-8.3	-6.0	-4.1	79.4	40.8	-3.9	-3.8	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-3.9
Wearing apparel	5.1	49.2	8.0	-4.3	-4.1	-1.8	51.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.7
Leather products	-0.2	-3.8	-2.3	-4.5	-5.9	-6.9	14.6	-4.1	-4.1	-4.2	-4.1	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2
Paper and wood products	-4.5	-1.7	-2.7	-2.1	-0.2	-3.4	0.7	-2.0	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2
Refining and petrochemicals	5.3	19.0	-7.8	98.2	-1.6	1.4	20.0	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.3	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5
Pharmaceuticals	5.6	-2.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.7	0.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Nonmetalic mineral products	4.5	-2.2	-5.7	-3.4	-1.0	174.6	6.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-3.0	-2.9	-3.0	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8
Metal products	5.9	-2.6	-7.8	-5.1	-2.2	46.9	52.9	-2.8	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	-3.1
Computer, electronic and optic	2.9	-3.6	127.6	81.4	-3.5	23.8	2.3	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Machinery and equipment	2.5	-3.3	-9.9	45.5	-3.5	13.4	1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9
Motor vehicles and parts	62.3	-2.2	2.4	58.8	-2.9	124.7	7.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4
Other manufacturing	13.5	-3.4	1.4	-8.2	-2.3	110.3	77.9	-3.6	-3.5	-3.6	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.6
Utilities and construction	12.8	-1.9	11.8	-2.0	-0.2	-1.5	-1.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5	-2.5
Trade	8.5	-1.6	19.8	-2.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.3
Transport	5.9	-1.0	6.7	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
Other Services	9.7	-1.6	9.7	-2.3	-0.7	-1.4	-1.2	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1

Annex Tables

Table A14: Change in Exports from Other Countries/Regions to Uganda (%)

	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	AfrOIC	Oth-Afr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW
Vegetables, fruit, nuts	-16.9	10.6	-25.5	-6.2	103.8	-3.4	11.4	-6.6	-6.6	-6.6	-6.8	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-6.6	-6.6	-6.7	-6.7
Other agro-food products	-15.3	-1.2	-31.3	0.9	-2.7	-0.3	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Other agriculture	-20.7	-3.0	-35.1	-2.3	-4.8	1.0	1.9	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4
Livestock, fish & other animal products	-5.8	-0.9	-21.6	1.7	-2.1	-1.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Meat products	-26.0	17.9	-43.2	0.9	-6.1	9.9	7.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Hydrocarbons and minerals	-21.0	47.4	-15.9	1.1	-1.1	34.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Beverages and tobacco products	-9.1	10.7	-13.1	0.4	-1.2	50.3	2.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Agroindustry	-27.5	94.8	-37.3	-11.4	-14.0	161.5	17.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.8	-11.7	-11.9	-11.8
Textiles	-23.1	43.0	568.6	714.2	-4.2	694.5	9.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
Wearing apparel	-26.7	37.4	-36.3	-1.2	-5.1	105.2	58.7	-2.0	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9
Leather products	-26.5	41.7	-38.6	0.7	-3.6	17.9	8.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4
Paper and wood products	-26.9	12.9	-34.7	28.2	215.7	5.7	11.0	-4.3	-4.2	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.2	-4.2	-4.4	-4.3
Refining and petrochemicals	208.9	16.4	-9.2	22.5	40.2	65.7	6.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Pharmaceuticals	-26.3	-1.0	-9.1	0.8	-2.7	-1.3	-1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Nonmetalic mineral products	193.9	28.7	-23.6	2.3	-0.5	224.1	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Metal products	-23.9	21.2	31.0	2.8	84.0	93.7	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Computer, electronic and optic	-32.9	28.5	0.0	3.2	-4.8	9.0	12.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0
Machinery and equipment	-2.8	12.3	3.5	102.7	-4.4	87.6	20.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6
Motor vehicles and parts	-24.9	-2.2	-29.8	-1.9	97.0	49.5	31.0	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.3	-2.3	-2.5	-2.4
Other manufacturing	-31.9	37.3	-38.2	-0.8	-4.5	363.6	13.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.2
Utilities and construction	-16.3	0.1	-19.2	1.7	-0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Trade	-17.8	-0.7	-25.3	0.8	-1.9	-0.9	-1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Transport	-12.9	-0.4	-18.1	1.3	-1.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other Services	-18.9	-0.5	-22.1	1.2	-1.8	-0.7	-1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9

Annex Tables

Table A15: Change in the Value of Exports, Full Liberalization (US$ Million)

PARTNER/ REPORTER	CIV	EGY	GIN	MOZ	TUN	UGA	AfrOIC	OthAfr	GCC	TUR	Oth-OIC	EU	UK	USA	Oth-Devd	CHN	IND	RUS	ROW	TOTAL
CIV	0.0	-0.4	21.9	0.6	6.7	2.3	575	1108	-9.3	-34.2	-110.0	-650	-42.9	-204.0	-181.0	-44.7	-59.3	-3.5	-85.0	290
EGY	38.9	0.0	10.6	5.4	-0.2	17.0	308	411	-57.2	-18.5	-49.3	-176	-30.1	-71.7	-67.5	-25.1	-50.6	-12.5	-22.6	209
GIN	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	-1.5	567	-139.0	-4.3	-5.4	-88.2	-1.7	-15.8	-106.0	-6.4	-124.0	-1.0	-22.1	51.8
MOZ	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	40.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	6.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	56.8
TUN	44.6	-1.6	14.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	159	335	-7.2	-3.7	-8.8	-360	-16.4	-20.7	-25.2	-8.8	-3.7	-3.5	-12.0	82.2
UGA	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	-2.0	125	-2.6	-1.7	-3.6	-29.6	-2.5	-7.1	-11.5	-7.0	-2.4	-1.3	-5.7	52.7
AfrOIC	351	1.4	159	27.1	28.7	5.9	1423	2008	-43.8	-111	-61.1	-913	-67.4	-97.8	-169	-65.1	-147	-12.3	-133	2184
OthAfr	251	38.1	31.2	147	67	76.3	2147	4786	-295	-32.0	-83.4	-750	-187	-346	-600	-680	-204	-29.2	-176	4161
GCC	9.5	27.9	0.7	-10.1	3.9	-7.4	-150	-225	30.3	18.2	0.4	60	7.6	11.4	72.8	25.0	48.0	0.1	3.7	-73.5
TUR	6.5	15.3	-1.3	-1.2	3.9	-0.7	-44.5	-69.6	15.3	0.0	11.5	50.5	7.1	8.6	11.5	3.4	0.6	8.3	5.9	31.2
OthOIC	11.4	21.3	0.4	-11.1	7.9	-0.7	-106	-194	16.4	21.0	7.5	99.6	-2.0	-11.6	1.8	-8.6	33.5	3.0	-8.0	-118
EU	202	111	5.7	-16.4	67.9	-0.7	-482	-711	64.2	6.3	10.1	568	56.7	19	30.7	-50.8	0.7	55.6	6.6	-57.7
UK	19.4	12.0	2.9	-1.9	2.2	-0.6	-13.1	-70.4	18.4	0.6	2.4	63.6	0.0	6.2	34.9	-3.7	2.8	5.6	3.4	84.6
USA	40.7	45.7	10.9	-5.3	10.6	0.3	-90.4	-88.9	43.1	22.5	10.8	76.2	20.0	0.0	112.0	-6.5	5.3	14.0	60.3	282
OthDevd	53.6	41.9	9.5	-13.1	6.5	-1.8	-46.2	-241	90.0	6.6	8.3	145	39.6	-10.0	29.3	-59.6	52.7	16.1	-31.5	95.4
CHN	79.0	66.1	-0.6	-25.6	9.4	-3.0	-245	-850	84.0	13.1	104.0	284	44.9	208	295.0	0.0	29.4	50.3	176	319
IND	16.5	20.7	0.3	-18.1	0.6	-2.9	-58.9	-325	61.0	5.1	38.3	88.4	19.9	47.6	41.0	23.2	0.0	6.8	36.7	1.4
RUS	3.9	18.4	0.8	-1.0	4.5	-0.3	-47.8	-4.1	6.6	1.7	-27.8	66.1	-2.1	-18.6	-11.7	-6.6	-1.1	0.0	-21.9	-41.0
ROW	57.1	64.8	4.4	-20.6	12.7	-0.4	-139	-232	25.9	8.7	6.6	167	12.7	18.6	16.9	-0.6	19.7	14.8	-4.1	33.4
Total	1186	482	271	56	236	83.5	3186	6369	-98.8	-101	-149	-1293	-143	-484	-524	-919	-399	112	-228	7643

Annex Tables

Table A16: ITFC Relative Readiness Index for 27 OIC African Countries

COUNTRIES	Development		African Impact		Economy Size		Resources		Resilience		Infrastructure		Competitiveness		Regional Integration		Governance		Economic Complexity		Total	Final score	Rank	Group
	HDI		Inter-African Trade		GDP PPP (US$ Billion)		Total Reserves		External Debt		LPI		WEF Index		ARI Index		Mo Ibrahim Index		ECI Index					
	Value	X Factor	Amount	X Factor	Amount	X Factor	Months	X Factor	%	X Factor	Value	X Factor	Value	X Factor	Value	X Factor	Value	X Factor	Value	X Factor				
Egypt	0.71	94.5	4.7	56.1	1292.5	100.0	5.3	41.8	39.4	62.7	2.8	91.7	54.5	90.8	0.42	98.1	39.0	53.9	-0.1	91.3	780.9	78.1	1	A (TIER 1)
Algeria	0.75	100.0	2.9	35.2	488.3	37.8	12.8	100.0	3.3	100.0	2.4	79.4	56.3	93.8	0.28	65.6	50.4	69.6	-0.9	51.7	733.1	73.3	2	A (TIER 1)
Nigeria	0.54	72.1	8.3	100.0	1044.2	80.8	4.0	31.2	12.7	90.3	2.5	82.2	48.3	80.5	0.30	68.8	44.3	61.2	-1.7	14.5	681.5	68.2	3	B (TIER 2)
Morocco	0.69	91.7	2.8	33.3	273.6	21.2	5.3	41.4	46.8	55.0	2.5	82.4	60.0	100.0	0.43	100.0	60.7	83.8	-0.6	66.7	675.5	67.5	4	B (TIER 2)
Côte d'Ivoire	0.54	71.9	4.6	55.2	144.5	11.2	4.5	35.2	33.7	68.6	3.1	100.0	48.1	80.2	0.36	83.0	58.2	80.4	-1.1	42.5	628.2	62.8	5	B (TIER 2)
Tunisia	0.74	98.9	2.8	33.6	123.6	9.6	3.7	28.7	100.8	-0.8	2.6	83.4	56.4	94.0	0.34	78.6	72.4	100.0	0.1	100.0	625.9	62.6	6	B (TIER 2)
Uganda	0.54	72.7	2.0	23.9	106.6	8.2	4.2	32.7	40.8	61.2	2.6	83.6	48.9	81.5	0.38	87.4	50.6	69.9	-0.4	75.4	596.5	59.7	7	C (TIER 3)
Senegal	0.51	68.4	3.0	36.2	58.1	4.5	3.5	27.2	58.8	42.6	2.3	73.1	49.7	82.8	0.40	94.0	68.2	94.2	-0.5	70.5	593.5	59.3	8	C (TIER 3)
Benin	0.55	72.9	1.2	14.0	41.8	3.2	2.4	18.8	27.4	75.1	2.7	89.2	45.8	76.3	0.35	80.7	66.1	91.3	-0.6	67.1	588.7	58.9	9	C (TIER 3)
Togo	0.52	68.9	2.2	26.3	13.6	1.1	2.6	20.5	40.0	62.0	2.4	79.4	35.1	58.5	0.40	92.8	51.3	70.9	-0.6	66.7	546.9	54.7	10	C (TIER 3)
Libya	0.72	96.8	0.7	8.5	31.5	2.4	10.0	78.4	20.0	82.7	2.1	68.3	35.1	58.5	0.28	65.1	26.9	37.2	-1.0	48.8	546.7	54.7	11	C (TIER 3)
Mali	0.43	58.0	1.6	18.9	47.6	3.7	1.3	10.5	31.0	71.4	2.6	84.0	43.6	72.7	0.35	81.9	45.1	62.3	-0.7	64.3	527.6	52.8	12	C (TIER 3)
Burkina Faso	0.45	60.4	1.5	18.0	46.1	3.6	0.7	5.7	23.9	78.7	2.6	85.1	43.4	72.3	0.37	86.0	57.4	79.3	-1.4	30.0	519.1	51.9	13	C (TIER 3)
Gabon	0.70	94.0	0.8	10.2	33.4	2.6	4.5	35.2	46.4	55.5	2.2	70.1	47.5	79.2	0.34	79.1	43.5	60.1	-1.4	30.4	516.3	51.6	14	C (TIER 3)
Sierra Leone	0.45	60.4	1.9	22.9	13.7	1.1	3.5	27.2	44.4	57.5	2.1	67.4	38.8	64.7	0.22	51.6	56.2	77.6	-0.3	83.1	513.5	51.3	15	C (TIER 3)
Cameroon	0.56	75.3	1.8	21.7	97.0	7.5	4.4	34.7	33.5	68.8	2.6	84.2	46.0	76.7	0.27	62.3	35.7	49.3	-1.3	32.9	513.3	51.3	16	C (TIER 3)
Comoros	0.55	74.1	0.1	1.5	2.7	0.2	6.8	53.4	25.6	77.0	2.6	83.0	35.1	58.5	0.35	81.4	42.3	58.4	-1.5	24.2	511.5	51.2	17	C (TIER 3)
Guinea-Bissau	0.48	64.2	0.1	1.2	4.2	0.3	10.9	85.3	44.2	57.7	2.4	77.4	35.1	58.5	0.30	70.0	48.5	67.0	-1.5	24.2	505.9	50.6	18	C (TIER 3)
Gambia	0.50	66.3	0.1	1.7	5.4	0.4	3.6	28.1	40.0	62.1	2.4	77.9	45.9	76.5	0.35	81.6	58.0	80.1	-1.5	24.2	499.0	49.9	19	D (TIER 4)
Niger	0.39	52.7	0.5	6.2	30.3	2.3	3.9	30.5	26.7	75.7	2.1	67.2	35.1	58.5	0.30	69.5	52.7	72.8	-0.7	61.4	496.8	49.7	20	D (TIER 4)
Mauritania	0.55	73.0	1.0	11.9	24.0	1.9	3.2	25.0	71.6	29.4	2.3	75.6	40.9	68.2	0.39	89.8	40.3	55.7	-0.9	52.7	483.0	48.3	21	D (TIER 4)
Mozambique	0.46	61.0	5.1	61.8	40.9	3.2	4.4	34.1	135.7	-37.0	2.7	87.1	38.1	63.5	0.38	88.4	47.1	65.1	-1.1	41.5	468.6	46.9	22	D (TIER 4)
Guinea	0.48	63.8	0.5	5.9	35.1	2.7	3.3	25.5	23.5	79.1	2.2	71.4	46.1	76.8	0.30	70.5	43.4	59.9	-1.8	11.6	467.3	46.7	23	D (TIER 4)
Djibouti	0.52	70.1	0.3	3.9	5.6	0.4	1.2	9.6	79.0	21.7	2.6	85.5	35.1	58.5	0.39	91.6	41.3	57.0	-1.5	24.2	422.4	42.2	24	D (TIER 4)
CHAD	0.40	53.2	0.2	2.2	26.6	2.1	2.0	15.7	32.1	70.3	2.4	78.4	35.1	58.5	0.30	70.5	37.5	51.8	-2.1	-5.3	397.3	39.7	25	E (TIER 5)
SOMALIA	0.30	40.1	0.6	7.0	13.9	1.1	1.0	7.8	20.0	82.7	2.2	71.7	35.1	58.5	0.30	70.5	13.8	19.1	-1.5	24.2	382.6	38.3	26	E (TIER 5)
SUDAN	0.51	68.2	1.3	15.2	166.3	12.9	0.2	1.5	77.1	23.7	2.4	78.8	35.1	58.5	0.23	53.0	27.4	37.8	-1.5	24.2	373.7	37.4	27	E (TIER 5)
27 OIC AFR. C.	0.54		1.9		156.0		4.2		43.6		2.5		43.49		0.34		47.3		-1.0		540.6	54.1		
SOURCES	UNDP		IMF		IMF		WB		WB		WB		WEF		ARI		Mo Ibr.		OEC					
UPDATE	2021		2021		2021		2021		2021		2021		2021		2021									

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