



Economic Commission for Africa



**Compendium of Intra-African
and Related Foreign Trade Statistics**

2011

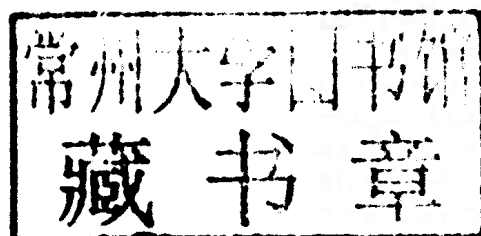
Compendium des statistiques du commerce
intra-Africain et des échanges extérieurs de l'Afrique



Economic Commission for Africa
Commission économique pour l'Afrique

Compendium of Intra-African and Related Foreign Trade Statistics

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Foreword

Intra-African trade is one of the important activities to achieve regional integration and accelerate sustainable economic growth in Africa. It enhances movements of goods and services to merge economies and pool capacities, endowments, and energies. It increases competition in the local market, which in turn increases productive efficiency and price convergence across countries and regions. It promotes the transmission of technological innovation and the creation of enhanced capacity to compete with more advanced economies on the international market. It also creates incentives for governments to adopt less distortionary domestic policies and more disciplined macroeconomic management.

This Compendium of Intra-African and Related Foreign Trade Statistics, 2011, is compiled to provide quality and timely statistical data for the monitoring, evaluation, analysis, research, and promotion of the intra-African trade. The Compendium is intended to serve the needs of researchers, policy makers, and the public who work on trade issues. This is the sixth edition of the Compendium. The first Compendium was produced in 1997 by combining three recurrent publications of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) at that time. As a biennial publication, the Compendium was produced from 1997 until 2005 when it was discontinued. In response to the ever growing demand, the ECA now resumes the Compendium starting in 2011.

The Compendium presents foreign trade data in sixteen chapters for all African countries for the period 2002 to 2010. Different data sources have been used and various common estimation methods applied to fill data gaps. Information on total, share, direction, and evolution of African trade is provided. Focusing on intra-African trade, related statistical data of trade flows are grouped by region, subregions, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, a unique feature that has been found nowhere else. During the course of production, several internal and external consultative meetings were held to discuss and decide on the subjects, contents, format, and presentation of the Compendium; to establish a strong link of the Compendium with other ECA flagship publications; and to make the Compendium more relevant.

Avant-propos

Le commerce intra-africain est une des activités importantes pour réaliser l'intégration régionale et accélérer la croissance économique durable en Afrique. Il améliore les mouvements de biens et services afin d'intégrer les économies et de mettre en commun les capacités, les dotations et les énergies. Il améliore la compétition sur le marché local, qui à son tour augmente l'efficacité productive et la convergence des prix à travers les pays et les régions. Il promeut la transmission de l'innovation technologique et la mise en place de meilleure capacité pour compétir avec les économies les plus avancées sur le marché international. Il incite aussi les gouvernements à adopter des politiques commerciales non distortionnaires et des politiques macroéconomiques plus saines.

Ce Compendium des statistiques du commerce intra-africain et des échanges extérieurs de l'Afrique 2011 a été compilé pour fournir des données statistiques de qualité pour la surveillance, l'évaluation, l'analyse, la recherche et la promotion du commerce intra-africain. Le Compendium est destiné à servir les besoins de chercheurs, décideurs politiques et tous ceux qui travaillent sur les questions commerciales. C'est la sixième édition du Compendium. Le premier Compendium a été produit en 1997 en combinant trois publications périodiques de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA). Étant une publication biennale, le Compendium a été produit de 1997 à 2005 ; année d'interruption de la production. En réponse à une demande grandissante, la CEA a repris la production du compendium à partir de 2011.

Le Compendium présente des données du commerce extérieur en seize chapitres portant sur tous les pays africains sur une période allant de 2002 à 2010. Différentes sources de données ont été utilisées et différentes méthodes d'estimation communes ont été appliquées pour estimer les valeurs manquantes. Des informations sur le total, la part, l'orientation et l'évolution du commerce africain sont fournies. En se concentrant sur le commerce intra-africain, les données statistiques sur les flux commerciaux groupés par région, sous-régions et Communautés Économiques Régionales (CER) en

It is hoped that the Compendium will provide the needed support to ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring the integration of the African continent.

Afrique sont fournies, une caractéristique unique de cette publication. Pendant le processus de production, plusieurs réunions consultatives internes et externes ont été organisées dans le but de décider des sujets, du contenu, du format et de la présentation du Compendium afin d'établir un lien fort entre le Compendium et d'autres publications phares de la CEA et de rendre le compendium plus pertinent.

Il est espéré que le Compendium fournira le support nécessaire aux efforts en cours visant à garantir l'intégration du continent africain.

Dr. Dimitri Sanga
Director / Directeur
African Centre for Statistics
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Centre Africain pour la Statistique
Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique

General Disclaimer

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ECA Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designation and presentation were adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical data.

In some tables the classification "developed" and "developing economies" have been used. This classification is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

Deni de responsabilité

Les appellations employées dans cette publication et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent de la part du secrétariat de la CEA aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique de tel ou tel pays ou territoire, ou de ses autorités, ni quant au tracé de ses frontières. Les dites appellations et ladite présentation n'ont été adoptées que pour donner un cadre géographique commode aux données statistiques publiées.

Dans certains tableaux, les classifications «pays développés à économie de marché» et «pays en développement à économie de marché» ont été utilisées à des fins purement statistiques et n'impliquent aucune prise de position quant au degré de développement atteint par tel ou tel pays ou territoire.

Production Team

This Compendium was prepared by the Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section with IT technical support from the Data Management Team; both are at the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), under the overall guidance of Dr. Dimitri Sanga, Director of ACS and the coordination of Mr. Xiaoning Gong, Chief, Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section and Mr. Chukwudozie Ezigbalike, Data Management Coordinator at ACS of the ECA. The following staff members of ACS: Mr. Negussie Gorfe, Mr. Tesfaye Belay, and Mr. Yared Bekele constituted the core Task Team in the compilation of the Compendium. Other staff members of ACS who have made significant contributions at various stages during the preparation of the Compendium include Mr. Issoufou Seidou, Mr. Molla Hunegnaw, Mr. Steve Gui-Diby, Mr. Elias Fisseha, Ms. Netsanet Abebe, and Mr. Tefera Hailu. We also wish to thank all those who participated in the Expert Group Meeting on the Compendium of Intra-African and Foreign Trade Statistics which took place in Addis Ababa in October 2011. Their observations have been critical for the improvement of this Publication.

Équipe de production

Ce Compendium a été préparé par la Section des Statistiques Economiques et des Comptes Nationaux avec le soutien technique informatique de l'Équipe en charge de la gestion des données; toutes deux étant au Centre Africain pour la Statistique (CAS) de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), sous la supervision globale du Dr Dimitri Sanga, le Directeur du CAS et la coordination de M. Xiaoning Gong, Chef de la Section des Statistiques Economiques et des Comptes nationaux et Mr. Chukwudozie Ezigbalike, Coordinateur de la Gestion des Données au CAS de la CEA. Les membres du personnel du CAS suivants: M. Negussie Gorfe, M. Tesfaye Belay et M. Yared Bekele ont constitué l'équipe principale lors de la compilation du Compendium. D'autres membres du personnel du CAS ont fait des contributions significatives à divers stades de la préparation du Compendium à savoir : M. Issoufou Seidou, M. Molla Hunegnaw, M. Steve Gui-Diby, M. Elias Fisseha, Mme Netsanet Abebe et M. Tefera Hailu. Nous voulons aussi remercier tous ceux qui ont participé au Groupe d'Expert qui s'est réuni sur le Compendium des statistiques du commerce intra-Africain et des échanges extérieurs de l'Afrique à Addis Abeba en octobre 2011. Leurs observations ont été essentielles pour l'amélioration de cette publication.

Introduction

This is the sixth edition of the *Compendium of Intra-African and Related Foreign Trade Statistics*. The Compendium was produced by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) from 1997 to 2005 on biennial basis and was discontinued since then. The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of ECA will continue producing the Compendium starting in 2011. It is our hope that this publication will meet the needs of users both at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, in particular the planning data for the African economies. The unique feature of this publication is the inclusion of trade data by regional economic communities in Africa that are recognized by the African Union Commission (AUC) and other selected groupings of Africa.

1. Sources of data

The data contained in this publication comes from various sources: the main sources of the data are the ECA member States whose data are extracted from their national publications and websites. Other sources include online access to the Commodity Trade Database (COMTRADE) and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS) of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the online database of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) and International Financial Statistics (IFS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). After accessing all sources, estimation procedures have, where possible, been used to fill any remaining data gaps.

2. Systems of trade

Two systems of recording trade are in common use, differing mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are recorded.

a) Special trade system

Countries may apply various definitions of special trade. Traditionally, the "strict" and the "relaxed" definitions of the special trade are differentiated. *The strict definition of the special trade system* is in use when the statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area, that is, the part within which goods "may be disposed of without customs restriction". Consequently, in such a case, imports include only goods entering the free circulation area of a compiling country and exports include only goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country. *The relaxed definition of the special trade system* is in use when (a) goods that enter a country for, or leave it after, inward processing, as well as (b) goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone, are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics.

b) General trade system

General imports consist of: (a) *Imports of foreign goods* (including compensating products after outward processing which changed their origin from domestic to foreign) entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones; (b) *Reimports* of domestic goods into the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones. *General exports* consist of: (a) *Exports of domestic goods* (including compensating products after inward processing which changed their origin from foreign to domestic) from any part of the statistical territory, including free zones and customs warehouses; (b) *Re-exports* of foreign goods from any part of the statistical territory, including free zones and customs warehouses.

Technically, direct transit trade (i.e. goods merely being trans-shipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only) is excluded from the statistics of both special and general trade.

The statistics of the following countries are on the special trade system:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, and Zambia.

The statistics of the following countries are on the general trade system:

Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

3. Coverage

This volume contains data for the following African countries classified by subregion

North Africa:	Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.
West Africa:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
Central Africa:	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome & Principe.
East Africa:	Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania (United Republic of) and Uganda.
Southern Africa:	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. Valuation

Generally imports are valued c.i.f., i.e. the value at which the goods were purchased plus the cost of transportation and insurance, where not included to the frontier of the country of imports (including unloading charges at the frontier if any).

Exports are generally valued free on board (f.o.b.) or free on rail or road vehicles (f.o.r.) at the frontier of the country, including export duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of exports in so far as they in fact remain charged on the goods exported. This is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including transportation and insurance, to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the country.

5. Specific notes on each table

Table 1: Total trade of Africa by country and subregion (former Table 1)

Total values of trade, in millions US dollars, on imports/exports of each African country for the period 2002 to 2010 are provided. Also aggregate imports/exports by the five ECA subregions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa are provided.

Table 2: Total trade of eight regional economic communities (former Table 4)

Total values of trade, in millions US dollars, on total imports/exports of each regional economic community that are recognized by AUC, for the period 2002 to 2010 are provided. The eight regional economic communities and their member States are as follows:

AMU:	Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.
COMESA:	Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
CEN-SAD:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Tunisia.
EAC:	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania (United Republic of), and Uganda.
ECCAS:	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe.
ECOWAS:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.
IGAD:	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.
SADC:	Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Republic of), Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Table 3: Intra-African trade by country and subregion (former Table 2)

Total values of intra-African trade, in millions US dollars, on imports/exports of each African country for the period 2002 to 2010 are provided. Also total intra-African imports/exports by the five ECA subregions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa are provided.

Table 4: Intra-African trade of eight regional economic communities (former Table 5)

The values of trade, in millions US dollars, on total intra-African imports/exports of each regional economic community recognized by AUC are provided for the period 2002 to 2010.

Table 5: Intra-African trade of selected groupings (former Table 7)

Total values of intra-African trade, in millions US dollars, on imports/exports of each selected group, for the period 2002 to 2010, are provided. The selected groupings and their member States are provided below.

CEMAC:	Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.
CEPGL:	Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda.
Franc zone:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.
IOC:	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles.
Island countries:	Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles.
Land-locked countries:	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
Least developed countries:	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, United Republic of, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.
MRU:	Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
OPEC members:	Algeria, Angola, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Nigeria.
Sahel countries:	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.
Sub-Saharan Africa:	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Republic of, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
UEMOA:	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Table 6: Inter-regional economic community trade matrix (new)

The matrix provides total inter-regional economic community imports/exports in million U.S. dollars by taking each regional economic community both as a reporter and a partner for the period 2010.

Table 7: Intra-African trade by subregion and SITC section (new)

Total values of intra-African trade (in thousands US dollars) by SITC section: 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), 2 (crude materials, inedible, except fuels), 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials), 4 (animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes), 5 (chemicals and related products, n.e.s.), 6 & 8 (manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles), 7 (machinery and transport equipment) are provided for all countries for the period 2008 to 2010. Also aggregate intra-African trade for the ECA subregions is provided.

Table 8: Intra-African trade by country, subregion and SITC section (former Table 8)

Detailed values of intra-African trade (in thousands US dollars) by SITC section: 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), 2 (crude materials, inedible, except fuels), 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials), 4 (animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes), 5 (chemicals and related products, n.e.s.), 6 & 8 (manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles), 7 (machinery and transport equipment) are provided for those countries that have actual data in COMTRADE database for the period 2008 to 2010. Also aggregate intra-African trade for the ECA subregions is provided.

Table 9: Intra-African trade matrix by country and subregion (former Table 12)

The matrices have been organized by subregion: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa. The direction of intra-African trade (in thousands US dollars) has been given for the years 2008 to 2010.

Table 10: Direction of total trade of Africa by country and subregion) (former Table 11)

This table gives the direction of total trade of Africa by country and by the five ECA subregions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa for the period 2002 to 2010. The directions chosen for this table are as follows and are taken from the current groupings used by the Millennium Development Goals.

Developed market economies

America:	Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, and USA.
Asia:	Israel and Japan.
Oceania:	Australia and New Zealand.
Europe:	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Channel Islands, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

Developing market economies

Africa:	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Republic of, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
America:	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Maarten (Dutch part), Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Suriname, Trinidad

and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Asia:	Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (China), Macao Special Administrative Region (China), Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, and Yemen
Oceania:	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands
LAIA:	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela
EU:	The data from 2002 - 2003 contains the 15 EU members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; from 2004 - 2006 contains the 25 members: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; and from 2007 - 2010 contains the 27 members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
EFTA:	Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland

Table 11: Share of Africa in world trade (former Table 9)

The table provides value of total trade (imports/exports) in million U.S. dollars of Africa and the World for primary commodities, manufactured goods, and other goods not elsewhere specified for the period 2002 to 2010. It also provides the percentage share of African trade in the World trade for the indicated groups. The share is obtained by dividing total African trade by total World trade and multiplying the result by 100.

Table 12: Share of intra-African trade in total trade of Africa (former Table 10)

The table provides value of total trade of Africa and intra-African trade (imports/exports) in million U.S. dollars for the period 2002 to 2010. It also provides the percentage share of intra-African trade in total trade of Africa. The share is obtained by dividing intra-African trade by total African trade and multiplying the result by 100.

Table 13: Share of intra-African trade by country and sub-region (former Table 3)

The share (in percentages) of intra-African imports/exports of each country is provided. Also the share of intra-African imports/exports by the five ECA subregions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa are provided for the period 2002 to 2010. The share is obtained by dividing intra-African trade of each country by the corresponding total trade of the country and multiplying the result by 100.

Table 14: Share of intra-African trade in total trade of eight regional economic communities (former Table 6)

The share in percentages of intra-African imports/exports of each regional economic community is provided for the period 2002 to 2010. The share is obtained by dividing intra-Africa trade of a REC by the total trade of the corresponding REC and multiplying the result by 100.

Table 15: Share of intra-African trade by country in its respective regional economic community (new)

The share in percentages of imports/exports of each member States in a particular regional economic community out of the total imports/exports of that regional economic community. The shares are provided for all member States belonging to the eight regional economic communities recognized by AUC for the period 2002 to 2010. The share is obtained by dividing intra-Africa trade of a country by the intra-African trade of the REC and multiplying the result by 100.

Table 16: Trade conversion factor (former Table 13)

Trade conversion factors of period average are provided for the years 2002 to 2010 for all African countries. Trade conversion factors are weighted averages of exchange rates, the weights being the corresponding monthly or quarterly values of imports or exports. The exchange rates are the rates provided by the country concerned or compiled by the IMF.

Figure 1: Growth rate of intra-African trade in eight regional economic communities

The growth rate is computed by subtracting intra-African trade (imports/exports) of previous year from current year and dividing the result by intra-African trade of previous year.

Figure 2: Share of Africa trade in world trade

The share is obtained by dividing total African trade (imports/exports) by total World trade and multiplying the result by 100.

Figure 3: Share of intra-African trade in total trade of Africa

The share is obtained by dividing intra-African trade (imports/exports) by total African trade and multiplying the result by 100.

6. Estimation of missing data

Not all the data provided in this publication should be regarded as actual, estimates have been prepared to fill gaps in time series where necessary and used *italic bold fonts* to identify them.

Estimation is defined as the creation or imputation of missing data. Missing data are those which for one reason or another have not been reported by country authorities who are expected to do so.

In this publication missing data have been estimated using various techniques. With regard to the methodology used in filling missing data the following assumptions were used: whenever available, total imports and exports data have been taken from MBS or IFS in all cases; when the missing data are consecutively for one or two years, the actual shares of imports and exports of the preceding year by partner countries were used from COMTRADE database; when missing data are consecutively for more than two years, then the share of the direction of trade data by partner countries from DOTS were used; and for those countries where there were no data in DOTS, mirror data from COMTRADE database have been used.

A brief description of the distribution method is provided in the following Item 7 since it is less well known than the traditional interpolation and extrapolation techniques.

7. Description of the distribution method of estimation

If we know the shares of bilateral trade flows to the total flow (world, region, country, etc.) for the previous typical or representative period (year, quarter, month, etc.), then it should be possible to estimate bilateral trade flows for the present period. In simple terms, one is distributing the total trade of a country to its various trading partners, on the basis of a known previous structure of trade (proportional distribution).

In the case of bilateral trade flows the method can be illustrated as follows:

Let T = Total trade flow of country A (this is assumed to be fixed);

n = Number of A's trading partners;

p_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) = proportional distribution (shares of trade) of country A's bilateral trade flows for a previous period (month, quarter, year, etc.);

q_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) = estimated bilateral trade flows of country A (with its partners) for the present or future period (month, quarter, year, etc.).

Then, the estimated bilateral trade flows for country A during the current period is given by

$$q_i = p_i T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

It is important to realize that in using this method the structure of trade which was established in a previous period is assumed to apply in the present period. If the structure of trade has changed, then the estimates will not be accurate.

The choice of the p_i values is therefore very crucial here. The T value could be the true value (reported value), or estimated value obtained by using other methods such as extrapolation method.

This method has been used by a number of international agencies in situations which involve distributing an estimated or (actual) trade value to specified cells. The method is based on the assumption that the structure of trade in the previous period has remained constant.

This method is sometimes described in terms of shares of trade flows. For example, it is possible to estimate bilateral trade flows of a country, if we know the shares of bilateral trade, of that country, for a previous period. This method has been used extensively by the IMF particularly in estimating trade data for its Direction of Trade Statistics publication.

8. List of Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

ACS	African Centre for Statistics
AMU	Arab Magreb Union
AUC	African Union Commission
c.i.f.	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMTRADE	Commodity Trade
DOTS	Direction of Trade Statistics
EAC	East African Cooperation
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
Exp.	Exports
f.o.b.	Free on Board
IFS	International Financial Statistics
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Imp.	Imports
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
LAIA	Latin America Integration Association
MBS	Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
MRU	Mano River Union
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
...	Data not available
-	Magnitude zero or less than half of the unit used

Introduction

Nous vous présentons la sixième édition du *compendium des statistiques du commerce intra-africain et des échanges extérieurs de l'Afrique*. Le compendium a été produit tous les deux ans par la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique (CEA) de 1997 à 2005 avant que sa production ne soit arrêtée. La CEA a repris la production du compendium à partir de 2011. Nous espérons que cette publication répondra aux besoins des usagers aux niveaux international, régional, sous-régional et national, en particulier dans le domaine des données sur l'économie des pays africains. L'originalité de cette publication réside dans le fait qu'elle contient des données sur le commerce pour les communautés économiques régionales reconnues par la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA) et pour d'autres regroupements de pays choisis en Afrique.

1. Sources des données

Les données qui figurent dans cette publication proviennent de diverses sources, principalement des pays membres de la CEA et sont tirées de leurs publications nationales et sites web. Pour les autres sources, il s'agit notamment de la base de données sur le commerce de marchandises (COMTRADE) du Siège de l'ONU, du Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques de la Division Statistique des Nations Unies (DSNU), de la base de données en ligne de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le Commerce et le Développement (CNUCED), de la base de données de la Direction des Statistiques du Commerce du Fonds Monétaire International (FMI) et des Statistiques Financières Internationales du FMI. Après avoir consulté toutes ces sources, on a utilisé les procédures d'estimation, dans la mesure du possible, pour combler les lacunes.

2. Systèmes d'échanges commerciaux

Les deux systèmes d'enregistrement des échanges commerciaux communément utilisés ne diffèrent essentiellement que dans la façon dont les produits entreposés et réexportés sont enregistrés.

a) Echanges commerciaux spéciaux

Les pays appliquent différentes définitions du système des échanges commerciaux spéciaux. Traditionnellement, la différence est faite entre la définition «stricte» et la définition «relaxée» du système des échanges commerciaux spéciaux. **La définition stricte** est utilisée quand le territoire statistique comprend uniquement la zone de libre circulation, c'est-à-dire la zone dans laquelle les marchandises "peuvent être utilisées sans restrictions douanières". Par conséquent, dans ce cas, les importations incluent seulement les biens entrant dans la zone de libre circulation du pays et les exportations incluent seulement les biens quittant la zone de libre circulation du pays. **La définition «relaxée»** est utilisée quand (a) les biens qui entrent dans le pays pour transformation ou quittent le pays après transformation ainsi que (b) les biens qui entrent dans ou quittent les zones franches industrielles sont aussi inclus dans les statistiques du commerce international de marchandises.

b) Echanges commerciaux généraux

Les importations générales sont constituées de : (a) **Les importations de biens étrangers** (y compris les produits qui, après transformation, ont changé leur origine de domestique à étranger) entrant dans la zone de libre circulation, les zones de transformation ou les zones franches industrielles, les entrepôts douaniers ou les zones franches commerciales ; (b) **Les réimportations** de biens domestiques dans la zone de libre circulation, les zones de transformation ou les zones franches industrielles, les entrepôts douaniers ou les zones franches commerciales. **Les exportations générales** comportent : (a) **Les exportations de biens domestiques** (y compris les produits qui, après transformation, ont changé leur origine d'étranger à domestique) de toute partie du territoire statistique, y compris les zones franches et les entrepôts douaniers ; (b) **Les**

réexportations de biens étrangers de toute partie du territoire statistique, y compris les zones franches et les entrepôts douaniers.

D'un point de vue technique, le commerce de transit direct (c.-à-d. le simple fait de transborder des marchandises ou de traverser un pays pour les acheminer) est exclu des statistiques des échanges commerciaux spéciaux et généraux.

Les statistiques des pays suivants portent sur le système des échanges commerciaux spéciaux:

Algérie, Angola, Bénin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroun, Cap-Vert, Comores, Congo, Djibouti, Egypte, Gabon, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Guinée équatoriale, Libéria, Madagascar, Maroc, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Niger, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, Sao Tomé et Príncipe, Sénégal, Somalie, Tchad, Togo, Zambie.

Les statistiques concernant les pays suivants portent sur le système des échanges commerciaux généraux:

Afrique du Sud, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopie, Gambie, Ghana, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Maurice, Namibie, Nigéria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzanie (République Unie de), Tunisie, Ouganda, Zimbabwe.

3. Pays concernés

Le présent volume contient des données concernant les pays africains suivants classés par sous-région:

Afrique du Nord:	Algérie, Egypte, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Mauritanie, Maroc, Soudan et Tunisie.
Afrique de l'Ouest:	Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cap-Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Libéria, Mali, Niger, Nigéria, Sénégal, Sierra Leone et Togo.
Afrique centrale:	Cameroun, Congo, Guinée équatoriale, Gabon, République centrafricaine, Tchad et Sao Tomé et Príncipe.
Afrique de l'Est:	Burundi, Comores, Djibouti, Erythrée, Ethiopie, Kenya, Madagascar, Ouganda, République démocratique du Congo, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalie, Tanzanie (République-Unie de).
Afrique australe:	Afrique du Sud, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Maurice, Mozambique, Namibie, Swaziland, Zambie et Zimbabwe.

4. Evaluation

Les importations sont en général évaluées c.a.f., c.-à-d. la valeur à laquelle la marchandise a été achetée plus le coût du transport et de l'assurance, dans les cas où il n'est pas inclus, jusqu'à la frontière du pays importateur (y compris, le cas échéant, les frais de déchargement à la frontière).

Les exportations sont en général évaluées franco à bord (f.a.b.) ou franco wagon ou véhicule à la frontière du pays, y compris les droits d'exportation, les taxes intérieures et droits similaires imposés dans le pays exportateur dans la mesure où ils s'appliquent effectivement aux biens exportés. Il s'agit de la valeur à laquelle l'exportateur vend les produits, y compris le transport et l'assurance, et les transporte à la frontière du pays.