



Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa



International Trade
Statistics Bulletin No.12

2013

Acknowledgements

The 2013 International Trade Statistics bulletin presents a summary of the latest trade statistics for both merchandise and trade in services for the COMESA region in 2012. The bulletin is prepared by the COMESA Secretariat's Statistics Unit with data mainly coming from Member States' National Statistics Offices (NSO's) and in some cases from the Customs Administrations.

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2013 COMESA



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September 2013

COMESA Member States (As of September 2013)

Burundi		Malawi	
Comoros		Mauritius	
Democratic Republic of Congo		Rwanda	
Djibouti		Seychelles	
Egypt		Swaziland	
Eritrea		Sudan	
Ethiopia		Uganda	
Kenya		Zambia	
Libya		Zimbabwe	
Madagascar			

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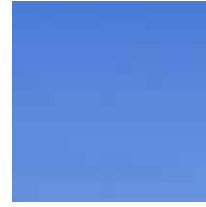
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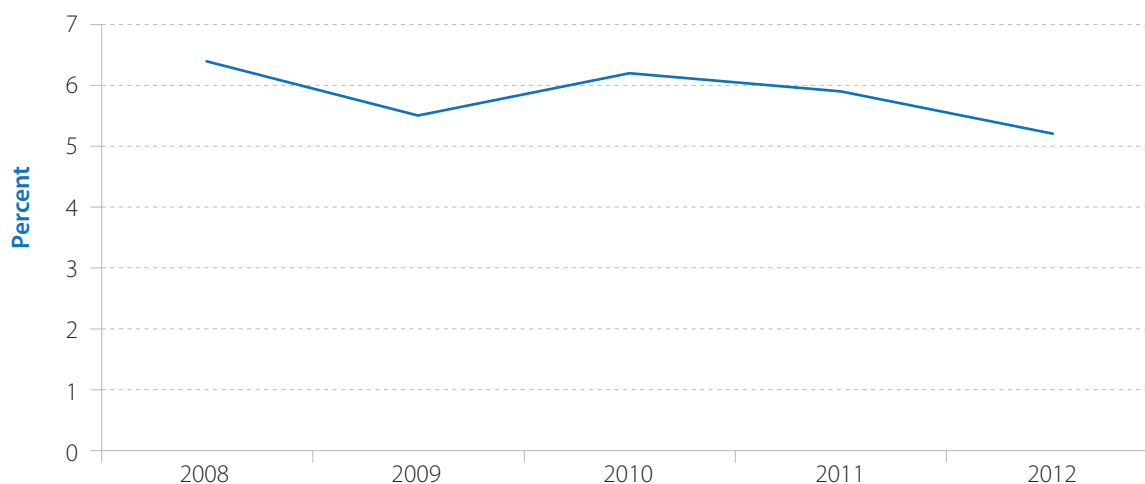
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1. OVERVIEW

The COMESA region achieved a growth rate of 5.4% in 2012, down from 5.7% in 2011 but well above the world average of 2.2%. The region, however, still relies mainly on the production of primary products with big investments of capital intensive extractive industries concentrated in a few countries. There is therefore a strong need for the region to embark on a wider diversification from production of primary products to non-primary and preferably processed products if the region is to realise continued upward growth trends. Such diversification will lead to job creation, partly solving the unemployment problem that the region experiences. **Figure 1** below shows COMESA's Average Real GDP growth for the period 2008 – 2012.

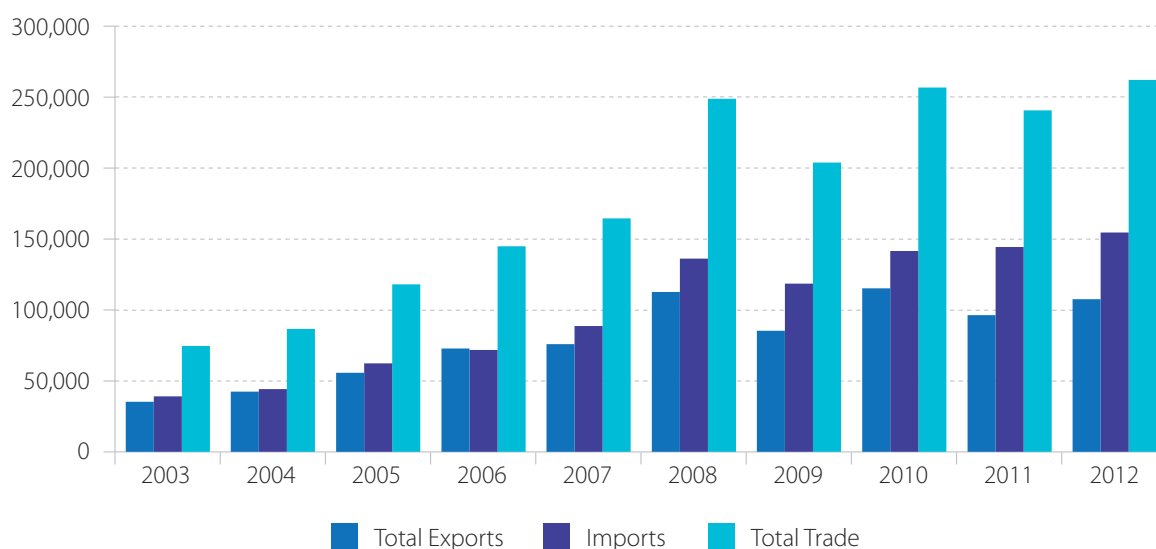
Figure 1: COMESA Average Real GDP Growth



Source: IMF Regional Economic Outlook sub-Saharan Africa

Global trade in the COMESA countries grew by 9% in 2012, from US\$ 240 billion in 2011 to US\$ 262 billion in 2012, according to data available at the Secretariat. Specifically, total exports rose by 12% from levels of US\$ 96 billion in 2011 to US\$ 108 billion in 2012, while imports also registered a 7% growth, from US\$ 144 billion in 2011 to US\$ 155 billion in 2012. See **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2: Global COMESA Trade, 2003 – 2012



Source: COMSTAT Database and UN COMTRADE

At country level, some of the countries that greatly contributed to the overall 12% growth in total exports in the region were Libya (108% growth), Burundi (24% growth), Rwanda (22% growth), Swaziland (18% growth) and DR Congo (12% growth). Notable among the countries that registered negative growth in their total exports in 2012 was Sudan, with a decline of 63%.

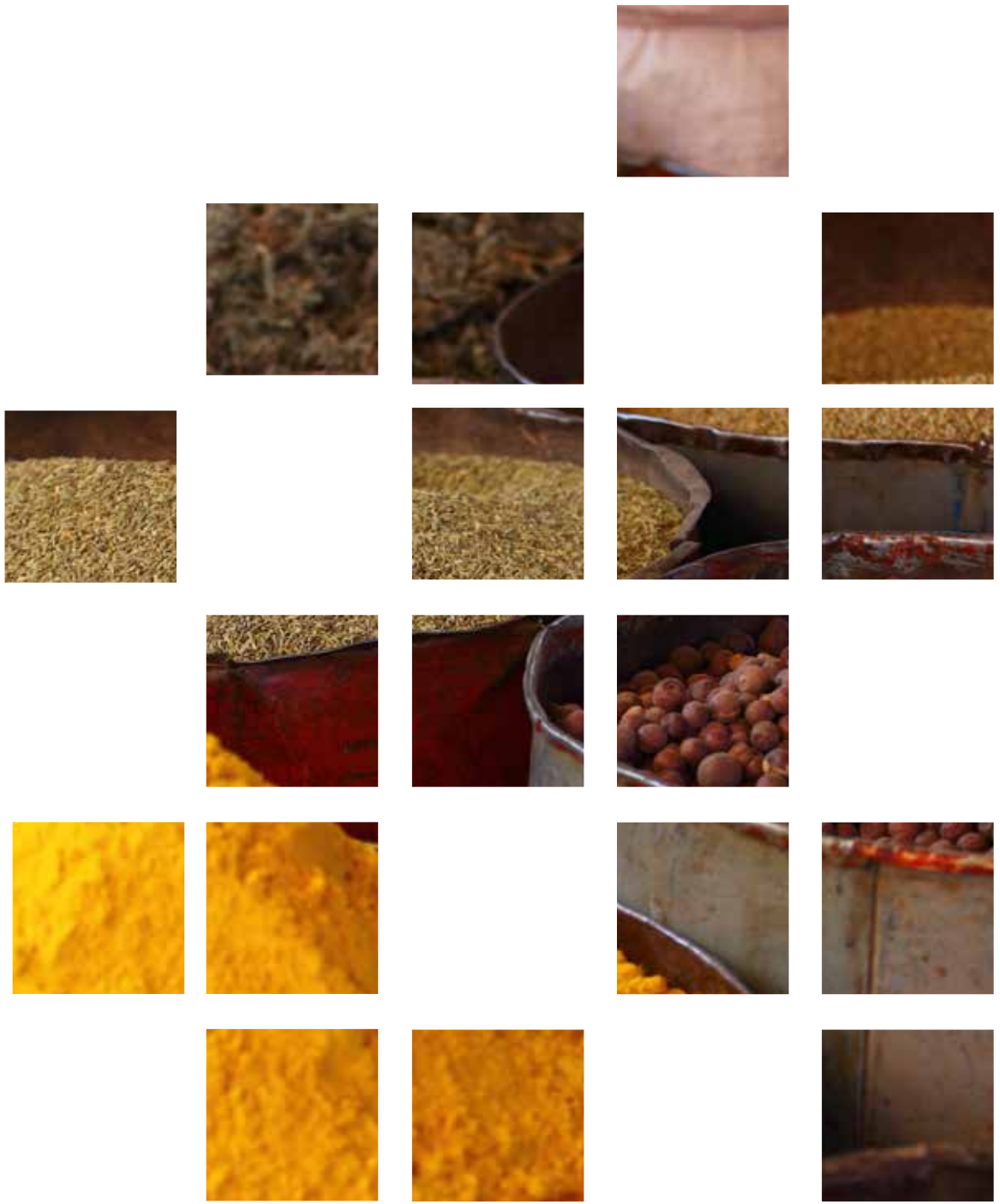
On the import side, among the countries that contributed to the overall 7% growth in 2012 were Libya, Ethiopia, Zambia and Uganda with growth rates of 46%, 36%, 23% and 19% respectively. Others were Kenya (10%) and Egypt (9%). Sudan and Seychelles are among the countries that experienced drops in their global imports levels, with declines of 35% and 38% respectively. **Table 1** below depicts global COMESA trade performance by country, 2010 – 2012 and growth rates in 2012.

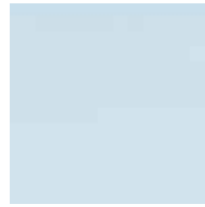
Table 1: Global COMESA Trade by Country, 2010 – 2012, Values in US\$ Million

Country	2010			2011			2012			% Change (2012)	
	Exports	Re-exports	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Imports	Total exports	Imports
Burundi	107	10	398	184	14	858	232	12	798	23.6	-7.0
Comoros	15	0	182	24	-	201	45	-	136	85.6	-32.5
DR Congo	4,874	-	4,526	5,417	-	5,399	6,050	-	4,825	11.7	-10.6
Djibouti	299	699	1,402	462	1,069	1,591	35	-	2,159	-97.7	35.7
Egypt	26,665	-	52,944	30,607	-	58,934	29,259	-	64,282	-4.4	9.1
Eritrea	14	-	457	309	-	480	437	-	309	41.3	-35.7
Ethiopia	2,409	44	9,229	2,573	62	8,765	1,939	14	11,876	-25.9	35.5
Kenya	5,088	768	12,021	5,761	839	14,914	6,230	1,053	16,406	10.4	10.0
Libya	44,048	-	21,500	16,791	-	7,687	34,910	-	11,225	107.9	46.0
Madagascar	924	115	2,279	1,360	96	2,904	1,202	35	2,486	-15.0	-14.4
Malawi	1,048	1	2,344	1,404	6	2,423	1,232	2	2,858	-12.5	18.0
Mauritius	1,598	501	4,245	1,828	344	4,977	1,702	379	5,116	-4.2	2.8
Rwanda	202	35	1,255	371	47	1,359	417	92	1,654	21.7	21.7
Seychelles	265	1	869	693	193	1,606	476	183	997	-25.6	-37.9
Sudan	11,517	12	11,875	8,979	2	9,546	3,366	2	6,190	-62.5	-35.2
Swaziland	1,579	119	1,739	1,594	58	1,803	1,891	57	1,640	17.9	-9.0
Uganda	1,105	427	4,550	2,199	539	5,126	2,294	413	6,088	-1.2	18.8
Zambia	6,834	338	5,022	8,644	372	7,179	8,939	706	8,818	7.0	22.8
Zimbabwe	3,442	113	4,706	3,534	49	8,540	3,913	44	6,743	10.4	-21.0
Total	112,033	3,183	141,542	92,735	3,691	144,290	104,569	2,992	154,608	11.55	7.15

Source: COMSTAT Database and UN COMTRADE Database

COMESA countries that registered favourable terms of trade (ToT) with the world in 2012 were Libya, Eritrea, DR Congo, Swaziland and Zambia, with ratios of 3.1, 1.4, 1.3, 1.2 and 1.1 respectively. The rest of the COMESA countries had unfavourable terms of trade.





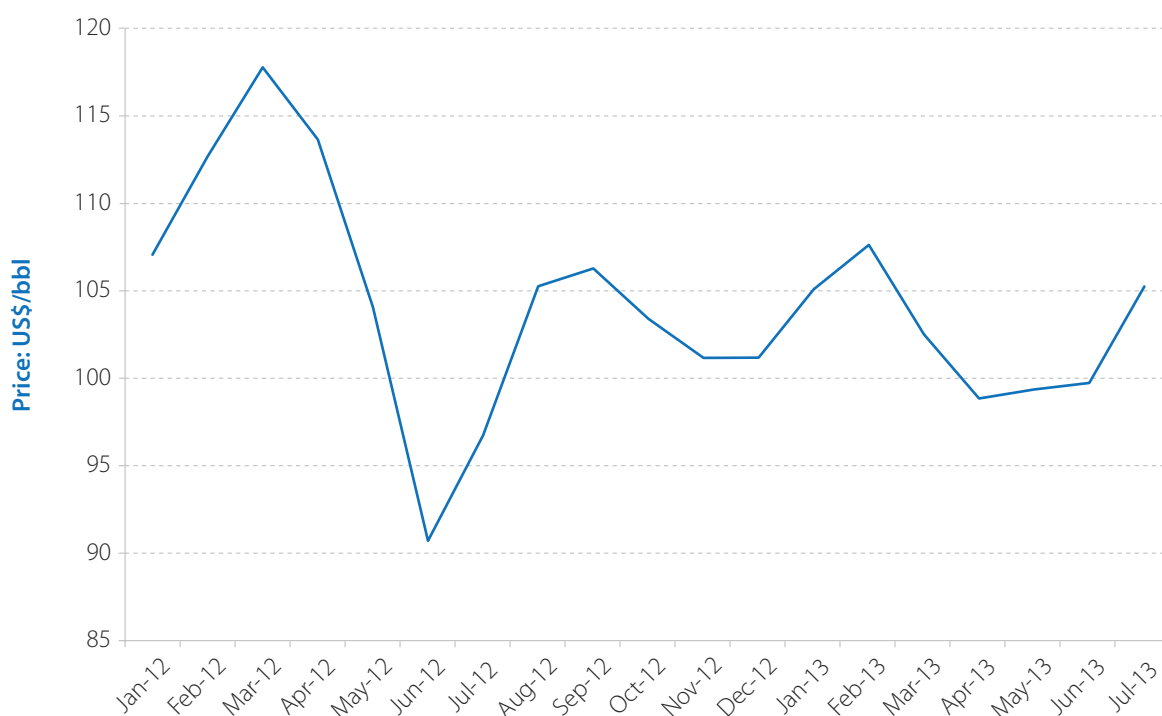
2. INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES

Price movements for major commodities in the selected sectors of fuels, food, ores and metals reflected the following patterns during the period January 2012 – July 2013:

2.1 Oil and Petroleum

Average monthly crude oil prices dropped from levels of US\$ 118/bbl in March 2012 to a low of US\$ 91/bbl in June 2012 before rising again to fairly stable levels of just above US\$ 100/bbl for the rest of the year through to July 2013. Libya, Egypt and Sudan are the major exporters of oil in the COMESA region. **Figure 3** below depicts the performance of oil prices by monthly averages over the period 2012 – 2013.

Figure 3: Average Monthly Crude Oil Prices

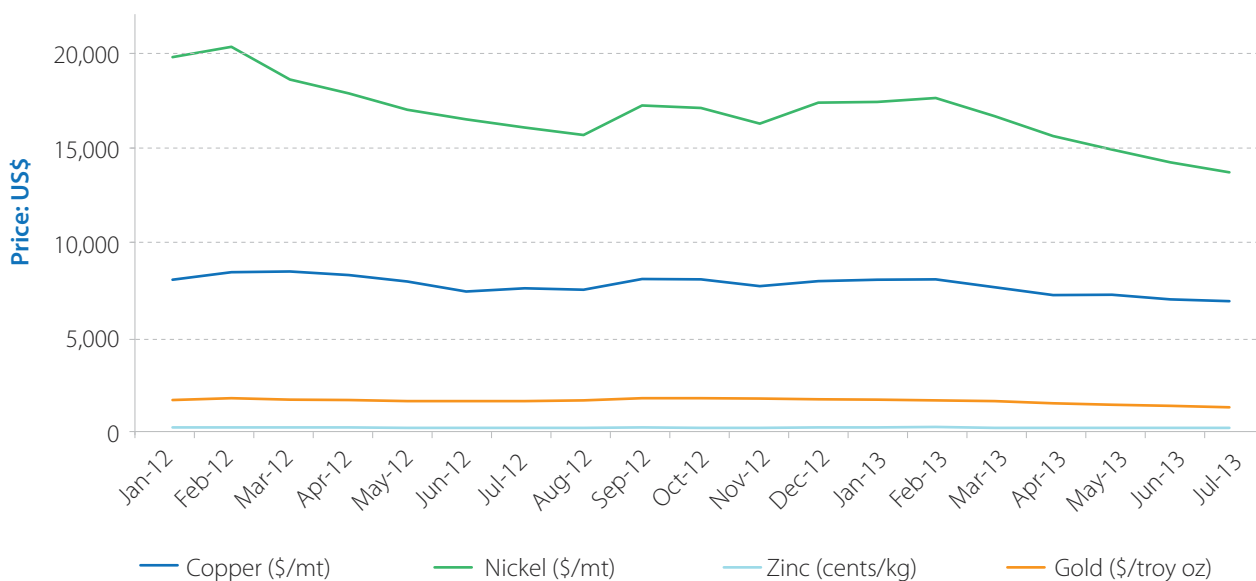


Source: World Bank

2.2 Minerals and Metals

Average monthly prices for copper, a major mineral export for Zambia and DR Congo, were fairly stable oscillating between levels of US\$ 8,000/mt and US\$ 7,000/mt over the period January 2012 to July 2013. Prices for gold also remained fairly stable for the period January 2012 to July 2013 (**Figure 4** below) with an average of US\$ 1,600/troy toz. Major exporters of gold in the COMESA region are Sudan, Egypt, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. Nickel prices, however, dropped steadily between February 2012 and August 2012 by 23% before fairly stabilising and then dropping again to settle at US\$ 13,750/mt by July 2013. Zimbabwe is the largest exporter of nickel in COMESA. Zinc prices were relatively stable over the period under review, averaging US cents 194/kg. **Figure 4** below illustrates the average monthly performance of these prices over the period January 2012 – July 2013.

Figure 4: Average Monthly Prices of Selected Metals



Source: World Bank

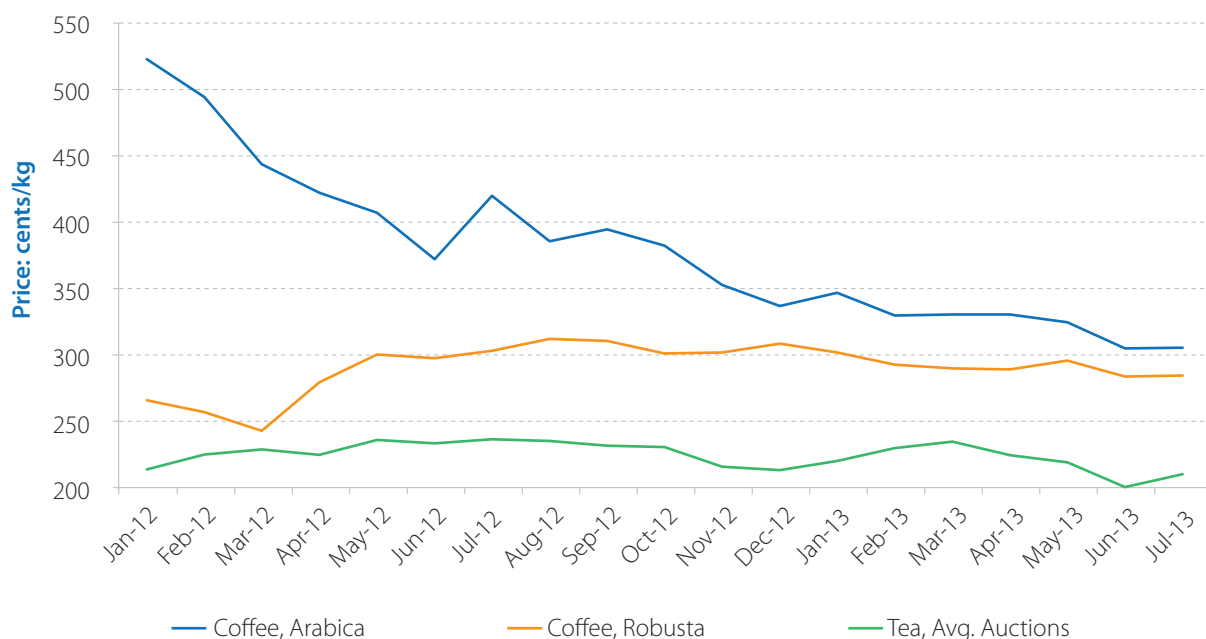
2.3 Beverages

In the beverages group, we look at the average monthly price movements for tea and coffee (both Arabica and Robusta).

Over the period January 2012 to July 2013, average monthly tea prices (averages for three auctions of Colombo, Kolkata and Mombasa) remained fairly stable at about US cents 300/kg, except for the slight drop in March 2012 to levels of US cents 242/kg. Kenya is the biggest exporter of this commodity in the COMESA region, and is ranked among the top producers of the leaf in the world with exports worth almost US\$ 1.2 billion in 2012.

Average monthly prices for Arabica coffee dropped by 29% from US cents 523/kg in January 2012 to US cents 372/kg in June 2012. Arabica prices rebounded briefly in July 2012, before steadily dropping to levels of slightly over US cents 300/kg by July 2013. Ethiopia is the largest exporter of coffee in COMESA, and its revenue from coffee exports were worth US\$ 826 million in 2012, a slight drop from the US\$ 834 million realised in 2011. Average monthly prices for coffee Robusta and tea were fairly steady over the period under review. **Figure 5** shows trends in the average monthly beverage prices over the period 2012 – 2013.

Figure 5: Average Monthly Prices of Selected Beverages



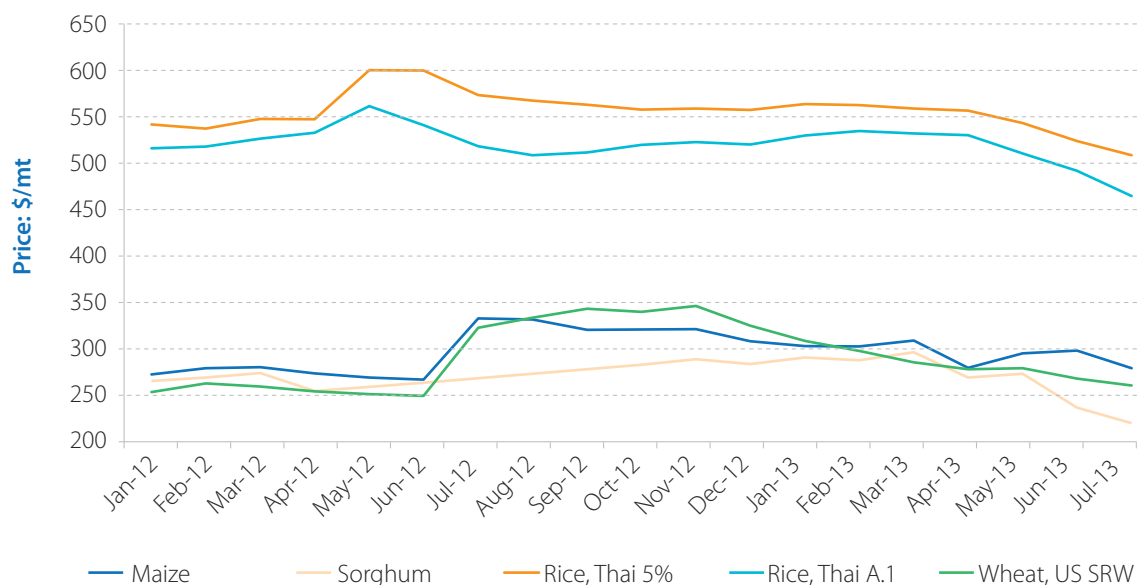
Source: World Bank

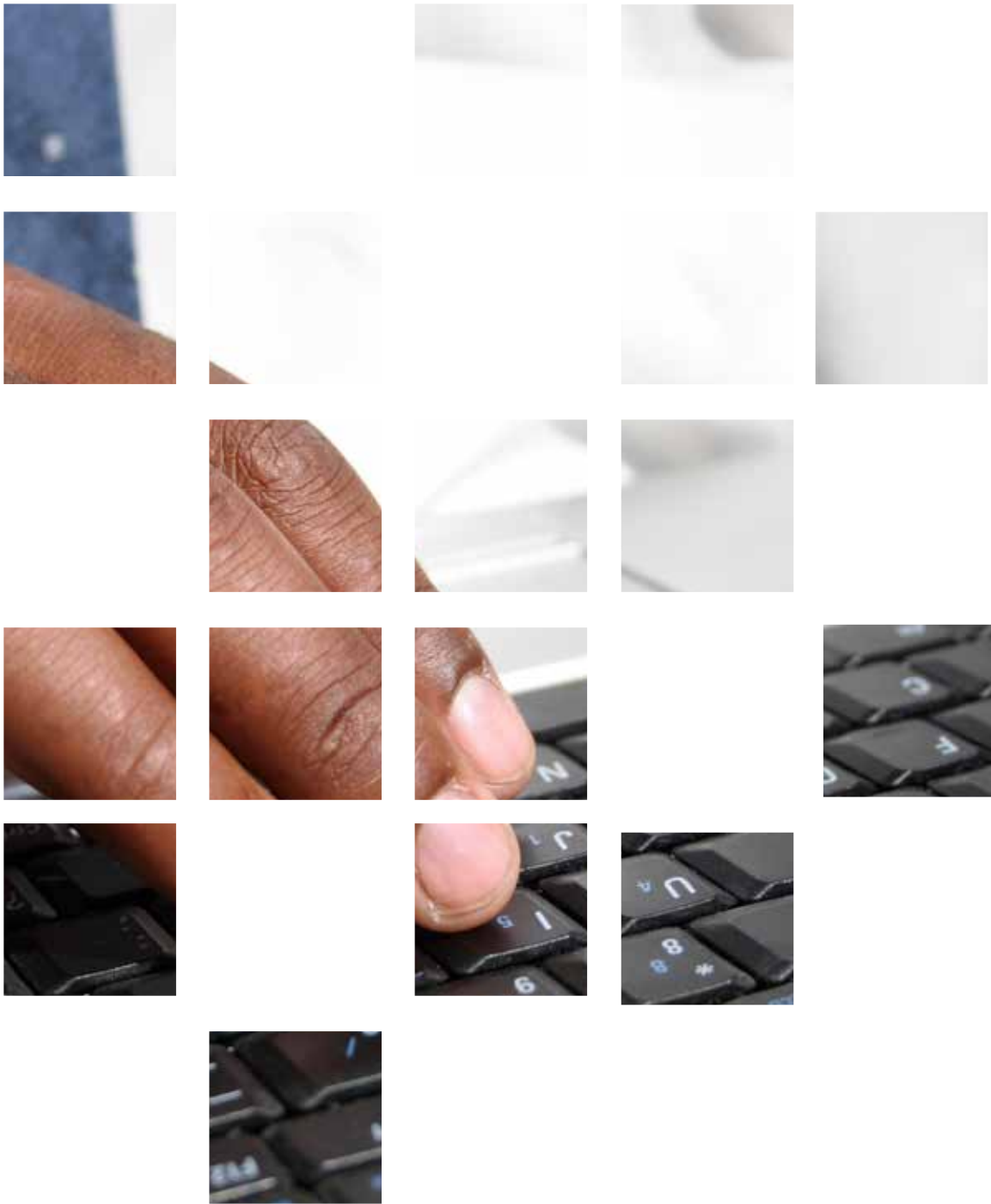
2.4 Grains

Average monthly prices for rice, Thailand, both 5% and A.1, remained fairly steady between levels of US\$ 500/mt and US\$ 600/mt, although prices for rice Thailand A.1 dropped below the US\$ 500/mt mark in June and July of 2013. Prices for maize, sorghum and wheat also oscillated in the range between US\$ 250/mt to US\$ 350/mt, although prices for sorghum dropped below the range in June and July of 2013. By the end of July 2013, monthly average prices for maize, sorghum, rice Thailand 5%, rice Thailand A.1, and wheat US Soft Red Winter (SRW) stood at US\$ 280, US\$ 220, US\$ 509, US\$ 464, and US\$ 372 per metric ton respectively.

Figure 6 below shows average monthly price movements for these grains over the period 2012 – 2013.

Figure 6: Average Monthly Prices for Selected Grains





3. COMESA'S TRADE WITH KEY MARKETS

COMESA's exports to the European Union (EU), its number one export market, were worth US\$ 34 billion in 2012, up from US\$ 31 billion exported in 2011, representing a 9% increase in value terms and accounting for a 32% share of the market. See **Figures 7** and **8** below. Exports to the EU were primarily petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals exported by Libya. China ranks second as a major export market for COMESA products, with exports from COMESA worth over US\$ 14 billion in 2012, a 3% gain over the previous year. This accounted for a share of 13% of total COMESA exports. These exports were mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals from Libya, and refined copper and cobalt from DR Congo and Zambia.

Figure 7: COMESA Key Export Market Shares, 2012

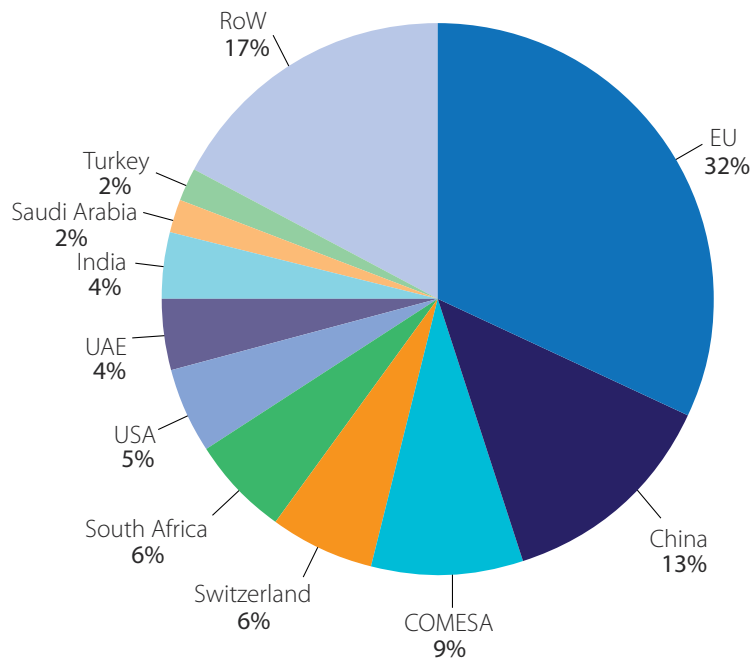
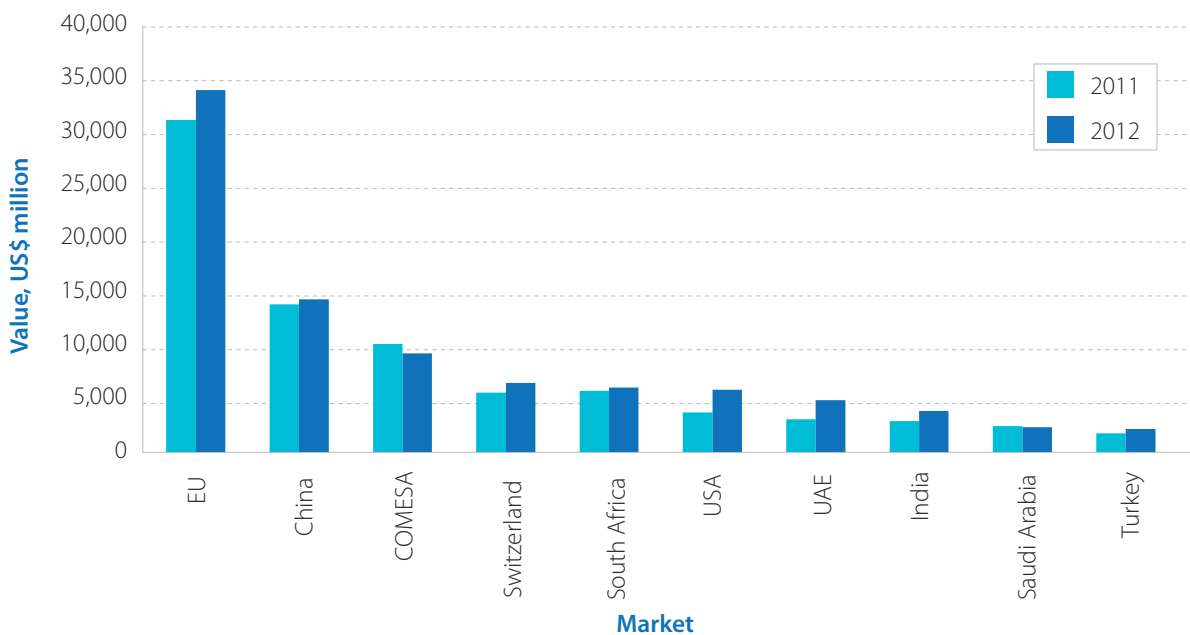


Figure 8: COMESA'S Major Export Trade Markets: 2011 – 2012



Imports from the EU in 2012 were worth US\$ 33 billion, up from levels of US\$ 31 billion recorded the previous year, a growth of 6%. This represented a share of 22% of total COMESA imports. Ranked after the EU were China, South Africa, India and the COMESA region in that order. See **Figures 9** and **10** below.

Figure 9: COMESA Key Import Market Shares, 2012

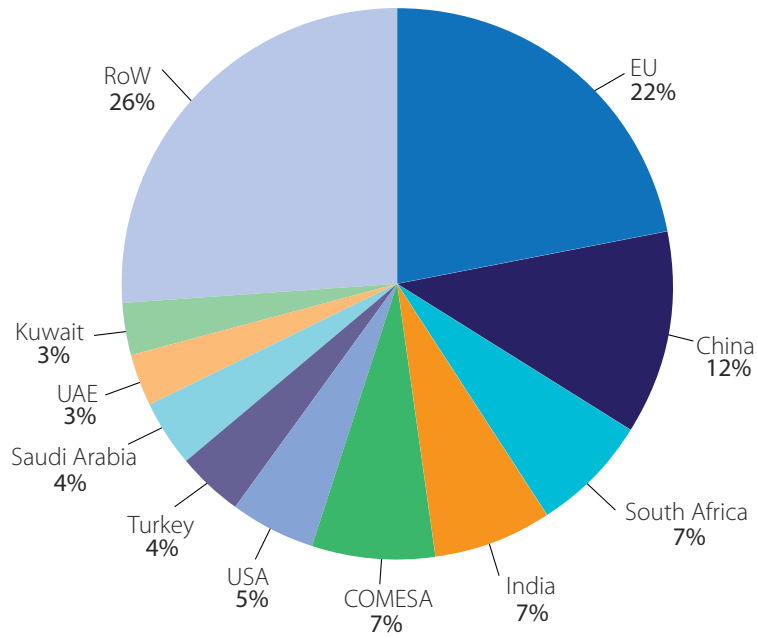
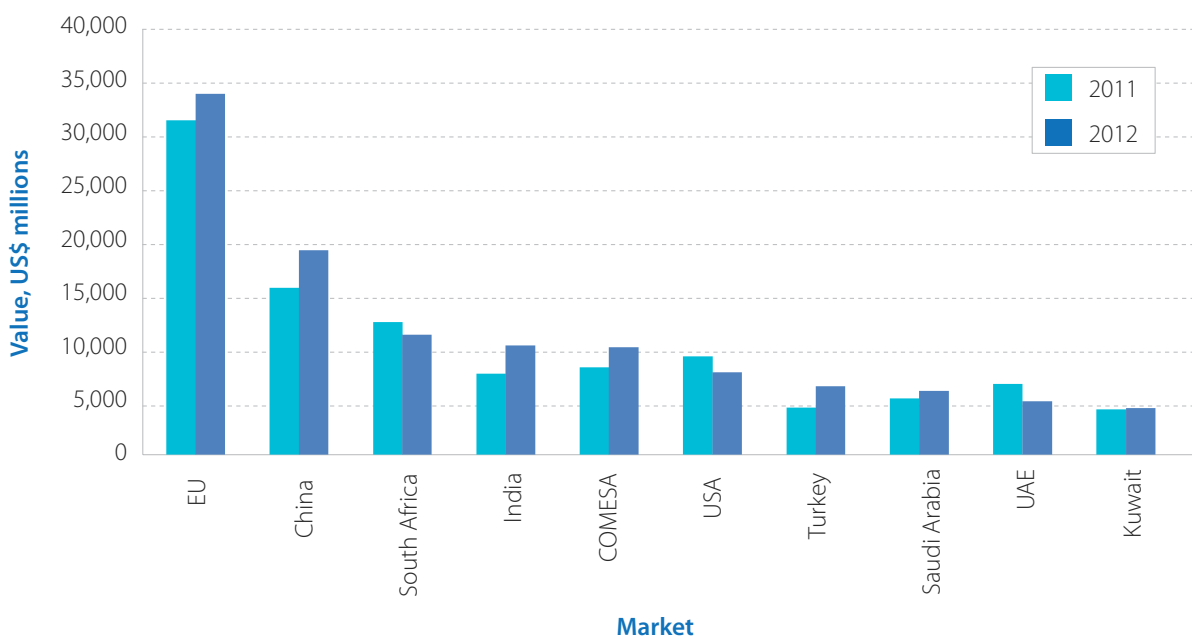


Figure 10: COMESA's Major Import Trade Markets: 2011 – 2012



Figures 11 and 12 below depict the composition of products by major sectors traded between COMESA and some of the top trading markets with the EU and China, for both total exports and imports in 2012.

Figure 11: Composition of Products Traded with the EU, 2012

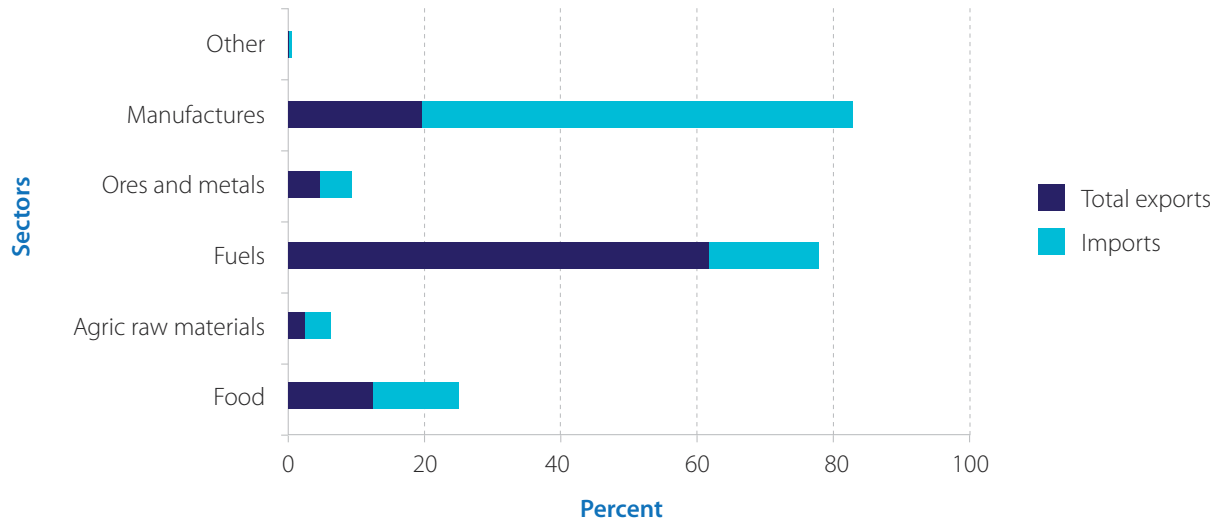
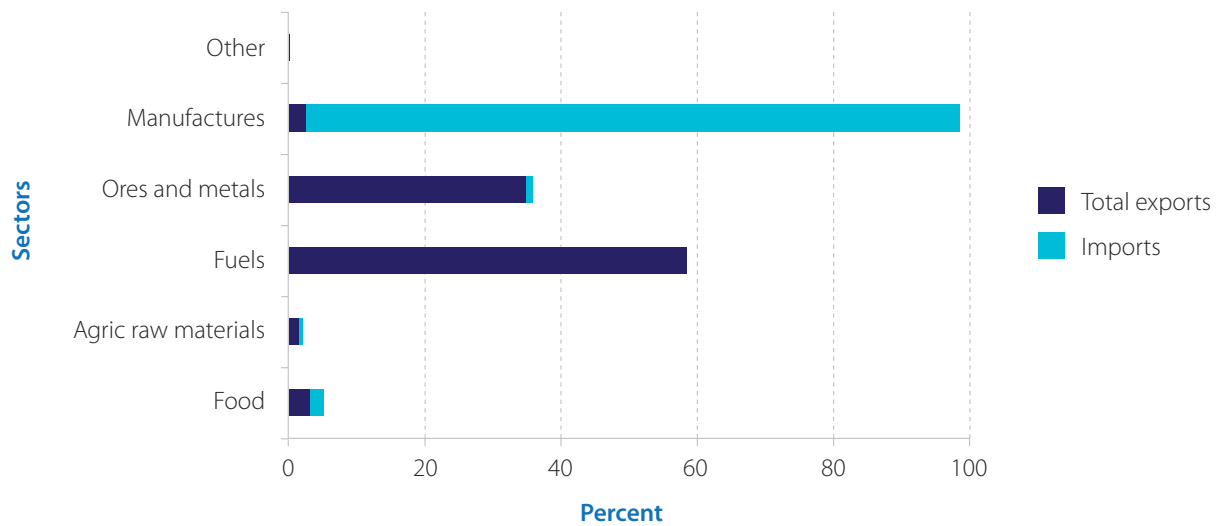


Figure 12: Composition of Products Traded with China, 2012



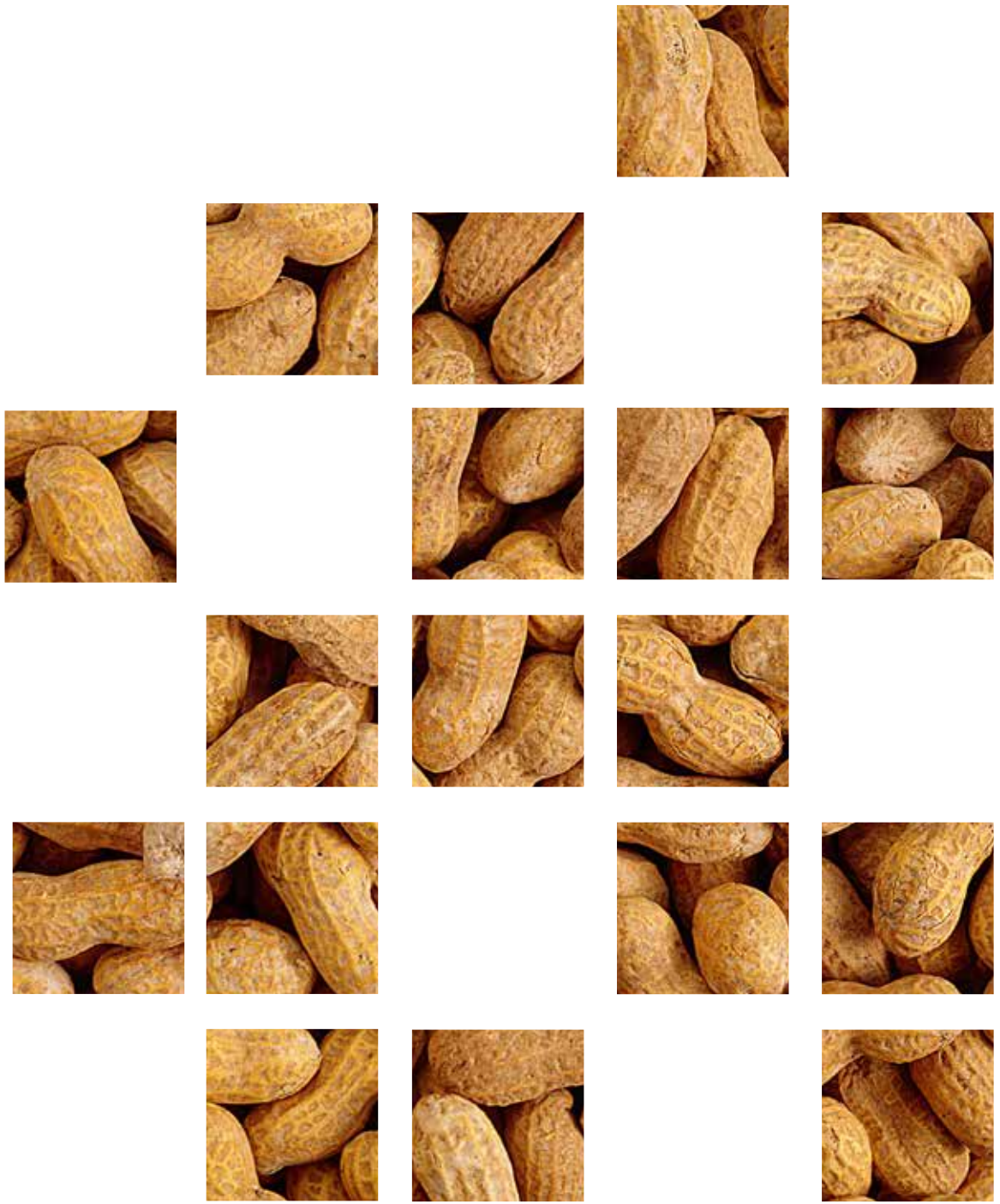
Tables 2 and 3 below show the key export and import markets for the COMESA region by country in 2012 respectively.

Table 2: Key Export Markets for COMESA Countries, 2012, Values in US\$ Million

Country	EU	China	COMESA	Switzerland	South Africa	USA	UAE	India	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	RoW	Total
Burundi	39.0	1.7	40.4	34.9	0.2	0.6	105.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	244.1
Comoros	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	-	6.3	-	11.6	16.1	45.3
DR Congo	714.1	3,879.8	1,208.8	2.3	9.9	45.7	-	21.9	-	45.0	122.5	6,050.0
Djibouti	5.6	0.7	14.7	0.3	0.8	1.9	-	4.0	-	0.1	6.5	34.7
Egypt	7,835.4	744.4	2,479.8	343.5	523.9	2,002.6	718.5	2,031.8	1,824.0	1,558.2	9,196.9	29,258.9
Eritrea	2.9	1.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	-	12.3	-	0.0	412.9	437.1
Ethiopia	594.6	307.0	264.0	1.3	11.7	98.0	28.8	34.8	119.8	47.8	445.0	1,952.8
Kenya	1,778.4	64.8	1,871.1	288.8	81.1	436.2	347.5	89.3	39.2	9.9	2,276.7	7,283.0
Libya	18,319.7	7,013.5	126.8	1,560.0	0.0	2,808.1	-	1,391.7	-	456.3	3,234.1	34,910.2
Madagascar	572.3	100.4	40.7	4.2	39.2	53.8	16.8	68.4	11.6	1.6	328.4	1,237.5
Malawi	367.9	51.9	168.5	79.4	89.3	49.2	14.7	37.9	0.8	6.1	368.0	1,233.7
Mauritius	1,144.0	6.9	207.0	28.4	213.9	205.0	14.0	17.9	1.0	5.1	237.8	2,081.0
Rwanda	13.6	1.9	306.5	7.7	0.7	6.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	170.8	508.7
Seychelles	426.5	0.0	4.8	2.4	1.6	6.3	185.0	2.6	0.1	0.7	28.8	658.8
Sudan	119.9	196.1	276.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2,184.7	31.0	327.3	11.2	219.1	3,368.2
Swaziland	211.2	11.4	44.7	0.0	1,274.4	66.2	0.9	0.0	4.6	-	335.0	1,948.4
Uganda	1,218.2	28.9	492.8	135.3	9.4	23.7	529.1	14.3	0.9	1.6	252.6	2,706.7
Zambia	492.8	1,808.7	1,586.8	3,966.9	1,024.6	8.0	226.0	69.5	3.7	0.1	457.3	9,644.4
Zimbabwe	113.4	85.0	120.9	15.8	2,749.0	16.3	481.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	372.8	3,957.4
Total	33,977.1	14,304.7	9,262.7	6,471.4	6,030.0	5,833.1	4,854.3	3,836.4	2,333.1	2,155.6	18,502.5	107,560.9

Table 3: Key Import Market Shares for COMESA Countries, 2012, Values in US\$ Million

Country	EU	China	South Africa	India	COMESA	USA	Turkey	Saudi Arabia	UAE	Kuwait	RoW	Total
Burundi	336.3	76.1	10.1	37.8	156.6	34.8	11.6	2.5	27.3	-	105.0	798.1
Comoros	21.5	13.4	5.0	17.3	32.5	0.8	4.5	-	-	-	40.7	135.8
DR Congo	808.1	753.7	1,341.4	108.7	1,348.3	169.1	21.5	-	-	-	274.5	4,825.3
Djibouti	106.9	812.3	33.1	352.1	99.1	103.5	80.0	-	-	-	572.0	2,159.1
Egypt	18,893.0	6,058.7	88.1	2,050.9	780.9	4,824.7	3,338.6	2,614.7	754.8	2,671.7	22,206.4	64,282.4
Eritrea	58.4	48.2	23.7	26.2	92.2	4.9	4.6	-	-	-	50.6	308.7
Ethiopia	1,654.6	2,530.6	122.2	1,023.9	236.3	443.1	510.4	1,651.7	279.8	719.2	2,704.1	11,875.9
Kenya	2,575.3	1,958.2	729.3	2,279.0	725.7	795.5	133.1	781.8	1,756.5	196.6	4,475.2	16,406.3
Libya	2,884.9	2,145.8	6.2	164.8	1,587.3	484.7	1,925.3	-	-	-	2,026.0	11,224.9
Madagascar	533.0	365.3	133.1	121.9	146.1	81.3	52.0	9.7	388.8	0.2	654.8	2,486.1
Malawi	333.8	250.2	561.0	415.5	428.1	82.4	6.6	53.1	112.8	16.3	598.6	2,858.3
Mauritius	1,139.9	821.1	335.5	1,190.3	149.3	89.3	41.6	5.3	91.9	1.2	1,250.9	5,116.3
Rwanda	279.5	217.6	40.7	137.1	421.2	41.9	8.4	28.6	120.2	1.2	357.0	1,653.5
Seychelles	307.0	22.7	56.5	29.7	44.9	12.5	2.8	0.8	365.9	0.0	154.4	997.2
Sudan	790.2	1,106.7	21.2	638.4	582.1	62.0	187.1	520.9	353.0	14.7	1,913.3	6,189.6
Swaziland	49.5	79.7	1,400.0	17.4	5.4	15.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.5	70.0	1,640.4
Uganda	688.8	658.7	301.4	1,177.4	713.8	166.9	50.7	295.5	450.1	21.0	1,563.7	6,088.0
Zambia	812.0	870.2	2,981.4	305.4	1,872.4	248.4	16.3	13.7	220.3	552.2	926.0	8,818.2
Zimbabwe	1,534.5	354.6	3,043.5	150.4	641.1	72.3	10.0	1.1	86.8	152.7	696.2	6,743.2
Total	33,807.3	19,143.9	11,233.5	10,244.0	10,063.4	7,733.6	6,405.1	5,979.4	5,010.3	4,347.6	40,639.5	154,607.5





4. MERCHANDISE TRADE BY PRODUCT

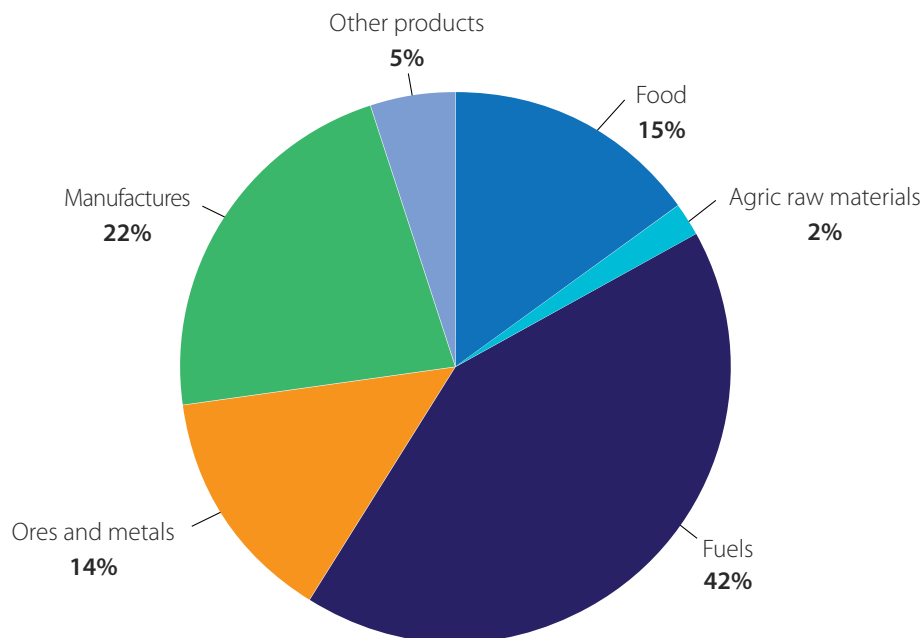
4.1 Exports

4.1.1 Fuels

In 2012, exports of fuels from the COMESA region accounted for 42% of total exports (**Figure 13**), an increase of 62% compared to 2011. These exports were worth over US\$ 45 billion.

Libya, the biggest exporter of this product, exported petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, both crude and preparations, worth over US\$ 34.5 billion in 2012, mainly to Germany, China, Spain, the United Kingdom and United States of America. Egyptian oil exports were worth over US\$ 8.4 billion in 2012. Sudan's exports of the same product were worth US\$145 million, more a reflection of the country's separation from South Sudan than any market factors.

Figure 13: Global COMESA Exports by Sector, 2012 %



4.1.2 Ores and Metals

During the same period, 2012, the COMESA region exported ores and metals worth over US\$ 15 billion, a growth of 5% from the previous year. These exports accounted for 14% of the total exports as depicted in **Figure 13** above. Major exporters of these ores and metals in the region are Zambia and DR Congo for copper; Sudan, Egypt, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia for gold and both Zimbabwe and Egypt for nickel. Zambia's exports of copper in 2012 were worth US\$ 6.4 billion and these were mainly destined for Switzerland and China. The DR Congo exported copper, both refined and unrefined, including ores and concentrates worth over US\$ 3.3 billion in 2012, mainly to China and Zambia. Sudan exported gold worth over US\$ 2.1 billion in 2012 mainly to the UAE and Canada, while Egypt's exports of gold were worth US\$ 1.3 billion and these were destined for South Africa, Lebanon, Switzerland and Canada. With regards to nickel, notable exporters in the region were Zimbabwe, Egypt and Madagascar. Zimbabwe's exports of nickel mattes, including ores and concentrates, were worth over US\$ 714 million in 2012 and these were mainly destined for South Africa.

4.1.3 Food

Food exports from the COMESA region in 2012 were worth US\$ 15.5 billion, similar to 2011. Among key food export commodities from COMESA were tobacco, vegetables, fruits and nuts, tea and coffee. Noteworthy exporters of vegetables and fruits from the region in 2012 were Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi and Madagascar. See **Table 4** below.

Table 4: COMESA's Top Exporters of Vegetables and Fruits, 2012

Exporter	Value US\$m	SITC Division	% of Total
1 Egypt	2,132	05	70.3
2 Kenya	439	05	14.5
3 Ethiopia	211	05	6.9
4 Malawi	64	05	2.1
5 Madagascar	50	05	1.7
6 Other Countries	137	05	4.5
Total	3,034	-	100.0

Tobacco is mainly exported by Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia and Egypt as seen in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: COMESA's Top Exporters of Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures, 2012

Exporter	Value US\$m	SITC Division	% of Total
1 Zimbabwe	824	12	40.8
2 Malawi	638	12	31.6
3 Kenya	200	12	9.9
4 Zambia	157	12	7.8
5 Egypt	118	12	5.8
6 Other Countries	84	-	4.2
Total	2,020	-	100.0

COMESA coffee exporting countries are mainly Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. Whereas coffee produced in Burundi and Ethiopia is mainly Arabica, Robusta accounts for over 85 % of Uganda's coffee output. In 2012, coffee earnings in Ethiopia, Africa's biggest producer, were worth US\$ 825 million, a slight drop from the previous year's level of US\$ 834 million. Ethiopian coffee exports were mainly destined to Germany, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, USA and a number of other countries within the EU. On the other hand, Uganda's exports of coffee during the same period were worth over US\$ 371 million, down from US\$ 435 million earned the previous year and this coffee was mainly exported to Switzerland, Sudan, and Germany.

In the case of tea, major exporters of this beverage from the COMESA region are Kenya, Malawi and Uganda. Kenya's exports of tea in 2012 were worth almost US\$ 1.2 billion, mainly to the export markets of Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Egypt and Afghanistan. Malawi and Uganda exported tea worth US\$ 76 million and US\$ 50 million respectively in 2012.

4.1.4 Manufactures

Exports of manufactures from the COMESA region recorded a decline of 6% in 2012 over the 2011 levels in value terms.

4.1.5 Agriculture Raw Materials

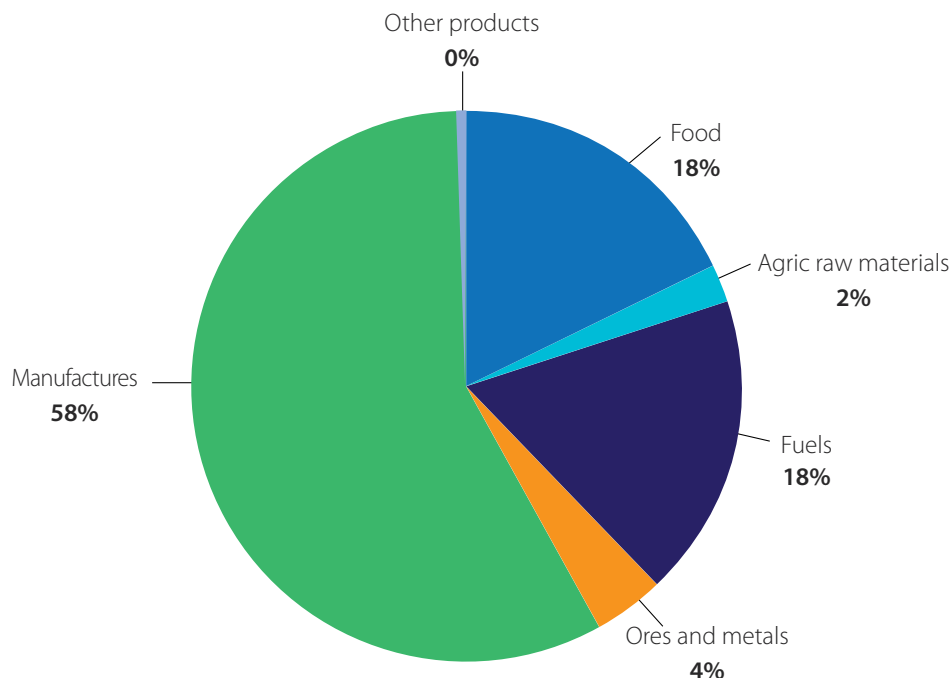
COMESA's exports of agricultural raw materials registered a decline of 7% in 2012, down from levels of US\$ 2.8 billion in 2011 to US\$ 2.6 billion in 2012.

4.2 Imports

4.2.1 Manufactures

COMESA's imports mainly comprise manufactures, which accounted for 58% of the total imports and were worth US\$90 billion in value terms in 2012 (Figure 14). At the product level, motor vehicles, medicaments and telecommunications equipment were ranked first, second and third in that order in the sector of manufactures in 2012.

Figure 14: Global COMESA Imports by Sectors, 2012 %



4.2.2 Fuels

Fuel imports accounted for 18% of COMESA's imports in 2012, and grew by 20% in the year under review.

4.2.3 Food

While imports of food products in the COMESA region accounted for 18% of total imports, they remained at the same levels as recorded in 2011.

Table 6: COMESA's Global Total Exports by SITC Sector and Major Groups, 2011 and 2012 Rankings, Values in US\$ Million

Description	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Fuels	333	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	36,792.8	1	1
	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude)	5,433.2	2	2
	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	1,846.6	3	3
	342	Liquefied propane and butane	428.7	4	4
	335	Residual petroleum products, n.e.s., and related materials	349.7	5	6
	351	Electric current	250.0	6	5
	344	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, n.e.s.	122.3	7	8
	325	Coke and semi-coke (including char) of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	77.7	8	7
	321	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated	74.7	9	9
	322	Briquettes, lignite and peat	10.6	10	10
	345	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases	0.0	11	11
Ores and metals	682	Copper	9,412.6	1	1
	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	953.9	2	2
	283	Copper ores and concentrates; copper mattes; cement copper	814.7	3	4
	284	Nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products	712.1	4	3
	277	Natural abrasives, n.e.s. (including industrial diamonds)	676.0	5	8
	689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	649.9	6	6
	684	Aluminium	618.3	7	5
	272	Fertilisers, crude, other than those of division 56	306.4	8	7
	273	Stone, sand and gravel	205.6	9	9
	278	Other crude minerals	191.4	10	10
	681	Silver, platinum and other metals of the platinum group	173.4	11	13
	288	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, n.e.s.	139.9	12	11
	286	Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates	136.4	13	12
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	116.0	14	15
	289	Ores and concentrates of precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings of precious metals	96.1	15	21
	Other ores and metals	174.6	-	-	
Other products n.e.s.	971	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	4,970.2	1	1
	999	Products not stated elsewhere	48.2	2	2
	961	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0.0	3	3

Description	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Manufactures	892	Printed matter	2,166.3	1	1
	562	Fertilisers (other than those of group 272)	1,336.7	2	2
	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	1,231.3	3	3
	773	Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	946.3	4	4
	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, nightwear	729.1	5	6
	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	719.9	6	5
	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	650.8	7	7
	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)	646.9	8	11
	551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials	619.0	9	8
	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	556.7	10	12
	642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, and articles of paper or paperboard	517.9	11	9
	512	Alcohols, phenols, phenol-alcohols, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated	453.1	12	23
	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	437.8	13	25
	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	427.4	14	24
	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	409.1	15	22
			Other manufactures	11,767.2	-
Food	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	1,697.3	1	1
	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	1,682.1	2	4
	074	Tea and mate	1,461.1	3	5
	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables)	1,383.0	4	2
	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	1,222.8	5	3
	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	1,091.1	6	6
	222	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits of a kind used for the extraction of soft fixed vegetable oils	808.0	7	7
	037	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	785.7	8	8
	001	Live animals other than animals of division 03	566.0	9	9
	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	479.8	10	13
	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	442.6	11	15
	024	Cheese and curd	361.4	12	10
	122	Tobacco, manufactured (whether or not containing tobacco substitutes)	338.0	13	11
	075	Spices	310.1	14	12
	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	257.1	15	16
			Other food	2,671.8	-

Description	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Agric raw materials	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,136.3	1	1
	263	Cotton	905.3	2	2
	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	116.8	3	3
	247	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	113.7	4	4
	211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	85.6	5	5
	266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	56.9	6	6
	265	Vegetable textile fibres (other than cotton and jute), raw or processed but not spun; waste of these fibres	35.6	7	7
	268	Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)	30.8	8	13
	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	29.8	9	8
	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and wood charcoal	26.4	10	9
	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms	18.6	11	11
	269	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles; rags	17.7	12	10
	264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.s., raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres	13.9	13	12
	251	Pulp and waste paper	8.4	14	15
	246	Wood in chips or particles and wood waste	4.7	15	14
		Other agricultural raw materials	5.0	-	-

Table 7: COMESA's Global Imports by SITC Sector and Major Groups, 2011 and 2012, Values in US\$ Million

Sector	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Fuels	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude)	19,669.4	1	1
	333	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	4,306.1	2	2
	342	Liquefied propane and butane	2,513.4	3	3
	321	Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated	354.7	4	4
	335	Residual petroleum products, n.e.s., and related materials	349.1	5	5
	344	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, n.e.s.	218.3	6	9
	351	Electric current	86.5	7	7
	325	Coke and semi-coke (including char) of coal, of lignite or of peat	48.7	8	6
	322	Briquettes, lignite and peat	5.7	9	8
	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	5.1	10	10
	345	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases	0.2	11	11

Sector	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Food	041	Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	4,414.2	1	1
	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	2,351.1	2	2
	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	2,267.9	3	4
	422	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated, other than soft	2,108.1	4	3
	222	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits of a kind used for the extraction of soft fixed vegetable oils	1,459.6	5	6
	421	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft, crude, refined or fractionated	1,317.7	6	5
	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	1,050.6	7	7
	042	Rice	966.6	8	11
	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	938.3	9	8
	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	929.0	10	12
	022	Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese	882.0	11	10
	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	855.4	12	13
	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or simply preserved (including dried leguminous vegetables)	832.1	13	9
	012	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen	667.2	14	16
	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	547.3	15	18
		Other food	6,113.6	-	-
Manufactures	781	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	3,776.7	1	1
	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	3,739.9	2	4
	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., and parts, n.e.s., and accessories	2,988.4	3	3
	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose motor vehicles	2,957.0	4	5
	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment; parts thereof	2,476.3	5	6
	562	Fertilisers (other than those of group 272)	2,161.2	6	2
	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	1,976.0	7	7
	641	Paper and paperboard	1,815.9	8	8
	672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel; semi-finished products of iron or steel	1,762.4	9	14
	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)	1,733.4	10	16

Sector	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Manufactures (continued)	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre treads, tyre flaps and inner tubes for wheels of all kinds	1,552.1	11	19
	679	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, and tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel	1,499.1	12	9
	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783	1,442.1	13	12
	728	Other machinery and equipment specialised for particular industries; parts thereof, n.e.s.	1,430.2	14	11
	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	1,320.0	15	17
		Other manufactures	57,800.3	-	-
Ores and metals	682	Copper	1,373.2	1	1
	283	Copper ores and concentrates; copper mattes; cement copper	846.2	2	4
	282	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel	822.9	3	2
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	758.9	4	3
	278	Other crude minerals	522.1	5	5
	684	Aluminium	515.2	6	6
	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	209.0	7	8
	274	Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	170.8	8	7
	273	Stone, sand and gravel	86.0	9	10
	686	Zinc	82.5	10	9
	685	Lead	33.2	11	12
	284	Nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel	33.0	12	11
	285	Aluminium ores and concentrates (including alumina)	16.7	13	13
	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	15.9	14	15
	689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy, and cermets	9.1	15	19
	Other ores and metals	33.1	-	-	
Agric raw materials	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood	1,290.2	1	1
	269	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles; rags	326.4	2	2
	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	249.6	3	4
	251	Pulp and waste paper	196.4	4	5
	266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	138.6	5	6
	247	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	102.9	6	10
	263	Cotton	101.1	7	3

Sector	Group	Group description	Value, 2012	Rank 2012	Rank 2011
Agric raw materials (continued)	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms	98.4	8	7
	232	Synthetic rubber; reclaimed rubber; waste, parings and scrap of unhardened rubber	97.1	9	9
	267	Other man-made fibres suitable for spinning; waste of man-made fibres	83.4	10	8
	268	Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)	76.3	11	12
	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	51.7	12	11
	211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	17.6	13	13
	265	Vegetable textile fibres (other than cotton and jute), raw or processed but not spun; waste of these fibres	5.9	14	15
	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and wood charcoal	4.9	15	16
		Other agricultural raw materials	5.4	-	-
Other products n.e.s.	999	Products not stated elsewhere	423.0	1	1
	971	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	121.6	2	2
	961	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0.3	3	3

Table 8: COMESA Total Export Shares by SITC Sector, 2011 and 2012, Values in US\$ Million

2011				2012			
Rank	Description	Value	% Share	Rank	Description	Value	% Share
1	Fuels	34,627	36	1	Fuels	45,386	42
2	Manufactures	25,141	26	2	Manufactures	23,616	22
3	Food	15,544	16	3	Food	15,558	14
4	Ores and metals	14,611	15	4	Ores and metals	15,377	14
5	Other products n.e.s.	3,713	4	5	Other products n.e.s.	5,018	5
6	Agric raw materials	2,789	3	6	Agric raw materials	2,606	2
	Total	96,426	100		Total	107,561	100

Table 9: COMESA Import Shares by SITC Sector, 2011 and 2012, Values in US\$ Million

2011				2012			
Rank	Description	Value	% Share	Rank	Description	Value	% Share
1	Manufactures	84,643	58.7	1	Manufactures	90,431	58.5
2	Food	27,983	19.4	2	Food	27,701	17.9
3	Fuels	22,908	15.9	3	Fuels	27,557	17.8
4	Ores and metals	5,930	4.1	4	Ores and metals	5,528	3.6
5	Agric raw materials	2,654	1.8	5	Agric raw materials	2,846	1.8
6	Other products n.e.s.	172	0.1	6	Other products n.e.s.	545	0.4
Total		144,290	100.0	Total		154,608	100.0

Table 10: Export Shares by SITC Sector and Key Markets, 2011

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Food	1	EU	4,375.0	28.1
	2	COMESA	3,196.8	20.6
	3	Saudi Arabia	1,061.1	6.8
	4	South Africa	796.1	5.1
	5	China	499.7	3.2
	6	United Arab Emirates	451.9	2.9
	7	Russian Federation	416.5	2.7
	8	Somalia	412.4	2.7
	9	United States of America	348.4	2.2
	10	Switzerland	266.8	1.7
	11	RoW	3,718.8	23.9
		Total	15,543.6	100.0
Agric raw materials	1	EU	1,079.2	38.7
	2	South Africa	275.9	9.9
	3	China	210.8	7.6
	4	COMESA	126.9	4.5
	5	India	113.5	4.1
	6	Singapore	102.8	3.7
	7	Switzerland	72.9	2.6
	8	United States of America	64.2	2.3
	9	Pakistan	62.2	2.2
	10	Somalia	61.8	2.2
	11	RoW	619.1	22.2
		Total	2,789.3	100.0
Fuels	1	EU	16,557.8	47.8
	2	China	8,630.3	24.9
	3	India	2,275.0	6.6
	4	United States of America	1,344.9	3.9
	5	Country Unknown	1,180.5	3.4

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Fuels (continued)	6	Japan	621.1	1.8
	7	COMESA	611.6	1.8
	8	Korea, Republic of	565.7	1.6
	9	United Arab Emirates	458.4	1.3
	10	Taiwan, Province of China	371.0	1.1
	11	RoW	2,010.4	5.8
		Total	34,626.9	100.0
Ores and metals	1	Switzerland	4,408.5	30.2
	2	China	4,083.2	27.9
	3	EU	1,520.6	10.4
	4	South Africa	1,472.0	10.1
	5	COMESA	1,237.2	8.5
	6	United Arab Emirates	241.0	1.6
	7	Canada	194.7	1.3
	8	India	164.6	1.1
	9	Korea, Republic of	142.1	1.0
	10	Saudi Arabia	110.1	0.8
	11	RoW	1,037.4	7.1
		Total	14,611.5	100.0
Manufactures	1	EU	7,469.8	29.7
	2	COMESA	4,957.4	19.7
	3	United States of America	1,895.8	7.5
	4	South Africa	1,790.0	7.1
	5	Turkey	1,205.3	4.8
	6	Saudi Arabia	1,150.6	4.6
	7	United Arab Emirates	833.9	3.3
	8	Tanzania	431.5	1.7
	9	China	421.1	1.7
	10	Morocco	334.6	1.3
	11	RoW	4,651.4	18.5
		Total	25,141.3	100.0
Other products n.e.s.	1	South Africa	1,357.9	36.6
	2	United Arab Emirates	1,016.1	27.4
	3	Lebanon	416.0	11.2
	4	Switzerland	357.8	9.6
	5	Canada	346.7	9.3
	6	EU	141.0	3.8
	7	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Is.	21.2	0.6
	8	Saudi Arabia	14.6	0.4
	9	United States of America	12.3	0.3
	10	Turkey	7.6	0.2
	11	RoW	22.1	0.6
		Total	3,713.4	100.0

Table11: Import Shares by SITC Sector and Key Markets, 2011

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Food	1	EU	4,361.6	15.6
	2	United States of America	3,652.1	13.1
	3	COMESA	2,450.5	8.8
	4	Brazil	1,880.8	6.7
	5	Argentina	1,836.8	6.6
	6	Russian Federation	1,536.6	5.5
	7	South Africa	1,479.5	5.3
	8	Indonesia	1,299.6	4.6
	9	Ukraine	1,012.6	3.6
	10	India	990.4	3.5
	11	RoW	7,482.8	26.7
		Total	27,983.3	100.0
Agric raw materials	1	EU	1,141.7	43.0
	2	Russian Federation	292.8	11.0
	3	United States of America	227.3	8.6
	4	COMESA	151.2	5.7
	5	South Africa	69.0	2.6
	6	China	65.4	2.5
	7	Canada	63.4	2.4
	8	India	63.3	2.4
	9	Indonesia	61.1	2.3
	10	Croatia	56.9	2.1
	11	RoW	461.9	17.4
		Total	2,654.0	100.0
Fuels	1	Kuwait	4,199.0	18.3
	2	United Arab Emirates	3,864.7	16.9
	3	EU	3,200.0	14.0
	4	Saudi Arabia	2,975.7	13.0
	5	India	1,861.0	8.1
	6	South Africa	1,148.2	5.0
	7	Turkey	955.9	4.2
	8	Algeria	657.2	2.9
	9	United States of America	588.4	2.6
	10	COMESA	569.6	2.5
	11	RoW	2,888.2	12.6
		Total	22,907.9	100.0
Ores and metals	1	COMESA	1,633.1	27.5
	2	EU	1,401.5	23.6
	3	Brazil	564.7	9.5
	4	Iran	362.4	6.1
	5	United States of America	335.4	5.7

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Ores and metals (continued)	6	South Africa	208.4	3.5
	7	China	205.1	3.5
	8	Norway	160.3	2.7
	9	Russian Federation	136.3	2.3
	10	Botswana	131.7	2.2
	11	RoW	790.9	13.3
		Total	5,929.9	100.0
Manufactures	1	EU	21,587.4	25.5
	2	China	15,188.1	17.9
	3	South Africa	9,637.8	11.4
	4	India	4,688.4	5.5
	5	United States of America	4,506.3	5.3
	6	Japan	4,067.2	4.8
	7	COMESA	3,486.4	4.1
	8	Turkey	2,793.9	3.3
	9	Korea, Republic of	2,579.2	3.0
	10	United Arab Emirates	2,484.1	2.9
	11	RoW	13,624.4	16.1
		Total	84,643.2	100.0
Other products n.e.s.	1	South Africa	48.8	28.4
	2	EU	43.2	25.1
	3	United Arab Emirates	27.8	16.2
	4	Canada	14.6	8.5
	5	Saudi Arabia	12.2	7.1
	6	Switzerland	5.6	3.3
	7	United States of America	3.6	2.1
	8	COMESA	3.5	2.0
	9	China	2.4	1.4
	10	Botswana	2.3	1.3
	11	RoW	8.0	4.7
		Total	171.9	100.0

Table 12: Export Shares by SITC Sector and Key Markets, 2012

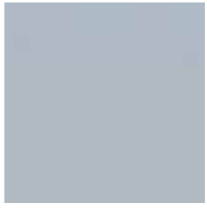
Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Food	1	EU	4,172.0	26.8
	2	COMESA	3,017.7	19.4
	3	South Africa	1,320.6	8.5
	4	Saudi Arabia	1,004.4	6.5
	5	China	433.9	2.8
	6	United Arab Emirates	379.0	2.4
	7	United States of America	324.7	2.1
	8	Pakistan	323.0	2.1
	9	Russian Federation	298.0	1.9
	10	Jordan	263.1	1.7
	11	RoW	4,021.4	25.8
		Total	15,557.8	100.0
Agric raw materials	1	EU	815.5	31.3
	2	South Africa	557.0	21.4
	3	China	202.9	7.8
	4	COMESA	115.1	4.4
	5	India	106.5	4.1
	6	Pakistan	67.1	2.6
	7	Switzerland	64.4	2.5
	8	United States of America	49.4	1.9
	9	Somalia	47.9	1.8
	10	Singapore	47.1	1.8
	11	RoW	532.6	20.4
		Total	2,605.5	100.0
Fuels	1	EU	20,766.4	45.8
	2	China	8,355.0	18.4
	3	United States of America	3,483.6	7.7
	4	India	3,117.8	6.9
	5	Switzerland	1,559.5	3.4
	6	Unspecified	1,400.0	3.1
	7	Australia	1,266.6	2.8
	8	Japan	1,236.1	2.7
	9	Malaysia	774.4	1.7
	10	Turkey	610.8	1.3
	11	RoW	2,816.1	6.2
		Total	45,386.3	100.0
Ores and metals	1	China	4,961.2	32.3
	2	Switzerland	3,907.8	25.4
	3	EU	1,582.6	10.3
	4	COMESA	1,271.2	8.3

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Ores and metals (continued)	5	South Africa	1,121.3	7.3
	6	United Arab Emirates	755.1	4.9
	7	India	256.9	1.7
	8	Canada	218.2	1.4
	9	Tanzania	148.5	1.0
	10	Mozambique	114.2	0.7
	11	RoW	1,040.5	6.8
		Total	15,377.4	100.0
Manufactures	1	EU	6,600.8	28.0
	2	COMESA	4,317.4	18.3
	3	United States of America	1,906.0	8.1
	4	South Africa	1,742.0	7.4
	5	Turkey	1,173.7	5.0
	6	Saudi Arabia	1,173.6	5.0
	7	United Arab Emirates	929.3	3.9
	8	Tanzania	625.4	2.6
	9	Switzerland	381.2	1.6
	10	China	351.7	1.5
	11	RoW	4,414.6	18.7
		Total	23,615.5	100.0
Other products n.e.s.	1	United Arab Emirates	2,375.4	47.3
	2	South Africa	1,241.8	24.7
	3	Canada	565.2	11.3
	4	Lebanon	375.6	7.5
	5	Switzerland	320.9	6.4
	6	Turkey	62.6	1.2
	7	EU	39.8	0.8
	8	Saudi Arabia	21.0	0.4
	9	COMESA	5.9	0.1
	10	United States of America	2.8	0.1
	11	RoW	7.4	0.1
		Total	5,018.4	100.0

Table 13: Import Shares by Sector and by Key Markets, 2012

Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Food	1	EU	4,247.2	15.3
	2	COMESA	2,781.0	10.0
	3	Brazil	2,453.5	8.9
	4	United States of America	2,274.3	8.2
	5	Ukraine	2,092.4	7.6
	6	Russian Federation	2,008.4	7.3
	7	Indonesia	1,647.9	5.9
	8	India	1,562.9	5.6
	9	South Africa	1,439.8	5.2
	10	Argentina	1,379.1	5.0
	11	RoW	5,814.4	21.0
		Total	27,700.8	100.0
Agric raw materials	1	EU	1,279.6	45.0
	2	Russian Federation	344.6	12.1
	3	United States of America	215.3	7.6
	4	COMESA	128.5	4.5
	5	China	93.9	3.3
	6	South Africa	71.9	2.5
	7	Croatia	69.7	2.4
	8	India	62.6	2.2
	9	Canada	54.3	1.9
	10	Australia	50.9	1.8
	11	Row	474.5	16.7
		Total	2,846.0	100.0
Fuels	1	EU	5,414.9	19.6
	2	Kuwait	4,244.0	15.4
	3	Saudi Arabia	3,727.6	13.5
	4	United Arab Emirates	2,721.5	9.9
	5	India	2,707.8	9.8
	6	Turkey	1,613.0	5.9
	7	COMESA	1,043.7	3.8
	8	South Africa	1,014.0	3.7
	9	Algeria	950.7	3.4
	10	Russian Federation	863.2	3.1
	11	RoW	3,256.7	11.8
		Total	27,557.2	100.0
Ores and metals	1	COMESA	1,699.7	30.7
	2	EU	1,536.0	27.8
	3	Brazil	547.0	9.9
	4	South Africa	209.0	3.8

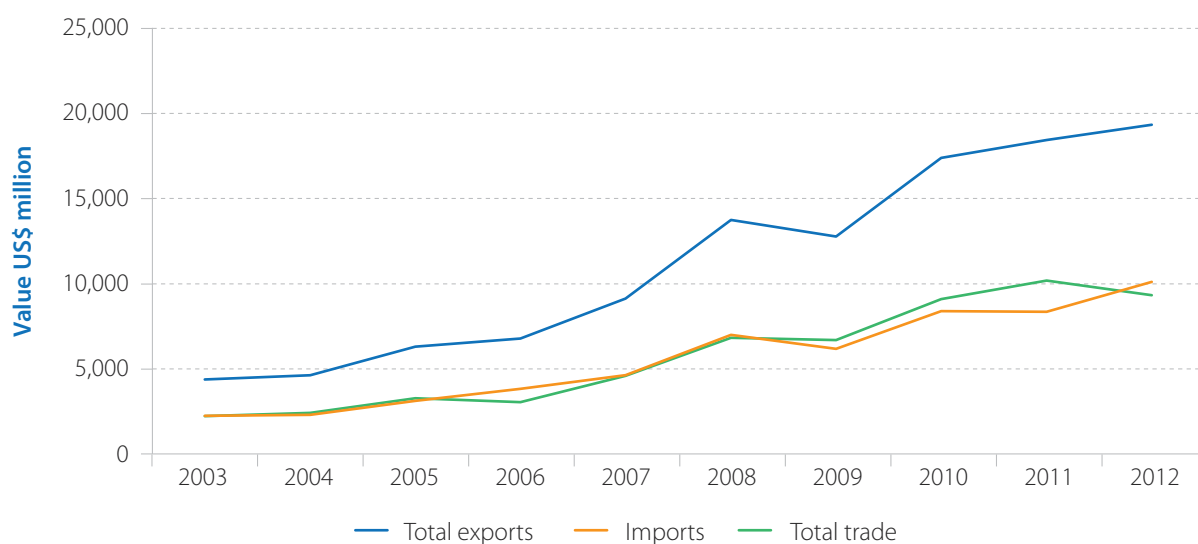
Sector	Rank	Market	Value	% Share
Ores and metals (continued)	5	China	208.7	3.8
	6	Russian Federation	183.7	3.3
	7	United States of America	160.2	2.9
	8	United Arab Emirates	136.9	2.5
	9	Canada	83.7	1.5
	10	India	83.6	1.5
	11	RoW	679.5	12.3
		Total	5,527.9	100.0
Manufactures	1	EU	21,179.7	23.4
	2	China	18,413.6	20.4
	3	South Africa	8,488.3	9.4
	4	India	5,802.9	6.4
	5	United States of America	4,714.1	5.2
	6	COMESA	4,402.9	4.9
	7	Turkey	4,110.7	4.5
	8	Japan	3,986.3	4.4
	9	Korea, Republic of	2,383.4	2.6
	10	Saudi Arabia	2,036.0	2.3
	11	RoW	14,912.8	16.5
		Total	90,430.7	100.0
Other products n.e.s.	1	EU	149.9	27.5
	2	Brazil	66.5	12.2
	3	Switzerland	50.0	9.2
	4	United States of America	45.8	8.4
	5	United Arab Emirates	40.5	7.4
	6	New Zealand	34.3	6.3
	7	India	24.2	4.4
	8	Australia	19.5	3.6
	9	Canada	16.3	3.0
	10	South Africa	10.6	1.9
		RoW	87.4	16.0
		Total	544.9	100.0



5. INTRA-COMESA TRADE

Intra-COMESA total trade grew by 5% from US\$ 18.4 billion in 2011 to US\$ 19.3 billion in 2012. Among the countries contributing to this growth were Libya, Zambia and Rwanda with growth in both intra-exports and intra-imports in 2012. **Figure 15** below depicts the performance of intra-COMESA trade over the period 2003 – 2012.

Figure 15: Intra-COMESA Trade Performance, 2003 – 2012



Note: **Total Exports** = Domestic Exports + Re-exports

Source: COMSTAT Database

Other notable contributors with positive growth in their intra-COMESA trade were Egyptian exports and COMESA originating imports into Malawi, Zimbabwe, DR Congo and Uganda. (See **Table 14** below).

Table 14: Intra-COMESA Trade by Country, 2011 – 2012, Values in US\$ Million

Country	2011			2012			% Change (2012)		
	Exports	Re-exports	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Imports
Burundi	32	6	158	33	7	157	6.0	11.7	-0.7
Comoros	3	-	7	1	-	33	-62.6	-	334.0
DR Congo	1,256	-	1,172	1,209	-	1,348	-3.8	-	15.0
Djibouti	136	900	115	15	-	99	-89.2	-100.0	-13.9
Egypt	1,623	-	835	2,480	-	781	52.8	-	-6.5
Eritrea	10	-	95	7	-	92	-27.2	-	-2.5
Ethiopia	315	1	289	262	2	236	-17.0	45.3	-18.4
Kenya	1,760	301	617	1,598	273	726	-9.2	-9.4	17.5
Libya	70	-	607	127	-	1,587	80.8	-	161.3
Madagascar	46	4	174	38	2	146	-16.7	-41.8	-16.1
Malawi	308	4	226	168	0	428	-45.5	-90.8	89.8
Mauritius	100	89	153	102	105	149	2.8	17.4	-2.4
Rwanda	116	36	368	225	82	421	94.0	129.9	14.5
Seychelles	247	0	51	5	-	45	-98.0	-	-12.5
Sudan	422	0	661	276	0	582	-34.6	-98.8	-12.0
Swaziland	95	-	7	45	-	5	-52.7	-	-23.2
Uganda	648	308	659	358	135	714	-44.8	-56.1	8.2
Zambia	1,063	84	1,637	1,422	165	1,872	33.8	96.6	14.4
Zimbabwe	137	14	462	108	13	641	-20.6	-9.6	38.8
Total	8,386	1,748	8,294	8,479	784	10,063			

Whereas over 98% of Libya's intra-COMESA trade is with Egypt, with imports comprising different products, Libya's exports to Egypt are mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals which amounted to over US\$ 92 million in 2012. Zambia's imports from DR Congo in 2012 amounted to over US\$ 1.2 billion, and these were mainly copper ores and concentrates, copper powders and flakes and cobalt oxides. Zambia's major intra-export product was maize corn to Zimbabwe worth over US\$ 240 million in 2012. Rwanda's major intra-export products were mainly tea and coffee to Kenya and Uganda (worth over US\$ 126 million in 2012), while its major intra-imports comprised Portland cement, animal or vegetable fats and palm oil all from Uganda.

Malawi's major intra-COMESA imports were petroleum gases and oils from Zambia which amounted to almost US\$ 300 million in 2012, while Zimbabwe's intra-COMESA imports of maize and tobacco from Zambia were worth over US\$ 374 million in 2012 (almost 60% of its intra-imports). Over 83% of Uganda's intra-COMESA imports are from Kenya and comprise various products, with Portland cement and petroleum oils being among the top products.

As far as market share is concerned, Egypt had the biggest market share of 27% for intra-COMESA exports, and is followed by Kenya, Zambia and DR Congo with shares of 20%, 17% and 13% respectively. On the import side, Zambia registered the biggest market share of 19% in 2012, followed by Libya in second position with an intra-import market share of 15.8%, slightly above the previous year's share of 15.5%. DR Congo and Egypt were ranked in third and fourth positions with shares of 13.4% and 7.8% respectively (see **Table 15** below).

Table 15: Intra-COMESA Trade, 2012, Values in US\$ Million and % Share

Rank	Exporter	Value	% Share	Importer	Value	% Share
1	Egypt	2,480	26.8	Zambia	1,872	18.6
2	Kenya	1,871	20.2	Libya	1,587	15.8
3	Zambia	1,587	17.1	DR Congo	1,348	13.4
4	DR Congo	1,209	13.1	Egypt	781	7.8
5	Uganda	493	5.3	Kenya	726	7.2
6	Rwanda	306	3.3	Uganda	714	7.1
7	Sudan	276	3.0	Zimbabwe	641	6.4
8	Ethiopia	264	2.8	Sudan	582	5.8
9	Mauritius	207	2.2	Malawi	428	4.3
10	Malawi	169	1.8	Rwanda	421	4.2
11	Libya	127	1.4	Ethiopia	236	2.3
12	Zimbabwe	121	1.3	Burundi	157	1.6
13	Swaziland	45	0.5	Mauritius	149	1.5
14	Madagascar	41	0.4	Madagascar	146	1.5
15	Burundi	40	0.4	Djibouti	99	1.0
16	Djibouti	15	0.2	Eritrea	92	0.9
17	Eritrea	7	0.1	Seychelles	45	0.4
18	Seychelles	5	0.1	Comoros	33	0.3
19	Comoros	1	0.0	Swaziland	5	0.1
	Total	9,263	100.0		10,063	100.0

As for the top-most traded products within the region in value terms, copper ores and concentrates were still ranked as number one for the third year running from 2010 (see **Table 16** below). Ranked second after the copper ores and concentrates was black tea, previously ranked number one in 2009 and 2008. Portland cement and cobalt ores and concentrates were ranked in the third and fourth positions respectively in 2012.

Table 16: Intra-COMESA Top Domestic Export Products and Rankings, 2008 – 2012

	SITC	Description	2012 Values (US\$m)	R12	R11	R10	R09	R08
1	2831	Copper ores and concentrates	760.93	1	1	1	3	2
2	07414	Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea	382.03	2	2	2	1	1
3	66122	Portland cement	252.33	3	4	3	2	4
4	28793	Cobalt ores and concentrates	171.94	4	14	7	12	506
5	0441	Maize seed	160.32	5	21	47	47	68
6	66245	Glazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles	151.34	6	65	24	13	17
7	07111	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	141.19	7	17	20	16	10
8	3346	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	138.30	8	47	52	8	26
9	0449	Other maize, unmilled	134.54	9	10	66	290	23
10	00119	Other than pure-bred breeding animals	105.22	10	19	40	148	157
11	1211	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	99.82	11	12	13	5	6
12	06112	Beet sugar, raw	99.03	12	1,623	236	1,837	330
13	33525	Oils and other products, n.e.s., the non-aromatic constituents.	95.74	13	1,647	1,532	818	1,041
14	89319	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, n.e.s.;	93.93	14	34	35	41	33
15	68262	Copper powders and flakes	93.30	15	-	-	-	-
16	54293	Medicaments, n.e.s.,	92.18	16	20	22	19	21
17	63512	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards; pallet collars	90.95	17	745	761	792	851
18	52255	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides	90.01	18	9	9	90	-
19	06129	Other beet/cane sugar in solid form	88.36	19	11	12	14	20
20	66134	Marble, travertine and alabaster and articles thereof	86.22	20	133	110	448	591

The percentage of intra-COMESA trade to total COMESA trade in 2012 was at 7%, a slight decline from the 8% registered in 2011. At country level, Member States trading more within the region were Rwanda, DR Congo, Zambia, Burundi, Uganda and Malawi. See **Table 17** below.

Table 17: Intra-COMESA Trade as a % of Total Trade by Country, 2003 – 2012

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burundi	22	21	18	17	26	22	26	25	19	19
Comoros	3	4	3	9	3	5	5	8	5	19
DR Congo	16	13	8	12	18	17	22	21	22	24
Djibouti	14	6	9	1	8	4	18	28	37	5
Egypt	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3
Eritrea	3	1	9	13	5	13	17	33	13	13
Ethiopia	6	4	6	8	5	5	4	5	5	4
Kenya	15	16	16	12	11	11	11	12	12	11
Libya	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4
Madagascar	4	5	6	4	5	3	5	7	5	5
Malawi	13	13	14	13	15	9	10	13	14	15
Mauritius	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
Rwanda	24	25	32	48	38	40	37	33	29	34
Seychelles	2	4	2	2	3	4	6	4	12	3
Sudan	10	7	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	9
Swaziland	4	3	2	5	9	9	6	4	3	1
Uganda	25	25	28	20	22	20	21	21	21	14
Zambia	15	13	13	9	12	16	16	17	17	19
Zimbabwe	3	6	13	5	10	7	6	7	5	7
Total	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	7

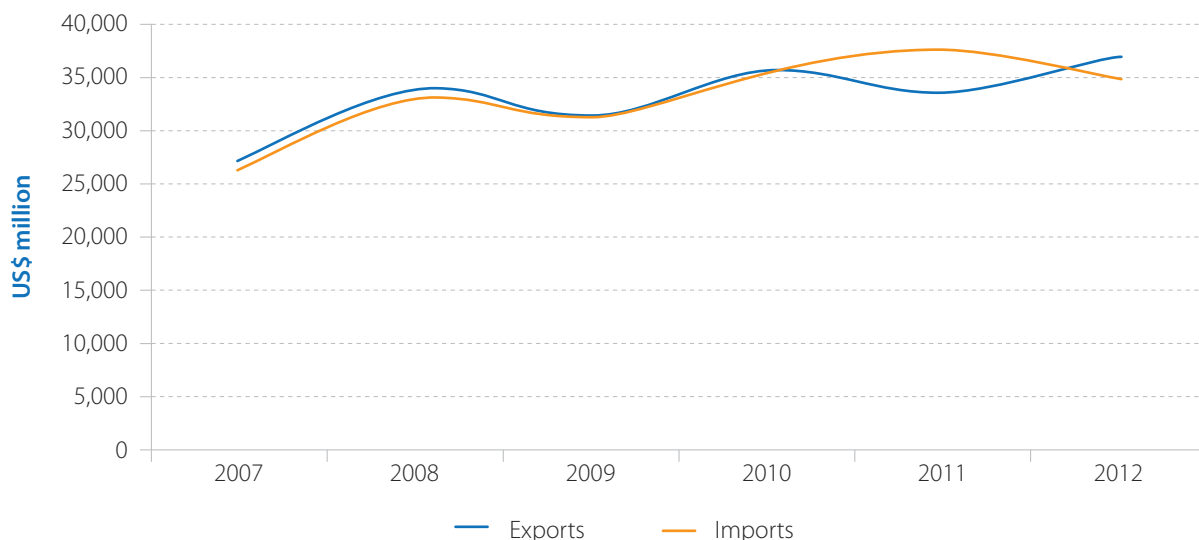
Table 18: COMESA in Figures

Member State	Total area (km ²)	Pop. (M) 2012	Density per km ² 2012	Life expec. 2011	GDP curr. prices US\$m 2012	Total exports	Total imports	Intra-COMESA exports	Intra-COMESA imports
1 Burundi	27,830	9.85	353.92	50	2,472	244	798	40	157
2 Comoros	1,861	0.72	385.55	61	596	45	136	1	33
3 Congo, DR	2,344,860	65.71	28.02	48	17,870	6,050	4,825	1,209	1,348
4 Djibouti	23,200	0.86	37.05	58	1,049	35	2,159	15	99
5 Egypt	1,001,450	80.72	80.60	73	257,286	29,259	64,282	2,480	781
6 Eritrea	117,600	6.13	52.13	61	3,092	437	309	7	92
7 Ethiopia	1,104,300	91.73	83.07	59	43,133	1,953	11,876	264	236
8 Kenya	580,370	43.18	74.40	57	37,229	7,283	16,406	1,871	726
9 Libya	1,759,540	6.15	3.50	75	62,360	34,910	11,225	127	1,587
10 Madagascar	587,040	22.29	37.98	67	9,975	1,237	2,486	41	146
11 Malawi	118,480	15.91	134.25	54	4,264	1,234	2,858	169	428
12 Mauritius	2,040	1.29	633.07	73	10,492	2,081	5,116	207	149
13 Rwanda	26,340	11.46	435.00	55	7,103	509	1,654	306	421
14 Seychelles	460	0.09	190.84	73	1,032	659	997	5	45
15 Sudan	1,861,480	37.20	19.98	61	58,769	3,368	6,190	276	582
16 Swaziland	17,360	1.23	70.91	49	3,747	1,948	1,640	45	5
17 Uganda	241,550	36.35	150.47	54	19,881	2,707	6,088	493	714
18 Zambia	752,610	14.08	18.70	49	20,678	9,644	8,818	1,587	1,872
19 Zimbabwe	390,760	13.72	35.12	51	10,814	3,957	6,743	121	641
COMESA	10,959,131	458.66	-	-	571,842	107,561	154,608	9,263	10,063

COMESA commercial services exports recovered in 2012, registering growth of 9.6% compared to 2011. Contributing to this recovery was the performance of Egyptian services exports which accounted for 58% of COMESA's services exports and a growth of 12%.

On the other hand, imports of commercial services declined by 7.0%.

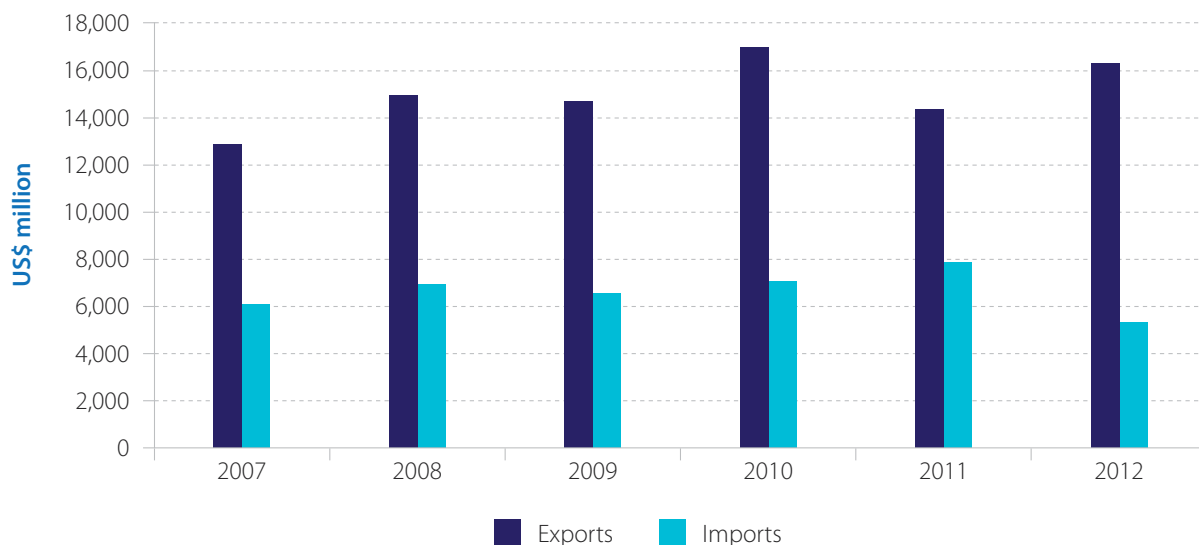
Figure 16: COMESA Exports and Imports of Commercial Services, 2007 – 2012



Travel services exports grew by 13% in 2012. Key drivers in this growth were Egypt, whose exports grew by 14%. Other notable countries with positive growth in this sector were Madagascar (45%) and Swaziland (43%).

In terms of COMESA shares of travel services exports from Egypt accounted for 61% of these exports, while Mauritius, Uganda and Kenya accounted for 9%, 7% and 6% respectively.

Figure 17: COMESA Travel Services Trade, 2007 – 2012



Transportation services exports grew by 7% in 2012, leading to an increased share of total services exports of 39%. At country level, Zambia, Kenya, Rwanda and Egypt registered growths in these exports of 41%, 22%, 20% and 8% respectively.

Transportation services is the largest import sector and accounted for 50.1% of commercial services imports in 2012. Kenya, Egypt and Ethiopia recorded growth rates of 21%, 17% and 15% respectively in 2012 and these were the top importing countries for these services.

Figure 18: COMESA Merchandise and Transportation Services Exports

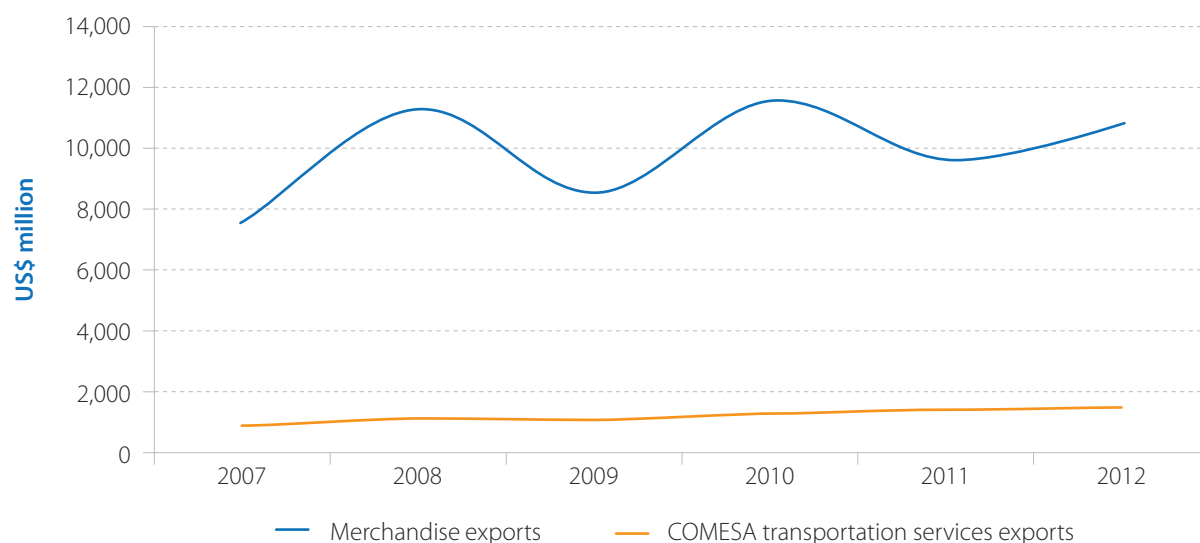


Table 19: Commercial Services Exports by Sector, US\$ Million

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Travel	12,936	14,956	14,687	16,973	14,344	16,213
Transportation	9,098	10,834	10,099	12,395	13,356	14,231
Other business services	2,130	2,941	3,131	2,542	1,925	2,200
Computer and information services	923	1,958	1,135	1,148	1,136	1,338
Construction services	1,030	1,404	799	916	877	932
Other services	1,241	1,874	1,663	1,781	2,078	2,022
Total	27,358	33,967	31,514	35,755	33,717	36,937

Table 20: Commercial Services Imports by Sector, US\$ Million

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Transportation	12,191	15,296	15,340	17,934	17,597	17,562
Other business services	4,058	5,098	4,036	4,536	5,799	6,418
Travel	6,094	6,917	6,474	7,062	7,868	5,286
Insurance services	1,977	2,460	2,578	2,929	3,006	2,664
Construction services	682	1,081	773	1,143	1,386	1,020
Other services	1,699	2,269	2,190	1,827	2,002	2,087
Total	26,701	33,122	31,391	35,431	37,659	35,037

Table 21: Share of Service Sectors in Total COMESA Services Exports

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Travel	47	44	47	47	43	44
Transportation	33	32	32	35	40	39
Other business services	8	9	10	7	6	6
Computer and information services	3	6	4	3	3	4
Construction services	4	4	3	3	3	3
Other services	5	6	5	5	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 22: Share of Service Sectors in Total COMESA Services Imports

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Transportation	46	46	49	51	47	5
Other business services	15	15	13	13	15	48
Travel	23	21	21	20	21	17
Insurance services	7	7	8	8	8	14
Construction services	3	3	2	3	4	7
Other services	6	7	7	5	5	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	6



Figure 19: Commercial Services Exports by Country, 2011 – 2012

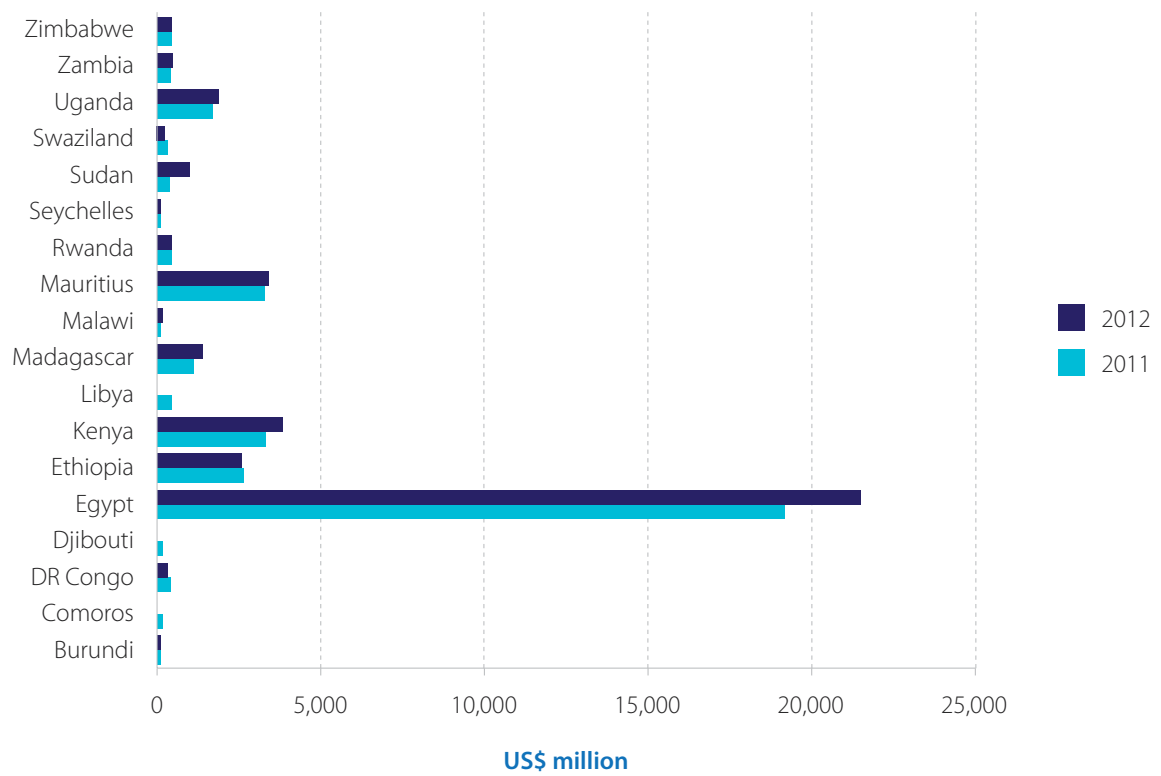


Figure 20: Commercial Services Imports by Country, 2011 – 2012

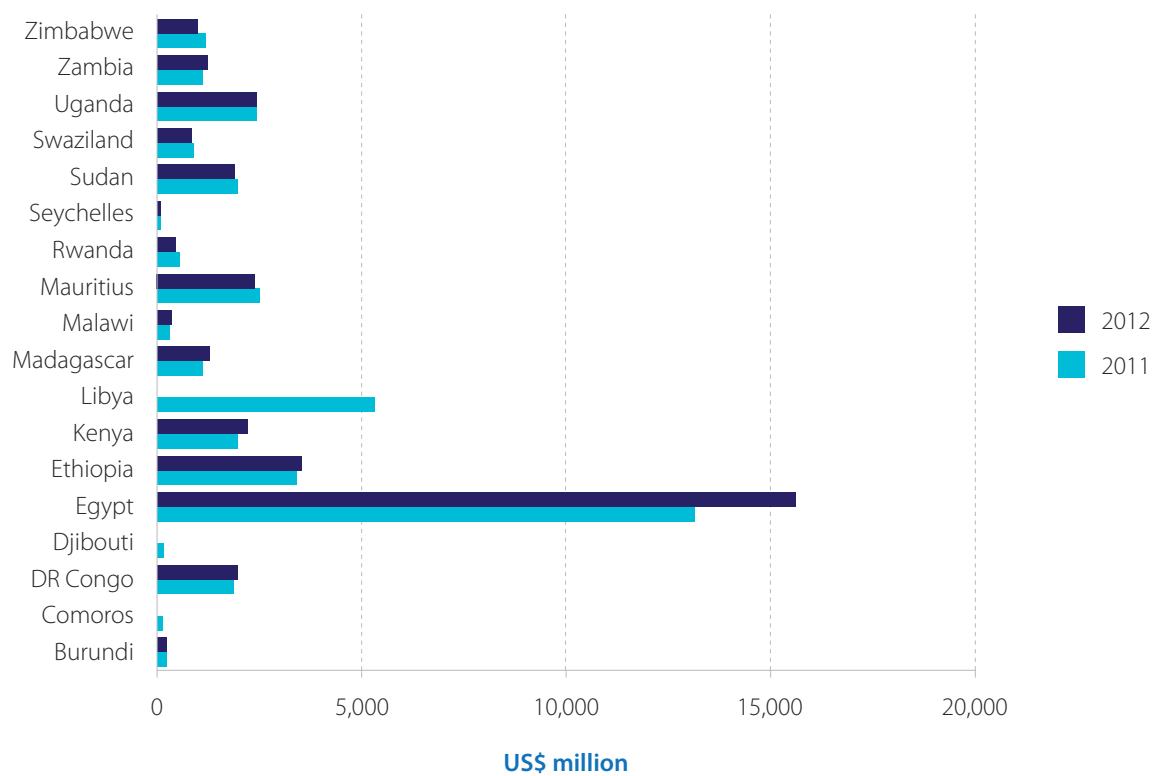


Figure 21: Transportation Services Exports by Country, 2011 – 2012

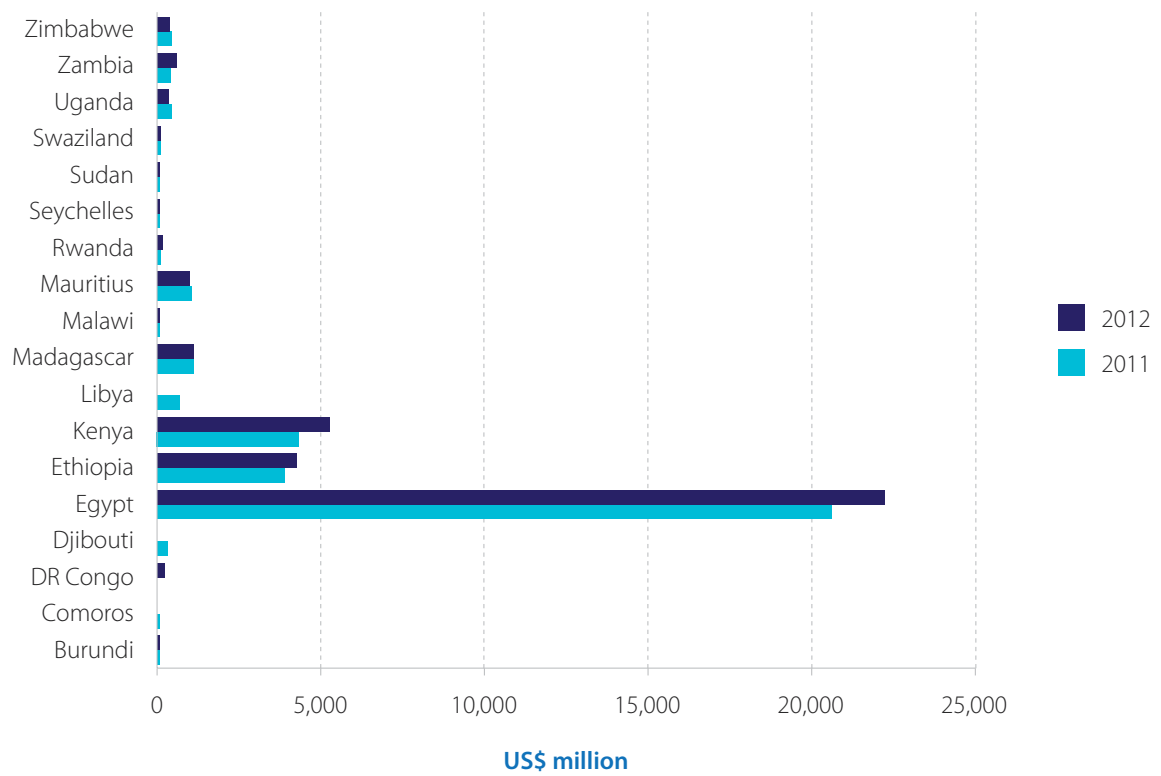


Figure 22: Transportation Services Imports by Country, 2011 – 2012

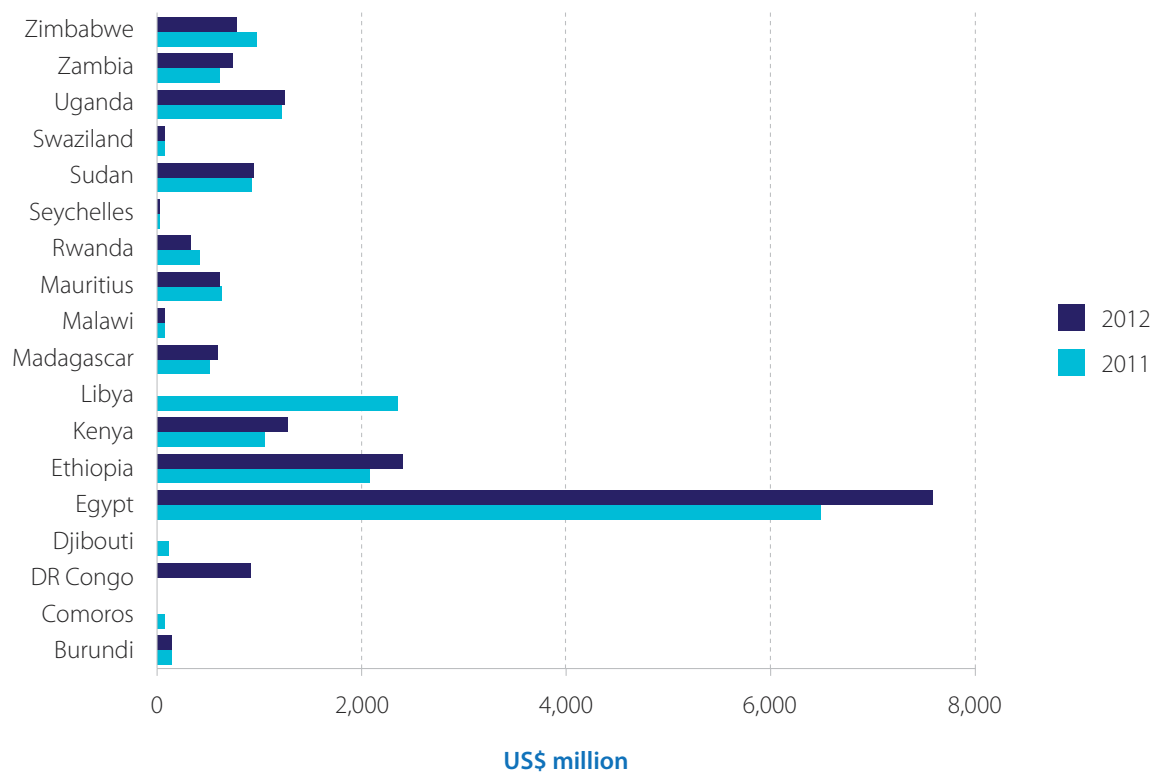


Figure 23: Travel Services Exports by Country, 2011 – 2012

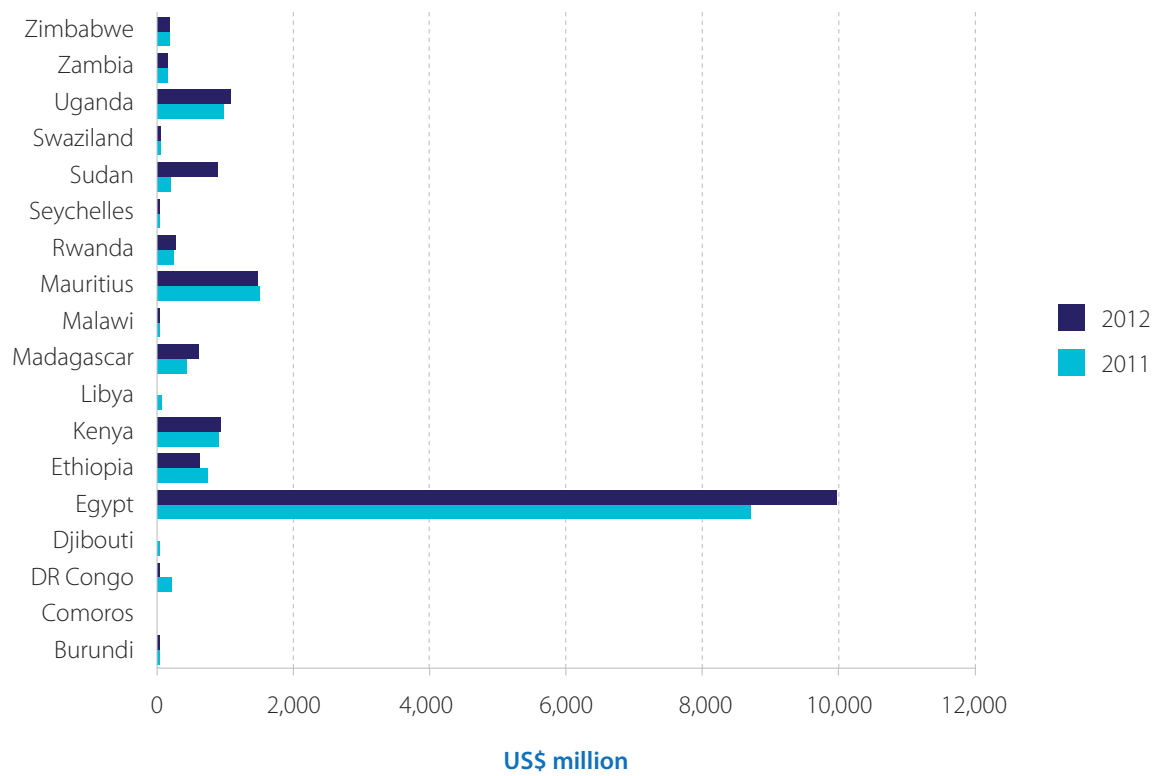
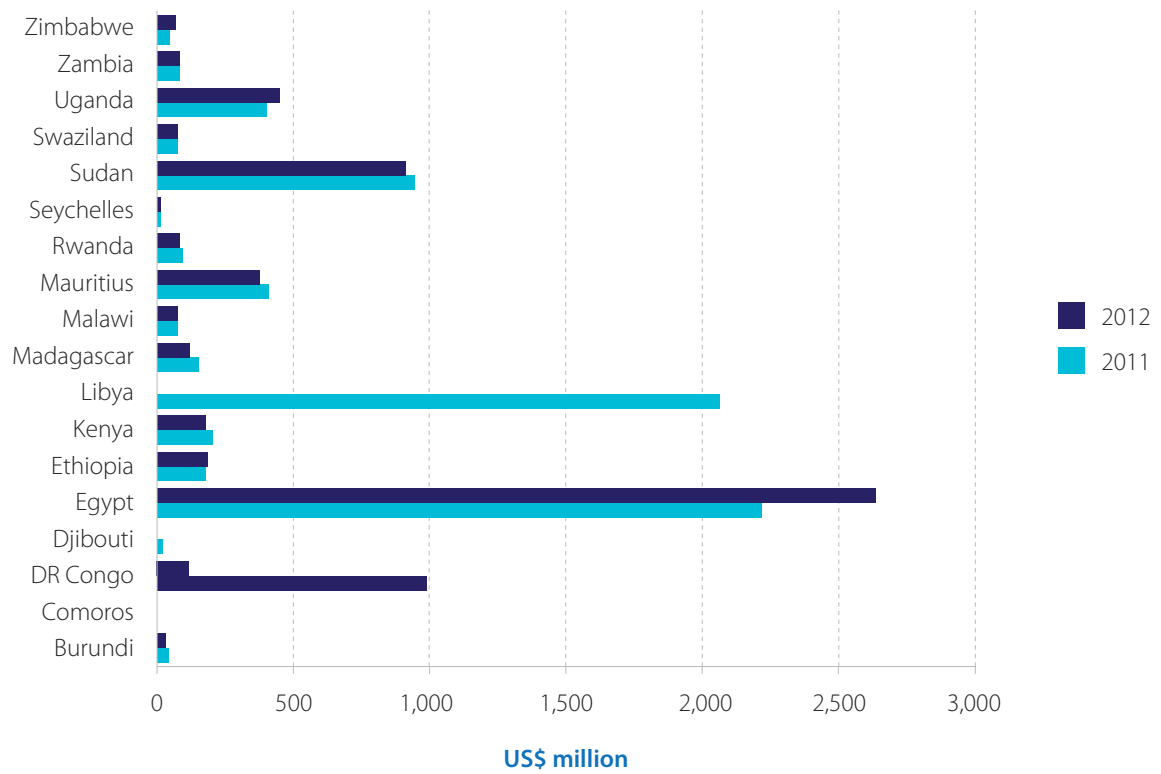
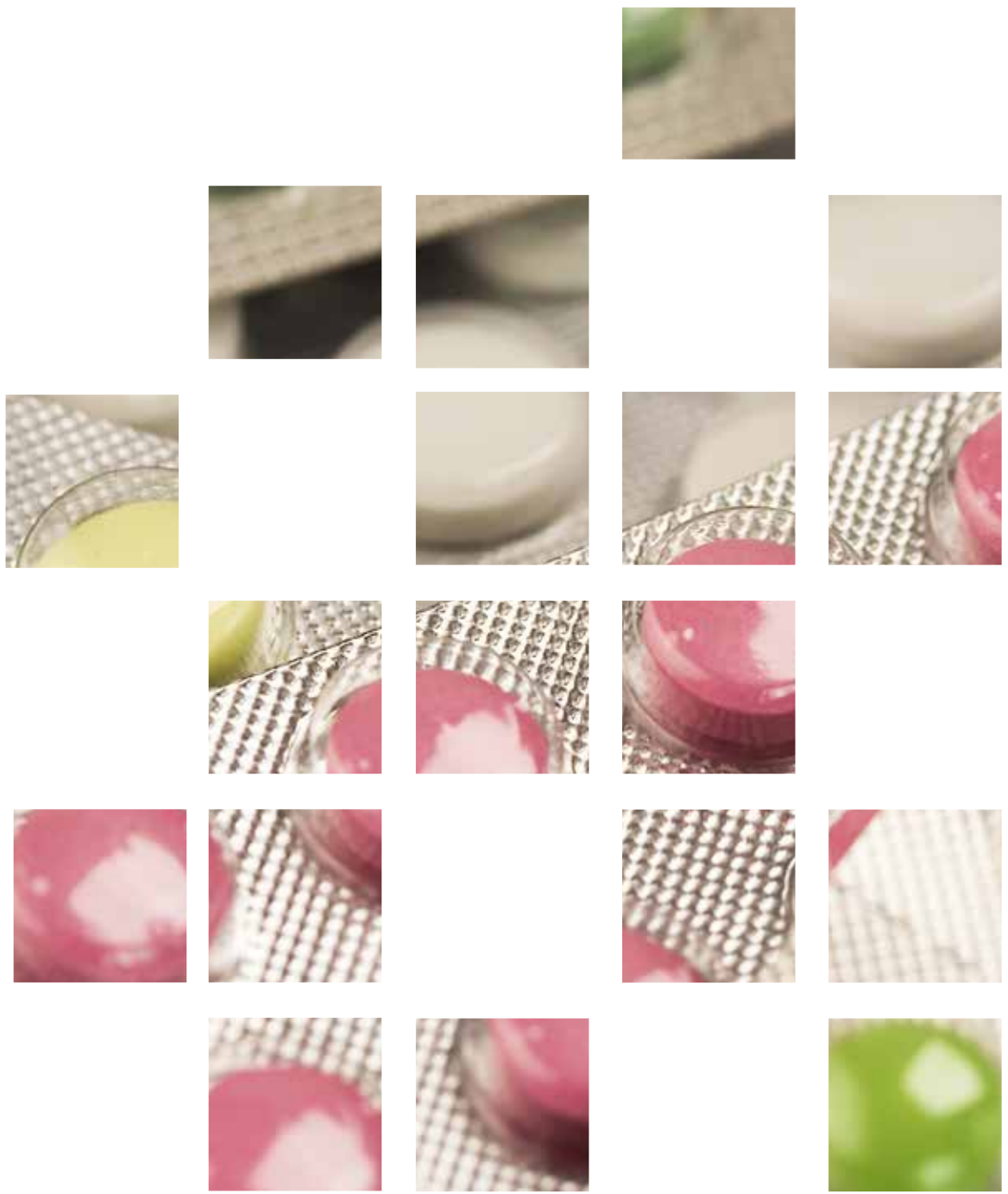


Figure 24: Travel Services Imports by Country, 2011 – 2012







ABOUT THE DATA

Member States of COMESA transmit external trade statistics data regularly from their national statistical offices to the COMESA Secretariat for compilation of the regional external trade statistics.

The compilation of regional trade statistics is based on the General Trade System, as recommended by the United Nations, which provides a more comprehensive recording of external trade flows than the Special Trade System. It also provides a better approximation of the change of ownership criterion used in the 1998 System of National Accounts (SNA98) and Balance of Payments (BOP).

Data from Member States are recorded using different codes like product and country nomenclatures and also in different (national) currencies. In order to be able to produce the regional trade statistics, data from Member States are harmonised into the standard and recommended nomenclatures and codes, as stipulated in the COMESA Rules and Regulations for Compilation of Merchandise Trade Statistics. For instance, data captured in the older versions of the HS are converted to HS2012, country codes not recorded using ISO 3166:93 nomenclature are also converted accordingly and all national values are converted to US dollars. In this way, national data from Member States can be aggregated into regional statistics that are presented in this bulletin. Tables with products were previously published according to the HS system, but beginning in 2011, the SITC nomenclature is used.

For certain years and for some countries where data were not obtained by the Secretariat, estimates were made from partner country data for intra-COMESA trade, and for extra-COMESA trade the UN Comtrade database was used. This was for the purposes of providing a provisional indicator of trade flows. Revisions to the data will be made once product level data are received from the countries in question. Some figures for 2010 have been revised and 2011 figures are still provisional.

Statistics of International Trade in Services (SITS) are derived from the current account of the balance of payments of Member States.

Data Sources

ISTEEBU, Bujumbura, Burundi

OFIDA, DR Congo Customs Administration

National Statistical Office (**DISED**), Djibouti, Djibouti

Central Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics, (**CAPMAS**) Cairo, Egypt

Central Statistical Office, Moron, Comoros

Eritrea Customs Department, Asmara, Eritrea

Central Statistical Authority (**CSA**), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, (**KNBS**) Nairobi, Kenya

National Statistical Office, Zomba, Malawi

INSTAT, Antananarivo Madagascar

Central Statistical Office, Port Louis, Mauritius

National Institute of Statistics and Research (**NISR**), Kigali, Rwanda

National Bureau of Statistics (**NBS**), Victoria, Seychelles

Central Bureau of Statistics, Khartoum, Sudan

Department of Customs and Excise, Mbabane, Swaziland

Uganda Bureau of Statistics, (**UBOS**) Entebbe, Uganda

Central Statistical Office, Lusaka, Zambia

Central Statistical Office, Harare, Zimbabwe

In the case of Libya, which does not remit data to the Secretariat, trade data are sourced from the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

CENTRAL BANKS IN THE COMESA REGION

Banque de la République du Burundi

Banque Centrale des Comores

Banque Centrale du Congo

Banque Centrale de Djibouti

Central Bank of Egypt

National Bank of Ethiopia

Central Bank of Kenya

Banque Centrale de Madagascar

Reserve Bank of Malawi

Bank of Mauritius

National Bank of Rwanda

Central Bank of Seychelles

Central Bank of Swaziland

Bank of Sudan

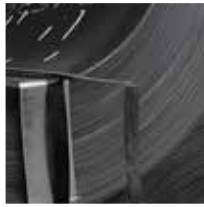
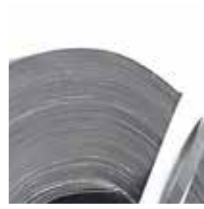
Bank of Uganda

Bank of Zambia

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Data on SITS from Libya and Eritrea were obtained from the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics.





THE COMSTAT ONLINE DATABASE

What is COMSTAT?

COMSTAT (COMesaSTATistics) is an online interactive database designed to serve as a central repository of all statistical data at the Secretariat and disseminates statistics of various domains that are critical for monitoring the performance of COMESA's regional integration programme. The database, which was launched in 2006, initially with only international merchandise trade statistics, has over the past years been enhanced and augmented with other statistical indicators and related statistical information pertaining to Member States in the COMESA region. During the year 2011/2012, a new COMSTAT data portal was developed with funding from TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA) and the data portal was officially launched to the public in August 2012.

The new COMSTAT data portal can be accessed at <http://comstat.comesa.int>. Unlike the previous online database, the new portal requires no login and is accessible by anyone with internet access. Below is a sample screen of the new COMSTAT data portal.



The new COMSTAT data portal provides many advanced features for visualising data for COMESA as a whole and for individual countries within the COMESA region. The portal's functionality works entirely in a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Salient Features of the Portal

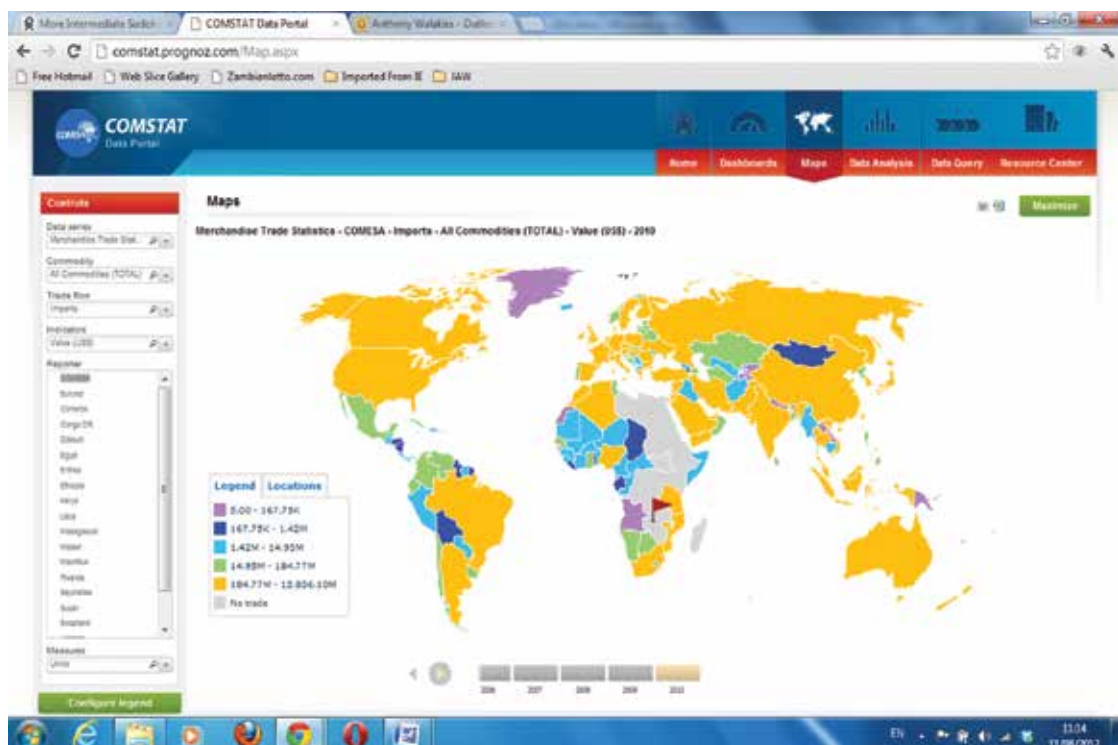
Dashboards

The Dashboards page of the portal shows tables, charts, and maps for various indicators with visualisations that you get for any given indicator built into the portal. A user cannot modify these preset types directly, although, for convenience, a user can change any chart into a table and back again with a simple mouse click. Below is a sample screen of the Dashboard.



Maps

The Maps page of the portal enables a user to visualise any indicator on an interactive map of the world. If one so chooses, you can limit the scope of the map to the African continent only. Data displayed on the map are automatically changed as one changes the period. A sample screen of the Maps page is displayed below:



Data Analysis

The Data Analysis page of the portal offers a powerful tool for slicing and visualising the data. The data are provided in several dimensions, such as thematic area, period, indicator and reporter. The portal allows the user to either print the results, which could be a table or chart, or to export them to one of the allowed external file formats.

Data Query

The Data Query wizard of the portal offers a powerful tool for data visualisation in table, chart, and map format.

Resource Centre

The Resource Centre is where users will get access to all other downloadable resources such as bulletins, country profiles, frequently asked tables (FATs) and other reports that have already been produced or published, without having to query or interrogate the database.

Statistical domains covered in COMSTAT:

The statistical domains covered are:

- Merchandise Trade Statistics
- Statistics on International Trade in Services
- Foreign Direct Investment Statistics
- Harmonised Consumer Price Indices
- Integration Indicators
- Infrastructure Indicators (Energy, Transport (Air, Road and Water), ICT).



COMSTAT DATA SOURCES

Data for merchandise trade statistics and macro-economic indicators are sourced from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of Member States, while data on trade indicators used to assess patterns of trade and changes related to them, are derived from the COMESA Regional Trade Database and the COMTRADE database of the United Nations.

Data on infrastructure and energy indicators are sourced from national authorities in Member States. ICT indicators will be sourced as an output of ongoing work in the development of ICT indicators databases in Member States.

In the case of trade data, customs offices in Member States capture data using ASYCUDA (++/World) or other customs systems from their ports for customs clearance and the data are passed over to the National Statistical Offices. At the National Statistical Offices, trade data are processed using Eurotrace, the statistical software for management of trade statistics and used by almost all Member States for further cleaning and validation checks.

Other Resources

Apart from the interactive database, users of COMSTAT also have access to other vital resource, namely:

- Statistical Briefs
- Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletins
- Infrastructure Statistical Bulletins
- COMESA Investment Reports
- Member States' Tariffs
- Country Trade Profiles
- Frequently Asked Tables (FATs).

Frequently Asked Tables (FATs)

Since the amount of time it takes to process a query depends on the connection speed and capacity of the computer being used, a set of Frequently Asked Tables (FATs) was added to the data portal. The FATs are ready for downloading without processing a query that requires accessing the database. Currently the available FATs are:

1. Table 1: Global COMESA Trade Performance, (US\$m) 2002 – 2012
2. Table 2: Intra-COMESA Trade Performance, (US\$m) 2002 – 2012
3. Table 3: Intra-COMESA Trade by Country, (US\$m) 2010 – 2012
4. Table 4: Intra-COMESA Top 30 Export Products, 2012 and Ranking for 2007 – 2012
5. Table 6: Extra-COMESA Major Imports by SITC Product, 2012, (US\$m)
6. Table 7: % of Intra-COMESA Imports by Partner and Reporting Member State, 2012
7. Table 8: % of Intra-COMESA Exports by Partner and Reporting Member State, 2012.

The above list of FATs is not exhaustive and can be updated as and when it is deemed necessary by adding, updating, modifying or deleting existing tables.





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