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ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE EAC COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF SENSITIVE PRODUCTS LIST ON THE PERFORMANCE OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES, WELFARE, TRADE AND REVENUE

Isaac M.B. Shinyekwa,
Miriam Katunze

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Any enquiries can be addressed in writing to the Executive Director on the following address:

Economic Policy Research Centre
Plot 51, Pool Road, Makerere University Campus
P.O. Box 7841, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256-414-541023/4
Fax: +256-414-541022
Email: eprc@eprcug.org
Web: www.eprcug.org

ABSTRACT

The paper aims to establish whether the protection given to the list of sensitive products since 2005 has increased the regional capacity of the East African Community (EAC) to produce, reduced the importation of the same products from the rest of the world, increased intra-EAC trade, and/or improved welfare. This paper adopts two analytical approaches: a trends analysis of intra-EAC exports and the SMART WITS analytical framework. The results demonstrate a significant increase in intra-EAC export trade after 2005, although Partner States performance is not uniform, with Kenya dominating the other member states. Imports of the same products from outside the EAC region increased by an even larger factor. This increase implies that the demand for sensitive products exceeds the intra-EAC regional supply, resulting in a deficit that is met by imports from the rest of the world. Notwithstanding the growth in intra-EAC exports of the sensitive list products, there is a deficiency in the regional capacity to produce within the bloc. The total welfare effect is equivalent to US $3.1 billion; however, this amount is disproportionately distributed, with Kenya being the main beneficiary. It is recommended that the EAC review the CET sensitive products list considering the negative effects it is likely to have on manufacturing and on consumption welfare, that they design and formulate strategies to support the development of regional supply capacities to enhance the production of products in the sensitive list and that they develop a rational framework that is empirically based to determine which commodities should be included or excluded from the list.

Key words: Sensitive, Product, CET, Welfare, Trade, Revenue, Intra-EAC

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BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

The treaty for the establishment of the East African Community (EAC) provides in Article 75 for the establishment of the EAC Customs Union (CU). In turn, the CU, which was established under the CU Protocol, in 2005 provided for the implementation of the Common External Tariff (CET), among other measures intended to develop some sectors of the regional economy. The EAC CU implementation commenced in 2005 with a CET among the first three partners – Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania – and was joined by Rwanda and Burundi in 2007. The CET is structured in three bands, with zero percent for raw materials, capital goods, agricultural inputs, certain medicines and certain medical equipment. The rationale behind this tariff structure was to enable local manufacturers to build capacity to produce locally within the regional bloc. In this respect, the zero rate was for capital goods, the 10 per cent bands were established for raw materials and intermediate goods and other essential inputs needed in production, and the 25 percent band was established for finished products to reduce imports and support local producers. The total tariff lines are 5395 at Harmonised System (HS) digit level 8. The distribution of the CET band rates are as follows: zero per cent rate accounts for 2,003 tariff lines (37 percent), 10 percent accounts for 1,152 tariff lines (21.4 percent), 25 percent band accounts for 2,176 tariff lines (40.3 percent) and greater than 25 percent tariff rates for products that are treated as sensitive items, accounting for 64 tariff lines (1.2 per cent). This paper is intended to analyse the impact of the sensitive list since this list was created with the intention to boost local sectors that produce these products.

The EAC Partner States identified a list of sensitive products with the potential for domestic production and cross-border trade. The importation of such products from outside the community could negatively affect domestic production and the development of regional capacity to produce. As such, these products were given additional protection over and above the maximum 25 percent duty. At the commencement of the CU, the Partner States agreed on the classification of sensitive products and the applicable rates of duty. Since the sensitive products could not be protected by the maximum rate and therefore required special policy measures, it was agreed that the items would attract rates of over 25 percent and, in some cases, a mixture of specific duty and *ad valorem* rates.

Table 1 presents the details of the pre-CU tariff rates for the EAC Partner States and the rates adopted for the sensitive list. The most liberalised partner state was Uganda, with rates ranging from 7 to 15 percent; it was followed by Rwanda, with rates of 5 percent to 25 percent. Tanzania, on average, had rates of 25 percent. Burundi had rates in the 40 percent range, and in Kenya, which was the least liberalised, most of the rates were between 35 and 100 percent. Following the adoption of the sensitive product list, the rates increased significantly, most of them ranging from 50 to 100 percent. This implies that at the extremes, Uganda gained more protection than Kenya, which had prior higher protective rates for the sensitive list among the Partner States.

Although research on the effects of the CET on the EAC partners is available, analysis and discussion of the effects of the sensitive list of products is glaringly absent from the literature. Sangeeta *et al.* (2009) and Othieno and Shinyekwa (2011) analyse the principle of asymmetry adopted by the EAC. They estimate the effect of the EAC CU on trade, revenue and welfare and demonstrate the resulting sectoral impact. However, they do not analyse the implications of the sensitive list generated by the EAC on the economies of the respective countries. McIntyre (2005) analyses the potential trade impact of the EAC CU and establishes that it is beneficial to Kenya's trade; however, the remaining Partner States and the list of sensitive products are not considered. Mugisa *et al.* (2009) evaluate the implementation and impact of the EAC CU in general without specifically examining the list of sensitive products. Stahl (2005) analyses the impact of the EAC CU in general, touching on the impact of the CET and non-tariff barriers on intra-EAC trade and welfare gains, and concludes that benefits are not evenly distributed within the EAC. The study closest to the current one was undertaken by the Ministry of East African Affairs (2014) and assesses the EAC CET list of sensitive products. The findings are illuminating but lack detail concerning the EAC individual Partner

States trade analysis, and other areas such as revenue and welfare effects are omitted.

Implementation of the new tariff has many significant implications. First, the EAC citizens would have to pay more for the same products imported from outside the economy, a fact that has welfare implications. Since the rates are higher, the Partner States would generate increased revenue from the sensitive list of products provided there is continued importation from outside the EAC region. Intra-EAC trade in these products would tend to increase since the Partner States would increase their output and supply. However, this would depend entirely on whether the Partner States economies address supply-side constraints and put in place appropriate mechanisms and strategies to expand production. Therefore, generating a sensitive list is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to build the capacity to produce these products regionally. It is possible that the high CET rate on essential consumer products and on inputs such as cement, clinkers, hard wheat and sugar for industrial use has affected consumer welfare and raised the cost of manufacturing. Although the region would achieve self-sufficiency in the production of these commodities following effective protection, welfare would initially decline owing to the higher tariffs. The relevant questions are: (i) To what extent has the EAC CET on sensitive products generated effective protection of domestic industries? (ii) Has the policy increased the supply capacity to produce most of the products in the CET sensitive list? (iii) What are the trade, and revenue welfare implications?

1.1 Study objectives

The study seeks to establish whether the protection given to the items on the sensitive list has realised its objective of building regional capacity to produce, reducing the importation of the same products from outside the bloc, increasing intra-EAC trade in the same products and improving welfare. Specifically, the study seeks to establish the extent to which the EAC CET has generated effective protection of domestic industries, to determine whether the CET has increased the supply capacities to produce most of the products in the CET sensitive list, to assess whether the EAC region has increased intra-regional trade in the sensitive list items and to analyse the welfare and revenue impact of the CET sensitive list structure on the population.

The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. Section II reviews the literature, highlighting key factors that influence the generation of sensitive lists. Section III details the methods and the conceptual framework used. Section IV presents and discusses the findings. Section V concludes the study and discusses the policy implications of the findings.

Table 1: Sensitive products tariff lines before and after implementation of the EAC Customs Unions Protocol (CET, % p.a.)

2003	Product	Pre-CU Tanzania	Pre-CU Burundi	Pre-CU Rwanda	Pre-CU Kenya	Pre-CU Uganda	EAC CU CET rate
4011000	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	25	40	5	60	15	60
4012000	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	25	40	5	60	15	60
4013000	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	25	40	5	60	15	60
4021000	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	25	40		60	15	60
4022110	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	15	40	5			60
4022190	Others	25	40				60
4022910	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	15					60
4022990	Others	25	40			15	60
4029110	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	15					60
4029190	Others	25					60
4029910	Milk and cream nes sweetened	15					60
4029990	Others	25					60
4031000	Yogurt concentratd or not,sweetend or not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	25	40	25	60	15	60
4039000	Butter milk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	25	40	25	60	15	60
10019090	Wheat nes and meslin	10	40	5			35
10059000	Maize (corn) nes	25	40	5	25	7	50
10061000	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)				35	15	75
10062000	Rice, husked (brown)	25	40	5	35	15	75
10063000	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	25	40	5	35	15	75
10064000	Rice, broken	25	40	5	35	15	75
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	25	40			15	60
17011110	Juggery	25	15	25	15	15	35
17011190	Raw sugar, cane	25		25	100		100
17011210	Juggery	25		25			35
17011290	Raw sugar, beet	25		25			100
17019100	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	25	15			15	100
17019910	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	25		25	100		100
17019990	Others	25		25	100	15	100
24022010	Cigarettes containing tobacco	25		25	30		35
24022090	Others	25			30		35
24031000	Smokg tobacco,whether or not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	25		25	30	15	35
25232900	Portland cement nes	25	40	5	35	7	35
36050000	Matches	25	12	25		15	50
52085110	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	25	40			15	50
52085210	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	25		25			50
52095110	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	25					50
52115110	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	25					50
52122510	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	25					50
55134110	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	25		25	25	7	50
55144110	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	25		25		7	50
63022100	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	25	40	15	25	15	50
63023100	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	25	40	15	25	15	50
63025100	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	25	40	15	25	15	50
63029100	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	25	40	15	25	15	50
63051000	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	15	40		25	15	50
63090000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	25		25			50
83091000	Corks, crown, of base metal	25	10	5	25		40
85061000	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	25	40	15	35	15	35
85063000	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	25	40	15	35	15	35
85064000	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	25	40	15	35		35
85065000	Lithium primary cells and batteries	25	40	15	35		35
85066000	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	25	40	15	35	15	35
85068000	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	25	40	15	35	15	35

II LITERATURE REVIEW

During the second half of the last century, multilateralism was pursued through multilateral trade negotiations based on the most-favoured-nation principle underlying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its successor, the World Trade Organization (De Rosa 1998). It was considered the most appropriate path to achieving the "first-best" outcome of world economic integration. However, beginning in the late-1980s and due to frustrations growing out of the stalled Uruguay Round negotiations concluded in 1994, regionalism has gained centre stage for achieving world economic integration. It is argued that Regional Economic Communities (RECs) can form building blocks to achieving world economic integration. However, from an international political economy perspective, RECs offer potential competition if not conflict with multilateralism as a means of achieving wider trade liberalisation in the world economy. The foundation for RECs was first analysed by Viner (1950) in a seminal paper that concluded that regional integration arrangements (CU) might be predominantly trade-diverting and therefore welfare-reducing. Since then, the debate has been inconclusive.

A CU is a trade agreement under which specific countries are allowed to preferentially grant tariff-free access to each other's imports and under which they agree to apply a CET to imports from the rest of the world. CUs suppose common industrial policies and a high degree of political convergence and trust, i.e., a CU is often regarded as a precursor to high political convergence (Andriamananjara, 2011; Kieck & Maur, 2010; and Bonga, 2014). Primarily, the creation of a CU increases trade flow between member states and tends to decrease trade with the rest of the world (Andriamananjara, 2011; Bonga, 2014). The increased trade flow that occurs due to the removal of intra-union tariff barriers is often referred to as trade creation. This also means that highly efficient suppliers within the CU replace domestic suppliers of a particular commodity. On the other hand, because of discriminatory liberalisation, trade diversion means that less efficient suppliers in partner states displace highly efficient suppliers in the rest of the world (Andriamananjara, 2011).

It is widely accepted that CUs should be formed on the basis that they impact global welfare (Srinivason, 1997). Indeed, Viner (1950) asserts that if trade diversion exceeds trade creation, the implication for the economy is a welfare reduction. The reverse is true for a welfare increase. The CU entails very exceptional circumstances that call for the formulation of a sensitive list[1] of goods.

The issue of sensitive products in RECs is very critical because it defines the interests of the Partner States as they cede their trade policy. Given its significance, the process of developing such a list should be systematic and must be guided by common quantitative analytical approaches rather than based on varied subjective assumptions. The existing literature examines some of the criteria that can guide this process and gives empirical examples of how this has worked in some instances. It is common practice for member countries to adopt a variety of criteria to prepare their sensitive lists; these criteria may, according to (Mudungwe, 2010), include contribution to employment, contribution to GDP, value-added export earnings, outputs/inputs for differentiated tariff treatment, stage of sector development/infant industry, and current level of support given to the sector (incentives). However, it has been observed that during the process of stakeholder consultation, sectors with strong domestic lobbies seeking protection are often included in the list. In such instances, ultimately the country loses welfare, and with limited productive capacities there is more to lose than to gain.

In trade policy analysis, products are considered to be sensitive if an internally or externally induced trade liberalisation process would directly or indirectly negatively impact the production or trade of the said commodities (Mudungwe, 2010). Consequently, sensitivity of products implies that the production, consumption, and revenue-earning capacity of such commodities are vulnerable to trade policy shock. The trade liberalisation process may lead to a rapid increase in imports that in turn outcompete locally produced commodities, leading to a decline in the production of the given sector and retrenchment of workers. In such a situation, the affected sector is sensitive. When it does not isolate the main revenue-generating commodity lines, a liberalisation process may lead to a steep decline in trade revenue. The decline in revenue may have a negative impact on

1 A "sensitive list of products" in this context refers to application of tariffs over and above the CET set by the REC and, in the case of the EAC, above 25 percent.

the ability of a government to discharge its functions because it will be constrained financially. Although there is a general consensus on this, the challenge concerns the practical selection of products that end up on a list of products.

In the literature, a list of sensitive products is very important in defending national, social and economic interests. However, there is lack of a systematic process to guide common quantitative analytical approaches; instead, decisions are based on varied subjective assumptions, yielding a long list of sensitive products without sound empirical evidence (Mudungwe, 2010). This is partly explained by the lack of common approaches that are supported by minimum and maximum thresholds of acceptance or rejection. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), for example, considerable energy was devoted to negotiations regarding the liberalisation of trade in goods, especially on the rules of origin for sensitive products (Kalenga, 2004:30-31). The implementation of the CET in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was delayed beyond the initial deadline of 2008 because Nigeria requested an extra 50 percent tariff band to protect its sensitive industries.

The justification of inclusion of products as sensitive during tariff liberalisation is traditionally based on a range of arguments. Kharel (2010) developed four criteria to shortlist tariff lines for inclusion and exclusion from the sensitive list between Nepal and the South Asian Free Trade Area. This approach used the value of the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index for three years. If the RCA was greater than one (RCA$>$1) in all three years for at least one South Asian country, it indicated that at least one South Asian country had a comparative advantage in that tariff line and that reducing tariff on that product augured well for efficiency. In this way, the potential for trade diversion was also reduced. Secondly, the share of South Asia in Nepal's imports was assumed to be greater than 66 percent. This criterion was used to specifically guard against the possibility of trade diversion when Nepal provides preferential treatment to South Asian products. It was assumed that if the share of South Asia in Nepal's imports was greater than 66 percent in all three years, the possibility of trade diversion from removing the tariff line from the sensitive list would be reduced since South Asia is already a significant supplier, whatever the reasons. The trade potential between Nepal and at least one South Asian country was positive for all three years.

Grossman and Helpman (1994) took particular interest in the benefits politicians derive from protection of particular sectors, especially if they have political influence. This argument does not often take into consideration the costs to consumers and taxpayers and government loss of foregone consumer tax revenue. Some criteria have been suggested by Mudungwe (2010); they include an array of indicators that cover most of the key facets of economics: production, fiscal factors, food security, trade, supply chain interlinkages and welfare aspects.

Studies conducted to measure the impact of adoption of a sensitive list and therefore an increase in the tariff lines are limited and the existing few reveal varied results. Using partial equilibrium modelling, Kumar and Ahmed (2014) established that there was a positive effect on consumer surplus and trade flows and a negative effect on tariff revenues. Furthermore, the simulation results revealed that the aggregate total trade effect was positive, with a surge in export of some products. Raihan Selim (2008) explored the impact of the sensitive list by India under the South Asian FTA using a partial equilibrium model and established a substantial increase in exports within the region. The analysis for Nepal revealed that there was more trade creation than trade diversion, intuitively more revenue loss and limited welfare gains.

III METHODOLOGY AND DATA

3.1 Introduction

The paper adopts two analytical approaches. The first analysis uses the COMTRADE and TRAINS[2] databases embedded in the trade map database to establish the intra-EAC trade flows for the period 2006-2013 for Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya and for the period 2008-2013 for Rwanda and Burundi. This part of the analysis seeks to establish whether the commodities deemed sensitive have increased in volume in terms of intra-EAC exports and reduced imports from outside the EAC economies. The second part of the analysis uses the World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) using

2 COMTRADE is common format for Transient Data Exchange for power systems; TRAINS refers to the Trade Analysis Information System.

the SMART model analytical framework that conducts Partial Equilibrium (PE) analysis to determine the welfare, trade and revenue effects.

3.2 Analytical Approaches

This section describes the analytical framework of the SMART model following Jammes and Olarreaga (2005). It is a partial equilibrium model built on the core postulate of the Armington assumption, which assumes that imports from different countries are imperfect substitutes. PE implies that the analysis only considers the effects of a given policy action in the given market(s) that is (are) directly affected. Unlike Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models, PE models do not account for the economic interactions between the various markets in a given economy (WITS Manual Version 2.01 2011). There is, on the contrary, focus on one importing market and its exporting partners. The PE model assesses the impact of a tariff change scenario by estimating new values for a set of variables. Despite the shortcomings of a PE framework, this model remains more suitable than the general equilibrium model because it allows the utilisation of widely available trade data at the appropriate level of detail to capture the principle of special and differential treatment in the simulation analysis (Milner *et al*. 2002). In addition, PE models have the advantage of working at a very fine level of detail. The SMART model can either be solved with perfectly elastic export supply, as when world prices of each variety are given, or by assuming upward-sloping export supply curves.

The SMART model incorporates three types of elasticities. (i) Supply elasticities are deemed to be infinite (=99), which means that an increase in demand for a given good will always be matched by the producers and exporters of that good without any impact on the price of the good. This assumption is reasonably realistic when the importer (EAC) is a small market and the exporter (the rest of the world) consists of large industrialised economies. (ii) Import substitution elasticities record the rate of substitution between two goods with different origins. The Armington assumption is incorporated in the SMART model, meaning that similar goods from different countries are imperfectly substitutable. In SMART, the import substitution elasticity is considered to be 1.5 for each good. (iii) Import demand elasticity measures the demand response to a shift in import price. In SMART, the import demand elasticity varies at the HS-6 level and is based on a survey by Stern *et al.* (1982) in "Price Elasticities in International Trade". Another important assumption made by the model is that of perfect competition, which, for example, means that tariff cuts are fully reflected in the prices paid by consumers.

3.2.1 SMART Model Derivation

The derivation of the SMART model is based on work by Laird and Yeat (1986), who derived clearly the equation that can be used to estimate various trade policy changes. The derivation begins with a basic trade model composed of simplified import demand and export supply functions and an equilibrating identity.

A simple EAC's (j^{th}) import demand (*M*) function for the i^{th} commodity produced in the k^{th} country outside the EAC (k = the rest of the world) is expressed in Eq. (1) as

$$M_{ijk} = f(Y_j, P_{ij}, P_{ik}) \quad (1)$$

where Y_j is the income of the EAC, P_{ij} is the price of the commodity in EAC and P_{ik} is the price of the commodity outside the EAC.

The k^{th} export *(X)* supply function for the i^{th} commodity can be simplified as shown in Eq. (2).

$$X_{ijk} = f(P_{ikj}) \quad (2)$$

The equilibrium in the trade between the EAC and the rest of the world is the standard partial equilibrium equation expressed in Eq. (3).

$$M_{ijk} = X_{ijk} \quad (3)$$

In the EAC, the domestic price of the i^{th} commodity from the rest of the world's j^{th} market will be equal to the k^{th} rest of the world's export price plus transport and insurance charges. This price would change by an amount equivalent to the *ad valorem* incidence of any tariff, as in Eq. (4).

$$P_{ijk} = \acute{P}_{ijk}(1 + t_{ijk}) \quad (4)$$

where P is the price of a representative good in a representative importer country (EAC) and t_{ijk} *is the*

tax. The export revenue earned by the k^{th} can be simplified as expressed in Eq. (5).

$$R_{ikj} = X_{ikj}.P_{ikj} \quad (5)$$

Trade Creation (TC_{ijk}): The trade creation effect can be defined as the increased demand in the EAC for the i^{th} commodity from the k^{th} rest of the world resulting from the price change associated with the transmission of price changes when the tariff lines on the commodity change. Therefore, from Eq. (1) to (5), it is possible to write the formula for trade creation. First, it is possible to derive the total differential of the domestic price with respect to tariffs and foreign price from Eq. (4).

$$\partial P_{ijk} = P_{ikj}.\partial t_{ijk} + (1 + t_{ijk})\partial P_{ikj} \quad (6)$$

The simplified expression for the elasticity of import demand with respect to the domestic price can be rearranged as follows:

$$\frac{dM_{ijk}}{M_{ijk}} = \varphi_m \frac{dP_{ijk}}{P_{ijk}} \quad (7)$$

where φ_m is the elasticity of import demand with respect to the domestic price.

Substituting Eqs. (4) and (6) into Eq. (7) yields Eq. (8):

$$\frac{dM_{ijk}}{M_{ijk}} = \varphi_m \left(\frac{dt_{ijk}}{(1+t_{ijk})} + \frac{dP_{ijk}}{P_{ijk}}\right) \quad (8)$$

From the illustration in Eq. (3),

$$\frac{dM_{ijk}}{M_{ijk}} = \frac{dX_{ikj}}{X_{ikj}} \quad (9)$$

The standard expression for the elasticity of export supply with respect to the world price can be expressed as in Eq. (10).

$$\frac{dP_{ikj}}{P_{ikj}} = \left(\frac{dX_{ikj}}{X_{ikj}}\right)\frac{1}{\varphi_x} \quad (10)$$

Substituting Eq. (9) into (10) and the result into Eq. (8) produces an expression that can be employed to compute the trade creation effect. From Eq. (3), this is equivalent to the rest of the world's growth of export of the i^{th} commodity to the j^{th} country (EAC). The expression for *trade creation* is Eq. (11):

$$TC_{ijk} = M_{ijk}.\varphi_m.\frac{dt_{ijk}}{(1+t_{ijk}).1.\left(\frac{\varphi_m}{\varphi_x}\right)} \quad (11)$$

It may be noted that, if the elasticity of export supply with respect to the world price is infinite, the denominator on the right-hand side of Eq. (11) becomes unity and can be ignored.

Trade Diversion (TD_{ijk}): The term ***trade diversion*** refers to the inclination of importers to substitute goods from one source with goods from another source in response to a change in the import price of supplies from one source but not from the alternative source. Thus, if prices fall in one overseas country, there will be a predisposition to purchase more goods from that country and less from countries whose exports are unchanged in price. Trade diversion can also occur not because of a change in the export price as such but because of introduction or elimination of preferential treatment for goods from one or more sources while treatment for goods from other sources remains unchanged (Laird and Yates, 1986). Without explicit values for the elasticity of substitution, the formulation for trade diversion is expressed in Eq. (12),

$$TD_{ijk} = TC_{ijk}.\frac{Mn_{ij}}{V_{ij}} \quad (12)$$

where Mn_{ij} represents the imports from non-preference-receiving countries and V_{ij} is the output in the importing country.

However, with explicit values for the elasticity of substitution, the alternative is expressed as in Eq. (13).

$$E_s = \frac{d\left(\frac{\sum M_{ijk}}{\sum M_{ijK}}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sum M_{ijk}}{\sum M_{ijK}}\right)} \Big/ \frac{d\left(\frac{P_{ijk}}{P_{ijK}}\right)}{\left(\frac{P_{ijk}}{P_{ijK}}\right)} \quad (13)$$

where E_s is the elasticity of substitution with respect to the relative prices of the same product from different sources. Whereas k denotes imports from one (group) of foreign supplier(s), K denotes imports from another (group) of foreign supplier(s), and the summation is only across the country group k or K but not across product groups (i) nor across imports (j).

From this expression, it is then possible to express the percentage change in the relative shares of the alternative suppliers in terms of the elasticity

of substitution, the percentage change in relative prices and the original relative shares of imports from the alternative sources. By extensive expansion, substitution and rearrangement, it is possible to obtain the expression for trade diversion (TD) gain or loss shown in equation (14). The term in equation (14) for relative price movement is specified in terms of the movements of the tariffs or the *ad valorem* incidence of non-tariff distortions for the two foreign sources.

$$TD_{ijk} = \frac{M_{ijk}}{\sum_k M_{ijk}} \frac{\sum_k M_{ijk} \sum_K M_{ijK} . E_s . \frac{d(P_{ijk}/P_{ijK})}{P_{ijk}/P_{ijK}}}{\sum_k M_{ijk} + \sum_K M_{ijK} + \sum_k M_{ijk} . E_s . \frac{d(P_{ijk}/P_{ijK})}{P_{ijk}/P_{ijK}}} \quad 14$$

Total Trade Effect: The total trade effect is obtained by summing the trade creation and trade diversion effects. The results can be summed for groups of suppliers, either for individual products or across product groups.

Revenue Effect

The quantification of the revenue effect in the WITS/ SMART model is simple. The tariff revenue is given as the product of the tariff rate and the value of imports. Eq. (14) has direct application in estimating the ***revenue effect*** for the importing country. Otherwise, the percentage increase in revenue is equal to the percentage increase in imports ***plus*** the percentage increase in prices. This can be shown by taking from Eq. (5) the total differential of revenue with respect to import price and the value of the resulting imports into Eq. (15):

$$dR_{ijk} = P_{ijk} . dM_{ijk} + M_{ijk} . dP_{ijk} \quad 15$$

Dividing the expression on the left-hand side (LHS) of Eq. (15) with the LHS expression of Eq. (5) and the right-hand side (RHS) of Eq. (15) with the RHS of Eq. (5), we have

$$\frac{dR_{ikj}}{R_{ikj}} = \frac{(P_{ikj} . \partial M_{ikj} + M_{ikj} . \partial P_{ikj})}{(P_{ikj} . M_{ikj})} \quad (16)$$

Reducing Eq. (16) and substituting from Eq. (10) yields Eq. (17).

$$\frac{dR_{ikj}}{R_{ikj}} = \frac{dM_{ikj}}{M_{ikj}} + \frac{dP_{ikj}}{P_{ikj}} \quad (17)$$

In other words, equation (17) can be written as

$$\frac{dR_{ikj}}{R_{ikj}} = \left(\frac{dt_{ikj}}{(1+t_{ikj})}\right) . E_m + \left(\frac{(1+E_x)}{(E_x - E_m)}\right) \quad (18)$$

Welfare Effect: The welfare effect arises from the benefits consumers in the importing country derive from lower domestic prices after the removal or reduction of tariffs or the *ad valorem* incidence of non-tariff distortions. Thus, the net welfare gain is normally estimated as the increase in import value times the average ***ad valorem*** incidence of the tariff barrier before and after the tariffs' elimination. This welfare gain can also be thought of as an increase in consumer surplus, as expressed in Eq. (19):

$$W_{ijk} = 0.5(dt_{ijk} . dM_{ijk}) \quad 19$$

The coefficient 0.5 captures the average *ad valorem* incidence of the tariff barriers before and after their elimination/reduction. Eq. (19) assumes that the elasticity of the export supply is infinite. In the case in which the elasticity of export supply is less than infinity, the supply price is higher than before. The new domestic price of imports does not decline to the full extent of the tariff change, and import expansion is less than in the case of infinitely elastic export supply. Welfare can still be computed using Eq. (19) but needs to be interpreted as a combination of consumer surplus and producer surplus.

3.2.2 Scenario definition and estimation

The analysis provides for increase in tariffs during the implementation of the sensitive list. Table 1 illustrates the change in the tariff lines following the implementation of the CET of the EAC CU. For example, Tanzania increased the tariff rate for milk products from 25 to 60 percent, Burundi increased it from 40 to 60 percent, Rwanda increased it from 5 to 60 percent, Uganda increased it from 15 to 60 percent, and Kenya maintained it at 60 percent. The analysis estimates the impact of the change in the tariff rates. Identifying the products for which the impact of tariff increase is greatest may help the EAC Partner States define their most "sensitive products" as well as determine the likely effect, which in turn would help policymakers understand the mechanism through which the region can address the would-be effects. The sensitivity parameters analysed herein include: total trade effect (creation, diversion), welfare and revenue. The

scenarios involve analysing the impact of the change in the tariff line from that of pre-CU to that which applies during its implementation at each product level.

Whereas the trends in trade cover the 2001 to 2013 period, the partial equilibrium analysis begins in 2005, when the CET structure was implemented, and continues to 2013.

IV FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

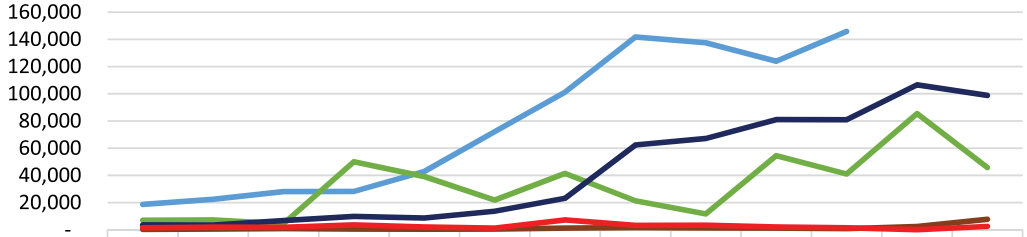
The rationale for imposing higher CETs on sensitive products by the EAC Partner States was to enable the producers of the affected products to build local production capacity to be able to supply the same products within the region. Therefore, the spirit behind the policy was protection of the affected industries over time to enhance their competitiveness and their ability to supply the EAC regional market. This move was intended to boost intra-EAC trade in pursuance of the integration treaty, whose objective is to spur development and betterment of the citizens. The presentation and discussion of the results obtained in this study is divided into two sections. Section 4.2 present trends in exports, imports and trade balance for the entire EAC region, with a disaggregation at the country level illustrating partner state contributions to intra-EAC trade of the sensitive products. Section 4.3 presents and discusses the welfare, revenue, trade creation and trade diversion effects of the implementation of the sensitive list tariff lines on the EAC Partner States.

4.2 Individual country intra-EAC export trade performance of products on the sensitive list.

Over the period of analysis, intra-EAC exports of sensitive products grew significantly, although there was eventually a decline. The trade expanded from US $93 million in 2005 to 270 million in 2013 and thereafter declined to US $171 million in 2014. Compared to the overall regional exports, the intra-EAC exports increased from a proportion of 7 percent in 2005 to 12 percent in 2012 and thereafter declined to 10 percent by 2014. These trends suggest growth in nominal terms and proportions, although stagnation set in. The individual EAC partner state performance of intra-EAC export trade is not uniform across the states, with Kenya being the most dominant, followed by Uganda and Tanzania, and extremely poor performance from Rwanda and Burundi (Figure 1).

Considering that Tanzania is quite a large economy compared to Uganda, its performance exhibited a fluctuating trend and is relatively weak. It is understandable that the small economies of Rwanda and Burundi still have a long way to go to develop sufficient productive capacity to supply the Partner States with larger quantities of products and therefore high export value.

Figure 1: Trends in intra-EAC export trade of sensitive products (US$ '000)



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kenya	18,67	22,39	28,01	28,12	42,85	72,18	101,2	141,8	137,4	123,9	145,8		114,3
Tanzania	7,080	7,238	4,436	49,96	39,15	21,81	41,42	21,28	11,65	54,51	41,01	85,36	45,73
Uganda	3,605	3,442	6,786	9,800	8,704	13,68	23,22	62,39	67,12	80,98	80,89	106,5	98,78
Rwanda	292	488	802	541	361	451	1,236	1,628	1,386	1,227	818	2,363	7,712
Burundi	1,509	1,946	1,805	3,575	2,048	1,306	7,232	3,317	3,340	2,100	1,519	3	2,533

Data source: COMTRADE

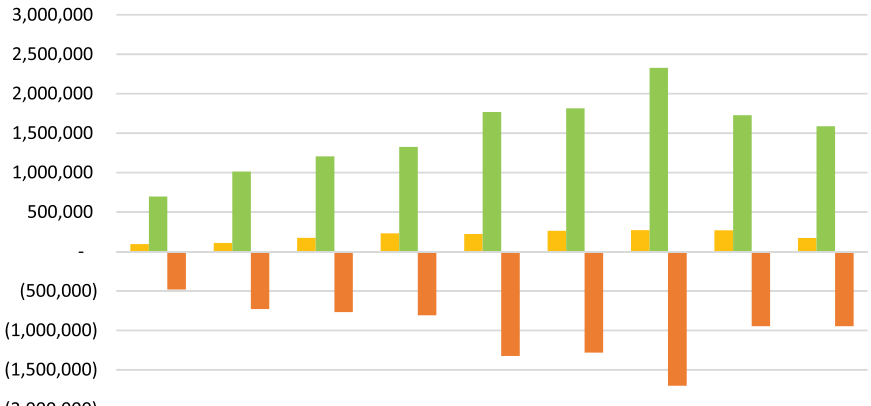
Notwithstanding the skewed observations, there is significant intra-EAC export trade, as demonstrated by the observed increases, especially after 2005 when Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania entered into the CU regional arrangement. There is even more growth in intra-EAC export trade after Rwanda and Burundi joined in 2008. This is a positive development illustrating that the EAC Partner States are steadily increasing their intra-regional export trade of sensitive products. Note that whereas some of the Partner States are increasingly supplying products on the regional market, others are lagging behind, a state of affairs that should be addressed affirmatively to achieve balanced regional development. This is also a manifestation of the deficient production and supply capacities within the EAC region.

Individual country analysis shows the products from the sensitive list that generate high export values (intra-EAC exports), which may reveal comparative advantage in a crude way. Furthermore, the performance also illustrates the extent to which the Partner States have to work to achieve the intended objective of the policy. Uganda's main export to the region is cigarettes and tobacco products, followed by sugar, milk products, cement and matches (details provided in Table B1 of the Appendix). Kenya, the main production partner state, exports cement, cigarettes and tobacco, corks, crown and base metal products, milk products, wheat, manganese dioxide primary cells, batteries and matches (details given in Table B2 of the Appendix). Tanzania's main exports to the region include wheat, cement, rice and maize. It is evident that the list for Tanzania is quite small; the details are provided in Table B3 of the Appendix. Rwanda's main exports include rice, wheat, cigarettes, tobacco products and cement, although the revenue generated from them is quite small in comparison to that of the other Partner States Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (details given in Table B4 of the Appendix). Burundi is firmly at the bottom, with a very small list of products that together generate insignificant export revenues from the EAC Partner States, as illustrated in Table B1 in the Appendix. Its main products are cigarettes and tobacco products. The results show that several products are produced in almost all the countries; these include cement, sugar, rice, cigarettes and tobacco products, milk and wheat.

4.3 Export and import trade performance of EAC sensitive products

The trends in the intra-EAC exports suggest that production of sensitive goods still exhibits lack of capacity within the bloc. Whereas EAC total exports of sensitive products both in the EAC and to the rest of the world increased from approximately US $300 million in 2005 to US $780 million in 2013, imports of the same products from outside the EAC region increased from US $700 million in 2005 to US $2.3 billion in 2011 and declined slightly to US $1.7 billion in 2013, as shown in Figure 2; details can be found in Tables A1 and A2 of the Appendix.

Figure 2: Trade performance of sensitive products (US $ '000)



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014
Intra-EAC export	93,114	109,440	174,408	230,445	220,945	262,753	270,063	269,110	171,838
Import from outiside EAC	697,145	1,013,00	1,205,42	1,326,42	1,766,82	1,815,57	2,328,51	1,727,32	1,588,43
Trade Balance	(482,770	(729,936	(767,451	(810,107	(1,325,4	(1,280,0	(1,701,5	(947,097	(946,467

Data source: COMTRADE

It is illustrated that imports of the same products from outside the EAC region still represent a significant proportion. Notwithstanding the fact that intra-EAC exports of the sensitive products doubled during this period, just as imports from outside the EAC region doubled, it is evident that intra-EAC exports are small in comparison. The trends in the trade balance of sensitive products further demonstrate the production deficiencies within the EAC region. The trade balance is negative, and it increased from US $482 million in 2005 to US $1.7 billion in 2011 and then declined to US $947 million in 2013. Overall, the statistics suggest that the demand for the products exceeds the intra-EAC regional supply and that the deficit is met by imports from the rest of the world. This has welfare implications since what is imported attracts high tariffs and artificially increases the local price of the products. Therefore, the EAC region has yet to achieve the goal of building regional competitiveness to significantly reduce imports of the same products from outside the region. Note that total EAC exports (for all products) to both Partner States and the rest of the world increased from US $6.2 billion in 2005 to US $14 billion in 2014, and imports increased from US $11 billion in 2005 to US $40 billion in 2011. These statistics emphatically demonstrate that the sensitive list is still a long way from generating sufficient trade capacity to meet the needs of the region.

4.3.1 Individual product performance

Examining the individual product performance further reveals that some products have significantly increased in regional trade, whereas others have declined or remained constant (Figure 3). Cement registered the highest increase in value terms, from US $60 million in 2006 to US $225 million in 2013. Imports of the same product performed in a similar way, suggesting that the EAC region produces similar quantities of cement as those imported in the region.

Figure 3: Cumulative value of intra-EAC exports and imports of sensitive products from the rest of the world, 2008-2014 (US $ '000s)

Data source: COMTRADE

Other products that experienced increased intra-EAC trade include sugar, cigarettes and other tobacco products, wheat, rice, milk, maize, and batteries. Poor performance is revealed among cotton and clothing products, which experienced significant declines in intra-EAC trade and registered significant growth in imports. Other products in this category include air-zinc primary cells and batteries, silver oxide primary cells and batteries and mercury oxide primary cells and batteries. Regional imports of some products increased significantly, and they remained high during the period of analysis irrespective of whether the overall intra-EAC trade increased. Rice remains a major regional import commodity; it increased from US $52 million in 2006 to US $310 million in 2014. Wheat is similarly a major regional import. The other products in this category include sugar, cigarettes, clothing, primary cells, primary batteries, manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries, and milk.

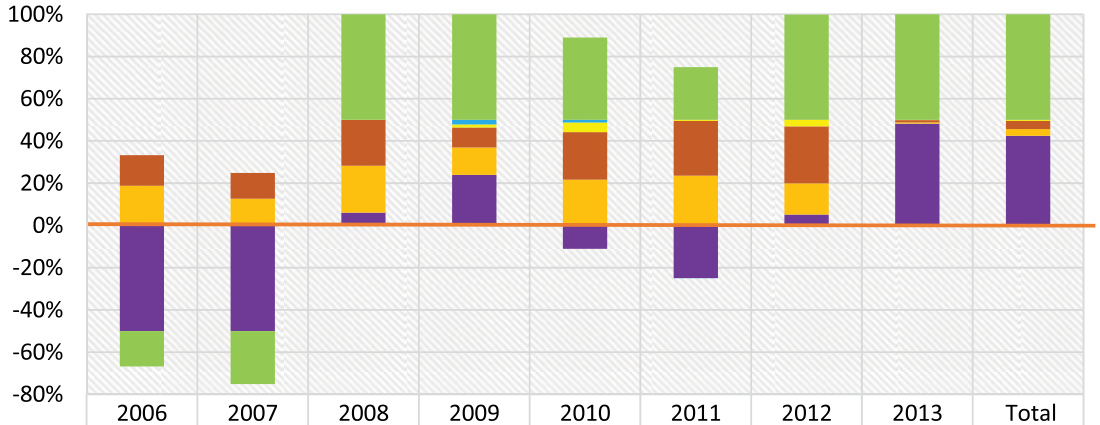
If motivation for the generation of this list was to build internal capacity, then the protection has not generated sufficient internal industrial or firm growth to expand production to match the region's demand. This may require a review of the CET for that purpose. Given that food security is key, especially where sugar, rice and wheat are concerned, there may be a need to revisit the policy since welfare is reduced with high import duties and local capacities are not yet developed, with consequent high prices and reduction in welfare. The EAC region is in the process of infrastructure development that depends significantly on cement. Treating cement as a sensitive product with a 35 percent tariff is not logical since this will add to the cost of developing infrastructure, eventually reducing EAC regional competitiveness.

4.4 Impact of the implementation of the EAC sensitive products list

4.4.1 Welfare effects

As illustrated in Figure 4, the total welfare effect for all the EAC Partner States is equivalent to US $3.1 billion, an amount higher than the total trade effect (US $2.7 billion). The first two years of the implementation of the sensitive list, that is 2006 and 2007 when only Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were the members of the EAC, experienced overall negative welfare effects; which increased from US $6 million to US $20 million, largely borne by Kenya.

Figure 4: Welfare impact of the implementation of the EAC sensitive products list (US $ '000s)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
EAC	-5,701	-20,382	32,981	86,468	59,474	33,119	130,933	2,792,190	3,109,084
Burundi			-4	3804	1929	-125	-540	25	5089
Rwanda			48	2472	6946	640	8114	6589	24809
Uganda	4,905	9,913	14,279	16,414	34,404	34,404	71,022	58,420	243,763
Tanzania	6,389	10,251	14,660	22,377	33,092	31,281	38,811	37,797	194,657
Kenya	-16,995	-40,546	3,997	41,401	-16,897	-33,081	13,527	2,689,359	2,640,765

Data source: World Bank SMART WITS

Uganda and Tanzania started with positive welfare effects and maintained the trend throughout the period of analysis. Although the rest of the countries maintained positive welfare with the exception of Kenya and Burundi, the region realised positive gains throughout the period. We note that Kenya, the largest economy in the region, was likely to face such challenges because the country's citizens are now purchasing these commodities at a higher price than during the pre-implementation period. It is observed that the performance varies across the countries; Kenya made the most welfare gains (close to 85%), followed by Uganda (7.7 percent), Tanzania (6.3 percent), Rwanda (1 percent) and Burundi (0.1 percent).

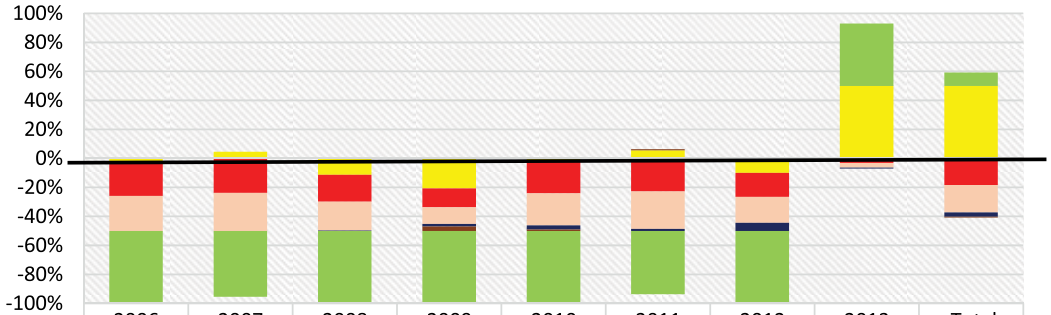
A quick look at products for which welfare gains were made at the level of individual countries further suggests which sectors experienced gains and perhaps losses. The sectors constitute either the consumers or the producers of the products. Burundi made welfare gains totalling US $5 million from the following main products in order of gains: rice, cement, milk, sugar, corks and crowns of base metal. The country experienced welfare losses with regard to maize. The details are provided in Table C1 of the Appendix. Rwanda made welfare gains on many products totalling US $24 million, with the following products having the highest monetary values: sugar, wheat, rice, worn clothing, primary cells and batteries and maize. The details are given in Table D1 of the Appendix. Uganda made welfare gains on a number of commodities totalling US $243 million; the following commodities had the highest monetary values: sugar, rice, matches, primary cells and batteries and clothing. The details are presented in Table E1 of the Appendix. Tanzania made welfare gains totalling US $195 million on a limited number of products. The products, starting with those with the highest monetary values, include sugar, wheat, rice, cement, cigarettes and tobacco products, worn clothing, maize, and milk. The details are presented in Table F1 of the Appendix. Kenya's experience is rather a combination of extremes. Whereas this country made the most gains, it also had the longest list of welfare losses. Furthermore, one product of Kenya from the sensitive list, raw sugar, seems to have generated over 85 % of the EAC regional welfare gains, amounting to US $2.7 billion; it was followed by maize, rice and plain-weave polyester. It is observed that the same products had negative welfare effects for most of the period of analysis until 2013, which is rather out of the ordinary. The sectors/products that experienced welfare losses include refined sugar, corks, crowns of base metal, manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries, and cigarettes and tobacco products. The details are given in Table G1 of the Appendix.

Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania did not experience any welfare losses. Perhaps what needs to be emphasised is that the overall welfare effect is positive and not negative. Furthermore, the existing arrangement has the potential to yield even higher welfare effects.

4.4.2 Revenue effects

With regard to revenue, the change is largely negative except in the last two years, when positive revenues were realised. Note that this depends on the volumes imported *vis-a-vis* the EAC regional supply capacity. Figure 5 demonstrates a uniform trend of revenue loss across all the countries with the exception of Kenya in 2013. Before 2013, the entire EAC region experienced revenue losses amounting to US $349 million, much of which is accounted for by Uganda and Tanzania. The positive Kenyan revenue gains in 2013 of US $1.78 billion completely offset the losses, which again illustrates that the performance of the Kenyan economy has significant implications for the rest of the EAC Partner States. In this case, aggregating the revenue loss masks individual EAC partner state performance. It does emerge that as the EAC countries in part turn to regional suppliers after applying the high sensitive list CET, foreign suppliers reduce the amount supplied, leading to a reduction in the generation of customs revenue in the region.

Figure 5: Revenue impact of the implementation of the EAC sensitive products list (US $'000s)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
EAC	-41,574	-63,393	-132,912	-262,245	-219,734	-163,930	-348,645	1,524,524	292,089
Burundi			105	-15,990	-3,863	2,920	107	261	-16,459
Rwanda			-721	-9,577	-12,790	-5,341	-39,045	-27,856	-95,330
Uganda	-20,046	-36,735	-52,765	-59,596	-96,665	-96,665	-124,380	-111,510	-598,363
Tanzania	-19,916	-33,119	-49,347	-68,364	-96,545	-85,721	-116,053	-111,696	-580,761
Kenya	-1,612	6,461	-30,185	-108,718	-9,871	20,876	-69,274	1,775,325	1,583,002

Data source: World Bank SMART WITS

A detailed examination of the performance of the sensitive list products at the country level regarding revenue sheds additional light. Burundi experienced revenue losses of US $16 million and made gains in one product, maize, to the tune of US $1 million. The main products for which losses were experienced include rice, cement, milk and sugar, among others. The details are provided in Table C2 of the Appendix. Rwanda experienced revenue losses of US $95 million and made gains in one product, raw sugar, of US $5 million. The products for which losses were made include refined sugar, rice, worn clothing, primary cells and primary batteries, wheat, cement, matches and maize (details in Table D2 of the Appendix). Uganda had an overall revenue loss of US $598 million, an amount close to that of Tanzania, and largely never experienced positive revenue gains. The main products of Tanzania that had negative revenue impact, in order of magnitude, were refined sugar, rice, primary cells and primary batteries, plain-weave polyester, matches, maize and milk (details can be found in Table E2 of the Appendix). Tanzania' revenue loss amounted to US $580 million, with the following main products/ sectors affected: refined sugar, worn clothing, wheat, rice, cement, milk, maize and matches. There were negligible and insignificant revenue gains, suggesting that overall Tanzania experienced revenue losses (details in Table F2 of the Appendix). Kenya made more revenue gains than losses, given that gains amounted to US $1.58 billion and losses amounted only to US $192 million. Note that, with the exception of 2013, Kenya experienced revenue losses as well. The product that accounts for most of this change is raw sugar, which throughout this period experienced revenue gains amounting to a total of US $1.85 billion. The products that experienced revenue losses include, among others, maize, rice, cement, sacks and bags, bed linen and plain-weave polyester (details are provided in Table G2 of the Appendix).

It is not surprising that with minimum gains in local sourcing of the sensitive list products, the EAC Partner States are bound to experience losses in customs revenue. Nevertheless, when the total trade created and welfare dividends are considered, it is evident that the region makes more gains even when there are revenue losses. The Partner States increase their chances of collecting more revenue, such as value-added taxes, excise duties, corporate and income taxes, when local suppliers increase their production capacities and volumes. This seems not to be optimal at present since imports of the sensitive list products are still very significant.

4.4.3 Trade Creation Effects

Over the period of analysis, the EAC region made significant trade creation gains both individually and collectively. Figure 6 demonstrates that there was significant trade creation to the tune of US $2.7 billion compared to trade diversion to a tune of US $50

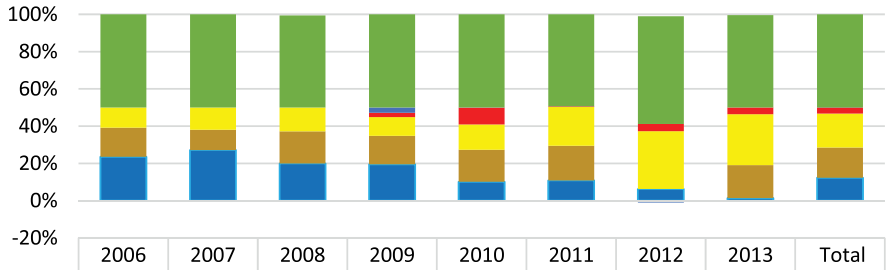
million (Table 2). Uganda emerged with the highest value of trade created, US $966 million, followed by Tanzania, with US $866 million, Kenya with US $651 million, Rwanda with US $168 million and Burundi with US $3 million. Overall, the growth steadily approached the highest level, which occurred in 2013. This result vindicates the argument for the generation of the sensitive list of products since it shows that it has contributed to the creation of trade within the EAC region.

At the individual partner state level, Burundi created the least trade, and this was mainly in milk and rice. Rwanda, on the other hand, created trade in wheat, maize, sugar, milk, rice, manganese dioxide primary batteries, worn clothing, and cement, among others. Uganda created trade in sugar products, rice, cement, primary cells and primary batteries, manganese dioxide primary batteries, matches, wheat, milk and plain-weave polyester. Tanzania, similar to Uganda, experienced trade creation in a number of products including sugar, milk and milk products, worn clothing, wheat, rice, cigarettes containing tobacco, maize, cement, plain-weave polyester, matches, and plain-weave cotton, among others. Finally, Kenya created trade in the following products: sugar, milk and milk products, rice, cigarettes containing tobacco, bed linen, maize, cement, plain-weave polyester and plain-weave cotton, and corks and crowns of base metal. The details are given in Tables C4, D4, E4, F4 and G4 of the Appendix.

4.4.4 Trade diversion effects

The results suggest that there was insignificant and negligible trade diverted (Table 2). This partly explains the high welfare effect, given that diversion would have shifted consumers from low-cost producers outside the region to high-cost producers within the region. The only country that registered some trade diversion was Uganda, to a tune of US $50 million, and this was in 2006 and only on the following products: manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries, raw sugar, primary cells, primary batteries and matches. The remaining years did not register trade diversion. Significant trade would have been diverted to the EAC region if a large proportion of the sensitive list products had experienced a shift in sourcing from the rest of the world to the EAC region. The results further suggest that the region has yet to significantly invest in its supply of commodities that are on the sensitive list.

Figure 6: Trade creation impact of the implementation of the EAC sensitive products list (US $'000s)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
EAC	116,287	210,142	241,076	389,314	492,921	315,092	490,476	400,485	2,655,79
Burundi			-216	22,055	697	0	-8,918	-2,856	3,081
Rwanda			-2,413	17,667	89,040	1,741	33,106	28,950	168,090
Uganda	25,092	49,921	62,505	78,756	133,472	133,472	262,857	220,453	966,528
Tanzania	36,397	45,966	83,957	118,898	170,211	118,267	0	142,473	866,428
Kenya	54,798	114,255	97,243	151,939	99,502	69,293	53,171	11,465	651,668

Data source: World Bank SMART WITS

Table 2: Trade diversion impact of the implementation of the EAC sensitive products list (US $'000s)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.05
Uganda	50,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,438
Rwanda			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAC	50,438	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	50,438

Data source: World Bank SMART WITS

V CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This paper aims to establish whether the protection given to the list of sensitive products since 2005 has increased the regional capacity of the EAC to produce, reduced the importation of the same products from the rest of the world, increased intra-EAC trade, and improved welfare. By protecting sensitive products, the region wanted to generate effective protection for domestic industries and to increase the supply capacity for production of most of the products locally.

The results suggest that there is significant intra-EAC export trade, demonstrated by increases occurring after 2005. Partner state performance of intra-EAC export trade is not uniform across the states, with Kenya dominating the rest, followed by Uganda and Tanzania and extremely poor performance from Rwanda and Burundi. The negative trade balance of sensitive products demonstrates the production deficiencies within the EAC region. This finding implies that the demand for sensitive products exceeds the intra-EAC regional supply capacity, creating a deficit that is met by imports from the rest of the world. Implicitly, the results suggest that, notwithstanding the growth in intra-EAC exports of the sensitive list products, there is still a deficiency in the regional capacity to produce within the bloc. This is a manifestation of the deficient production and supply capacities within the region.

It is arguable that although the EAC Partner States took the first step of generating a sensitive list, they did not adequately put in place the necessary conditions to build sufficient capacity to produce the same products regionally. The EAC Partner States need to address supply-side constraints and to put in place appropriate mechanisms and strategies to expand production capacity and productivity. In this case, effective protection was not adequately achieved by the high tariffs imposed on the list of sensitive products.

The fact that the total welfare effect for all the EAC Partner States is high and significant is a positive development. The welfare gains are, however, disproportionately distributed, with Kenya being the main beneficiary (85 %), followed by Uganda (7.7 %), Tanzania (6.3%), Rwanda (1%) and Burundi (0.1 %). Notwithstanding the positive welfare effect, EAC citizens pay more for the same products imported from the rest of the world, which has negative welfare implications. These implications occur because imported products attract high tariffs and artificially increase the local price of the products. In this case, the high CET rate on essential consumer products and inputs such as cement, clinkers, hard wheat and sugar for industrial use has affected consumer welfare and increased the cost of manufacturing since local capacities for expansion are still inadequate. We conclude that, although the welfare effects are positive, it is mainly Kenya that benefits, mostly in the raw sugar sector.

Although it was envisaged that Partner States would increase the revenue generated from the sensitive list of products given the higher tariff rates, the results suggest that the change is largely negative. This may arise from the growth in local sourcing and supply of the sensitive products, reducing imports from the rest of the world. As the EAC countries partly turn to regional suppliers after applying the high sensitive list CET, foreign suppliers reduce the amount supplied, leading to a reduction in the customs revenue generated in the region. Prior to 2013, the entire EAC region experienced revenue losses amounting to US $349 million, mostly accounted for by Uganda and Tanzania. The positive Kenyan revenue gains in 2013 of US $1.78 billion

demonstrate the disproportionate nature of the gains and illustrate that overall the revenue gains do not favour the region as a whole.

The EAC region made significant trade creation gains collectively to a tune of US $2.7 billion compared to trade diversion to a tune of US $50 million. The results vindicate the arguments for the generation of the sensitive list of products given that it has contributed to creating trade within the EAC region. The results further identify the sectors in which trade has been generated that can be used for strategic investments within each partner state. The fact that trade creation is significantly larger than the negligible trade diversion strengthens the argument for the establishment of the sensitive list of products. Finally, concerns have been raised regarding the structure of the tariff lines of the sensitive products. There are arguments and counterarguments regarding whether some products should be treated as sensitive. In view of this and the other findings, we recommend that the EAC should:

1. Review the EAC CET sensitive products list considering the negative effects that including certain products on the list is likely to have on manufacturing and consumption welfare in the EAC region. To that effect, since the region may not meet the growing demand for wheat, this product should be zero rated. Additionally, since raw sugar is a major input in food processing, its rate should be significantly lowered. The region is grappling with physical infrastructure development, which significantly uses cement. This product should be zero rated to lower the cost of infrastructure development. Other products need revisions as well.

2. Design and formulate strategies and plans to support the development of regional supply capacities to enhance the production of products in the sensitive list. These strategies should increase competitiveness and lower the cost of conducting business. For example, no amount of protection will increase the competitiveness of the sugar industry unless the yields per acre of cane sugar significantly increase from the current yield. This will entail technologies that increase the productivity of the cane sugar.

3. Develop a rational framework that is empirically based to determine which commodities should be included or excluded from the sensitive list of products. This framework should be time-bound to avoid perpetual protection that does not favour consumers.

4. Ensure that sectors/products that are performing well, such as the milk and rice sector, are both protected in the short term and assisted to further improve their performance in the long term.

5. Augment the CET by including additional measures aimed at expanding production capacity, productivity, and elimination of supply constraints, such as high energy costs, inefficient infrastructure and communication, and policy, legal, and institutional constraints in the EAC.

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Value of EAC Exports of sensitive products (US$ '000)

Code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	Mean 08-14
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	288	762	856	1,757	1,794	1,219	1,456	2,419	2,206	1,356.4
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	296	120	1,034	1,754	4,386	11,084	8,467	18,611	16,308	7,576.3
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	1,606	1,339	1,444	3,982	4,414	5,638	4,987			2,377.6
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	321	235	3,983	8,290	4,989	5,916	4,430	1,304	1,948	3,359.6
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	530	4,336	6,024	1,613	1,818	1,661	9,144	12,556	15,288	5,260.0
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	64	131	859	202	132	334	321	88	74	143.9
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	108	139	62	9	24	163	258	58		64.0
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	353	697	830	398	399	1,420	1,050	989	1,196	681.5
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	580	769	630	658	481	251	355	707	852	413.0
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	895	443	1,126	553	384	605	316	1,190	1,283	541.4
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	21,690	28,494	31,342	15,053	1,926	14,466	9,528	2,418		5,423.9
100590	Maize (corn) nes	14,222	13,441	21,457	6,734	1,515	9,408	8,045	18,954	41,053	10,713.6
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	852	122	703	190	201	3,515	1,332	5,406	7,744	2,298.5
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	464	9	55	95	141	175	63	1,063	214	218.9
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	2,286	1,821	3,090	4,301	4,989	15,112	22,991	35,554	21,538	13,060.6
100640	Rice, broken	2,771	5,451	8,159	8,480	13,180	13,401	12,325	28,909	33,478	13,721.6
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	14,298	13,708	45,218	40,638	18,459	46,157	51,519	86,317	70,476	39,195.8
170111	Raw sugar, cane	20,983	14,257	54,346	36,683	33,493	55,646	67,951	141	3,274	24,648.5
170112	Raw sugar, beet	47	9	167	13	36	19	2,192	2,160	6,949	1,421.1
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	491	433	875	298	2,148	4,579	2,944	28,684	574	4,903.4
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	3,218	12,228	19,900	39,274	12,950	10,818	26,237	147,240	119,652	44,521.4
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	57,047	87,764	94,507	95,788	95,988	108,693	124,448	105,900	69,703	75,065.0
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	169	390	543	1,365	2,325	185	117	2		499.3
252329	Portland cement nes	41,166	58,908	96,819	202,865	195,397	184,113	217,214	225,836	185,227	151,331.5
360500	Matches	675	846	1,518	1,963	1,941	2,339	2,274	3,612	2,819	1,868.5
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	159	17	166	650	268	446	602	144	67	272.1
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	784	1,807	2,920	3,177	2,489	1,402	855	3,030	891	1,480.5
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	98	8	43	69	64	457	224	59	35	113.5
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	20	46	178	767	179	194	73	281	4,675	771.1
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	52	46	542	188	121	710	1,019	163	33	279.3
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	17	61	202	336	409	1,026	316	542	27	332.0
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	819	946	1,845	785	113	629	1,721	3,971	1,881	1,137.5
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	302	101	13	1,725	398	110	188	97	1,153	458.9
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	11	886	344	179	75	43	271	870	2,766	525.5
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	106	53	77	105	281	167	167	197	196	139.1
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	17	108	344	222	103	10	60	29	23	55.9
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	106	12	109	36	29	52	67	25	46	31.9
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	3	14	41	13	15	12	71	20	23	19.3
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	20	59	20	22	18	226	20	110	230	78.3
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	2,658	3,117	3,419	2,871	2,429	2,966	2,655	2,848	448	1,777.1
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	11,977	14,168	15,030	11,698	7,527	7,705	7,765	12,285	7,719	6,837.4
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	5,025	6,596	7,717	12,309	15,729	16,399	25,483	13,235	16,764	12,489.9
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	4,780	6,068	7,194	6,238	6,124	4,088	3,747	1,989	89	2,784.4
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	43		2	36	4	1	4	8,638	4	1,085.9
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	1	7	175	256	73	74	112	111	1,398	253.0
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries		3	135	217	415		20	26		84.8
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	1,925	2,097	1,907	1,456	1,049	1,853	1,579	1,310	1,644	1,111.4
	Total export value of sensitive list products exported to the EAC	214,375	283,073	437,970	516,314	441,422	535,487	626,988	780,230	641,968	442,801.1
TOTAL	All products	6,168,153	6,700,361	7,896,523	10,386,421	9,387,054	11,198,247	13,346,494	13,171,084	14,817,398	9,038,337.3
	Proportion of Intra-EAC Exports of sensitive products to total exports	2.6	4.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	3.7

Table A2: Value of EAC imports of sensitive products from outside the region (US$ '000)

Code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	259	311	338	683	540	2,029	1,522	2,007	2,491	2,090
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	1,459	1,646	1,940	2,834	5,466	11,106	12,276	14,191	16,105	22,346
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	58	100	873	2,081	1,458	721	1,030	522	14	
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	2,253	4,281	6,652	7,796	8,435	7,140	6,954	6,143	5,332	9,426
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	1,673	3,152	2,102	1,249	3,467	4,002	11,231	13,351	15,471	23,865
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	689	859	2,455	544	736	295	851	677	503	551
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	179	441	278	168	53	251	191	253	314	77
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	694	802	1,101	1,327	1,275	1,266	4,198	2,836	1,473	1,294
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	216	380	427	391	277	316	343	367	391	1,009
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	63	139	148	289	205	242	1,041	845	648	933
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	271,091	329,834	487,114	496,529	533,271	659,213	957,630	611,071	264,511	739
100590	Maize (corn) nes	18,259	66,294	10,051	76,452	396,924	53,519	105,240	69,057	32,873	33,389
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	377	210	773	1,334	451	613	3,545	2,067	589	6,457
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	319	1,440	1,978	179	6,710	7,165	3,398	8,224	13,050	6,212
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	41,360	52,260	52,080	70,013	74,622	88,521	151,045	182,840	214,635	310,122
100640	Rice, broken	45,137	53,455	50,915	59,767	77,467	63,429	60,115	65,311	70,507	80,933
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	9,682	12,302	34,218	21,291	42,540	46,807	54,573	40,652	26,730	50,954
110220	Maize (corn) flour	8,152	6,613	10,595	10,191	2,747	8,750	15,234	10,134	5,033	7,047
170111	Raw sugar, cane	27,077	47,505	72,204	64,149	64,582	149,071	73,668	62,839	52,009	108
170112	Raw sugar, beet	62	5	175	28	9	668	851	4,613	8,375	11,342
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	4,678	3,901	8,987	5,130	3,305	1,238	1,340	2,114	2,888	1,274
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	73,659	103,337	171,355	135,987	156,841	230,109	321,986	369,850	417,713	283,830
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	2,706	11,825	14,169	16,923	17,905	18,526	22,344	20,310	18,275	17,130
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	212	7	113	50	154	453	1,482	741		
252329	Portland cement nes	49,593	51,462	79,790	116,729	130,123	188,164	214,582	211,202	207,822	221,527
360500	Matches	7,903	8,527	9,774	11,241	7,151	7,432	7,825	7,001	6,176	5,682
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	355	617	480	154	578	1,089	490	2,909	5,328	5,079
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	1,280	3,189	4,345	5,579	6,234	4,182	4,304	7,286	10,268	57,779
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	53	232	240	737	155	399	805	487	168	626
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	400	91	535	799	603	628	703	789	875	870
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	202	1,282	11,436	14,409	14,949	11,167	7,987	4,082	177	183
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	173	471	744	1,761	2,078	1,615	617	470	323	194
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	2,218	1,361	2,109	2,811	3,184	3,197	6,227	5,117	4,006	4,534
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	3,480	8,684	6,052	2,795	1,742	1,117	974	1,415	1,855	1,276
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	114	80	626	265	491	177	65	207	349	5,184
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	718	704	688	1,560	810	510	1,096	1,104	1,112	779
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	369	349	516	341	535	377	581	547	512	1,747
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	286	167	335	600	456	598	454	512	570	2,131
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	95	54	248	76	76	124	244	241	237	236
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	153	160	145	156	187	114	155	303	450	2,511
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	5,094	6,738	6,296	6,685	8,249	7,677	10,851	10,113	9,374	10,491
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	89,719	197,657	119,064	144,228	143,332	184,488	201,167	223,381	245,595	315,492
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	7,187	8,658	8,957	11,207	14,956	14,572	18,520	17,797	17,074	24,204
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	3,405	3,843	4,409	7,545	8,343	8,813	9,034	8,956	8,878	37,848
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	47	142	102	77	251	93	730	414	98	22
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	20	172	18	23	46	13	258	141	24	78
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	250	246	239	302	1,009	314	1,204	3,154	5,104	1,360
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	25	155	158	275	1,292	66	623	500	377	23
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	13,692	16,869	17,074	20,681	20,553	23,197	26,927	28,786	30,645	17,451
	Total import value of sensitive list products from outside the EAC region	697,145	1,013,009	1,205,421	1,326,421	1,766,823	1,815,573	2,328,511	2,027,919	1,727,327	1,588,435
TOTAL	All products (imports)	11,779,562	15,317,750	19,452,485	25,126,606	22,437,006	26,579,349	34,478,559	35,963,377	37,448,195	40,901,256
	Proportion of imports of sensitive products from outside EAC to total imports	6	7	6	5	8	7	7	6	5	4

Table A3: Trade balance of the EAC imports for sensitive products (US$ '000)

Code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	232	(271)	602	1,422	1,279	586	(66)	783	515
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	177	(1,457)	769	(946)	(1,027)	4,733	2,022	11,314	10,571
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	(38)	1,315	595	2,253	3,447	(670)	4,417		
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	(1,932)	(3,622)	(1,914)	494	(2,563)	(444)	(1,644)	(2,598)	(6,570)
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	(1,142)	1,368	4,098	518	(1,209)	(1,803)	(1,747)	(2,851)	(7,760)
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	(347)	(27)	(936)	123	(359)	85	92	(181)	(203)
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	(68)	(134)	27	(19)	(47)	(98)	94	(191)	
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	84	63	(204)	(652)	(777)	431	(525)	(306)	111
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	518	735	(136)	298	(101)	69	(173)	525	69
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	848	379	1,034	333	352	410	(678)	599	356
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	(144,294)	(301,023)	(454,638)	(481,476)	(526,757)	(624,828)	(947,638)	(253,821)	
100590	Maize (corn) nes	(1,594)	(52,819)	14,585	(69,718)	(395,407)	(43,571)	(97,195)	(11,367)	10,332
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	719	(59)	(69)	(1,111)	(217)	2,906	(2,213)	4,925	1,306
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	385	-	(99)	(54)	(6,474)	161	(653)	1,014	(134)
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	(39,074)	(49,008)	(48,046)	(65,617)	(69,632)	(73,409)	(125,970)	(178,587)	(288,406)
100640	Rice, broken	(42,366)	(48,004)	(42,719)	(51,285)	(61,752)	(46,892)	(47,309)	(40,889)	(47,415)
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	4,833	12,071	11,000	20,622	(24,081)	2,153	(729)	59,587	19,522
110220	Maize (corn) flour	127	2,831	3,927	5,488	9,611	1,781	(2,082)	17,598	20,333
170111	Raw sugar, cane	(2,072)	(24,828)	(17,858)	(14,789)	(16,455)	(90,755)	(5,527)	(51,864)	
170112	Raw sugar, beet	5	3	(6)	8	5	(637)	1,554	(6,207)	(4,393)
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	(4,473)	426	(6,201)	(4,177)	(275)	4,274	2,219	26,055	(465)
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	(69,734)	(87,859)	(148,393)	(93,957)	(143,889)	(207,728)	(272,962)	(263,406)	(155,234)
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	53,521	75,939	80,338	83,416	81,687	90,167	102,104	87,625	52,573
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	39	375	440	1,316	2,218	(268)	(1,365)		
252329	Portland cement nes	3,192	19,309	37,898	107,132	65,274	30,145	2,632	18,014	(36,300)
360500	Matches	(6,192)	(7,681)	(7,725)	(9,244)	(4,741)	(5,073)	(4,892)	(2,513)	(2,861)
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	(38)	(141)	(183)	516	264	20	378	(5,154)	(4,360)
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	(496)	(1,248)	(692)	(948)	(3,376)	(2,538)	(3,401)	(6,156)	(56,391)
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	46	(221)	(167)	(541)	8	445	(38)	(30)	15
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	(145)	(15)	(356)	(741)	(395)	(396)	(627)	(592)	3,810
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	(130)	(1,227)	(10,876)	(13,926)	(14,684)	(10,440)	(6,910)	(10)	(121)
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	(147)	(212)	(411)	(1,284)	(1,644)	(553)	(269)	219	(77)
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	(1,388)	(370)	1,509	(236)	(218)	(1,974)	(4,356)	3,477	(2,640)
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	(3,145)	(8,530)	(6,017)	(1,066)	(208)	(542)	(670)	(1,342)	527
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	8	853	268	162	(263)	(129)	211	528	(2,079)
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	(539)	(550)	(298)	(1,424)	(508)	(101)	(897)	(692)	(531)
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	(141)	(57)	(115)	48	(402)	(206)	(169)	(262)	(1,625)
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	21	(47)	(211)	(251)	(271)	(511)	(229)	(384)	(2,012)
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	(65)	(25)	(14)	(43)	(1)	(111)	(73)	(213)	(98)
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	(35)	(25)	(91)	(1)	(64)	167	(28)	(329)	(2,260)
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	(2,113)	(3,079)	(2,877)	(3,814)	(5,820)	(4,711)	(8,196)	(6,339)	(10,043)
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	(77,742)	(183,489)	(104,034)	(132,530)	(135,805)	(176,783)	(188,215)	(233,310)	(307,773)
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	1,383	755	(1,240)	4,803	4,859	3,323	12,501	4,764	1,897
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	2,358	2,650	3,261	(935)	(2,194)	(4,575)	(5,224)	(6,863)	(36,228)
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	17		(46)	7	(225)	-	(3)	8,552	(4)
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	18			1			4	124	
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	(174)	(65)	(21)	(34)	(899)	(160)	(511)	(4,977)	54
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries		(53)	99	159	(659)		(31)	4	
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	(11,250)	(13,901)	(14,610)	(16,147)	(15,489)	(16,186)	(24,909)	(28,999)	(15,787)
	Trade balance - sensitive list products	(482,770)	(729,936)	(767,451)	(810,107)	(1,325,401)	(1,280,086)	(1,701,523)	(947,097)	(946,467)
TOTAL	Trade balance - All products	(5,611,409)	(8,617,389)	(11,555,962)	(14,740,185)	(13,049,952)	(15,381,102)	(21,132,065)	(24,277,111)	(26,083,858)
Proportion of trade balance accounted for by sensitive list products		6	8	6	5	10	8	8	4	3

Table B1: Uganda's contribution to intra-EAC export (US '000)

code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	All products	144,770	152,830	274,818	377,437	398,792	428,591	503,743	580,270	627,416	642,244
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	7	88	80	399	75	3	53	405	704
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	10	3	183	1,223	2,076	8,008	5,491	4,748	9,180	3,546
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	83	17	18	8	16	23	-	-	-
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	123	-	-	387	-	6	5	4	35	157
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	60	-	-	852	1,657	974	8,034	9,282	10,561	10,463
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	2	-
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	-	-	28	-	-	152	3	-	19	-
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	-	12	1	6	5	-	39	28	5	74
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	17	4
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	1	1,131	267	275	11	1,383	2,358	-	-	-
100590	Maize (corn) nes	3,605	4,719	865	783	320	7,504	3,072	4,033	337	35
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	59	5	6	64	1,840	31	12	47	-
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	70	-	2	3	-	17	12	-	-	-
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	175	86	85	1,255	376	320	379	1,641	2,035	1,891
100640	Rice, broken	670	1,546	2,236	2,471	3,450	1,136	775	5,746	2,447	1,139
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	78	433	3,141	925	807	17	460	313	228	1,135
170111	Raw sugar, cane	498	1,030	4,757	2,398	5,690	15,348	11,386	-	-	18
170112	Raw sugar, beet	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	68	295	1,090
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-	-	-	63	10	5	9	2,294	577	258
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	313	4	1,185	1,736	1,189	1,851	1,864	18,774	5,396	14,691
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	23	611	509	63	21	-	60	295	645	212
240290	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, cntg tobacco substitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	858	2,153	6,862	33,609	33,531	33,685	41,282	53,512	58,386	58,469
252329	Portland cement nes	139	61	1,613	14,497	14,880	7,546	4,680	4,185	7,057	1,741
360500	Matches	158	26	35	84	88	127	108	128	155	1,033
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	365	591	646	588	113	230	40	48	19	10
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	-	-	146	52	65	544	219	-
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	229	7	-	-	-	90	28	18	-	-
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	37	36	1	72	-	-	41	-	-	-
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	-	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	5	10
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	369	113	127	305	82	78	112	199	244	67
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	700	851	483	502	2,078	519	479	518	450	478
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	118	20	13	105	21	3	3	30	-	-
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	3	25	53	1	5	-	-	-
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	3
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	93	106	68	35	22	1	1	6	20	78
	Total	8,704	13,688	23,222	62,399	67,129	80,987	80,891	106,529	98,786	97,306
		6.0	9.0	8.4	16.5	16.8	18.9	16.1	18.4	15.7	15.2

Table B2: Kenya's contribution to intra-EAC export (US '000)

Product code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013
TOTAL	All products	976,212	737,145	952,789	1,220,520	1,170,493	1,279,232	1,571,180	1,285,408
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	278	653	628	1,222	1,191	1,055	547	774
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	283	66	438	267	890	808	1,218	7,279
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	765	723	1,228	3,108	3,957	5,425	4,667	-
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	73	39	2,748	5,235	2,001	516	408	101
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	15	2,436	3,063	95	6	17	-	-
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	65	424	71	38	5	4	-
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	17	6	18	-	13	11	242	2
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	321	91	568	314	316	602	610	619
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	283	343	243	292	250	168	186	186
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	198	208	654	483	336	440	238	643
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	349	4	914	1,681	1,631	999	2,418
100590	Maize (corn) nes	63	1,016	247	636	6	7	2,285	27
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	16	-	-	5	4	493	-
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	-	5	9	11	1	2
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	72	181	318	398	679	654	564	53
100640	Rice, broken	-	64	-	-	225	268	1,296	133
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	30	88	55	31	778	299	728	511
170111	Raw sugar, cane	2	25	-	19	7	7	36	63
170112	Raw sugar, beet	-	-	-	-	-	18	76	18
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	272	430	584	38	4	2	-	1
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	115	2,205	4,370	1,854	298	278	258	353
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	990	9,741	13,424	15,546	16,466	15,734	20,606	17,795
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252329	Portland cement nes	31,579	42,142	58,870	95,927	89,854	78,737	84,241	68,521
360500	Matches	88	316	536	368	329	299	282	1,029
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	70	7	-	-	-	3
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	-	9	-	3	2	-
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	-	-	24	-	-	22	6	-
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	38	1	1	12	14	9	111	26
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	20	25	27	6	18	1	21
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	11	-	5	10	94	299	3	1
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	24	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	2	-	2	15	3	5	1	-
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	2	25	32	76	128	105	14	88
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	6	2	5	21	24	1	34	10
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	92	8	14	22	7	14	52	2
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-	8	4	-	-	-	56	4
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	20	33	4	6	8	1	-	23
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	35	88	6	31	159	169	156	-
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	719	758	538	103	7	55	21	111
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	3,053	4,897	5,678	8,763	12,040	13,015	21,848	12,131
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	3,128	4,887	6,164	5,560	5,541	2,354	2,859	1,366
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	1	-	159	-	-	5	16	6
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	-	3	16	42	-	-	-	1
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	234	250	124	284	65	855	651	22
		42,851	72,183	101,291	141,812	137,437	123,928	145,816	114,343
		4.4	9.8	10.6	11.6	11.7	9.7	9.3	8.9

Table B3: Tanzania's contribution to intra-EAC export (US '000)

Product code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	All products	162,009	192,218	258,044	355,696	284,992	558,027	408,955	613,303	421,614	598,144
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	-	-	52	11	-	-	34	-	43
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	90	-	-
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	5	-	91	402	14	5	-	-	-	-
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	1	2	2	17	14	-	-	-	-	1
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	12	43	130	-	1	-	77	1	-	-
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	215	-	-
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	-	2	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	-
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	-	-	-	-	19	66	1	3	23	-
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	4	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	20
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	21,231	16,603	19,757	9,236	35	10,355	5,834	20,438	-	-
100590	Maize (corn) nes	7,620	5	2,157	1,973	437	1,033	602	26,622	7,033	28,043
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	657	9	147	67	4	1,538	686	882	3,100	6,432
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	255	-	36	1	6	144	40	1	1,007	52
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	656	3	2,288	463	-	9,973	10,764	2,284	6,606	2,361
100640	Rice, broken	79	-	28	70	-	1,700	1,057	1,190	1,264	8,451
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	4,409	2,617	12,011	2,134	2,204	6,639	3,639	2,352	653	1,134
170111	Raw sugar, cane	1,506	-	-	57	85	6,094	989	-	-	-
170112	Raw sugar, beet	-	8	-	-	20	-	2,113	992	186	-
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-	2	-	146	1,827	4,101	2,364	8,105	1,273	10
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	679	394	-	11	15	26	18	23	739	-
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-	21	48	-	126	225	19	919	430	19
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252329	Portland cement nes	437	2	2,315	3,377	5,691	11,632	11,311	16,260	12,327	18,329
360500	Matches	-	68	-	5	11	53	39	45	73	79
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	49	6	164	647	260	166	159	-	2	9
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	28	91	242	81	124	146	53	1,807	-
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	-	-	51	176	58	-	-	8
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	19	-	-	7	89	22	7	-	199	784
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	83	-	58	1	1	-	15	15
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	-	243	344	52	120	15	27	-
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	-	316	1,037	382	-	34	50	7	100	102
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	-	-	1,649	8	-	-	31	-	-
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	-	10	7	-	36	-	-	19	-	-
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	-	15	7	-	-	1	-	67	-	1
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	21	21	-
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	145	4	180	5	23	81	3	12	3	1
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	1,349	1,417	768	77	81	141	502	3,979	146	270
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	-	30	3	2	22	69	164	56	33	82
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	35	150	15	-	59	29	-	16	32	-
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,631	-
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	33	2	6
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	-	6	56	22	18	-	228	596	4	19
		39,150	21,812	41,427	21,289	11,653	54,511	41,019	85,361	45,736	66,271
		24.2	11.3	16.1	6.0	4.1	9.8	10.0	13.9	10.8	11.1

Table B4: Rwanda's contribution to intra-EAC export (US '000)

Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All products	37,176	36,998	45,272	140,944	98,116	55,918	80,974	342,293	453,014	353,075
Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	6
Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18	-	-
Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	15	65
Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	373
Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	48	16	6
Milk and cream nes sweetened	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	7
Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wheat nes and meslin	-	-	87	85	-	-	10	8	-	-
Maize (corn) nes	-	191	832	5	7	144	50	803	486	41
Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	42	-
Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	9	13	-	25	11	68	55	9	104	2,517
Rice, broken	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2,357	711
Wheat or meslin flour	12	-	41	699	6	43	5	202	654	1,293
Raw sugar, cane	-	-	50	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	3	2,081	968
Cigarettes containing tobacco	8	60	78	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland cement nes	16	-	100	385	772	674	222	319	354	891
Matches	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	7	-	4	5	-	7	-	3	40	176
Worn clothing and other worn articles	131	85	39	377	512	280	390	928	1,366	625
Corks, crown, of base metal	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	178	77	-	35	-	-	-	11	41	-
Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Primary cells & primary batteries nes	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	184
	361	451	1,236	1,628	1,386	1,227	818	2,363	7,712	7,922
	1.0	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.2

Table B5: Burundi's contribution to intra-EAC export (US '000)

Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All products	13,967	39,115	27,246	17,222	27,917	17,940	28,452	4,663	29,800	25,454
Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	19
Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Maize (corn) nes	-	-	-	338	-	-	202	-	-	-
Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	-	-	53	-	4	-	-	-
Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-
Raw sugar, cane	1,228	447	6,046	1,357	1,796	-	-	-	-	-
Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-	-	-	91	-	502	-	-	-	-
Cigarettes containing tobacco	820	805	905	1,515	1,385	1,369	1,296	-	2,495	315
Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Portland cement nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Matches	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Worn clothing and other worn articles	-	44	2	3	1	-	-	-	5	-
Corks, crown, of base metal	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Lithium primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	2,048	1,306	7,232	3,317	3,340	2,100	1,519	3	2,533	339
	14.7	3.3	26.5	19.3	12.0	11.7	5.3	0.1	8.5	1.3

Table B6: Total intra-EAC export (US '000)

Code	Product label	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	All products	1,334,134	1,158,306	1,558,169	2,111,819	1,980,310	2,339,708	2,593,304	1,540,529	2,817,252	1,618,917
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	278	660	716	1,354	1,601	1,130	559	88	1,193	753
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	293	70	621	1,490	2,967	8,816	6,713	4,838	16,459	3,573
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	770	806	1,336	3,528	3,979	5,446	4,700	18	-	-
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	197	41	2,756	5,652	2,015	530	413	4	151	223
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	87	2,479	3,193	947	1,664	996	8,111	9,283	10,565	10,855
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	68	424	84	38	7	54	264	18	6
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	17	8	46	-	15	163	255	-	45	-
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	321	103	569	320	340	668	650	31	647	105
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	287	390	243	310	250	168	186	-	221	7
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	211	208	658	485	336	440	238	36	660	24
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	21,232	18,083	20,115	10,510	1,727	13,369	9,201	20,446	2,418	-
100590	Maize (corn) nes	11,288	5,931	4,101	3,735	770	8,688	6,211	31,458	7,883	28,119
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	657	96	152	73	126	3,382	1,214	896	3,189	6,432
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	325	-	38	9	120	172	53	1	1,009	52
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	912	283	2,691	2,141	1,066	11,237	11,762	3,934	8,798	6,769
100640	Rice, broken	749	1,610	2,264	2,552	3,675	3,104	3,128	6,936	6,201	10,301
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	4,529	3,138	15,248	3,789	3,795	6,998	4,832	2,867	2,046	3,562
170111	Raw sugar, cane	3,234	1,502	10,853	3,831	7,578	21,451	12,415	-	63	18
170112	Raw sugar, beet	-	8	-	-	21	18	2,189	1,060	499	1,090
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	272	432	586	247	1,841	4,108	2,373	10,399	1,851	268
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	1,107	2,603	5,555	3,692	1,580	2,657	2,140	18,800	8,569	15,659
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	1,841	11,238	14,964	17,124	17,998	17,328	21,986	1,214	21,365	546
240290	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, cntg tobacco substitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	32,890	44,297	68,147	133,298	129,848	124,728	137,061	70,093	139,588	77,689
252329	Portland cement nes	227	465	2,149	14,870	15,220	7,898	5,001	4,230	8,168	1,820
360500	Matches	207	32	199	731	348	293	267	128	157	1,042
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	365	619	807	837	194	354	186	101	1,829	10
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	-	-	9	197	231	125	544	220	8
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	19	-	24	7	89	44	13	-	199	784
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	38	1	347	12	72	10	112	-	41	15
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	20	25	270	350	70	139	17	49	-
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	240	323	1,042	392	94	423	81	25	101	102
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	61	36	1	1,722	10	2	41	31	-	-
621143	Womens/girls garments nes, of man-made fibres, not knitted	2	10	9	15	39	5	3	19	-	-
621149	Womens/girls garments nes, of other textile materials, not knitted	2	40	39	77	158	106	14	67	88	1
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	6	2	6	21	24	3	35	-	10	1
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	92	8	15	23	7	45	60	1	7	10
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	1	8	5	-	-	-	56	-	4	-
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	20	33	5	6	8	1	11	21	44	-
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	556	205	323	347	264	337	271	214	287	248
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	2,899	3,155	1,830	1,062	2,679	995	1,392	5,425	2,078	1,373
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	3,171	4,947	5,701	8,870	12,083	13,087	22,015	86	12,164	82
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	3,341	5,114	6,182	5,620	5,653	2,384	2,864	27	1,439	-
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	42	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8,637	-
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	1	-	159	-	-	5	36	48	8	10
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	-	3	16	42	-	-	17	-	1	-
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	327	365	248	341	105	856	880	602	139	281
	Total	93,114	109,440	174,408	230,445	220,945	262,753	270,063	194,256	269,110	171,838
		7.0	9.4	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.4	12.6	9.6	10.6

Table C1: Burundi's Welfare Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.5
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.6
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-	47.3	47.3	47.3	10.3	7	159.1
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	6.3	6.3	6.3	24.3	15.7	58.8
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	0.1	2	0.2	2.3
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0	-	-	0.9	0.1	0	0.9
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-789.7	-	-789.5
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	1,550.50	1,550.50	-	0	0	3,101.10
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	457.7	457.7	-	251.3	-	1,166.80
100640	Rice, broken	-	42.7	42.7	-	-	-	85.4
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	-	1.4	0	-0.4	1.6	-	2.6
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-2.3	255.8	-22.2	-22.2			209.2
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.1	7.2	20.7
252329	Portland cement nes	-1.1	1,338.40	-136.7	-136.2	-58.8	-5.6	1,000.00
360500	Matches	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	2.2
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.5
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.2
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-	0	0	0	0	-	0.1
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	3.9	3.9	-	-	-	7.9
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	-	98	-22.6	-22.6	5.7	-	58.4
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0	-	0	0	-	-	0
		-3.6	3,804.20	1,928.80	-125	-540.4	25.3	5,089.40

Table C2: Revenue Burundi's Revenue Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-0.2	-	-3.9
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.5
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6			-1.9
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-117.5	-117.5	-117.5	-25.6	-17.4	-395.5
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-	-15.8	-15.8	-15.8	-54.8	-36	-138.1
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	0.4	1	1.2	2.6
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0.3	-	-	-3.4	-0.2	-0.2	-3.5
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	1,019.30	-	1,017.20
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-4,223.80	-4,223.80	-	-0.1	-0.1	-8,447.90
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-2,435.20	-2,435.20	-	-1,773.20	-	-6,643.60
100640	Rice, broken	-	-79.1	-79.1	-	-	-	-158.3
100700			-	-	-	-5.1		-5.1
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	-	-15.6	0	23.1		-	7.5
170111	Raw sugar, cane	43.7	-1,308.50	350.7	350.7			-563.3
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	2.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-35.3	-20.8	-58.7
252329	Portland cement nes	58.6	-7,457.20	2,507.60	2,522.50	1,002.00	334.2	-1,032.40
360500	Matches	0	-	-	-	-1.4	-	-1.4
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	-2	-2	-2	-0.1	-	-6.2
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0	-0.1	-1.2
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-	0	0	0			0
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-	-0.7
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-9.9	-9.9	-	-	-	-19.8
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	-	-320.4	166.6	166.6	-18.7	-	-5.8
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
		105.3	-15,989.9	-3,863.00	2,920.00	107.4	261	-16,459.2

Table C3: Burundi's Trade Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat		5.8	5.8	2.9	0.5	-	**15**
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat		3.2	3.2	3.2	5.2	7.9	22.7
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat		1	1	1			3
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat		189.7	189.7	189.7	41.6	28.1	638.8
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat		31.1	31.1	31.1	97	64.5	254.8
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa				2.3	7.8	7.7	17.8
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-0.4			3.5	0.2	0.3	3.6
100590	Maize (corn) nes		10.4	10.4	10.4	-7,897.40	-1,994.60	-9860.8
100620	Rice, husked (brown)		6,548.80	6,548.80		0.2	0.1	13097.9
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed		1,635.80	1,635.80		1,310.10	-	4581.7
100640	Rice, broken		181.1	181.1		-	-	362.2
110100	Wheat or meslin flour		61.5	-196.4	-171.9	13	-	-293.8
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-77.2	1,240.40	-589.9	-589.9	42.9		26.3
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-7.7	2.2	2.2	2.2		25.1	24
252329	Portland cement nes	-130.3	11,406.00	-6,584.00	-6,603.90	-2,582.90	-995.7	-5490.8
360500	Matches	0				2.4	-	2.4
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted		3.5	3.5	3.5	0.3	-	10.8
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes		1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	3
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted		0.3	0.3	0.3			0.9
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.7
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres		19.2	19.2		-	-	38.4
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal		712.9	-565.3	-565.3	41.5	-	-376.2
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0		0	0	-	-	0
		-215.6	22,054.60	696.9	-7,680.50	-8,917.30	-2,856.20	3,081.9

Table C4: Burundi's Trade Creation Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat		5.8	5.8	2.9	Creation	-	14.4
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat		3.2	3.2	3.2	5.2	7.9	22.6
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat		1	1	1			2.9
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat		189.7	189.7	189.7	41.6	28.1	638.7
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat		31.1	31.1	31.1	97	64.5	254.8
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa				2.3	7.8	7.7	17.8
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-0.4			3.5	0.2	0.3	3.7
100590	Maize (corn) nes		10.4	10.4	10.4	-7,897.40	-1,994.60	-9,860.80
100620	Rice, husked (brown)		6,548.80	6,548.80		0.2	0.1	13,097.90
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed		1,635.80	1,635.80		1,310.10	-	4,581.70
100640	Rice, broken		181.1	181.1		-	-	362.2
110100	Wheat or meslin flour		61.5	-196.4	-171.9	13	-	-293.8
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-77.2	1,240.40	-590	-590	42.9		26.2
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	-7.7	2.2	2.2	2.2		25.1	24
252329	Portland cement nes	-130.3	11,406.00	-6,584.00	-6,603.90	-2,582.90	-995.7	-5,490.70
360500	Matches	0				2.4	-	2.4
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted		3.5	3.5	3.5	0.3	-	10.7
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes		1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	3
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted		0.3	0.3	0.3			1
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.6
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres		19.2	19.2		-	-	38.4
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal		712.9	-565.3	-565.3	41.5	-	-376.2
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0		0	0	-	-	-0.1
		-215.6	22,054.60	696.9	-7,680.50	-8,917.80	-2,856.20	3,081.30

Table C5: Burundi's Trade Diversion Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat		0	0	0	-	-	0
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat		0	0	0	-	-	0
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat		0	0	0			0
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat		0	0	0	-	0	0
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat		0	0	0	-	0	0
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa				0	-	0	0
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0			0	-	-	0
100590	Maize (corn) nes		0	0	0	-	0	0
100620	Rice, husked (brown)		0	0		-	-	0
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed		0	0		0	-	0
100640	Rice, broken		0	0		-	-	0
110100	Wheat or meslin flour		0	0	0	0	-	0
170111	Raw sugar, cane	0	-	0	0	-		0
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	0	0	0	0		-	0
252329	Portland cement nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360500	Matches							
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted		0	0	0	-	-	0
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes		0	0	0	-	-	0
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted							
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes		0	0	0	-	-	0
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres		0	0		-	-	0
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal		0	0	0	-	-	0
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0		0	0	-	-	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D1: Rwanda's Welfare Effects (US '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0	0	10.964	10.295	0.023	0.023	21.305
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.015	0.03
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	8.78	27.077	1.85	1.738	16.421	16.431	72.297
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0	0	0	0.554	0.154	0.154	0.862
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0.052	0	0	0.036	0.01	0.01	0.108
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	0	516.076	5762.28	0			6,278.36
100590	Maize (corn) nes	0	99.961	5.144	4.557	0	0	109.662
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0.002	0	0.222	0.046	0.039	0.008	0.317
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	39.338	92.504	90.151	18.917	768.592	161.714	1,171.22
100640	Rice, broken	0	538.317	77.651	16.33	1320.05	277.722	2,230.07
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-219.27	-194.44	-123.63	-123.63			-660.97
170112	Raw sugar, beet	0	0.001	0.132	0.13	402.543	402.543	805.349
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-5.352	577.858	409.774	409.774	5,141.61	5,141.61	11,675.272
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-0.003	-0.002	0	0	0.004	0.004	0.003
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	8.623	18.107	0	0			26.73
252329	Portland cement nes	0	0.126	0.085	0.021	0.082	0.044	0.358
360500	Matches	2.146	11.939	9.935	9.77	15.762	15.762	65.314
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	0	7.571	47.072	-34.973	-47.181	62.345	34.834
520911		0.007	0.017	0.375	-0.019			0.38
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	0	6.981	0.012	0.011	14.226	14.226	35.456
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	0	52.761	1.038	1.038	5.73	5.73	66.297
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	0.377	1.076	0.062	0.062	0.278	0.278	2.133
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	1.308	3.77	0.191	0.191	0.536	0.536	6.532
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	0.246	0.731	0.014	0.014	0.511	0.511	2.027
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	0.458	1.342	0.029	0.029	0.193	0.193	2.244
630900	Wom clothing and other worn articles	129.542	588.436	576.999	249.401	348.264	362.507	2,255.15

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	20.046	33.679	-2.35	-2.35	-3.502	-3.502	42.021
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	0.619	0.881	0.333	0.331	50.371	50.371	102.906
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	0.026	0.036	0.298	0.298			0.658
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0.011	0.015	0.091	0.063	0.003	0.003	0.186
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	0.348	0.496	0.066	0.066	0.055	0.055	1.086
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	61	86.785	77.572	77.572	79.162	79.162	461.253
		48.307	2,472.10	6,946.36	640.27	8,113.95	6,588.45	24,809.4

Table D2: Rwanda's Revenue Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	0	-11.3	-10.9	-1.7	-1.7	-25.5
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1	-2.6
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	-0.4	0			-0.4
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-63.2	-137.4	-22.4	-21.7	-87.2	-87.2	-419.1
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0	-	-	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7	-2.8
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-0.4	-	-	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	-398.3	-3,717.20	-			-4,115.50
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	-462.6	-42.6	-40	-0.2	-0.2	-545.6
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0	-0.1	-1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-1.9
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-1,165.70	-2,910.30	-3,758.80	-1,332.60	-13,274.30	-4,722.20	-27,163.90
100640	Rice, broken	-	-1,680.80	-239.8	-84.4	-4,132.60	-1,454.90	-7,592.60
170111	Raw sugar, cane	1,808.80	1,708.90	770.1	770.2			5,058.00
170112	Raw sugar, beet	0	0	-3.2	-3.1	-1,332.60	-1,332.60	-2,671.60
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-25.7	-2,424.60	-3,018.30	-3,018.30	-17,962.90	-17,962.90	-44,412.80
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	0	-0.2	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.4
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	5.5	10.5	-	-			16
252329	Portland cement nes	-	-89.2	-92.5	-36.2	-90.6	-60	-368.6
360500	Matches	-12.6	-63.6	-59.5	-59	-77.8	-77.8	-350.2
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	-3.6	-20	-2	10	-26.7	-42.3
520911		-0.1	-0.2	-4.6	1.1			-3.9
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	-13.8	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4	-17.2
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-2.7	-6.4	-0.5	-0.5	-1.7	-1.7	-13.5
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-5.4	-12.9	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	-1.6	-23.1
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-0.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-2.5
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-2.8	-6.7	-0.1	-0.1	-1	-1	-11.8
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	-497.9	-2,053.40	-2,023.20	-955.6	-1,304.20	-1,339.10	-8,173.50
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	-215.5	-306.8	88.9	88.9	98.1	98.1	-148.4
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	-3.2	-4.3	-1.6	-1.6	-243.2	-243.2	-497
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-0.3	-0.4	-3.1	-3.1			-6.9
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0	0	-0.2	-0.2	0	0	-0.5
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	-3	-4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-9.1
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	-536	-716.1	-627.1	-627.1	-637.1	-637.1	-3,780.50
		-720.6	-9,577.40	-12,790.20	-5,340.50	-39,045.10	-27,856.10	-95,329.90

Table D3: Rwanda's Trade Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	0.2	103.8	100.2	16.1	16.1	236.5
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.6	3.6
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	0.4	0			0.3
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	101.3	181	30.8	29.7	115.2	115.2	573.2
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0.1	-	-	6.1	3.4	3.4	13
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.2
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	9,191.80	84,039.60	-			93,231.40
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	1,521.00	141	131.6	0.6	0.7	1,794.80
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.5
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	458.9	954.5	1,248.10	600	4,252.60	2,044.50	9,558.70
100640	Rice, broken	-	2,726.10	388.6	186.8	6,703.10	3,222.60	13,227.20
170111	Raw sugar, cane	4,901.10	4,814.50	3,507.70	3,508.00			16,731.30
170112	Raw sugar, beet	0	0.1	6.3	6.3	1,767.30	1,767.30	3,547.30
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-45.2	2,347.60	2,193.90	2,193.90	17,733.30	17,733.30	42,156.70
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-18.9	-4	0.1	0.1	8.3	8.3	-6.1
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	62.9	121.2	-	-			184.1
252329	Portland cement nes	-	125.7	130.3	64.4	148.2	106.7	575.2
360500	Matches	20.5	88.8	86.7	85.5	105.5	105.5	492.3
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	103.3	302.4	-341.7	1,067.00	421.9	1,552.90
520911		0.1	0.3	5.3	-1.6			4.1
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	-	45.2	2.5	2.3	91	91	232.1
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	347.4	7.1	7.1	42.8	42.8	447.3
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	3.6	7.3	0.6	0.6	2	2	16.1
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	14.1	28.5	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	53
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	4.3	8.7	0.5	0.5	3.1	3.1	20.3
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	4.4	9	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	16.4
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	948.7	3,467.80	3,424.60	1,742.00	2,370.10	2,455.50	14,408.60
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	364.3	480.3	-199.8	-199.8	-237.4	-237.4	-29.8
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	5.6	7.1	2.7	2.7	405.1	405.1	828.4
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.4			5.3
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0	0	1.6
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	3.1	4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	9.2
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	558.9	717.6	625.3	625.3	634.6	634.6	3,796.30
		7,388.80	27,295.80	96,055.20	8,756.90	35,239.60	28,949.80	203,686.10

Table D4: Rwanda's Trade Creation Effects(US$ '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	0.2	103.8	100.2	16.1	16.1	236.5
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.6	3.6
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	0.4	0			0.3
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	101.3	181	30.8	29.7	115.2	115.2	573.2
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0.1	-	-	6.1	3.4	3.4	13
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0.5	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.2
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	9,191.80	84,039.60	-			93,231.40
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	1,521.00	141	131.6	0.6	0.7	1,794.80
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.5
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	458.9	954.5	1,248.10	600	4,252.60	2,044.50	9,558.70
100640	Rice, broken	-	2,726.10	388.6	186.8	6,703.10	3,222.60	13,227.20
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-4,901.10	-4,814.50	-3,507.70	-3,508.00			-16,731.30
170112	Raw sugar, beet	0	0	6.3	6.3	1,767.30	1,767.30	3,547.30
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-45.2	2,347.60	2,193.90	2,193.90	17,733.30	17,733.30	42,156.70
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-18.9	-4	0.1	0.1	8.3	8.3	-6.1
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	62.9	121.2	-	-			184.1
252329	Portland cement nes	-	125.7	130.3	64.4	148.2	106.7	575.2
360500	Matches	20.5	88.8	86.7	85.5	105.5	105.5	492.3
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	103.3	302.4	-341.7	-1,067.00	421.9	-581.1
520911		0.1	0.3	5.3	-1.6			4.1
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	-	45.2	2.5	2.3	91	91	232.1
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	347.4	7.1	7.1	42.8	42.8	447.3
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	3.6	7.3	0.6	0.6	2	2	16.1
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	14.1	28.5	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.4	53
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	4.3	8.7	0.5	0.5	3.1	3.1	20.3
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	4.4	9	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	16.4
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	948.7	3,467.80	3,424.60	1,742.00	2,370.10	2,455.50	14,408.70
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	364.3	480.3	-199.8	-199.8	-237.4	-237.4	-29.8
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	5.6	7.1	2.7	2.7	405.1	405.1	828.4
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.4			5.3
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0	0	1.6
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	3.1	4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	9.2
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	558.9	717.6	625.3	625.3	634.6	634.6	3,796.30
		-2,413.40	17,666.80	89,039.80	1,740.90	33,105.60	28,949.80	168,089.50

Table D5: Rwanda's Trade Diversion Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	0	0			0
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	0	0	-			0
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100640	Rice, broken	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
170111	Raw sugar, cane	0	0	0	0			0
170112	Raw sugar, beet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
252329	Portland cement nes	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
360500	Matches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
520911		0	-	0	0			0
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	-	0	0	0	-	-	0
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	0	0	-	-			0
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table E1: Uganda's Welfare Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	2.4
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	3.5	5.9	1.5	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	11.4
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	0	0	2.3	0	3.1	3.1			8.4
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	6.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	49.1	49.1	16.8	23.6	148
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	25.3	1.9	16.6	33.4	33.7	33.7	10.6	16.6	171.9
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	2.9	8.5	7.3	9.4	34.2	34.2	48.9	27.6	173
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0.3	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.1
100590	Maize (corn) nes	541.8	4.1	178.4	0.1	103.6	103.6	3.4	1.6	936.6
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	0.7	4.9	-	-	0	1.1	6.7
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	1.6	0	0	0	-	1.1	2.7
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	200.7	341.3	59.9	59.9	1,084.90	1,568.40	3,315.20
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	2,167.50	3,622.00	463	463	5,479.40	5,125.50	17,320.30
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	9.4	5.2	65.4	36.4	157.7	157.7	150.3	152.7	734.7
170111	Raw sugar, cane	94.2	1,775.20	2,575.70	2,846.80	2,224.00	2,224.00			11,739.90
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	0.1	180.6	9.2	468.9	6,700.80	6,700.80	33,974.30	27,039.00	75,073.60
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	3,681.70	7,208.70	8,081.20	8,256.70	23,797.40	23,797.40	29,324.20	23,774.80	127,922.00
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	2.6	0	0.2	23.4	22.5	22.5			71.3
252329	Portland cement nes	1.7	3.5	6.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	2.1	1.1	47.6
360500	Matches	80.2	196	391.2	157.1	142.5	142.5	196.1	156.9	1,462.70
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	0.7	-	0.1	0.6	0	0	0	-	1.4
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	69.4	102.8	100.2	82.2	125.3	125.3	304.4	189	1,098.50
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	4.8	15.8	22	20.2	10.4	10.4	22.1	17	122.7
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	2.3	6.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.3	10.3	9.6	46.8
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	1.4	6	12.6	8.1	4.7	4.7	35.2	5.5	78
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	1.5	46.1	3.1	3.1	18.5	18.5	0.9	0.3	92.1
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.5
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	110.7	-	-	-	-	110.7
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	2.8	8.3	9.4	16.3	23	23	40.3	44.3	167.5
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	0.5	0.9	0.4	4.4	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	6.6
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	6.4		0.2	0.1	0	0	-	0.3	7
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	5	0.5	6.2	5.3	1.2	1.2	5.2	3.9	28.6
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	2.5	4.1	7.2	28.5	0	0	0.1	0.2	42.6
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	357.9	329.9	406.6	315.1	415.2	415.2	310	258.2	2,808.10
		4,905.40	9,913.60	14,279.80	16,414.10	34,404.80	34,404.80	71,021.50	58,419.80	243,763.80

Table E2: Uganda's Revenue Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	-0.5	-2.1	-1.9	-1.3	-4.9	-4.9	-11.1	-5.9	-32.4
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	-10.5	-19.9	-4.6	-1.4	-3.8	-3.8	-14.6	-12	-70.5
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-0.1	-0.3	-46	-0.5	-31	-31	-128.2	-124.3	-361.4
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-92.4	-45.2	-10.4	-19.3	-320.7	-320.7	-12.9	-20	-841.7
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	-30.5	-15.1	-20.1	-41.2	-41	-41	3.5	3.2	-182.3
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	-4.3	-11.9	3.4
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-2.5	-0.3	-1.1	-2.1	-2.6	-2.6	-1.5	-4.7	-17.4
100590	Maize (corn) nes	-1,695.90	-12.8	-558	-1	-326.1	-326.1	-26.8	-5.6	-2,952.30
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	-3.6	-25.5	-0.2	-0.2	0	-16.2	-45.7
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	-22.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2	-9,306.90	-12,529.60	-21,861.10
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	-2,388.50	-3,646.50	-1,093.20	-1,093.20	-18,341.80	-16,171.30	-42,734.50
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	-6,817.60	-11,554.10	-2,245.40	-2,245.40			-22,862.50
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	-39.2	-31.9	-240.5	-250.4	-618	-618	-573.6	-626.4	-2,997.90
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-892.3	-8,809.50	-10,912.70	-12,115.00	-9,443.50	-9,443.50	6,388.70	5,080.10	-40,147.70
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	4.6	417.3	69.8	764.5	1,273.10	1,273.10	-97,374.10	-83,412.20	-176,983.90
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-14,399.70	-24,673.60	-26,759.10	-27,608.70	-79,005.50	-79,005.50	-912	-729.7	-253,093.70
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	0.7	0	0.1	8.2	8.8	8.8			26.5
252329	Portland cement nes	-32.1	-83.4	-203.8	-1,241.90	-1,052.80	-1,052.80	-370.8	-195.5	-4,233.20
360500	Matches	-433.2	-911.7	-1,819.40	-730.6	-662.9	-662.9			-5,220.70
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/ m2,printd	-6.2	-	-0.7	-5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0	-12.4
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/ m2,printd	-339.4	-502.4	-498.3	-407	-612.6	-612.6	-1,485.00	-942.1	-5,399.30
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/ m2,printd	-28.3	-94.7	-142.8	-143.5	-79.8	-79.8	-138.7	-97.2	-804.8
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-10.6	-27.5	-21.7	-24.5	-19.5	-19.5	-49.5	-43.8	-216.7
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-4.7	-20.5	-43.3	-28.3	-16.7	-16.7	-122.8	-19.5	-272.5
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-1.3	-41.2	-2.8	-2.8	-18.5	-18.5	-0.8	-0.3	-86.2
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	-2.5	-7.7	-7.9	-4.4	-0.6	-0.6	-4.4	-6.1	-34.3
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	-515.2	-	-	-	-	-515.2
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	-31.7	-68.8	-66.2	-96	-127.9	-127.9	-209.5	-222.6	-950.5
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-4.9	-9	-4.3	-42.8	-1.4	-1.4	-0.1	-0.8	-64.5
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	-28.3		-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0	-1.3	-31.1
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	-26.7	-3	-32.8	-28.2	-6.6	-6.6	-29.5	-20.9	-154.2
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	-13.2	-21.7	-38.3	-151.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-226.6
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	-1,926.40	-1,753.80	-2,168.40	-1,682.00	-2,214.40	-2,214.40	-1,653.30	-1,372.40	-14,985.20
		-20,046.20	-36,735.40	-52,765.10	-59,596.10	-96,664.90	-96,664.90	-124,380.20	-111,510.10	-598,362.80

Table E3: Uganda's Trade Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	10	10	20.6	11.6	**62.6**
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	19.5	37.6	8.6	3.4	9.2	9.2	35.2	29.2	**151.8**
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	0.1	0.3	45.3	-0.3	29	29			103.5
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	102.9	52.1	12.4	25	323.2	323.2	131	126.2	1,096.00
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	135.4	79.6	89.6	184.2	182.9	182.9	57.7	88.7	**1,001.00**
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	62.8	153	147.5	151.5	394.2	394.2	442.6	324.3	**2,070.10**
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	2.9	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.8	13	**29.7**
100590	Maize (corn) nes	3,810.10	28.9	1,253.40	2.4	732.9	732.9	**80.5**	12.8	**6,653.90**
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	4.4	31.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	5.6	**44.8**
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	5	**12.8**
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	1,593.00	2,392.00	1,015.40	1,015.40	5,886.70	7,818.50	**19,721.00**
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	9,675.50	16,449.80	4,543.30	4,543.30	26,360.10	22,967.20	**84,539.20**
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	60	53.5	370.1	428.6	966	966	886.3	988.8	**4,719.30**
170111	Raw sugar, cane	975.5	10,140.00	12,492.80	13,916.40	10,827.70	10,827.70			**59,180.10**
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	79.8	7,737.90	1,193.40	8,073.20	23,582.30	23,582.30	118,432.00	94,179.20	**276,860.00**
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	15,336.60	26,055.50	28,131.10	29,106.50	83,121.80	83,121.80	102,453.30	88,071.10	**455,397.70**
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	20.5	0.5	1.6	218.2	237.5	237.5			**715.6**
252329	Portland cement nes	42.8	114.8	290.1	1,885.90	1,600.30	1,600.30	702.7	370.1	**6,606.80**
360500	Matches	644.6	1,206.40	2,407.60	966.9	877.2	877.2	1,206.80	965.6	**9,152.30**
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	5.5	-	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	**11**
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	626.5	927.7	921.8	752.7	1,131.40	1,131.40	2,741.80	1,743.30	**9,976.50**
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	44.8	150.7	228.9	232.1	130	130	221.8	154.1	**1,292.60**
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	14.4	37.4	29.6	33.8	26.6	26.6	68	59.6	**296.1**
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	8.5	36.7	77.5	50.7	30.2	30.2	220.2	35	**489**
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	9	286.1	19.2	19.4	126.2	126.2	5.5	2	**593.5**
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	1.3	4	4.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	3.5	**18.1**
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	807.9	-	-	-	-	**807.9**
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	61.3	127.9	113.6	167.5	220.3	220.3	356.3	374.9	**1,642.00**
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	4	7.4	3.5	35.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	**53.1**
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	50.8		1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0	2.4	**56**
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	40.2	4.6	49.4	42.5	9.9	9.9	45.1	31.4	**233.2**
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	19.9	32.6	57.6	228.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	**341.6**
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	2,911.80	2,642.50	3,269.70	2,537.10	3,339.20	3,339.20	2,492.70	2,067.70	**22,599.80**
		25,092.30	49,921.40	62,505.40	78,755.60	133,471.60	133,471.60	262,857.00	220,453.30	**966,528.40**

Table E4: Uganda Trade Creation Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	10	10	20.6	11.6	62.6
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	19.5	37.6	8.6	3.4	9.2	9.2	35.2	29.2	**151.8**
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	0.1	0.3	45.3	-0.3	29	29			**103.5**
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	102.9	52.1	12.4	25	323.2	323.2	131	126.2	1,096.00
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	135.4	79.6	89.6	184.2	182.9	182.9	57.7	88.7	1,001.00
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	62.8	153	147.5	151.5	394.2	394.2	442.6	324.3	2,070.10
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	2.9	0.2	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.8	13	29.7
100590	Maize (corn) nes	3,810.10	28.9	1,253.40	2.4	732.9	732.9	80.5	12.8	6,653.90
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	4.4	31.7	0.4	0.4	2.3	5.6	44.8
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	5	12.8
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	1,593.00	2,392.00	1,015.40	1,015.40	5,886.70	7,818.50	19,721.00
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	9,675.50	16,449.80	4,543.30	4,543.30	26,360.10	22,967.20	84,539.20
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	60	53.5	370.1	428.6	966	966	886.3	988.8	4,719.30
170111	Raw sugar, cane	975.5	10,140.00	12,492.80	13,916.40	10,827.70	10,827.70			59,180.10
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	79.8	7,737.90	1,193.40	8,073.20	23,582.30	23,582.30	118,432.00	94,179.20	276,860.10
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	15,336.60	26,055.50	28,131.10	29,106.50	83,121.80	83,121.80	102,453.30	88,071.10	455,397.70
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	20.5	0.5	1.6	218.2	237.5	237.5			715.6
252329	Portland cement nes	42.8	114.8	290.1	1,885.90	1,600.30	1,600.30	702.7	370.1	6,606.80
360500	Matches	644.6	1,206.40	2,407.60	966.9	877.2	877.2	1,206.80	965.6	9,152.30
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	5.5	-	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	11
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	626.5	927.7	921.8	752.7	1,131.40	1,131.40	2,741.80	1,743.30	9,976.50
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	44.8	150.7	228.9	232.1	130	130	221.8	154.1	1,292.60
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	14.4	37.4	29.6	33.8	26.6	26.6	68	59.7	296.1
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	8.5	36.7	77.5	50.7	30.2	30.2	220.2	35	489
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	9	286.1	19.2	19.4	126.2	126.2	5.5	2	593.5
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	1.3	4	4.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	3.5	18.1
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	807.9	-	-	-	-	807.9
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	61.3	127.9	113.6	167.5	220.3	220.3	356.3	374.9	1,642.00
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	4	7.4	3.5	35.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	53.1
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	50.8		1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0	2.4	56
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	40.2	4.6	49.4	42.5	9.9	9.9	45.1	31.4	233.2
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	19.9	32.6	57.6	228.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	341.6
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	2,911.80	2,642.50	3,269.70	2,537.10	3,339.20	3,339.20	2,492.70	2,067.70	22,599.80
		25,092.30	49,921.40	62,505.40	78,755.60	133,471.60	133,471.60	262,857.00	220,453.30	966,528.30

Table E5: Uganda Trade Diversion Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014??
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	0	0	0	0	0			0
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100590	Maize (corn) nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170111	Raw sugar, cane	10,173.00	0	0	0	0	0			10,173.00
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-	0	-	0	-	-			0
252329	Portland cement nes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
360500	Matches	9,999.00	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	9,999.00
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	20,003.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,003.00
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	10,002.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,002.00
		50,438.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,438.00

Table F1: Tanzania's Welfare Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	41	29	52	30	22	33	28	28	263
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	70	169	103	57	64	81	80	80	704
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	1	0	0	0	0	1			2
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	11	7	4	9	9	25	62	62	189
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	62	145	48	76	32	25	50	50	487
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	6	65	178	89	81	472	132	132	1,156
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	29	6	16	6	8	8	8	8	88
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	12	14	15	35	19	22	22	22	161
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	118	75	75	269
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	(0)	(1)	-	-	-	48	6	6	59
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	-	3,627	4,174	5,821	-			13,623
100590	Maize (corn) nes	3,763	37	312	3	50	2	223	223	4,611
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	(0)	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	39	31	1	5	73	73	222
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	954	500	49	1	2,268	2,268	6,039
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	132	43	79	2,204	3,989	2,792	46	46	9,332
170111	Raw sugar, cane	225	621	11	10	691	384			1,942
170112	Raw sugar, beet	(0)	0	0	0	-	63	4	4	72
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	391	6,716	6,612	10,859	17,347	24,875	30,957	30,957	128,713
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	227	634	108	445	373	688	1,218	1,218	4,910
252329	Portland cement nes	34	45	507	1,527	1,923	-	1,014	-	5,050
360500	Matches	6	43	37	35	57	85	57	57	378
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	0	2	2	0	0	-	266	266	536
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	1	1	5	40	34	5	342	342	771
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	7
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	0	1	-	2	1	0	0	0	5
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	0	0	3	0	7	11	1	1	24
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	2	1	19	29	8	0	3	3	65
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	3	17	63	109	15	65	36	36	344
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	0	1	11	54	2	34	164	164	430
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	2	3	4	12	5	15	8	8	57
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	8	14	23	12	16	10	11	11	106
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	6	10	9	7	9	10	22	22	95
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	1	2	1	2	1	4	8	8	26
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-		-	61	25	-	-	-	85
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	1,296	1,585	1,741	1,855	2,308	1,264	1,357	1,357	12,763
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	42	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	54
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	10	19	45	42	60	34	15	15	240
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	6	17
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	(0)	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	4
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	7	9	29	58	61	97	240	240	742
		6,389	10,251	14,660	22,377	33,092	31,281	38,811	37,797	194,657

Table F2: Tanzania's Revenue Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	(60)	(43)	(75)	(54)	(61)	(70)	(61)	(61)	(485)
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	(222)	(444)	(335)	(291)	(342)	(432)	(505)	(505)	(3,076)
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	(22)	(10)	(15)	(9)	(6)	(40)			(102)
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	(70)	(53)	(30)	(67)	(59)	(163)	(373)	(373)	(1,188)
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	(200)	(462)	(174)	(242)	(141)	(103)	(168)	(168)	(1,658)
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	(21)	(34)	(83)	(43)	(38)	(211)	(59)	(59)	(548)
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	(176)	(38)	(95)	(36)	(51)	(49)	(48)	(48)	(541)
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	(63)	(76)	(80)	(190)	(102)	(121)	(121)	(121)	(874)
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	96
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	2	3	-	-	-	(260)	(49)	(49)	(353)
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	-	(12,319)	(14,176)	(19,771)	-			(46,266)
100590	Maize (corn) nes	(8,214)	(93)	(703)	(6)	(146)	(4)	(867)	(867)	(10,900)
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)									
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	(4)	(8)	(5)	(14)	(4)	(4)	(39)
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	(4,891)	(3,821)	(64)	(762)	(9,100)	(9,100)	(27,738)
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	(2,712)	(1,420)	(139)	(2)	(6,391)	(6,391)	(17,055)
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	(282)	(93)	(170)	(4,714)	(8,530)	(5,967)	(100)	(100)	(19,956)
170111	Raw sugar, cane	(1,511)	(3,946)	(39)	(38)	(2,544)	(1,414)			(9,492)
170112	Raw sugar, beet	1	-	-	-	-	(208)	(14)	(14)	(235)
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(4)
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	(4,323)	(22,128)	(18,628)	(30,582)	(48,853)	(70,410)	(87,196)	(87,196)	(369,316)
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	205	648	139	524	501	826	1,253	1,253	5,349
252329	Portland cement nes	(162)	(299)	(2,240)	(5,338)	(6,846)	-	(4,357)	-	(19,242)
360500	Matches	(57)	(340)	(290)	(276)	(449)	(675)	(476)	(476)	(3,039)
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	(1)	(4)	(3)	-	(1)	-	(441)	(441)	(891)
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	(1)	(1)	(3)	(24)	(21)	(3)	(211)	(211)	(475)
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	-	(3)	(2)	(1)	-	-	(3)	(3)	(12)
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	(2)	(5)	-	(10)	(8)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(35)
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	(25)	(2)	(59)	(83)	(12)	(12)	(193)
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	(9)	(5)	(110)	(166)	(49)	(1)	(20)	(20)	(380)
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	(2)	(11)	(40)	(70)	(10)	(41)	(23)	(23)	(220)
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	-	(3)	(14)	-	(9)	(43)	(43)	(112)
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	(9)	(17)	(21)	(59)	(23)	(76)	(42)	(42)	(289)
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	(20)	(33)	(54)	(28)	(40)	(25)	(27)	(27)	(254)
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	(3)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(11)	(11)	(48)
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	(6)	(12)	(7)	(15)	(3)	(23)	(49)	(49)	(164)
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-		-	(266)	(109)	-	-	-	(375)
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	(4,473)	(5,427)	(5,970)	(6,366)	(7,952)	(4,641)	(4,983)	(4,983)	(44,795)
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	(127)	(36)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(19)	(9)	(9)	(213)
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	(38)	(76)	(174)	(177)	(226)	(134)	(59)	(59)	(943)
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	(1)	(1)	(1)	-		(1)	(1)	(1)	(6)
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(17)	(38)	(38)	(109)
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	1	-	-	(11)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(22)
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	(46)	(74)	(179)	(356)	(377)	(589)	(1,465)	(1,465)	(4,551)
		(19,916)	(33,119)	(49,347)	(68,364)	(96,545)	(85,721)	(116,053)	(111,696)	(580,761)

Table F3: Tanzania's Trade Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	194	141	243	197	270	274	244	244	1,807
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	415	808	654	677	800	1,010	1,223	1,223	6,809
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	4	2	3	3	2	9			23
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	54	41	25	58	47	132	293	293	943
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	323	743	288	388	251	179	276	276	2,724
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	61	382	977	521	438	2,385	667	667	6,097
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	147	31	79	30	43	41	40	40	451
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	61	73	78	184	98	119	118	118	849
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	595	539	539	1,672
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	(3)	(5)	-	-	-	256	56	56	359
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	-	37,851	43,554	60,747	-			142,152
100590	Maize (corn) nes	20,713	255	1,805	15	425	12	2,790	2,790	28,804
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	(0)	-	4	8	5	19	4	4	43
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	157	123	2	33	293	293	901
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	3,861	2,021	197	4	9,070	9,070	24,223
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	621	204	376	10,388	18,792	13,140	221	221	43,962
170111	Raw sugar, cane	1,354	3,542	46	45	2,989	1,662			9,637
170112	Raw sugar, beet	(1)	0	0	0	0	280	19	19	317
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	4	0	3	1	6	1	5	5	24
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	2,357	23,999	21,171	34,753	55,516	80,158	99,092	99,092	416,139
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	1,774	5,315	1,197	4,498	4,288	7,090	10,796	10,796	45,754
252329	Portland cement nes	258	523	3,558	7,754	10,026	-	7,788	-	29,906
360500	Matches	43	229	196	186	302	455	327	327	2,066
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	2	15	12	0	8	0	1,713	1,713	3,464
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	9	7	35	253	216	37	2,190	2,190	4,935
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	1	9	8	3	0	0	11	11	44
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	2	5	0	10	7	5	2	2	33
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	0	0	20	2	48	68	10	10	159
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	10	6	122	183	54	1	24	24	424
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	16	108	406	698	97	416	230	230	2,202
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	0	9	71	346	10	215	1,055	1,055	2,762
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	9	18	22	62	24	81	45	45	306
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	44	73	120	62	89	57	61	61	567
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	35	54	46	40	49	56	117	117	514
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	6	11	6	13	3	20	42	42	142
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	411	169	-	-	-	581
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	7,503	9,068	9,983	10,648	13,330	8,474	9,097	9,097	77,201
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	260	75	10	10	19	61	30	30	496
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	70	143	321	344	415	253	109	109	1,764
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	2	2	2	0		2	2	2	12
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	2	4	2	4	7	19	43	43	124
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	(2)	0	0	13	2	2	5	5	25
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	49	75	197	393	418	649	1,614	1,614	5,009
		36,397	45,966	83,957	118,898	170,211	118,267	150,260	142,473	866,428

Table F4: Tanzania's Creation Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	194	141	243	197	270	274	244	244	1,807
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	415	808	654	677	800	1,010	1,223	1,223	6,809
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	4	2	3	3	2	9			23
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	54	41	25	58	47	132	293	293	943
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	323	743	288	388	251	179	276	276	2,724
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	61	382	977	521	438	2,385	667	667	6,097
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	147	31	79	30	43	41	40	40	451
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	61	73	78	184	98	119	118	118	849
40310	Yogurt concentratd o not,sweetend o not,flavourd o contg fruit o cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	595	539	539	1,672
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	(3)	(5)	-	-	-	256	56	56	359
100190	Wheat nes and meslin	-	-	37,851	43,554	60,747	-			142,152
100590	Maize (corn) nes	20,713	256	1,805	15	425	12	2,790	2,790	28,804
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	(0)	-	4	8	5	19	4	4	43
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-	157	123	2	33	293	293	901
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	3,861	2,021	197	4	9,070	9,070	24,223
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	621	204	376	10,388	18,792	13,140	221	221	43,962
110220	Maize (corn) flour									
170111	Raw sugar, cane	1,354	3,542	46	45	2,989	1,662			9,637
170112	Raw sugar, beet	(1)	0	0	0	0	280	19	19	317
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	4	0	3	1	6	1	5	5	24
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	2,357	23,999	21,171	34,753	55,516	80,158	99,092	99,092	416,139
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	1,774	5,315	1,197	4,498	4,288	7,090	10,796	10,796	45,754
252329	Portland cement nes	258	523	3,558	7,754	10,026	-	7,788	-	29,906
360500	Matches	43	229	196	186	302	455	327	327	2,066
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	2	15	12	0	8	0	1,713	1,713	3,464
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	9	7	35	253	216	37	2,190	2,190	4,935
520951	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2, printed	1	9	8	3	0	0	11	11	44
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	2	5	0	10	7	5	2	2	33
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	0	0	20	2	48	68	10	10	159
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	10	6	122	183	54	1	24	24	424
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	16	108	406	698	97	416	230	230	2,202
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	0	9	71	346	10	215	1,055	1,055	2,762
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	9	18	22	62	24	81	45	45	306
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	44	73	120	62	89	57	61	61	567
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	35	54	46	40	49	56	117	117	514
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	6	11	6	13	3	20	42	42	142
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	411	169	-	-	-	581
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	7,503	9,068	9,983	10,648	13,330	8,474	9,097	9,097	77,201
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	260	75	10	10	19	61	30	30	496
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	70	143	321	344	415	253	109	109	1,764
850640	Silver oxide primary cells and batteries	2	2	2	0		2	2	2	12
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	2	4	2	4	7	19	43	43	124
850660	Air-zinc primary cells and batteries	(2)	0	0	13	2	2	5	5	25
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	49	75	197	393	418	649	1,614	1,614	5,009
		36,397	45,966	83,957	118,898	170,211	118,267	150,260	142,473	866,428

Table F4: Tanzania's Diversion Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	(0.00)	0.00	-	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
40120	Milk not concentrated & unsweetened exceeding 1% not exceeding 6% fat	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)			(0.00)
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
40229	Milk and cream powder sweetened exceeding 1.5% fat	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00
40291	Milk and cream unsweetened, nes	-	0.00	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
40299	Milk and cream nes sweetened	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
100590	Maize (corn) nes	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
100640	Rice, broken	-	-	0.00	(0.00)	-	0.00	-	-	(0.00)
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
170111	Raw sugar, cane	0.00	0.00	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)			(0.00)
170191	Refined sugar,in solid form,containg added flavourg or colourg matter	0.00	-	(0.00)	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
252329	Portland cement nes	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)
520851	Plain weave cotton fabrics,>/=85%, not more than 100 g/m2, printed	-	(0.00)	-	-	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
520852	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, printed	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
521151	Plain weave cotton fab,<85% mixd w m-m fib,more than 200 g/m2,printd	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
521215	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
521225	Woven fabrics of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2, printed, nes	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
551441	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,>170g/m2,printd	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	0.00	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	(0.00)	-	-	0.00	-	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	(0.00)	0.00	-	-	-	(0.00)
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	-	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.01	0.01	(0.05)

Table G1: Kenya's Welfare Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	(5)	(22)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(37)
100590	Maize (corn) nes	1,031	2	4,490	26,477	3,016	3,016	(140)	(140)	37,752
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	-	-	0	-	81	-	81
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	-	1	0	-	1	-	2
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	(68)	2,274	2,988	3,300	(39)	11,463	-	19,918
100640	Rice, broken	-	(325)	4,555	7,388	4,383	(263)	2,085	-	17,824
170111	Raw sugar, cane	(2,898)	(3,257)	1,214	6,708	(4,512)	(12,498)		2,692,217	2,676,975
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	(15,091)	(36,804)	(8,470)	(2,243)	(23,096)	(23,096)	(472)	(3,236)	(112,507)
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-	(1)	(9)	-	(6)	(6)	-	-	(22)
252329	Portland cement nes	3	(30)	(56)	68	61	-			46
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	5	8	16	18	14	14	374	374	825
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	1	(4)	2	3	3	3	6	6	20
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	3	6	11	10	19	19	109	109	287
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	1	2	3	3	9	9	10	10	47
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	3	2	0	3	0	0	16	16	41
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	224	151	-	(0)	(0)	375
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	0	27	37	(172)	(117)	(117)	2	2	(337)
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	(48)	(82)	(66)	(76)	(110)	(110)	-	-	(491)
		-	-	(3)	(1)	(15)	(15)	-	-	(34)
		(16,995)	(40,546)	3,997	41,401	(16,897)	(33,081)	13,527	2,689,359	2,640,765

Table G2: Kenya's Revenue Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat	-	-	61	-			13		74
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	7	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
40390	Buttermilk,curdled milk & cream,kephir & ferm or acid milk & cream nes	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
100590	Maize (corn) nes	(3,236)	(50)	(13,858)	(80,829)	(9,319)	(9,319)	(265)	18	(116,859)
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	(0)	-	(2)	-	(5)	-	(7)
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	(0)	(7)	(0)	-	(63,810)	-	(63,818)
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	921	(14,007)	(16,657)	(19,201)	185	(4,216)	-	(52,975)
100640	Rice, broken	-	980	(10,591)	(14,978)	(10,122)	384	8	-	(34,319)
170111	Raw sugar, cane	1,264	3,582	7,586	4,778	28,973	28,973		1,776,267	1,851,423
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	322	876	155	39	462	462	-	57	2,373
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)
252329	Portland cement nes	(18)	(68)	415	(379)	(338)	-	(555)	-	(944)
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	(8)	(11)	(23)	(27)	(22)	(22)	(58)	(555)	(726)
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	(17)	40	(15)	(31)	(27)	(27)	(300)	(58)	(434)
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	(8)	(17)	(29)	(29)	(54)	(54)	(5)	(300)	(495)
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(6)	(6)	(98)	(5)	(120)
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	(19)	(11)	(3)	(18)	(6)	(6)	0	(98)	(160)
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	(762)	(514)	-	(1)	0	(1,277)
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	(0)	(12)	(17)	29	29	29	-	(1)	57
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	100	201	133	153	225	225	-	-	1,037
		-	-	12	4	51	51		-	117
		(1,612)	6,461	(30,185)	(108,718)	(9,871)	20,876	(69,274)	1,775,325	1,583,002

Table G3: Kenya's Trade Effects (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat		-	-6	-					-6
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-18	-76	-	-	-	-	-32	-	-126
100590	Maize (corn) nes	5,735	132	24,360	141,310	16,389	16,389	-1553.282 -	-1553.282 -	204,314
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	-	-	0	-	4	-	298	-	303
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	-	-	0	4	0	-	3	-	7
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	-	-1,388	8,718	10,893	12,614	-238	41,699	-	72,299
100640	Rice, broken	-	-4,236	17,636	26,998	17,918	-1699.236	7,584	-	65,901
170111	Raw sugar, cane	-11698.38 -	-15042.87 -	-29049.56 -	-21,763	-106046.6 -	-106046			-21,763
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	-37598.99	-105344.8 -	-18122.96 -	-4,561	-55,878	-55,878	-1,108	-6736.607	-117,427
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	-	-6	-55	-	-32	-32	-	-	-125
252329	Portland cement nes	14	-169	-570	303	271	-	-	-	-150
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/ m2,printd	33	50	101	116	95	95	2,397	2,397	5,283
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	8	-41	9	18	15	15	34	34	91
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	15	33	57	54	104	104	584	584	1,536
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	5	8	17	18	53	53	54	54	263
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	16	9	2	16	3	3	85	85	218
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	-	-	-	1,278	863	-	0	0	2,141
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	0	168	229	-2,271	-1814.384	-1814.384	21	21	-1,830
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	-308	-618	-408	-468	-691	-691	-	-	-3,184
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	-	-	-20	-7	-86	-86	-	-	-199
		5,501	-6,132	50,071	151,939	-8,359	-40,267	51,618	3,175	207,546

Table G4: Kenya's Trade Creation Effect (US$ '000)

Code	Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
40110	Milk not concentrated and unsweetened not exceeding 1% fat	0	-	-	1,331	-	-	-	-	1,331
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated and unsweetened exceeding 6% fat		-	-6	-					-6
40210	Milk powder not exceeding 1.5% fat	-18.348	-76	-	-	-	-	-32	-	-126
100590	Maize (corn) nes	5735.233	132	24,360	1,214	16,389	16,389	1,553	1,553	67,325
100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	0	-	0	-842	4	-	298	-	-539
100620	Rice, husked (brown)	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	-	3
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	0	-1,388	8,718	121	12,614	-238	41,699	-	61,527
100640	Rice, broken	0	-4,236	17,636	10,668	17,918	1,699	7,584	-	51,270
170111	Raw sugar, cane	11698.38	15,043	29,050	82,720	106,047	106,047			350,604
170199	Refined cane or beet sugar, solid, without flavouring or colouring matter	37598.99	105,345	18,123	-22,578	-55,878	-55,878	-1,108	6,737	32,361
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	0	-6	-55	13,631	-32	-32	-	-	13,507
240310	Smokg tobacco,whether o not cntg tobacco substitutes in any proportion	-0.444	-	-	0	-	-			0
252329	Portland cement nes	14.355	-169	-570	11,387	271	-	-	-	10,933
551341	Plain weave polyester stapl fib fab,<85%,mixd w/cot,<=170g/m2,printd	33.314	50	101	-1,768	95	95	2,397	2,397	3,399
630221	Bed linen, of cotton, printed, not knitted	8.296	-41	9	52,629	15	15	34	34	52,702
630231	Bed linen, of cotton, nes	14.556	33	57	379	104	104	584	584	1,860
630251	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted	5.105	8	17	53	53	53	54	54	298
630291	Toilet and kitchen linen, of cotton, nes	16.401	9	2	21	3	3	85	85	223
630510	Sacks&bags,for packg of goods,of jute or of other textile bast fibres	0	-	-	16	863	-	0	0	879
830910	Corks, crown, of base metal	0.413	168	229	2,370	1,814	1,814	21	21	6,440
850610	Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries	-308.088	-618	-408	1,022	-691	-691	-	-	-1,693
850630	Mercuric oxide primary cells and batteries		-	-	-234	-	-	-	-	-234
850650	Lithium primary cells and batteries	0	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
850680	Primary cells & primary batteries nes	0	-	-20	-232	-86	-86	-	-	-425
		54,798	114,255	97,243	151,939	99,502	69,293	53,171	11,465	651,668

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51, Pool Road, Makerere University Campus,
P. O. Box 7841 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256414541023/4 Fax: +256414541022
Email: eprc@eprcug.org,

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