



## **The emerging countries in Africa south of the Sahara in the agricultural sector.**

### ***Analysis of trade relations***

*Report 1/6*

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## **Preamble: recollection of terms of reference for the CIRAD-CTA study, general structure of the research, authors**

The purpose of this study is detailed in the terms of reference set out in Appendix 1 of this report. The initial aim is to draw up a map of trade, investment and official development assistance between the six chosen emerging countries and the countries of Africa south of the Sahara in the agricultural sector. The emerging countries are South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, China, South Korea and India.

Subsequently, the aim is to analyse the involvement (aid and investments) of China in the agricultural sector in four countries: Ethiopia, Senegal, Togo and Ivory Coast.

The results of this study of the emerging countries in sub-Saharan Africa in the agricultural sector are presented in six separate reports:

- Report 1/6: Study of trade relations between the emerging countries and Africa south of the Sahara
- Report 2/6: Summary of four case studies of China's involvement in the agricultural sector in Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Senegal and Togo.
- Report 3/6: The Chinese presence in the agricultural sector in Ivory Coast
- Report 4/6: The Chinese presence in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia
- Report 5/6: The Chinese presence in the agricultural sector in Senegal
- Report 6/6: The Chinese presence in the agricultural sector in Togo

The research was coordinated by **Jean-Jacques Gabas** (CIRAD) and **Vincent Ribier** (CIRAD) with the support of **Candela Saiz Carrasco** (Sciences Po Paris) for the trade analysis.

Missions to each country were conducted for the four case studies. The Senegal and Ethiopia case studies were conducted by **Peggy Frey** (consultant), the Togo study by **Charlotte Francke** (GIZ and Sciences Po Paris) and the Ivory Coast study by **Xavier Auregan** (Université Paris Ouest).

## General introduction

This report, the first of the six, analyses the trade of the six chosen emerging countries – South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, China, South Korea and India – with Africa south of the Sahara. It is divided into two parts. The first part provides an overview of total and agricultural trade flows. The second part analyses developments in and the structure of the trade of each of the emerging countries with Africa south of the Sahara.

The analysed data are taken from the United Nations Comtrade<sup>1</sup> database; the agricultural sector as covered in this study is defined in Appendix 2. Comtrade is the most reliable international database, despite some limitations: certain types of exchange relating to illegal trade or intra-company trade are not included in the database.

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<sup>1</sup> Free access to COMTRADE data on the WITS website:  
<https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/WITS/Restricted/Login.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

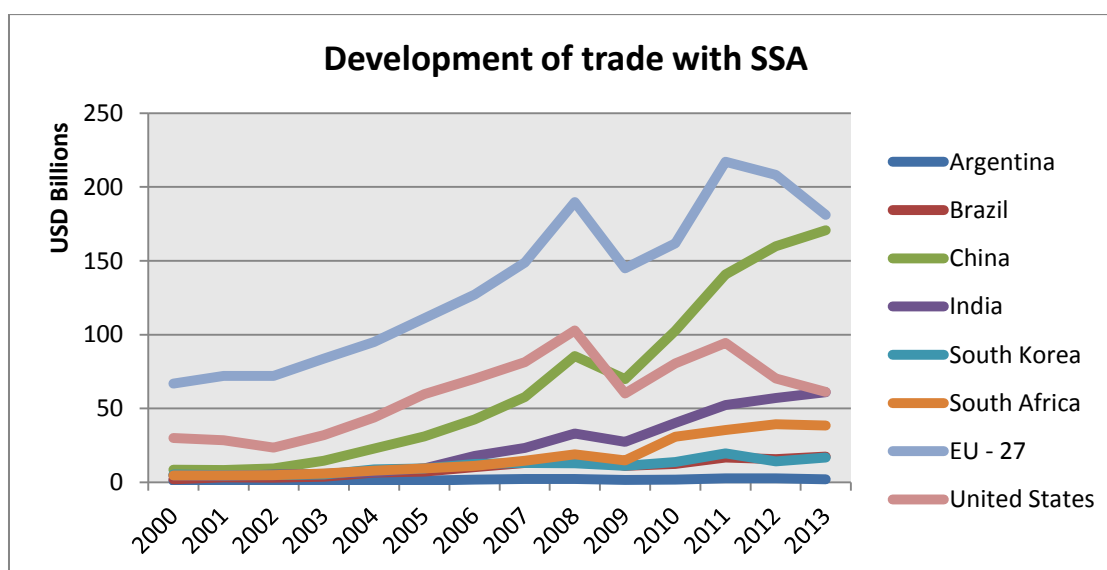
## I. The development of trade relations between sub-Saharan Africa and the emerging countries during the period 2000-2013

### I.1 A profound change in the shape of sub-Saharan Africa's trade relations with its partners

Analysis of the development of the emerging countries' total trade and its comparison with the trade of the 'traditional powers' reveals some profound changes that have occurred since the beginning of the 2000s. These countries' trade with SSA, which was still at a very low level at the beginning of the 2000s, has undergone a meteoric rise since then. The economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009 had clear but time-limited repercussions. The year 2009 saw a dramatic downturn in trade (in many cases by as much as 20-40%), but the upward trend began again the following year. Consequently, the rate of growth in trade over the period is impressive: between 2000 and 2013, China-SSA trade grew twentyfold, and India-SSA trade thirteenfold.

The relative importance of each of the emerging countries in total trade with SSA varies greatly: trade is still modest in the case of Argentina, relatively moderate in the case of Brazil and South Korea (16 billion dollars in 2013), more important for South Africa (38.3 billion) and India (60 billion), and highly significant for China (171 billion), giving the latter country a major role. Because of the recent growth, India is now at the same level as the United States in its trade relations with SSA, while China is on a par with the European Union.

Graph 1 Development of trade with SSA (2000-2013)



The following two tables show the average annual growth rate of each emerging country's exports and imports with sub-Saharan Africa. The data cover the entire period (2000-2013) as well as the sub-periods 2000-2008 and 2009-2013. The year 2009 is treated separately in view of its unusual characteristics.

**Table 1 Average annual growth rate of total exports**

	<b>2000-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2013</b>	<b>2000-2013</b>
Argentina	22%	-39%	-1%	9%
Brazil	30%	-22%	2%	16%
China	34%	-10%	20%	25%
India	27%	-16%	28%	24%
South Korea	20%	-9%	6%	13%
South Africa	15%	-17%	28%	16%
<i>EU-27</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>-20%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>9%</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>-22%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>11%</i>

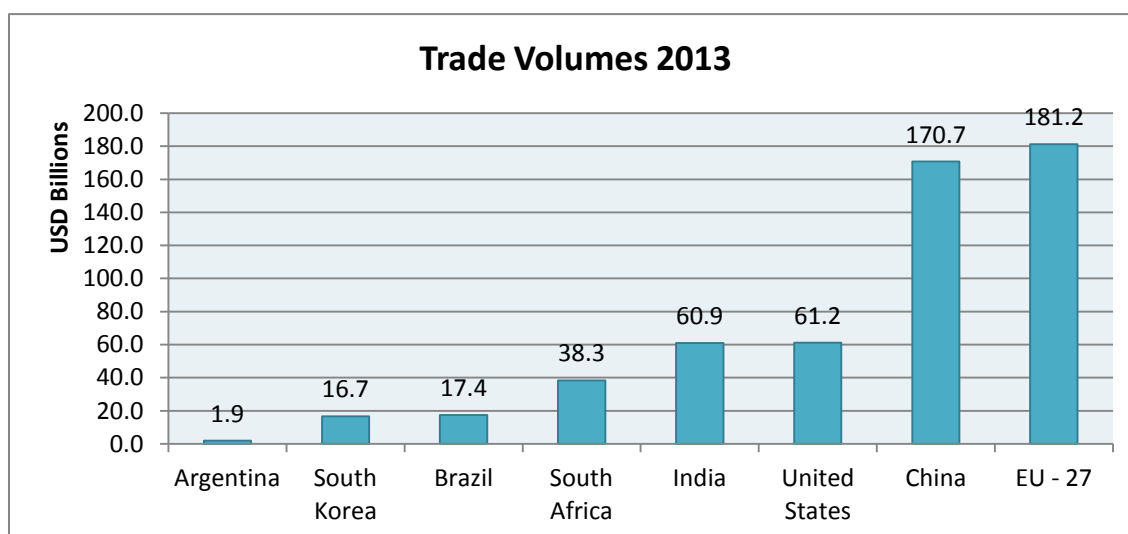
**Table 2 Average annual growth rate of total imports**

	<b>2000-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2013</b>	<b>2000-2013</b>
Argentina	-6%	-76%	39%	3%
Brazil	26%	-60%	18%	17%
China	29%	-29%	26%	23%
India	25%	-19%	17%	19%
South Korea	2%	-29%	21%	5%
South Africa	31%	-37%	22%	23%
<i>EU-27</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>-33%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>7%</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>-62%</i>	<i>-4%</i>	<i>4%</i>

The economic and financial crisis of 2008 caused a sharp decline in the emerging countries' exports and imports to and from sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in the trade of the 'traditional powers' with the region. A resumption of the upward trend was generally observed in 2009, with the exception of US imports from SSA and Argentinean and Brazilian exports to SSA. Exports from China and India to SSA began a strong recovery in 2009, as did those from South Africa.

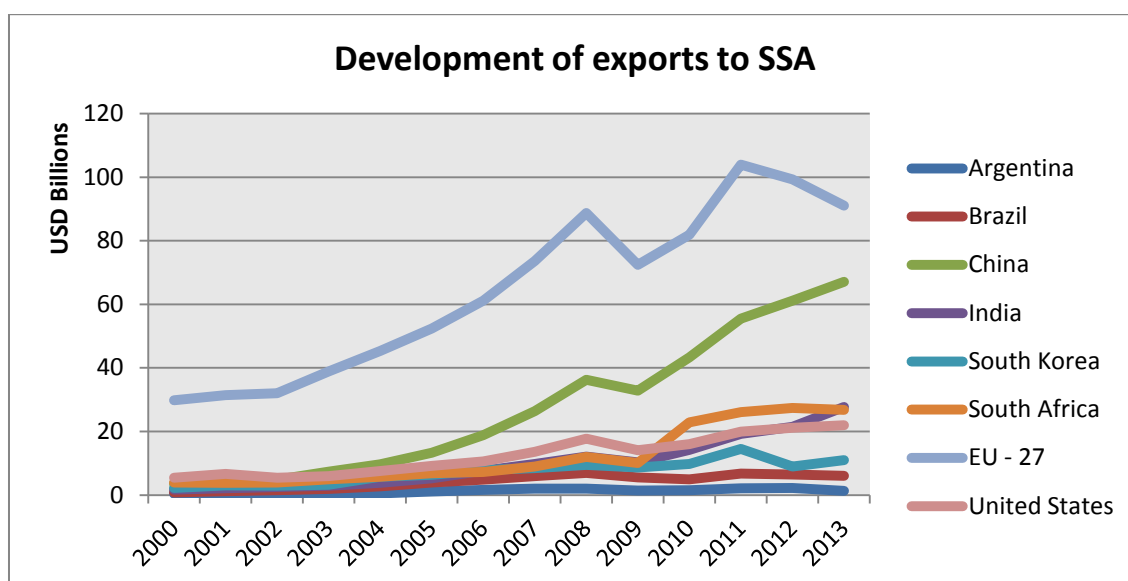


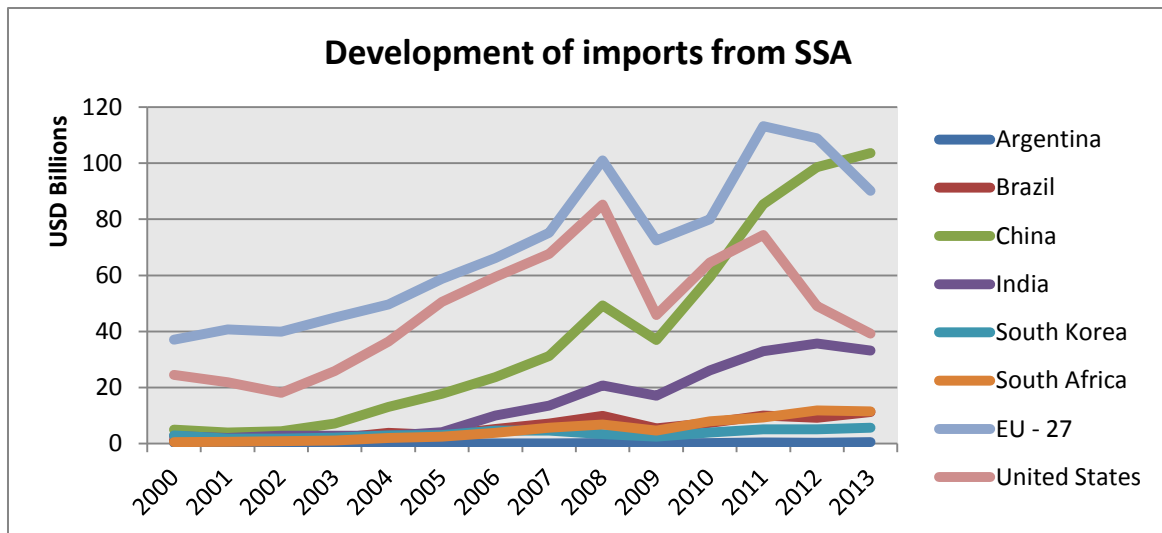
**Graph 2 Volume of total trade (2013)**



The following graphs detail the development of these countries' exports and imports in relation to SSA.

**Graph 3 Total exports and imports (2000-2013)**

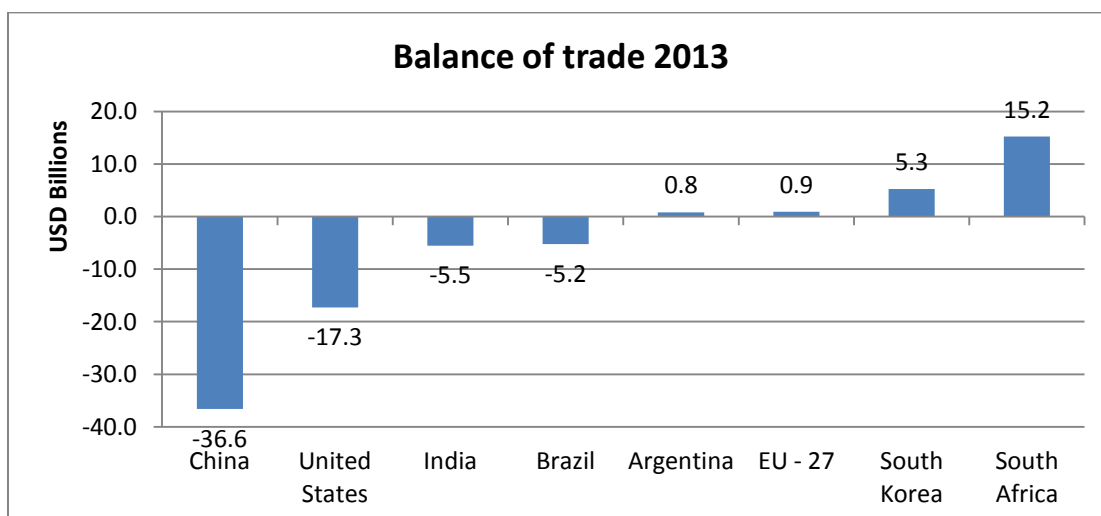




It is noticeable that the decline in the European Union's trade with sub-Saharan Africa since 2011 has been due to a simultaneous decrease in its exports and imports, whereas in the case of the United States this decrease has been due to the fall in imports from SSA.

The graph below reveals a mixed picture concerning the emerging countries' balance of trade with SSA. Contrary to what one might think, China imports from SSA greatly exceed its exports to the region. Its trade deficit grew to more than US \$36 billion in 2013, due to its imports accelerating more sharply than its exports. The image of China inundating Africa with its products is therefore erroneous. The other two emerging countries that have a trade deficit with SSA are India and Brazil, although in their case the deficit is much smaller, at around US \$5 billion. Conversely, South Africa in particular has a very large trade surplus with the rest of SSA (more than 15 billion in 2013), while South Korea has a more modest surplus (5 billion).

**Graph 4 Balance of trade (X-M) with sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



## I.2 Asymmetry in the importance of this international trade

The trade between the emerging countries and SSA does not have the same strategic importance for the different partners. In overall terms, SSA remains a modest partner for most of the emerging countries, despite the growth in trade, whereas trade relations with the emerging countries have become crucial for several countries in Africa south of the Sahara.

As shown by Table 3 below, the share of these emerging countries' total exports and imports that is generated with SSA is not very significant. This is particularly true of Argentina and South Korea, for which SSA remains a very modest partner, accounting for only 1 to 2% of trade. South Africa alone among these emerging countries has a substantial proportion of its trade with the rest of SSA, as one would expect in view of the partners' geographical proximity: 28% of the markets for South African products are in SSA, especially in Southern Africa; by contrast, just 11% of its imports came from SSA.

**Table3 Share of SSA in total exports and imports (2013)**

	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
Argentina	2%	1%
Brazil	3%	5%
China	3%	6%
India	8%	7%
South Korea	2%	1%
South Africa	28%	11%

Appendix 3 details the share of each SSA country's total trade and agricultural trade with each of the emerging countries for two years: 2000 and 2013. Some African countries have significant trade with China and India. Thus in 2013 China purchased 50% of Mauritania's exports, 40% of the Congo's, 25% of Benin's and 21% of Zambia's. India purchased 40% of Gambia's exports, 18% of Benin's, and 17% of those of Tanzania and Mozambique. Moreover, a high share of imports into certain African countries come from China or India: China accounts for 24% of Niger's imports, 22% of those of Nigeria and Ethiopia, 18% of Ghana's, and 15 or 16% of those of Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda and Togo; India is an important source of imports into certain countries in East Africa: Uganda (27%), Mauritius (24%), Tanzania (18%) and Kenya (18%).

### I.3 Trade with the emerging countries concentrated on a few countries in SSA

Emerging countries' trade with SSA is highly concentrated on a few African countries, namely Nigeria, South Africa and Angola, as Table 4 shows.

**Table 4 Main trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
Argentina	South Africa (51%) Angola (10%) Nigeria (8%)	Nigeria (49%) South Africa (46%)
Brazil	South Africa (30%) Angola (21%) Nigeria (14%)	Nigeria (85%) Angola (6%) South Africa (6%)
China	South Africa (25%) Nigeria (18%)	South Africa (47%) Angola (31%)
India	South Africa (21%) Kenya (14%) Tanzania (13%) Nigeria (10%)	Nigeria (41%) South Africa (22%) Angola (20%)
South Korea	Liberia (32%) South Africa (25%) Nigeria (14%) Angola (11%)	Nigeria (40%) South Africa (30%)
South Africa	Botswana (17%) Namibia (16%) Mozambique (11%) Zambia (10%) Zimbabwe (9%)	Nigeria (31%) Angola (17%) Mozambique (11%) Swaziland (10%)



The geographical concentration is particularly marked for the imports of the emerging countries, which buy from the countries which are the largest producers of raw materials, particularly hydrocarbons and minerals:

- Two countries account for nearly 80% of China's imports from SSA: South Africa (47%) and Angola (31%);
- Three countries account for 83% of India's imports: Nigeria (41%), South Africa (22%) and Angola (20%);
- Nigeria also accounts for 85% of Brazil's imports, 49% of Argentina's and 40% of South Korea's from SSA;
- South Africa alone has a more diversified pattern of trade, which, however, is strongly linked with the Southern African countries.

The geographical structure of the emerging countries' exports is also highly concentrated, albeit to a lesser degree than their imports:

- South Africa is the main African market for exports from China, India, Brazil and Argentina;
- Nigeria, which exports much of its hydrocarbons to the emerging countries, is also an important market for their exports;
- South Africa mainly exports to neighbouring countries, its five main markets being, in descending order, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### **I.4 A strong commercial focus on a few products**

The strong geographical concentration is also reflected in terms of the nature of the products traded between SSA and the emerging countries. SSA remains primarily a supplier of raw materials: the emerging countries mainly import fuels, which are the largest import good for each of them; metals, minerals and rocks complete the picture.

The structure of the products exported from the emerging countries to SSA is slightly more diversified, and varies from country to country:

- Argentina, Brazil and South Africa primarily export food products; these represent 81% of Argentina's exports and 53% of Brazil's;
- The structure of exports from China is quite diversified: they include machinery, textiles, metals, chemicals and transport.

**Table 5 Main products traded with sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

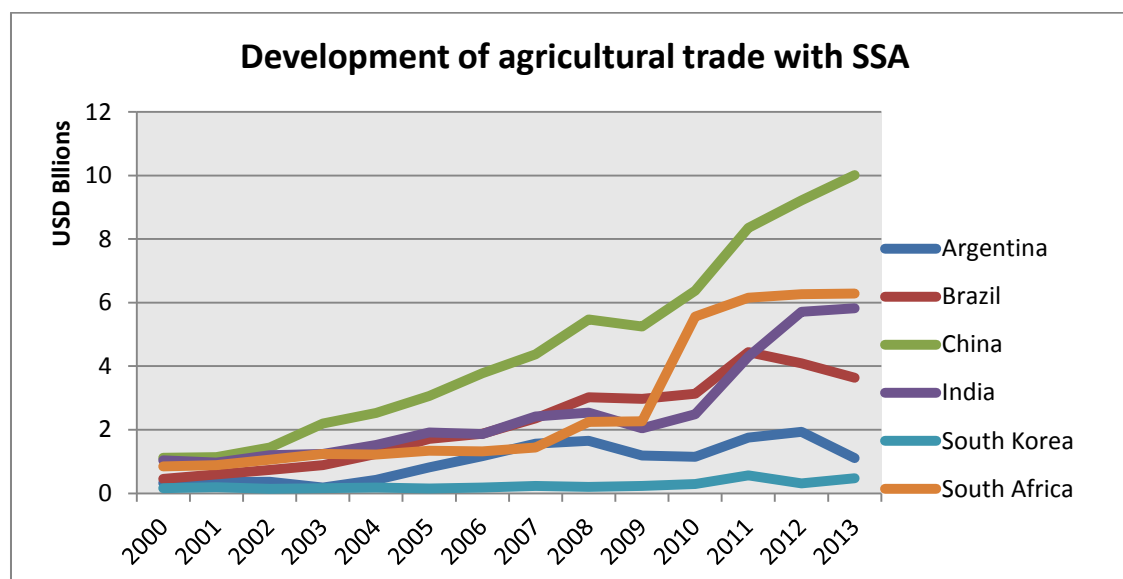
	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
Argentina	- Food products and wood (81%) - Transport (10%)	- Fuels (52%) - Transport (16%) - Machinery etc. (10%)
Brazil	- Food products and wood (53%) - Transport (15%)	- Fuels (93%)
China	- Machinery etc. (25%) - Textiles (23%) - Metals (12%) - Chemicals (11%) - Transport (11%)	- Fuels (40%) - Products classified under a UN Special Code (30%) - Minerals and rocks (19%)
India	- Fuels (34%) - Chemicals and plastics (17%) - Food products and wood (12%)	- Fuels (73%) - Minerals and rocks (15%)
South Korea	- Transport (59%) - Chemicals and plastics (12%) - Machinery etc. (10%)	- Fuels (47%) - Metals (25%) - Minerals and rocks (16%) - Chemicals and plastics (11%)
South Africa	- Food products and wood (20%) - Machinery etc. (18%) - Chemicals and plastics (16%) - Fuels (13%) - Metals (11%) - Transport (11%)	- Fuels (65%) - Food products and wood (11%)

## **I.5 Overview of agricultural trade: modest but significant**

The pattern observed of growing trade between the emerging countries and sub-Saharan Africa is reflected in the specific case of agricultural trade. Starting from a position in many cases of less than a billion US dollars in 2000, agricultural trade (imports plus exports) in 2013 reached 10 billion in the case of China, 6 billion in the case of South Africa and India, and 4 billion in the case of Brazil.

Agricultural trade with China began in the early 2000s and grew relatively constantly until 2013. The growth patterns of South African and Indian trade are different, with a slower start in the 2000s, and a late but vigorous surge from 2009 onwards. The Latin American countries are the only ones to have experienced a downturn in their agricultural trade with SSA since 2011.

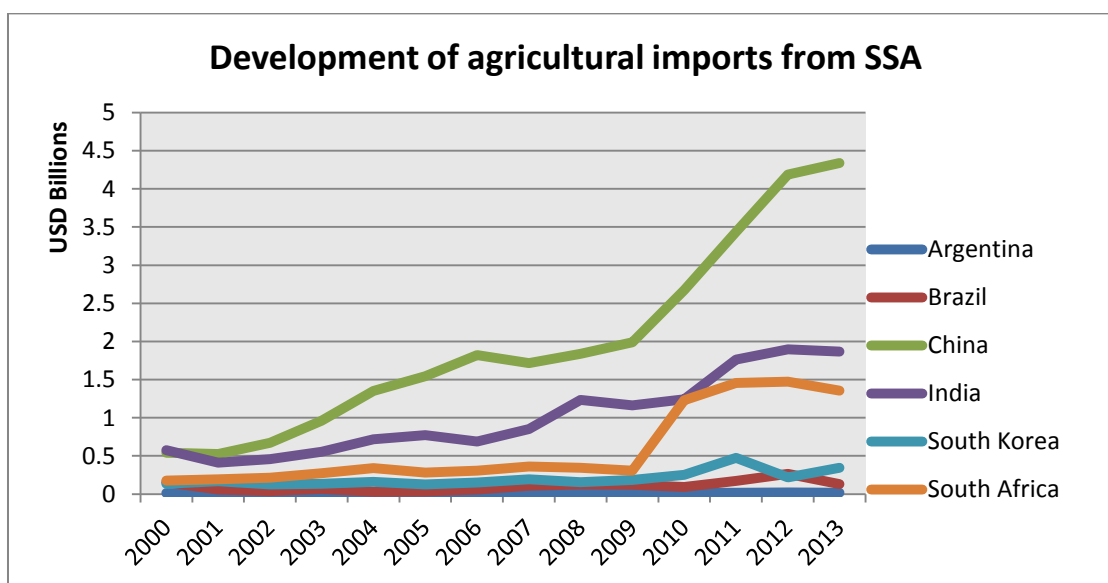
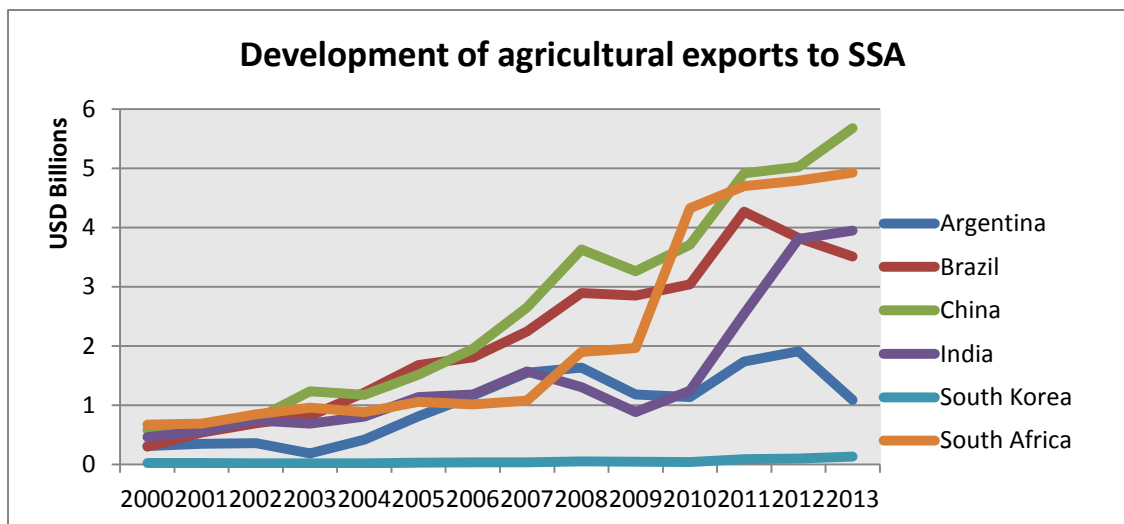
**Graph 5 Development of agricultural trade with SSA (2000-2013)**



The distinction between imports and exports is important, because the patterns are quite different. Four countries have substantial agricultural exports to SSA: China (US \$5.7 billion), South Africa (4.9 billion), India (3.9 billion) and Brazil (3.5 billion). Agricultural exports from China and Brazil were similar to one another in profile in the 2000s, but the stalling of Brazil's exports from 2011 while China continued its momentum had opened up a considerable gap by 2013. Brazil has even been surpassed by India, which has experienced sharp acceleration in its agricultural exports since 2010.

The picture with agricultural imports is different. In China, these continued to grow strongly after 2010, while those of the other countries stagnated at best. China was therefore well ahead of the other countries as an importer of agricultural products by 2013, with imports worth US \$4.3 billion, well ahead of India (1.9 billion) and South Africa (1.4 billion).

**Graph 6 Agricultural exports and imports (2000-2013)**



Growth rates vary during this period from country to country. As in the case of total trade, the data presented in the tables below show the average annual growth rates of agricultural exports and imports for each country, using the same division into sub-periods: 2000-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2013 and the complete period 2000-2013.

**Table 6 Average annual growth rates of agricultural exports to SSA**

	2000-2008	2008-2009	2009-2013	2000-2013
Argentina	21%	-28%	-2%	10%
Brazil	28%	-1%	5%	19%
China	23%	-10%	14%	18%
India	13%	-32%	37%	17%
South Korea	9%	-11%	26%	13%
South Africa	13%	3%	23%	15%
<i>EU-27</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>-13%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>-29%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>9%</i>



**Table 7 Average annual growth rates of agricultural imports from SSA**

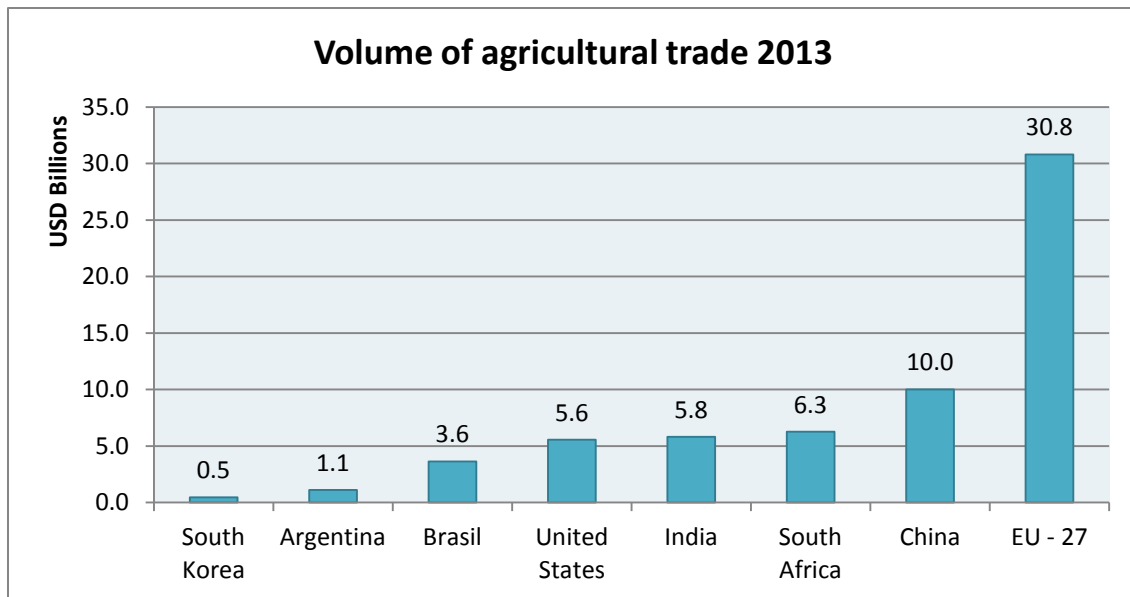
	2000-2008	2008-2009	2009-2013	2000-2013
Argentina	2%	16%	4%	3%
Brazil	-3%	-3%	1%	-1%
China	15%	8%	19%	16%
India	10%	-6%	12%	9%
South Korea	2%	21%	15%	7%
South Africa	8%	-12%	37%	16%
<i>EU-27</i>	8%	-10%	-1%	4%
<i>United States</i>	6%	-7%	8%	6%

Looking at the development of agricultural exports and imports, similarities and differences can be observed between the countries. The general trend shows a growth of trade flows for all the emerging countries, whose trade was at a very low level in the early 2000s.

- In terms of the growth of agricultural exports, a rapid surge in Indian exports can be seen from 2009: their average annual growth rate increased from 13% during the period 2000-2008 to an impressive 37% during the period 2009-2013. In comparison, China's average annual growth rate was higher in the 2000s (23%), but has tailed off somewhat since 2009 (14%);
- 2009 marks a break in the pattern of growth in agricultural trade; this phenomenon is observable for all product categories, though perhaps slightly less pronounced in the case of agriculture;
- The growth rate of Chinese agricultural imports is greater than that of India for each of the sub-periods: 15% for China against 10% for India in 2000-2008, and 19% against 12% in the recent period 2009-2013.

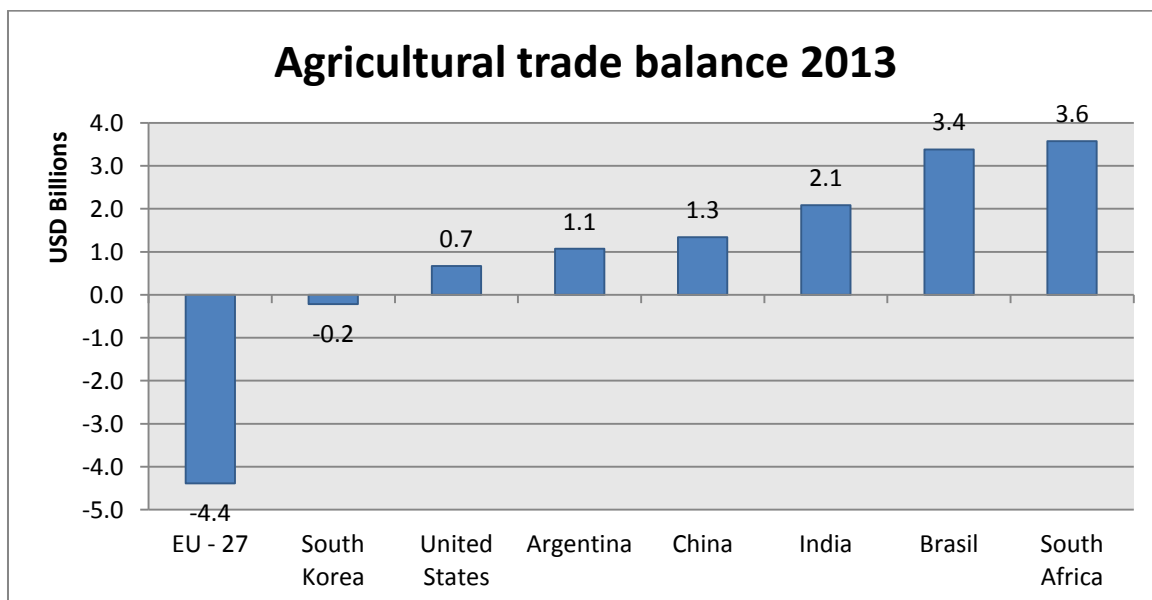
Graph 7 puts the scale of agricultural trade between the emerging countries and SSA into perspective. SSA's main agricultural partner remains the European Union, with trade amounting to three times that with China (US \$30.8 and 10.0 billion respectively). Next come South Africa and India, with agricultural trade of around US \$6 billion, thus exceeding the United States' agricultural trade volume. Trade with Brazil is worth US \$3.6 billion, while trade with Argentina and Korea is relatively limited, at US \$1.1 and 0.5 billion respectively.

**Graph 7 Volume of total agricultural trade (2013)**



Observation of the agricultural trade balance of these countries in 2013 (Graph 8) shows that all the emerging countries have a positive balance with SSA (that of South Korea being virtually in equilibrium). South Africa and Brazil are the two countries with the greatest trade surplus, at US \$3.6 and 3.4 billion respectively. China's surplus is relatively modest (1.3 billion), especially compared with the total amount of agricultural trade (10 billion).

**Graph 8 Agricultural trade balance (2013)**



## I.6 Differing situations in different emerging countries

The place of agriculture in the emerging countries' trade varies greatly from country to country (see Table 9), and three different categories can be distinguished:

- The countries for which agriculture is of strategic importance in their relationship with SSA. These are Brazil and Argentina, which are major exporters of agricultural products globally. The agricultural content of their exports is high in general, and even more so in the case of their exports to SSA. Thus the agricultural content of Argentina's global exports is 56%, but this rises to 81% in the case of its exports to SSA. For Brazil, these values are 40 and 58% respectively. Unsurprisingly, the agricultural content of imports to these two Latin American countries from SSA is very low: 3% for Argentina and 1% for Brazil;
- The countries for which agriculture accounts for a relatively small share of trade with SSA. These include China and India:
  - o Both China's exports and its imports have an agricultural element of less than 10%. Agriculture accounts for just 5% of its global exports, and a slightly higher share, 9%, of its exports to SSA. It is interesting to observe that most imports into China from SSA are non-agricultural. This clearly refutes the notion of China investing in African countries in order to meet its population's food needs;
  - o Agriculture is a more significant factor in India's exports than in its imports. The agricultural content of its exports is higher than that of China, at about 16% of its global exports and 14% of its exports to SSA. By contrast, like China, India imports few African agricultural products;
- South Africa is mid-way between Argentina and Brazil on the one hand and China and India on the other. One significant point is that the agricultural content of its trade is higher with its neighbours than with the world in general, in terms of both exports (20% with SSA and 13% with the world) and imports (12% with SSA and 9% with the world).

**Table 9 Share of agricultural trade in total trade (2013)**

	Exports		Imports	
	World	SSA	World	SSA
Argentina	56%	81%	6%	3%
Brazil	40%	58%	10%	1%
China	5%	9%	9%	4%
India	16%	14%	6%	6%
South Korea	2%	1%	7%	6%
South Africa	13%	20%	9%	12%

Analysis of the geographical structure of agricultural trade between the emerging countries and SSA reveals greater diversification than with overall trade. Some interesting points emerge from Table 7:

- The emerging countries primarily export their agricultural products to South Africa and the countries with hard currency from petroleum, i.e. Nigeria and Angola. It is here that the big agricultural exporters (Argentina and Brazil) find their main markets;
- South Africa's agricultural exports go to its neighbours, and are distributed fairly evenly: Namibia (17%), Botswana (15%), Zimbabwe (14%), Mozambique (10%);
- The emerging countries source agricultural products from a fairly wide range of countries, and the structure of suppliers is different for each emerging country: Malawi is Argentina's leading supplier, Ghana is Brazil's, Zimbabwe is China's, Tanzania is India's, and South Korea is South Africa's;
- China's agricultural imports are quite diverse geographically, with no one African country contributing more than 13%

**Table 10 Main agricultural partners of the emerging countries (2013)**

	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
Argentina	South Africa (48%) Angola (11%)	Malawi (25%) South Africa (25%) Mozambique (16%) Ivory Coast (10%) Gabon (10%)
Brazil	Angola (22%) South Africa (19%) Nigeria (19%)	Ghana (45%) Ivory Coast (24%) South Africa (21%)
China	Benin(17%) Nigeria (18%) Togo (11%)	South Africa (13%) Zimbabwe (13%)
India	Benin (16%) South Africa (11%)	Tanzania (19%) Ivory Coast (17%) Ghana (10%)
South Korea	Nigeria (37%) South Africa (15%)	South Africa (30%) Senegal (16%) Malawi (15%)
South Africa	Namibia (17%) Botswana (15%) Zimbabwe (14%) Mozambique (10%)	Namibia (35%) Swaziland (24%)

Some diversification in agricultural trade is noticeable in terms of products, as can be seen from Table 11. The following points can be made:

- In many cases, a single product represents half of an emerging country's exports: sugar (50%) in the case of Brazil, woven fabrics (45%) in the case of China, rice (50%)

in the case of India, fish (59%) in the case of South Korea, and oil cake (32%) in the case of Argentina;

- As is well known, the structure of trade is different for each emerging country, in terms of both imports and exports. Argentina's exports are based on oilseed (oil-cake, soya-bean oil, sunflower oil), corn and chicken; Brazil's exports are based on sugar, chicken and rice; India's exports are based on rice, textiles, meat and sugar;
- The emerging countries' main imports are wood, cotton, tobacco leaves, cashew nuts, rubber and sesame seeds.

**Table 11 Main agricultural products traded with SSA (2013)**

	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oil-cake (32%)</li> <li>- Maize (8%)</li> <li>- Soya-bean oil (8%)</li> <li>- Sunflower oil (7%)</li> <li>- Fish (6%)</li> <li>- Chicken (5%)</li> <li>- Powdered milk (4%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobacco leaves (41%)</li> <li>- Plant resins (15%)</li> <li>- Wood (12%)</li> <li>- Natural rubber (9%)</li> <li>- Pineapple juice (6%)</li> <li>- Alcohol (5%)</li> <li>- Seeds (4%)</li> </ul>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cane sugar (50%)</li> <li>- Chicken (15%)</li> <li>- Tractors (5%)</li> <li>- Rice (4%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cocoa beans (29%)</li> <li>- Cashew nuts (21%)</li> <li>- Natural rubber (9%)</li> <li>- Fertilisers (phosphate) (9%)</li> </ul>
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cotton (textile) (45%)</li> <li>- Tomatoes (7%)</li> <li>- Wood (6%)</li> <li>- Tractors (6%)</li> <li>- Fish (5%)</li> <li>- Green tea (5%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wood (32%)</li> <li>- Raw cotton (19%)</li> <li>- Sesame seeds (14%)</li> <li>- Tobacco leaves (14%)</li> <li>- Wool (5%)</li> </ul>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rice (50%)</li> <li>- Cotton (textile) (13%)</li> <li>- Beef (6%)</li> <li>- Alcohol (5%)</li> <li>- Cane sugar or beet sugar (4%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cashew nuts (42%)</li> <li>- Wood (12%)</li> <li>- Pulses (12%)</li> <li>- Raw cotton (10%)</li> <li>- Oil seeds (5%)</li> </ul>
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fish (59%)</li> <li>- Tractors (14%)</li> <li>- Various food preparations (9%)</li> <li>- Flavoured waters (6%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fish (28%)</li> <li>- Tobacco leaves (22%)</li> <li>- Maize (17%)</li> <li>- Coffee (10%)</li> </ul>
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fruit- and vegetable-based preparations (12%)</li> <li>- Beverages (10%)</li> <li>- Sugar (8%)</li> <li>- Fertilisers (8%)</li> <li>- Maize (5%)</li> <li>- Oils (5%)</li> <li>- Fruits and nuts (5%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cane sugar (11%)</li> <li>- Malt beer (9%)</li> <li>- Wood (8%)</li> <li>- Cotton (8%)</li> <li>- Fish (8%)</li> <li>- Cattle (6%)</li> <li>- Food waste (5%)</li> <li>- Beef (4%)</li> </ul>

	- Food products of animal origin (5%)	
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Agricultural trade with SSA, however, remains of relatively minor importance to the emerging countries. Even in the case of Argentina and Brazil, the agricultural content of whose exports to SSA is very high, SSA only represents a very small proportion of their markets (2.6% for Argentina and 3.6% for Brazil). SSA is also a minor market for agricultural exports from China (5.1%) and India (7.1%).

This point is particularly applicable to the emerging countries' agricultural imports. Products of African origin account for only an insignificant share here: less than 1% for Argentina, Brazil and South Korea, 2.6% for China and 6.2% for India. China is clearly not reliant on SSA to feed its population.

The case of South Africa is once again unusual, as the only African emergent country. SSA represents 45% of its agricultural markets and 15% of its agricultural imports.

**Table 12 Share of trade with SSA in the emerging countries' total agricultural trade (2013)**

	Exports	Imports
Argentina	2.6%	0.4%
Brazil	3.6%	0.6%
China	5.1%	2.6%
India	7.1%	6.2%
South Korea	1.4%	1.0%
South Africa	44.8%	14.4%

➤ **Takeaway points from this analysis...**

- The importance of agricultural products in total trade with SSA varies in different emerging countries: between 1% and 81% for exports and between 1% and 12% for imports.
- The very insignificant trade links of the early 2000s have since intensified, with annual average growth rates of between 8% and 17% over the period 2000-2013.
- With the exception of South Korea, the agricultural trade balance of all the emerging countries was positive in 2013.
- The importance of SSA in the emerging countries' agricultural trade remains very limited: between 1.4% and 7.1% of agricultural exports go to the region and only 0.4 to 6.2% of agricultural imports come from SSA, except in the case of South Africa (44.8% of its exports and 14.8% of its agricultural imports are with SSA).

## II. Detailed analysis of trade relations between each of the emerging countries and Africa south of the Sahara

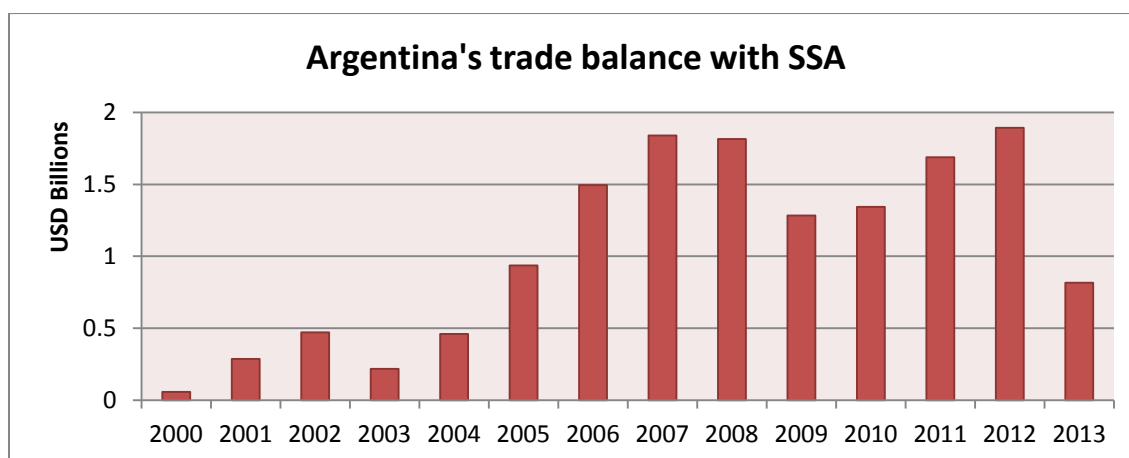
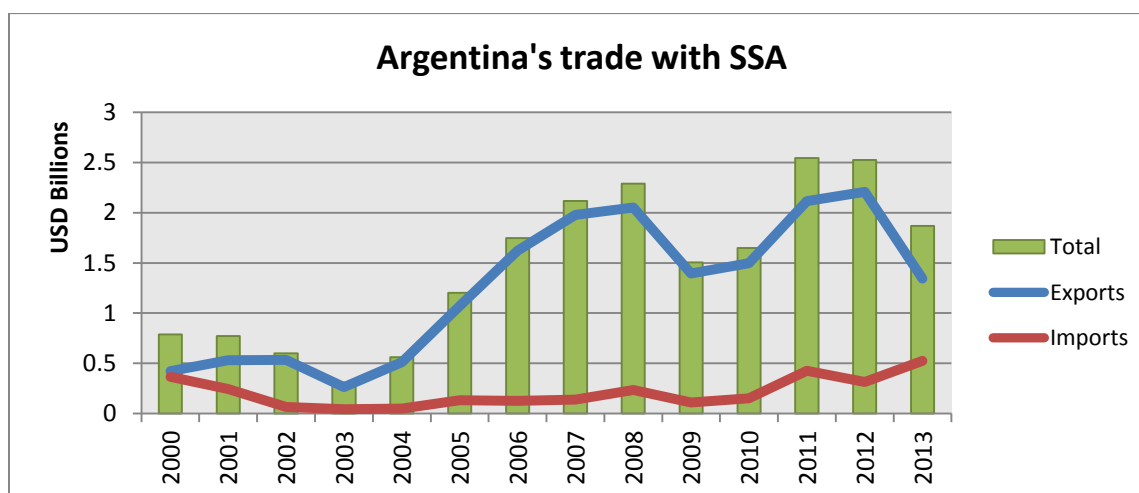
This second section discusses each of the emerging countries separately, looking at its total trade relations (II.1) and its agricultural trade (II.2) with Africa south of the Sahara.

### II.1 Total trade for each of the emerging countries

#### II.1.1 Argentina

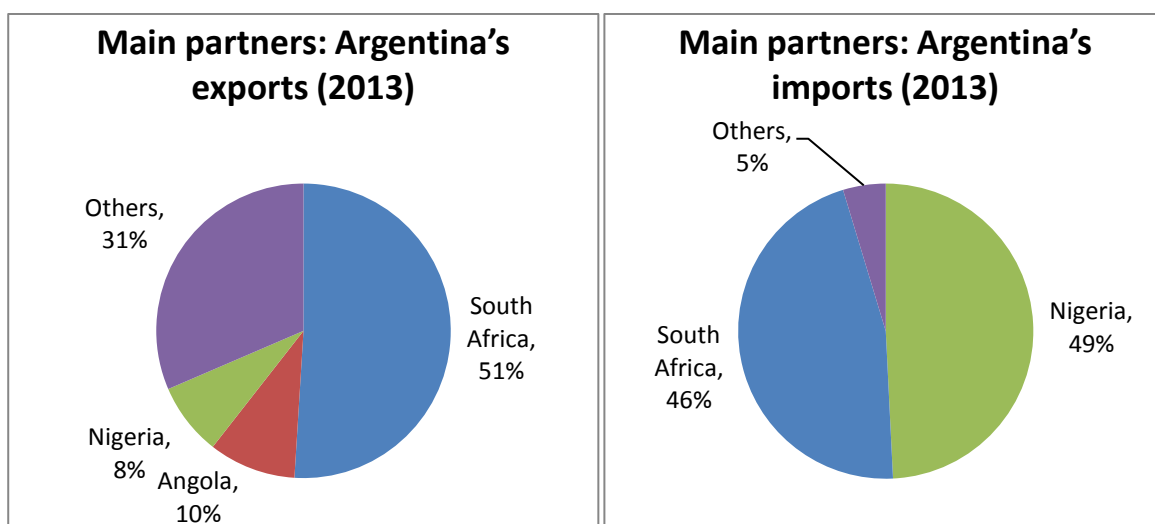
Of the six emerging countries, Argentina has the weakest trade links with the region. Although trade has more than doubled since the 2000s, it remains very slight, and growth has not been steady, with downturns in the periods 2001-2003, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013. Exports have consistently exceeded imports, so its trade balance is positive.

Graph 9 Argentina's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)



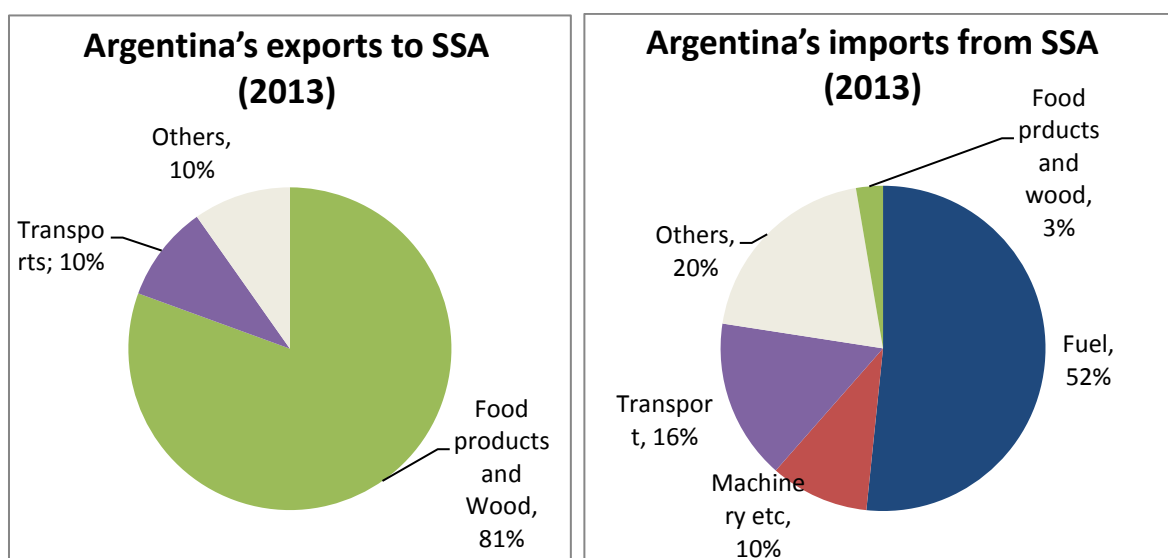
In terms of Argentina's trading partners, most of its exports go to South Africa (51%), Angola (10%) and Nigeria (8%). Most of its imports come from Nigeria (49%) and South Africa (46%).

**Graph 10 Argentina's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



The products traded between Argentina and SSA differ between exports and imports. Argentina mainly exports food products and wood (81%) and transport (10%), and imports fuels (52%), transport (16%) and machinery and electrical and electronic products (10%). Graph 6 shows the low diversification of trade goods.

**Graph 11 Products traded between Argentina and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

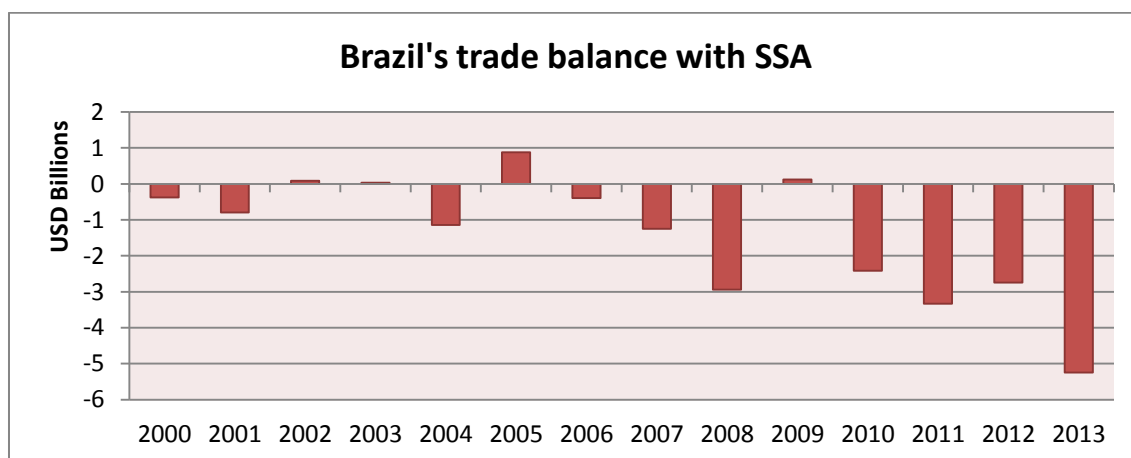




### II.1.2 Brazil

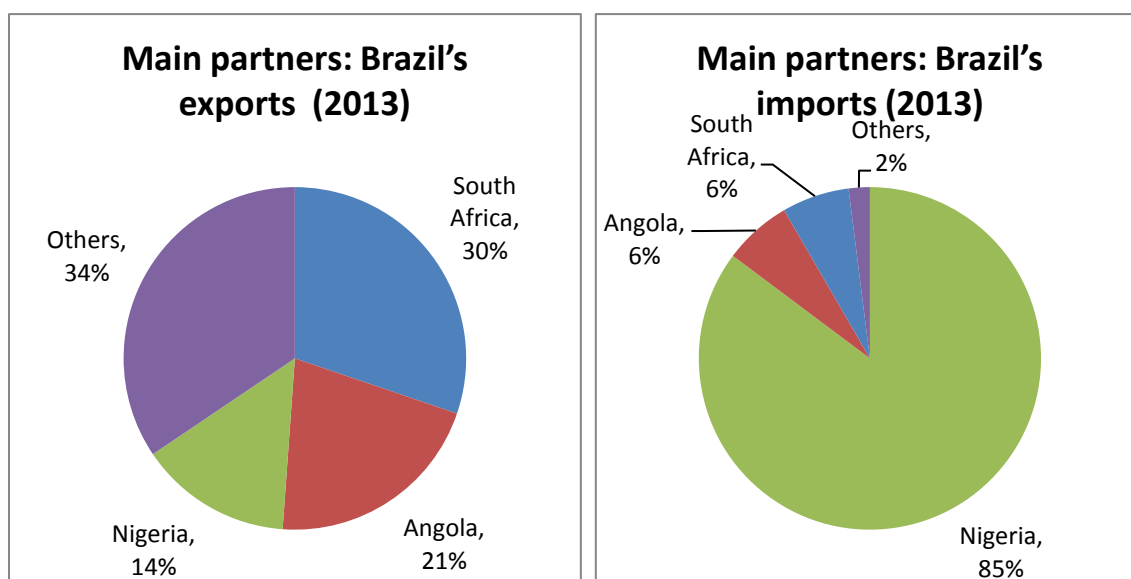
Brazil's trade with SSA, which was very insignificant in the 2000s, has since increased more than eightfold. The growth has been linear, with a decrease in the period 2008-2009. Exports and imports developed in parallel until 2007. Since then, imports have overtaken exports, and as a result the trade balance has been negative with the exception of 2009. In 2013, imports from SSA exceeded exports by around US \$5.2 billion.

**Graph 12 Brazil's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)**



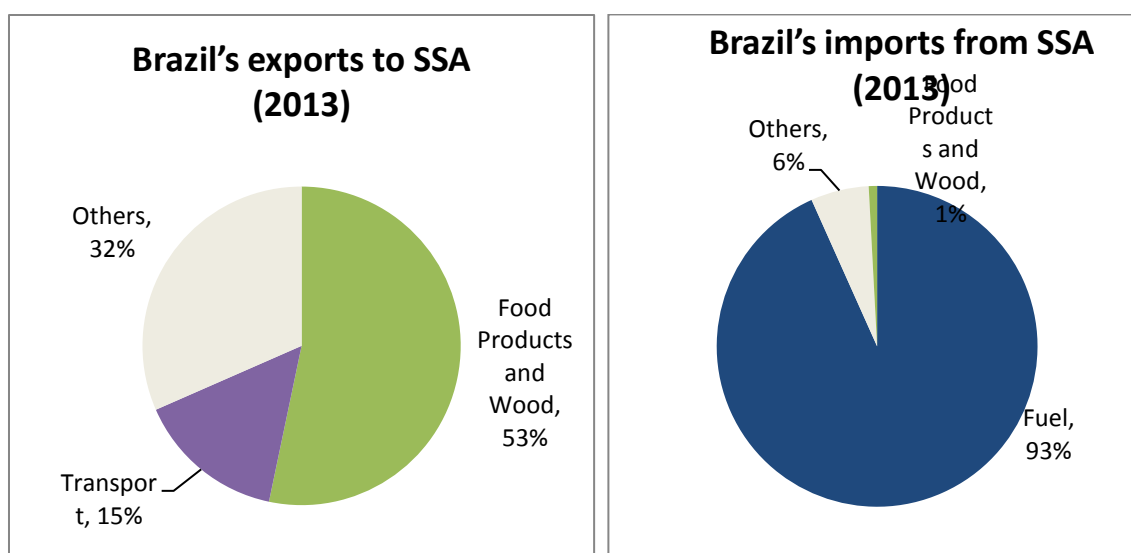
In terms of trading partners, most exports go to South Africa (30%), Angola (21%) and Nigeria (14%). Imports are more concentrated: 85% come from Nigeria, largely consisting of petroleum products.

**Graph 13 Brazil's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



The concentration of trade with a few partner countries is accompanied by a concentration on certain products. Brazil mainly exports food products and wood (53%) and transport (15%), and practically only imports fuels: 93% of Brazil's imports from the sub-Saharan region are petroleum products.

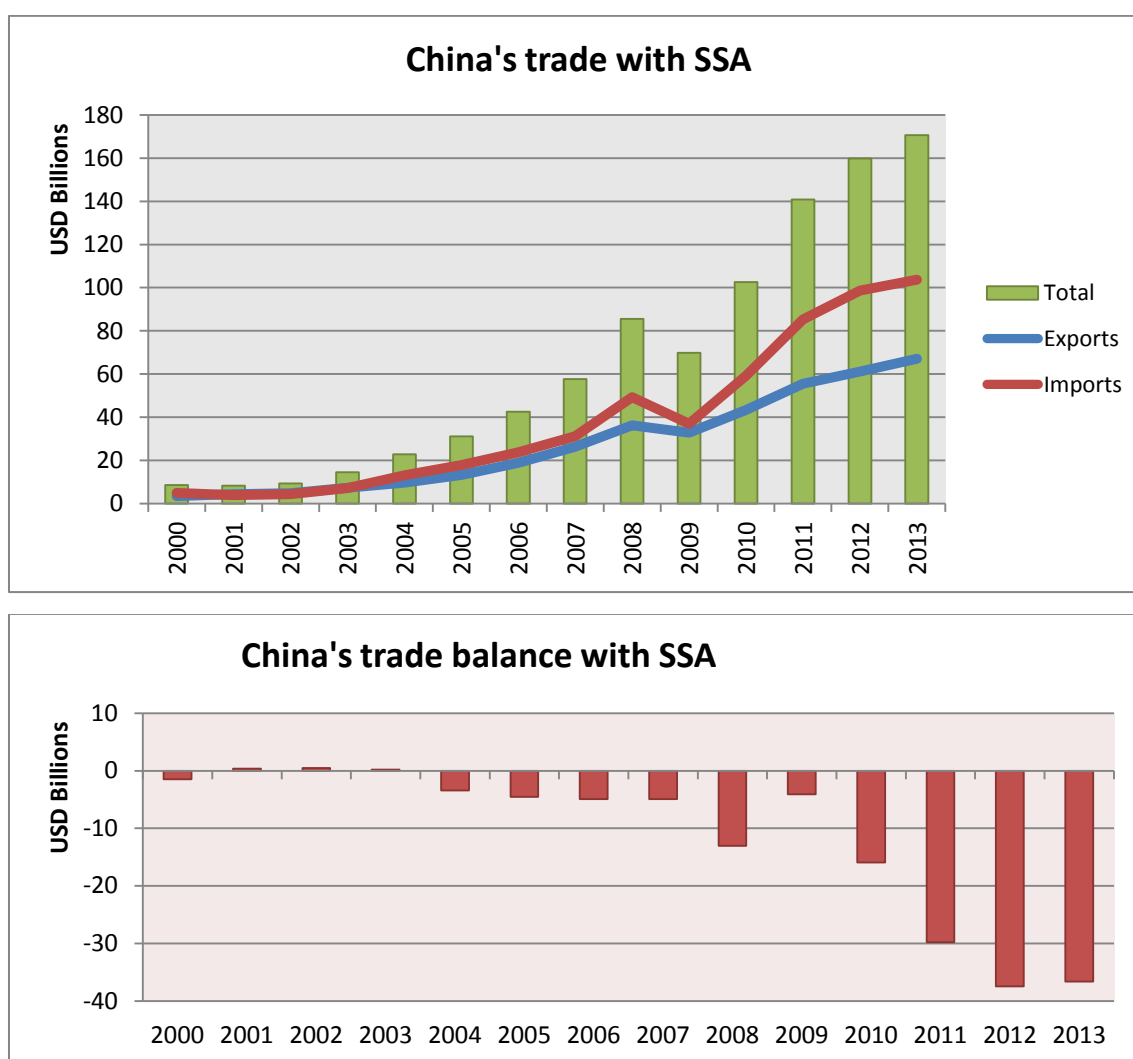
**Graph 14 Products traded between Brazil and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



### II.1.3 China

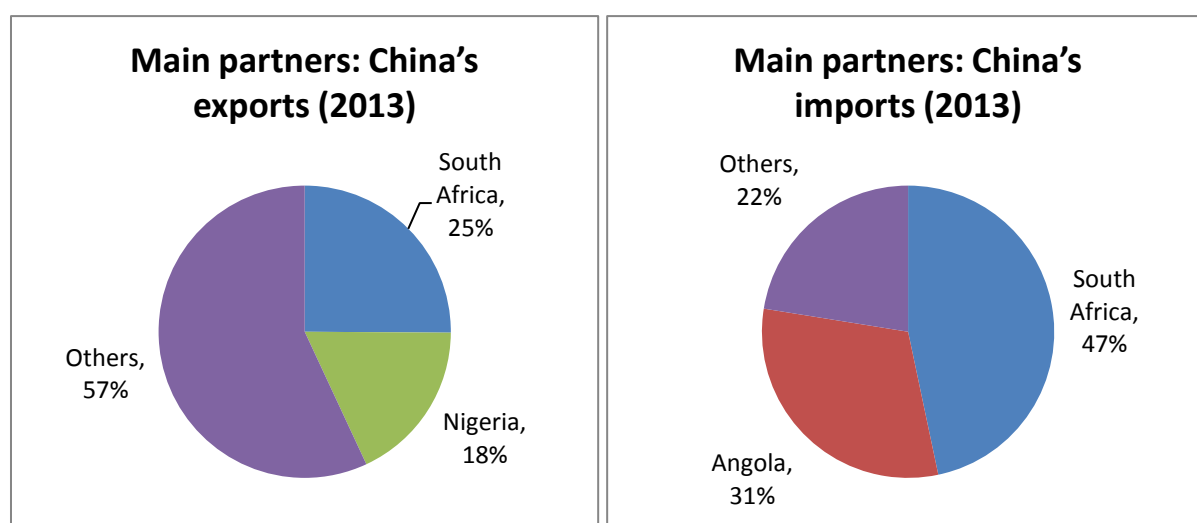
China is sub-Saharan Africa's largest trading partner, with trade worth US \$170.7 billion in 2013. China's trade with SSA, which was very insignificant in the 2000s (about US \$8.5 billion), has since grown nearly twentyfold. Growth has been linear, with a decrease during the crisis in 2009. Exports and imports developed in parallel until 2007; since then, imports have overtaken exports, and China's trade balance has therefore been negative. In 2013, imports from SSA exceeded China's exports there by about US \$36.6 billion.

**Graph 15 China's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)**



China's exports to the region mainly go to South Africa (25%) and Nigeria (18%), while the other sub-Saharan countries only account for between 1 and 6% of exports. China's imports from SSA remain highly concentrated: 47% come from South Africa and 31% from Angola.

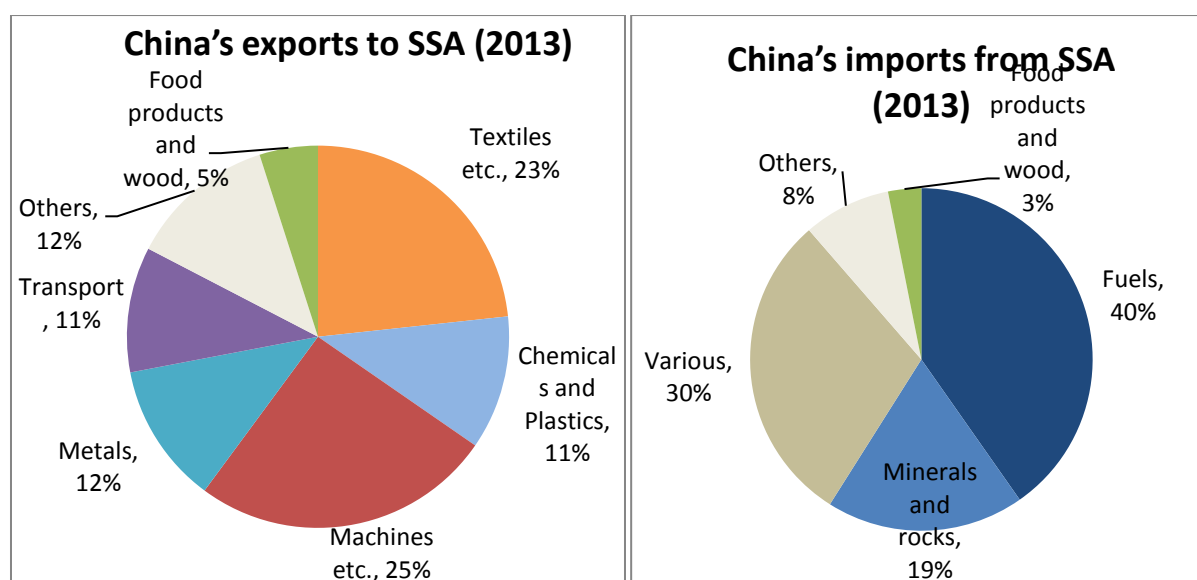
**Graph 16 China's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



The products traded between China and sub-Saharan Africa are more diversified. China mainly exports machinery and electrical and electronic products (25%), textiles (23%), metals (12%), chemicals (11%) and transport (11%).

Imports consist mainly of fuels (40%), minerals and rocks (19%) and products classified under a 'UN Special Code' (30%).

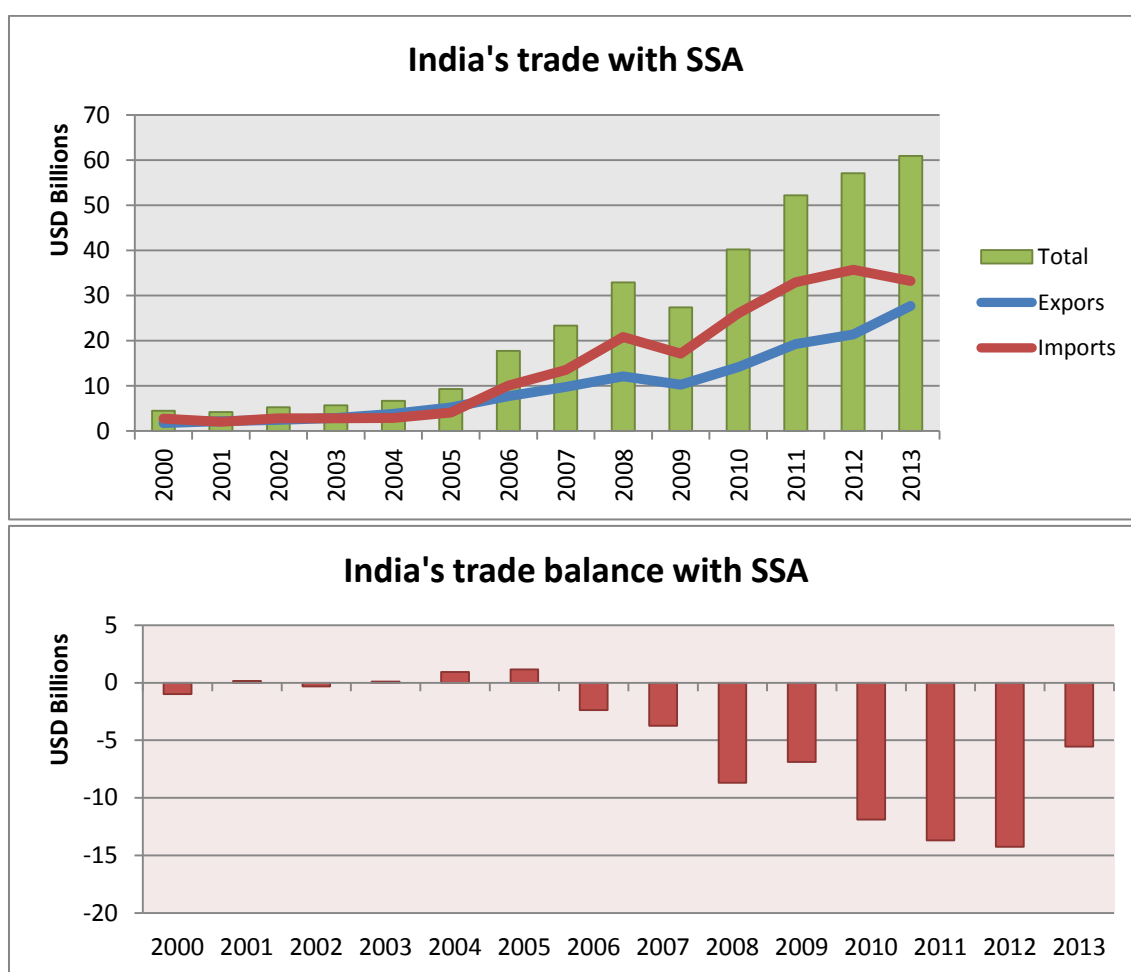
**Graph 17 Products traded between China and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



### II.1.4 India

In less than a decade, India has become one of sub-Saharan Africa's main trading partners, with trade worth around US \$60.9 billion in 2013. India's trade with SSA, which was very insignificant in the 2000s (about US \$4.5 billion), has since grown more than thirteenfold. Growth has been linear, with a decrease during the crisis in 2009. Exports and imports developed in parallel until 2006; since then, imports have grown faster than exports, so the trade balance is negative.

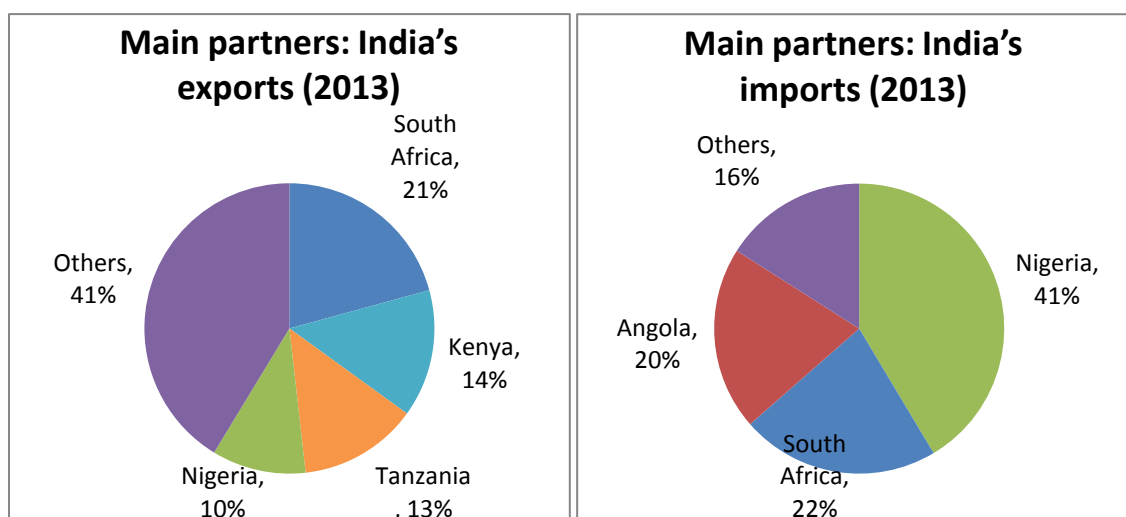
**Graph 18 India's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)**



The main countries to which India exported in 2013 were South Africa (21%), Kenya (14%), Tanzania (13%) and Nigeria (10%).

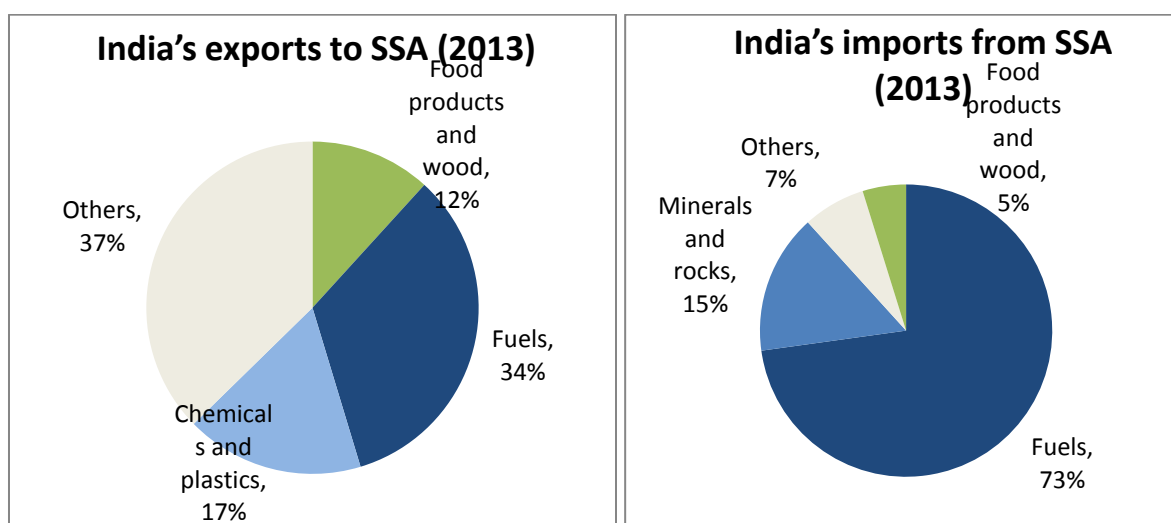
Its imports from the region were mainly from Nigeria (41%), South Africa (22%) and Angola (20%).

**Graph 19 India's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



In 2013, the main products exported by India to sub-Saharan Africa were fuels (34%), chemicals and plastics (17%) and food products and wood (12%). Imports consisted mainly of fuels (73%) and minerals and rocks (15%).

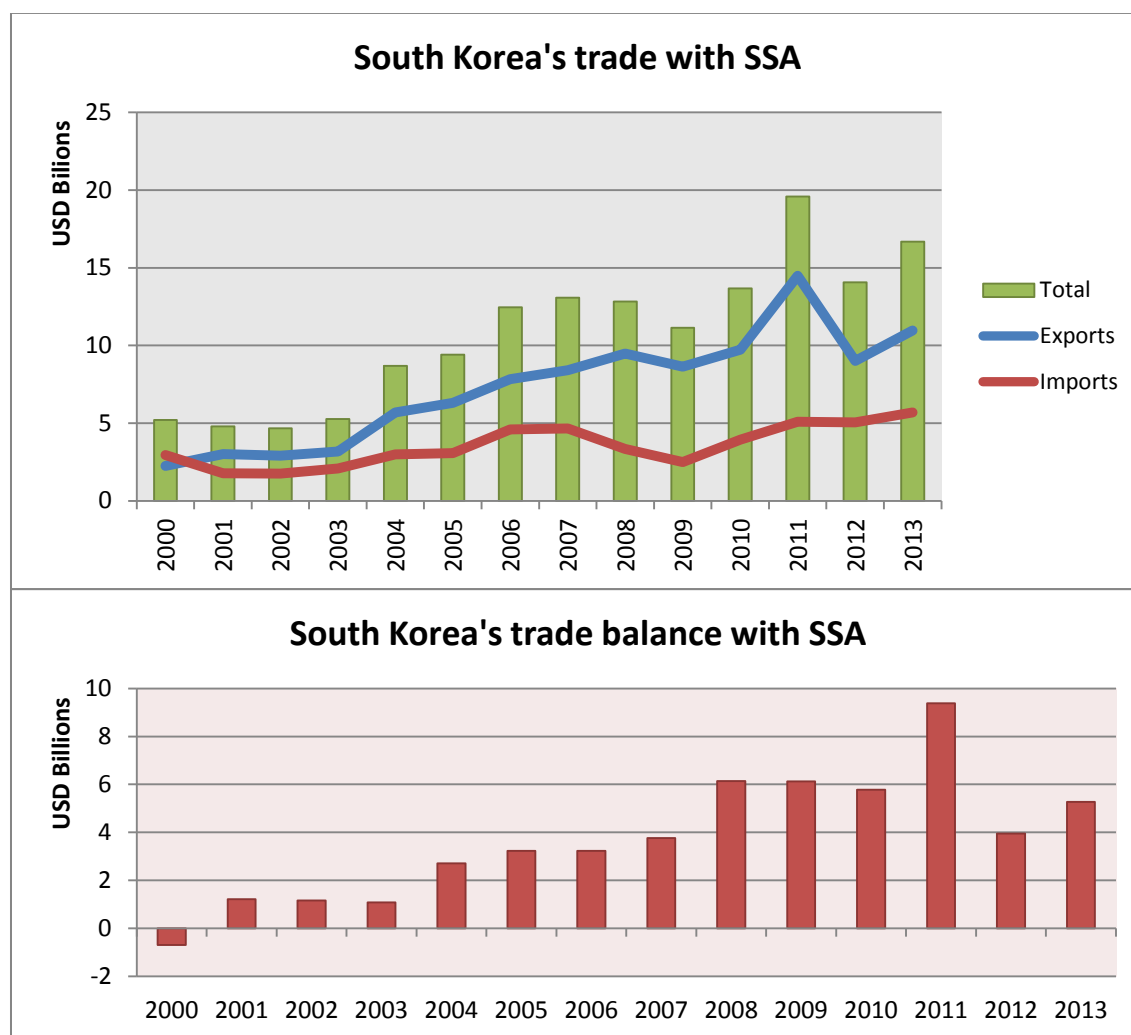
**Graph 20 Products traded between India and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



### II.1.5 South Korea

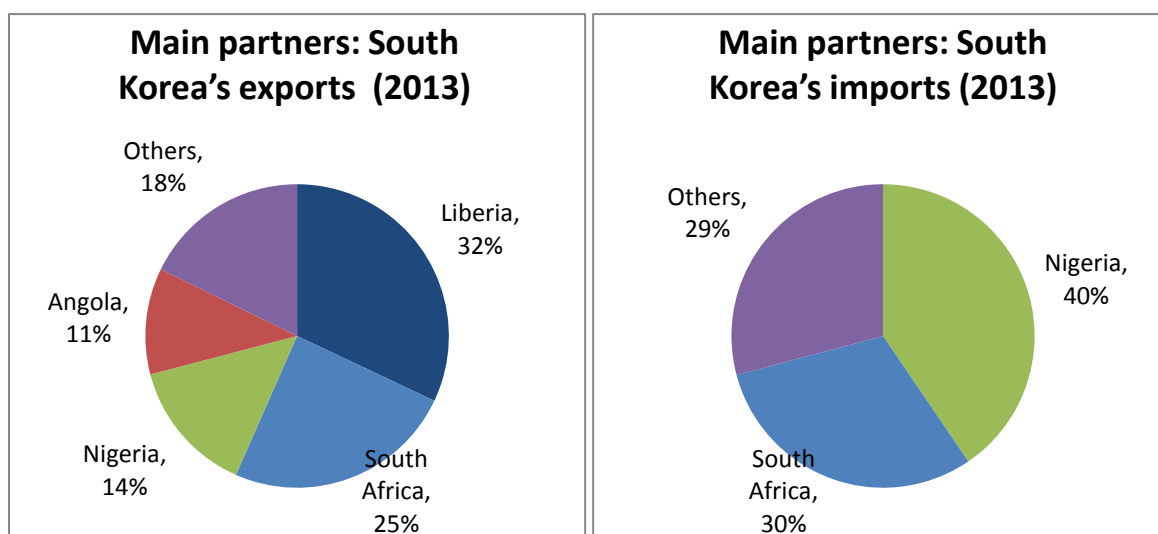
South Korea is a modest trading partner with sub-Saharan Africa, but its trade has tripled since the early 2000s, from about US \$5.2 billion in 2000 to more than 16.6 billion in 2013. Growth has been linear, peaking in 2011 when trade reached \$19.6 billion due to an increase in exports of products in the transport sector. Exports are consistently more important than imports, so South Korea's trade balance is positive: the surplus in 2013 was US \$5.2 billion.

**Graph 21 South Korea's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)**



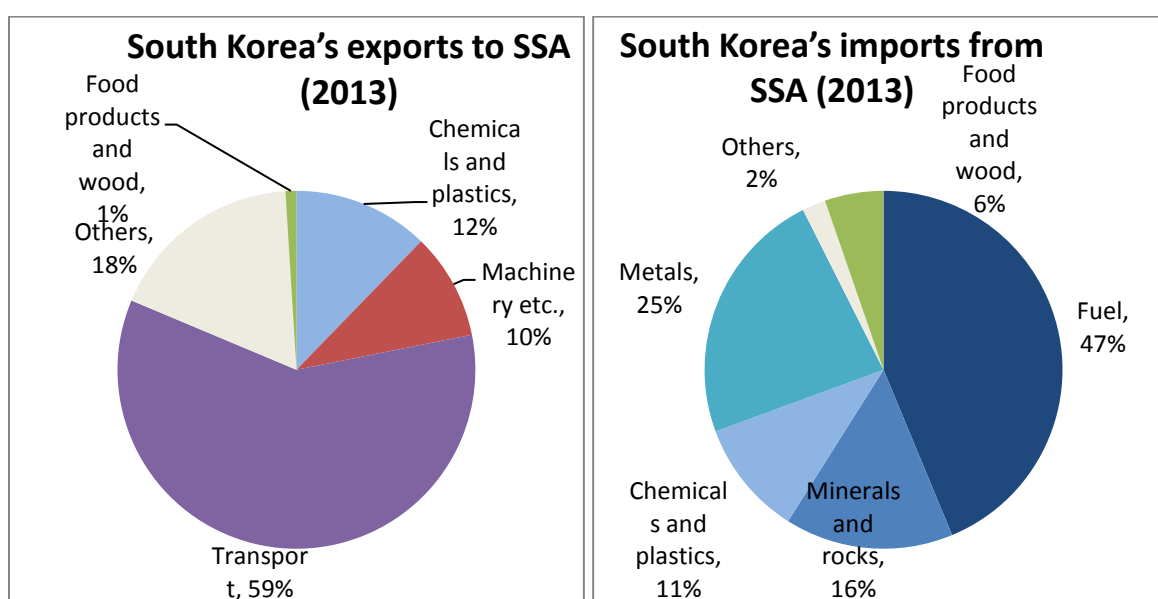
In terms of trading partners, exports mainly go to Liberia (32%), South Africa (25%), Nigeria (14%) and Angola (11%). Imports are more concentrated: 70% of South Korean imports from SSA come from Nigeria (40%) and South Africa (30%).

**Graph 22 South Korea's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



In 2013, the main products exported by South Korea to sub-Saharan Africa were products from the transport sector (59%), chemicals and plastics (12%) and machinery and electrical and electronic products (10%). The products imported from this region to South Korea were fuels (47%), metals (25%), minerals and rocks (16%) and chemicals and plastics (11%).

**Graph 23 Products traded between South Korea and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

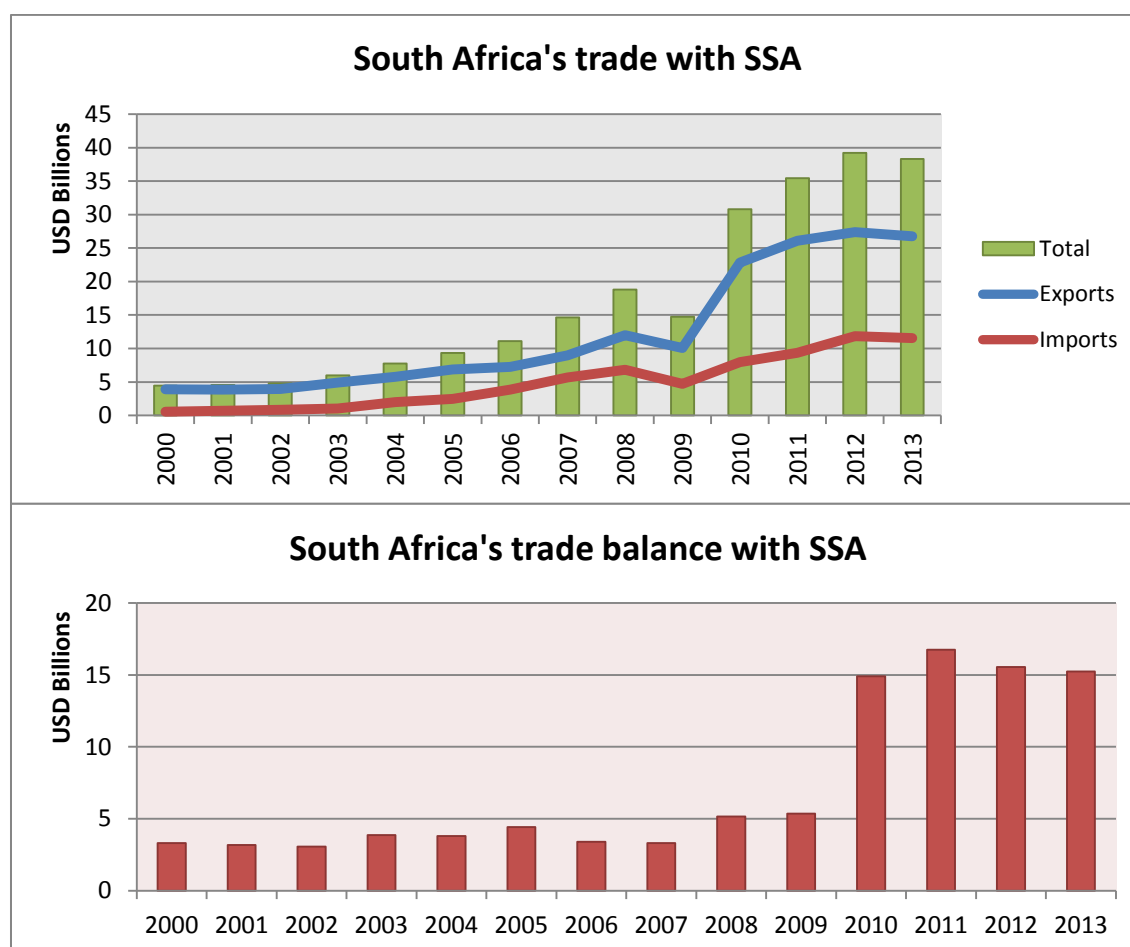




### II.1.6 South Africa

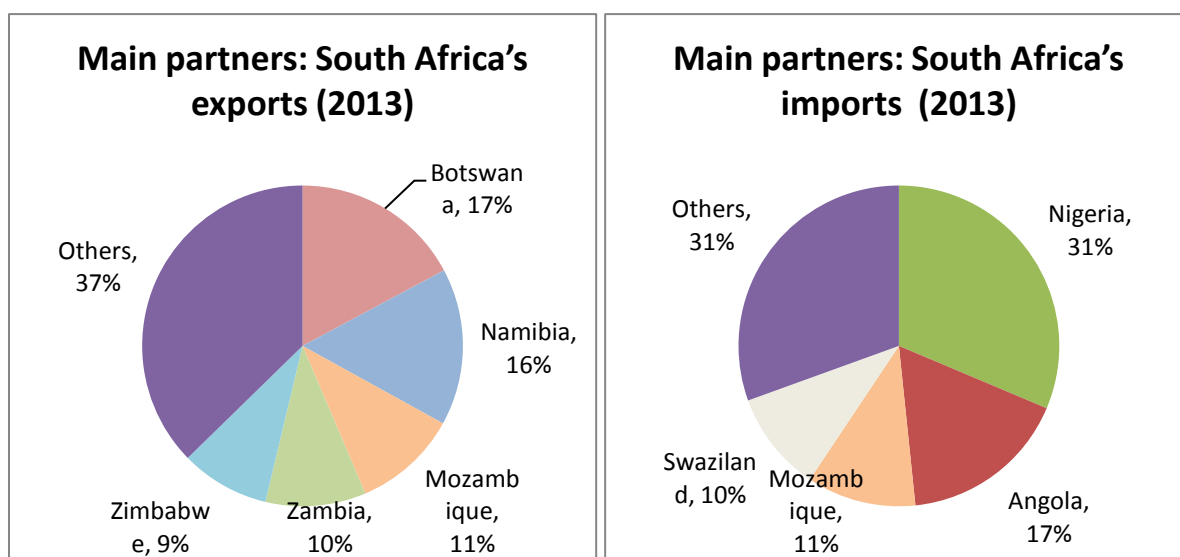
The case of South Africa is unusual by virtue of its geographical location and its role as a regional power. Trade with the sub-Saharan region increased continuously and in a linear fashion over the period 2000-2013, with the exception of 2009. Starting at a level of around US \$4.7 billion in 2000, it grew by a factor of more than 8.5, reaching US \$38.3 billion in 2013. Since 2009, exports have grown faster than imports, and the trade surplus has fluctuated around US \$15 billion.

**Graph 24 South Africa's total trade and trade balance with SSA (2013)**



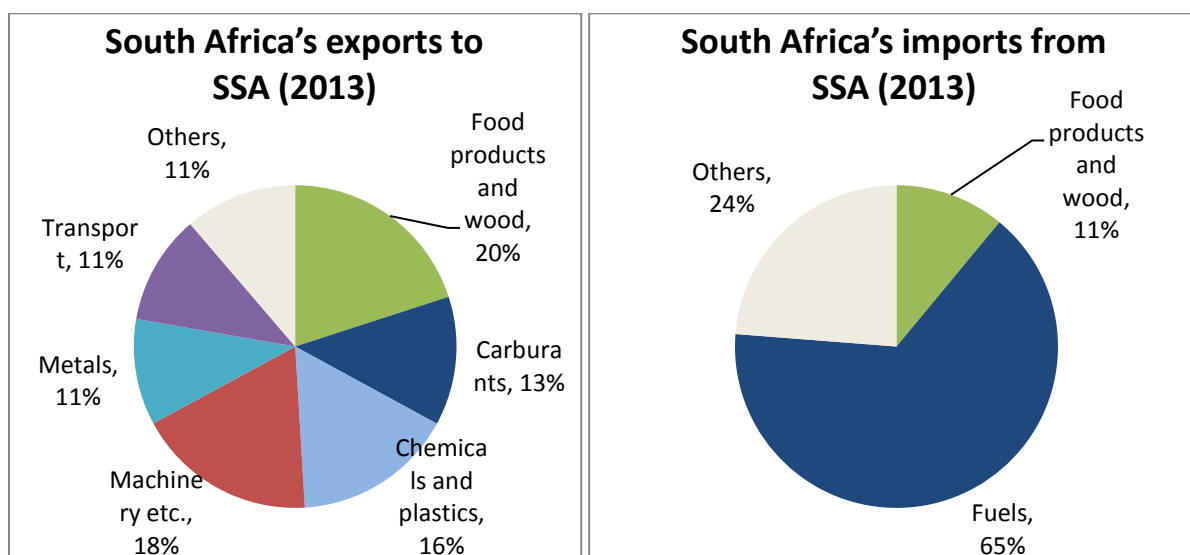
South Africa has very close trade relations with its neighbours, which are its main sub-Saharan trading partners. This is the case with Botswana (17%), Namibia (16%), Mozambique (11%), Zambia (10%) and Zimbabwe (9%), which account for more than 63% of its exports, while Nigeria (31%), Angola (17%), Mozambique (11%) and Swaziland (10%) alone account for 69% of its imports.

**Graph 25 South Africa's main partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



South Africa is the most developed and diversified economy in the region, so that various industrial and semi-industrial goods are both imported and exported. Exports are highly diversified, the most commonly exported products being food products and wood (20%), machinery and electrical and electronic products (18%), chemicals and plastics (16%), fuels (13%), metals (11%) and transport products (11%). By contrast, imports are more concentrated, largely consisting of petroleum products (65%) and food products and wood (11%).

**Graph 26 Products traded between South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



## II.2 The agricultural trade of each of the emerging countries with sub-Saharan Africa

### *Agricultural products: methodology and nomenclature*

For the purposes of this study, a group of agricultural products was defined. The nomenclature used is HS1996, and this group includes the following products:

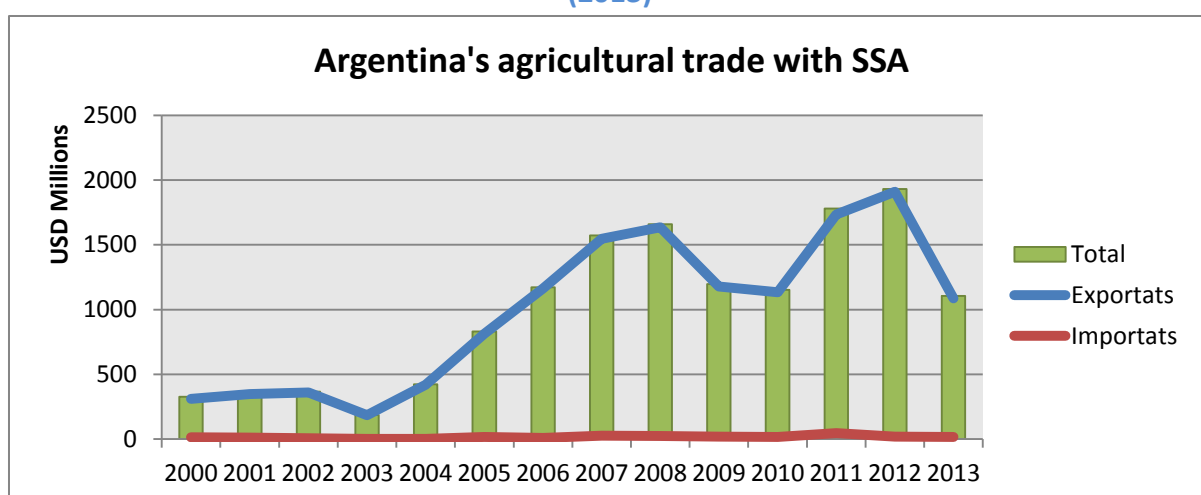
- Food products and similar (01-24)
- Fertilisers (31)
- Wood and similar (33\*, 40\*, 44-47)
- Textiles (50-53)
- Machinery (82\*, 84\*, 87\*)

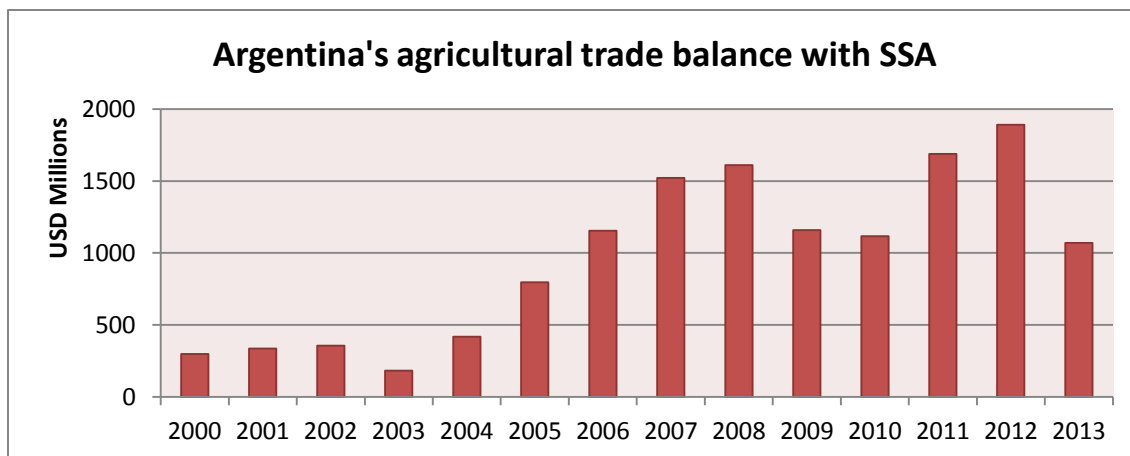
\* certain sub-categories only: see methodology appendix for more details.

### **II.2.1 Argentina**

Argentina has relatively weak agricultural trade links with the sub-Saharan region, although agricultural products account for 81% of exports from this region. Trade has more than tripled since the 2000s, but remains limited (increasing from around US \$325 million to 1.1 billion) and growth has not been linear, with downturns in the periods 2002-2003, 2008-2010 and 2012-2013. Almost all trade consists of exports; imports have never exceeded US \$50 million in value. As a result, Argentina's trade balance has always been positive.

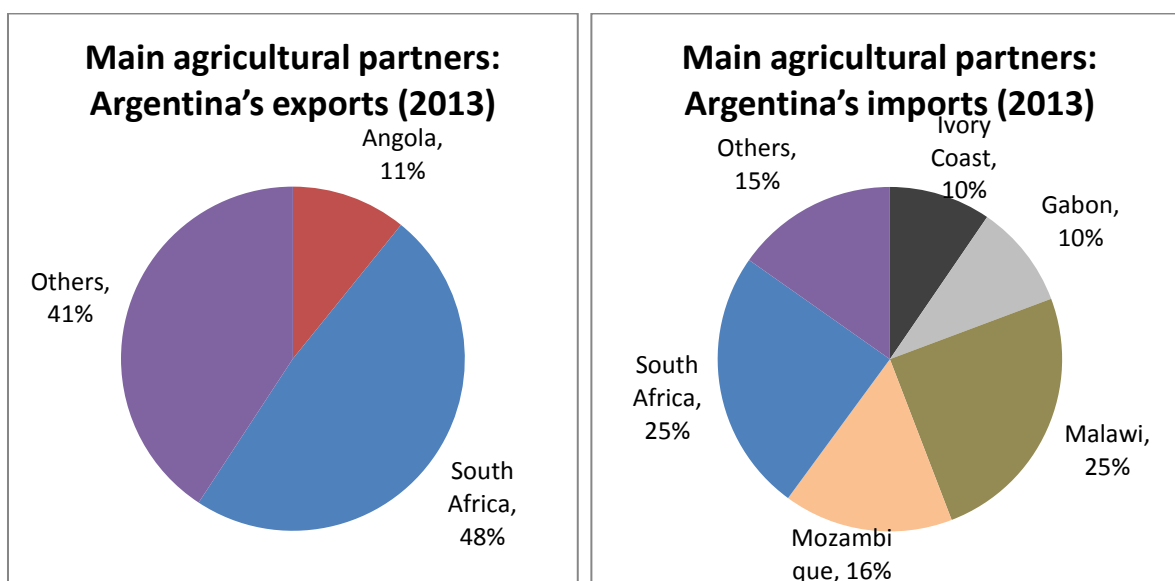
**Graph 27 Argentina's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)**





In terms of Argentina's trading partners, most of its exports go to South Africa (48%) and Angola (11%). The origin of its imports is more diverse: the main suppliers are Malawi (25% of its agricultural imports come from that country), South Africa (25%), Mozambique (16%), Gabon (10%) and Ivory Coast (10%).

**Graph 28 Argentina's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

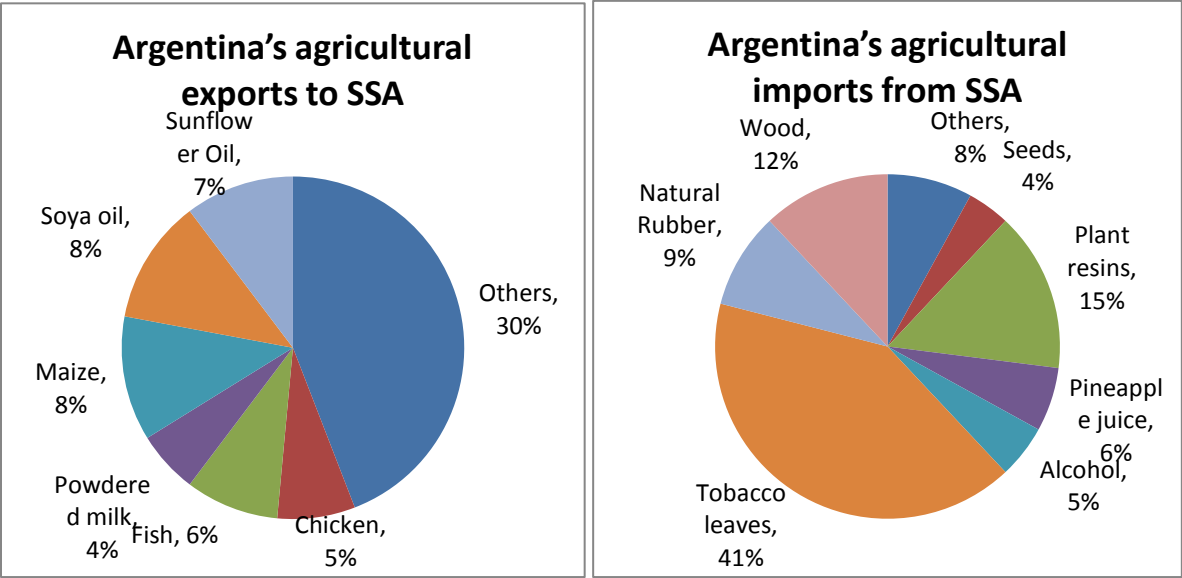


The agricultural products traded between Argentina and SSA differ between exports and imports. Argentina mainly exports food products such as chicken (5% of agricultural exports) and fish (6%), maize (8%), soya-bean oil (8%) and sunflower oil (7%), and mainly imports tobacco leaves (41%) from Malawi, wood (12%), natural rubber (9%) and plant resins (15%) as well as pineapple juice (6%) and alcohol (5%).

Note that maize exports have declined in recent years, whereas in 2004 this product represented almost half of Argentina's exports in the sub-Saharan region. Tobacco is the

main product imported, but its share of imports varies greatly from year to year in volume: in 2003 it accounted for nearly 60% of agricultural imports, compared with just 7% in 2007.

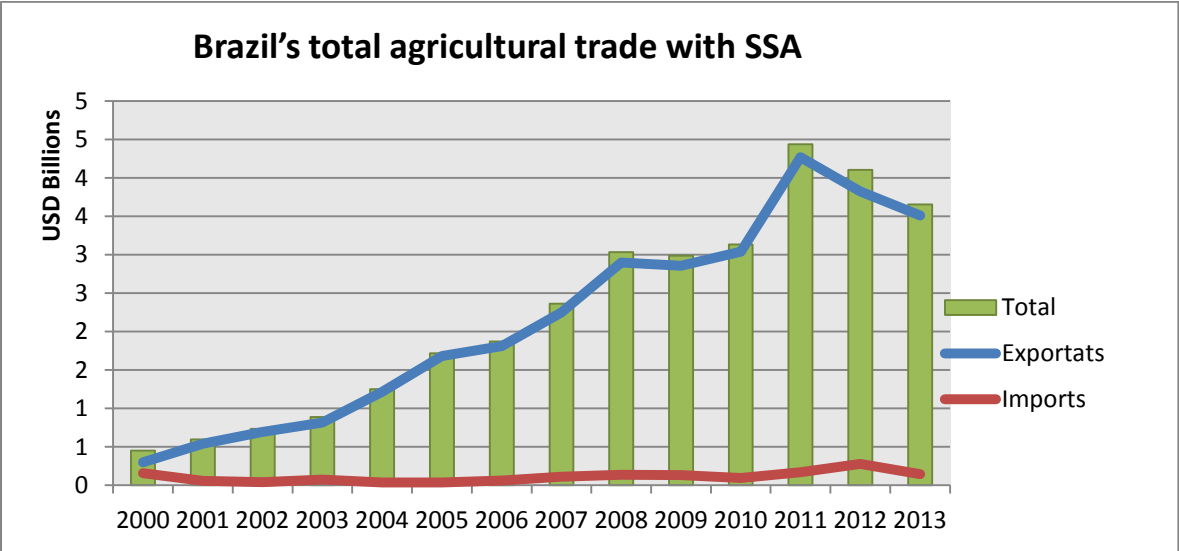
Graph 29 Agricultural products traded between Argentina and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)

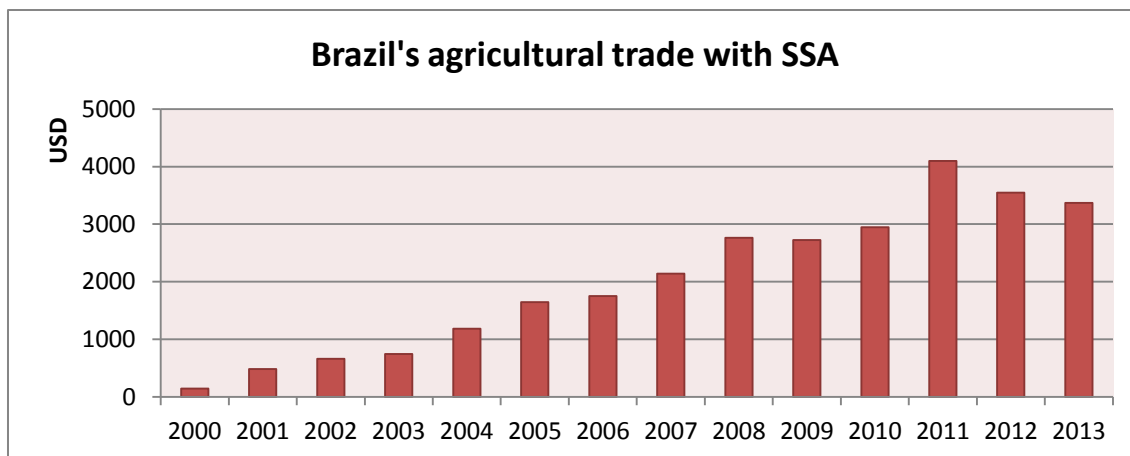


### II.2.2 Brazil

Agricultural trade between Brazil and SSA, which was at a very low level in the 2000s, has since increased more than sevenfold. Growth was steady throughout the period 2000-2011, with a slowdown in 2009 and 2010 due to the economic and financial crisis. However, trade decreased in 2012 and 2013. Most of the trade consists of exports from Brazil to the region: imports peaked at almost US \$280 million in 2012, whereas exports were more than US \$3.8 billion that same year. As a result, the trade balance was positive throughout the period.

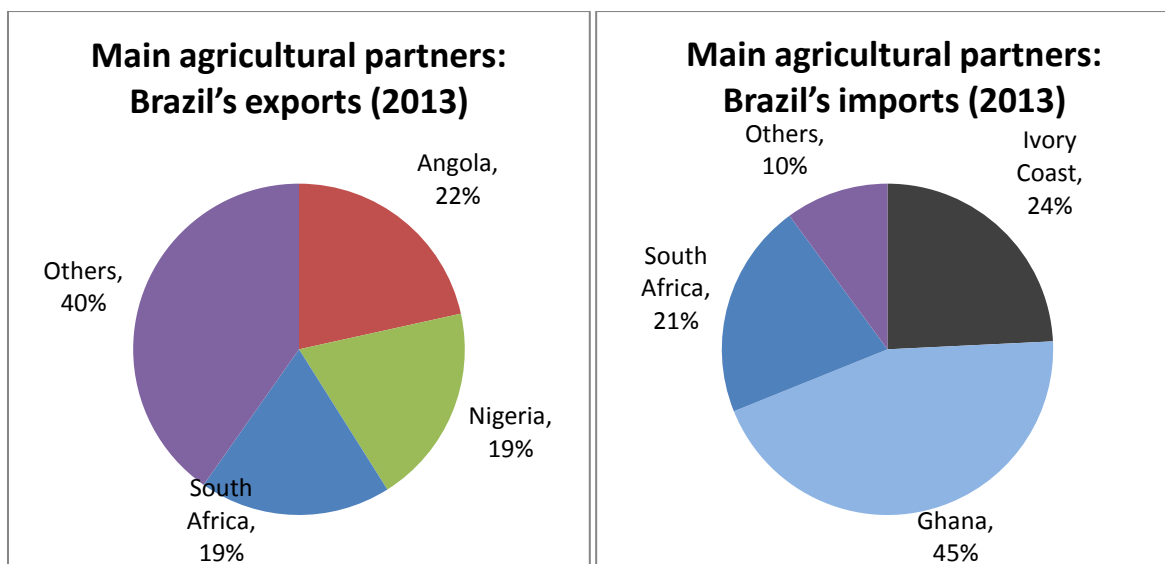
Graph 30 Brazil's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)





In terms of trading partners, on the export side Angola (22%), South Africa (19%) and Nigeria (19%) account for over 60% of trade. On the import side, the concentration is even greater: 45% of imports come from Ghana, mainly cocoa and cashew nuts, 24% from Ivory Coast, particularly natural rubber, and 21% from South Africa, mainly fertilisers. 90% of Brazil's imports from SSA thus come from these three countries. It is important to note that whereas the main export partners were relatively constant over the period 2000-2013, this was not the case with imports: Ivory Coast lost its position as Brazil's main import partner (75% in 2008), and South Africa and particularly Ghana are becoming the main countries of origin for agricultural products imported by Brazil.

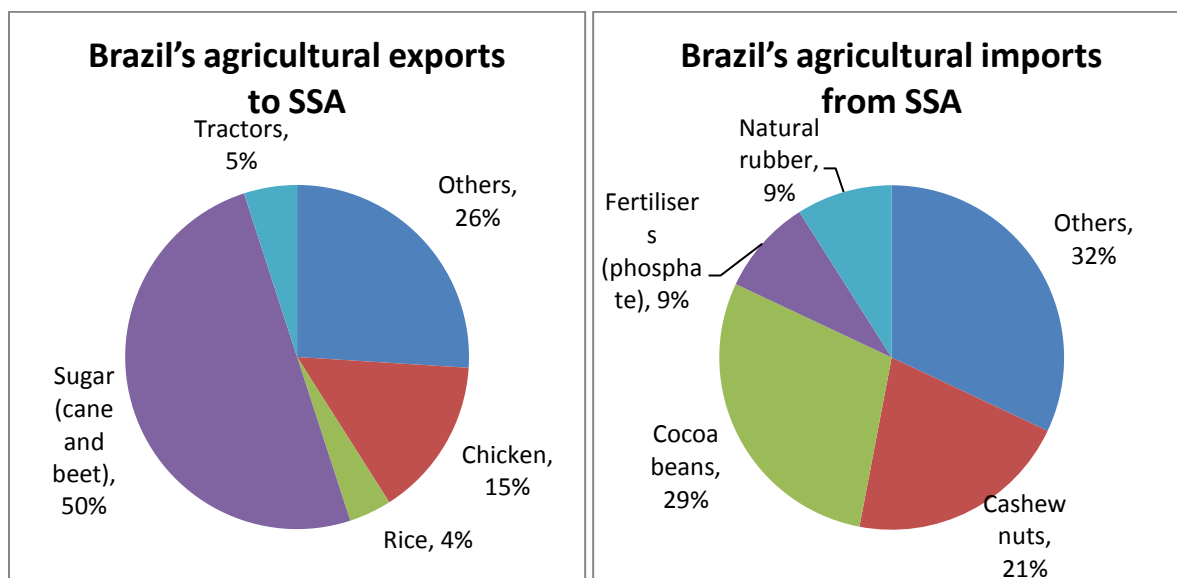
**Graph 31 Brazil's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



In terms of products traded, Brazil mainly exports cane sugar and beet sugar (50%) and chicken (15%): these products thus constitute almost two-thirds of Brazil's agricultural exports to the sub-Saharan region. Agricultural imports in 2013 consisted mainly of cocoa

beans (29%), cashew nuts (21%), natural rubber (9%) and the fertilisers monoammonium phosphate and diammonium phosphate (9%).

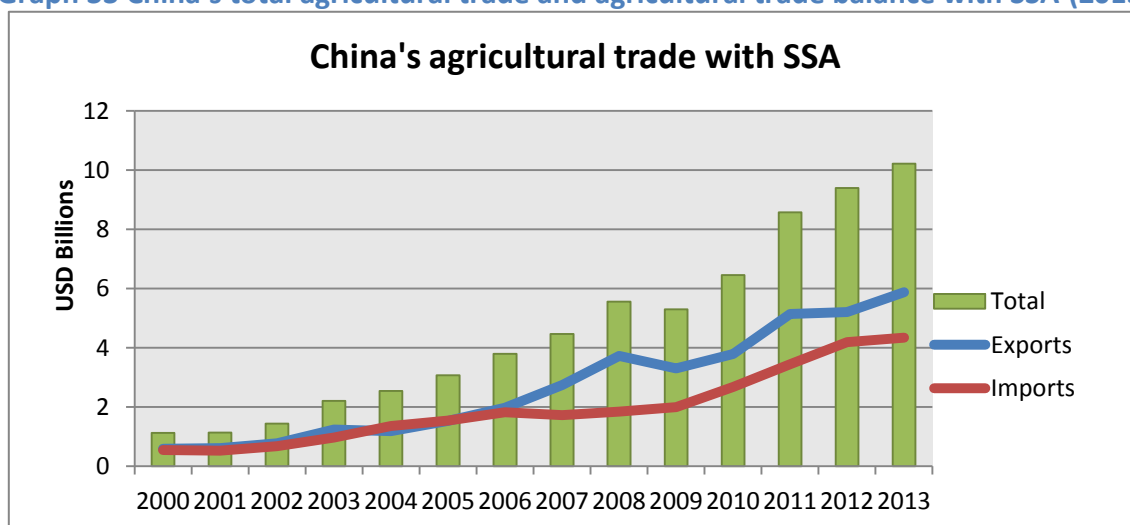
**Graph 32 Agricultural products traded between Brazil and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

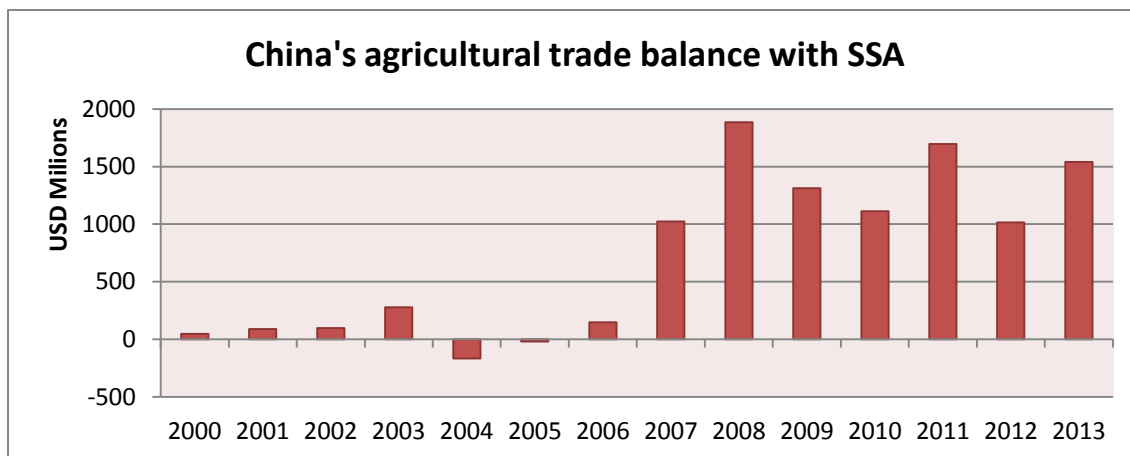


## II.2.3 China

China is sub-Saharan Africa's largest trading partner, with trade worth US \$10 billion in 2013. China's trade with SSA, which was at a very low level in the 2000s (about US \$1.1 billion), has since grown more than ninefold. Growth has been linear, with a decrease during the crisis in 2009. Exports and imports developed in parallel until 2006, when exports overtook imports; China's trade balance has therefore been positive since then. In 2013, China's exports to SSA exceeded its imports by more than US \$1.5 billion.

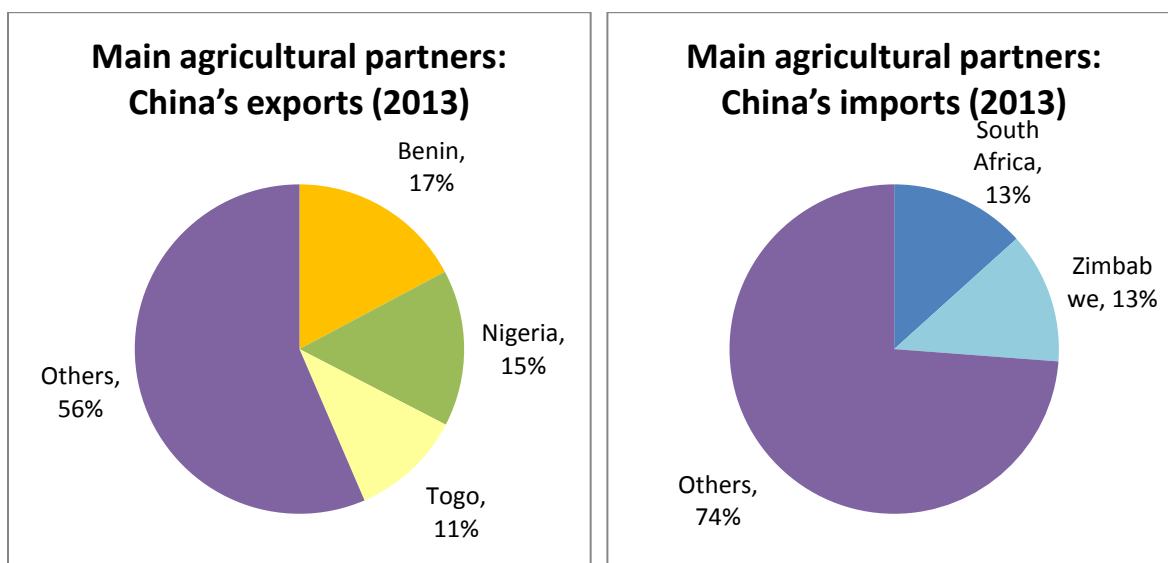
**Graph 33 China's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)**





China's exports to the region go to Benin (17%), Nigeria (15%) and Togo (11%), while twenty other sub-Saharan countries account for between 1 and 9% of exports. Imports are even less concentrated: South Africa (13%) and Zimbabwe (13%) are the main partners, but three-quarters of imports come from the other sub-Saharan countries. It is interesting to note that in 2000, Gabon accounted for 42% of agricultural imports from China (including wood imports worth US \$225 million), but only 3% in 2013. Wood remained the leading import product into China in 2013, mainly from Mozambique, Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, South Africa and Ivory Coast.

**Graph 34 China's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

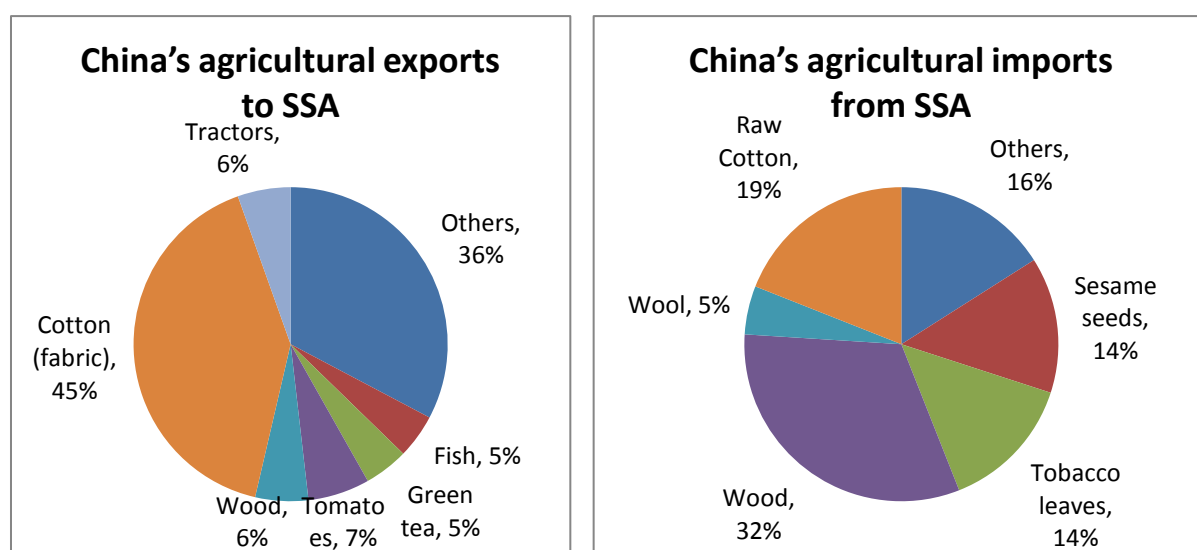


The products traded are also concentrated in certain sectors, especially cotton. China mainly exports cotton fabric (46%), followed by tomatoes (7%), wood (6%), tractors (6%), fish (5%) and green tea (5%).

Imports consist mainly of wood (32%), raw cotton (19%), tobacco leaves (14%) from Zimbabwe, sesame seeds (14%) and wool (5%).



**Graph 35 Agricultural products traded between China and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

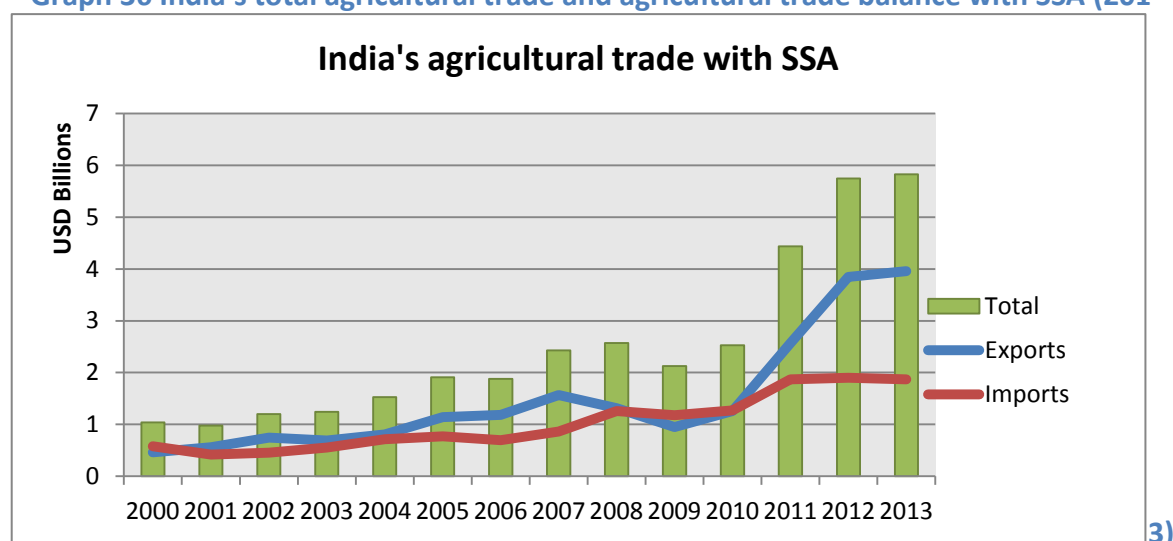


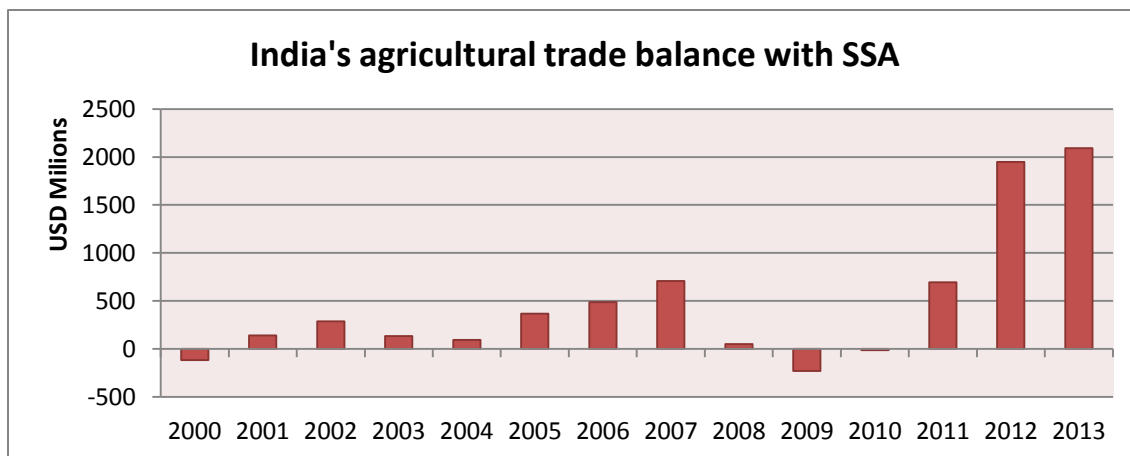
Raw cotton is imported from Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Mali, and cotton fabric is exported mainly to Benin, Togo and Nigeria.

## II.2.4 India

In less than a decade, India has become an important trading partner of sub-Saharan Africa, with trade worth around US \$5.8 billion in 2013. India's trade with SSA, which was at a very low level in the 2000s (about US \$1 billion), has since grown nearly sixfold. Growth has been linear, with a decrease during the crisis in 2009. Exports and imports developed in parallel until 2010, when exports began to grow more strongly, causing the trade balance to become positive.

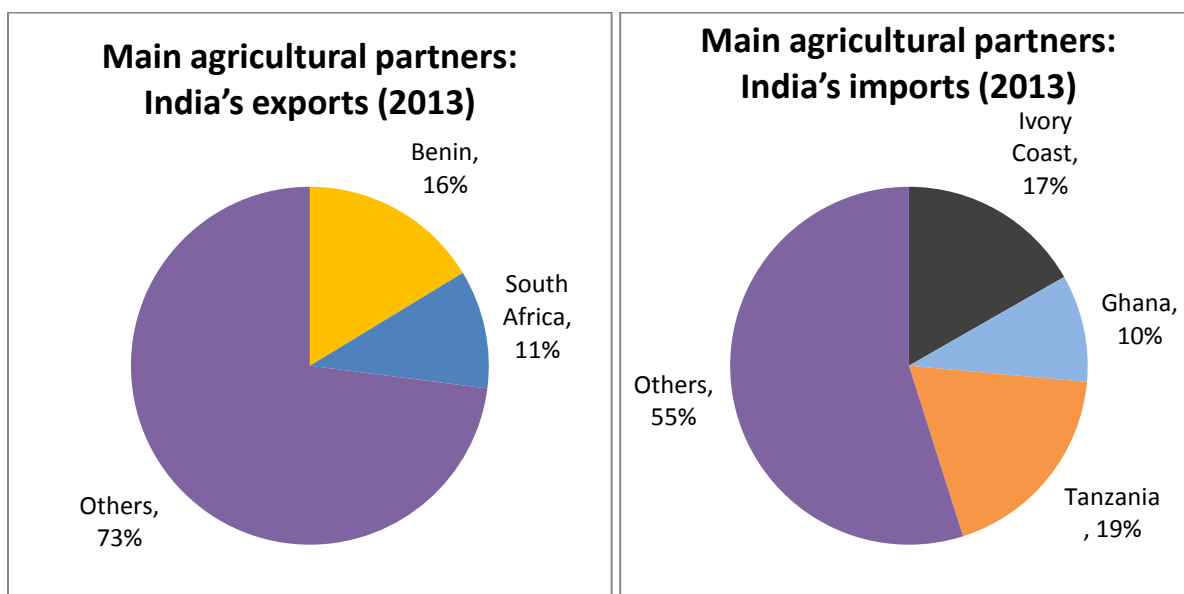
**Graph 36 India's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)**





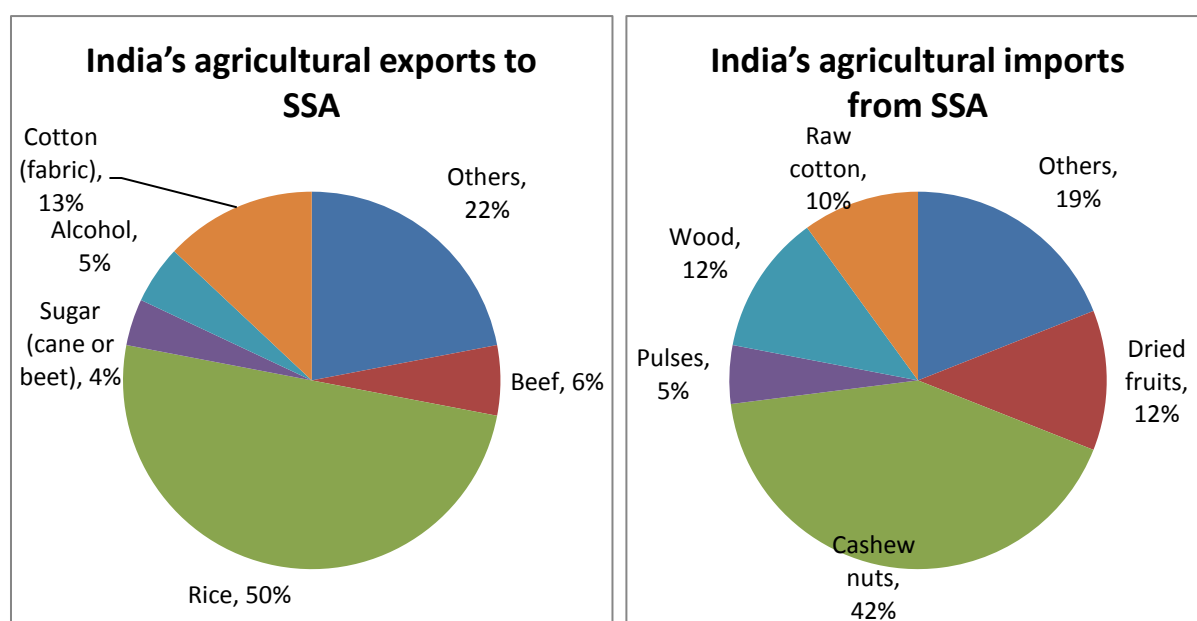
The main countries to which India was exporting in 2013 were Benin (16%) and South Africa (11%), whereas imports from the region came primarily from Tanzania (19%), Ivory Coast (17%) and Ghana (10%).

**Graph 37 India's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



In 2013, the main products exported by India to sub-Saharan Africa were rice (50%) to Benin, Senegal and South Africa, cotton fabric (13%), beef (6%), alcohol (5%) and cane sugar or beet sugar (4%). The main imports were cashew nuts (42%) from Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Guinea-Bissau and Benin, as well as wood (12%), pulses (12%), raw cotton (10%) and oil seeds (5%).

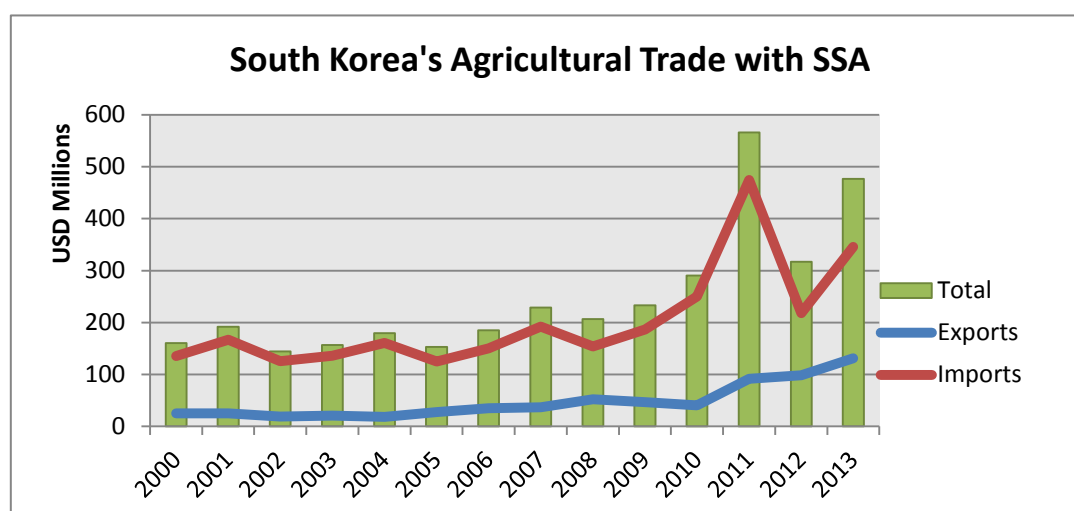
**Graph 38 Agricultural products traded between India and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**

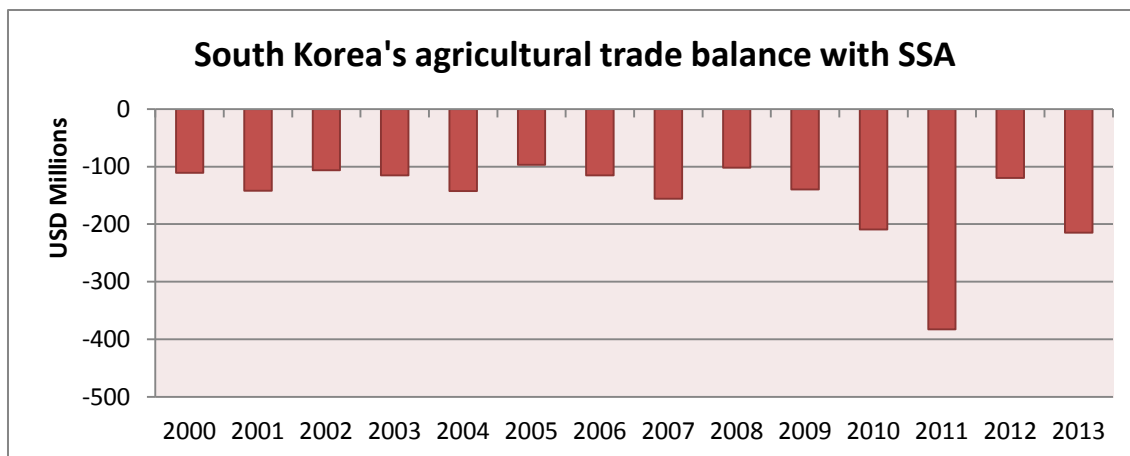


## II.2.5 South Korea

South Korea is of less importance as a trading partner with sub-Saharan Africa than the countries discussed above, although its trade has almost tripled since the early 2000s, from about US \$160 million in 2000 to over 475 million in 2013. Growth has been linear, peaking in 2011 when trade reached \$566 million, due to a sudden increase in imports of maize from South Africa. Imports consistently exceed exports, so South Korea's trade balance was negative at US \$214 million in 2013.

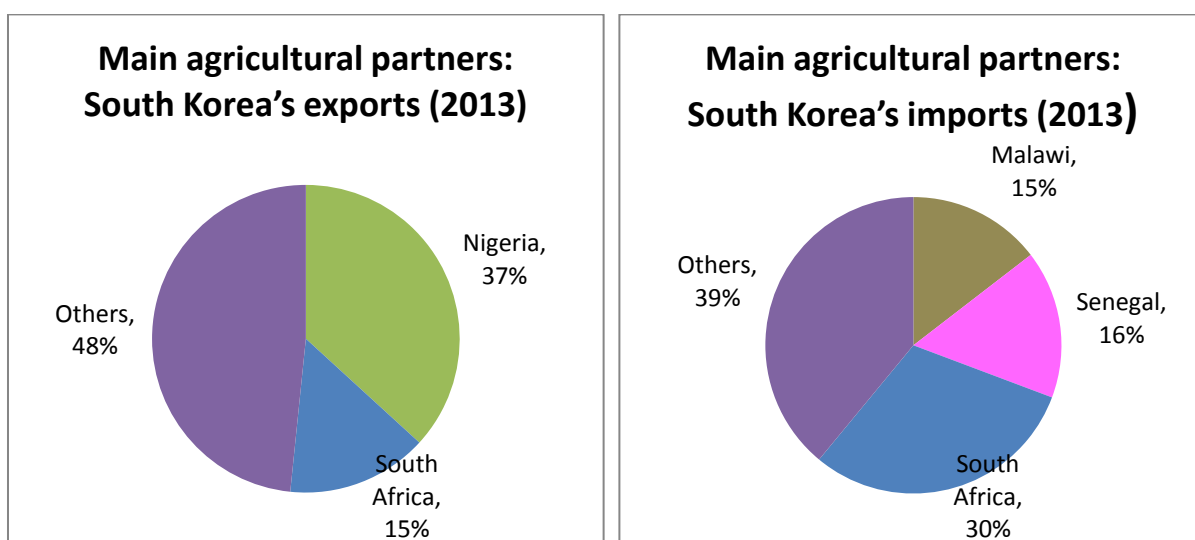
**Graph 39 South Korea's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)**





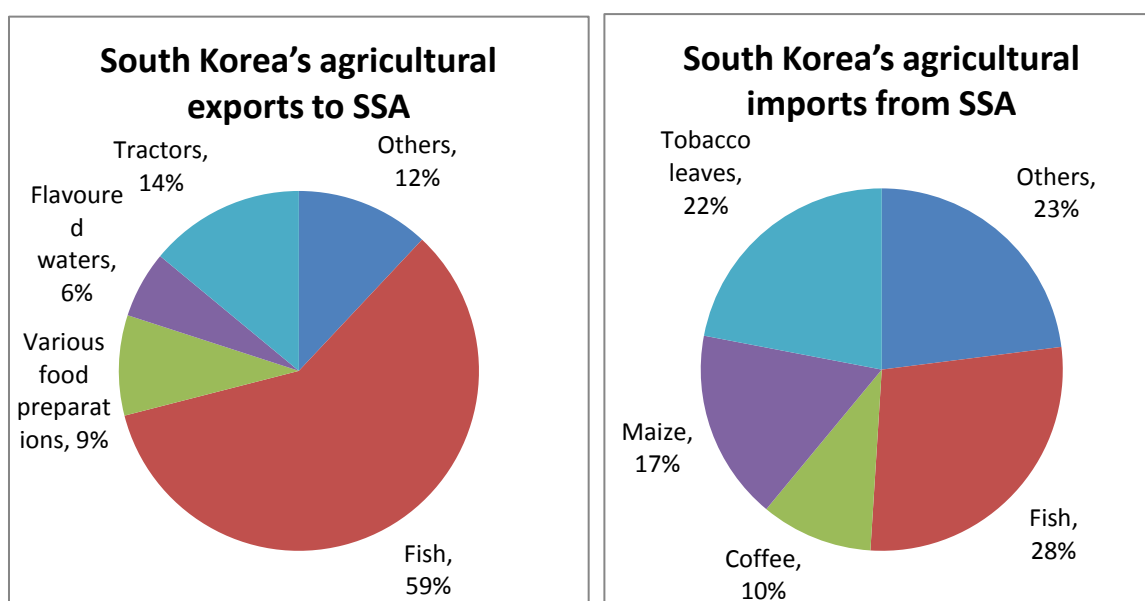
In terms of its trading partners, exports mainly go to Nigeria (37%) and South Africa (15%). Imports are more concentrated: 61% of South Korea's imports from SSA come from South Africa (30%), Senegal (16%) and Malawi (15%).

**Graph 40 South Korea's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



In 2013, the main products exported by South Korea to sub-Saharan Africa were fish (59%) to Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Ghana and Senegal, as well as tractors (14%), various food preparations (9%) and flavoured waters (6%). Products imported from this region include fish (28%), mainly from Senegal, Mauritania and South Africa, tobacco leaves (22%) from Malawi and Tanzania, maize (17%) from South Africa and coffee (10%) from Ethiopia.

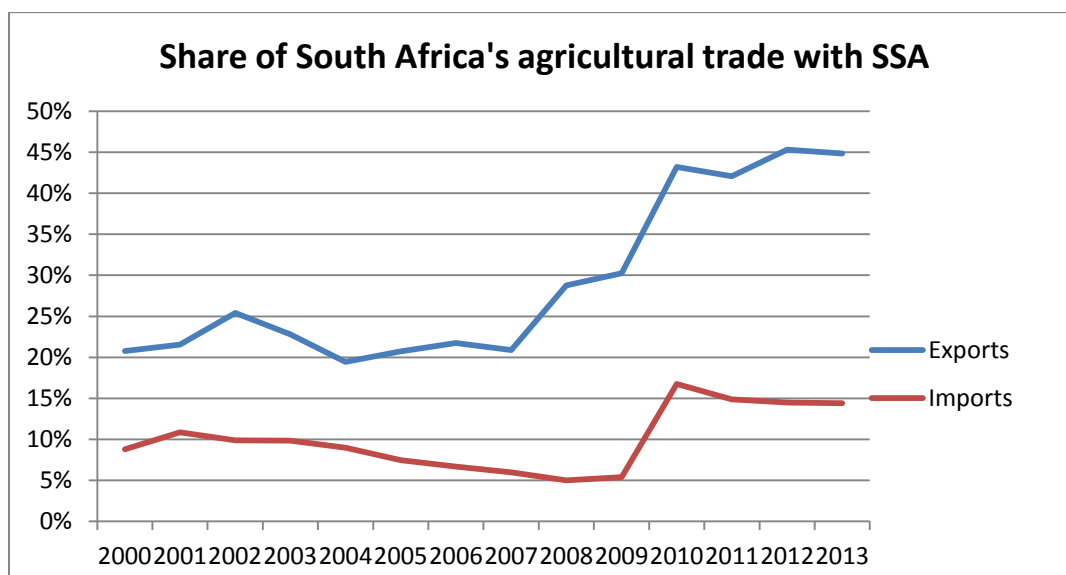
**Graph 41 Agricultural products traded between South Korea and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



## II.2.6 South Africa

Unlike the other emerging countries, for which sub-Saharan Africa is only a minor partner for agricultural trade, this region is commercially important for South Africa. Its agricultural trade has increased since the early 2000s; in 2013, 45% of its exports went to SSA and more than 15% of its agricultural imports came from the region.

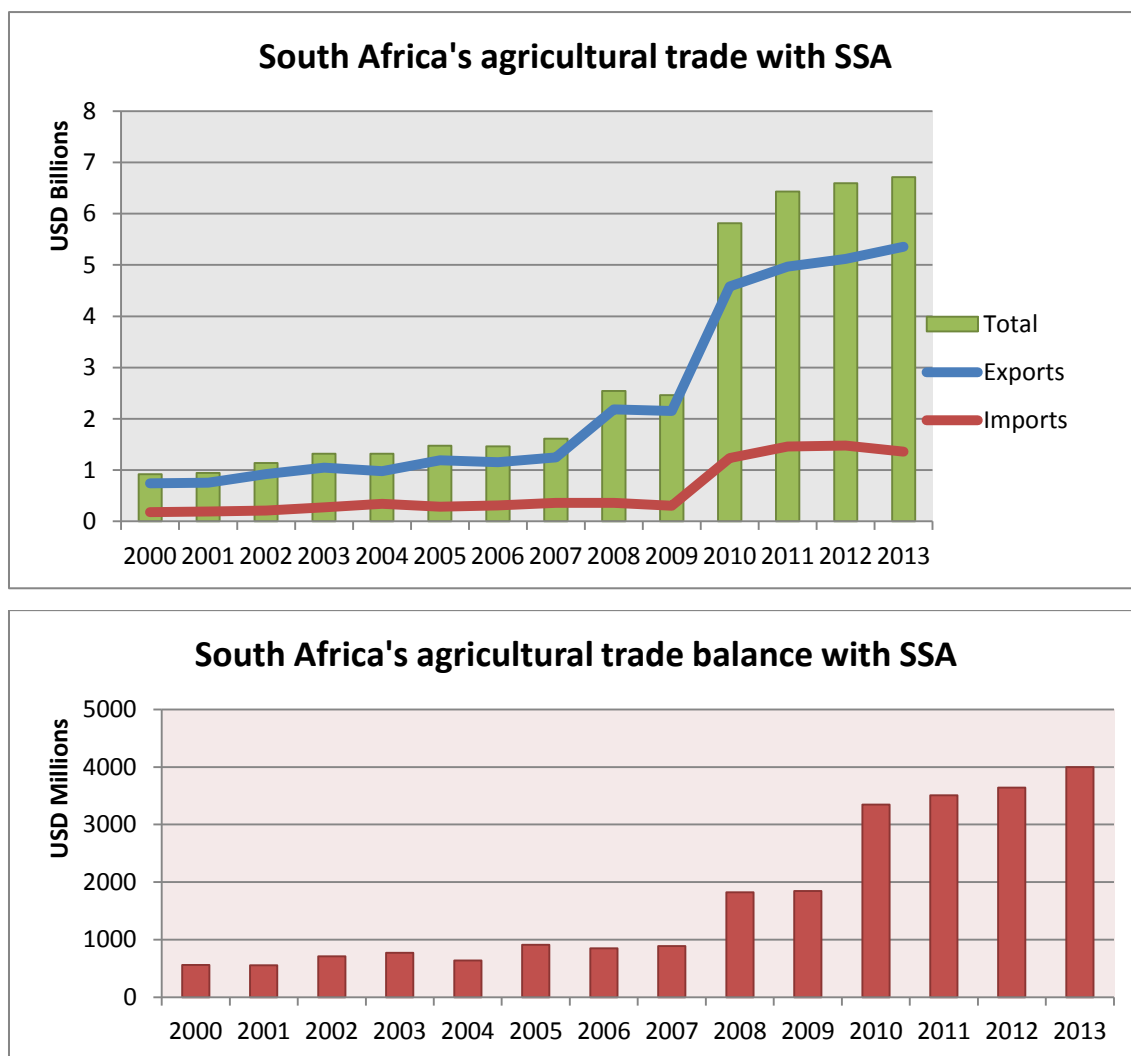
**Graph 42 Share of agricultural trade in South Africa's total trade with SSA (2000-2013)**



Similarly, trade with sub-Saharan Africa increased continuously and in a linear fashion in the period 2000-2008; the rate of growth increased from 2009. From an initial level of about US \$916 million in 2000, trade had increased more than sevenfold to US \$6.7 billion by 2013.

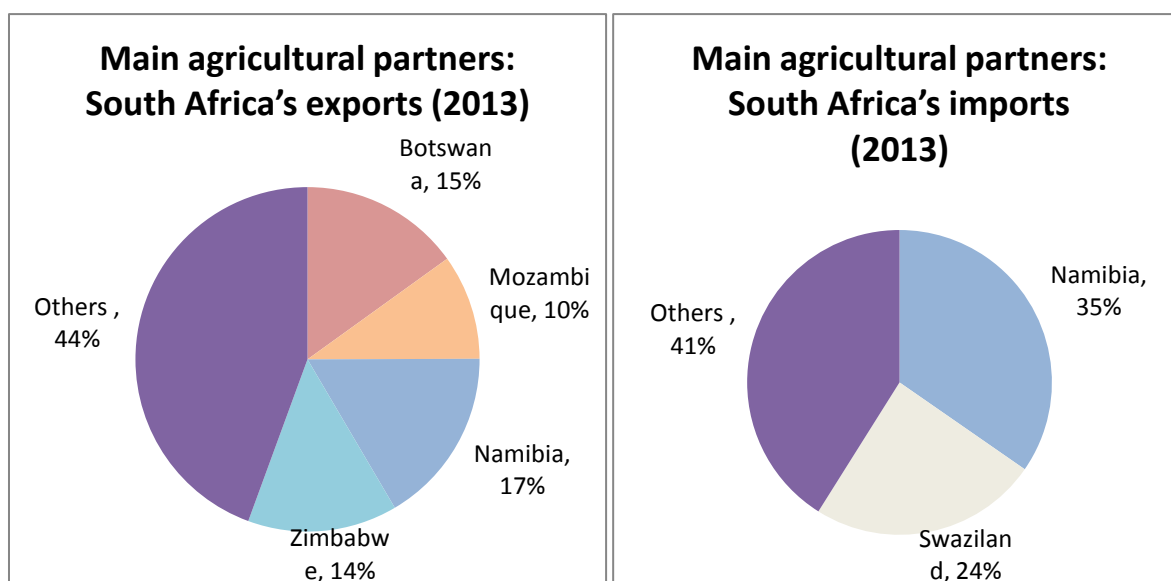
Exports have grown faster than imports, particularly since 2009, and the trade balance was nearly 4 billion in 2013.

**Graph 43 South Africa's total agricultural trade and agricultural trade balance with SSA (2013)**



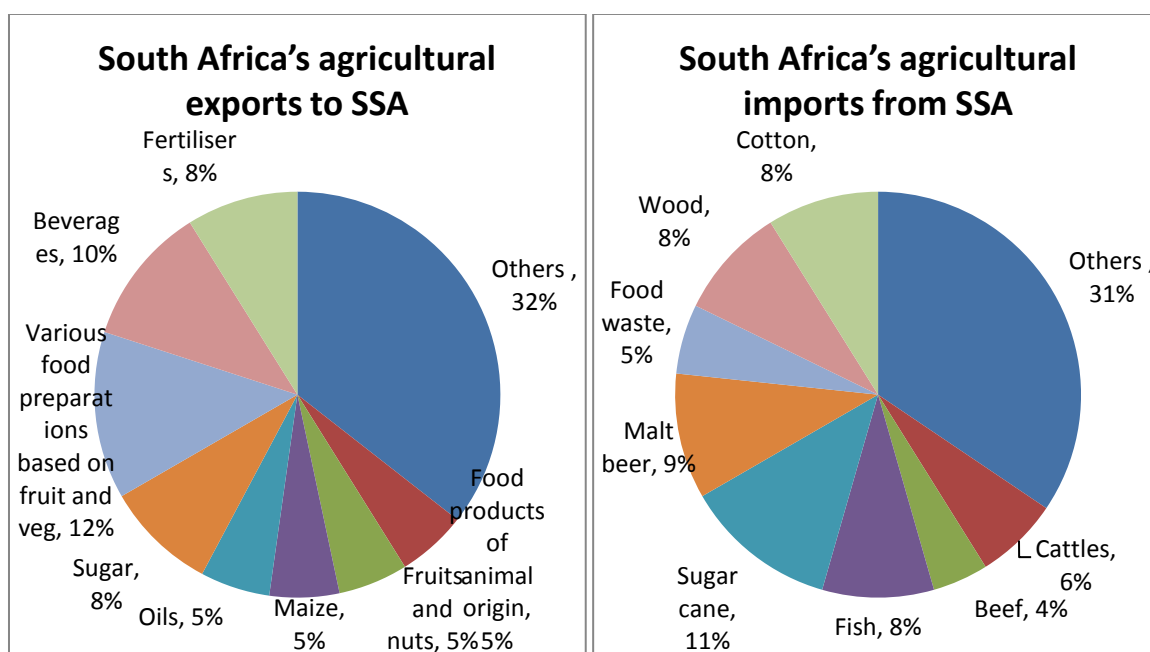
South Africa's main agricultural trading partners are its neighbours. Namibia (17%), Botswana (15%), Zimbabwe (14%) and Mozambique (10%) account for 56% of its agricultural exports, while Namibia (35%) and Swaziland (24%) represent 59% of its agricultural imports.

**Graph 44 South Africa's main agricultural trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



Its trade is highly diversified, the most common export products including various preparations based on fruit and vegetables (12%), beverages (10%), fertilisers (8%) and sugar (8%). Imports are equally diverse, the main import products being cane sugar (11%), malt beer (9%), wood (8%), cotton (8%) and fish (8%).

**Graph 45 Agricultural products traded between South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa (2013)**



## Appendix 1 : Terms of reference

### **Cartography and study of the interventions of the emerging countries in the agricultural sector of Sub-Saharan Africa**

CIRAD is asked to coordinate this study, undertaking its own analysis, as well as oversee the work of four country-specific consultants and then integrate their findings in an overview report. CIRAD will do a mapping to analyze trade flows, official development assistance (ODA) and investments from China, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, India and South Korea in the agricultural sector with Sub-Saharan African countries.

Statistics indicating trends since the early 2000s will be used (COMTRADE sources (4 digit) for foreign trade. On ODA and investment, preferred sources will be specified for each emerging country because there is no single international source.

Work of country consultants (separately contracted by CTA) will analyse the actions of China in the agricultural sector in four countries: Ethiopia, Senegal, Togo and Ivory Coast looking at:

*Micro 1 local scale from two major issues: employment and poverty :*

- Perceptions of projects by local communities
- The impacts of projects in terms of employment and income for local people

*Macroeconomie leve/:*

- The implications of these projects on state budgets. We will analyze the financial conditions of the projects, the context in which they take place and its impact on state budgets. The issue of untying aid will also be addressed.
- Impact of the project on agricultural policies in the countries concerned
- Do agricultural projects of China generate structural change: effects on local diversification? Concerns of local processing of production, development of agribusiness? Changes in the distribution of value added? etc

### **CIRAD Deliverables**

- Mapping of the interventions of the emerging countries in the agricultural sector of Sub-Saharan Africa
- A policy brief
- A consolidated report with the results of the actions of China in Ethiopia Senegal, Togo and Ivory Coast when reports coming from CTA will be available.



## Appendix 2: Nomenclature used in the COMTRADE database

Access to COMTRADE data on the WITS website:

<https://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/WITS/Restricted/Login.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

Data:

Flows: Exports, Imports

Partners: Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA, tick "Include Country Group Breakdown")

Years: 2000-2013

Nomenclature: HS 1996 (2, 4, 6 digits)

### 'Agricultural products' group:

#### Food products and similar

Code	HS 1996 Product Description	Code	HS 1996 Product Description
01	Live animals	0101	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies.
		0102	Live bovine animals.
		0103	Live swine.
		0104	Live sheep and goats.
		0105	Live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.
		0106	Other live animals.
02	Meat and edible meat offal	0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.
		0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen.
		0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0205	Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0206	Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0208	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.

		0209	Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
		0210	Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal.
03	Fish & crustacean, mollusc & other aquatic invertebrate	0301	Live fish.
		0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No. 03.04.
		0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No. 03.04.
		0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen.
		0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption.
		0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and
		0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of
04	Dairy prod; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod nes	0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit
		0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere s

		0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.
		0406	Cheese and curd.
		0407	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked.
		0408	Birds' eggs, not in shell, and egg yolks, fresh, dried, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		0409	Natural honey.
		0410	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.
05	Products of animal origin, nes or included.	0501	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair.
		0502	Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair; badger hair and other brush making hair; waste of such bristles or hair.
		0503	Horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material.
		0504	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
		0505	Shins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disingected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feat
		0506	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised; powder and waste of these products.
		0507	Ivory, tortoise-shell, whalebone and whalebone hair, horns, antlers, hooves, nails, claws and beaks, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape; powder and waste of these products.
		0508	Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked; shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttle-bone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste there
		0509	Natural sponges of animal origin.

		0510	Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; glands and other animal products used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products, fresh, chilled, frozen or otherwise provisionally prese
		0511	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals of Chapter 1 or 3, unfit for human consumption.
06	Live tree & other plant; bulb, root; cut flowers etc	0601	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower; chicory plants and roots other than roots of heading No. 12.12.
		0602	Other live plants (including their roots), cuttings and slips; mushroom spawn.
		0603	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
		0604	Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregn
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled.
		0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
		0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.
		0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.
		0705	Lettuce ( <i>Lactuca sativa</i> ) and chicory ( <i>Cichorium</i> spp.), fresh or chilled.
		0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled.
		0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.
		0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.
		0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.
		0710	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen.

		0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
		0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.
		0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.
		0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons.	0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
		0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
		0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.
		0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.
		0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.
		0806	Grapes, fresh or dried.
		0807	Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.
		0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.
		0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.
		0810	Other fruit, fresh.
		0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		0812	Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
		0813	Fruit, dried, other than that of headings Nos. 08.01 to 08.06;

			mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter.
		0814	Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions.
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices.	0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
		0902	Tea, whether or not flavoured.
		0903	Mate
		0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.
		0905	Vanilla.
		0906	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers.
		0907	Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).
		0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms.
		0909	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries.
		0910	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices.
10	Cereals	1001	Wheat and meslin.
		1002	Rye.
		1003	Barley.
		1004	Oats.
		1005	Maize (corn).
		1006	Rice.
		1007	Grain sorghum.
		1008	Buckwheat, millet and canary seed; other cereals.
11	Prod.mill.indust; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1101	Wheat or meslin flour.
		1102	Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin.
		1103	Cereal groats, meal and pellets.

		1104	Cereal grains otherwise worked (for example, hulled, rolled, flaked, pearled, sliced or kibbled), except rice of heading No. 10.06; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground.
		1105	Flour, meal, powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes.
		1106	Flour, meal and powder of the dried leguminous vegetables of heading No. 07.13, of sago or of roots or tubers of heading No. 07.14 or of the products of Chapter 8.
		1107	Malt, whether or not roasted.
		1108	Starches; inulin.
		1109	Wheat gluten, whether or not dried.
12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed, fruit etc	1201	Soya beans, whether or not broken.
		1202	Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken.
		1203	Copra.
		1204	Linseed, whether or not broken.
		1205	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken.
		1206	Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.
		1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.
		1208	Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard.
		1209	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing.
		1210	Hop cones, fresh or dried, whether or not ground, powdered or in the form of pellets; lupulin.
		1211	Plants and parts of plants (including seeds and fruits), of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whether or not cut, crushed or powdered.
		1212	Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium
		1213	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped,

			ground, pressed or in the form of pellets.
		1214	Swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets.
13	Lac; gums, resins & other vegetable saps & extracts.	1301	Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams).
		1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products.
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products nes	1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting (for example, bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, osier, raffia, cleaned, bleached or dyed cereal straw, and lime bark).
		1402	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (for example, kapok, vegetable hair and eel-grass), whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material.
		1403	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily in brooms or in brushes (for example, broomcorn, piassava, couch-grass and istle), whether or not in hanks or bundles.
		1404	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included.
15	Animal/veg fats & oils & their cleavage products; etc	1501	Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading No. 02.09 or 15.03.
		1502	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading No. 15.03.
		1503	Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared.
		1504	Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
		1505	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin).
		1506	Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
		1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.



	1508	Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1509	Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1510	Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading No. 15.09.
	1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1512	Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1514	Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.
	1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.
	1517	Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading No. 15.16.
	1518	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading No.15.16; inedible mixtu
	1520	Glycerol, crude; glycerol waters and glycerol lyes.
	1521	Vegetable waxes (other than triglycerides), beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured.
	1522	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.

16	Prep of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs etc	1601	Sausages and similar products, of meat, meat offal or blood; food preparations based on these products.
		1602	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood.
		1603	Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.
		1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs.
		1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved.
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.
		1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey;
		1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar.
		1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa.
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.
		1802	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste.
		1803	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted.
		1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil.
		1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.
19	Prep.of cereal, flour, starch/milk; pastrycooks' prod	1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40% by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or including; food preparations
		1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared.
		1903	Tapioca and substitutes therefor prepared from starch, in the

			form of flakes, grains, pearls, siftings or in similar forms.
		1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for exam. corn flakes); cereals (other than maize (corn) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour and meal), pre-cooked
		1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products.
20	Prep of vegetable, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid.
		2002	Tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
		2003	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
		2004	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than products of heading No. 20.06.
		2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading No. 20.06.
		2006	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glac, or crystallised).
		2007	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree and fruit or nut pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
		2008	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included.
		2009	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or malt, and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or malt; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences

		2102	Yeasts (active or inactive); other single-cell micro-organisms, dead (but not including vaccines of heading No 30.02); prepared baking powders.
		2103	Sauces and preparations therefor; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard.
		2104	Soups and broths and preparations therefor; homogenised composite food preparations.
		2105	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa.
		2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	2201	Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter nor flavoured; ice and snow.
		2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading No. 20.09.
		2203	Beer made from malt.
		2204	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading No. 20.09.
		2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances.
		2206	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.
		2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength.
		2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages.
		2209	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid.
23	Residues & waste from the food indust; prepr ani fodder	2301	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves.

		2302	Bran, sharps and other residues, whether or not in the form of pellets, derived from the sifting, milling or other working of cereals or of leguminous plants.
		2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture, brewing or distilling dregs and waste, whether or not in the form of pellets.
		2304	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soyabean oil.
		2305	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of ground-nut oil.
		2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable fats or oils, other than those of heading No. 23.04 or 23.05.
		2307	Wine lees; argol.
		2308	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included.
		2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding.
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse.
		2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.
		2403	Other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; homogenised or reconstituted tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences.

### Fertilisers

31	Fertilisers.	3101	Animal or vegetable fertilisers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilisers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products.
		3102	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.
		3103	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, phosphatic.
		3104	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic.

		3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers; goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not
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#### Wood and similar

33	<i>Essential oils &amp; resinoids; perf, cosmetic/toilet prep</i>	3301	Essentials oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-pro
40	<i>Rubber and articles thereof.</i>	4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip.
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.		
45	Cork and articles of cork.		
46	Manufactures of straw, esparto/other plaiting mat; etc		
47	Pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic mat; waste etc		

#### Textiles

50	Silk.	5001	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling.
		5002	Raw silk (not thrown).
		5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5004	Silk yarn (other than yarn spun from silk waste) not put up for retail sale.
		5005	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale.
		5006	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste, put up for retail sale; silk-worm gut.
		5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste.

51	Wool, fine/coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn & fabric	5101	Wool, not carded or combed.
		5102	Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed.
		5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock.
		5104	Garnetted stock of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair.
		5105	Wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed (including combed wool in fragments).
		5106	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale.
		5107	Yarn of combed wool, not put up for retail sale.
		5108	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale.
		5109	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale.
		5110	Yarn of coarse animal hair or of horsehair (including gimped horsehair yarn), whether or not put up for retail sale.
		5111	Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair.
		5112	Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair.
		5113	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair or of horsehair.
52	Cotton.	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed.
		5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5203	Cotton, carded or combed.
		5204	Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale.
		5205	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.
		5206	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing less than 85 % by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.
		5207	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) put up for retail sale.
		5208	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .
		5209	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .

		5210	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85 % by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m2.
		5211	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85 % by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m2.
		5212	Other woven fabrics of cotton.
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn & woven fab	5301	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5302	True hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5303	Jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5304	Sisal and other textile fibres of the genus <i>Agave</i> , raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
		5305	Coconut, abaca ( <i>Manila hemp</i> or <i>Musa textilis</i> Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn
		5306	Flax yarn.
		5307	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No. 53.03.
		5308	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn.
		5309	Woven fabrics of flax.
		5310	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading No. 53.03.
		5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn.

#### Machinery

82	Tool, implement, cutlery, spoon &	8201	Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, mattocks, picks, hoes, forks and rakes: axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools;
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	fork, of base mtl etc		secateurs and pruners of any kind; scythes, sickles, hay knives, hedge shears, timber wedges and other tools		
		8208	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances.	820820	For wood working
				820840	For agricultural, horticultural or forestry machines
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	8419	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	841931	Dryers :-- For agricultural products
				841932	Dryers :-- For wood, paper pulp, paper or paperboard
		8424	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand-operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders	842481	Other appliances :-- Agricultural or horticultural
		8432	Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers.		
		8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, including straw or fodder balers; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading eggs, fruit or other agricultural produce, other than machinery of heading No. 84.37.		
		8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery.		
		8436	Other agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, including germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders.		
		8701	Tractors (other than tractors of heading No. 87.09).		
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tramw roll-stock, pts & accessories	8716	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; parts	871620	Self-loading or self-unloading trailers and semi-trailers for agricultural purposes

			thereof.		
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### Appendix 3: Share of each of the emerging countries in total and agricultural trade (imports and exports) of each of the countries of SSA in 2000 and 2013

#### Argentina

Table 8 Argentina's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	1%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sudan	0%	0%	2%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guinea	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	1%	0%
Madagascar	0%	0%	1%	1%
Malawi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	0%	0%	1%	1%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	0%	0%	1%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nigeria	1%	0%	1%	0%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sao Tomé and	0%	0%	0%	0%

Principe				
Senegal	0%	0%	0%	1%
South Africa	0%	0%	1%	1%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Togo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Uganda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 9 Argentina's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	2%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	3%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sudan	0%	0%	7%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	1%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	1%
Guinea	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	6%	0%
Madagascar	0%	0%	3%	2%
Malawi	0%	0%	1%	1%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	0%	0%	3%	5%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	1%	0%	4%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	0%	0%	2%
Nigeria	0%	0%	0%	1%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sao Tomé and Principe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	0%	0%	1%	3%

South Africa	0%	0%	8%	6%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	3%	1%
Togo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Uganda	0%	0%	1%	0%
Zambia	0%	0%	1%	0%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

## Brazil

Table 10 Brazil's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	9%	0%	0%	2%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	1%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	1%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	3%	4%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	5%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	3%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	11%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	2%
Guinea	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	0%	1%
Madagascar	0%	0%	1%	1%
Malawi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	0%	0%	2%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	1%	1%
Mauritius	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	0%	0%	1%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	1%	0%	2%
Nigeria	2%	9%	3%	3%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	1%	0%	0%
Senegal	0%	0%	1%	2%
South Africa	1%	1%	1%	2%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	1%	0%
Togo	3%	0%	0%	1%
Uganda	0%	0%	0%	1%
Zambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	1%	0%	0%	0%

Table 11 Brazil's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	10%	0%	0%	5%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	5%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	3%	9%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	1%	13%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	5%
Ivory Coast	0%	1%	0%	2%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	1%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	28%
Ghana	0%	2%	0%	9%
Guinea	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	1%	1%
Madagascar	0%	0%	2%	3%
Malawi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	0%	0%	6%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	7%
Mauritius	0%	0%	0%	2%
Mayotte	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mozambique	0%	0%	0%	4%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	8%	0%	5%
Nigeria	0%	0%	3%	10%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	6%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	1%
Senegal	0%	0%	2%	7%
South Africa	0%	0%	2%	6%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	1%	1%
Togo	7%	0%	0%	4%
Uganda	0%	0%	2%	4%
Zambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

## China

Table 12 China's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	25%	5%	7%
Botswana	0%	1%	0%	1%
Burkina Faso	0%	6%	0%	10%
Burundi	0%	1%	0%	9%
Cameroun	6%	0%	3%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	1%	3%
Central African Republic	0%	18%	1%	7%
Republic of the Congo	0%	40%	0%	5%
Ivory Coast	0%	1%	0%	11%
Ethiopia	0%	8%	0%	22%
Sudan	43%	0%	7%	0%
Gabon	7%	0%	1%	0%
Gambia	0%	6%	0%	7%
Ghana	0%	4%	0%	18%
Guinea	0%	0%	5%	0%
Kenya	0%	1%	3%	13%
Madagascar	1%	7%	12%	15%
Malawi	0%	6%	3%	9%
Mali	0%	0%	5%	0%
Mauritania	1%	50%	2%	4%
Mauritius	0%	0%	8%	15%
Mayotte	0%	0%	2%	0%
Mozambique	0%	3%	0%	6%
Namibia	0%	3%	0%	3%
Niger	0%	6%	7%	24%
Nigeria	1%	1%	4%	22%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	16%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	2%
Senegal	2%	1%	3%	8%
South Africa	1%	13%	4%	16%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	7%	4%	13%
Togo	0%	2%	3%	16%
Uganda	0%	2%	3%	11%
Zambia	0%	21%	1%	9%
Zimbabwe	5%	1%	0%	6%

Table 13 China's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	27%	10%	3%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	1%
Burkina Faso	0%	18%	0%	4%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	6%
Cameroun	2%	0%	7%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	40%	1%	1%
Republic of the Congo	0%	53%	0%	5%
Ivory Coast	0%	2%	0%	5%
Ethiopia	0%	9%	0%	8%
Sudan	0%	0%	1%	0%
Gabon	36%	0%	0%	0%
Gambia	0%	6%	0%	3%
Ghana	0%	4%	0%	7%
Guinea	0%	0%	8%	0%
Kenya	0%	1%	1%	6%
Madagascar	2%	3%	26%	13%
Malawi	0%	7%	1%	8%
Mali	0%	0%	8%	0%
Mauritania	2%	9%	4%	7%
Mauritius	0%	0%	11%	10%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	10%	0%	3%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Niger	0%	3%	12%	5%
Nigeria	0%	1%	1%	10%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	5%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	3%	2%	5%	4%
South Africa	1%	4%	3%	7%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	10%	7%	8%
Togo	0%	6%	2%	15%
Uganda	0%	1%	3%	5%
Zambia	0%	5%	0%	6%
Zimbabwe	7%	0%	0%	1%



## India

Table 14 India's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	32%	18%	2%	9%
Botswana	0%	3%	0%	1%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	5%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	11%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	4%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ivory Coast	0%	2%	0%	3%
Ethiopia	0%	1%	0%	9%
Sudan	1%	0%	5%	0%
Gabon	1%	0%	1%	0%
Gambia	0%	40%	0%	4%
Ghana	0%	4%	0%	5%
Guinea	0%	0%	2%	0%
Kenya	1%	2%	5%	18%
Madagascar	0%	3%	2%	6%
Malawi	1%	1%	5%	8%
Mali	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	0%	1%	9%	24%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	17%	0%	3%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Niger	0%	1%	0%	6%
Nigeria	14%	13%	3%	5%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	7%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	1%
Senegal	12%	7%	2%	6%
South Africa	1%	3%	1%	5%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	15%	17%	5%	18%
Togo	5%	1%	1%	3%
Uganda	0%	1%	5%	27%
Zambia	1%	1%	2%	4%
Zimbabwe	1%	0%	0%	2%

Table 15 India's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	34%	19%	2%	24%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	1%	0%	7%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cameroun	1%	0%	1%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	6%
Ivory Coast	0%	4%	0%	5%
Ethiopia	0%	1%	0%	17%
Sudan	1%	0%	3%	0%
Gabon	4%	0%	3%	0%
Gambia	0%	42%	0%	7%
Ghana	0%	14%	0%	3%
Guinea	2%	0%	3%	0%
Kenya	1%	1%	1%	4%
Madagascar	0%	7%	1%	13%
Malawi	1%	2%	3%	2%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mauritius	0%	0%	19%	8%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	4%	0%	5%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	10%	0%	11%
Nigeria	0%	4%	1%	2%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	3%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	1%
Senegal	1%	0%	3%	18%
South Africa	1%	1%	3%	4%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	21%	19%	5%	3%
Togo	9%	1%	1%	5%
Uganda	0%	1%	1%	7%
Zambia	0%	0%	1%	2%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

## South Korea

Table 16 South Korea's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	2%	0%	0%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guinea	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	0%	0%
Madagascar	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malawi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	0%	0%	0%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nigeria	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	0%	0%	0%	0%
South Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Togo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Uganda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 17 South Korea's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	0%	0%	0%
Botswana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	0%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	0%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guinea	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	0%	0%
Madagascar	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malawi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mayotte	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique	0%	0%	0%	0%
Namibia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Niger	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nigeria	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	0%	0%	0%	0%
South Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Togo	0%	0%	0%	0%
Uganda	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zambia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	0%	0%	0%	0%

## South Africa

Table 18 South Africa's share in the African countries' total exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	1%	1%	1%
Botswana	6%	11%	74%	66%
Burkina Faso	0%	6%	0%	2%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	3%
Cameroun	0%	0%	1%	0%
Cape Verde	1%	0%	0%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	1%	1%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ivory Coast	0%	3%	0%	1%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	0%	0%	1%	0%
Gambia	0%	3%	0%	1%
Ghana	0%	22%	0%	3%
Guinea	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kenya	0%	1%	7%	5%
Madagascar	0%	4%	4%	5%
Malawi	8%	8%	41%	22%
Mali	40%	0%	3%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mauritius	1%	10%	15%	6%
Mayotte	0%	0%	6%	0%
Mozambique	0%	22%	0%	33%
Namibia	25%	22%	86%	62%
Niger	0%	0%	1%	1%
Nigeria	1%	5%	1%	2%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	2%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	1%
Senegal	0%	0%	1%	2%
South Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Swaziland	60%	0%	93%	0%
Tanzania	2%	17%	10%	6%
Togo	6%	0%	1%	1%
Uganda	8%	0%	7%	4%
Zambia	20%	11%	56%	30%
Zimbabwe	15%	74%	0%	47%

Table 19 South Africa's share in the African countries' agricultural exports and imports

	Exports		Imports	
	2000	2013	2000	2013
Benin	0%	1%	1%	1%
Botswana	44%	60%	84%	92%
Burkina Faso	0%	0%	0%	1%
Burundi	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cameroun	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Verde	5%	0%	1%	0%
Central African Republic	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of the Congo	0%	0%	0%	3%
Ivory Coast	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ethiopia	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sudan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	1%	0%	2%	0%
Gambia	0%	3%	0%	1%
Ghana	0%	0%	0%	2%
Guinea	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kenya	0%	0%	12%	3%
Madagascar	0%	0%	3%	4%
Malawi	5%	8%	35%	14%
Mali	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	0%	0%	1%	0%
Mauritius	1%	1%	11%	6%
Mayotte	0%	0%	9%	0%
Mozambique	0%	8%	0%	26%
Namibia	28%	35%	84%	87%
Niger	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nigeria	40%	1%	1%	2%
Rwanda	0%	0%	0%	2%
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	0%	0%	1%	1%
South Africa	0%	0%	0%	0%
Swaziland	74%	0%	97%	0%
Tanzania	1%	1%	9%	5%
Togo	0%	0%	1%	0%
Uganda	1%	0%	6%	3%
Zambia	15%	14%	55%	43%
Zimbabwe	13%	82%	0%	71%