



REGIONAL TIMBER TRADE FLOWS AND TRENDS IN AFRICA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANRC	African Natural Resources Management And Investment Centre
AU	African Union
CA	Central Africa
Central African Rep.	Central African Republic
CEMAC	Central African Economic And Monetary Community
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Democratic Republic Of Congo
Rep. of Congo	Republic Of Congo
EA	Eastern Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITTO	International Tropical Organization
MTN	Multilateral Trade Negotiations
NA	Northern Africa
PP	Primary Product
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SA	Southern Africa
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SP	Secondary Product
SPWP	Secondary Processed Wood Product
TP	Tertiary Product
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
WA	Western Africa
WWPs	Wood and Wood Product

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The study aims to present the data, analysis and insights to clarify the role of the timber trade in unlocking the potential for increased industrialization and integration on the African continent. Furthermore, it sets out the actions needed to achieve these important goals.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Improving the processing and trade of African wood and wood products (WWPs) has long been a focus for African policymakers because it stimulates multiple benefits for the African continent, including the creation of jobs, investment, and revenues. Further processing of WWPs in Africa will contribute to the continent's industrialization and increasing trade will promote integration of African regions.

This study provides insights into timber trade dynamics and patterns in Africa for better understanding by policymakers on the industry's economic impact that may drive increased jobs and wealth creation. The study analyses trade flows, trends and indicators from 1990 to 2020 for four primary products (PPs), five secondary products (SPs), and six tertiary products (TPs). The trade flow analyses were conducted in three periods of ten years in the five geographical regions of Africa.

Analyses and key messages

From 1992 to 2020 the values of total trade balances for PPs in Africa steadily achieved surpluses, albeit with fluctuations from 1992 to 2008, followed by slumps in 2009 and 2012 which represented deficits of about US\$156 and US\$45 million, respectively. Over the same period, trade balances for secondary wood products (SPs) recorded both surpluses and deficits with a trough deficit in 2014 (about US\$ -3 billion). With respect to TPS, Africa's total TPs balances recorded deficits throughout the study period depicting an increasing but fluctuating trend. From 1998 to 2015, the values tended to grow larger as the years progressed, reaching their trough deficit in 2012 (US\$-4.8 billion), followed by a gradual increase.

In Africa, all the PPs recorded total trade surplus of US\$23.2 billion over the period 1992 to 2020, while the total SPs and TPs exhibited trade deficits of US\$-28.9 and US\$-59.9 billion, respectively, over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in Africa is a deficit (US\$-65.6 billion). This indicates African countries are spending far more on importing WWPs into Africa than they are earning from their exports. Export and import flows for primary, secondary, and tertiary wood products to the other parts of the world vary as well as among the five regions of Africa.

In terms of trade openness, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, and Gabon appeared in the top ten positions for forestry sector trade openness for each period. Differences may be explained by log export bans and/or the effect of environmental concerns, especially illegal logging, in those countries.

In terms of trade concentration, in 2020, 68 countries imported logs from Africa, totaling US\$414.3 million, while 109 countries imported sawnwood worth US\$901.5 million. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for logs and sawnwood are low, implying diversified export markets, but with the sawnwood market being more diversified than the log market. Diversified export markets reduce dependence on any single market and the risks associated with overreliance on a particular export destination and increase resilience to external market conditions such as economic downturns, political instability, and trade disruption.

When it comes to geographical composition, in 2020, Asia took the lion's share of log exports from Africa (83.0%). The top five export markets were China (70.9% of total exports), Viet Nam (8.9%), India (1.4%), Hong Kong (0.7%), and Taiwan (0.4%). For log import markets, Africa and Europe had shares of 47.9% and 47.2%, respectively. The top five import markets in Africa were South Africa (34.2%), Eswatini (5.9%), Zimbabwe (4.7%), Liberia (0.6%), and Mozambique (0.5%). For Europe, the top five log import markets were Finland (30.6%), Belgium (5.2%), Poland (2.8%), Estonia (2.32%), and France (2.31%). For sawnwood, in 2020, Asia took the lion's share

of its export market (62.3%). The top five importing markets were China (46.1% of total exports), Viet Nam (5.8%), India (3.4%), Malaysia (1.7%), and Philippines (1.4%). For the sawnwood import market, Europe had the majority share with 76.9% of total imports. The top five import markets were Sweden (23.4%), Finland (18.0%), the Russian Federation (10.8%), Croatia (5.3%), and Austria (3.9%).

Policy recommendations

Africa has consistently been a net importer of WWPs over the past 30 years. This trade imbalance carries significant implications for the continent, impacting the industrialization and competitiveness of Africa's timber industries in jobs and wealth creation, and the overall financial stability of national economies. With increasing surpluses from PPs, albeit not enough to cover the increasingly deficits from SPs and TPs, Africa will continue to be a net importer of WWPs with a low share of global trade in WWPs. Unless concerted efforts are made to increase processing, diversification and boosting intra-African trade in WWPs, the current regional trends will endure, and even worsen in the event of unforeseen economic shocks in export and import markets.

Improving timber trade in Africa calls for the harmonization of trade policies and regulations, enabling trade finance and facilitation for increasing private and public investments, putting in place trade-related infrastructures, making trade information available and building productive capacity. The main opportunity for improving the timber trade is the successful implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Meeting the challenges and tapping into the opportunities for improving timber trade also requires a genuine political will from governments in Africa, supported by technical and financial assistance from regional economic communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU) through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement, together with development partners. Three key recommendations are:

Forest industries and trade associations should invest in further processing of wood products to expand capacity and improve quality to match existing domestic market requirements. They should engage in the organization of trade fairs and exhibitions at national and regional levels and participate in trade fairs abroad to gather market intelligence to win customers for African timber, attract investors and facilitate trade in WWPs.

RECs and the AU should engage with the AfCFTA Secretariat to facilitate the wider implementation of AfCFTA agreement and explore ways to establish regional manufacturing hubs for building economies of scale on value addition and industrialisation of forestry sector.

Multilateral development banks and other donors should support investment to expand processing capacities of wood products in key producer countries as well as support the establishment of a marketing information system for WWPs at the continental level.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Increasing the amount of local added value and stimulating the trade of African wood and wood products (WWPs) has long been a focus for African policymakers. Further processing of WWPs has the potential to create many jobs and high revenues if investment is made in the timber industry and the trade of WWPs increased within and outside Africa. Trade within Africa (intra-African trade) can also promote African integration (Tieguhong et al. 2020) and effective African integration will undoubtedly support Africa's industrialization (Page 2012). However, Africa had a low average share of 2.4% of global exports of WWPs in 2002-2021, according to data from the International Trade Centre (ITC). Boosting Africa's position as a global player in the WWPs trade has increasingly drawn the attention of intergovernmental organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). In this regard, there have been two major streams of study on the promotion of trade in WWPs from Africa. The first is a group of studies on promoting intra-African trade in WWPs (Favada 2010; ITTO 2010; Tapani et al. 2016) and the second is the AfDB's series of studies to analyze trade balances and the wood processing of African WWPs (ANRC 2018; 2021a; 2021b; 2021c; 2021e; 2021d; 2022a; 2022b). The ITTO 2010 study analyzed trade trends using data from 2003-07 and Tapani et al. (2016) used trade data from 2008-14. However, in previous studies, trade flow analysis has not been considered. In this study both trade trends over three decades and flows were analyzed. This complements previous analytical work on trade balances by the AfDB to understand the extent to which African countries conduct trade in WWPs intended to guide policymakers to formulate policies and strategies to more effectively industrialize the forestry sector to stimulate job and wealth creation.

The aim of the study is to generate knowledge on timber trade flows and trends to complement existing knowledge on the economic performance of the timber industry in Africa. The

¹ The "other" SPWPs category contains the following products: packing, wooden boxes; casks, barrels, vats and other cooper's products; picture frames; table/kitchenware and articles for domestic/decorative use; and tools, handles, brooms and other manufactured products).

specific objectives were:

- a. to analyze timber trade trends for primary, secondary and tertiary wood products in the five regions of Africa;
- b. to analyze timber trade flows for primary, secondary and tertiary wood products in the five regions of Africa; and
- c. to identify the challenges and opportunities to improve the timber trade in Africa.

The scope of the study includes an analysis of WWPs data from 1990 to 2020 in terms of trade flows and trends in five regions of Africa (Annex 1: countries in each region). The WWPs were grouped into primary wood products (logs, sawnwood, veneers and plywood), secondary wood products (wooden furniture, builder wood, mouldings, cane/bamboo products, and other secondary processed wood products [SPWPs]),¹ and tertiary wood products (cartonboard, case materials, household and sanitary papers, newsprint, printing and writing papers, wrapping papers). The study analyzed trade indicators such as openness to trade, trade concentration, geographical composition, and export expansion potentials. It also identified the structure of the WWPs trade in Africa: the research assesses the number of trading partners, trade concentration, top five importers, and top five exporters of major WWPs.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Research strategy

The study started by identifying relevant literature on the WWPs trade in the five regions of Africa through a desk study. Secondary data on WWPs trade spanning three decades was also explored and analyzed in three periods of 10 years for the five regions of Africa. The study employed two guides, one which detailed trade policy analysis (World Trade Organization n.d.) and the other provided a trade data analysis (World Bank 2010) for trade flows and trends as well as trade openness, geographical composition and the export expansion potential for Africa. The study also considered the likely impacts and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

1.2.2 Data sources

This study used the ITTO statistical database² to extract annual trade data for primary and secondary products from 1990 to 2021 and the FAO database³ to extract tertiary products data from 1990 to 2021. For direction of trade analysis, the ITC database (TradeMap)⁴ was used for primary, secondary and tertiary products. The key constraints of the data sources used were the absence of data for some countries due to non-reporting, scanty and patchy data, and non-coverage of all products of interest in this study. As a result, some graphs have a shorter analysis period.

1.3 Organization of the report

Following the introduction, the report consists of the following sections. Section 2 presents an overview of Africa's WWPs industry and trade. Section 3 assesses trends of primary, secondary and tertiary products by region over three decades. Section 4 analyzes trade flows by region and highlights the top five flows for each product considered in this study. Section 5 identifies and explores trade indicators (trade openness, trade concentration, geographical composition of trade, and export expansion potential). Section 6 discusses the challenges and opportunities for improving the African timber trade. Lastly Section 7 identifies policy recommendations for different stakeholders for wealth and job creation through the industrialization of the WWPs industry in Africa.

² ITTO statistical database located at: https://www.itto.int/biennial_review/.

³ FAO Forestry production and trade database located at: <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FO>.

⁴ ITC TradeMap located at: <https://www.trademap.org/>.

2 OVERVIEW OF AFRICA'S WWPS INDUSTRY AND TRADE

2.1 Structure of the WWPs industry in Africa

Table 1 presents the structure of WWPs in Africa based on the activities of companies registered on Fordaq.com. It is difficult or perhaps impossible to obtain the precise number of WWPs companies per country in Africa online. Although Fordaq is the largest online timber marketplace, it does not contain every country or WWPs company in Africa, but this information provides important qualitative estimates of the structure of the WWPs industry across the continent. The frequency of trade for Central Africa (CA), Eastern Africa (EA), and Western Africa (WA) gradually reduces across primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, while it fluctuates for primary to tertiary industries for Northern Africa (NA) and Southern Africa (SA). This indicates primary and secondary wood processing activities are more intense in the five regions. The overall frequency of trade activities decreases across NA, SA, WA, CA, and EA. This suggests that primary, secondary, and tertiary wood processing activities are most intense in NA compared to other regions. The frequency

of primary industry activities decreases across SA, NA, WA, CA, and EA. Conversely, for secondary and tertiary industries, the frequency of trade activities decreases across NA, SA, WA, EA, and CA. This suggests that primary wood processing activities are most intense in SA, while secondary and tertiary wood processing activities are most intense in NA. In Africa, the most prevalent activities, ranked by importance, are furniture-making, sawmilling, and pallet and packaging production. This indicates that the timber industry in Africa primarily focuses on the production of primary and secondary wood products. In terms of frequency, the top three regions with the highest occurrence of sawmilling activities, in descending order, are SA, CA, and WA. For furniture-making and pallet and packaging activities, the top three regions in descending order are NA, SA, and WA. This indicates that the primary industries in SA, CA, and WA primarily focus on sawnwood production, while the secondary and tertiary industries in NA, SA, and WA predominantly engage in the manufacturing of wooden furniture and pallet and packaging materials.

Table 1. Frequency of activities indicated by African companies on Fordaq (in number)

Industry	Total CA	Total EA	Total NA	Total SA	Total WA	Total Africa
Primary Industry						
Logging	55	7	6	30	40	138
Wood Energy	23	12	57	82	62	236
Sawmill	110	23	60	113	99	405
Veneer Industry	24	8	24	14	14	84
Wood-based Panel	6	21	151	83	31	292
Subtotal - Primary	218	71	298	322	246	1155
Secondary Industry						
Furniture	12	25	302	174	87	600
Joinery	27	27	167	209	64	494
Wood Component	6	12	51	60	35	164
Wooden House	2	2	22	23	8	57
Subtotal - Secondary	47	66	542	466	194	1315
Tertiary Industry						
Pallet and Packaging	8	17	142	60	30	257
Pulp and Paper	1	0	1	3	2	7
Subtotal - Tertiary	9	17	143	63	32	264
Grand Total	274	154	983	851	472	2734

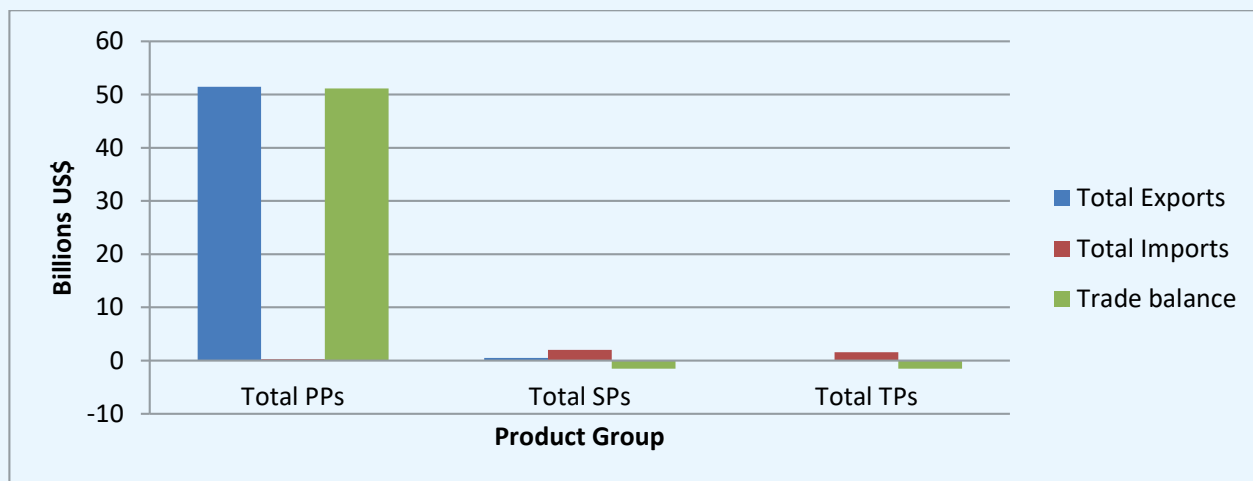
2.2 Overview of Africa's WWPs trade balances

2.2.1 Trade balances of WWPs in Central Africa

Figure 1 displays the trade balances for total PPs, SPs and TPs in Central Africa over the period 1991-2020. The total PPs recorded trade surpluses (US\$51.2 billion), while the total SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$-1.5 billion each over the same

period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in CA is a surplus (US\$48.1 billion). This suggests that countries in the region should focus on further processing in the secondary and tertiary industries for maximum value addition to offset the persistent trade deficits in wooden furniture and printing and writing papers in the region.

Figure 1. Trade balances of WWPs in Central Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade databases)



2.2.3 Trade balances of WWPs in Eastern Africa

Figure 2 displays trade balances for total PPs, SPs and TPs in EA over the period 1991-2020. The total PPs, SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$-1.3, US\$-3.6 and US\$-7.7 billion,

respectively, over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in EA is a deficit (US\$-12.6 billion). This indicates the importance of further processing in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries to reduce WWP deficits.

Figure 2. Trade balances of WWPs in Eastern Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade databases)



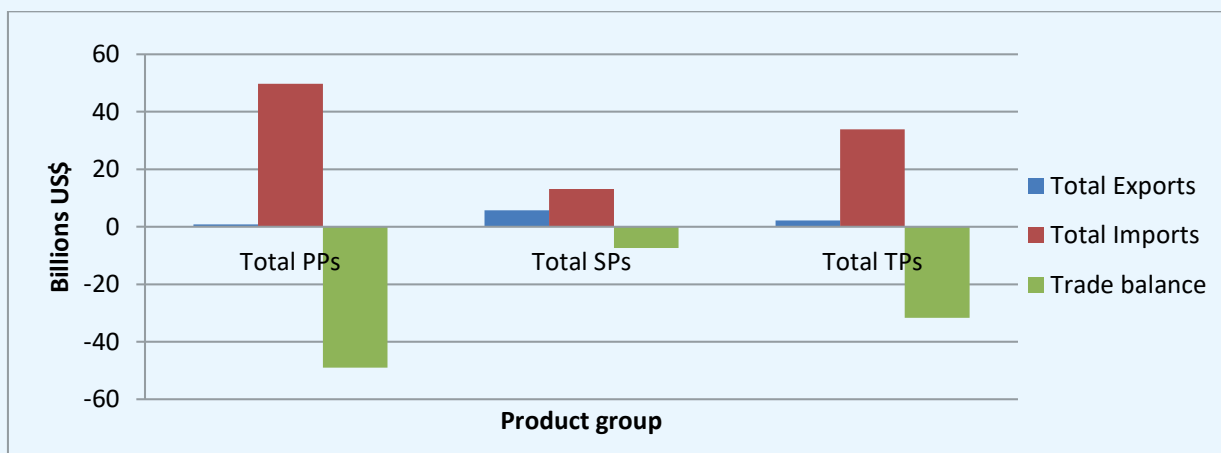
2.2.4 Trade balances of WWPs in Northern Africa

Figure 3 displays trade balances for total PPs, SPs and TPs in NA over the period 1991-2020. The total PPs, SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$ -49.0, US\$ -7.4 and US\$ -31.7 billion, respectively, over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in NA is a deficit (US\$-88.1 billion). This indicates the need to expand further processing in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries to reduce the deficits.

2.2.5 Trade balances of WWPs in Southern Africa

Figure 4 displays the trade balances for the total PPs, SPs and TPs in Southern Africa over the period 1991-2020. They recorded trade surpluses (US\$ 2.2 billion), while the total SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$-12.4 and US\$-7.2 billion, respectively, over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in SA is a deficit (US\$-17.4 billion). This underlines the need to expand processing further in secondary and tertiary industries to reduce such deficits.

Figure 3. Trade balances of WWPs in Northern Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade databases)

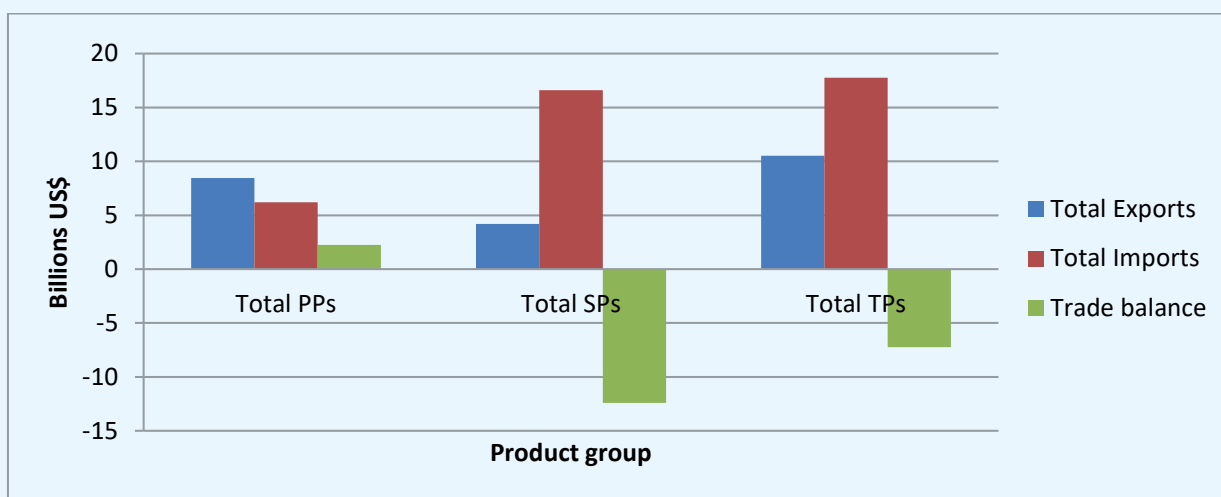


2.2.6 Trade balances of WWPs in Western Africa

Figure 5 illustrates the trade balances for the total PPs, SPs and TPs in West Africa over the period 1991-2020. The total PPs recorded trade surpluses (US\$ 20.2 billion), while the total SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$-4.0 and US\$-11.7 billion,

respectively, over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in West Africa is a surplus (US\$ 4.5 billion). This reinforces the potential of the sector but also suggests the need to expand further processing within the secondary and tertiary industries.

Figure 4. Trade balances of WWPs in Southern Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade databases)

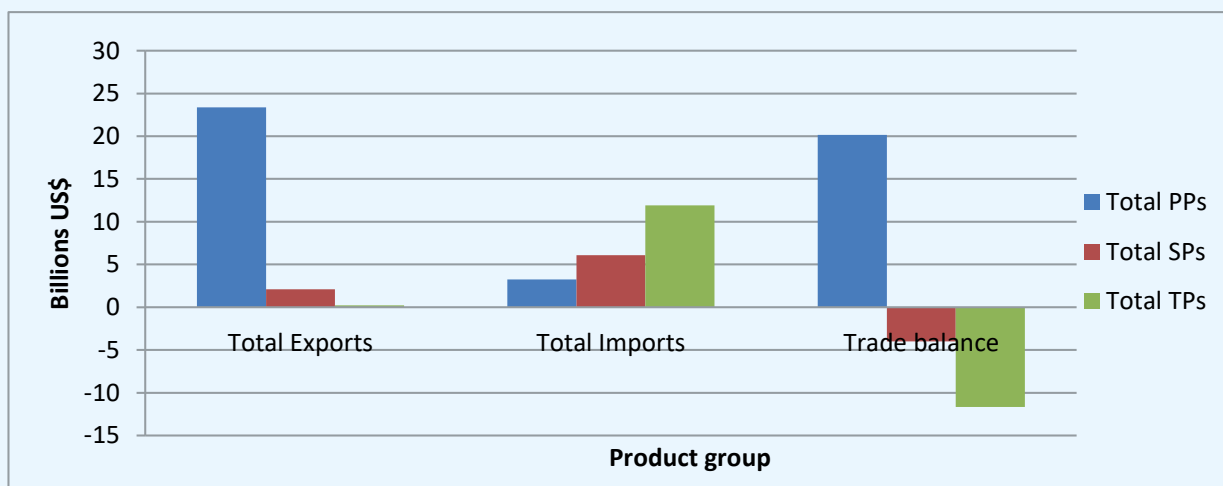


2.2.7 Summary of the trade balances of WWPs in Africa

Figure 6 displays the trade balances for total PPs, SPs and TPs in Africa over the period 1991-2020. The total PPs recorded trade surpluses (US\$23.2 billion), while the total SPs and TPs recorded trade deficits of US\$-28.9 and US\$-59.9 billion, respectively,

over the same period. Thus, the total trade balance for WWPs in Africa is a deficit (US\$-65.6 billion). This indicates African countries are spending more on importing WWPs into Africa than they are earning from exports. This trade imbalance has several implications for the continent.

Figure 5. Trade balances of WWP_s in Western Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade databases)



- Export logging:** A trade deficit in WWP_s may suggest that logging companies in Africa are primarily exporting logs without adding any significant value through processing and manufacturing, which would be significant sources of job creation and revenue generation.
- Further processing and competitiveness of African suppliers:** A trade deficit indicates that Africa is heavily reliant on imports to meet its own domestic demand for WWP_s. This reliance can lead to the reduced competitiveness of African suppliers, so further processing of WWP_s in Africa is needed. This requires investment in technologies, infrastructure, and skills development so that countries in Africa can aim to produce higher value WWP_s domestically, reduce the trade deficit, and capture a larger share of the global market.
- Employment and economic development:** A persistent trade deficit limits employment opportunities and economic development within the continent by failing to harness potential job creation and revenue generation that could occur from domestic timber harvesting, processing, and manufacturing of wood and paper products. Exporting value to other countries should be avoided.
- Currency depreciation:** A sustained trade deficit requires governments in Africa to find more foreign exchange to bridge the gap, which leads to the depreciation of local currencies in Africa.
- Balance of payment:** A persistent trade deficit in WWP_s can put a strain on African countries' balance of payments. African governments would need to finance the deficit by either depleting their foreign exchange reserves, borrowing from external sources, or attracting foreign direct investment. These undesirable outcomes can be avoided by prioritizing support to 'home-grown' WWP.

Figure 6. Trade balances of PP_s, SP_s and TP_s in Africa, 1991-2020, billion US\$ (ITTO and FAO trade database)

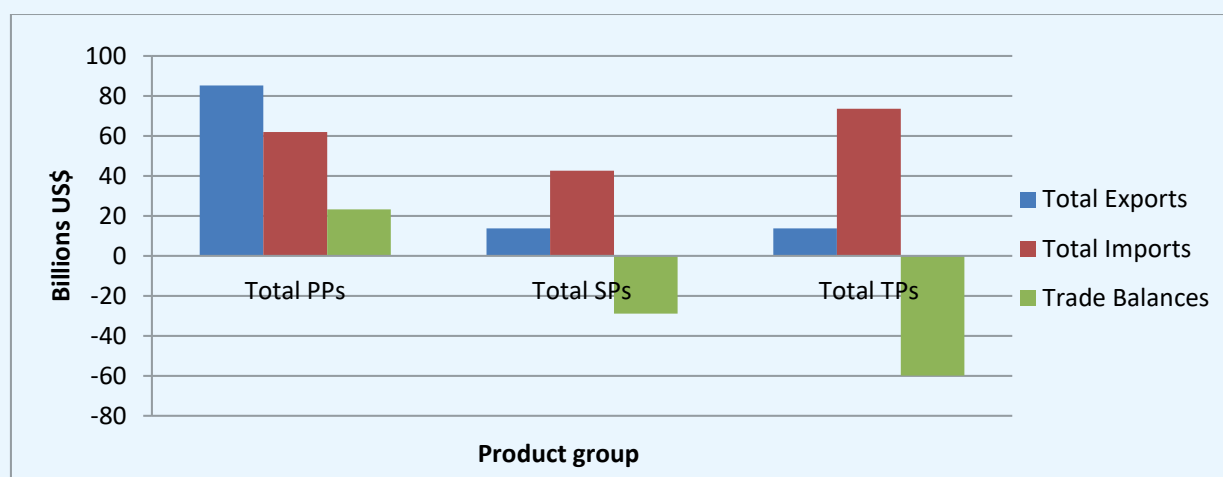


Table 2 summarizes the trade balances of the total PPs, SPs, and TPs in Africa, by region. Over the past three decades, the WWPs deficits for Africa amounted to about US\$-66 billion. Regionally, only CA and WA recorded surpluses of about US\$48

and US\$5 billion, respectively. NA recorded the highest deficit of about US\$-88 billion, which is explained by its comparative lack of timber resources.

Table 2. Summary of trade balances of Africa and its regions

Region	Total PPs	Total SPs	Total TPs	Trade Balance
Africa	23.2	-28.9	-59.9	-65.5
CA	51.2	-1.5	-1.5	48.1
EA	-1.3	-3.6	-7.7	-12.6
NA	-49.0	-7.4	-31.7	-88.1
SA	2.2	-12.4	-7.2	-17.4
WA	20.2	-4.0	-11.7	4.5

3 TIMBER TRADE BALANCES TRENDS

3.1 Africa's trade balances trends

3.1.1 PPs trade balances trends

Figure 7 depicts Africa's total PPs trade balances over the period 1992 to 2020. Overall, despite fluctuations and periods of growth and decline, the total PPs balances overall had an uptrend. The

values of total PPs balances steadily achieved surpluses, with fluctuations from 1992 to 2008, followed by slumps in 2009 and 2012, which represented deficits of about US\$156 and US\$45 million, respectively. The values then steadily increased to reach their peak in 2017 (about US\$1.7 billion) and thence gradually declined till 2020.

Figure 7. Trend in Africa's total PPs trade balance 1992-2020, million US\$(ITTO trade database)

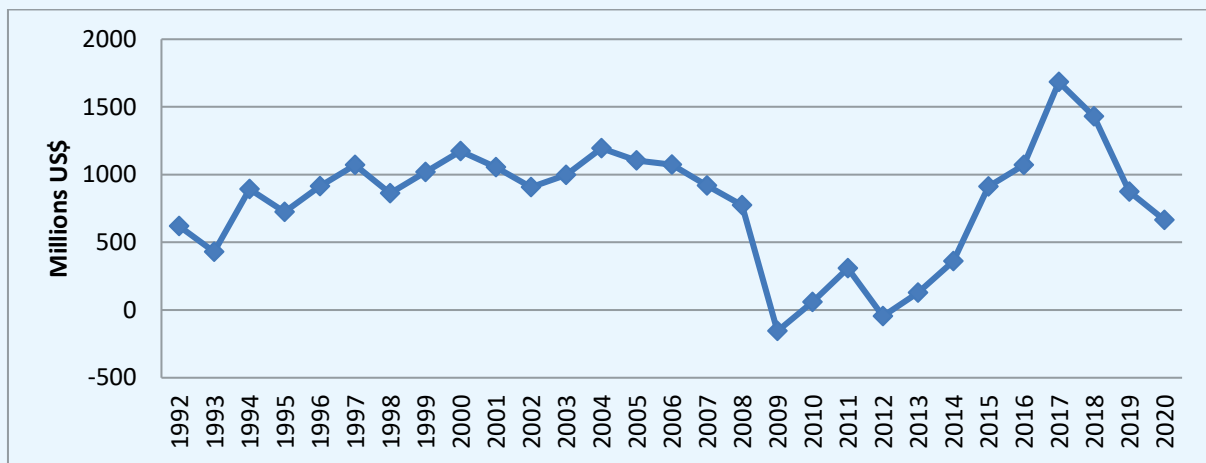
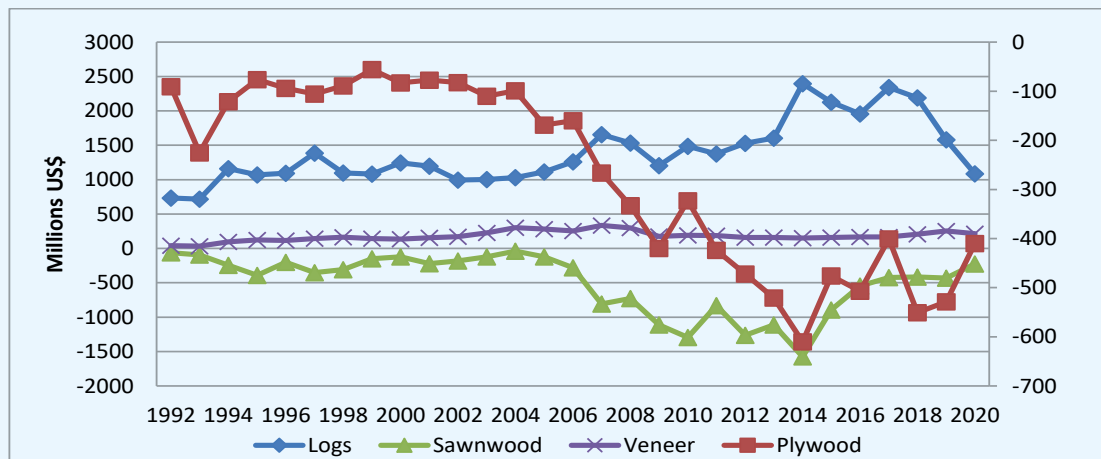


Figure 8 presents Africa's PP trade balance over the period 1992 to 2020. Plywood balances are graphed on the secondary axis because of small values. Overall, the values of trade balances for logs, plywood, and veneer exhibited an increasing trend, while the value of trade balance for sawnwood had a decreasing trend. The surpluses of the total PPs for Africa were driven by logs and veneers

and partly from sawnwood and plywood which achieved surpluses and some deficits over the study period. Sawnwood exhibited the highest magnitude of deficits. Its values grew with fluctuations to reach its slump in 2004 (US\$ -39 million), followed by slow and sharp decline with fluctuations until reaching its trough deficit (about US\$ -2 billion), followed by sharp and slow growths.

Figure 8. Trends in Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.1.2 SPs trade balances trends

Figure 9 presents Africa's total SPs trade balance over the period 1992 to 2020. Although both surpluses and deficits are recorded, overall, the values of Africa's total SPs trade balances exhibited an increasing trend. From 1992 to 1999, the total SPs balance

in Africa exhibited deficits, while from 2000 to 2002, modest surpluses were recorded. Subsequently, there was a gradual decline leading to its lowest point in 2014 (about US\$3 billion). Following this, the balance experienced periods of growth and decline with fluctuations until 2020.

Figure 9. Trend in Africa's total SPs trade balance 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

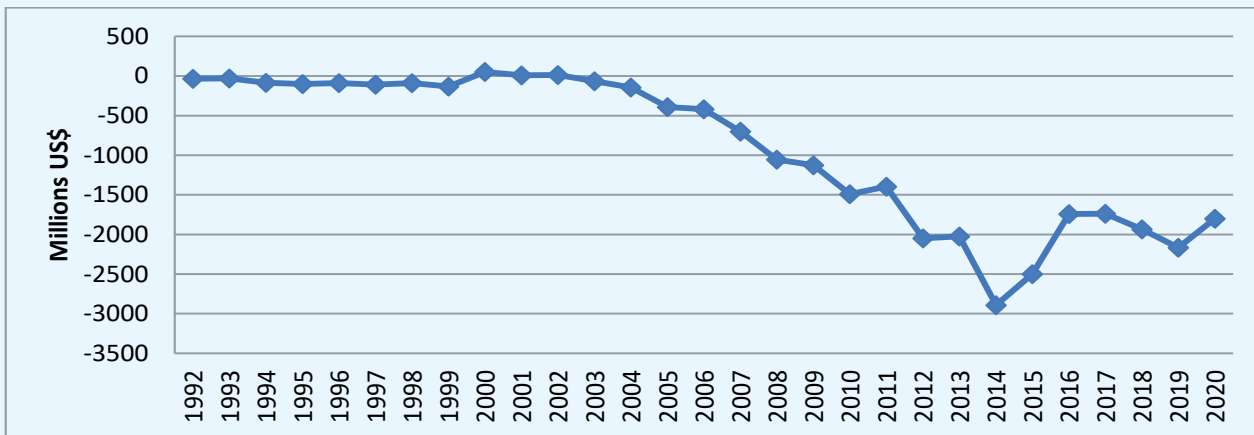
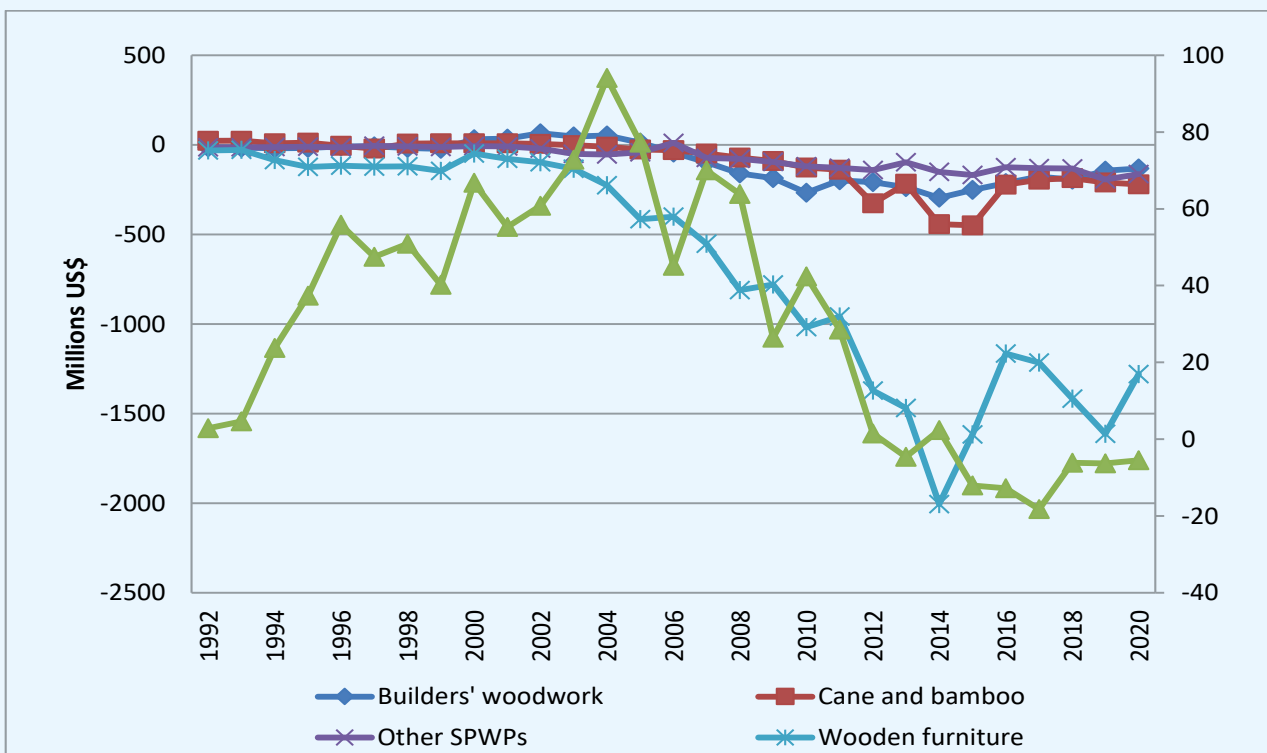


Figure 10 displays Africa's SPs trade balances over the period 1992 to 2020. The mouldings data is graphed on the secondary axis. Overall, all SPs trade balances exhibited a decreasing trend. Apart from wooden furniture, the other SPs trade balances for Africa recorded both surpluses and deficits. Wooden furniture

recorded the highest magnitude of deficits over the study period. Its values steadily increased to reach their peak deficit in 2014 (about US\$ 2 billion), followed by a sharp rise in 2016 (about US\$ 1.2 billion) and a gradual decline.

Figure 10. Trends in Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.1.3 TPs trade balances trends

Figure 11 presents Africa's total TPs balances which were in deficit throughout the study period. Overall, the total TPs values had an increasing trend with fluctuations, periods of growth, and

periods of decline. From 1998 to 2015, the values tended to grow larger as the years progress, reaching their peak deficit in 2012 (about US\$ -4.8 billion), followed by a more gradual increase.

Figure 11. Trend in Africa's total TPs trade balance 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

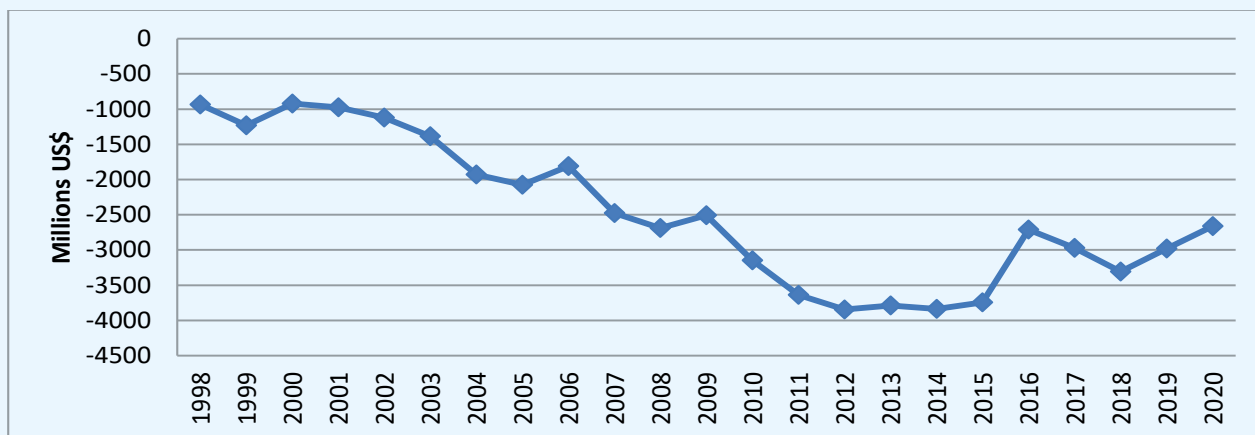
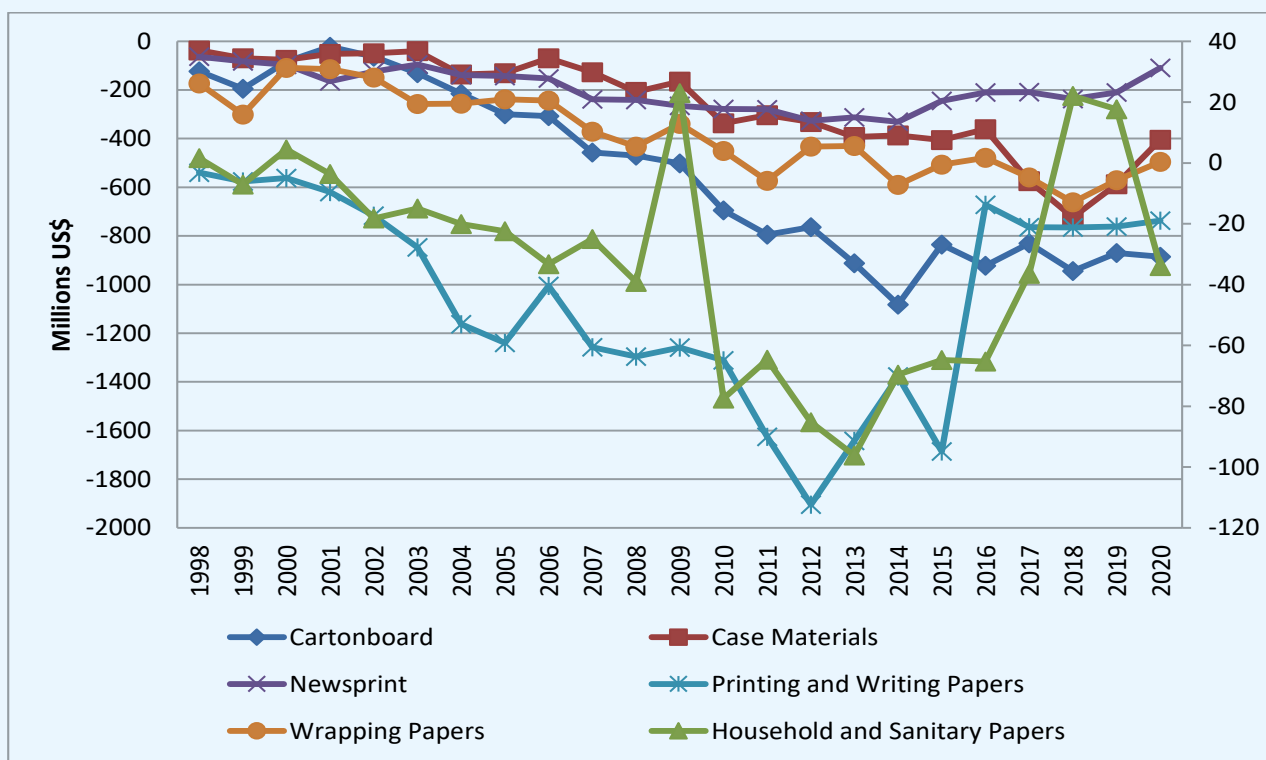


Figure 12 displays Africa's TPs balances over the period 1998 to 2020. Except for household and sanitary products achieving four surpluses in 1998, 2009, 2018 and 2019, other TPs recorded deficits. In general, the values of trade balances for cartonboard and case materials exhibited an increasing trend, while those for newsprint, printing and writing papers, and wrapping papers

had decreasing trajectories. The household and sanitary papers values did not have a clear general trend over the study period. Printing and writing papers recorded the highest magnitude of deficits. Its values steadily increased to reach its peak deficit in 2012 (about US\$ 2 billion), followed by a gradual increase with fluctuations.

Figure 12. Trends in Africa's TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



3.2 Central Africa's trade balances trends

3.2.1 PPs trade balances trends

The Central Africa's total PPs trade balance achieved surpluses with fluctuations over the study period (Figure 13). Overall, the

total PPs trade balance exhibited an uptrend with fluctuations and periods of increase. It steadily increased from 1993 (about US\$707 million) to 2008 (about US\$3 billion), followed by sharp drop in 2009 (about US\$2 billion) and periods of increase and decrease until 2018 (about US\$ 3 billion).

Figure 13. Trend in Central Africa's total PPs trade balance 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

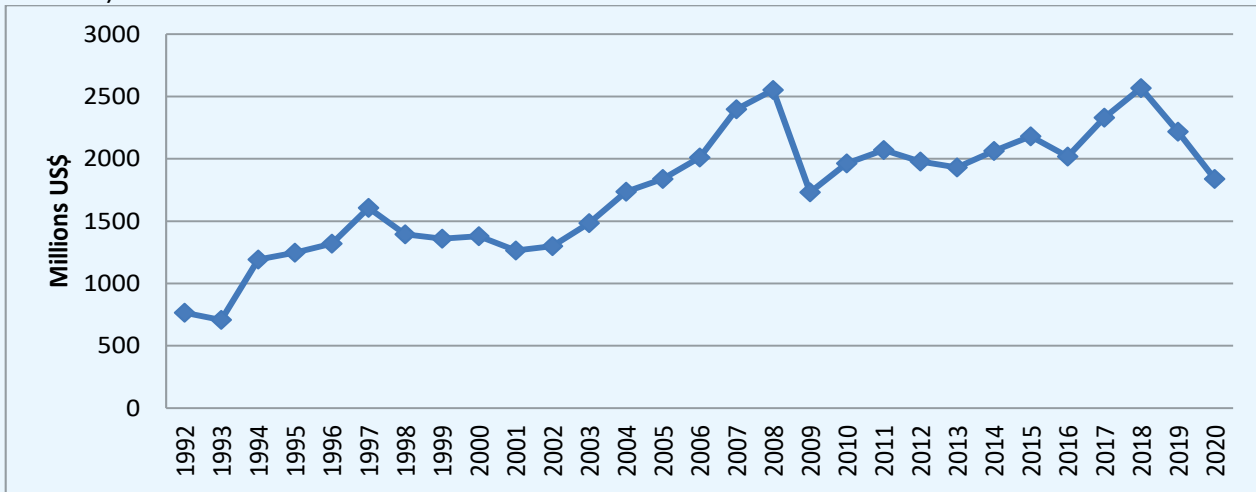
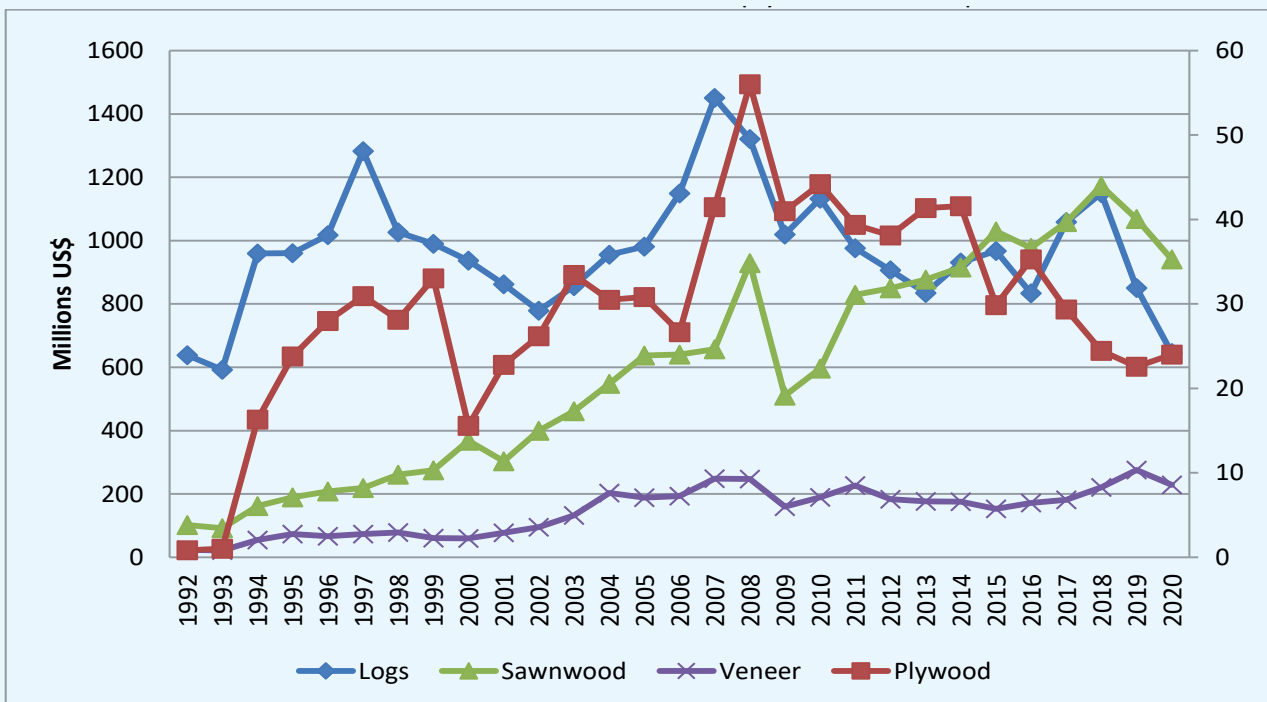


Figure 14 displays trends in Central Africa's PP trade balances over the study period. The balances for plywood are graphed on the secondary axis. Logs, sawnwood, veneer, and plywood each recorded surpluses over the study period. Overall, the trade

balance for logs did not exhibit upward or downward trend, but a mixture of fluctuations, periods of increase and periods of decrease. On the other hand, the trade balances for sawnwood, veneer and plywood had an uptrend.

Figure 14. Trends in Central Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.2.2. SPs trade balances trends

From 1992 to 2020, Central Africa's total SPs trade balance recorded deficits (Figure 15). Overall, the values of total SPs

had an increasing trend, which slightly fluctuated until 2004 and gradually increased and fluctuated until its lowest point in 2014 (US\$186 million), followed by a sharp decline with fluctuations.

Figure 15. Trend in Central Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

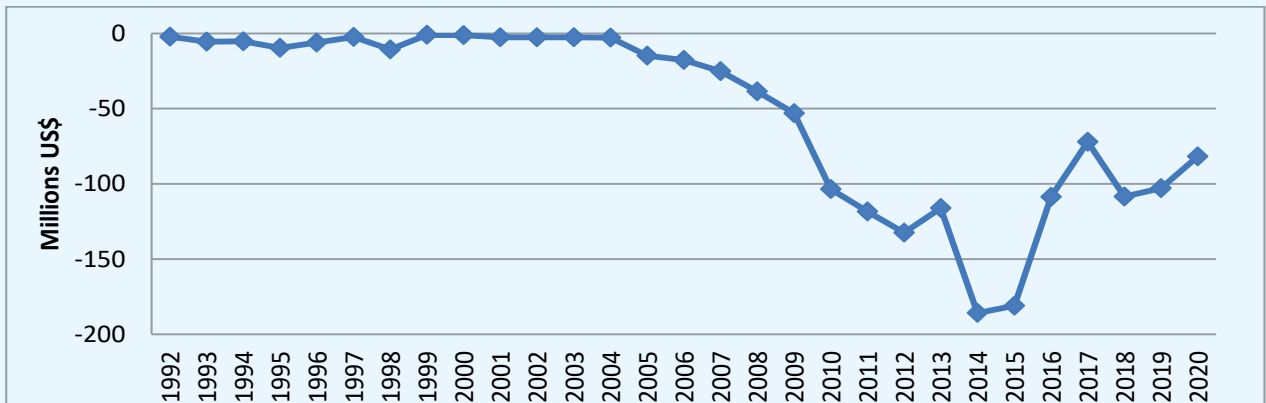
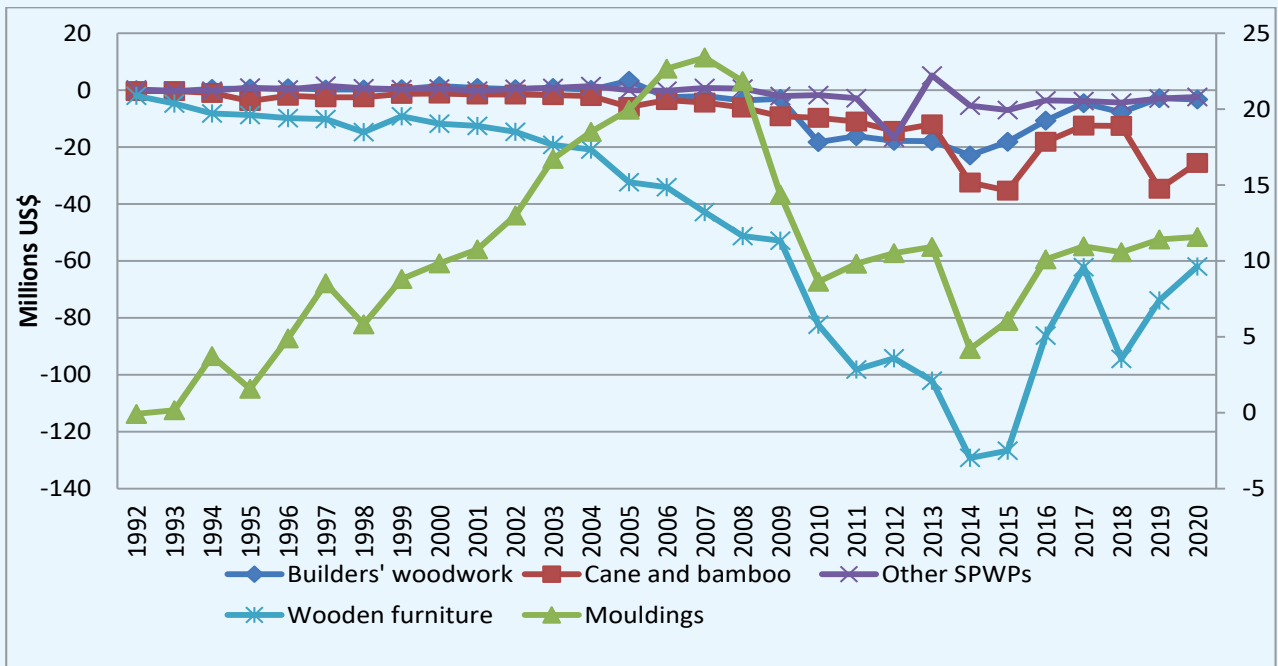


Figure 16 presents Central Africa's SPs trade balances over the period 1992 to 2020. Moulding data is graphed on the secondary axis. The builders' woodwork, cane and bamboo, and wooden furniture recorded deficits, while mouldings and other SPWPs recorded both surpluses and deficits. Overall, the values for builders' woodwork, cane and bamboo, moulding, and wooden furniture had an increase trend, while the values for other

SPWP had a decreasing trend. The values of mouldings steadily increased to reach their peak in 2007 (US\$23 million), followed by periods of growth and periods of decline. Wooden furniture exhibited the highest values of deficits, which grew steadily to reach their lowest deficit in 2014 (US\$-129 million), followed by a sharp drop and further fluctuations.

Figure 16. Trends in Central Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.2.3 TPs trade balances trends

Central Africa's total TPs trade balance recorded deficits in the period 2001 to 2020 (Figure 17). Overall, the deficits of total TPs increased from 2001 (about US\$-21 million) with period of steady

growth and fluctuations until reaching their peak deficit in 2017 (about US\$-126 million), followed by a sharp drop in deficit in 2018 (to about US\$-72 million).

Figure 17. Trend in Central Africa's total TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

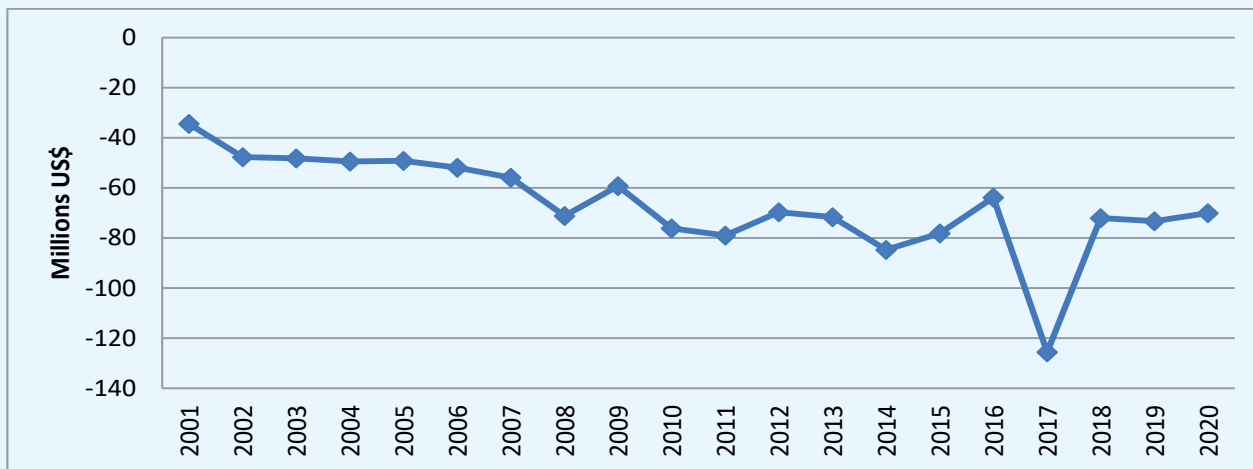
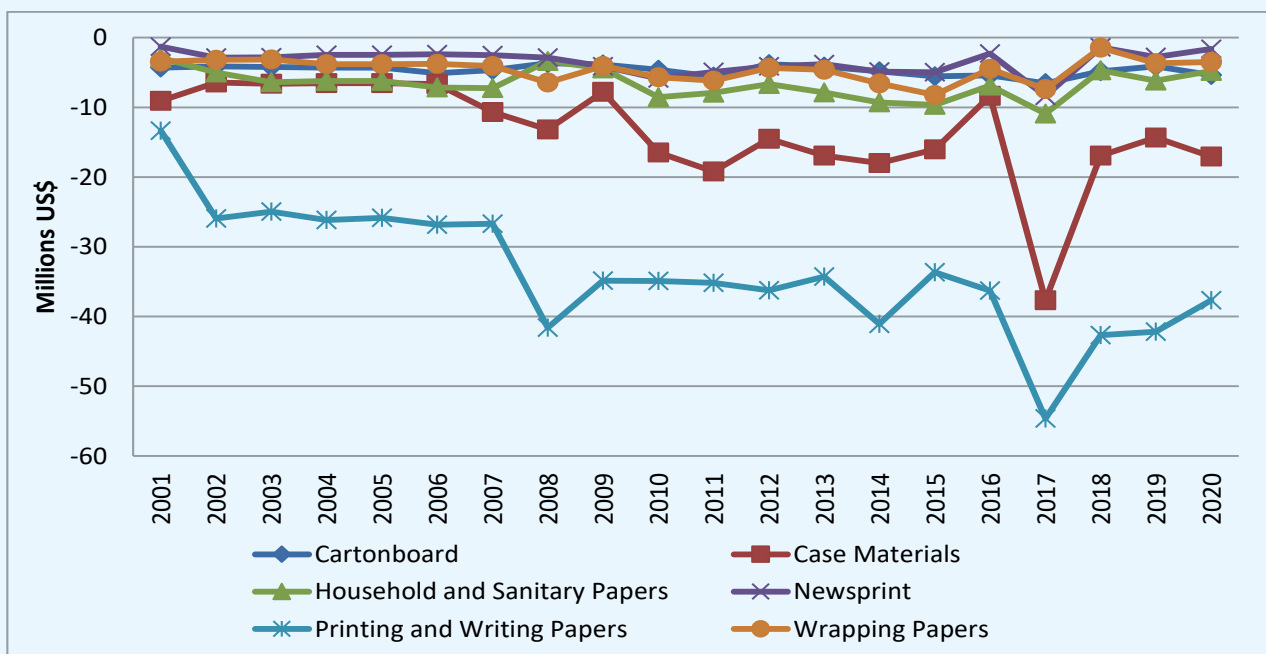


Figure 18 presents Central Africa's TPs trade balances, which were all deficits over the period 2001 to 2020. Overall, the deficits for case materials, household and sanitary papers, newsprint, and wrapping papers had a decreasing trend, while those for cartonboard and printing and writing papers had an increasing

trend. Printing and writing papers recorded the highest values of deficits. From 2001 (about US\$-13 million), the deficits increased with periods of flat growth and fluctuations until reaching their peak in 2017 (about US\$-55 million).

Figure 18. Trends in Central Africa's TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



3.3 Eastern Africa's trade balances trends

3.3.1 PPs trade balances trends

Eastern Africa's total PPs trade balance recorded deficits over the study period (Figure 19). Overall, the total PPs values had a

wavering negative trend. With a slight fluctuation between 1992 and 1994, the deficits steadily increased until 2002, followed by increasing and decreasing periods and a sharp rise to reach their lowest point in 2013 (about US\$-160 million).

Figure 19. Trend in Eastern Africa's total PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

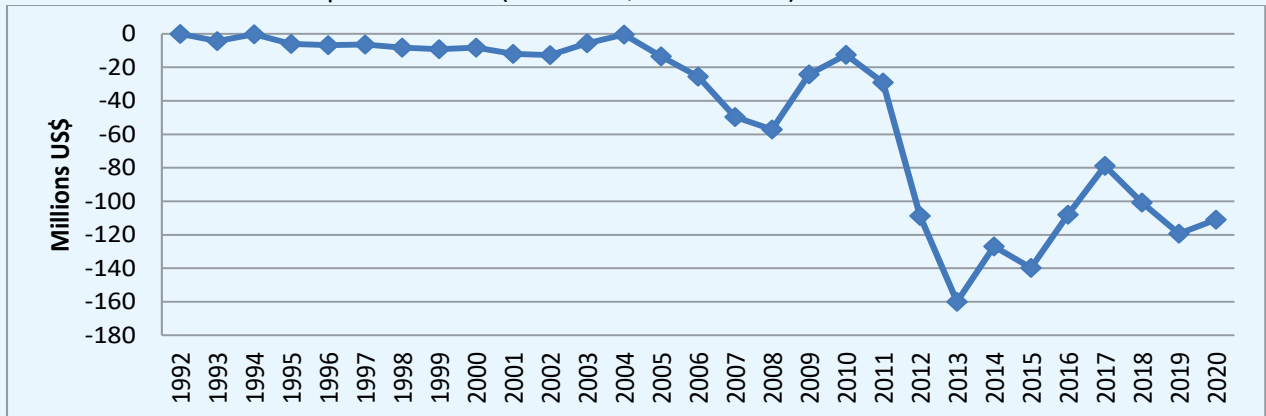
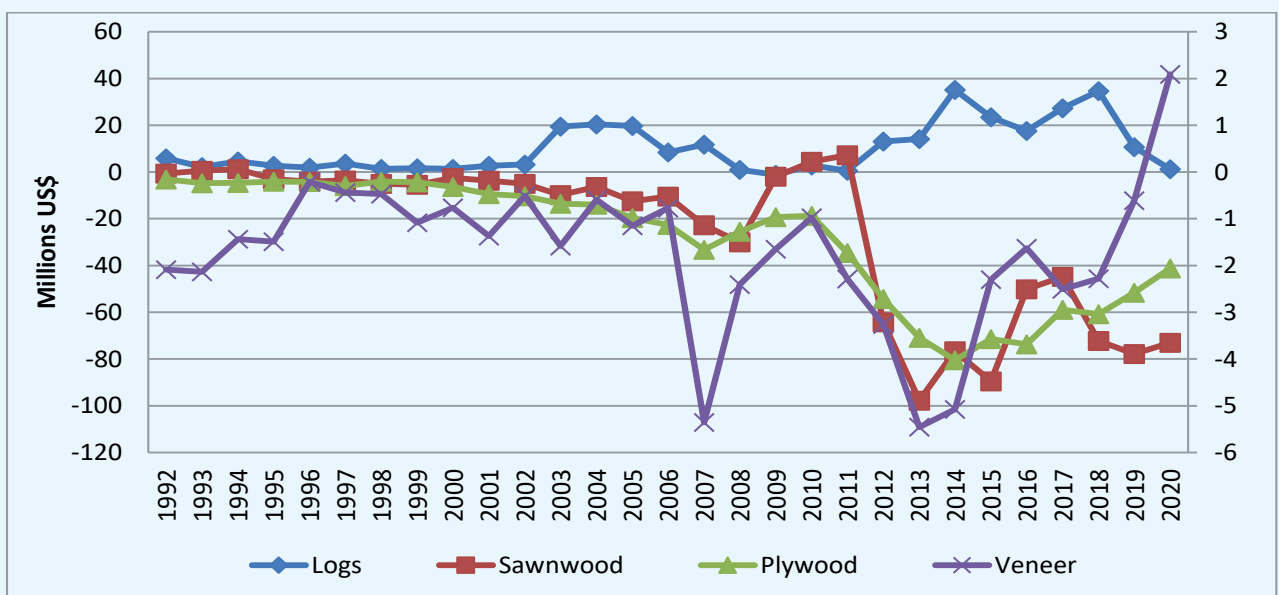


Figure 20 displays PPs trade balances for EA over the study period. The veneer data are graphed on the secondary axis. The trade balance of logs achieved surpluses over the study period, while the trade balance of plywood recorded deficits. Overall, the trade balances for veneer had an uptrend, while, sawnwood and plywood trade balances had a downtrend. The trade balances for logs did not exhibit any clear overall trend. In most instances, the

trade balances for logs recorded surpluses and the balances for sawnwood and veneer saw deficits. The balances for plywood recorded deficits. The trade balance for logs recorded a single deficit in 2009 (US\$1 million), exhibiting fluctuations over the years, with some periods of significant increase and decrease. The deficits for sawnwood, veneer and plywood were significant in later years.

Figure 20. Trends in Eastern Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$(ITTO trade database)



3.3.2. SPs trade balances trends

Figure 21 displays Eastern Africa's total SPs trade balance over the period 1992 to 2020. The balance steadily recorded surpluses from 1992 to 1997 and deficits from 2002 to 2020. Overall, the

deficit values had a prevalent trend, reaching their lowest point in 2015 (about US\$-444 million) and gradually reducing the deficit with fluctuations until 2020.

Figure 21. Trend in Eastern Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

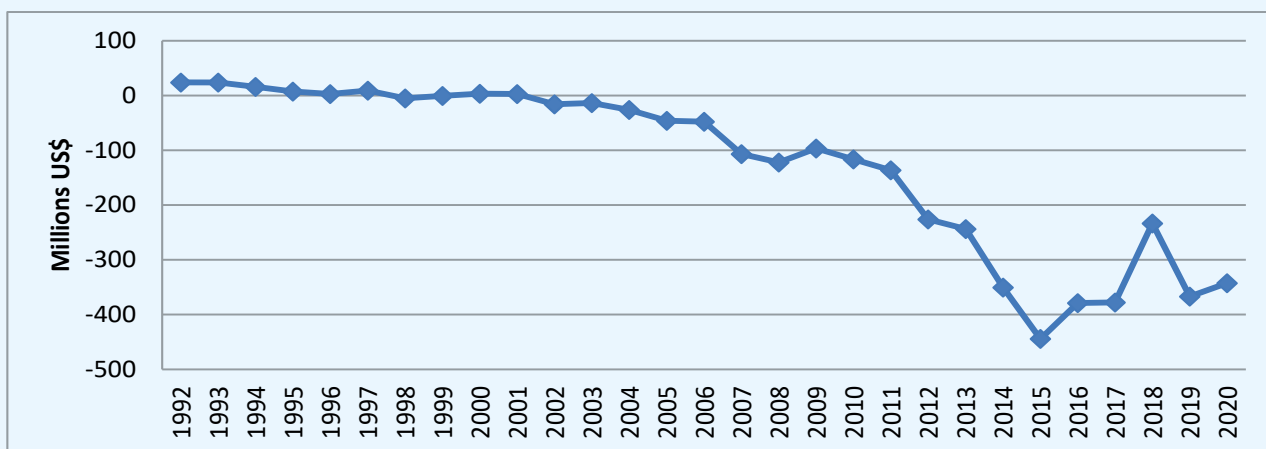
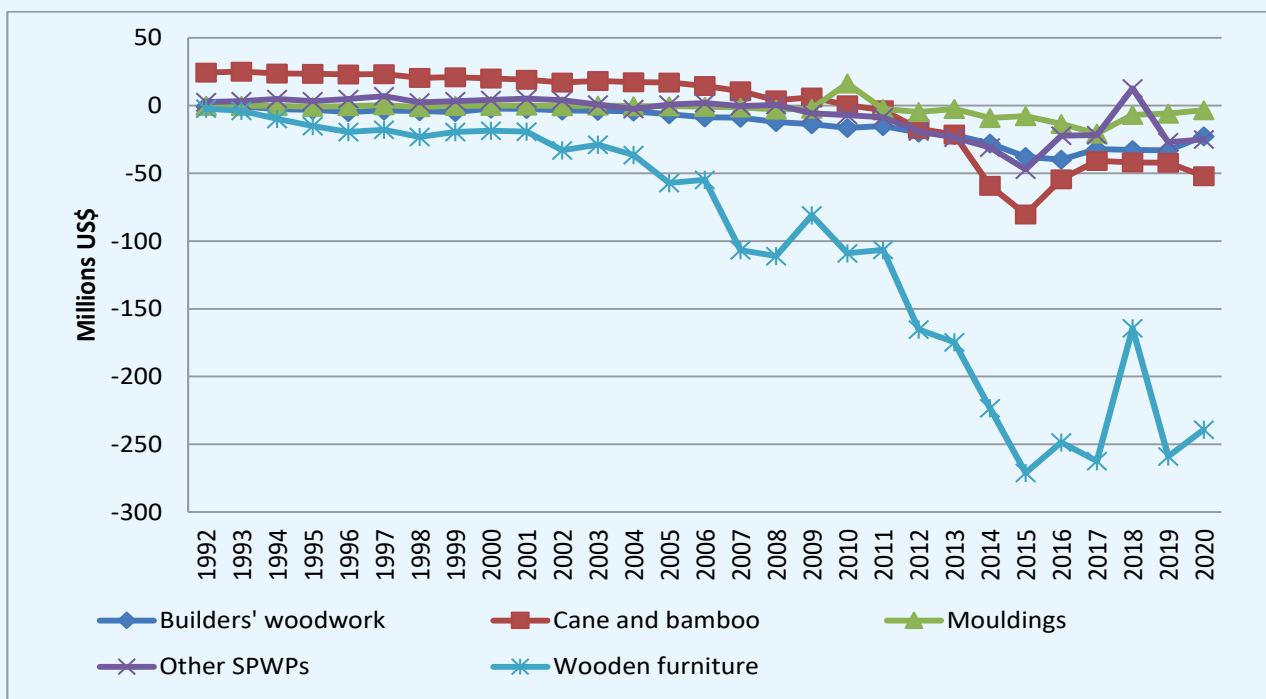


Figure 22 presents Eastern Africa's SPs trade balances over the study period. Wooden furniture and builders' woodwork trade balances saw deficits over the study period, while cane and bamboo, mouldings and other SPWPs recorded a mix of deficits and surpluses. Overall, the values for builders' woodwork, mouldings, and other SPWPs had a downtrend, while those

for wooden furniture and cane and bamboo had an uptrend. Since 1994, wooden furniture exhibited the highest magnitude of deficits which steadily declined with fluctuations to reach their peak deficit in 2015 (about US\$-271 million), followed by a gradual increase and decrease.

Figure 22. Trends in Eastern Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.3.3. TPs trade balances trends

Eastern Africa's total TPs balances recorded deficits during the study period (Figure 23). Overall, the values of total TPs deficits increased, exhibiting fluctuations, periods of increase and

decrease. The deficits steadily increased with slight fluctuations to reach their lowest point in 2014 (about US\$-617 million), followed by increasing and decreasing periods.

Figure 23. Trend in Eastern Africa's total TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

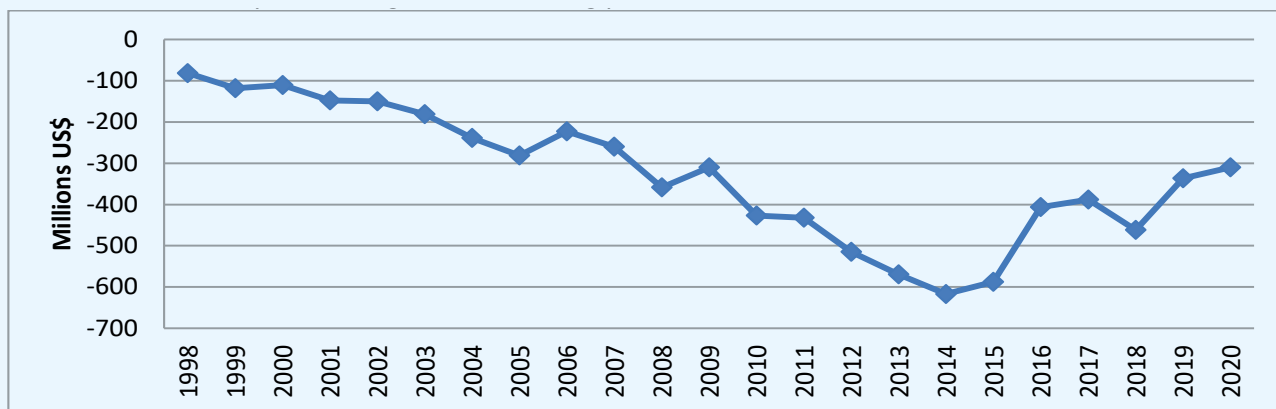
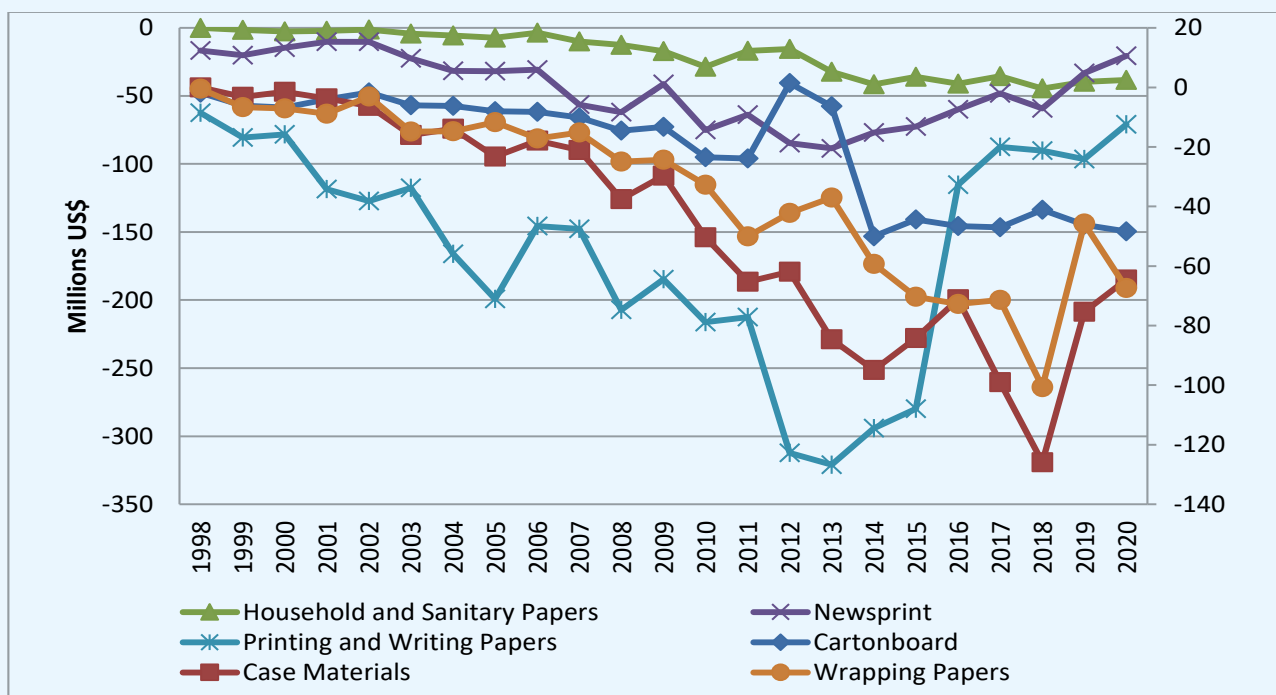


Figure 24 presents Eastern Africa's TPs trade balances over the period 1998 to 2020. The trade balances for case materials, cartonboard, and wrapping papers are graphed on the secondary axis. Overall, the trade balance for all TPs in EA had a decreasing trend and were deficits except for cartonboard that recorded a

surplus of US\$1 million in 2012. The trade balance for printing and writing papers achieved the highest values of deficits, reaching its lowest point in 2013 (about US\$-321 million) with fluctuations and increasing and decreasing periods.

Figure 24. Trends in Eastern Africa's TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



3.4 Northern Africa's trade balances trends

3.4.1. PPs trade balances trends

Northern Africa's total PPs trade balance recorded deficits over the study (Figure 25). In general, the total PPs values had

a trend into further deficit, with fluctuations, periods of increase and decrease. The values steadily declined reach their lowest point in 2014 (US\$-3.2 billion), followed by further volatility with decreasing and increasing trade balances.

Figure 25. Trend in Northern Africa's total PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

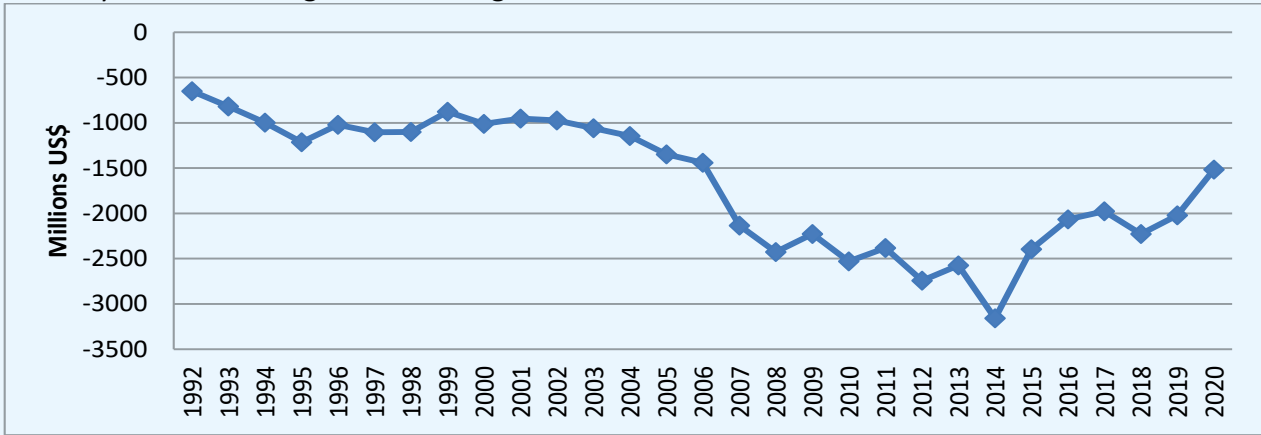
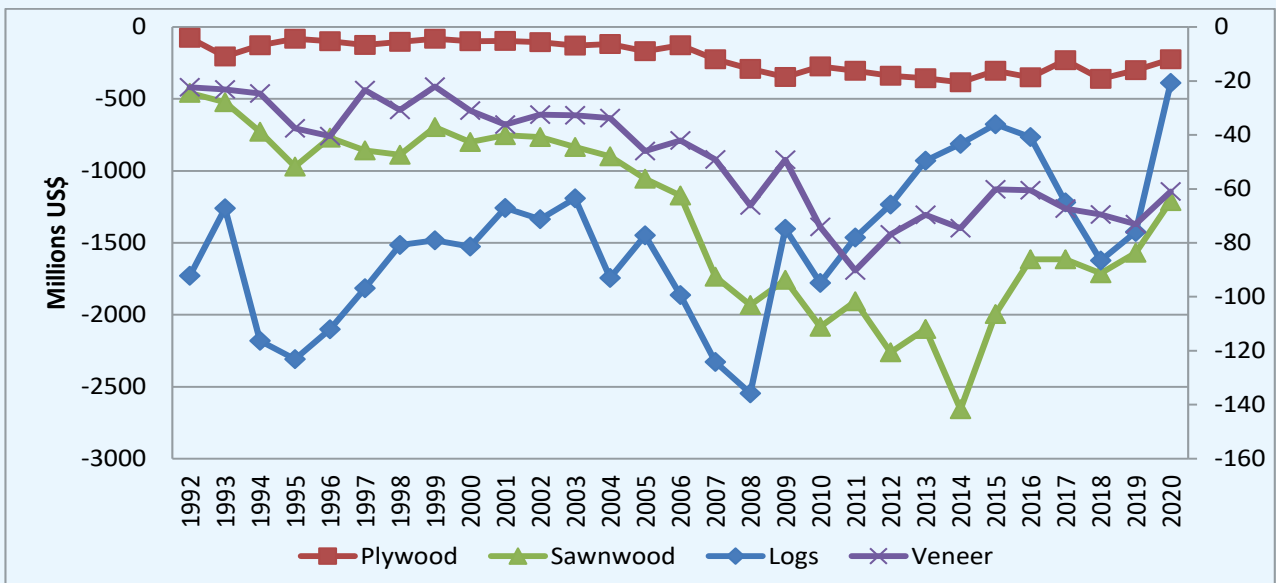


Figure 26 depicts Northern Africa's PPs trade balances for the period 1992 to 2020. The trade balances for logs and veneer are graphed on the secondary axis. Overall, all PPs had a downtrend, exhibiting deficits over the study period. Sawnwood achieved the

highest magnitude of deficits, but the values increased since 1992 to reach their peak deficit in 2014 (US\$-2.7 billion), followed by a gradual decline.

Figure 26. Trends in Northern Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.4.2 SPs trade balances trends

Northern Africa's total SPs trade balance saw deficits over the study period (Figure 27). Overall, its trade balance had a uptrend

with fluctuations, periods of increase and decrease, reaching its peak deficit in 2014 (US\$-610 million).

Figure 27. Trend in Northern Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

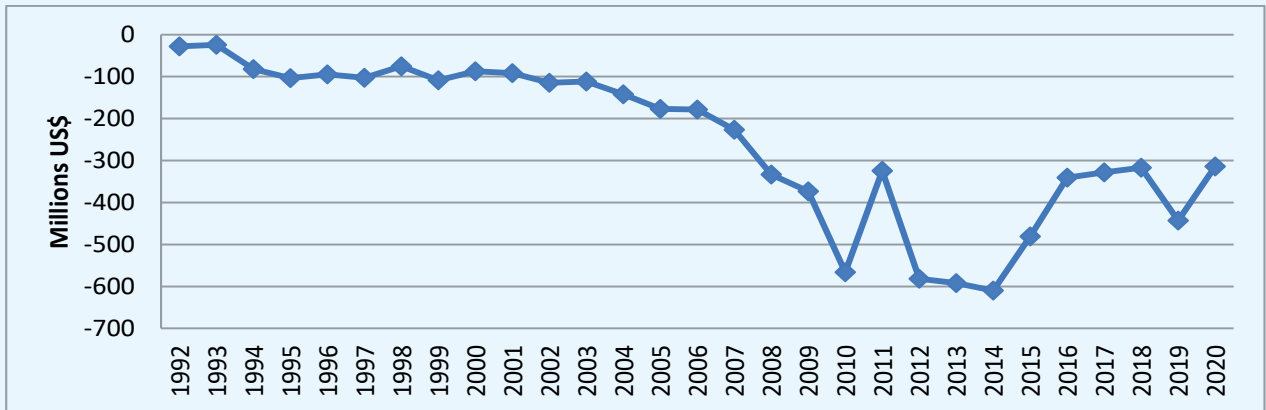
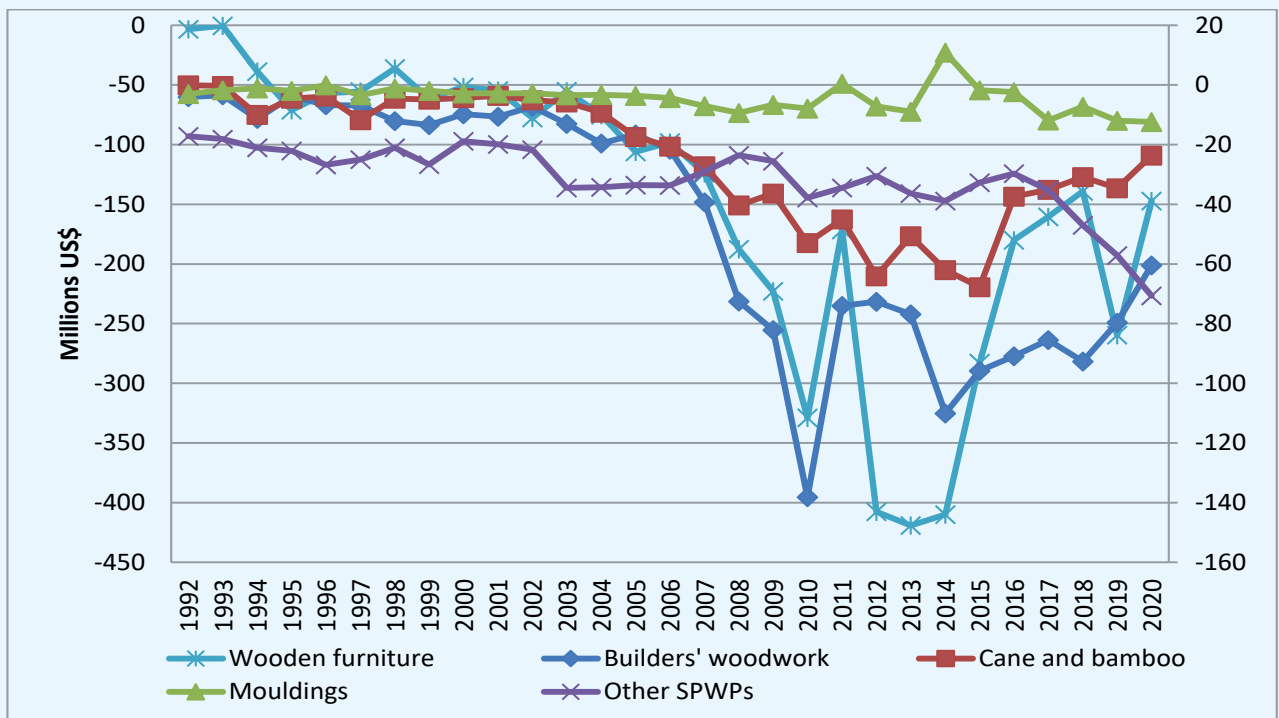


Figure 21. Trend in Northern Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

Figure 28 depicts Northern Africa's SPs trade balance over the study period. Builders' woodwork, cane and bamboo, mouldings and other SPWPs are graphed on the secondary axis. Overall, builders' woodwork, cane and bamboo, and wooden furniture had a downtrend, while mouldings and other SPWPs had an uptrend. All the SPs in NA recorded deficits over the study

period, except mouldings which saw surpluses in 2011 and 2014 (about US\$0.4 and US\$11 million, respectively). Wooden furniture recorded the highest amounts of deficits which steadily increased to reach their peak deficit in 2013 (US\$-419 million), followed by a gradual decline. 3.4.3

Figure 28. Trends in Northern Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.4.3. TPs trade balances trends

The total TPs trade balances for NA were deficits over the period 1998 to 2020 (Figure 29). In general, the values of total TPs had an upward trend with fluctuations, showing periods of increase

and decrease. From 1998, the deficits steadily increased with fluctuations and periods of growth and decline, reaching their peak in 2014 (US\$-2 billion), followed by a gradual decline.

Figure 29. Trend in Northern Africa’s total TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

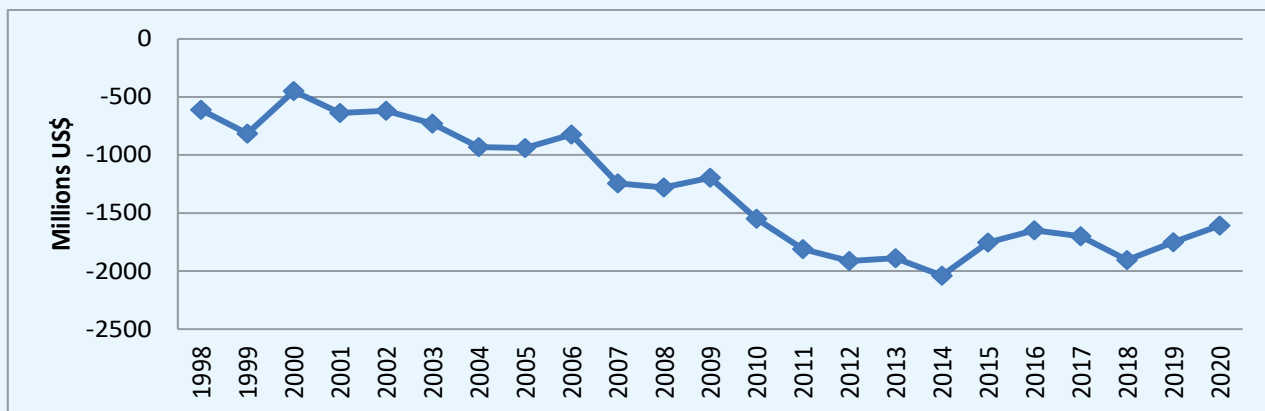
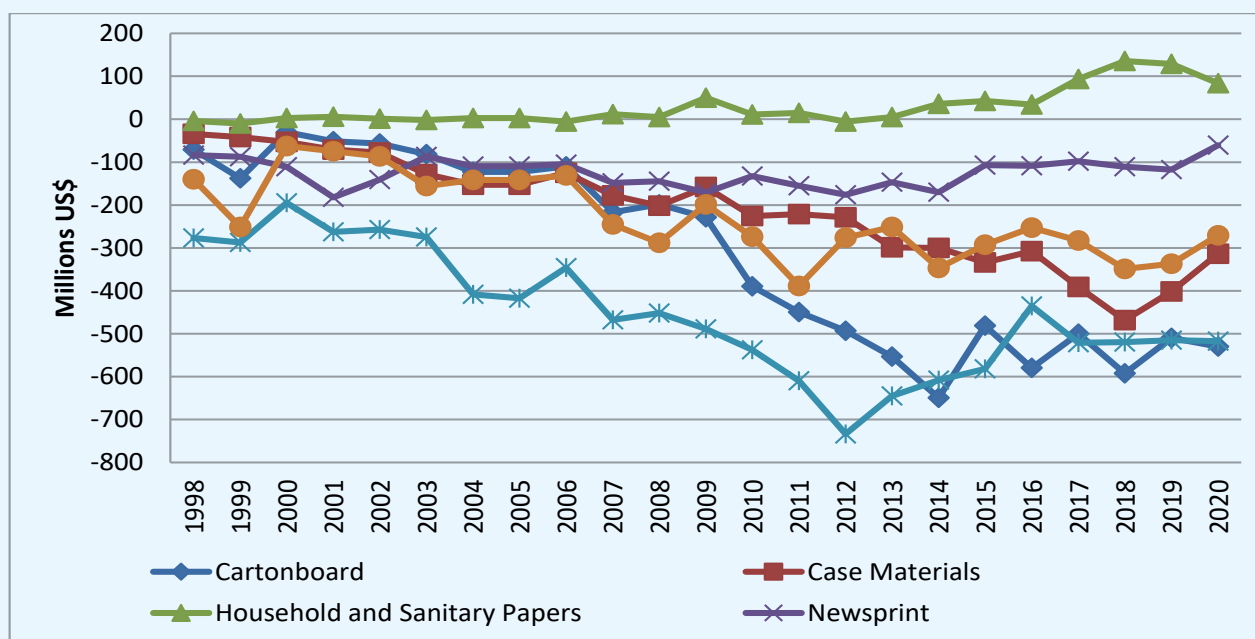


Figure 30 displays Northern Africa's TPs trade balances over the period 1998 to 2020. Apart from household and sanitary papers, which recorded surpluses in most cases, the other TPs trade balances were deficits. In general, cartonboard, case materials, newsprint and wrapping papers had a downtrend, while household and sanitary papers had an uptrend. Printing and writing papers deficits exhibited fluctuations, with periods of increase and decrease, and a flat or stable period with no

clear general trend. Household and sanitary papers deficits experienced a slow growth from 1998 to 2005, followed by fluctuations between 2006 and 2012 and a steady growth to reach their peak deficit in 2018 (US\$135 million). Conversely, printing and writing papers deficits steadily increased from 2000 to reach their lowest point in 2012 (US\$-734 million), followed by a gradual decline in deficit.

Figure 30. Trends in Northern Africa’s TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



3.5 Southern Africa's trade balances trends

3.5.1 PPs trade balances trends

The total PPs trade balances for SA recorded deficits and surpluses over the period 1992 to 2020 (Figure 31). Overall,

the total PPs trade balances had a decreasing trend, exhibiting fluctuations, with periods of increase and decrease. From 1992 to 2007, its growth was slow with slight fluctuations, followed by a rapid growth with fluctuations and steady decline. There was a noticeable peak in 2017 at about US\$442 million.

Figure 31. Trend in Southern Africa's total PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

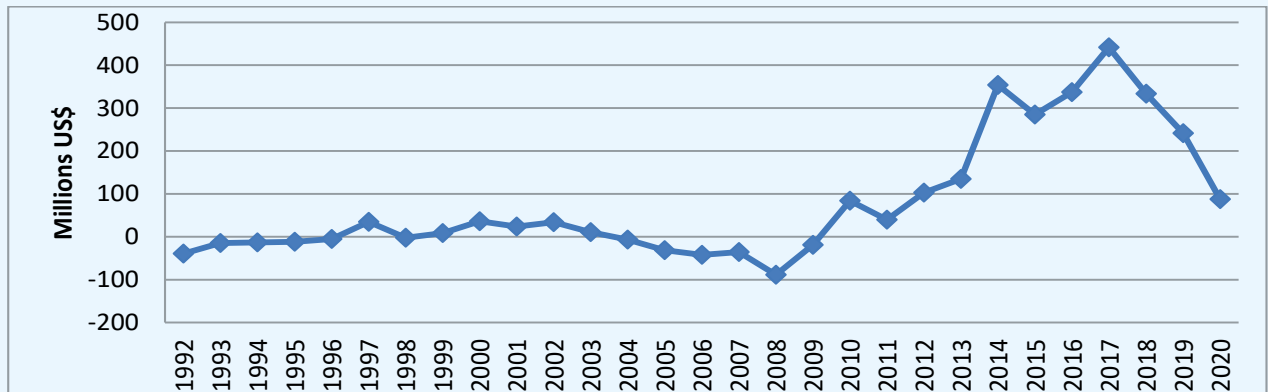
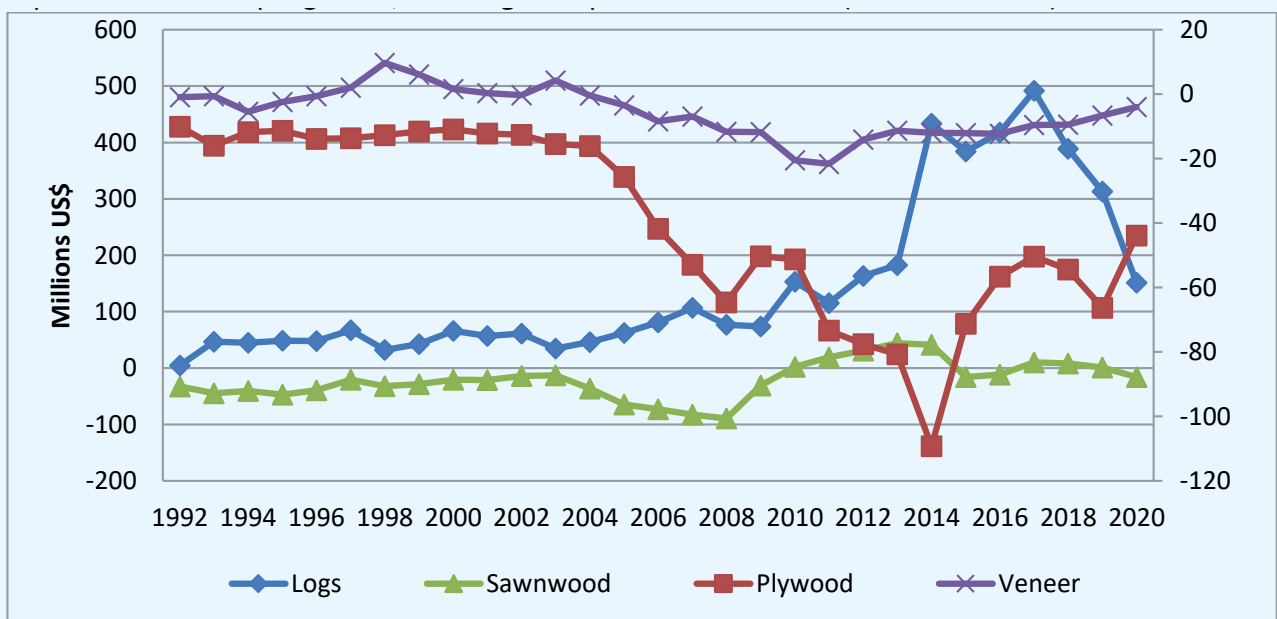


Figure 32 shows Southern Africa's PPs trade balances over the period 1992 to 2020. The balances for plywood and veneer are graphed on the secondary axis. The trade balances for logs and plywood recorded surpluses and deficits over the study period, while the trade balances for sawnwood and veneer recorded both surpluses and deficits in the same period. Overall, the values of logs and veneer had an increasing trend, while sawnwood and

plywood did not exhibit a clear general trend. The logs surplus exhibited slight fluctuations over the early years, with some periods of significant increase followed by periods of decrease. There was a noticeable peak in 2017 (US\$491 million), followed by a decline until 2020 (US\$152 million). Plywood values slowly declined from 1992 to 2004, followed by rapid decline and rapid growth, reaching their peak deficit in 2014 (US\$-109 million).

Figure 32. Trends in Southern Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.5.2 SPs trade balances trends

Southern Africa's total SPs trade balances recorded deficits and surpluses during the study period (Figure 33). In general, the values of total SPs trade balances had a uptrend. From 1992 to

1998, the values were stable, followed by a period of growth and decline of surpluses until 2004. After 2004, there was a steady increase in deficits, reaching their lowest point in 2014 (US\$-1.2 billion), followed by a gradual decline in deficits.

Figure 33. Trends in Southern Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

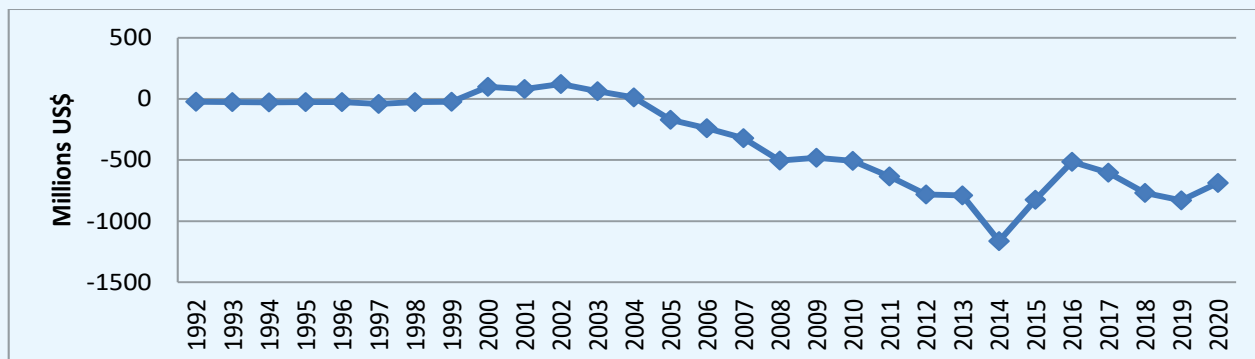
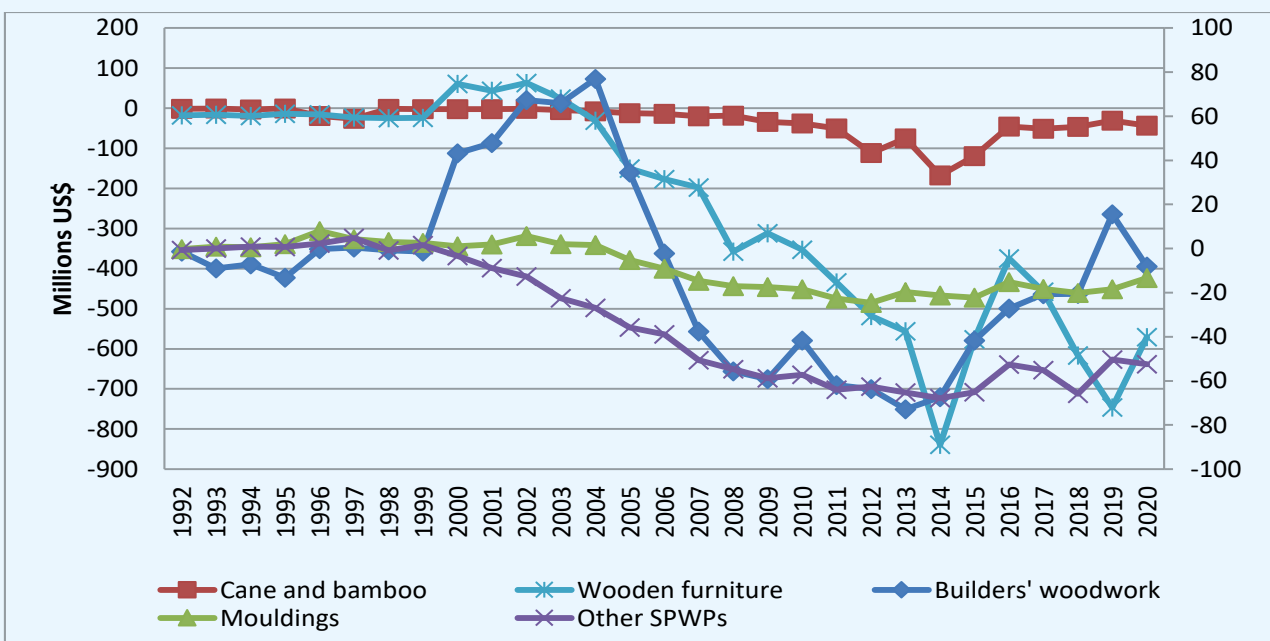


Figure 34 presents SPs trade balances for SA over the period 1992 to 2020. The balances for builders' woodwork, other SPWPs and mouldings are graphed on the secondary axis. Overall, the balances for mouldings, other SPWPs, and wooden furniture had a downtrend, while builders' woodwork and cane and bamboo had no clear general trend over the study period. Except for cane and bamboo which consistently recorded deficits, wooden furniture, mouldings, builders' woodwork and

other SPWPs recorded a mix of surpluses and deficits over the study period. Wooden furniture exhibited the highest magnitude of surpluses and deficits over the study period. The values for wooden furniture exhibited relatively stable deficits from 1992 to 1999, followed by surpluses from 2000 to 2003 and deficits from 2004 to 2020. There was a noticeable peak deficit in 2014 (US-839 million).

Figure 34. Trends in Southern Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.5.3. TPs trade balances trends

Southern Africa's total TPs trade balances recorded surpluses and deficits over the period 1998 to 2020 (Figure 35). Overall, the

deficits of the total TPs balance for SA had an uptrend. The total TPs values exhibited surpluses in 1998, 2001, and 2002, followed by persistent deficits from 2003 to 2020.

Figure 35. Trend in Southern Africa's total TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

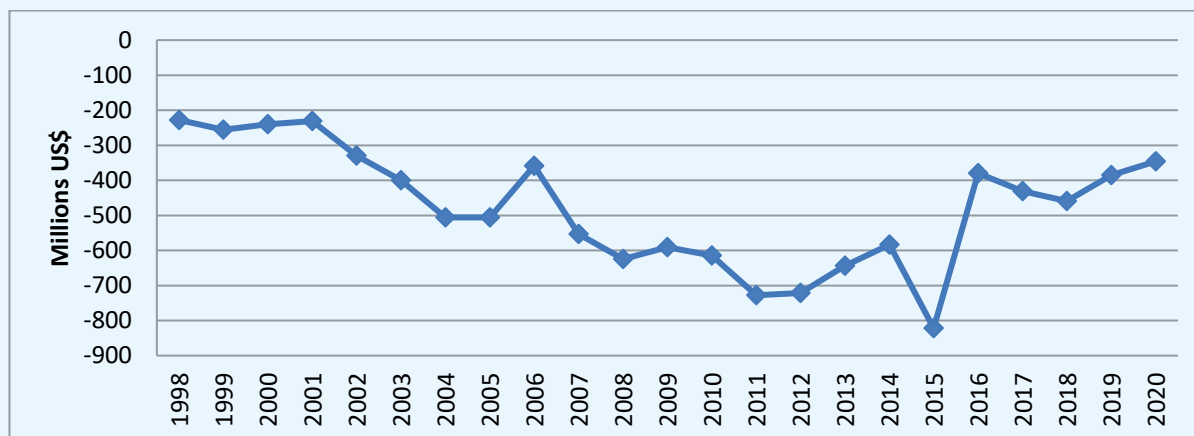
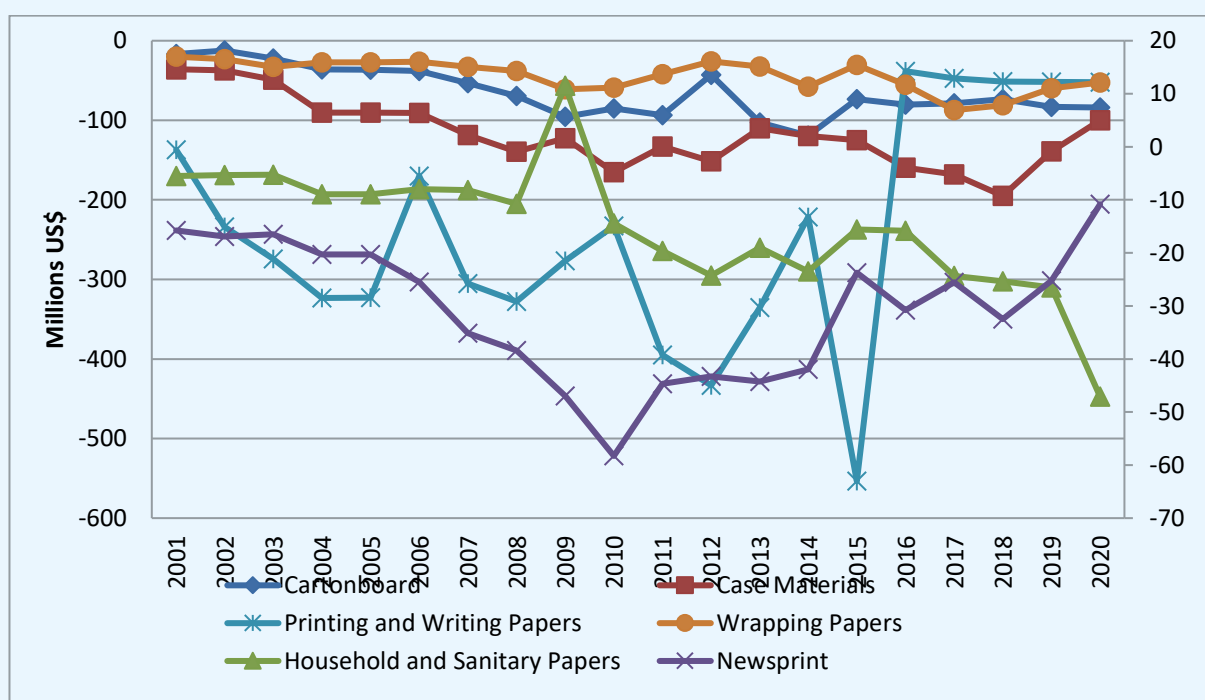


Figure 36 displays Southern Africa's TPs trade balances over the period 1998 to 2020. Newsprint and household and sanitary papers data are graphed on the secondary axis. Case materials recorded surpluses over the study period, while wrapping papers and printing and writing papers recorded deficits. Overall, the values for cartonboard, household and sanitary papers, newsprint, and writing papers had a downtrend, while

the values for case materials and printing and writing papers had no clear general trend over the study period. The surpluses for case materials exhibited fluctuations, periods of rapid growth and decline over the study period. The surpluses reached their peak in 2007 (US\$200 million). Conversely, the values for printing and writing papers exhibited fluctuations, periods of growth and decline, reaching their peak deficit in 2012 (US\$-389 million).

Figure 36. Trends in Southern Africa's TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



3.6 Western Africa's trade balances trends

3.6.1 PPs trade balances trends

Western Africa's total PPs trade balance recorded surpluses over

the period 1992 to 2020 (Figure 37). The surpluses exhibited fluctuations, with periods of growth and periods of decline with an overall decreasing trend. There was a noticeable peak in 2014 (US\$1.2 billion).

Figure 37. Trend in Western Africa's total PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

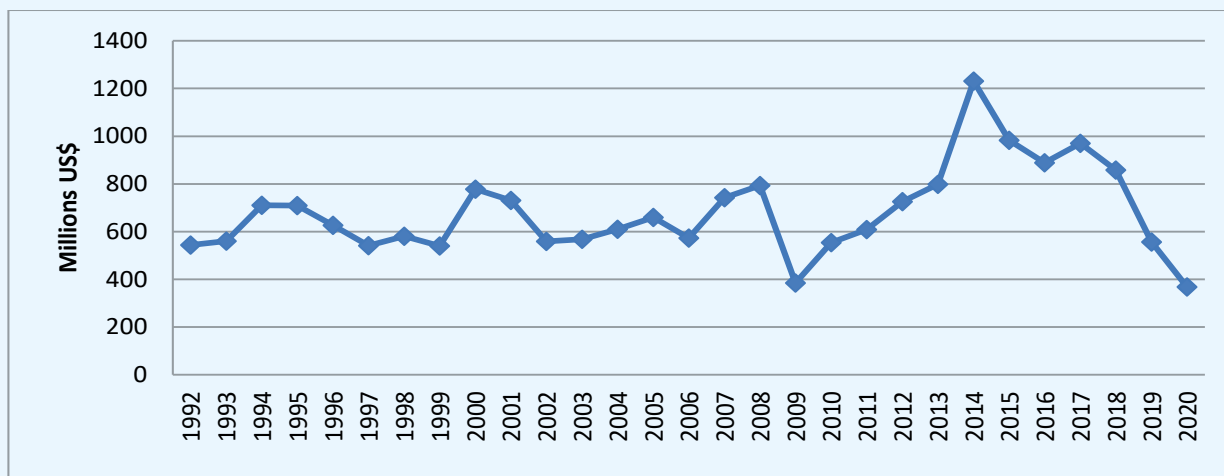
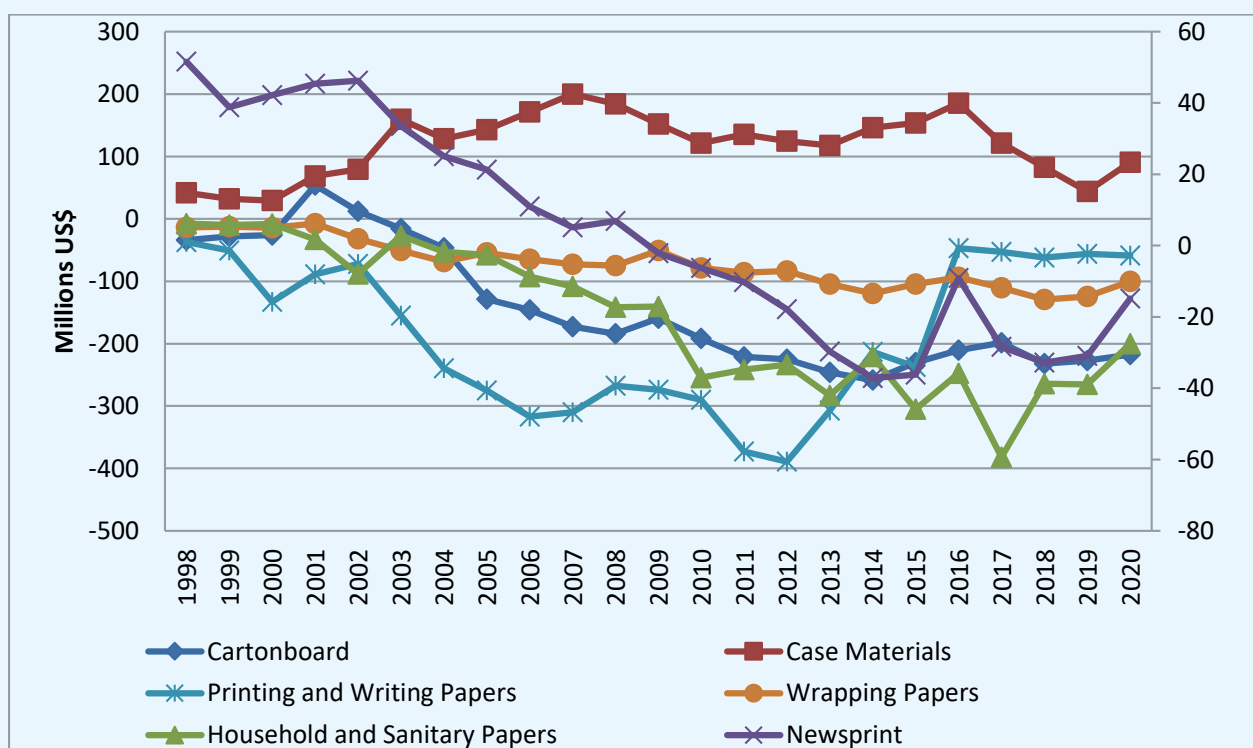


Figure 38 displays PPs trade balances for WA over the period 1992 to 2020. The trade balances for logs, sawnwood and veneer recorded surpluses, while the plywood trade balance recorded both surpluses and deficits. Overall, the values for logs had an uptrend, while plywood and sawnwood values had a downtrend. The values for veneer exhibited two equal periods of growth and decline, with no clear general trend. From 1992 to 2008,

sawnwood surpluses were considerable, in most instances, with highest values. In 2009, the trade surplus in logs overtook that of sawnwood, reaching their peak in 2014 (US\$1 billion), followed by a gradual decline until 2020. The surpluses for veneer exhibited fluctuations, periods of growth and decline. Plywood recorded deficits from 1992 to 1996, surpluses from 1997 to 2007, and deficits again from 2008 to 2020.

Figure 38. Trends in Western Africa's PPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.6.2 SPs trade balances trends

Western Africa's total SPs trade balances recorded both surpluses and deficits during the period 1992 to 2020 (Figure 39). Overall, the values for total SPs had an uptrend, with fluctuations, periods of surplus and deficits. From 1992 to 1993, the trade balance

recovered from deficits, recorded surpluses in the period 1994 to 2006 and deficits again in the period 2007 to 2020. The deficits reached their peak deficit in 2015 (US\$-567 million), followed by a gradual decline until 2020.

Figure 39. Trend in Western Africa's total SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)

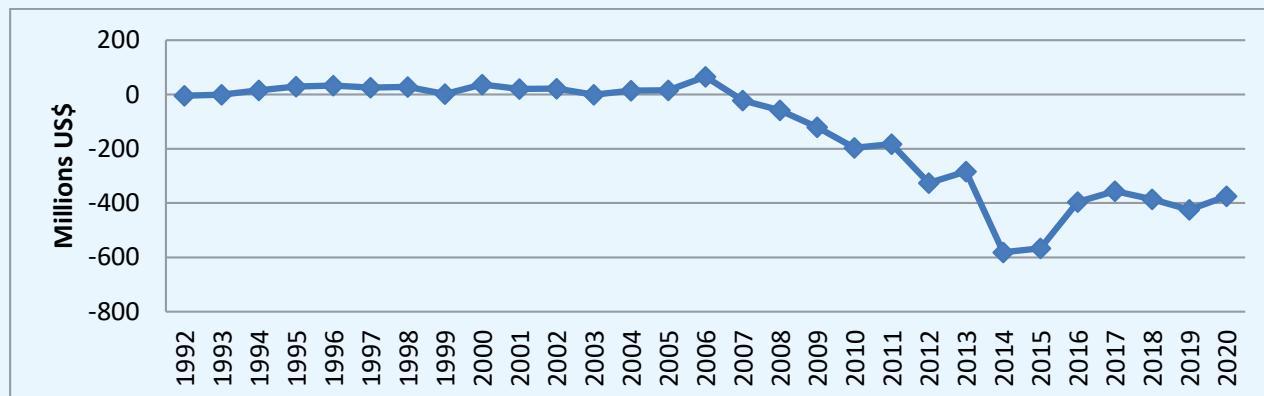
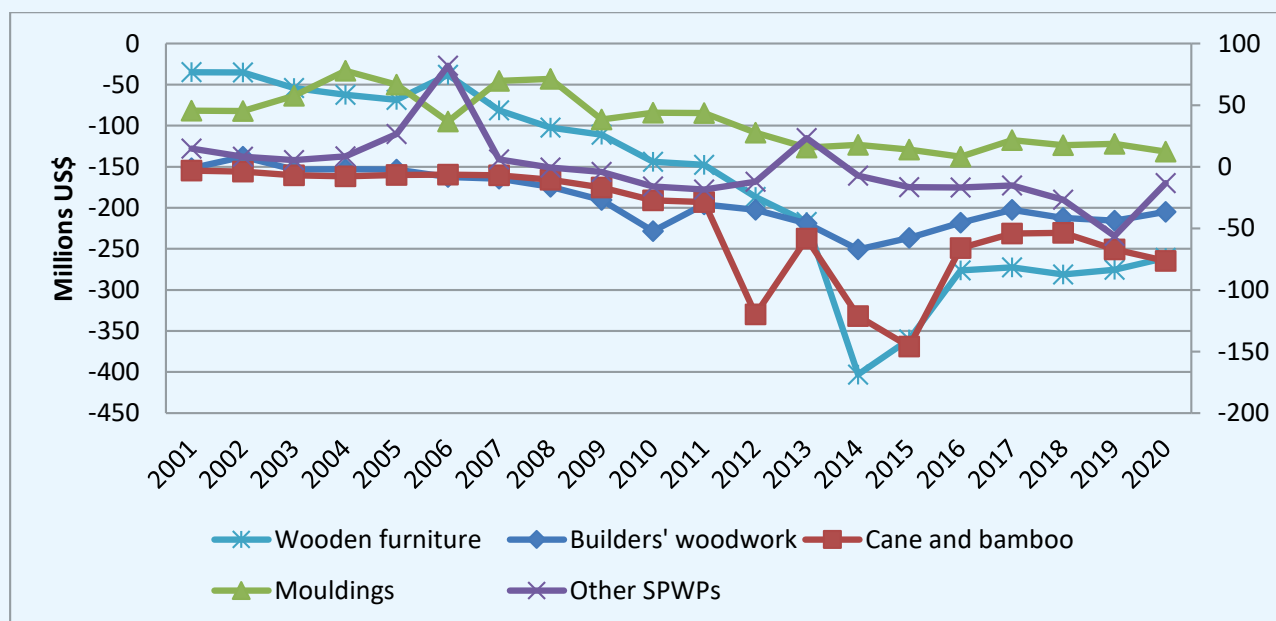


Figure 40 displays Western Africa's SPs trade balances from 2001 to 2020. Builders' woodwork, cane and bamboo, and other SPWPs are graphed on the secondary axis. The balances for mouldings recorded surpluses, while wooden furniture and cane and bamboo experienced deficits. Builders' woodwork and other SPWPs recorded surpluses and deficits. All SPs values exhibited fluctuations and no consistent increase or decrease over the study period, indicating no general trend over the study period. From 2001 to 2002, the mouldings surpluses were stable,

followed by periods of rapid growth and fall, reaching their peak in 2004 (US\$78 million). After 2009, the surpluses steadily declined in steps until 2020 (US\$12 million). The values for wooden furniture steadily decline from 2001 to 2005, followed by a sharp rise in 2006. Since then, the values steadily dropped to their slump in 2014 (US\$-402 million), followed by a gradual increase until 2020. This implies the wooden furniture deficits reached their peak low in 2014 (US\$402 million).

Figure 40. Trends in Western Africa's SPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (ITTO trade database)



3.6.3. TPs trade balances trends

Figure 41 displays Western Africa's total TPs balances which are all deficits. The values exhibited fluctuations, with periods of growth and periods of decline with an overall increasing trend.

There was a sharp rise in 2015 representing a peak (US\$-822 million), followed by a sharp drop in 2016 (US\$-380 million) and a period of decline and growth.

Figure 41. Trend in Western Africa's total TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)

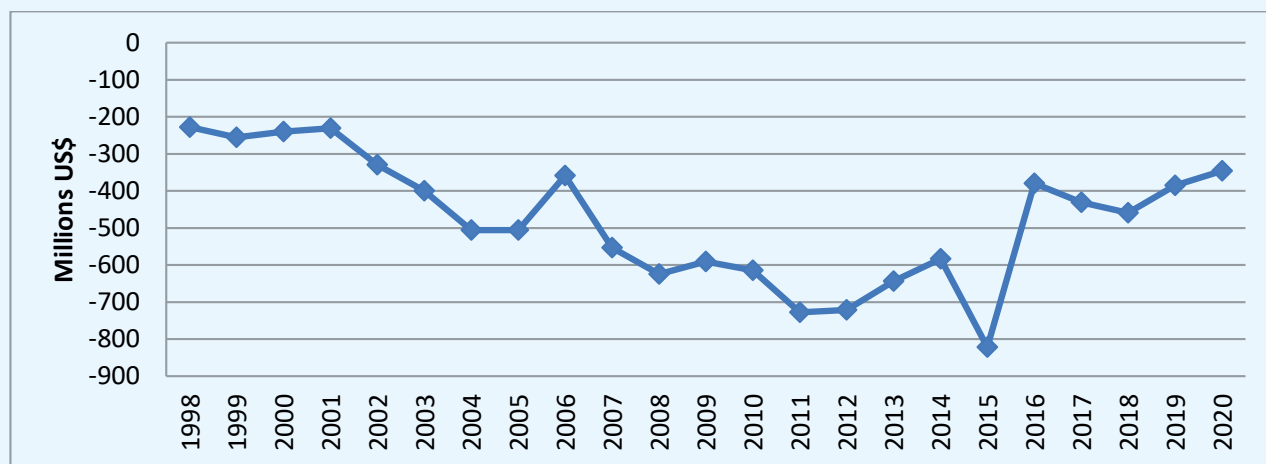
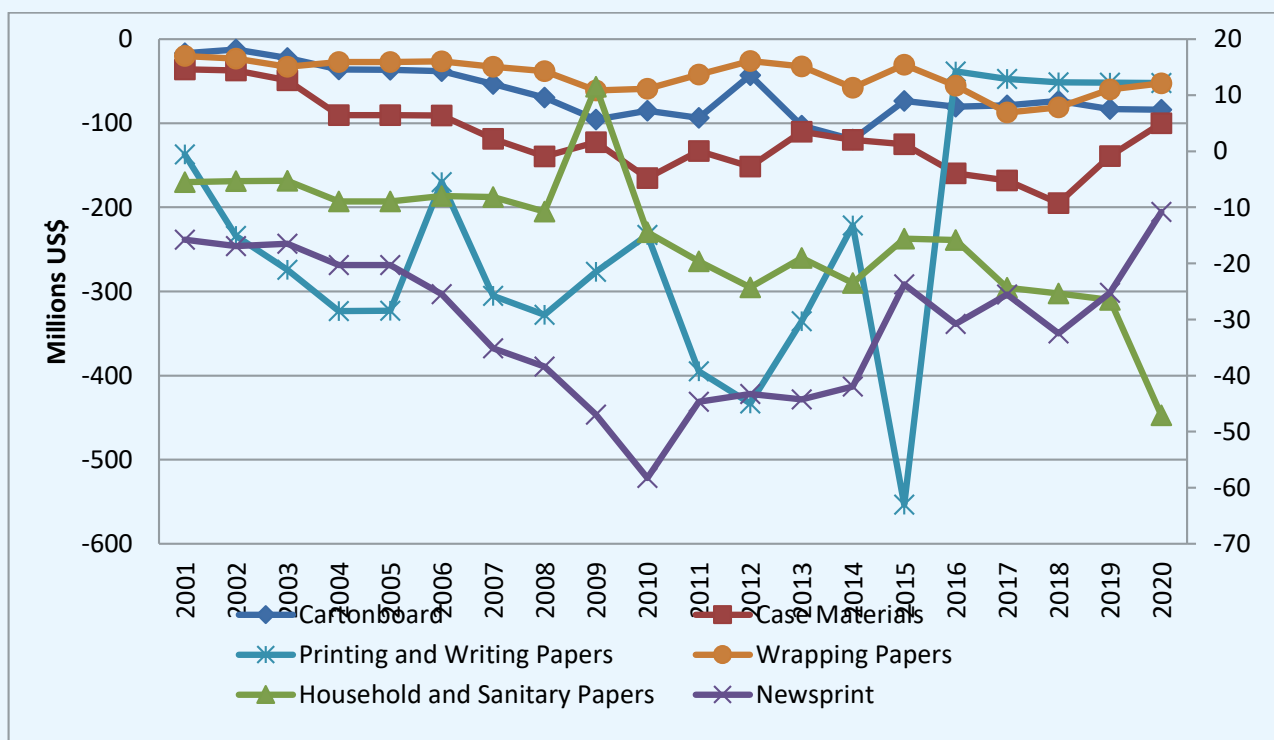


Figure 42 presents the TPs trade balances for WA over the period 2001 to 2020. The trade balances for household and sanitary papers and newsprint are graphed on the secondary axis. Apart from the household and sanitary papers trade balance, which achieved a surplus in 2009 (US\$12 million), the other TPs reported deficits over the study period. Overall, among the TPs for WA, cartonboard, case materials, and household and sanitary

papers had an upward trend, while newsprints and printing and writing papers had a downward trend. The deficits for printing and writing papers fluctuated with sharp drops and rises during the study period, reaching its peak deficit in 2015 (US\$-584 million), followed by a sharp reversal in 2016 (US\$38 million) and a stable growth period thereafter.

Figure 42. Trends in Western Africa's TPs trade balances 1992-2020, million US\$ (FAO trade database)



4 REGIONAL TIMBER TRADE FLOWS

4.1 Central Africa's trade flows

4.1.1 Export and import flows of PPs

4.1.1.1 Logs export and import flows

Table 3 displays the export and import flows for logs in Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$10.4 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 65.7%. The destinations for the top five flows were China (4 flows) and Viet Nam. The largest individual export flow was from Equatorial Guinea to China (24.3% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports into CA amounted to US\$53.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 35.0%. The

sources of the top five flows were Zambia (1 flow), South Africa (2 flows), Germany, and New Zealand. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (9.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$5.4 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 83.9%. The destinations for the top five flows were China (4 flows) and Viet Nam. The largest export flow was from Equatorial Guinea to China (35.3% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$13.8 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 92.0%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows), New Zealand and Belgium. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Cameroon (32.4% of total imports).

Table 3. Central African logs export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Equatorial Guinea	1,889.83	35.32	China	Equatorial Guinea	2,515.43	24.26
China	Rep. of Congo	1,002.77	18.74	China	Gabon	1,404.04	13.54
China	Cameroon	692.18	12.94	China	Rep. of Congo	1,309.48	12.63
Viet Nam	Cameroon	470.90	8.80	China	Cameroon	1,047.24	10.10
China	Dem. Rep. of Congo	436.10	8.15	Viet Nam	Cameroon	533.91	5.15
Subtotal		4,491.79	83.94	Subtotal		6,810.10	65.67
Others		859.24	16.06	Others		3,560.01	34.33
Grand Total		5,351.03	100.00	Grand Total		10,370.11	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Cameroon	4.47	32.44	Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	4.81	9.04
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.64	26.41	South Africa	Cameroon	4.47	8.39
New Zealand	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.67	12.15	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.87	7.26
South Africa	Rep. of Congo	1.56	11.31	Germany	Central African Rep.	3.82	7.17
Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.34	9.72	New Zealand	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.67	3.14
Subtotal		12.68	92.02	Subtotal		18.64	35.00
Others		1.10	7.98	Others		34.63	65.00
Grand Total		13.78	100.00	Grand Total		53.27	100.00

4.1.1.2. Sawnwood export and import flow

Table 4 displays sawnwood export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$9.4 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 40.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were China, Belgium, Italy, Spain and France. The largest individual export flow was from Gabon to China (15.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$65.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 63.7%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, Germany, France, Cameroon and South Africa. The largest individual import flow was from

Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (44.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$6.0 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 47.6%. The destinations for the top five flows were China (2 flows), Belgium (2 flows) and Italy. The largest export flow was from Gabon to China (23.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$16.0 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 79.8%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, China, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, and Denmark. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (9.7% of total imports).

Table 4. Central African sawnwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Gabon	1,421.25	23.81	China	Gabon	1,491.00	15.91
Belgium	Cameroon	511.04	8.56	Belgium	Cameroon	764.23	8.15
Belgium	Gabon	374.25	6.27	Italy	Cameroon	635.47	6.78
China	Cameroon	288.49	4.83	Spain	Cameroon	494.79	5.28
Italy	Cameroon	244.98	4.10	France	Cameroon	448.38	4.78
Subtotal		2,840.00	47.57	Subtotal		3,833.87	40.91
Others		3,129.56	52.43	Others		5,537.75	59.09
Grand Total		5,969.56	100.00	Grand Total		9,371.62	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	9.66	60.35	Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	28.94	44.30
China	Central African Rep.	1.21	7.53	Germany	Central African Rep.	4.72	7.22
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.95	5.93	France	Central African Rep.	3.65	5.58
Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon	0.57	3.57	Cameroon	Central African Rep.	2.78	4.25
Denmark	Central African Rep.	0.38	2.37	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.54	2.35
Subtotal		12.76	79.75	Subtotal		41.61	63.71
Others		3.24	20.25	Others		23.71	36.29
Grand Total		16.00	100.00	Grand Total		65.32	100.00

4.1.1.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 5 displays veneer export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$3.0 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 62.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were France, Italy, India, and Morocco. The largest individual export flow was from Gabon to France (31.6% of

total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$13.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 72.8%. The sources of the top five flows were Cameroon, China (3 flows) and the Republic of Korea. The largest individual import flow was from Equatorial Guinea to Cameroon (33.6% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$1.7 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows

accounted for 64.3%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were France, India, Italy, Morocco, and China. The largest export flow was from Gabon to France (28.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$11.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted

for 82.8%. The sources for the top five flows were Cameroon, China (3 flows) and the Republic of Korea. The largest individual import flow was from Cameroon to Equatorial Guinea (36.8% of total imports).

Table 5. Central African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
France	Gabon	496.35	28.65	France	Gabon	946.99	31.63
India	Gabon	233.33	13.47	Italy	Cameroon	259.45	8.66
Italy	Cameroon	151.16	8.73	India	Gabon	233.33	7.79
Morocco	Gabon	148.44	8.57	Italy	Gabon	212.02	7.08
China	Gabon	84.11	4.86	Morocco	Gabon	207.30	6.92
Subtotal		1,113.39	64.27	Subtotal		1,859.09	62.09
Others		619.03	35.73	Others		1,135.12	37.91
Grand Total		1,732.42	100.00	Grand Total		2,994.20	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	4.13	36.81	Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	4.42	33.56
China	Central African Rep.	2.40	21.42	China	Central African Rep.	2.40	18.25
Korea, Republic of	Central African Rep.	1.50	13.41	Korea, Republic of	Central African Rep.	1.50	11.42
China	Gabon	0.66	5.90	China	Gabon	0.67	5.09
China	Rep. of Congo	0.59	5.25	China	Rep. of Congo	0.59	4.47
Subtotal		9.28	82.80	Subtotal		9.58	72.78
Others		1.93	17.20	Others		3.58	27.22
Grand Total		11.21	100.00	Grand Total		13.17	100.00

4.1.1.4 Plywood export and import flows

Table 6 displays plywood export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$490.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 77.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were the Netherlands, Italy (2 flows), France, and Belgium. The largest individual export flow was from Gabon to Netherlands (32.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$97.7 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 66.6%. The sources for the top five flows were China (3 flows), Kenya (1 flow) and Cameroon (1 flow). The largest individual

import flow was from China to Equatorial Guinea (29.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$326.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 85.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were the Netherlands, Italy (2 flows), France, and Belgium. The largest export flow was from Gabon to the Netherlands (37.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$63.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 70.8%. The sources for the top five flows were China (3 flows), Kenya, and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from China to Equatorial Guinea (32.4% of total imports).

Table 6. Central African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	6.32	38.12	Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	6.55	21.81
France	Dem. Rep. of Congo	2.99	18.03	Italy	Cameroon	5.97	19.88
Belgium	Gabon	1.84	11.08	Italy	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.25	10.81
France	Gabon	1.83	11.04	France	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.15	10.49
Belgium	Cameroon	1.35	8.17	Belgium	Cameroon	1.96	6.54
Subtotal		14.32	86.43	Subtotal		20.87	69.53
Others		2.25	13.57	Others		9.15	30.47
Grand Total		16.56	100.00	Grand Total		30.02	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Equatorial Guinea	16.65	13.06	China	Equatorial Guinea	19.86	11.86
Türkiye	Rep. of Congo	10.63	8.34	Spain	Equatorial Guinea	11.83	7.06
Spain	Equatorial Guinea	8.49	6.65	France	Equatorial Guinea	10.74	6.41
China	Congo	8.27	6.48	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	10.63	6.35
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	7.75	6.08	Türkiye	Rep. of Congo	10.63	6.35
Subtotal		51.78	40.61	Subtotal		63.70	38.03
Others		75.73	59.39	Others		103.79	61.97
Grand Total		127.51	100.00	Grand Total		167.49	100.00

4.1.2 Export and import flows of SPs

4.1.2.1 Export and import flows of builders' woodwork

Table 7 displays Central Africa's export and import flows of builders' woodwork. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$30.0 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 69.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Belgium (2 flows), Italy (2 flows) and France. The largest individual export flow was from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Belgium (21.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$167.5 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 38.0%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were China, Spain,

France, South Africa, and Türkiye. The largest individual import flow was from China to Equatorial Guinea (11.9% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$16.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 86.4%. The destinations for the top five flows were Belgium (3 flows) and France (2 flows). The largest export flow was from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Belgium (38.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$127.5 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 40.6%. The sources for the top five flow were China (2 flows), Türkiye, Spain (1 flow) and South Africa. The largest individual import flow was from China to Equatorial Guinea (13.1% of total imports).

Table 7. Central African export and import flows of builders' woodwork 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	6.32	38.12	Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	6.55	21.81
France	Dem. Rep. of Congo	2.99	18.03	Italy	Cameroon	5.97	19.88
Belgium	Gabon	1.84	11.08	Italy	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.25	10.81
France	Gabon	1.83	11.04	France	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.15	10.49
Belgium	Cameroon	1.35	8.17	Belgium	Cameroon	1.96	6.54
Subtotal		14.32	86.43	Subtotal		20.87	69.53
Others		2.25	13.57	Others		9.15	30.47
Grand Total		16.56	100.00	Grand Total		30.02	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Equatorial Guinea	16.65	13.06	China	Equatorial Guinea	19.86	11.86
Türkiye	Rep. of Congo	10.63	8.34	Spain	Equatorial Guinea	11.83	7.06
Spain	Equatorial Guinea	8.49	6.65	France	Equatorial Guinea	10.74	6.41
China	Congo	8.27	6.48	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	10.63	6.35
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	7.75	6.08	Türkiye	Rep. of Congo	10.63	6.35
Subtotal		51.78	40.61	Subtotal		63.70	38.03
Others		75.73	59.39	Others		103.79	61.97
Grand Total		127.51	100.00	Grand Total		167.49	100.00

4.1.2.2. Mouldings Export and import flows

Table 8 displays mouldings export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$131.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 63.8%. The destinations for the top five flow were Italy (2 flows), Belgium (2 flows), and France. The largest individual export flow was from Cameroon to Italy (27.3% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$8.5 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 63.1%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Egypt, the UAE, the USA, and France. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to the

Democratic Republic of Congo (19.7% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$36.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 75.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were Belgium (2 flows), Cameroon, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The largest export flow was from the Republic of Congo to Belgium (23.2% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$6.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 67.2%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Egypt, South Africa, the UAE, the USA, and France. The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to the Democratic Republic of Congo (24.7% of total imports).

Table 8. Central African mouldings export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Belgium	Rep. of Congo	8.50	23.24	Italy	Cameroon	35.80	27.29
Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	8.05	22.00	Italy	Dem. Rep. of Congo	19.62	14.96
Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	4.88	13.34	Belgium	Dem. Rep. of Congo	10.41	7.93
Switzerland	Rep. of Congo	3.36	9.17	France	Dem. Rep. of Congo	9.32	7.11
Netherlands	Rep. of Congo	2.65	7.25	Belgium	Rep. of Congo	8.50	6.48
Subtotal		27.44	75.01	Subtotal		83.65	63.77
Others		9.14	24.99	Others		47.53	36.23
Grand Total		36.58	100.00	Grand Total		131.18	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Egypt	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.62	24.73	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.67	19.70
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.92	14.00	Egypt	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.62	19.07
UAE	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.78	11.95	UAE	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.78	9.22
USA	Equatorial Guinea	0.59	9.05	USA	Equatorial Guinea	0.67	7.83
France	Equatorial Guinea	0.49	7.48	France	Equatorial Guinea	0.62	7.25
Subtotal		4.40	67.20	Subtotal		5.36	63.06
Others		2.15	32.80	Others		3.14	36.94
Grand Total		6.55	100.00	Grand Total		8.50	100.00

4.1.3 Export and import flows of TPs

4.1.3.1 Export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 9 displays Central Africa's export and import flows of household and sanitary papers. The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$0.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 95.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Ireland, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Togo and Equatorial Guinea. The largest individual export flow was from Equatorial Guinea to Ireland (73.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$118.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 62.5%. The sources for the top five flows

were Finland, Tunisia (2 flows), Spain, and France. The largest individual import flow was from Finland to Cameroon (37.5% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$0.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 100%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Ireland, Slovakia, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon. The largest export flow was from Equatorial Guinea to Ireland (94.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$71.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 58.3%. The sources for the top five flows were Finland, Tunisia (2 flows), Spain, and France. The largest individual import flow was from Finland to Cameroon (26.6% of total imports).

Table 9. Central African export and import flows of household and sanitary papers 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Ireland	Equatorial Guinea	0.089	94.68	Ireland	Equatorial Guinea	0.09	72.95
Slovakia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.002	2.13	Central African Rep.	Cameroon	0.02	13.93
Congo	Cameroon	0.001	1.06	Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.00	3.28
Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon	0.001	1.06	Togo	Gabon	0.00	3.28
Gabon	Cameroon	0.001	1.06	Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon	0.00	2.46
Total		0.094	100.00	Subtotal		0.117	95.90
Others		0.000		Others		0.005	4.10
Grand Total		0.094	100.00			0.122	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Finland	Cameroon	18.94	26.61	Finland	Cameroon	44.41	37.51
Tunisia	Gabon	6.52	9.16	Tunisia	Gabon	10.87	9.18
Spain	Equatorial Guinea	6.12	8.60	Spain	Equatorial Guinea	6.57	5.55
Tunisia	Cameroon	5.08	7.13	Tunisia	Cameroon	6.37	5.38
France	Rep. of Congo	4.80	6.75	France	Rep. of Congo	5.76	4.86
Subtotal		41.45	58.25	Subtotal		73.96	62.48
Others		29.71	41.75	Others		44.41	37.52
Grand Total		71.16	100.00	Grand Total		118.37	100.00

4.1.3.2. Newsprint export and import flows

Table 10 displays newsprint export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$2.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 99.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Nigeria, Algeria, Gabon, the Republic of Congo, and Burundi. The largest individual export flow was from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Nigeria (87.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$93.7 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 46.7%. The sources for the top five flows were France (2 flows), Kenya, the Russian Federation, and Sweden. The largest

individual import flow was from France to Gabon (12.7% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from CA amounted to US\$1.3 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 99.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Nigeria, Gabon, Burundi, the Republic of Congo, and Gambia. The largest export flow was from the Democratic Republic of Congo to Nigeria (96.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to CA amounted to US\$49.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 52.2%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Kenya, France, the Russian Federation, India and Sweden. The largest individual import flow was from Kenya to the Democratic Republic of Congo (15.1% of total imports).

Table 10. Central African newsprint export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Nigeria	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.260	96.55	Nigeria	Dem. Rep. of Congo	2.48	87.94
Gabon	Cameroon	0.030	2.30	Algeria	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.26	9.29
Burundi	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.006	0.46	Gabon	Cameroon	0.04	1.45

Congo	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.004	0.31	Congo	Cameroon	0.01	0.46
Gambia	Gabon	0.004	0.31	Burundi	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.01	0.21
Subtotal		1.30	99.92	Subtotal		2.80	99.36
Others		0.0010	0.08	Others		0.0180	0.64
Grand Total		1.305	100.00			2.82	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	7.47	15.12	France	Gabon	11.89	12.70
France	Gabon	5.98	12.11	France	Cameroon	10.19	10.88
Russian Federation	Cameroon	4.31	8.73	Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	8.80	9.40
India	Cameroon	4.06	8.22	Russian Federation	Cameroon	6.56	7.00
Sweden	Cameroon	3.94	7.97	Sweden	Cameroon	6.27	6.69
Subtotal		25.76	52.15	Subtotal		43.71	46.68
Others		23.63	47.85	Others		49.94	53.32
Grand Total		49.38	100.00	Grand Total		93.65	100.00

4.1.4. Intra-African export and import flows of selected products

4.1.4.1. Logs export and import flows

Intra-African trade is a trade between African countries. Past ITTO studies (ITTO 2010; Tapani et al. 2016) show intra-African trade in WWPs is very low (less than 10% of total African timber trade). Table 11 displays intra-African logs export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$175.7 million, which represents 1.7% of the total export value (US\$10.4 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$218.0 million) accounted for 2.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were Morocco (3 flows) and Cameroon (2 flows). The largest individual export flow was from Gabon to Morocco (1.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$15.8 million, which represents 29.7% of the total export value (US\$53.3 million). The total intra-African import (US\$16.4

million) accounted for 30.8%. The sources for the top five flows were Zambia, South Africa (3 flows), and Cameroon. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (9.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$42.2 million, which represents 0.8% of the total export value (US\$5.4 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$46.6 million) accounted for 0.9%. The destinations for the top five flows were Cameroon (2 flows), Morocco, Algeria, and Namibia. The largest export flow was from the Republic of Congo to Cameroon (0.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$9.8 million, which represents 71.4% of total import value (US\$13.8 million). The total intra-African imports (US\$10.1 million) accounted for 73.0%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows) and the Republic of Congo (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Cameroon (32.4% of total imports).

Table 11. Central African log export and import flows, 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	27.17	0.51	Morocco	Gabon	109.11	1.05
Morocco	Cameroon	8.22	0.15	Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	29.04	0.28
Cameroon	Central African Republic	5.57	0.10	Morocco	Rep. of Congo	12.70	0.12
Algeria	Cameroon	0.67	0.01	Cameroon	Central African Republic	12.48	0.12

Namibia	Central African Republic	0.53	0.01	Morocco	Cameroon	12.38	0.12
Total Top 5	42.15	0.79	Total Top 5	175.70	1.69		
Total Intra-Africa		46.561	0.87	Total Intra-Africa		217.98	2.10
Total Exports		5,351.03	100.00	Total Exports		10,370.11	100.00

Import Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
South Africa	Cameroon	4.47	32.44	Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	4.81	9.04
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.64	26.41	South Africa	Cameroon	4.47	8.39
South Africa	Rep. of Congo	1.56	11.31	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.87	7.26
Rep. of Congo	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.10	0.73	South Africa	Rep. of Congo	1.56	2.92
Rep. of Congo	Central African Republic	0.07	0.50	Cameroon	Central African Republic	1.12	2.09
Total Top 5	9.84	71.38	Total Top 5	15.82	29.70		
Total Intra-Africa		10.06	72.98	Total Intra-Africa		16.41	30.80
Total Imports		13.78	100.00	Total Imports		53.27	100.00

4.1.4.2. Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 12 displays intra-African sawnwood export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$521.3 million, which represents 5.6% of the total export value (US\$9.4 billion). The total intra-African exports (US\$785.2 million) accounted for 8.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, South Africa, Cameroon, Libya and Kenya. The largest individual export flow was from Cameroon to Senegal (1.6% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$34.2 million, which represents 52.3% of the total export value (US\$65.3 million). The total intra-African import (US\$35.7 million) accounted for 54.7%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, Cameroon, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Central African Republic. The largest individual import flow was

from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (44.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$328.3 million, which represents 5.5% of the total export value (US\$6.0 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$427.6 million) accounted for 7.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, Cameroon, South Africa, Kenya, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Cameroon to Senegal (1.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$11.5 million, which represents 72.0% of total import value (US\$16 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$12.0 million) accounted for 74.7%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Rwanda. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (60.4% of total imports).

Table 12. Central African sawnwood export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Senegal	Cameroon	92.29	1.55	Senegal	Cameroon	148.61	1.59
Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	91.38	1.53	South Africa	Gabon	142.72	1.52
South Africa	Gabon	56.11	0.94	Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	113.49	1.21
Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	45.31	0.76	Libya, State of	Gabon	67.85	0.72
Libya, State of	Gabon	43.22	0.72	Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	48.65	0.52

Total Top 5	328.31	5.50	Total Top 5	521.32	5.56		
Total Intra-Africa		427.60	7.16	Total Intra-Africa		785.179	8.38
Total Exports		5,969.56	100.00	Total Exports		9,371.62	100.00
Import Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	9.66	60.35	Zambia	Dem. Rep. of Congo	28.94	44.30
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.95	5.93	Cameroon	Central African Republic	2.78	4.25
Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon	0.57	3.57	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.54	2.35
Gabon	Gabon	0.24	1.47	Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon	0.57	0.88
Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.11	0.70	Central African Republic	Rep. of Congo	0.37	0.57
Total Top 5	11.52	72.02	Total Top 5	34.19	52.34		
Total Intra-Africa		11.957	74.73	Total Intra-Africa		35.715	54.68
Total Imports		16.00	100.00	Total Imports		65.32	100.00

4.1.4.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 13 displays intra-African veneer export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$255.5 million, which represents 8.5% of the total export value (US\$3.0 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$296.9 million) accounted for 9.9% of total exports. The destinations for the top five flows were Morocco, South Africa, Chad, and Tunisia (2 flows). The largest individual export flow was from Gabon to Morocco (6.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$5.4 million, which represents 41.0% of the total export value (US\$13.2 million). The total intra-African imports (US\$6.1 million) accounted for 46.3%. The sources for the top five flows were Cameroon (3 flows), South Africa, and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from Cameroon

to Equatorial Guinea (33.4% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$174.5 million, which represents 10.1% of total export value (US\$1.7 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$202.1 million) accounted for 11.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Morocco, Chad, South Africa, Senegal, and Tunisia. The largest export flow was from Gabon to Morocco (8.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$4.7 million, which represents 41.4% of total import value (US\$11.3 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$4.9 million) accounted for 43.9%. The sources for the top five flows were Cameroon (2 flows), Uganda, South Africa, and Gabon. The largest individual import flow was from Cameroon to Equatorial Guinea (36.6% of total imports).

Table 13. Central African veneer export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Morocco	Gabon	148.44	8.57	Morocco	Gabon	207.30	6.92
Chad	Cameroon	8.80	0.51	South Africa	Gabon	15.38	0.51
South Africa	Gabon	7.33	0.42	Chad	Cameroon	11.73	0.39
Senegal	Cameroon	5.55	0.32	Tunisia	Gabon	10.72	0.36
Tunisia	Gabon	4.39	0.25	Tunisia	Cameroon	10.36	0.35
Total Top 5	174.51	10.07	Total Top 5	255.49	8.53		
Total Intra-Africa		202.08	11.66	Total Intra-Africa		296.914	9.92

Total Exports		1,732.42	100.00	Total Exports		2,994.20	100.00
Import Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	4.13	36.62	Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	4.42	33.36
Uganda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.21	1.90	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.30	2.29
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.17	1.49	Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	0.28	2.14
Cameroon	Rep. of Congo	0.09	0.75	Uganda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.22	1.69
Gabon	Gabon	0.07	0.61	Cameroon	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.20	1.54
Total Top 5	4.66	41.37	Total Top 5	5.43	41.03		
Total Intra-Africa		4.943	43.86	Total Intra-Africa		6.129	46.28
Total Imports		11.27	100.00	Total Imports		13.24	100.00

4.1.4.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 14 displays intra-African plywood export and import flows for Central Africa. The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$37.7 million, which represents 7.7% of the total export value (US\$490.5 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$49.3 million) accounted for 10.1% of all exports. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, Gabon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea. The largest individual export flow was from Cameroon to Senegal (2.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$28.4 million, which represents 28.9% of the total import value (US\$98.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$36.9 million) accounted for 37.6%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, Chad, Togo, Nigeria, and Equatorial Guinea. The largest individual import flow was from

Cameroon to Senegal (1.7% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African exports flows from CA amounted to US\$16.7 million, which represents 5.1% of total export value (US\$326.8 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$19.8 million) accounted for 6.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon (2 flows), and South Africa. The largest export flow was from Kenya to the Democratic Republic of Congo (11.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African imports flows to CA amounted to US\$12.7 million, which represents 20.1% of total import value (US\$63.2million). Total intra-African imports (US\$15.2 million) accounted for 24.1%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Rwanda. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (60.4% of total imports).

Table 14. Central African plywood export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Senegal	Cameroon	5.66	1.73	Senegal	Cameroon	12.02	2.45
Chad	Cameroon	5.65	1.73	Gabon	Cameroon	7.62	1.55
Togo	Gabon	2.32	0.71	Chad	Cameroon	6.63	1.35
Nigeria	Cameroon	1.80	0.55	Rep. of Congo	Cameroon	6.49	1.32
Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon	1.32	0.40	Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon	4.99	1.02
Total Top 5	16.73	5.12	Total Top 5	37.73	7.69		
Total Intra-Africa		19.839	6.07	Total Intra-Africa		49.322	10.06
Total Exports		326.77	100.00	Total Exports		490.50	100.00

Import Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	7.37	11.66	Kenya	Dem. Rep. of Congo	15.76	16.06
Uganda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1.98	3.14	Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	4.88	4.97
Cameroon	Equatorial Guinea	1.39	2.19	Uganda	Dem. Rep. of Congo	3.10	3.16
Cameroon	Central African Republic	1.02	1.61	Cameroon	Gabon	2.65	2.70
South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	0.97	1.53	Gabon	Cameroon	2.00	2.04
Total Top 5	12.73	20.13	Total Top 5	28.39	28.93		
Total Intra-Africa		15.252	24.12	Total Intra-Africa		36.902	37.61
Total Imports		63.23	100.00	Total Imports		98.13	100.00

4.2 Eastern Africa's trade flows

4.2.1. Export and import flows of PPs

4.2.1.1. Logs export and import flows

Table 15 displays logs export and import flows for EA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$209.3 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 76.3%. The destinations for the top five flows were India (2 flows), the United Republic of Tanzania (1 flow), China (1 flow), and Uganda. The largest individual export flow was from Sudan to India (52.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$262.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 48.1%. The sources for the top five flows were the

United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa (2 flows), Zimbabwe, and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Kenya (13.5% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$175.3 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 85.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, China, and Uganda. The largest export flow was from Sudan to India (62.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$151.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 51.6%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), Uganda (2 flows), and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to the United Republic of Tanzania (19.9% of total imports).

Table 15. Eastern African log export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
India	Sudan	108.70	62.01	India	Sudan	108.70	51.95
United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	15.52	8.85	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	15.52	7.42
Rwanda	Uganda	10.68	6.09	India	United Republic of Tanzania	12.96	6.19
China	United Republic of Tanzania	9.19	5.24	China	United Republic of Tanzania	11.42	5.46
Uganda	Kenya	5.64	3.22	Rwanda	Uganda	10.98	5.25
Subtotal		149.73	85.41	Subtotal		159.59	76.27
Others		25.58	14.59	Others		49.66	23.73
Grand Total		175.31	100.00	Grand Total		209.25	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	30.12	19.93	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	35.31	13.47
South Africa	Kenya	15.79	10.45	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	35.21	13.44
Uganda	Rwanda	12.21	8.08	South Africa	Kenya	29.99	11.44
Zimbabwe	Kenya	11.37	7.52	Zimbabwe	Kenya	12.80	4.89
Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	8.47	5.61	Uganda	Rwanda	12.78	4.88
Subtotal		77.96	51.59	Subtotal		126.09	48.11
Others		73.16	48.41	Others		135.98	51.89
Grand Total		151.12	100.00	Grand Total		262.08	100.00

4.2.1.2 Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 16 displays sawnwood export and import flows for EA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$414.9 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 80.3%. The destinations for the top five flows were India (2 flows), Kenya, China and Sudan. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to India (46.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$1.4 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 58.2%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were the UAE, Austria, Sweden, South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The largest individual import flow was from the UAE to Somalia (21.2%

of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$313.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 86.4%. The destinations for the top five flows were India (2 flows), China, Kenya, and Sudan. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to India (51.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$1.2 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 60.9%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were the UAE, Austria, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest individual import flow was from the UAE to Somalia (23.8% of total imports).

Table 16. Eastern African sawnwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share %
India	United Republic of Tanzania	160.25	51.07	India	United Republic of Tanzania	191.20	46.08
China	United Republic of Tanzania	37.80	12.04	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	53.18	12.82
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	36.40	11.60	China	United Republic of Tanzania	52.44	12.64
India	Sudan	19.37	6.17	India	Sudan	19.37	4.67
Sudan	Ethiopia	17.15	5.46	Sudan	Ethiopia	17.15	4.13
Subtotal		270.96	86.35	Subtotal		333.33	80.33
Others		42.83	13.65	Others		81.61	19.67
Grand Total		313.79	100.00	Grand Total		414.94	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
UAE	Somalia	287.43	23.81	UAE	Somalia	305.77	21.23
Austria	Ethiopia	223.60	18.52	Austria	Ethiopia	279.36	19.39
Sweden	Sudan	120.70	10.00	Sweden	Sudan	120.70	8.38
The United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	57.74	4.78	South Africa	Seychelles	69.43	4.82

Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	45.31	3.75	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	63.06	4.38
Subtotal		734.77	60.86	Subtotal		838.32	58.20
Others		472.56	39.14	Others		602.14	41.80
Grand Total		1,207.33	100.00	Grand Total		1,440.46	100.00

4.2.1.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 17 displays veneer export and import flows for EA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$9.4 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 72.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were China (2 flows), Mozambique, Sudan, and India. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to China (47.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$42.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 46.2%. The sources for the top five flows were the UAE, China (3), and the USA. The largest individual

import flow was from the UAE to Eritrea (15.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$7.9 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 79.8%. The destinations for the top five flows were China (2 flows), Mozambique, India, and Burundi. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to China (56.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$29.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 53.2%. The sources of the top five flows were the UAE, China (3 flows), and the USA. The largest individual import flow was from UAE to Eritrea (5.6% of total imports).

Table 17. Eastern African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	United Republic of Tanzania	4.48	56.93	China	United Republic of Tanzania	4.51	47.86
Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania	0.54	6.89	Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania	0.90	9.54
China	Uganda	0.53	6.75	China	Uganda	0.53	5.63
India	United Republic of Tanzania	0.39	4.95	Sudan	Kenya	0.45	4.77
Burundi	Uganda	0.34	4.29	India	United Republic of Tanzania	0.40	4.24
Subtotal		6.27	79.81	Subtotal		6.80	72.04
Others		1.59	20.19	Others		2.64	27.96
Grand Total		7.86	100.00	Grand Total		9.43	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
UAE	Eritrea	5.63	19.33	UAE	Eritrea	6.34	15.06
China	Kenya	3.29	11.30	China	Ethiopia	4.05	9.61
China	Ethiopia	2.94	10.10	China	Kenya	3.94	9.36
China	United Republic of Tanzania	1.85	6.36	USA	Ethiopia	2.96	7.02
USA	Ethiopia	1.79	6.15	China	United Republic of Tanzania	2.16	5.14
Subtotal		15.50	53.24	Subtotal		19.45	46.18
Others		13.61	46.76	Others		22.66	53.82
Grand Total		29.10	100.00	Grand Total		42.11	100.00

4.2.1.4 Plywood export and import flows

Table 18 displays plywood export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$204.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 79.3%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest individual export flow was from Uganda to Kenya (41.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$953.5 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 53.8%. The sources of the top five flows were China (4 flows) and Uganda. The largest individual

import flow was from China to Ethiopia (20.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$162.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 84.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest export flow was from Uganda to Kenya (52.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$722.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 56.0%. The sources of the top five flows were China (4 flows) and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from China to Ethiopia (18.2% of total imports).

Table 18. Eastern African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Kenya	Uganda	85.81	52.91	Kenya	Uganda	85.91	41.94
Uganda	Kenya	21.72	13.39	Uganda	Kenya	30.11	14.70
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	13.95	8.60	Rwanda	Uganda	16.05	7.83
Rwanda	Uganda	8.11	5.00	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	15.76	7.69
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	7.37	4.55	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	14.66	7.16
Subtotal		136.96	84.46	Subtotal		162.48	79.32
Others		25.20	15.54	Others		42.36	20.68
Grand Total		162.16	100.00	Grand Total		204.83	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Ethiopia	131.15	18.15	China	Ethiopia	190.92	20.02
Uganda	Kenya	77.23	10.69	China	Djibouti	91.76	9.62
China	Kenya	73.07	10.11	China	Kenya	87.50	9.18
China	Djibouti	72.73	10.06	Uganda	Kenya	77.53	8.13
China	Somalia	50.57	7.00	China	United Republic of Tanzania	65.44	6.86
Subtotal		404.75	56.01	Subtotal		513.15	53.82
Others		317.89	43.99	Others		440.35	46.18
Grand Total		722.64	100.00	Grand Total		953.50	100.00

4.2.2. Export and import flows of SPs

4.2.2.1 Export and import flows of builders' woodwork

Table 19 displays export and import flows of builders' woodwork for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$10.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 78.8%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the United Republic of

Tanzania, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, and Somalia. The largest individual export flow was from Kenya to the United Republic of Tanzania (28.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$382.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 36.6%. The sources of the top five flows were China (3 flows), Indonesia, and Malaysia. The largest individual import flow was from China to Ethiopia (14.5% of total

imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$4.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 74.8%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. The largest export flow was from Kenya to the United Republic of Tanzania (24.5% of

total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$284.8 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 43.5%. The sources of the top five flows were China (4 flows) and Indonesia. The largest individual import flow was from China to Ethiopia (16.8% of total imports).

Table 19. Eastern African export and import flows of builders' woodwork 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	1.14	24.48	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	2.95	28.10
Rwanda	Kenya	0.76	16.26	Sudan	Kenya	1.94	18.50
Somalia	Kenya	0.69	14.75	Uganda	Kenya	1.36	12.98
South Sudan	Kenya	0.49	10.52	Rwanda	Kenya	1.26	12.00
Uganda	Kenya	0.41	8.76	Somalia	Kenya	0.75	7.18
Subtotal		3.48	74.77	Subtotal		8.27	78.76
Others		1.18	25.23	Others		2.23	21.24
Grand Total		4.66	100.00	Grand Total		10.50	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Ethiopia	47.90	16.82	China	Ethiopia	55.61	14.54
China	Kenya	26.09	9.16	China	Kenya	28.99	7.58
Indonesia	Somalia	24.49	8.60	Indonesia	Somalia	25.40	6.64
China	Djibouti	13.38	4.70	Malaysia	Seychelles	15.30	4.00
China	Rwanda	12.11	4.25	China	Djibouti	14.72	3.85
Subtotal		123.96	43.53	Subtotal		140.02	36.62
Others		160.84	56.47	Others		242.32	63.38
Grand Total		284.80	100.00	Grand Total		382.34	100.00

4.2.2.2 Mouldings export and import flows

Table 20 displays mouldings export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$28.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 86.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Italy, Bahrain, India, China, and Rwanda. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Italy (59.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$69.7 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 59.4%. The sources of the top five flows were Oman, China (2 flows), Italy, and the UAE. The largest individual import flow was from Oman to Somalia (39.5% of total

imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$6.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 83.4%. The destinations for the top five flows were Bahrain, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sudan, and India. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Bahrain (58.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$60.0 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 65.5%. The sources for the top five flows were Oman, China (2 flows), the UAE, and Sweden. The largest individual import flow was from Oman to Somalia (45.9% of total imports).

Table 20. Eastern African mouldings export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Bahrain	United Republic of Tanzania	4.02	58.88	Italy	United Republic of Tanzania	16.94	59.01
Rwanda	Uganda	0.75	10.92	Bahrain	United Republic of Tanzania	4.02	14.02
The United Republic of Tanzania	Rwanda	0.52	7.65	India	United Republic of Tanzania	2.16	7.51
Sudan	Uganda	0.26	3.78	China	United Republic of Tanzania	0.87	3.04
India	United Republic of Tanzania	0.15	2.17	Rwanda	Uganda	0.76	2.63
Subtotal		5.70	83.39	Subtotal		24.74	86.20
Others		1.14	16.61	Others		3.96	13.80
Grand Total		6.83	100.00	Grand Total		28.71	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Oman	Somalia	27.54	45.87	Oman	Somalia	27.54	39.54
China	Kenya	6.83	11.38	China	Kenya	7.46	10.71
China	Ethiopia	2.35	3.91	China	Ethiopia	3.26	4.69
UAE	Djibouti	1.36	2.27	Italy	Ethiopia	1.60	2.30
Sweden	Seychelles	1.27	2.12	UAE	Eritrea	1.49	2.14
Subtotal		39.35	65.54	Subtotal		41.36	59.38
Others		20.69	34.46	Others		28.30	40.62
Grand Total		60.04	100.00	Grand Total		69.66	100.00

4.2.3. Export and import flows of TPs

4.2.3.1. Export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 21 displays export and import flows of household and sanitary papers for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$32.3 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 64.8%. The destinations for the top five flows were Comoros, Uganda, Rwanda (2 flows), and Kenya. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Comoros (17.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$511.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted

for 69.6%. The sources of the top five flows were Egypt (2 flows), China (2 flows), and Indonesia. The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to Kenya (51.4% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$24.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 65.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were Comoros, Kenya, Rwanda (2 flows), and Uganda. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Comoros (22.4% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$416.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 69.7%. The sources for the top five flows were Egypt (2 flows), China (2 flows), and Taiwan. The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to Kenya (53.4% of total imports).

Table 21. Eastern African export and import flows of household and sanitary papers 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Comoros	United Republic of Tanzania	5.52	22.37	Comoros	United Republic of Tanzania	5.52	17.09
Kenya	Uganda	3.02	12.26	Uganda	Kenya	5.41	16.76
Rwanda	United Republic of Tanzania	2.92	11.83	Rwanda	Kenya	3.81	11.81
Rwanda	Kenya	2.45	9.93	Rwanda	United Republic of Tanzania	3.16	9.80
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	2.15	8.74	Kenya	Uganda	3.02	9.36
Subtotal		16.06	65.11	Subtotal		20.92	64.83
Others		8.60	34.89	Others		11.35	35.17
Grand Total		24.66	100.00	Grand Total		32.27	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Egypt	Kenya	222.33	53.43	Egypt	Kenya	262.92	51.42
Egypt	Ethiopia	36.19	8.70	Egypt	Ethiopia	53.84	10.53
China	Rwanda	13.24	3.18	China	Rwanda	14.28	2.79
China	Ethiopia	9.54	2.29	Indonesia	Uganda	13.08	2.56
Taiwan	Seychelles	8.64	2.08	China	Ethiopia	11.85	2.32
Subtotal		289.94	69.68	Subtotal		355.97	69.61
Others		126.17	30.32	Others		155.40	30.39
Grand Total	Grand Total	416.11	100.00	Grand Total		511.37	100.00

4.2.3.2. Newsprint export and import flows

Table 22 displays newsprint export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$35.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 21.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. The largest individual export flow was from Kenya to Uganda (10.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$1.0 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 32.9%. The sources for the top five flows were the Russian Federation (3 flows), Canada, and South Africa. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to

Kenya (11.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from EA amounted to US\$17.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 86.2%. The destinations for the top five flows were the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and the UAE. The largest export flow was from Kenya to the Democratic Republic of Congo (42.3% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to EA amounted to US\$599 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 44.2%. The sources of the top five flows were the Russian Federation (3 flows), Finland, and France. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to Kenya (16.1% of total imports).

Table 22. Eastern African newsprint export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	7.47	42.28	Uganda	Kenya	3.88	10.83
Uganda	Kenya	5.19	29.37	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	1.30	3.62

Burundi	Kenya	1.24	7.01	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	1.30	3.61
Rwanda	Kenya	0.73	4.15	Rwanda	Kenya	0.66	1.83
UAE	United Republic of Tanzania	0.60	3.40	Burundi	Kenya	0.64	1.78
Subtotal		15.23	86.21	Subtotal		7.77	21.69
Others		2.44	13.79	Others		28.07	78.31
Grand Total		17.66	100.00	Grand Total		35.84	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Russian Federation	Kenya	96.67	16.13	Russian Federation	Kenya	113.54	11.20
Russian Federation	Uganda	47.17	7.87	Canada	Kenya	66.01	6.51
Russian Federation	United Republic of Tanzania	45.45	7.59	Russian Federation	Uganda	54.15	5.34
Finland	Kenya	38.12	6.36	Russian Federation	United Republic of Tanzania	53.99	5.33
France	Kenya	37.43	6.25	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	45.85	4.52
Subtotal		264.85	44.20	Subtotal		333.55	32.91
Others		334.29	55.80	Others		679.86	67.09
Grand Total		599.14	100.00	Grand Total		1,013.40	100.00

4.2.4. Intra-African export and import flows of selected products

4.2.4.1. Logs export and import flows

Table 23 displays intra-African log export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$47.7 million, which represents 22.8% of the total export value (US\$209.4 million). The total intra-African export (US\$55.6 million) accounted for 26.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya (2 flows). The largest individual export flow was from Uganda to the United Republic of Tanzania (7.4% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$126.1 million, which represents 48.1% of the total import value (US\$262.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$193.1 million) accounted for 73.7%. The sources of the top five flows

were the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa (2 flows), Zimbabwe, and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Kenya (13.5% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$38.8 million, which represents 22.1% of the total export value (US\$175.4 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$43.2 million) accounted for 24.6%. The destinations for the top five flows were the United Republic of Tanzania (2 flows), Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. The largest export flow was from Uganda to the United Republic of Tanzania (8.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$78.0 million, which represents 51.6% of total import value (US\$151.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$112.6 million) accounted for 74.5%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), Uganda (2 flows), and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Cameroon (32.4% of total imports).

Table 23. Intra-African logs export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	15.52	8.85	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	15.52	7.41
Rwanda	Uganda	10.68	6.09	Rwanda	Uganda	10.98	5.24
Uganda	Kenya	5.64	3.21	Uganda	Kenya	8.46	4.04

Kenya	Uganda	5.19	2.96	Kenya	Uganda	7.57	3.62
United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	1.73	0.98	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	5.13	2.45
Total Top 5	38.76	22.10	Total Top 5	47.66	22.76		
Total Intra-Africa		43.21	24.64	Total Intra-Africa		55.55	26.53
Total Exports		175.39	100.00	Total Exports		209.39	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	30.12	19.93	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	35.31	13.47
South Africa	Kenya	15.79	10.45	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	35.21	13.44
Uganda	Rwanda	12.21	8.08	South Africa	Kenya	29.99	11.44
Zimbabwe	Kenya	11.37	7.52	Zimbabwe	Kenya	12.80	4.89
Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	8.47	5.61	Uganda	Rwanda	12.78	4.88
Total Top 5	77.96	51.59	Total Top 5	126.09	48.11		
Total Intra-Africa		112.55	74.48	Total Intra-Africa		193.07	73.67
Total Imports		151.12	100.00	Total Imports		262.08	100.00

4.2.4.2. Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 24 displays intra-African sawnwood export and import flows for EA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flow from EA amounted to US\$90.1 million, which represents 21.7% of the total export value (US\$414.9 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$100.5 million) accounted for 24.2%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Sudan (2 flows), and South Africa. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Kenya (12.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$225.8 million, which represents 15.7% of the total import value (US\$1.4 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$320.8 million) accounted for 22.3%. The sources of the top five flows were Uganda (2 flows), the United Republic of Tanzania (2 flows), and Kenya. The largest individual import flow

was from Uganda to Kenya (8.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$62.9 million, which represents 20.1% of total export value (US\$313.8 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$69.0 million) accounted for 22.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Sudan (2 flows), and South Africa. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Kenya (11.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$174.1 million, which represents 14.4% of total import value (US\$1.2 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$247.5 million) accounted for 20.5%. The sources of the top five flows were Uganda (2 flows), the United Republic of Tanzania (2 flows), and Kenya. The largest individual import flow was from Uganda to Kenya (10.7% of total imports).

Table 24. Intra-African sawnwood export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	36.40	11.60	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	53.18	12.82
Sudan	Ethiopia	17.15	5.46	Sudan	Ethiopia	17.15	4.13
Sudan (before 2012)	Ethiopia	4.17	1.33	Sudan	Ethiopia	14.40	3.47
Kenya	Uganda	3.53	1.13	Kenya	Uganda	3.60	0.87
South Sudan	Uganda	1.67	0.53	South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania	1.77	0.43

Total Top 5	62.92	20.05	Total Top 5	90.08	21.71		
Total Intra-Africa	69.03	22.00	Total Intra-Africa	100.52	24.23		
Total Exports	313.79	100.00	Total Exports	414.94	100.00		
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	57.74	4.78	South Africa	Seychelles	69.43	4.82
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	45.31	3.75	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	63.06	4.38
South Africa	Seychelles	40.39	3.35	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	48.65	3.38
Ethiopia	Sudan	17.15	1.42	Mauritius	Seychelles	27.20	1.89
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Rwanda	13.52	1.12	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Rwanda	17.44	1.21
Total Top 5	174.10	14.42	Total Top 5	225.79	15.67		
Total Intra-Africa	247.45	20.50	Total Intra-Africa	320.79	22.27		
Total Imports	1,207.33	100.00	Total Imports	1,440.46	100.00		

4.2.4.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 25 displays intra-African veneer export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$2.1 million, which represents 22.2% of the total export value (US\$9.4 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$2.8 million) accounted for 29.6%. The destinations for the top five flows were Mozambique, Sudan (2 flows), Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest individual export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Mozambique (9.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$2.3 million, which represents 5.4% of the total import value (US\$42.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$3.9 million) accounted for 9.2%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Mauritius, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, and Uganda. The largest individual import flow was from Mauritius

to Seychelles (2.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$1.3 million, which represents 16.3% of total export value (US\$7.9 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$1.7 million) accounted for 21.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mozambique, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Zambia. The largest export flow was from the United Republic of Tanzania to Mozambique (6.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$1.6 million, which represents 5.6% of total import value (US\$29.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$2.5 million) accounted for 8.5%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Egypt, Mauritius, Gabon, Uganda, and South Africa. The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to Sudan (1.7% of total imports).

Table 25. Intra-African veneer export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania	0.54	6.89	Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania	0.9	9.54
Burundi	Uganda	0.34	4.29	Sudan	Kenya	0.45	4.77
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Uganda	0.21	2.72	Burundi	Uganda	0.34	3.58
Sudan	Uganda	0.12	1.58	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Uganda	0.22	2.37
Zambia	United Republic of Tanzania	0.07	0.85	Sudan	Uganda	0.19	1.97
Total Top 5		1.28	16.33	Total Top 5		2.1	22.24

Total Intra-Africa	1.68	21.37	Total Intra-Africa	2.79	29.58		
Total Exports	7.86	100	Total Exports	9.43	100		
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Egypt	Sudan	0.5	1.71	Mauritius	Seychelles	0.93	2.2
Mauritius	Seychelles	0.45	1.53	Egypt	Sudan	0.5	1.18
Gabon	Eritrea	0.35	1.21	Gabon	Eritrea	0.35	0.84
Uganda	Burundi	0.24	0.81	Kenya	Uganda	0.25	0.59
South Africa	Seychelles	0.11	0.37	Uganda	Burundi	0.24	0.57
Total Top 5		1.64	5.63	Total Top 5		2.27	5.38
Total Intra-Africa		2.47	8.49	Total Intra-Africa		3.86	9.17
Total Imports		29.1	100	Total Imports		42.11	100

4.2.4.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 26 displays intra-African plywood export and import flows for Eastern Africa. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$162.5 million, which represents 79.3% of the total export value (US\$204.8 million). The total intra-African export (US\$203.0 million) accounted for 99.1% of the total. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest individual export flow was from Uganda to Kenya (41.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$127.9 million, which represents 13.4% of the total import value (US\$953.5 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$163.8 million) accounted for 17.2%. The sources of the top five flows were Uganda (2 flows), the United Republic of Tanzania (2 flows), and Kenya. The largest

individual import flow was from Uganda to Kenya (8.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from EA amounted to US\$137.0 million, which represents 84.5% of the total export value (US\$162.2 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$160.7 million) accounted for 99.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya (2 flows), Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest export flow was from Uganda to Kenya (52.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to EA amounted to US\$114.6 million, which represents 15.9% of total import value (US\$722.6 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$133.7 million) accounted for 18.5%. The sources for the top five low were Uganda (2 flows), the United Republic of Tanzania (2 flows), and Kenya. The largest individual import flow was from Uganda to Kenya (10.7% of total imports).

Table 26. Intra-African plywood export and import flows, 2001-2020, millions US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Kenya	Uganda	85.81	52.91	Kenya	Uganda	85.91	41.94
Uganda	Kenya	21.72	13.39	Uganda	Kenya	30.11	14.70
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	13.95	8.60	Rwanda	Uganda	16.05	7.83
Rwanda	Uganda	8.11	5.00	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	15.76	7.69
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Kenya	7.37	4.55	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	14.66	7.16
Total Top 5		136.96	84.46	Total Top 5		162.48	79.32
Total Intra-Africa		160.74	99.12	Total Intra-Africa		203.036	99.12
Total Exports		162.16	100.00	Total Exports		204.83	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Uganda	Kenya	77.23	10.69	Uganda	Kenya	77.53	8.13
United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	15.00	2.08	Uganda	Rwanda	19.01	1.99
United Republic of Tanzania	Rwanda	10.17	1.41	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya	15.04	1.58
Uganda	Rwanda	9.17	1.27	United Republic of Tanzania	Rwanda	10.24	1.07
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	3.03	0.42	Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania	6.10	0.64
Total Top 5		114.60	15.86	Total Top 5		127.91	13.41
Total Intra-Africa		133.67	18.50	Total Intra-Africa		163.80	17.18
Total Imports		722.64	100.00	Total Imports		953.50	100.00

4.3. Northern Africa's trade flows

4.3.1. Export and import flows of PPs

4.3.1.1. Logs export and import flows

Table 27 displays log export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$8.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 72.6%. The destinations for the top five flows were Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan (2 flows), and Libya. The largest individual export flow was from Morocco to Mauritania (41.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$1.8 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 55.5%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Finland, Gabon,

Portugal, Canada, and Uruguay. The largest individual import flow was from Finland to Egypt (29.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$2.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 75.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mauritania, Sudan, Senegal, China, and Saudi Arabia. The largest export flow was from Morocco to Mauritania (41.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$809.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 64.7%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Finland, Belgium, France, Portugal, and Latvia. The largest individual import flow was from Finland to Egypt (47.4% of total imports).

Table 27. Northern African logs export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Mauritania	Morocco	1.13	41.53	Mauritania	Morocco	3.64	41.87
Sudan	Egypt	0.32	11.87	Senegal	Morocco	1.64	18.91
Senegal	Morocco	0.24	8.75	Sudan	Egypt	0.43	4.92
China	Egypt	0.22	7.98	Sudan	Egypt	0.32	3.72
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	0.14	5.07	Libya	Egypt	0.28	3.19
Subtotal		2.05	75.19	Subtotal		6.31	72.61
Others		0.68	24.81	Others		2.38	27.39
Grand Total		2.72	100.00	Grand Total		8.69	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Finland	Egypt	383.71	47.42	Finland	Egypt	538.16	29.28
Belgium	Egypt	40.15	4.96	Gabon	Morocco	188.46	10.25
France	Morocco	36.77	4.54	Portugal	Morocco	122.72	6.68
Portugal	Morocco	31.85	3.94	Canada	Egypt	91.35	4.97

Latvia	Egypt	31.26	3.86	Uruguay	Morocco	79.57	4.33
Subtotal		523.73	64.72	Subtotal		1,020.26	55.50
Others		285.45	35.28	Others		817.88	44.50
Grand Total		809.18	100.00	Grand Total		1,838.14	100.00

4.3.1.2. Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 28 displays sawnwood export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$14.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 64.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Sudan, Qatar, Italy, Libya, and the USA. The largest individual export flow was from Egypt to Sudan (20.4% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$31.0 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 50.6%. The sources of the top five flows were the Russian Federation, Sweden (2 flows), and Finland (2 flows). The largest individual

import flow was from the Russian Federation to Egypt (15.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$10.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 79.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were Sudan, Qatar, Italy, the USA, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Egypt to Sudan (27.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$18.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 53.9%. The sources of the top five flows were the Russian Federation, Sweden (3 flows), and Finland. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to Egypt (15.5% of total imports).

Table 28. Northern African sawnwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Sudan	Egypt	2.91	27.06	Sudan	Egypt	2.91	20.43
Qatar	Egypt	2.75	25.59	Qatar	Egypt	2.76	19.39
Italy	Tunisia	1.30	12.12	Italy	Tunisia	1.44	10.13
USA	Egypt	0.88	8.18	Libya	Tunisia	1.14	8.01
Libya	Tunisia	0.65	6.08	USA	Egypt	0.88	6.17
Subtotal		8.50	79.03	Subtotal		9.13	64.13
Others		2.25	20.97	Others		5.11	35.87
Grand Total		10.75	100.00	Grand Total		14.24	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Russian Federation	Egypt	2,846.53	15.49	Russian Federation	Egypt	4,710.95	15.18
Sweden	Egypt	2,685.00	14.61	Sweden	Egypt	3,727.22	12.01
Finland	Egypt	2,191.66	11.93	Finland	Egypt	3,186.45	10.27
Sweden	Algeria	1,156.75	6.30	Finland	Algeria	2,056.61	6.63
Sweden	Morocco	1,024.03	5.57	Sweden	Algeria	2,010.14	6.48
Subtotal		9,903.98	53.91	Subtotal		15,691.37	50.57
Others		8,469.04	46.09	Others		15,335.39	49.43
Grand Total		18,373.02	100.00	Grand Total		31,026.76	100.00

4.3.1.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 29 displays veneer export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$27.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 54.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Ethiopia, Greece, Morocco, Italy, and Morocco. The largest individual export flow was from Tunisia to Ethiopia (17.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$1.2 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 56.4%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Gabon, China, the USA, Türkiye, and Côte d'Ivoire. The largest individual import flow was from Gabon to Morocco

(19.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$5.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 71.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Morocco, France, Sudan, Spain, and Türkiye. The largest export flow was from Egypt to Morocco (41.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$778.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 60.1%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Gabon, China, the USA, Türkiye, and Ghana. The largest individual import flow was from Gabon to Morocco (21.1% of total imports).

Table 29. Northern African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Morocco	Egypt	2.42	41.81	Ethiopia	Tunisia	4.92	17.76
France	Morocco	0.65	11.20	Greece	Tunisia	3.63	13.11
Sudan	Egypt	0.50	8.60	Morocco	Egypt	2.52	9.09
Spain	Morocco	0.36	6.22	Italy	Tunisia	2.29	8.26
Türkiye	Morocco	0.22	3.71	Morocco	Tunisia	1.72	6.22
Subtotal		4.14	71.54	Subtotal		15.08	54.44
Others		1.65	28.46	Others		12.62	45.56
Grand Total		5.79	100.00	Grand Total		27.70	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Gabon	Morocco	164.19	21.09	Gabon	Morocco	237.65	19.29
China	Egypt	136.11	17.49	China	Egypt	148.95	12.09
USA	Egypt	80.90	10.39	USA	Egypt	131.69	10.69
Türkiye	Egypt	54.15	6.96	Türkiye	Egypt	103.21	8.38
Ghana	Egypt	33.04	4.24	Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	73.53	5.97
Subtotal		468.39	60.17	Subtotal		695.02	56.41
Others		310.04	39.83	Others		537.02	43.59
Grand Total		778.42	100.00	Grand Total		1,232.04	100.00

4.3.1.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 30 displays plywood export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$386.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 93.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the Netherlands, Italy, Morocco, Belgium, and Greece. The largest individual export flow was from Morocco to the Netherlands (47.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$4.8 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 77.2%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the Russian Federation, China (2 flows), Malaysia, and Indonesia. The largest individual import

flow was from the Russian Federation to Egypt (34.9% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$142.3 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 93.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Italy, the Netherlands, Morocco, Belgium, and Greece. The largest export flow was from Morocco to Italy (40.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$3.2 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 83.9%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the Russian Federation, China (2 flows), Malaysia, and Spain. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to Egypt (43.1% of total imports).

Table 30. Northern African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Italy	Morocco	58.28	40.94	Netherlands	Morocco	184.94	47.90
Netherlands	Morocco	56.85	39.94	Italy	Morocco	149.34	38.68
Morocco	Egypt	11.74	8.24	Morocco	Egypt	13.26	3.43
Belgium	Morocco	3.97	2.79	Belgium	Morocco	8.00	2.07
Greece	Morocco	1.51	1.06	Greece	Morocco	5.33	1.38
Subtotal		132.33	92.97	Subtotal		360.87	93.47
Others		10.00	7.03	Others		25.21	6.53

Grand Total		142.34	100.00	Grand Total		386.08	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
Russian Federation	Egypt	1,390.63	43.08	Russian Federation	Egypt	1,669.90	34.93
China	Egypt	477.48	14.79	China	Egypt	627.39	13.12
China	Algeria	431.08	13.36	China	Algeria	584.49	12.23
Malaysia	Egypt	260.93	8.08	Malaysia	Egypt	430.60	9.01
Spain	Morocco	148.01	4.59	Indonesia	Algeria	380.05	7.95
Subtotal		2,708.14	83.90	Subtotal		3,692.43	77.24
Others		519.53	16.10	Others		1,087.73	22.76
Grand Total		3,227.67	100.00	Grand Total		4,780.16	100.00

4.3.2. Export and import flows of SPs

4.3.2.1. Export and import flows of builders' woodwork

Table 31 displays export and import flows of builders' woodwork for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$159.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 48.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were France, Italy, Belgium, Libya, and Saudi Arabia. The largest individual export flow was from Morocco to France (34.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$1.0 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 38.7%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Spain, Italy, China, Germany, and

Portugal. The largest individual import flow was from Spain to Morocco (13.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$99.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 50.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were France, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Sudan, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Morocco to France (34.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$744.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 38.7%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Spain, Germany, China, Italy, and Portugal. The largest individual import flow was from Spain to Morocco (14.1% of total imports).

Table 31. Northern African export and import flows of builders' woodwork, 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share %
France	Morocco	34.74	34.82	France	Morocco	37.80	23.69
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	5.00	5.02	Italy	Tunisia	12.75	7.99
Belgium	Tunisia	3.64	3.64	Belgium	Tunisia	11.00	6.89
Sudan	Egypt	3.37	3.38	Libya	Tunisia	9.03	5.66
Libya	Egypt	3.30	3.31	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	5.97	3.74
Subtotal		50.06	50.17	Subtotal		76.56	47.98
Others		49.72	49.83	Others		83.00	52.02
Grand Total		99.77	100.00	Grand Total		159.55	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011- 2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
Spain	Morocco	105.21	14.14	Spain	Morocco	131.79	12.97
Germany	Morocco	50.78	6.82	Italy	Algeria	69.54	6.84
China	Algeria	44.83	6.02	China	Algeria	62.79	6.18
Italy	Algeria	44.23	5.94	Germany	Morocco	58.75	5.78
Portugal	Morocco	43.16	5.80	Portugal	Morocco	49.16	4.84
Subtotal		288.20	38.72	Subtotal		372.02	36.61
Others		456.08	61.28	Others		644.22	63.39
Grand Total		744.28	100.00	Grand Total		1,016.24	100.00

4.3.2.2. Mouldings export and import flows

Table 32 displays mouldings export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$88.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 36.6%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the UAE, Lebanon, and Sudan. The largest individual export flow was from Egypt to Saudi Arabia (9.4% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$109.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 31.2%. The sources for the top five flows were France (2 flows), Italy, China, and Spain. The largest individual import flow was from France to Tunisia (9.1% of

total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$74.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 35.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Lebanon, Singapore, and Slovenia. The largest export flow was from Egypt to Saudi Arabia (10.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$68.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 23.6%. The sources of the top five flows were France, China (2 flows), Spain, and Italy. The largest individual import flow was from France to Tunisia (6.5% of total imports).

Table 32. Northern African mouldings export and import flows, 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	7.82	10.54	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	8.28	9.35
UAE	Egypt	6.08	8.20	Singapore	Egypt	8.14	9.19
Lebanon	Egypt	5.09	6.86	UAE	Egypt	6.13	6.92
Singapore	Egypt	4.09	5.52	Lebanon	Egypt	5.12	5.78
Slovenia	Egypt	3.27	4.41	Sudan	Egypt	4.74	5.36
Subtotal		26.34	35.52	Subtotal		32.42	36.60
Others		47.82	64.48	Others		56.16	63.40
Grand Total		74.17	100.00	Grand Total		88.58	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
France	Tunisia	4.45	6.49	France	Tunisia	9.93	9.09
China	Morocco	3.22	4.70	France	Morocco	7.55	6.91
Spain	Morocco	3.19	4.64	Italy	Tunisia	5.79	5.30
China	Egypt	2.97	4.33	China	Morocco	5.56	5.09
Italy	Morocco	2.36	3.44	Spain	Morocco	5.28	4.83
Subtotal		16.20	23.61	Subtotal		34.11	31.22
Others		52.40	76.39	Others		75.14	68.78
Grand Total		68.59	100.00	Grand Total		109.24	100.00

4.3.3. Export and import flows of TPs

4.3.3.1. Export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 33 displays export and import flows of household and sanitary papers for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$965.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 42.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were the United Kingdom (2 flows), Saudi Arabia, Kenya, and Côte d'Ivoire. The largest individual export flow was from Egypt to the United Kingdom (11.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$373.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 52.0%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Egypt,

Italy, Jordan and Tunisia (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to Morocco (17.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$863.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 44.7%. The destinations for the top five flows were the United Kingdom (2 flows), Saudi Arabia, Kenya, and Lebanon. The largest export flow was from Egypt to the United Kingdom (11.2% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$270.7 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 59.0%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Egypt, Italy, Tunisia (2 flows), and Jordan. The largest individual import flow was from Egypt to Morocco (20.5% of total imports).

Table 33. Northern African export and import flows of household and sanitary papers 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
United Kingdom	Egypt	96.84	11.21	United Kingdom	Egypt	106.62	11.05
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	80.36	9.30	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	84.08	8.71
United Kingdom	Morocco	80.16	9.28	United Kingdom	Morocco	80.16	8.31
Kenya	Egypt	72.93	8.44	Kenya	Egypt	74.05	7.67
Lebanon	Egypt	55.66	6.44	Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	60.72	6.29
Subtotal		385.94	44.68	Subtotal		405.63	42.03
Others		477.84	55.32	Others		559.48	57.97
Grand Total		863.79	100.00	Grand Total		965.11	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Egypt	Morocco	55.46	20.48	Egypt	Morocco	64.18	17.20
Italy	Tunisia	39.38	14.54	Italy	Tunisia	46.59	12.48
Tunisia	Libya	24.45	9.03	Jordan	Egypt	30.09	8.06
Tunisia	Algeria	21.52	7.95	Tunisia	Algeria	27.13	7.27
Jordan	Egypt	19.02	7.02	Tunisia	Libya	26.12	7.00
Subtotal		159.82	59.03	Subtotal		194.12	52.02
Others		110.93	40.97	Others		179.06	47.98
Grand Total		270.74	100.00	Grand Total		373.17	100.00

4.3.3.2 Newsprint export and import flows

Table 34 displays newsprint export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$5.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 71.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Yemen, Senegal, Libya, Kenya, and Iraq. The largest individual export flow was from Yemen to Egypt (40.5% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$2.4 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 44.6%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were the Russian Federation, Spain, Canada (2 flows), and Norway. The largest individual import flow was from the

Russian Federation to Egypt (15.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from NA amounted to US\$1.0 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 51.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, Kenya, Mauritania, Iraq, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Senegal to Morocco (14.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to NA amounted to US\$1.2 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 51.9%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the Russian Federation, Spain, Norway, Canada, and Sweden. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to Egypt (17.3% of total imports).

Table 34. Northern African newsprint export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Senegal	Morocco	0.14	14.00	Yemen	Egypt	2.26	40.54
Kenya	Egypt	0.12	11.64	Senegal	Morocco	0.66	11.91
Mauritania	Morocco	0.11	10.36	Libya	Tunisia	0.43	7.73
Iraq	Egypt	0.08	7.79	Kenya	Egypt	0.32	5.74
Libya	Egypt	0.07	7.30	Iraq	Egypt	0.31	5.54
Subtotal		0.52	51.08	Subtotal		3.98	71.46
Others		0.50	48.92	Others		1.59	28.54

Grand Total		1.01	100.00	Grand Total		5.58	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Russian Federation	Egypt	217.37	17.31	Russian Federation	Egypt	374.87	15.32
Spain	Algeria	131.57	10.48	Spain	Algeria	206.18	8.42
Norway	Egypt	121.31	9.66	Canada	Egypt	204.04	8.34
Canada	Egypt	93.42	7.44	Canada	Algeria	168.77	6.90
Sweden	Egypt	87.53	6.97	Norway	Egypt	138.48	5.66
Subtotal		651.20	51.87	Subtotal		1,092.34	44.63
Others		604.31	48.13	Others		1,355.21	55.37
Grand Total		1,255.51	100.00	Grand Total		2,447.55	100.00

4.3.4. Intra-African export and import flows of selected products

4.3.4.1. Logs export and import flows

Table 35 displays intra-African log export and import flows for NA. The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$6.3 million, which represents 72.6% of the total export value (US\$8.7 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$7.0 million) accounted for 80.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan (2 flows), and Libya. The largest individual export flow was from Morocco to Mauritania (41.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$272.7 million, which represents 14.8% of the total import value (US\$1.8 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$342.7 million) accounted for 18.6%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Republic of Congo, Cameroon,

and Equatorial Guinea. The largest individual import flow was from Gabon to Morocco (10.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$1.9 million, which represents 68.5% of total export value (US\$2.7 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$2.0 million) accounted for 72.0% of total exports. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mauritania, Sudan, Senegal, Morocco, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Morocco to Mauritania (41.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$38.8 million, which represents 4.8% of the total import value (US\$809.2million). Total intra-African imports (US\$46.5 million) accounted for 5.7%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon (2 flows), Mali, and the Republic of Congo. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Mauritania (2.2% of total imports).

Table 35. Intra-African log export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Mauritania	Morocco	1.13	41.53	Mauritania	Morocco	3.64	41.87
Sudan	Egypt	0.32	11.87	Senegal	Morocco	1.64	18.91
Senegal	Morocco	0.24	8.75	Sudan	Egypt	0.43	4.92
Morocco	Egypt	0.09	3.27	Sudan	Egypt	0.32	3.72
Libya	Tunisia	0.08	3.05	Libya	Egypt	0.28	3.19
Total Top 5		1.86	68.47	Total Top 5		6.31	72.61
Total Intra-Africa		1.96	72.03	Total Intra-Africa		7.00	80.52
Total Exports		2.72	100.00	Total Exports		8.69	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	18.10	2.24	Gabon	Morocco	188.46	10.25

Cameroon	Morocco	14.52	1.79	Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	31.09	1.69
Mali	Mauritania	2.26	0.28	Congo	Morocco	19.84	1.08
Cameroon	Algeria	2.02	0.25	Cameroon	Morocco	19.72	1.07
Congo	Tunisia	1.90	0.24	Equatorial Guinea	Morocco	13.60	0.74
Total Top 5		38.80	4.79	Total Top 5		272.70	14.84
Total Intra-Africa		46.48	5.74	Total Intra-Africa		342.65	18.64
Total Imports		809.18	100.00	Total Imports		1,838.14	100.00

4.3.4.2. Sawwood export and import flows

Table 36 displays intra-African sawwood export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$5.3 million, which represents 36.9% of the total export value (US\$14.2 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$5.7 million) accounted for 40.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Sudan (2 flows), Libya (2 flows), and Morocco. The largest individual export flow was from Egypt to Sudan (20.4% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$268.8 million, which represents 0.9% of the total export value (US\$31 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$425.6 million) accounted for 1.4%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were the Central African Republic, Cameroon (2 flows), Côte d'Ivoire, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The largest individual import flow was from

the Central African Republic to Morocco (0.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$3.7 million, which represents 34.6% of total export value (US\$10.8 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$3.8 million) accounted for 35.6%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Mauritania, and Niger. The largest export flow was from Egypt to Sudan (27.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$86.8 million, which represents 0.5% of total import value (US\$18.4 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$134.7 million) accounted for 0.7%. The sources of the top five flows were the Central African Republic, Cameroon (2 flows), the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Republic of Congo. The largest individual import flow was from the Central African Republic to Morocco (0.2% of total imports).

Table 36. Intra-African sawwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Sudan	Egypt	2.91	27.06	Sudan	Egypt	2.91	20.43
Libya	Tunisia	0.65	6.08	Libya	Tunisia	1.14	8.01
Tunisia	Algeria	0.06	0.58	Morocco	Egypt	0.47	3.32
Mauritania	Morocco	0.05	0.45	Libya	Egypt	0.43	2.98
Niger	Morocco	0.05	0.45	Sudan	Egypt	0.30	2.14
Total Top 5	3.72	34.61	Total Top 5	5.25	36.88		
Total Intra-Africa		3.83	35.63	Total Intra-Africa		5.73	40.24
Total Exports		10.75	100.00	Total Exports		14.24	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Central African Rep.	Morocco	42.76	0.23	Central African Rep.	Morocco	97.10	0.31
Cameroon	Tunisia	17.98	0.10	Cameroon	Tunisia	53.39	0.17
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Morocco	9.65	0.05	Cameroon	Morocco	46.70	0.15
Rep. Of Congo	Algeria	9.00	0.05	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	40.08	0.13
Cameroon	Morocco	7.41	0.04	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Morocco	31.55	0.10

Total Top 5	86.79	0.47	Total Top 5	268.82	0.87
Total Intra-Africa	134.7	0.73	Total Intra-Africa	425.55	1.37
Total Imports	18,373.02	100.00	Total Imports	31,026.76	100.00

4.3.4.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 37 displays intra-African veneer export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$10.1 million, which represents 32.6% of the total export value (US\$30.9 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$11.0 million) accounted for 35.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Ethiopia, Morocco (2 flows), Sudan, and Libya. The largest individual export flow was from Tunisia to Ethiopia (15.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$426.1 million, which represents 34.6% of the total import value (US\$1.2 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$514.7 million) accounted for 41.8%. The sources for the top five flows were Gabon (2 flows), Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows), and Ghana. The largest individual import flow was from

Gabon to Morocco (19.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$3.1 million, which represents 50.3% of the total export value (US\$6.2 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$3.3 million) accounted for 52.8%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Morocco, Sudan, Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Libya. The largest export flow was from Egypt to Morocco (39.3 % of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$257.6 million, which represents 33.1% of total import value (US\$778.4 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$306.5 million) accounted for 39.4%. The sources of the top five flows were Gabon, Ghana (2 flows), and Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from Gabon to Morocco (21.1% of total imports).

Table 37. Intra-African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Morocco	Egypt	2.42	39.26	Ethiopia	Tunisia	4.92	15.91
Sudan	Egypt	0.50	8.08	Morocco	Egypt	2.52	8.14
Kenya	Egypt	0.10	1.64	Morocco	Tunisia	1.72	5.57
Burkina Faso	Morocco	0.05	0.73	Sudan	Egypt	0.50	1.61
Libya	Egypt	0.04	0.58	Libya	Tunisia	0.42	1.37
Total Top 5	3.10	50.29	Total Top 5	10.08	32.61		
Total Intra-Africa		3.255	52.81	Total Intra-Africa		10.977	35.52
Total Exports		6.16	100.00	Total Exports		30.91	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Gabon	Morocco	164.19	21.09	Gabon	Morocco	237.65	19.29
Ghana	Egypt	33.04	4.24	Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	73.53	5.97
Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	28.90	3.71	Ghana	Egypt	66.80	5.42
Côte d'Ivoire	Tunisia	20.57	2.64	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	30.44	2.47
Ghana	Morocco	10.88	1.40	Gabon	Tunisia	17.72	1.44
Total Top 5	257.59	33.09	Total Top 5	426.13	34.59		
Total Intra-Africa		306.48	39.37	Total Intra-Africa		514.69	41.78
Total Imports		778.42	100.00	Total Imports		1,232.04	100.00

4.3.4.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 38 displays intra-African plywood export and import flows for NA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$51.1 million, which represents 13.2% of the total export value (US\$386.1 million). The total intra-African export (US\$23.5 million) accounted for 6.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Egypt (2 flows), Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia, and Guinea. The largest individual export flow was from Morocco to Egypt (6.3% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$51.1 million, which represents 1.1% of the total import value (US\$4.8 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$63.5 million) accounted for 1.3%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal, Chad, Togo, Nigeria, and Equatorial Guinea. The largest individual import flow was

from Cameroon to Senegal (1.7% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from NA amounted to US\$20.9 million, which represents 14.7% of total export value (US\$142.3 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$16.4 million) accounted for 11.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon (2 flows), and South Africa. The largest export flow was from Kenya to the Democratic Republic of Congo (11.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to NA amounted to US\$20.9 million, which represents 0.7% of total import value (US\$3.2 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$23.4 million) accounted for 0.7%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Zambia, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Rwanda. The largest individual import flow was from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of Congo (60.4% of total imports).

Table 38. Intra-African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Egypt	Morocco	16.84	11.83	Egypt	Morocco	24.38	6.32
Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	1.95	1.37	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	17.61	4.56
Tunisia	Morocco	1.02	0.71	Tunisia	Morocco	4.85	1.26
Guinea	Algeria	0.68	0.48	Egypt	Libya	2.12	0.55
Cameroon	Morocco	0.43	0.30	Guinea	Morocco	2.11	0.55
Total Top 5		20.91	14.69	Total Top 5		51.08	13.23
Total Intra-Africa		16.43	11.54	Total Intra-Africa		23.48	6.08
Total Exports		142.34	100.00	Total Exports		386.08	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Egypt	Morocco	16.84	0.52	Egypt	Morocco	24.38	0.51
Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	1.95	0.06	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco	17.61	0.37
Tunisia	Morocco	1.02	0.03	Tunisia	Morocco	4.85	0.10
Guinea	Algeria	0.68	0.02	Egypt	Libya	2.12	0.04
Cameroon	Morocco	0.43	0.01	Guinea	Morocco	2.11	0.04
Total Top 5		20.91	0.65	Total Top 5		51.08	1.07
Total Intra-Africa		23.38	0.72	Total Intra-Africa		63.45	1.33
Total Imports		3,227.67	100.00	Total Imports		4,780.16	100.00

4.4. Southern Africa's trade flows

4.4.1. Export and import flows of PPs

4.4.1.1. Logs export and import flows

Table 39 displays log export and import flows for SA. The 2001-

2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$1.4 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 46.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were China, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The largest individual export flow was from Mozambique to China (20.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020

value of imports to SA amounted to US\$807.9 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 60.4%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows), Eswatini, and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Namibia (19.5% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$963.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 48.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were China, Namibia,

Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, and South Africa. The largest export flow was from Mozambique to China (16.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$555.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 65.7%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows), Eswatini, and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Namibia (21.1% of total imports).

Table 39. Southern African logs export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Mozambique	161.45	16.76	China	Mozambique	271.74	20.01
Namibia	South Africa	90.78	9.42	South Africa	Eswatini	108.28	7.97
Botswana	South Africa	80.79	8.38	Namibia	South Africa	98.28	7.24
United Republic of Tanzania	South Africa	69.39	7.20	Botswana	South Africa	85.41	6.29
South Africa	Eswatini	60.93	6.32	United Republic of Tanzania	South Africa	73.33	5.40
Subtotal		463.33	48.09	Subtotal		637.04	46.91
Others		500.22	51.91	Others		721.01	53.09
Grand Total		963.55	100.00	Grand Total		1,358.04	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Namibia	117.23	21.12	South Africa	Namibia	157.15	19.45
South Africa	Botswana	94.52	17.03	South Africa	Botswana	143.52	17.76
South Africa	Mozambique	55.64	10.02	South Africa	Mozambique	83.95	10.39
Eswatini	South Africa	53.13	9.57	Eswatini	South Africa	55.61	6.88
Zimbabwe	Zambia	44.06	7.94	Zimbabwe	Zambia	47.94	5.93
Subtotal		364.58	65.68	Subtotal		488.15	60.43
Others		190.52	34.32	Others		319.70	39.57
Grand Total		555.10	100.00	Grand Total		807.86	100.00

4.4.1.2. Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 40 displays sawnwood export and import flows for SA. The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$2.5 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 52.9%. The destinations for the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), China, Botswana, and Mozambique. The largest individual export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (20.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$3.2 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 52.8%. The sources for the top five flows were Malaysia, Eswatini, South Africa (2 flows), and the USA. The largest individual import flow was from Malaysia to South Africa (21.8% of total imports).

The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$1.8 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 61.1%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, China, Botswana, Namibia, and the Seychelles. The largest export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (22.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$1.8 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 57.9%. The sources of the top five flows were Eswatini, Malaysia, South Africa (2 flows), and the USA. The largest individual import flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (21.4% of total imports). The analysis for the period 2001-2010 is provided in Annex 2.1.

Table 40. Southern African sawnwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Eswatini	400.05	22.83	South Africa	Eswatini	494.52	20.05
China	Mozambique	326.59	18.64	China	Mozambique	417.03	16.91
Botswana	South Africa	156.27	8.92	Botswana	South Africa	174.06	7.06
Namibia	South Africa	94.02	5.37	South Africa	Zimbabwe	110.04	4.46
Seychelles	Angola	93.16	5.32	Mozambique	South Africa	108.05	4.38
Subtotal		1,070.09	61.06	Subtotal		1,303.71	52.87
Others		682.37	38.94	Others		1,162.17	47.13
Grand Total		1,752.45	100.00	Grand Total		2,465.87	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Eswatini	South Africa	393.81	21.36	Malaysia	South Africa	699.81	21.75
Malaysia	South Africa	320.60	17.39	Eswatini	South Africa	410.82	12.77
South Africa	Botswana	150.51	8.17	South Africa	Botswana	249.38	7.75
South Africa	Namibia	111.70	6.06	USA	South Africa	174.61	5.43
USA	South Africa	91.41	4.96	South Africa	Namibia	164.57	5.11
Subtotal		1,068.02	57.94	Subtotal		1,699.19	52.81
Others		775.32	42.06	Others		1,518.54	47.19
Grand Total		1,843.34	100.00	Grand Total		3,217.73	100.00

4.4.1.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 41 displays veneer export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$194.8 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 69.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the United Kingdom, Spain, New Zealand, the USA, and Australia. The largest individual export flow was from South Africa to the United Kingdom (40.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$375.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 51.1%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the USA, Germany, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Gabon. The largest individual import flow was from the USA to South Africa

(21.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$59.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 76.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Botswana, Namibia, and Eswatini. The largest export flow was from South Africa to the United Kingdom (43.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$170.1million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 51.6%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the USA, China, Gabon, Germany, and Brazil. The largest individual import flow was from the USA to South Africa (22.4% of total imports).

Table 41. Southern African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
United Kingdom	South Africa	26.14	43.79	United Kingdom	South Africa	78.15	40.12
New Zealand	South Africa	9.17	15.37	Spain	South Africa	35.06	18.00
Botswana	South Africa	4.81	8.06	New Zealand	South Africa	9.33	4.79
Namibia	South Africa	3.19	5.35	USA	South Africa	6.86	3.52
Eswatini	South Africa	2.35	3.94	Australia	South Africa	5.94	3.05

Subtotal	45.68	76.50	Subtotal	135.33	69.47		
Others	14.03	23.50	Others	59.46	30.53		
Grand Total	59.70	100.00	Grand Total	194.79	100.00		
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value		
USA	South Africa	38.07	22.38	USA	South Africa	79.25	21.13
China	South Africa	17.19	10.11	Germany	South Africa	41.96	11.19
Gabon	South Africa	12.74	7.49	United Kingdom	South Africa	24.02	6.41
Germany	South Africa	11.36	6.68	Brazil	South Africa	23.91	6.37
Brazil	South Africa	8.48	4.98	Gabon	South Africa	22.61	6.03
Subtotal		87.83	51.64	Subtotal		191.75	51.13
Others		82.27	48.36	Others		183.30	48.87
Grand Total		170.09	100.00	Grand Total		375.05	100.00

4.4.1.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 42 displays plywood export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$286.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 9.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, the United Kingdom, and Mozambique. The largest individual export flow was from Malawi to South Africa (16.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$294.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 52.3%. The sources of the top five flows were China (3 flows), Brazil and Portugal. The largest individual import flow was from China to South Africa

(17.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$183.9 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 55.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Namibia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Botswana, and Zambia. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Namibia (15.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$875.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 56.3%. The sources of the top five flows were China (3 flows), Brazil and Portugal. The largest individual import flow was from China to South Africa (18.3% of total imports).

Table 42. Southern African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Namibia	South Africa	28.54	15.52	South Africa	Malawi	48.03	16.76
South Africa	Malawi	26.14	14.22	Namibia	South Africa	31.51	11.00
United Kingdom	South Africa	20.07	10.91	Botswana	South Africa	27.23	9.50
Botswana	South Africa	17.52	9.53	United Kingdom	South Africa	21.28	7.43
Zambia	Malawi	10.06	5.47	Mozambique	South Africa	14.21	4.96
Subtotal		102.33	55.65	Subtotal		142.26	49.65
Others		81.56	44.35	Others		144.27	50.35
Grand Total		183.89	100.00	Grand Total		286.54	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	South Africa	160.47	18.33	China	South Africa	220.69	17.05
Brazil	South Africa	112.49	12.85	China	Mauritius	151.91	11.74
China	Mauritius	110.76	12.65	Brazil	South Africa	139.14	10.75
China	Angola	65.98	7.54	China	Angola	107.66	8.32

Portugal	Angola	43.45	4.96	Portugal	Angola	57.23	4.42
Subtotal		493.14	56.33	Subtotal		676.64	52.29
Others		382.27	43.67	Others		617.46	47.71
Grand Total		875.41	100.00	Grand Total		1,294.10	100.00

4.4.2. Export and import flows of SPs

4.4.2.1. Export and import flows of builders' woodwork

Table 43 displays export and import flows of builders' woodwork for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$1.1 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 64.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were the United Kingdom, the USA, Botswana, Namibia, and Lesotho. The largest individual export flow was from South Africa to the United Kingdom (27.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$1.4 billion, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 54.0%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows),

Indonesia, Portugal, and China. The largest individual import flow was South Africa to Botswana (16.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$644.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 63.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Botswana, the United Kingdom, Namibia, Lesotho, and the USA. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Botswana (16.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$816.7 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 54.3%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), Indonesia, Portugal, and China. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Botswana (13.9% of total imports).

Table 43. Southern African export and import flows of builders' woodwork 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Botswana	South Africa	108.72	16.88	United Kingdom	South Africa	315.51	27.88
United Kingdom	South Africa	103.75	16.11	USA	South Africa	126.81	11.20
Namibia	South Africa	85.44	13.26	Botswana	South Africa	119.26	10.54
Lesotho	South Africa	63.77	9.90	Namibia	South Africa	94.20	8.32
USA	South Africa	45.60	7.08	Lesotho	South Africa	68.99	6.10
Subtotal		407.27	63.22	Subtotal		724.76	64.04
Others		236.91	36.78	Others		407.01	35.96
Grand Total		644.18	100.00	Grand Total		1,131.76	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Botswana	113.08	13.85	South Africa	Botswana	217.10	16.01
Indonesia	South Africa	91.12	11.16	Indonesia	South Africa	153.97	11.35
Portugal	Angola	90.46	11.08	South Africa	Namibia	143.39	10.57
South Africa	Namibia	88.51	10.84	Portugal	Angola	139.58	10.29
China	South Africa	60.22	7.37	China	South Africa	78.13	5.76
Subtotal		443.40	54.29	Subtotal		732.17	53.99
Others		373.33	45.71	Others		623.88	46.01
Grand Total		816.73	100.00	Grand Total		1,356.05	100.00

4.4.2.2. Mouldings export and import flows

Table 44 displays mouldings export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$315.2 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 66.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were South

Africa (2 flows), Botswana, Namibia, and Lesotho. The largest individual export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (37.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$509.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 46.8%. The sources for the top five flows were Eswatini, South

Africa (2 flows), Indonesia, and Brazil. The largest individual import flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (13.3% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$184.6 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 62.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Botswana. The largest export flow was from Eswatini to South

Africa (33.3% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$336.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 48.9%. The sources of the top five flows were China, Brazil, South Africa (2 flows), and Indonesia. The largest individual import flow was from China to South Africa (14.1% of total imports).

Table 44. Southern African mouldings export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Eswatini	61.36	33.25	South Africa	Eswatini	116.93	37.10
Namibia	South Africa	15.76	8.54	South Africa	Zimbabwe	38.09	12.09
Lesotho	South Africa	14.71	7.97	Botswana	Zimbabwe	22.15	7.03
Eswatini	South Africa	11.96	6.48	Namibia	South Africa	16.60	5.27
Botswana	Zimbabwe	11.94	6.47	Lesotho	South Africa	15.84	5.03
Subtotal		115.73	62.70	Subtotal		209.61	66.50
Others		68.84	37.30	Others		105.57	33.50
Grand Total		184.57	100.00	Grand Total		315.18	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	South Africa	47.40	14.10	Eswatini	South Africa	67.79	13.31
Brazil	South Africa	35.99	10.71	South Africa	Botswana	52.55	10.32
South Africa	Botswana	34.87	10.38	Indonesia	South Africa	47.58	9.34
Indonesia	South Africa	32.37	9.63	Brazil	South Africa	46.61	9.15
South Africa	Namibia	13.82	4.11	South Africa	Namibia	23.80	4.67
Subtotal		164.46	48.94	Subtotal		238.32	46.80
Others		171.59	51.06	Others		270.97	53.20
Grand Total		336.05	100.00	Grand Total		509.29	100.00

4.4.3. Export and import flows of TPs

4.4.3.1. Export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 45 displays export and import flows of household and sanitary papers for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$189.9 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 56.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Mauritius, and Namibia. The largest individual export flow was from South Africa to Zimbabwe (23.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$791.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 30.9%. The sources of the top five flows were China (2 flows),

South Africa, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. The largest individual import flow was from China to Angola (6.7% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$121.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 76.8%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, and Malawi. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Zimbabwe (33.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$629.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 36.2%. The sources of the top five flows were China (2 flows), Tunisia, South Africa, and Türkiye. The largest individual import flow was from China to Angola (8.2% of total imports).^a

Table 45. Southern African export and import flows of household and sanitary papers 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Zimbabwe	South Africa	41.33	33.94	Zimbabwe	South Africa	45.40	23.91
Botswana	South Africa	19.72	16.20	Botswana	South Africa	19.98	10.52
Zambia	South Africa	13.05	10.72	Zambia	South Africa	15.79	8.31
Namibia	South Africa	11.15	9.16	Mauritius	South Africa	12.91	6.80
Malawi	South Africa	8.27	6.80	Namibia	South Africa	12.65	6.66
Subtotal		93.53	76.82	Subtotal		106.72	56.20
Others		28.23	23.18	Others		83.18	43.80
Grand Total		121.76	100.00	Grand Total		189.91	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Angola	51.89	8.24	China	Angola	53.15	6.71
China	South Africa	50.96	8.09	China	South Africa	52.93	6.68
Tunisia	Angola	43.60	6.93	South Africa	Zimbabwe	47.21	5.96
South Africa	Zimbabwe	43.21	6.86	Tunisia	Angola	46.09	5.82
Türkiye	Angola	38.53	6.12	UAE	South Africa	45.35	5.73
Subtotal		228.19	36.24	Subtotal		244.71	30.90
Others		401.40	63.76	Others		547.12	69.10
Grand Total		629.59	100.00	Grand Total		791.84	100.00

4.4.3.2. Newsprint export and import flows

Table 46 displays newsprint export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$547.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 45.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Nigeria, and Botswana. The largest individual export flow was from Zimbabwe to South Africa (12.3% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$713.2 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 39.5%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (4 flows) and the Russian Federation. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Zimbabwe (9.8% of

total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from SA amounted to US\$284.0 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 57.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, and China. The largest export flow was from Zimbabwe to South Africa (18.4% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to SA amounted to US\$495.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 45.1%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (4 flows) and the Russian Federation. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Zimbabwe (12.3% of total imports).

Table 46. Southern African newsprint export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Zimbabwe	South Africa	52.21	18.38	Zimbabwe	South Africa	67.41	12.31
Zambia	South Africa	36.19	12.74	Zambia	South Africa	53.79	9.83
Botswana	South Africa	29.56	10.41	Kenya	South Africa	47.57	8.69
Namibia	South Africa	28.98	10.20	Nigeria	South Africa	46.88	8.56
China	South Africa	17.49	6.16	Botswana	South Africa	33.16	6.06
Subtotal		164.44	57.90	Subtotal		248.82	45.45

Others	119.56	42.10	Others	298.66	54.55		
Grand Total	283.99	100.00		547.48	100.00		
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
South Africa	Zimbabwe	60.72	12.27	South Africa	Zimbabwe	69.52	9.75
Russian Federation	South Africa	51.93	10.49	South Africa	Zambia	57.60	8.08
South Africa	Zambia	43.94	8.88	South Africa	Botswana	53.74	7.54
South Africa	Namibia	35.20	7.11	Russian Federation	South Africa	52.19	7.32
South Africa	Botswana	31.40	6.34	South Africa	Namibia	48.27	6.77
Subtotal		223.20	45.08	Subtotal		281.32	39.45
Others		271.89	54.92	Others		431.86	60.55
Grand Total		495.08	100.00	Grand Total		713.19	100.00

4.4.4. Intra-African export and import flows of selected products

4.4.4.1. Log export and import flows

Table 47 displays intra-African logs export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$438.3 million, which represents 32.0% of the total export value (US\$1.4 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$777.8 million) accounted for 56.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Mozambique. The largest individual export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (7.9% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$488.2 million, which represents 59.7% of the total import value (US\$817.8 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$728.6 million) accounted for 89.1%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (3

flows), Eswatini and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Namibia (19.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$358.1 million, which represents 36.8% of total export value (US\$973.0 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$603.1 million) accounted for 62.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Namibia, Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, and Mozambique. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Namibia (9.3% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$364.6 million, which represents 65.6% of total import value (US\$555.5 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$506.6 million) accounted for 91.2%. The sources of the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows), Eswatini and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Namibia (21.1% of total imports).

Table 47. Intra-African log export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Namibia	South Africa	90.78	9.33	South Africa	Eswatini	108.28	7.89
Botswana	South Africa	80.79	8.30	Namibia	South Africa	98.28	7.17
United Republic of Tanzania	South Africa	69.39	7.13	Botswana	South Africa	85.41	6.23
South Africa	Eswatini	60.93	6.26	United Republic of Tanzania	South Africa	73.33	5.35
Mozambique	South Africa	56.22	5.78	Mozambique	South Africa	73.03	5.32
Total Top 5	358.10	36.81	Total Top 5	438.32	31.96		
Total Intra-Africa		603.06	61.98	Total Intra-Africa		777.75	56.70
Total Exports		972.95	100.00	Total Exports		1,371.63	100.00
Import Flows							

Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
South Africa	Namibia	117.23	21.10	South Africa	Namibia	157.15	19.22
South Africa	Botswana	94.52	17.01	South Africa	Botswana	143.52	17.55
South Africa	Mozambique	55.64	10.02	South Africa	Mozambique	83.95	10.27
Eswatini	South Africa	53.13	9.56	Eswatini	South Africa	55.61	6.80
Zimbabwe	Zambia	44.06	7.93	Zimbabwe	Zambia	47.94	5.86
Total Top 5	364.58	65.63	Total Top 5	488.15	59.69		
Total Intra-Africa		506.56	91.19	Total Intra-Africa		728.55	89.09
Total Imports		555.53	100.00	Total Imports		817.76	100.00

4.4.4.2. Sawnwood export and import flows

Table 48 displays intra-African sawnwood export and import flows for SA. The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$987.9 million, which represents 40.0% of the total export value (US\$2.5 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$1.6 billion) accounted for 64.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), Botswana, Mozambique, and Namibia. The largest individual export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (20.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$1.1 billion, which represents 33.7% of the total import value (US\$3.2 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$1.7 billion US\$) accounted for 51.5%. The sources of the top five flows were Eswatini, South Africa (2 flows), Gabon, and Zimbabwe. The largest individual import flow was from Eswatini to South

Africa (12.8% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$820.9 million, which represents 46.7% of the total export value (US\$1.8 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$1.1 billion) accounted for 64.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, the Seychelles, and Mozambique. The largest export flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (22.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$785.6 million, which represents 42.6% of the total import value (US\$1.8 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$1.1 million) accounted for 57.7%. The sources of the top five flows were Eswatini, South Africa (3 flows), and Gabon. The largest individual import flow was from Eswatini to South Africa (21.4% of total imports).

Table 48. Intra-African sawnwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
South Africa	Eswatini	400.05	22.77	South Africa	Eswatini	494.52	20.00
Botswana	South Africa	156.27	8.89	Botswana	South Africa	174.06	7.04
Namibia	South Africa	94.02	5.35	South Africa	Zimbabwe	110.04	4.45
Seychelles	Angola	93.16	5.30	Mozambique	South Africa	108.05	4.37
Mozambique	South Africa	77.39	4.40	Namibia	South Africa	101.27	4.10
Total Top 5	820.88	46.73	Total Top 5	987.94	39.96		
Total Intra-Africa		1,136.24	64.68	Total Intra-Africa		1,594.36	64.49
Total Exports		1,756.80	100.00	Total Exports		2,472.29	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Eswatini	South Africa	393.81	21.35	Eswatini	South Africa	410.82	12.76
South Africa	Botswana	150.51	8.16	South Africa	Botswana	249.38	7.75

South Africa	Namibia	111.70	6.06	South Africa	Namibia	164.57	5.11
South Africa	Mozambique	64.86	3.52	Gabon	South Africa	150.68	4.68
Gabon	South Africa	64.71	3.51	Zimbabwe	South Africa	109.38	3.40
Total Top 5	785.58	42.60	Total Top 5	1,084.83	33.70		
Total Intra-Africa		1,063.81	57.69	Total Intra-Africa		1,659.04	51.53
Total Imports		1,844.10	100.00	Total Imports		3,219.46	100.00

4.4.4.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 49 displays intra-African veneer export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$19.1 million, which represents 9.8% of the total export value (US\$194.8 million). The total intra-African export (US\$32.7 million) accounted for 16.8%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eswatini, and Lesotho. The largest individual export flow was from South Africa to Botswana (2.5% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$59.2 million, which represents 15.8% of the total export value (US\$375.1 million). The total intra-African imports (US\$82.0 million) accounted for 21.9%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Gabon, Ghana, South Africa (2 flows), and Cameroon. The

largest individual import flow was from Gabon to South Africa (6.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$13.9 million, which represents 23.2% of total export value (US\$59.7 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$19.1 million) accounted for 32.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Botswana (8.1% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$30.4 million, which represents 17.9% of total import value (US\$170.1 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$42.4 million) accounted for 24.5%. The sources of the top five flows were Gabon, Ghana, South Africa (2 flows) and Cameroon. The largest individual import flow was from Gabon to South Africa (7.5% of total imports).

Table 49. Intra-African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Botswana	South Africa	4.81	8.06	Botswana	South Africa	4.94	2.54
Namibia	South Africa	3.19	5.35	Zimbabwe	South Africa	4.77	2.45
Eswatini	South Africa	2.35	3.94	Namibia	South Africa	4.61	2.37
Lesotho	South Africa	1.91	3.19	Eswatini	South Africa	2.73	1.40
Zimbabwe	South Africa	1.59	2.66	Lesotho	South Africa	2.05	1.05
Total Top 5	13.86	23.21	Total Top 5	19.11	9.81		
Total Intra-Africa		19.10	31.99	Total Intra-Africa		32.73	16.80
Total Exports		59.70	100.00	Total Exports		194.79	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Gabon	South Africa	12.74	7.49	Gabon	South Africa	22.61	6.03
Ghana	South Africa	5.65	3.32	Ghana	South Africa	14.78	3.94
South Africa	Namibia	4.71	2.77	South Africa	Namibia	10.44	2.78
Cameroon	South Africa	4.07	2.40	South Africa	Botswana	5.83	1.55
South Africa	Botswana	3.22	1.89	Cameroon	South Africa	5.56	1.48
Total Top 5	30.39	17.87	Total Top 5	59.23	15.79		
Total Intra-Africa		42.38	24.92	Total Intra-Africa		82.03	21.87
Total Imports		170.09	100.00	Total Imports		375.05	100.00

4.4.4.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 50 displays intra-African plywood export and import flows for SA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from SA amounted to US\$134.8 million, which represents 47.0% of the total export value (US\$286.5 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$230.6 million) accounted for 80.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia. The largest individual export flow was from Malawi to South Africa (16.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$148.9 million, which represents 11.5% of the total import value (US\$1.3 billion). Total intra-African imports (US\$223.6 million) accounted for 17.3%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows) and Malawi (2 flows). The largest individual import flow

was from South Africa to Namibia (3.4% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export of the top five flows from SA amounted to US\$91.9 million, which represents 50.0% of total export value (US\$183.9 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$146.9 million) accounted for 79.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, and Eswatini. The largest export flow was from South Africa to Namibia (15.5% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to SA amounted to US\$92.6 million, which represents 10.6% of the total import value (US\$875.5million). Total intra-African imports (US\$133.7 million) accounted for 15.3%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (3 flows) and Malawi (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Namibia (3.9% of total imports).

Table 50. Intra-African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Namibia	South Africa	28.54	15.52	South Africa	Malawi	48.03	16.76
South Africa	Malawi	26.14	14.22	Namibia	South Africa	31.51	11.00
Botswana	South Africa	17.52	9.53	Botswana	South Africa	27.23	9.50
Zambia	Malawi	10.06	5.47	Mozambique	South Africa	14.21	4.96
Eswatini	South Africa	9.63	5.24	Zambia	Malawi	13.80	4.82
Total Top 5	91.89	49.97	Total Top 5	134.78	47.04		
Total Intra-Africa		146.87	79.87	Total Intra-Africa		230.64	80.49
Total Exports		183.89	100.00	Total Exports		286.54	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
South Africa	Namibia	33.98	3.88	South Africa	Namibia	44.35	3.43
South Africa	Botswana	20.63	2.36	South Africa	Botswana	42.72	3.30
Malawi	South Africa	17.78	2.03	Malawi	South Africa	35.77	2.76
Malawi	Zambia	10.72	1.22	South Africa	Mozambique	13.07	1.01
South Africa	Zimbabwe	9.48	1.08	Malawi	Zambia	12.94	1.00
Total Top 5	92.59	10.58	Total Top 5	148.85	11.50		
Total Intra-Africa		133.69	15.27	Total Intra-Africa		223.56	17.27
Total Imports		875.54	100.00	Total Imports		1,294.87	100.00

4.5 Western Africa's trade flows

4.5.1. Export and import flows of PPs

4.5.1.1. Log export and import flows

Table 51 displays logs export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$885.4 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 83.6%.

The destinations for the top five flows were India (3 flows) and China (2 flows). The largest individual export flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to India (44.7% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$263.0 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 60.1%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the USA, Chile, South Africa, Belgium, and France. The largest individual import flow was from

the USA to Ghana (24.4% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$520.0 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 83.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were India (3 flows) and China (2 flows). The largest export flow was from Ghana to India (44.4% of

total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$152.9 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 73.6%. The sources of the top five flows were the USA, Chile, South Africa and Belgium (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from the USA to Ghana (39.3% of total imports).

Table 51. Western African logs export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
India	Ghana	230.76	44.38	India	Côte d'Ivoire	395.34	44.65
India	Côte d'Ivoire	111.48	21.44	India	Ghana	251.85	28.45
China	Ghana	40.61	7.81	China	Ghana	40.86	4.61
China	Côte d'Ivoire	29.38	5.65	China	Côte d'Ivoire	29.78	3.36
India	Benin	21.64	4.16	India	Benin	22.50	2.54
Subtotal		433.86	83.45	Subtotal		740.33	83.62
Others		86.07	16.55	Others		145.05	16.38
Grand Total		519.93	100.00	Grand Total		885.39	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
USA	Ghana	60.10	39.30	USA	Ghana	64.06	24.36
Chile	Ghana	25.15	16.45	Chile	Ghana	45.83	17.43
South Africa	Ghana	12.35	8.08	South Africa	Ghana	23.25	8.84
Belgium	Guinea	8.31	5.43	Belgium	Senegal	13.54	5.15
Belgium	Senegal	6.66	4.36	France	Senegal	11.27	4.28
Subtotal		112.56	73.62	Subtotal		157.94	60.05
Others		40.34	26.38	Others		105.06	39.95
Grand Total		152.90	100.00	Grand Total		263.00	100.00

4.5.1.2. Sawwood export and import flows

Table 52 displays sawwood export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$4.6 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 39.3%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were India, Italy, Senegal, Spain, and China. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to India (14.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$920.9 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 76.6%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows), Cameroon and Ghana (2 flows). The largest individual

import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (36.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$2.3 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 50.3%. The destinations for the top five flows were India, China (2 flows), the UAE, and Senegal. The largest export flow was from Ghana to India (22.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$482.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 76.2%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana (2 flows), and France. The largest individual import flow was Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (representing 29.0% of total imports).

Table 52. Western African sawwood export flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
India	Ghana	535.99	22.85	India	Ghana	636.28	13.96
China	Ghana	215.00	9.17	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	386.79	8.48
UAE	Ghana	202.82	8.65	Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	276.31	6.06
Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	117.28	5.00	Spain	Côte d'Ivoire	261.24	5.73

China	Guinea-Bissau	109.30	4.66	China	Ghana	229.73	5.04
Subtotal		1,180.38	50.32	Subtotal		1,790.36	39.27
Others		1,165.46	49.68	Others		2,768.53	60.73
Grand Total		2,345.85	100.00	Grand Total		4,558.89	100.00

Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value	Share %
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	139.91	29.01	Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	331.20	35.97
Cameroon	Senegal	135.38	28.07	Cameroon	Senegal	192.52	20.91
Ghana	Niger	53.23	11.04	Ghana	Senegal	75.84	8.24
Ghana	Senegal	20.50	4.25	Ghana	Niger	68.76	7.47
France	Senegal	18.30	3.79	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	36.88	4.00
Subtotal		367.30	76.16	Subtotal		705.19	76.58
Others		114.96	23.84	Others		215.68	23.42
Grand Total		482.27	100.00	Grand Total		920.87	100.00

4.5.1.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 53 displays veneer export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$1.9 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 50.1%. The destinations for the top five flows were Benin, Italy (2 flows), Spain, and Germany. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Benin (14.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$21.9 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 44.8%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, China (2 flows) and Togo. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali

(18.5% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$939.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 58.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Benin, Italy, Spain, Nigeria, and Togo. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Benin (24.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$14.4 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 45.4%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, China (2 flows), and Senegal. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali (26.2% of total imports).

Table 53. Western African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2001-2020 Value	Share %
Benin	Ghana	233.78	24.88	Benin	Ghana	278.50	14.73
Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	108.65	11.56	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	278.16	14.71
Spain	Côte d'Ivoire	77.58	8.26	Spain	Côte d'Ivoire	182.14	9.63
Nigeria	Ghana	72.27	7.69	Germany	Côte d'Ivoire	115.33	6.10
Togo	Ghana	53.03	5.64	Italy	Ghana	94.13	4.98
Subtotal		545.30	58.04	Subtotal		948.25	50.14
Others		394.15	41.96	Others		942.87	49.86
Grand Total		939.45	100.00	Grand Total		1,891.12	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value (Million US\$)	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2001-2020 Value (Million US\$)	Share %
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	3.76	26.18	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	4.04	18.47
Ghana	Benin	1.19	8.30	Ghana	Benin	3.15	14.41
China	Ghana	0.74	5.14	China	Ghana	0.93	4.26
China	Benin	0.49	3.42	China	Benin	0.88	4.01

Senegal	Gambia	0.35	2.44	Togo	Benin	0.80	3.67
Subtotal		6.54	45.48	Subtotal		9.80	44.81
Others		7.83	54.52	Others		12.07	55.19
Grand Total		14.37	100.00	Grand Total		21.87	100.00

4.5.1.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 54 displays sawnwood export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$1.4 billion, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 72.6%. The destinations for the top five flows were Nigeria, Burkina Faso (2 flows), Senegal, and Mali. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Nigeria (51.0% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$420.8 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 50.0%. The sources for the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (3 flows), Cameroon, and Ghana. The largest individual import flow was

from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (20.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$530.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 66.6%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Nigeria (31.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$284.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 49.7%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (3 flows), Cameroon, and China. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (18.2% of total imports).

Table 54. Western African plywood export flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Nigeria	Ghana	167.52	31.58	Nigeria	Ghana	713.85	51.00
Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	60.44	11.39	Burkina Faso	Ghana	93.03	6.65
Mali	Côte d'Ivoire	44.54	8.40	Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	92.95	6.64
Burkina Faso	Ghana	41.80	7.88	Mali	Côte d'Ivoire	69.09	4.94
Niger	Ghana	39.05	7.36	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	46.50	3.32
Subtotal		353.36	66.61	Subtotal		1,015.41	72.55
Others		177.14	33.39	Others		384.24	27.45
Grand Total		530.51	100.00	Grand Total		1,399.66	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	51.74	18.20	Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	84.98	20.20
Côte d'Ivoire	Niger	40.81	14.35	Côte d'Ivoire	Niger	45.31	10.77
Cameroon	Senegal	18.37	6.46	Cameroon	Senegal	31.93	7.59
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	16.39	5.76	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	25.47	6.05
China	Ghana	13.88	4.88	Ghana	Niger	22.62	5.38
Subtotal		141.18	49.66	Subtotal		210.31	49.98
Others		143.12	50.34	Others		210.45	50.02
Grand Total		284.30	100.00	Grand Total		420.76	100.00

4.5.2. Export and import flows of SPs

4.5.2.1. Export and import flows of builders' woodwork

Table 55 displays the export and import flows of builders' woodwork for WA. The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$78.9 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 56.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mali, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Côte d'Ivoire, and China. The largest individual export flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Italy (16.8 % of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$294.0 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 30.2%. The sources of the top five flows were Portugal, China (2 flows), Türkiye, and France. The largest individual import flow was from Portugal to Cabo Verde (9.5% of total imports).

largest individual import flow was from Portugal to Cabo Verde (9.9% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$33.0 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 62.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mali, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Côte d'Ivoire, and China. The largest export flow was from Senegal to Mali (33.7% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$217.0 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 28.6%. The sources of the top five flows were Portugal, China (2 flows), Türkiye, and France. The largest individual import flow was from Portugal to Cabo Verde (9.5% of total imports).

Table 55. Western African export and import flows of builders' woodwork 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Mali	Senegal	11.14	33.72	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	13.28	16.84
Belgium	Côte d'Ivoire	3.27	9.89	Mali	Senegal	12.17	15.43
United Kingdom	Ghana	2.41	7.28	Germany	Côte d'Ivoire	7.09	8.99
Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	2.01	6.08	France	Côte d'Ivoire	6.90	8.75
China	Senegal	1.90	5.74	Belgium	Côte d'Ivoire	5.03	6.38
Subtotal		20.72	62.72	Subtotal		44.46	56.38
Others		12.32	37.28	Others		34.39	43.62
Grand Total		33.04	100.00	Grand Total		78.85	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Portugal	Cabo Verde	20.63	9.51	Portugal	Cabo Verde	29.06	9.88
China	Ghana	16.40	7.56	China	Ghana	24.13	8.21
Türkiye	Senegal	9.59	4.42	France	Senegal	14.15	4.81
China	Senegal	8.16	3.76	China	Senegal	11.31	3.85
France	Senegal	7.18	3.31	Türkiye	Senegal	10.23	3.48
Subtotal		61.95	28.55	Subtotal		88.87	30.23
Others		155.05	71.45	Others		205.16	69.77
Grand Total		217.01	100.00	Grand Total		294.03	100.00

4.5.2.2. Mouldings export and import flows

Table 56 displays mouldings export and import flows for WA. The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$608.8 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 41.4%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Italy, China, France, Germany, and Spain. The largest individual export flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Italy (19.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$10.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 43.7%. The sources of the top five flows were France (2 flows), Spain, Portugal, and China. The largest individual import flow

was from France to Senegal (16.8% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$203.5 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 43.7%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were China, Belgium, India, Italy, and Germany. The largest export flow was from Ghana to China (23.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$8.3 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 46.9%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were France, Spain, Portugal, the USA, and China. The largest individual import flow was from France to Senegal (17.8% of total imports).

Table 56. Western African mouldings export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
China	Ghana	19.93	9.79	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	115.93	19.04
Belgium	Côte d'Ivoire	18.55	9.11	China	Guinea	38.10	6.26
India	Benin	17.90	8.79	France	Côte d'Ivoire	35.01	5.75
Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	16.57	8.14	Germany	Ghana	32.50	5.34
Germany	Ghana	16.00	7.86	Spain	Côte d'Ivoire	30.71	5.04
Subtotal		88.95	43.71	Subtotal		252.25	41.43
Others		114.56	56.29	Others		356.58	58.57
Grand Total		203.51	100.00	Grand Total		608.83	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
France	Senegal	1.48	17.79	France	Senegal	1.78	16.83
Spain	Cabo Verde	0.94	11.31	Spain	Cabo Verde	0.95	8.98
Portugal	Cabo Verde	0.53	6.33	Portugal	Cabo Verde	0.70	6.61
USA	Niger	0.48	5.79	France	Côte d'Ivoire	0.67	6.32
China	Ghana	0.47	5.69	China	Ghana	0.52	4.93
Subtotal		3.90	46.91	Subtotal		4.62	43.67
Others		4.42	53.09	Others		5.95	56.33
Grand Total		8.32	100.00	Grand Total		10.57	100.00

4.5.3. Export and import flows of TPs

4.5.3.1 Export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 57 displays export and import flows of household and sanitary papers for WA. The 2001-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$4.2 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 84.3%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Togo, Burkina Faso, Benin, Gabon, and Senegal. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Togo (45.7% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$206.5 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 54.9%. The sources of

the top five flows, in descending order, were Tunisia, Indonesia, Italy, France, and Egypt. The largest individual import flow was from Tunisia to Côte d'Ivoire (20.6% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$2.7 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 93.7%. The destinations for the top five flows were Togo, Benin, Angola, Liberia, and Tonga. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Togo (68.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$147.6 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 57.1%. The sources for the top five flows, in descending order, were Tunisia, Indonesia, Italy, Nigeria, and Egypt. The largest individual import flow was from Tunisia to Côte d'Ivoire 18.4% of total imports).

Table 57. Western African export and import flows of household and sanitary papers 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Togo	Ghana	1.86	67.96	Togo	Ghana	1.93	45.67
Benin	Ghana	0.56	20.50	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	0.60	14.09
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	0.08	2.85	Benin	Ghana	0.56	13.31
Liberia	Ghana	0.04	1.28	Gabon	Côte d'Ivoire	0.26	6.23
Tonga	Ghana	0.03	1.10	Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	0.21	5.05
Subtotal		2.56	93.68	Subtotal		3.56	84.34

Others	0.17	6.32	Others	0.66	15.66		
Grand Total	2.74	100.00	Grand Total	4.22	100.00		
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Tunisia	Côte d'Ivoire	27.18	18.42	Tunisia	Côte d'Ivoire	42.60	20.63
Indonesia	Côte d'Ivoire	24.66	16.71	Indonesia	Côte d'Ivoire	26.97	13.06
Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	15.93	10.79	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	22.28	10.79
Nigeria	Ghana	8.45	5.73	France	Côte d'Ivoire	11.83	5.73
Egypt	Ghana	8.04	5.45	Egypt	Ghana	9.76	4.73
Subtotal		84.27	57.10	Subtotal		113.44	54.94
Others		63.30	42.90	Others		93.05	45.06
Grand Total		147.57	100.00	Grand Total		206.49	100.00

4.5.3.2. Newsprint export and import flows of household and sanitary papers

Table 58 displays newsprint export and import flows for WA. The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$2.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 58.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mali, Guinea, Togo, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire. The largest individual export flow was from Mali to Senegal (33.2% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$311.1 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 36.2%. The sources of the top five flows were the Russian Federation (2 flows), Canada, France, and South Africa. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to

Ghana (22.1% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of exports from WA amounted to US\$1.1 million, of which the top five individual bilateral flows accounted for 83.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows), and Gambia. The largest export flow was from Gabon to China (23.8% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of imports to WA amounted to US\$172.9 million, of which the top five individual flows accounted for 39.0%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were the Russian Federation (2 flows), the USA, Canada, and Portugal. The largest individual import flow was from the Russian Federation to Ghana (24.9% of total imports).

Table 58. Western African newsprint export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Mali	Senegal	0.60	54.74	Mali	Senegal	0.69	33.24
Guinea	Senegal	0.14	12.86	Guinea	Senegal	0.18	8.54
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	0.09	8.30	Togo	Côte d'Ivoire	0.15	7.47
Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	0.05	4.11	Sierra Leone	Ghana	0.10	5.00
Gambia	Senegal	0.04	3.92	Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	0.10	4.66
Subtotal		0.92	83.94	Subtotal		1.21	58.90
Others		0.18	16.06	Others		0.85	41.10
Grand Total		1.10	100.00	Grand Total		2.06	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share %
Russian Federation	Ghana	42.96	24.85	Russian Federation	Ghana	68.81	22.12
Russian Federation	Senegal	6.99	4.04	Canada	Ghana	17.87	5.75

USA	Côte d'Ivoire	6.51	3.77	France	Senegal	10.10	3.24
Canada	Ghana	6.24	3.61	Russian Federation	Senegal	7.85	2.52
Portugal	Burkina Faso	4.72	2.73	South Africa	Ghana	7.83	2.52
Subtotal		67.42	38.99	Subtotal		112.46	36.15
Others		105.48	61.01	Others		198.64	63.85
Grand Total		172.90	100.00	Grand Total		311.10	100.00

4.5.4. Intra-African export and import flows of selected products

4.5.4.1. Log export and import flows

Table 59 displays intra-African log export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$27.4 million, which represents 3.1% of the total export value (US\$885.5 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$31.3 million) accounted for 3.5%. The destinations for the top five flows were Niger, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, and Egypt. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Niger (2.3% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$46.9 million, which represents 17.8% of the total import value (US\$263.0 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$75.5 million) amounted to 28.7%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (2 flows), Cameroon, Liberia, and the Republic of Congo. The

largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Ghana (8.8% of total imports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$21.5 million, which represents 4.1% of total export value (US\$520.0 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$23.4 million) represented 4.5%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Niger, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Senegal, and Liberia. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Niger (3.6% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$19.2 million, which represents 12.5% of total import value (US\$152.9 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$24.5 million) accounted for 16.1%. The sources for the top five flows were South Africa (4 flows) and Ghana. The largest individual import flow was from South Africa to Ghana (8.1% of total imports).

Table 59. Intra-African log export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Niger	Ghana	18.66	3.59	Niger	Ghana	20.45	2.31
Burkina Faso	Ghana	1.08	0.21	Ghana	Burkina Faso	3.08	0.35
Egypt	Ghana	0.63	0.12	Burkina Faso	Ghana	2.00	0.23
Senegal	Ghana	0.57	0.11	Togo	Burkina Faso	1.26	0.14
Liberia	Liberia	0.55	0.11	Egypt	Ghana	0.63	0.07
Total Top 5	21.49	4.13	Total Top 5	27.42	3.10		
Total Intra-Africa		23.41	4.50	Total Intra-Africa		31.25	3.53
Total Exports		519.97	100.00	Total Exports		885.52	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
South Africa	Ghana	12.35	8.08	South Africa	Ghana	23.25	8.84
South Africa	Guinea	2.59	1.69	Cameroon	Senegal	9.99	3.80
South Africa	Liberia	1.80	1.18	South Africa	Senegal	6.04	2.30
Ghana	Togo	1.28	0.83	Liberia	Senegal	4.10	1.56
South Africa	Senegal	1.16	0.76	Rep. of Congo	Ghana	3.48	1.32

Total Top 5	19.17	12.54	Total Top 5	46.85	17.81
Total Intra-Africa	24.53	16.05	Total Intra-Africa	75.46	28.69
Total Imports	152.90	100.00	Total Imports	263.00	100.00

4.5.4.2. Sawwood export and import flows

Table 60 displays intra-African sawwood export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$403.6 million, which represents 8.9% of the total export value (US\$4.6 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$546.6 million) accounted for 12.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Senegal (2 flows), South Africa, Morocco, and Mauritania. The largest individual export flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (6.1% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$705.2 million, which represents 76.6% of the total import value (US\$920.9 million). The total intra-African import (US\$804.3 million) accounted for 87.3%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows), Cameroon, and Ghana (2 flows). The largest individual import

flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (36.0% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$169.6 million, which represents 7.2% of the total export value (US\$2.3 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$232.8 million) accounted for 10.0%. The destinations for the top five flows were Senegal (2 flows), Mauritania, Burkina Faso, and South Africa. The largest export flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (5.0% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$359.0 million, which represents 74.4% of total import value (US\$482.3 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$399.7 million) accounted for 82.9%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (2 flows), Cameroon, and Ghana (2 flows). The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (29.0% of total imports).

Table 60. Intra-African sawwood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	117.28	5.00	Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	276.31	6.06
Mauritania	Côte d'Ivoire	16.38	0.70	Senegal	Ghana	52.81	1.16
Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	12.59	0.54	South Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	26.50	0.58
Senegal	Ghana	11.95	0.51	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire	26.30	0.58
South Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	11.41	0.49	Mauritania	Côte d'Ivoire	21.72	0.48
Total Top 5	169.61	7.23	Total Top 5	403.63	8.85		
Total Intra-Africa	232.76	9.92	Total Intra-Africa	546.55	11.99		
Total Exports	2,345.85	100.00	Total Exports	4,558.89	100.00		
Import Flows							
Exports	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exports	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	139.91	29.01	Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	331.20	35.97
Cameroon	Senegal	135.38	28.07	Cameroon	Senegal	192.52	20.91
Ghana	Niger	53.23	11.04	Ghana	Senegal	75.84	8.24
Ghana	Senegal	20.50	4.25	Ghana	Niger	68.76	7.47
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	9.97	2.07	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	36.88	4.00
Total Top 5	358.97	74.43	Total Top 5	705.19	76.58		
Total Intra-Africa	399.67	82.87	Total Intra-Africa	804.27	87.34		
Total Imports	482.27	100.00	Total Imports	920.87	100.00		

4.5.4.3. Veneer export and import flows

Table 61 displays intra-African veneer export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$520.1 million, which represents 27.5% of the total export value (US\$1.9 billion). The total intra-African export (US\$602.5 million) accounted for 13.9%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Benin, Nigeria, Egypt, Togo, and Tunisia. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Benin (14.7% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$9.1 million, which represents 41.6% of the total import value (US\$21.9 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$21.1 million) accounted for 55.0%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana (3 flows), and Togo. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali (18.4% of total imports). The

2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$402.2 million, which represents 42.8% of the total export value (US\$939.5 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$452.8 million) accounted for 48.2%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Benin, Nigeria, Togo, Egypt, and Morocco. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Benin (24.9% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$5.9 million, which represents 41.2% of total import value (US\$14.4 million). The total intra-African import (US\$7.2 million) accounted for 50.4%. The sources of the top five flows, in descending order, were Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Togo, and Gabon. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali (26.2% of total imports).

Table 61. Intra-African veneer export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export Flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Benin	Ghana	233.78	24.88	Benin	Ghana	278.50	14.73
Nigeria	Ghana	72.27	7.69	Nigeria	Ghana	80.85	4.28
Togo	Ghana	53.03	5.64	Egypt	Ghana	53.91	2.85
Egypt	Ghana	21.63	2.30	Togo	Ghana	53.81	2.85
Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire	21.54	2.29	Tunisia	Côte d'Ivoire	53.05	2.81
Total Top 5		402.24	42.82	Total Top 5		520.12	27.50
Total Intra-Africa		452.75	48.19	Total Intra-Africa		602.52	31.86
Total Exports		939.45	100.00	Total Exports		1,891.12	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	3.76	26.16	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	4.04	18.43
Ghana	Benin	1.19	8.30	Ghana	Benin	3.15	14.37
Senegal	Gambia	0.35	2.44	Togo	Benin	0.80	3.66
Togo	Benin	0.34	2.36	Ghana	Burkina Faso	0.66	3.01
Gabon	Senegal	0.27	1.89	Ghana	Togo	0.47	2.16
Total Top 5		5.92	41.15	Total Top 5		9.13	41.63
Total Intra-Africa		7.247	50.40	Total Intra-Africa		12.06	55.00
Total Imports		14.38	100.00	Total Imports		21.93	100.00

4.5.4.4. Plywood export and import flows

Table 62 displays intra-African plywood export and import flows for WA. The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from CA amounted to US\$1.0 billion, which represents 72.3% of the total export value (US\$1.4 billion). Total intra-African exports (US\$1.2 billion) accounted for 88.5%. The destinations for

the top five flows were Nigeria, Burkina Faso (2 flows), Senegal, and Mali. The largest individual export flow was from Ghana to Nigeria (50.8% of total exports). The 2001-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$210.3 million, which represents 50.0% of the total import value (US\$420.8 million). Total intra-African imports (US\$291.6 million) accounted

for 69.3%. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (3 flows), Cameroon, and Ghana. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (20.2% of total imports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African export flows from WA amounted to US\$353.4 million, which represents 66.6% of total export value (US\$530.8 million). Total intra-African exports (US\$509.8 million) accounted for 96.0%. The destinations for the top five flows, in descending order, were Nigeria, Senegal, Mali,

Burkina Faso, and Niger. The largest export flow was from Ghana to Nigeria (31.6% of total exports). The 2011-2020 value of the top five intra-African import flows to WA amounted to US\$140.2 million, which represents 49.3% of total import value (US\$284.3 million). Intra-African imports (US\$179.3 million) accounted for 63.1% of total imports. The sources of the top five flows were Côte d'Ivoire (4 flows) and Cameroon. The largest individual import flow was from Côte d'Ivoire to Senegal (18.2% of total imports).

Table 62. Intra-African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Export flows							
Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %	Importers	Exporters	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Exports %
Nigeria	Ghana	167.52	31.56	Nigeria	Ghana	713.85	50.80
Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	60.44	11.39	Burkina Faso	Ghana	93.03	6.62
Mali	Côte d'Ivoire	44.54	8.39	Senegal	Côte d'Ivoire	92.95	6.61
Burkina Faso	Ghana	41.80	7.88	Mali	Côte d'Ivoire	69.09	4.92
Niger	Ghana	39.05	7.36	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	46.50	3.31
Total Top 5		353.36	66.57	Total Top 5		1,015.41	72.26
Total Intra-Africa		509.78	96.04	Total Intra-Africa		1,244.11	88.54
Total Exports		530.80	100.00	Total Exports		1,405.17	100.00
Import Flows							
Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %	Exporters	Importers	2011-2020 Value	Share of Total Imports %
Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	51.74	18.20	Côte d'Ivoire	Senegal	84.98	20.20
Côte d'Ivoire	Niger	40.81	14.35	Côte d'Ivoire	Niger	45.31	10.77
Cameroon	Senegal	18.37	6.46	Cameroon	Senegal	31.93	7.59
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	16.39	5.76	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	25.47	6.05
Côte d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso	12.92	4.54	Ghana	Niger	22.62	5.38
Total Top 5		140.22	49.32	Total Top 5		210.31	49.98
Total Intra-Africa		179.26	63.05	Total Intra-Africa		291.58	69.30
Total Imports		284.30	100.00	Total Imports		420.76	100.00

4.6. African and Intra-African trade partners

4.6.1. African trade partners

Table 63 displays the number of unique import and export partners of African trade of PPs. The frequencies of unique import and export partners were derived from the top five export and import flows discussed in sections 4.1 to 4.5. Southern Africa's export markets for PPs and veneer export markets had the highest number of partners across the five regions studied. Northern Africa's import markets for PPs and veneer import markets exhibited the highest number of partners of all the regions. The

data suggests that both the export markets for PPs from SA, and the export markets for veneer from Africa show relatively low levels of market concentration across the five geographic areas. Similarly, the import markets for PPs from NA, and the import markets for veneer from Africa appear to have diverse suppliers without a heavy reliance on any single foreign source. Trading partners vary across regions and products, indicating their presence or absence in some regions for a particular product. For the logs export market, China is present in all five regions, and South Africa is present in the logs import market in CA, EA, SA, and WA. T

Table 63. African top five export and import partners, 2000-2020

Number of unique import partners						
Product	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	Total
Logs	2	5	6	7	5	25
Sawnwood	8	4	5	6	6	29
Veneer	5	5	8	8	8	34
Plywood	4	4	5	6	5	24
Total	19	18	24	27	24	112
Number of unique export partners						
Product	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	Total
Logs	5	4	8	3	5	25
Sawnwood	8	6	3	4	4	25
Veneer	3	5	6	6	6	26
Plywood	4	2	5	4	4	19
Total	20	17	22	17	19	95

4.6.2. Intra-African trade partners

Table 64 shows the number of unique import and export partners of intra-African trade of PPs. For import partners, Western Africa's export markets for PPs and Africa's plywood export markets exhibited the highest number of partners. For export partners, Eastern Africa's import markets and Africa's sawnwood import

markets recorded the highest number of partners. These suggest export markets for PPs from WA and for plywood from Africa are diverse. Likewise, the import markets for PPs to EA and for sawnwood to Africa show low levels of market concentration. The names of the trading partners are provided in Appendix 2.2.

Table 62. Intra-African plywood export and import flows 2001-2020, million US\$

Number of unique import partners						
Product	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	Total
Logs	4	4	5	5	7	25
Sawnwood	5	3	6	5	5	24
Veneer	5	5	6	5	6	27
Plywood	7	5	5	6	5	28
Total	21	17	22	21	23	104
Number of unique export partners						
Product	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	Total
Logs	4	4	6	3	5	22
Sawnwood	7	6	6	4	3	26
Veneer	4	6	3	6	5	24
Plywood	5	6	5	2	3	21
Total	20	22	20	15	16	93

5 TRADE INDICATORS

5.1. Trade openness

A country's integration in world trade can be indicated by its degree of openness, which is measured as a ratio of its trade to its gross domestic product. The higher the openness, the more open the country is considered to be for trade. Its openness cannot be used for cross-country comparison⁵ because it highly correlates with a country's largely fixed characteristics such as its economic size, remoteness or whether it is landlocked (World Bank 2010; World Trade Organization n.d.). To calculate trade openness, the exports and imports of WWPs were added and then divided by the GDP at current US dollar rates for each country considered in this study for three periods (2000, 2010, and 2020). Henceforth, this openness will be called forestry sector openness.

Table 65 shows the top ten countries with the highest forestry sector openness in 2000, 2010, and 2020. While cross-country comparison of forestry sector openness for each period is not meaningful, its comparison across time period for each country

can be useful to analyze. According to Table 65, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, and Gabon appeared in the highest ten countries for forestry sector openness for each period. The forestry sector openness for Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Gabon steadily declined over the three periods, while it fluctuated for the Republic of Congo. This may be explained by the effect of a ban in exporting logs and heightened environmental concerns,⁶ especially over illegal logging in those countries. Logs bans restrict or eliminate the export of logs. Similarly, environmental concerns reduce demand for timber in environmentally-sensitive markets. In 2000, Liberia's forestry sector was more open, but it did not appear among the top ten for 2010 and 2020. This can be explained by the fact that timber resources (logs) were the main source of revenue for the Government of Liberia and the country depended on importing nearly 100% of its basic commodities. As the country started rebuilding in 2006, the timber trade and GDP both increased over time, but the rate of GDP growth was higher than the timber trade growth.

Table 65. Top 10 trade openness in 2000, 2010 and 2020

Country	2000 openness %	Country	2010 openness %	Country	2020 openness %
Liberia	24.96	Gabon	4.94	Rep. of Congo	3.80
Gabon	11.24	Central African Rep.	4.03	Gabon	3.49
Equatorial Guinea	10.55	Seychelles	3.57	Sierra Leone	3.30
Cameroon	5.43	Djibouti	3.01	Central African Rep.	3.01
Ghana	5.31	Rep. of Congo	2.82	Gambia	2.54
Eswatini	4.89	Cameroon	2.65	Djibouti	2.41
Lesotho	4.56	Mozambique	1.87	Cameroon	1.95
Central African Rep.	4.26	Cabo Verde	1.33	Mozambique	1.74
Rep. of Congo	3.54	Togo	1.32	Seychelles	1.74
Namibia	2.46	Gambia	1.25	Somalia	1.40

⁵A regression analysis will be considered later to provide a cross-country comparison of forestry sector openness, where openness will be regressed on GDP per capital, landlocked variable, remoteness, etc. The difference between observed and estimated openness is residual can be used to compare countries in the region.

⁶The Republic of Congo implemented a log export ban in 2000, while Cameroon and Gabon implemented log export bans in 2010.

5.2 Trade concentration

Trade concentration refers to the dominance of a small number of firms or countries in a particular market or industry. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is a measure of market concentration, which is calculated by summing the square of the market shares of all firms or country in a particular market or industry. A lower HHI score indicates a more diversified export portfolio, while a higher HHI score indicates a more concentrated export portfolio (World Trade Organization n.d.). In 2020, 68 countries imported logs from Africa, with revenues totaling US\$414.3 million. The corresponding HHI was 0.5134. A further 109 countries imported sawnwood worth US\$901.5 million and the HHI calculated was 0.2385. The HHI scores for both products are low, implying a diversified export market. However, the sawnwood market is even more diversified than the logs market. Diversified export markets reduce dependence on any single market and the risks associated with overreliance on a particular export destination, which in turn increases resilience to unwelcome external market conditions such as an economic downturn, political instability or trade disruption.

5.3. Geographic composition of selected products

Geographic composition refers to the pattern of trade flows between different countries and regions. It illustrates the extent to which a country's exports and imports are distributed across

its trading partners and regions of the world (World Trade Organization n.d.). The geographical composition of trade was measured by grouping trade flows by continent and economic bloc and then calculating the share for each group for the 2020 exports and imports of logs and sawnwood⁷. Table 66 provides the geographical composition of Africa's logs and sawnwood trade in 2020. Asia takes the lion's share of log exports from Africa (83.0%). The top five export markets were China (70.9% of total exports), Viet Nam (8.9%), India (1.4%), Hong Kong (0.7%), and Taiwan (0.4%). For the log import markets, Africa and Europe had shares of 47.9% and 47.2%, respectively. The top five import markets in Africa were South Africa (34.2%), Eswatini (5.9%), Zimbabwe (4.7%), Liberia (0.6%), and Mozambique (0.5%). For Europe, the top five log import markets were Finland (30.6%), Belgium (5.2%), Poland (2.8%), Estonia (2.32%), and France (2.31%). Asia took largest the share of the sawnwood export market (62.3%). The top five importing markets were China (with 46.1% of total exports), Viet Nam (5.8%), India (3.4%), Malaysia (1.7%), and the Philippines (1.4%). For the sawnwood import market, Europe took the major share at 76.9% of total imports. The top five import markets were Sweden (23.4%), Finland (18.0%), the Russian Federation (10.8%), Croatia (5.3%), and Austria (3.9%). Overall, Asia is the main market for African log and sawnwood export, while Europe is the main market for African log and sawnwood import. Intra-Africa trade is also a main market for African log export. This confirms the unconcentrated log and sawnwood export markets discussed in the preceding section.

Table 66. Geographical composition of Africa's logs and sawnwood trade in 2020

Logs export market in 2020 (million US\$)			Logs Import market in 2020 (million US\$)		
Region	Exports	Share %	Region	Imports	Share %
Total Africa	47.84	11.55	Total Africa	48.68	47.85
Total Asia	343.96	83.02	Total Asia	3.99	3.92
Total Europe	20.12	4.86	Total Europe	48.01	47.19
Total EU	19.17	4.63	Total EU	46.90	46.09
Other Europe	0.95	0.23	Other Europe	1.12	1.10
Total North America	0.51	0.12	Total North America	0.30	0.30
Total South America	0.00	0.00	Total South America	0.69	0.67
Total Other	1.85	0.45	Total Others	0.08	0.08
Total Exports	414.29	100.00	Total imports	101.74	100.00
Sawnwood export market (million US\$)			Sawnwood import market (million US\$)		
Region	Exports	Share %	Region	Imports	Share %
Total Africa	173.97	19.30	Total Africa	223.37	15.90
Total Asia	561.34	62.27	Total Asia	53.50	3.81

⁷ Logs and sawnwood are two major timber products in Africa in terms of export and import values.

Total Europe	146.99	16.31	Total Europe	1,078.35	76.85
Total EU	124.67	13.83	Total EU	905.92	64.56
Other Europe	22.32	2.48	Other Europe	172.42	12.29
Total North America	12.40	1.38	Total North America	33.03	2.35
Total South America	5.29	0.59	Total South America	15.00	1.07
Total Others	1.49	0.17	Total Others	0.03	0.00
Total exports	901.48	100.00	Total imports	1,403.27	99.97

5.4. Intra-African exports potential

Table 67 displays total exports to the world and exports to Africa for the period 2001-2020 for the five regions. Potential exports can be estimated as the difference between the exports to the world (African total exports) and exports to Africa (intra-African total exports). This method has been used by the International

Trade Centre (ITC) in its TradeMap database.⁸ Over the period 2001-2020, CA had the lowest intra-African shares of total exports for logs, sawnwood, veneer and plywood. As a result, it had the largest potential exports for each of the PPs, followed by WA and SA. Potential exports provide major possibilities for the expansion of intra-African timber trade.

Table 63. African top five export and import partners, 2000-2020

Product	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA
African total exports					
Logs	10,370.11	209.39	8.69	1,371.63	885.52
Sawnwood	9,371.62	414.94	14.24	2,472.29	4,558.89
Veneer	2,994.20	9.43	30.91	194.79	1,891.12
Plywood	490.50	204.83	386.08	286.54	1,405.17
Intra-African total exports					
Logs	217.98	55.55	7.00	777.75	31.25
Sawnwood	785.18	100.52	5.73	1,594.36	546.55
Veneer	296.91	2.79	10.98	32.73	602.52
Plywood	49.32	203.04	63.45	230.64	1,244.11
Intra-African share of African total exports %					
Logs	2.10	26.53	80.48	56.70	3.53
Sawnwood	8.38	24.23	40.26	64.49	11.99
Veneer	9.92	29.54	35.52	16.80	31.86
Plywood	10.06	99.12	16.43	80.49	88.54
Potential exports					
Logs	10,152.13	153.83	1.70	593.87	854.27
Sawnwood	8,586.44	314.42	8.51	877.93	4,012.34
Veneer	2,697.29	6.65	19.93	162.06	1,288.60
Plywood	441.17	1.80	322.63	55.89	161.06

⁸ TradeMap is located at: <https://www.trademap.org/>

6 CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING THE TIMBER TRADE

The challenges and opportunities for improving trade in Africa have been widely discussed in the academic literature. Some studies focus on trade in general (e.g. African Union 2013; Kimenyi et al. 2012; Oshota & Wahab 2022; Page 2012; Taiwo & Moyo 2012) and others on the intra-African timber trade (e.g. Chipeta & Kowero 2015; ITTO 2010). The main areas of challenge surfaced include trade policy and regulation, trade-related infrastructure, trade facilitation, productive capacity, trade finance, and trade information. The next section will discuss these challenge areas.

6.1. Challenges

The challenges outlined by the AU (African Union 2013) which must be overcome to boost intra-African trade include the following issues.

- a. Trade policies and regulations: Currently, countries in Africa have different trade policies and regulations covering the timber trade. This presents a barrier to intra-African trade and market integration. There is a need to harmonize trade policies and regulations to boost intra-African trade, which could include aligning sustainable forestry practices, environmental regulations and industrial regulations, as well as providing common certification standards.
- b. Trade-related infrastructures: The inadequacy of basic infrastructure, including road, rail, air, sea, energy and information communication technology presents multiple stumbling blocks in the attempt to diversify Africa's economy, enhance its competitiveness in global trade, and increase intra-African trade. Poor infrastructure increases transportation and transaction costs, as well as delivery time, making it difficult for people and goods to move smoothly across borders.
- c. Trade facilitation: Tariff and non-tariff barriers constrain intra-African trade. High tariff rates on certain products deter intra-African trade and limit market access for businesses. In addition, non-tariff barriers, such as cumbersome customs procedures, complex regulations, and administrative bottlenecks, create further barriers to trade within Africa. By

- eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers, WWPs producers could have increased market access, allowing them to export their WWPs more easily to other African countries.
- d. Productive capacity: Africa's low share of world trade and the low level of intra-African trade result mainly from limited productive capacity. Many African countries rely on commodity exports, resulting in limited diversification and value addition. The lack of industrialization and further processing capabilities reduces the potential for the intra-African timber trade in further processed goods.
- e. Trade finance: Many small and medium-sized WWPs enterprises involved in cross-border trade struggle to access affordable financing. Limited access to credit and financial services impedes their ability to invest in production capacities, expand operations, and engage in cross-border timber trade.
- f. Trade information: The low level of intra-African trade is also due to the lack of trade information, including on trade regulations and market opportunities in Africa, hindering intra-African timber trade. Thus, adequate, easily accessible and timely information is indispensable to maximize the full opportunities of intra-African timber trade such as potential exports and product diversification.

6.2. Opportunities

The main opportunities for improving the timber trade in Africa include the application of AfCFTA, high regional demand for WWPs, and meeting export market requirements.

- a. The application of AfCFTA: The practical implementation of AfCFTA entails the improvement of market access for all products classed in AfCFTA categories A and B.⁹ The AfCFTA is an initiative of the African Union (AU) to create a single African market for goods and services pivoted on free movement of capital, people and investment to deepen economic integration, accelerate industrialization, and promote and attain sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, among other focal areas of development. The

⁹ Category A comprises products that are non-sensitive, so that their current multilateral trade negotiation (MTN) rates will be phased down gradually during a short period of time, and Category B comprises sensitive products whose MTN rates will be phased down over a longer period.

AfCFTA also intends to eliminate trade barriers and boost intra-African trade, especially by advancing trade in value-added products and services. Putting the AfCFTA to work has the potential to foster rapid industrialisation, job creation, and investment, thus making Africa competitive in the medium- to long-term. An example of the potential impacts of AfCFTA is the gradual elimination of tariffs. Table 62 presents potential tariff concessions that gradually eliminate tariffs on logs and sawnwood over a phasing period of ten years between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). Liberia is an ECOWAS member and Cameroon is a CEMAC member. At different stages of their implementation of AfCFTA, Cameroon has ratified and deposited the instruments of ratification with the AU Commission, while Liberia is yet to ratify the AfCFTA (African Union 2023).

b. High demand for WWPs in Africa: The data presented in this

study on the high African imports of WWPs, of which only about 10% originated directly from the continent, represents a guaranteed opportunity for African producers for WWPs to increase their intra-African exports.

c. Export market requirements: Concerns over the sustainability of forestry resources constitutes a factor determining market access in environmentally-sensitive export markets. The implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) practices will ensure the long-term sustainability of the timber trade, while also promoting biodiversity conservation and community development (i.e. ensuring the community's participation in SFM and assuring their livelihood's improvement). Forest certification schemes, such as the Forest Stewardship Council or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, can provide assurance that timber products have been produced in a legal and sustainable manner, and can increase market access and demand.

Table 63. African top five export and import partners, 2000-2020

Product	Time frame (years)	MTN rate (%)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
From Cameroon to Liberia												
Logs	10	5	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
Sawnwood	10	10	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
From Liberia to Cameroon												
Logs	10	30	27.0	24.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	0.0
Sawnwood	10	30	27.0	24.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	0.0

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The study sought to gather additional insights into the timber trade dynamics and patterns in Africa by analyzing trade data from 1992 to 2020, with the overall goals of improving the understanding of the industry's economic impact, and informing supportive policymaking around industrial growth to increase employment and prosperity across the region.

Based on the findings from analyzing the structure of the WWPs industry in Africa, the continent's timber industries primarily focus on the production of primary and secondary wood products. The level of industrialization of African timber industries differs across the five regions studied. The timber industries in NA are relatively more diversified than other regions. The primary wood processing activities are most intense in SA, while secondary and tertiary wood processing activities are most intense in NA. In SA, CA, and WA, the primary industries mainly focus on sawnwood production. Conversely, in NA, SA, and WA, the secondary industries predominantly engage in the manufacturing of wooden furniture. Lastly, in NA, SA, and WA, the tertiary industries primarily engage in pallet and packaging materials.

An analysis of WWPs trade balances in Africa over the past 30 years shows that continent has consistently been a net importer of these products during this period, despite being a major global producer. This trade imbalance carries significant implications for the continent, impacting the industrialization of Africa's timber industries, the competitiveness of African timber suppliers, the potential creation of jobs and wealth, and the overall financial stability of African economies. When considering regional dynamics, it becomes evident that CA and WA emerge as net exporters of WWPs, whereas EA, NA, and SA stand as net importers of WWPs. Among these regions, the WWPs trade surplus is most pronounced in CA, while the largest trade deficit is observed in NA.

The analysis of trade trends suggests that with increasing surpluses from PPs, albeit not enough to cover the increasingly significant deficits from SPs and TPs, Africa will continue to

be a net importer of WWPs and to have a low share of global trade in WWPs. Unless concerted efforts are made to increase the processing of WPs, diversify timber products, and boost intra-African trade in WWPs, the current trends observed in five regions will endure, and perhaps even worsen in the event of unforeseen economic shocks in export and import markets. Based on the findings from the trade flow analysis, the African export markets for PPs from SA, for veneers in the five regions and the African import markets for PPs to NA and for veneer in the five regions are the most diverse. The intra-African export markets for PPs from WA and for plywood in the five regions and the intra-African import markets for PPs to EA and for sawnwood in the five regions are also the most diverse and therefore more resilient to these risks.

The analysis of trade indicators shows that the declining and fluctuating openness observed on the continent may be driven by bans or severe restrictions on the export of logs and environmental concerns, especially illegal logging, in the countries affected. Environmental concerns reduce the demand for environmentally-sensitive products such as timber. Unconcentrated logs and sawnwood export markets mean the export destinations of these products are diversified. This reduces dependence on any single market and the risks associated with overreliance on a particular export destination, and also increases resilience to external market conditions such as economic downturn, political instability, and trade disruption. Asia is the main market for exported African logs and sawnwood, while Europe is the key market for imported African sawnwood. Boosting intra-African timber trade through tapping into potential exports can best be focused on CA, WA, SA, EA and NA (in order of maximum likely impact). This, however, entails a further challenge of obtaining precise market information on the continent.

The key challenges for improving the timber trade in Africa include the need to harmonize trade policies and regulations, ensure trade finance and facilitation, put in place trade-related infrastructures, and build productive capacities. Persistent timber trade deficits should be reduced by increased industrial diversification in the timber sectors which would require substantial private and

public investment. The main opportunity for improving timber trade is the successful implementation of AfCFTA. Meeting these challenges and exploiting the opportunities for improving the timber trade requires a genuine political will across African

governments together with technical and financial assistance from RECs, AfCFTA/AU, and development partners to create the enabling conditions to boost the sector's impact.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Recommendations

To meet the challenges discussed above and improve the timber trade requires coordinated actions from multiple stakeholders.

8.1.1 Governments

The state parties of AfCFTA should take the following actions.

- Create enabling conditions to expand further processing of wood products by offering incentives to potential investors, e.g. providing assurances that governments will use locally manufactured products in their projects; establishing special economic zones with adequate infrastructure to encourage the private sector to set up value addition operations; and promoting the use of lesser-used timber species for wood products production.
- Undertake studies on the reduction or elimination of trade deficits for products that have high deficits through the improvement of their raw materials base at a national level.
- Provide support for trade fairs and exhibitions and organize, in cooperation with the private sector, the collection and dissemination of market intelligence to promote trade in WWPs.
- Support the development of the domestic timber market through the formalization of the informal sector and the development of sustainable value chains.
- Remove trade barriers through the implementation of AfCFTA and, in cooperation with private sector organizations, establish a market information system.
- Strengthen sustainability in the forest sector through SFM practices and forest certification.

8.1.2 Forest industries and trade associations

- Forest industries and trade associations should take the following actions.
- Invest in further processing of wood products by expanding capacity and improving wood product quality to match domestic market requirements.
- Collaborate with governments to identify local substitutes for raw materials for products with high deficits.

- Engage in trade fairs and exhibitions nationally and participate in trade fairs abroad to collect market intelligence and facilitate trade in WWPs.
- Engage in the production of legal and sustainable WWPs, to gain market access and to attract investors.
- Collaborate with governments to establish a market information system for trade promotion in WWPs.

8.1.3 Regional economic communities and the African Union

The regional economic communities and the African Union should take the following actions.

- Collaborate with the AfCFTA Secretariat to facilitate implementation of AfCFTA in their member countries.
- Build the capacity of member countries to establish the national implementation committee of the AfCFTA agreement, in collaboration with the AfCFTA Secretariat.
- Explore ways to establish regional manufacturing hubs for value addition to improve project viability by building economies of scale.
- Accelerate the implementation of AfCFTA through the provision of technical support to state parties.
- Provide technical and financial support to state parties of AfCFTA for increased industrialization based on a sustainable value chain.
- AU to advocate for further processing of WWPs in Africa.

8.1.4 The AfDB

The AfDB's actions should include the following.

- Work with governments to seek funding to expand further processing of wood products in important producer countries.
- Support detailed studies on the consumption of WWPs in key producer and consumer countries in Africa to gain insights into the overall demand and consumption pattern of key products.
- Support the establishment of an accessible marketing information system for WWPs at continental level.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of countries by region

Country	ISO 3166 Code	Country	ISO 3166 Code
CENTRAL AFRICA		SOUTHERN AFRICA	
Cameroon	CMR	Angola	AGO
Central African Rep.	CAF	Botswana	BWA
Rep. of Congo	COG	Lesotho	LSO
Democratic Republic of Congo	COD	Malawi	MWI
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	Madagascar	MDG
Gabon	Gabon	Mauritius	MUS
EASTERN AFRICA		Mozambique	MOZ
Burundi	BDI	Namibia	NAM
Comoros	COM	South Africa	ZAF
Djibouti	DJI	Saint Helena	SHN
Eritrea	ERI	Eswatini	SWZ
Ethiopia	ETH	Zambia	ZMB
Kenya	KEN	Zimbabwe	ZWE
Rwanda	RWA	WESTERN AFRICA	
Seychelles	SYC	Benin	BEN
Somalia	SOM	Burkina Faso	BFA
South Sudan	SSD	Cabo Verde	CPV
Sudan	SDN	Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	Gambia	GMB
Uganda	UGA	Ghana	GHA
NORTHERN AFRICA		Guinea	GIN
Algeria	DZA	Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Egypt	EGY	Liberia	LBR
Libya	LBY	Mali	MLI
Mauritania	MRT	Niger	NER
Morocco	MAR	Nigeria	NGA
Tunisia	TUN	Senegal	SEN
		Sierra Leone	SLE
		Togo	TGO

Annex 2. List of African and Intra-African trade partners

Annex 2.1. List of African trade partners

	Exports					Imports				
	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA
Logs	China	China	China	Botswana	Benin	Belgium	South Africa	Belgium	Eswatini	Belgium
	Viet Nam	India	Libya	China	China	Germany	United Republic of Tanzania	Canada	South Africa	Chile
		Rwanda	Mauritania	Eswatini	Côte d'Ivoire	New Zealand	Uganda	Finland	Zimbabwe	France
		United Republic of Tanzania	Saudi Arabia	Mozambique	Ghana	South Africa	Zimbabwe	France		South Africa
		Uganda	Senegal	Namibia	India	Zambia		Gabon		USA
			Sudan	South Africa				Latvia		
				United Republic of Tanzania				Portugal		
							Uruguay			
Sawn-wood	Belgium	China	Italy	Botswana	China	Cameroon	Austria	Finland	Eswatini	Cameroon
	China	India	Libya	China	India	China	Dem. Rep. Congo	Russian Federation	Malaysia	Côte d'Ivoire
	France	Kenya	Qatar	Mozambique	Italy	Côte d'Ivoire	South Africa	Sweden	South Africa	France
	India	Sudan	Sudan	Namibia	Senegal	Denmark	Sweden		USA	Ghana
	Italy		USA	Seychelles	Spain	France	United Republic of Tanzania			
	Senegal			South Africa	UAE	Germany	UAE			
	Spain					South Africa				
UAE					Zambia					
Veneer	China	Burundi	Ethiopia	Australia	Benin	Cameroon	Burundi	China	Brazil	China
	France	China	France	Botswana	Germany	China	China	Côte d'Ivoire	China	Côte d'Ivoire
	India	India	Greece	Eswatini	Italy	Republic of Korea	India	Gabon	Gabon	Ghana
	Italy	Mozambique	Italy	Namibia	Nigeria		Mozambique	Ghana	Germany	Senegal
	Morocco	Sudan	Morocco	New Zealand	Spain		Sudan	Türkiye	United Kingdom	Togo
			Spain	Spain	Togo			USA	USA	
			Sudan	United Kingdom						
		Türkiye	USA							
Ply-wood	Belgium	Dem. Rep. Congo	Belgium	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	China	China	Brazil	Cameroon
	France	Kenya	Greece	Mozambique	Mali	China	Uganda	Indonesia	China	China
	Italy	Rwanda	Italy	Namibia	Niger	Kenya		Malaysia	China	Côte d'Ivoire

Nether-lands	Uganda	Morocco	South Africa	Nigeria	Uganda	Russian Federation	Portugal	Ghana
		Nether-lands	United King- dom	Sene- gal		Spain		
			Zambia					

Annex 2.2. List of Intra-African trade partners

Exports			Imports							
Logs	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA	CA	EA	NA	SA	WA
	Algeria	Kenya	Libya	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	South Africa	Cameroon	Eswatini	Cameroon
	Cameroon	Rwanda	Mauritania	Mozambique	Egypt	Rep. of Congo	United Republic of Tanzania	Rep. of Congo	South Africa	Rep. of Congo
	Morocco	United Republic of Tanzania	Morocco	Namibia	Ghana	South Africa	Uganda	Côte d'Ivoire	Zimbabwe	Ghana
	Namibia	Uganda	Senegal	South Africa	Liberia	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Mali		Liberia
			Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania	Niger			Mauritania		South Africa
					Senegal			Morocco		
					Togo					
Sawn-wood	Cameroon	Kenya	Libya	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Cameroon	Eswatini	Cameroon
	Kenya	South Sudan	Mauritania	Mozambique	Mauritania	Central African Republic	Ethiopia	Central African Republic	Gabon	Côte d'Ivoire
	Libya	Sudan	Morocco	Namibia	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Rep. of Congo	South Africa	Ghana
	Senegal		Niger	Seychelles	Senegal	Gabon	South Africa	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Zimbabwe	
	South Africa		Sudan	South Africa	South Africa	Rwanda	Sudan	Côte d'Ivoire		
			Tunisia			South Africa	United Republic of Tanzania			
						Zambia				
Veneer	Chad	Burundi	Burkina Faso	Botswana	Benin	Cameroon	Egypt	Côte d'Ivoire	Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire
	Morocco	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Ethiopia	Eswatini	Egypt	Gabon	Gabon	Gabon	Cameroon	Gabon
	Senegal	Mozambique	Kenya	Lesotho	Morocco	South Africa	Kenya	Ghana	Gabon	Ghana
	South Africa	Sudan	Libya	Namibia	Nigeria	Uganda	Mauritius		Ghana	Senegal
	Tunisia	Zambia	Morocco	Zimbabwe	Togo		South Africa		Namibia	Togo
			Sudan		Tunisia		Uganda		South Africa	
Ply-wood	Chad	Burundi	Cameroon	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Cameroon	Malawi	Cameroon
	Rep. of Congo	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Eswatini	Mali	Gabon	Gabon	Côte d'Ivoire	South Africa	Côte d'Ivoire
	Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Egypt	Mozambique	Niger	Kenya	Kenya	Egypt		Ghana
	Gabon	Sudan	Guinea	Namibia	Nigeria	South Africa	Mauritius	Guinea		
	Nigeria	Zambia	Tunisia	South Africa	Senegal	Uganda	South Africa	Tunisia		
	Senegal			Zambia			Uganda			
	Togo									



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