THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Sustainability Impact Assessment in Support of Negotiations with Partner Countries in Eastern and Southern Africa in view of Deepening the Existing Interim Economic Partnership Agreement

Inception report ▪ 23 July 2020

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Abbreviations

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
ACP	African-Caribbean-Pacific
ACA	Agreement on administrative cooperation
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CGE	Computable general equilibrium
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CPA	Cotonou Partnership Agreement
CTF	Customer and Trade Facilitation
DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DG Trade	Directorate-General for Trade
EALA	East Africa legislative Assembly
EAC	Eastern African Community
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ECDD	Engagement Communautaire pour le Développement Durable
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECDD	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EP/INTA	European Parliament Committee on International Trade
EU	European Union
EBA	Everything-but-Arms
ESA5	Five ESA countries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GSP	Generalised System of Preference
GI	Geographical Indications
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
GHG	Green House Gas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
TARIC	Integrated Tariff of the European Union
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre
IL	Intervention Logic
LDC	Least Development Country
LSE	London School of Economics and Political Science
MOSC	Maison des Organisations de la Société Civile

MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
INRAPE	National Institute of Research in Agriculture and Fisheries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTM	Non-tariff measures
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OR	Outermost regions
OCT	Overseas countries and territories
PPPs	Public-private Partnerships
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REX	Registered Exporter
RBC	Responsible business conduct
ROO	Rules of origin
SEATINI	The Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprise
SAPSN	Southern Africa People's Solidarity Network
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SOE	State-owned enterprises
SIA	Sustainability Impact Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFPA	Sustainable Fishery Partnership Agreement
TBT	Technical barriers to trade
TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNFCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. Introduction to the study

1.1 Objectives of the study

The Inception Report concludes the first part of the project "Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) in support of negotiations with partner countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) in view of deepening the existing interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)". The inception phase develops a factual introduction to the study, presents an analysis of existing studies and reports, carries out a preliminary screening of economic, social, human rights, environmental and development cooperation impacts, finalises the methodology in agreement with the Commission and presents the stakeholder consultation strategy (Tasks 1 to 5 from Terms of Reference as listed in Annex I).

The objective of the Sustainability Impact Assessment is to estimate possible impacts of a deepening of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union (EU) and five ESA partner countries (ESA5). However, in order to be able to assess future impacts of further liberalisation, it is likewise necessary to understand impacts thus far. Therefore, the scope of this study includes a mini ex-post evaluation of the EPA to review impacts across all areas of the Agreement (EU Member states as well as the ESA5 countries), which are inter-related and crucial for understanding the economic, human rights, social aspects, environmental (including climate), and development cooperation impacts of the current agreement by way of secondary and primary data collection and analysis. In addition, the implementation of all elements of the agreement will be assessed. Thereafter, the project will focus on a forward-looking analysis to implement the SIA, taking the findings of the mini ex-post into consideration. The SIA will analyse the economic, human rights and social as well as environmental impacts of the deepened EPA between the EU and ESA5. The purpose is to provide a better understanding of these impacts, to support the negotiations and to provide recommendations how to mitigate any negative effects and strengthen the positive impacts via policy action.

The SIA as a whole will tackle the issues mentioned above according to the negotiation chapters as laid down in a Joint Scoping Paper about the Deepening of the EU-ESA Interim Economic Partnership Agreement that the partners agreed in May 2019.[1] These chapters will be briefly explained in the remainder of this introduction (Section 1.3). The structure of the Inception Report is the following: The **Introduction** gives an overview about the interim EPA as well as the state of the negotiations for the deepening of the EU-ESA5 EPA. It also introduces into the ESA5 countries and their involvement into regional integration in East and Southern Africa. **Section 2** is dedicated to a literature review. In **Section 3**, we introduce the Methodology of the SIA. Se**ction 4** introduces into the stakeholder consultation process. In **Section 5**, a preliminary screening of impacts is offered. **Section 6** briefly shows the way forward.

1.2 Introduction to the existing EPA between the EU and Eastern and Southern Africa

Economic Partnership Agreements are trade agreements that provide preferential and reciprocal market access to the EU market for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group countries and to ACP markets for the EU, based on preferential rules of origin. They are designed to support export diversification, competitiveness and promote the creation of local value chains. EPAs were devised by the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) between the European Union and the ACP and negotiated with the EU and the ACP regional configurations, opted for by the ACP States, to replace the non-reciprocal preferential market access arrangements that had previously been provided to all ACP member states under Lomé Agreement and its successive agreements (including CPA). The latter continued to grant unilateral preferences for ACP states, which were no longer seen as WTO-compatible and thus should be replaced by the modern and WTO-compatible EPAs. The CPA had thus set an expiry date of the unilateral trade regime (end of 2007) and foreseen the negotiation of bilateral reciprocal agreements, the EPAs.

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[1] The Scoping Paper is not published. The Consultant had the opportunity to read it.

The EU gives developing countries preferential access to its market under the Generalised System of Preference (GSP) trading arrangement (UNCTAD, 2015). GSP trading arrangements are non-reciprocal preferential trading arrangements that are not negotiated but are determined by the developed country providing the market access preferences under its specific GSP. The EU's GSP allows duty free access for most goods; for sensitive goods preferential tariffs hold. For countries that both ratify international conventions on human and social rights as well as environmental protection and introduce according legislation, better conditions with more duty-free goods (GSP+). Countries designated as being in the Least Development Country (LDC) group benefit from the Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative, which is another sub-scheme of GSP. In the case of the EBA initiative, the EU offers LDCs (including ACP LDCs) non-reciprocal duty-free, quota-free market access into the European Union.

Figure 1. Map of ESA5 countries

Source: European Commission, 2020

In 2007, six countries of the ESA region[2] (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe) concluded an interim Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU. In 2009, four countries (Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) signed the agreement, which has been provisionally applied for these countries since 14 May 2012. Mauritius and Seychelles started liberalising tariffs on EU imports in 2013 and Madagascar and Zimbabwe started liberalising in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The EPA foresees consecutive rounds of liberalisation over 10 years and the tariff liberalisation process should conclude in 2022. Comoros signed the agreement in July 2017 and ratified it in January 2019, with entry into force in February 2019. Comoros is therefore part of the negotiations to deepen the Agreement. The interim EPA between the EU and the five ESA partners (ESA5) includes the following chapters: Abolition of EU duties and quotas for imports from these countries; gradually opening up EU exports to these countries; a protocol on rules of origin (RoOs); provisions on fisheries and trade defence; commitments to cooperate on technical barriers to trade, and standards on animal and plant health; rules and commitments on development cooperation; and mechanism for settling disputes.

There are several objectives of the EPA mentioned in the agreement (Article 2):

- Contributing to the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty;
- Promoting regional integration, economic cooperation and good governance in the ESA region;
- Promoting the gradual integration of the ESA region into the world economy, in conformity with its political choices and development priorities;
- Fostering the structural adjustment of the ESA economies and diversification including value addition;
- Improving the ESA region's capacity in trade policy and trade related issues;
- Establishing and implementing an effective, predictable and transparent regional regulatory framework for trade and investment in the ESA region, thus supporting the conditions for increasing investment and private sector initiative and enhancing supply capacity, competitiveness and economic growth; and
- Strengthening the existing relations between the Parties based on solidarity and mutual interest.

The current interim EPA offers duty-free quota access for good imports from ESA States originating in those countries as of January 1st, 2008. In turn, subscribing ESA countries will liberalise their markets to EU originating imports in line with individual schedules annexed to the interim EPA. However, each of the ESA

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[2] Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) is a diverse EPA group including Indian Ocean islands (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles), countries of the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan) and some countries of Southern Africa (Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

countries decided to exclude some EU imports from liberalisation. **Table 7** in Annex II provides an overview of the schedule for liberalisation of trade with the EU and of the EU imports excluded from liberalisation for the ESA countries.

1.3 State of Play in Current Negotiations

The legal provisions of the interim EPA additionally include a 'Rendez-vous clause' (Article 53 of the EPA) to keep the possibility of further negotiating other trade-related areas such as rules and commitments on services and investment, technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures, sustainable development, intellectual property rights and competition. In 2017, the four states that had signed the EU-ESA interim EPA requested the EU to start discussing the possible extension of the interim EPA beyond the currently covered market access for goods and development cooperation. The aim was to include new trade-related areas and rules as provided for in the rendezvous clause (the so-called "deepening" process).

Both parties agreed on the scope and objectives of this deepening process before launching negotiations. In February 2019, after notifying to EU's Council the ratification of the interim EPA, this agreement started to apply provisionally for Comoros, which thus joined the other four ESA states in the deepening process. The new rounds of negotiations are intended to reach an agreement that would boost bilateral trade and investment flows and thus contribute to the creation of jobs and further economic growth while promoting sustainable development in the five ESA countries. In May 2019, the partners agreed on a Joint Scoping Paper about the Deepening of the EU-ESA Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (see above). The list of topics to be included in the negotiations and the broader potential scope of the new agreement is large and signals the ambitious strategy of the EU in the region, and the role that such agreements can have in fostering bilateral trade between the EU and other countries.

The Joint Scoping Paper contains the following chapters:

1. Free Movement of Goods
    - *Rules of origin (RoO);*
    - *Customs and trade facilitation (CTF);*
    - *Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS);*
    - *Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT);*
    - *Trade defence Mechanisms;*
    - *Export taxes*
2. Trade in Services and Investment (Note: investment liberalisation and facilitation will be covered, but not investment protection);
3. Public procurement;
4. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs);
5. Trade and Competition;
6. Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD);
7. Agriculture;
8. Dispute avoidance and settlement;
9. Institutional Structure;
10. Economic Development Cooperation; and
11. Fisheries.

In October 2019, the EU and the five states that had signed the EU-ESA interim EPA started EPA negotiations on the deepening process.[3] At the request of the five ESA countries, the European Union has agreed to provide financial assistance for the setting up of an EPA Coordination Mechanism. Its aim is to ensure appropriate coordination and technical support to the five ESA countries they can engage effectively in the negotiation process. The Coordination Mechanism has already contributed on the ESA side to the preparation of the

[3] It should be noted that these negotiations will overlap with negotiations for the post-Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) and the ESA5 will need to take the post-CPA into account when negotiating the EU-ESA EPA deepening process.

scoping phase for the upcoming negotiations. Two rounds of negotiations took place in January 2020 (European Commission 2020a) and in July 2020. A third round of negotiations scheduled for October/November 2020.

Five thematic issues were discussed: sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, customs and trade facilitation (going beyond the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement), rules of origin and agriculture. The third round of negotiations should address further issues, among them trade in services and as well as Trade and Sustainable Development. On sustainable development, key areas for the EU in the negotiations are likely to include gender issues, ratification and enforcement of international treaties (including ILO conventions and multilateral environmental agreements), civil society participation, the ILO's decent work agenda, sustainable management of natural resources, as well as responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

1.4 Overview of the Five ESA States

1.4.1 The broad picture

The five ESA States form a quite differentiated group of countries, which makes it a challenge to compare them and treat them as a group of negotiating partners.[4] Four countries (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) are groups of islands or an island respectively, the fifth (Zimbabwe) is landlocked. Two of the five countries are least developed countries (LDCs), Comoros and Madagascar, whereas two show a relatively high per-capita income, Mauritius (with a GDP per capita in constant PPP-$ in 2019 which is comparable to Bulgaria) and Seychelles (whose GDP per capita in constant PPP-$ is between Romania and Croatia). The population size differs from less than 100,000 in the Seychelles to almost 27 million citizens in Madagascar. [5]

The political systems of the five ESA countries also differ substantially. Mauritius is a quite robust democracy with high political and economic freedoms, whereas on the opposite side of the spectrum Zimbabwe shows signs of an autocracy. Corruption is mild in Mauritius, and substantial in the other countries, except for Seychelles, for which no data is available. Press freedom is similarly high (in the middle range) in four ESA countries, and more restricted in Zimbabwe. Except for Mauritius, the EAS5 countries are relatively unattractive to foreign investors, as the World Bank Doing Business Report reveals. In addition, the number of investment protection agreements (IPAs) signed by the countries is low, again with the exception of Mauritius.

In general, it can be seen that there is a correlation between the per-capita GDP of the ESA5 and some of these aspects. Per capita income is positively correlated with the literacy ratio, life expectancy at birth, urbanisation, the median age, the use of mobile telephony and the internet. There is a negative correlation between per-capita GDP and the Gini-coefficient and the share of the population below the poverty line. The economic performance of the individual countries can be seen in the **Table 8** in Annex II. It provides data on cultural, social, political, economic and regulatory aspects as well as information about communication and transportation issues. The economic situation as summarized below has to be seen against the background of the COVID-19 crisis; the numbers in the text below and the Tables in Annexes II and IV all refer to the situation before the pandemic.

The potential impact of Covid-19 is highly unclear, with respect to both health and economic consequences. The number of reported Covid-19 cases in the ESA5 countries still relatively small. However, it is very difficult to estimate potential health risks for the population. In addition, the economic prospects in ESA5 as of July 2020 are unfavourable, as **Table 1** illustrates. The IMF measures vulnerability in five economic fields and

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[4] For more detailed information about the ESA5 countries, see Annexes IV, V and VI.
[5] For more information see Munzinger-Länderberichte on the five ESA-countries; www.munzinger.de.

health system; four of these issues are particularly relevant for the ESA5 countries.[6] Zimbabwe has a low vulnerability; Comoros, Madagascar and Seychelles show a mixed picture. The vulnerability with respect to trade linkages, tourism dependencies and integration into financial markets is particularly high in Mauritius. The financial vulnerability is additionally increasing since the EU has decided to overhaul its policy against money laundering and included Mauritius in the list of high risk third countries.[7] In comparison to the Regional Economic Outlook of April 2020, the IMF has even reduced its growth prediction for Africa,[8] as the bottom row of **Table 1** shows.

Table 1: Vulnerability of ESA5 due to COVID-19

Country	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
COVID-19 cases/deaths (July 7, 2020)	311/7	3,250/33	342/10	81/-	716/8
Health System Quality	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Global Financial conditions	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Trade Linkages with China and Europe	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low
Tourism dependence	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Expected GDP growth in 2020 (June 29/April, 2020)	-6.0/-1.2	-1.0/0.4	-12.2/-6.8	-13.8/-10.4	-10.4%/-7.4

Source: https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/?utm_campaign=homeAdUOA?Si, IMF Regional Economic Outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa (2020, p.4).

It may be interesting to analyse the informal economy, which traditionally plays a major role in SSA, since the workers in the informal sector are particularly vulnerable to crises such as COVID 19. They are not protected in any social policy scheme and do not enjoy dismissal protection. According to Medina, Jonelis and Cangul (2017), Mauritius belongs to the small group of African countries with a size of the informal economy as compared to the official GDP of less than 30 per cent. Madagascar ranges between 30 and 40 per cent, whereas the share of the informal sector in Zimbabwe lies between 40 and 50 per cent. Data for Comoros and Seychelles are not available.

1.4.2 The individual countries[9]

In the last three years, Comoros has experienced constant economic growth of about 3 per cent, with a very low GDP per capita of about USD2,500 calculated on a PPP basis[10], but also low official unemployment and low inflation. The Human Development Index (HDI)[11], which is used to rank countries into tiers of human development, is low in Comoros (0.54).[12] The value of exports is also low, but the concentration of exports is rather high. About 55 per cent of exports are commodities such as spices, tea, coffee and cocoa. The growing fishery industry contributes about 6.5 per cent to GDP. Tourism contributes 6 per cent to GDP.

Madagascar has the lowest per-capita income in the ESA group (about USD1,500 calculated on a PPP basis). Between 2016 and 2019, GDP has been growing at about 5 per cent on average, inflation is at around 7 per

[6] The IMF uses certain thresholds such as Eurobond issuances, cumulative trade shares with China and Europe, the share of tourism in GDP and the value of a specific health security index to measure the vulnerability of the African countries with respect to financial markets, trade linkages, tourism and health respectively.
[7] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_800
[8] See https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/06/27/na062720-six-charts-show-how-the-economic-outlook-has-deteriorated-in-sub-saharan-africa-since-april.
[9] Detailed statistics and information on the countries can be founded in Annexes IV, V, and VI.
[10] For the sake of an international comparison, we use PPP-$ for the measurement of income.
[11] The Human Development Index, as calculated by the UN (2020) is an index between 0 (low) and 1 (high) based on income, life expectancy and education.
[12] In 2018, Norway had the highest (0.954) and the Central African Republic the lowest HDI (0.376) respectively.

cent, and official unemployment is very low. The HDI is even lower than in Comoros (0.52); and exports are not diversified. The most important export goods are agricultural products (including fisheries), textiles and minerals. Fish contributes 5 per cent to GDP. Tourism is becoming increasingly important, its direct and indirect contribution to GDP (employment) is at over 15 (13) per cent.

GDP per capita in Mauritius is at almost USD22,000 calculated on a PPP basis, with a stable GDP growth rate of almost 4 per cent since 2016. Inflation is low. In 2019 the official unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent. The HDI is high (about 0.8). The export diversification is higher than in other ESA-countries, but still low; exports mainly comprise fish and fish products, sugar and garments. Fish contributes a fifth of all exports. Tourism is growing quickly and contributes 8 per cent to GDP. The financial industry is important.

The country with the highest GDP per capital is Seychelles with a GDP per capital of almost USD28.000 calculated on a PPP basis. The HDI is high (0.8); GDP growth has been about 4 per cent over the last three years. Unemployment is at 3 per cent, inflation is low. Fisheries and tourism are the most important sectors. Fish contributes about half to exports, and tourism is directly and indirectly contributing almost two thirds of GDP.[13]

Finally, Zimbabwe has been experiencing negative GDP growth in 2019 after a few years of recovery. GDP per capita is at about USD2,400 calculated on a PPP basis. After a few years of relative price stability, inflation picked up again in 2019 and is estimated at more than 160 per cent. The HDI is at a low level (0.55). Export diversification is the lowest in ESA5. Main export goods are minerals and agricultural products (tobacco). Tourism does not play a significant role in the Zimbabwean economy but did prior to 2000 and still is a useful source of foreign exchange.

Except for Zimbabwe, fisheries play a major role for the four island states. Therefore, we take a brief look at the fishing agreements that the EU has concluded with the ESA States. The agreements fall under the category sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs),[14] which the EU uses to give financial and technical support in exchange for fishing rights, generally with southern partner countries. These rights either comprise tuna or are mixed rights. The mixed fishery agreement with Comoros has been denounced in January 2019; the tuna fishery agreement with Madagascar expired in December 2018. As opposed to these two, the tuna fishery agreement with Mauritius is valid until December 2021; and the tuna fishery agreement with Seychelles should should according to the EU' website have entered into force in Spring 2020.

In sum, the ESA states are very different from each other. This holds both for the political situation and the level of economic development. The countries all mainly trade with EU-members, the US and China; trade within ESA5 is rather low (see Annex IV, sub-heading on intra-Africa trade).[15] The picture only slightly changes when looking at the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the inter-African trade.

1.5 The Dynamics of the Regional Economic Integration in ESA

Africa is characterized by a substantial number of overlapping RECs; many countries are member in several of these respectively. The ESA5 countries are all members of two RECs in Africa, namely the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), without participating in the EU SADC EPA. They also have agreed to the memberships in the Tripartite Agreement of 2015, a free trade area with 27 potential members, attempting to integrate SADC, COMESA and EAC regions[16] and in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in March 2018 (with 54 members); since then, Zimbabwe (May 2019) and Mauritius (October 2019) have ratified the contract. The AfCFTA is

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[13] *This figure stands in contrast to the IMF's assessment of a medium risk for Seychelles' tourism industry (Table 1).*

[14] *More information ca be found on the EU's website: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements_en.*

[15] *In Phase II, we will show the discuss the internal ESA trade pattern in more detail.*

[16] *The Tripartite Agreement has not entered into force yet, since only 8 countries ratified it as of February 2020; 14 ratifications are necessary (https://www.tralac.org/resources/by-region/comesa-eac-sadc-tripartite-fta.htm, February 2020). Therefore, we cannot report any developments so far.*

supposed to enhance intra-African regional integration and thereby generate economic dynamism, innovative capacity and productivity growth (see below).

Currently, the economic linkages between African countries are relatively small. Trade flows between the ESA5 countries are limited. According to trade statistics available at the World Bank (See Annex IV), internal trade ranges between 0% and maximal 10 per cent. In 2019, Comoros sold around 8 per cent of its overall exports to the other ESA countries, Madagascar around 2 per cent, Mauritius a little more than 10 per cent, Seychelles around 3 per cent and Zimbabwe less than 0.1 per cent. These figures will be assessed and interpreted in the course of Phase II.

In their 2019 Africa Regional Integration Report, African Union, African Development Bank Group and UNECA (2020), analyse the state of regional integration within Africa and within the RECs. The authors use an index built in five dimensions, each sub-index as well as the overall index is normed between 0 (low integration) and 1 (high integration). The dimensions cover most aspects of integration, both ex-ante and ex-post: trade, productive, macroeconomic, and infrastructural integration and free movement of people.[17]

The overall result shows that African countries are not utilising the potential of regional integration fully. SADC and COMESA are no exceptions of this general observation. The findings show that both SADC and COMESA are weaker integrated than the African average. The weakest integration efforts seem to have been taken with respect to *Productive integration* and *Infrastructural integration*. Both form the basis for the other three groups. As for the overall index, Mauritius is ranked 5th, Seychelles 10th, Zimbabwe 12th, and Comoros 20th. These four countries counting as high performer, whereas Madagascar as 37th counts a low performer (see also Annex II on the Overview of ESA5). The ESA5 countries perform relatively worse in the two above-mentioned sub-indices. The result thus does not come as a surprise. A similar conclusion can be reached when looking at the trade data.

In comparison to other regions, trade within Africa as a share of overall trade is very low; it has only very moderately been growing between 2000 and 2017; lately it even declined when measured in US$. Africa's share in world trade is still very low at around 3 per cent. There are also differences between trade within Africa and trade out of Africa. African exports to the world are dominated by commodities and agricultural products, whereas trade within Africa has a higher share of manufactured goods (Draper, Edjigu and Freytag 2020). Against the background of the planned AfCFTA, this is good news. One of the main objectives of the AfCFTA is to double trade in Africa and to harmonise trade rules across the many RECs. This should finally enhance industrialisation and create jobs in the manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, analyses of regional integration efforts in Africa regularly come to the conclusion that their degree of ambition is limited and that too many obstacles such as loopholes, burdensome customs regulations and poor infrastructure are a serious hindrance for the dynamic development of African integration.

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[17] 1.Trade integration is measured as the average of five sub-indicators, all normed between 0 and 1: share of intra-regional exports over GDP; share of intra-regional imports over GDP; share of intra-regional trade; average intra-regional import tariffs; an indicator about ratifying the AfCFTA indicator; 2. Productive integration is measured as the average of three indicators: share of intra-regional intermediate exports; share of intra-regional intermediate imports; the merchandise trade complementarity index; 3. Macroeconomic integration is measured as the average of three indicators: regional inflation differential; the regional convertibility of the currency; the number of bilateral investment treaties in force. 4. Infrastructural integration is measured as the average of two indices: the AfDB Infrastructure Development Index; proportion of intra-regional flight connections. 5. Free movement of people is measured as an average of three indicators: number of countries that may obtain a visa on arrival; number of countries that require a visa; signing of the Free Movement of Persons Protocol (Kigali).

2. Literature review

The organisation of literature review is as follows: first, we introduce a few qualitative studies on EPAs in general, the Tripartite Agreement and the AfCFTA. These studies use political economic methods and mainly discuss potential obstacles to further integration and ways to overcome them. The second part of the review deals with quantitative studies, analysing the consequences of free trade agreements (FTAs) in Africa and between the EU and Africa; we also consider former studies by DG Trade (SIAs and ex-post evaluations) on EU-FTAs. Since the literature on EU-FTAs offers the most relevant lessons for the SIA, we briefly mention them in the text and display them somewhat more detailed in Annex III.

The overall impression of the literature is that the effects of regional integration efforts both on the African continent and of the EU with partners from other continents generate positive trade creation and welfare effects. For all EU-FTAs, these gains are relatively higher for the EU's partners than for the EU itself. In a similar vein, the effects on of the integration process on social and human rights aspects as well as the environment are shown to be predominantly positive for the European partners. The literature also reveals the existence of winners and losers across sectors or regions with respect to welfare effects, which are due to different assumptions and types of models differ across studies.

This review focuses on the substantive and methodological 'lessons learned' for this SIA; thereby we also keep in mind the negotiators' agenda. The literature especially on inner-African FTAs is substantially wider than presented here.[18] We focus on those papers that deal with (1) basic political questions related to the negotiated EPA, which mainly comprise institutional obstacles, and (2) the economic, social and environmental effects of regional integration. One caveat is necessary at this stage: the economic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic has affected trade flows heavily and negatively since March 2020 (European Commission 2020b), the lessons have to be taken very carefully.

2.1 Qualitative studies

Qualitative studies may give hints to important aspects of negotiations since they refer mostly to political economy aspects of regional integration. Vis-à-vis EPAs in general, Draper (2007) argues that from an African perspective, the success of EPAs depends on overcoming supply side as well as non-tariff market access constraints, infrastructure investments, governance improvements and reciprocity, i.e. open markets on both sides, including least developed countries (LDCs). Woolcock (2007) takes a European perspective and assesses the EU's policy agenda with respect to bilateral negotiations against the background of the EU's commitment to the multilateral trade order. He argues that in negotiating EPAs the EU follows a development agenda while at the same time promoting the European integration model. As compared to Draper (2007) and Woolcock (2007), Asche (2019) takes a more normative stand. He sees a triple challenge for Africa consisting of the need to intensify regional inner-African integration, industrialisation and relations to the developed world, including the EU. He gives a detailed account of the consequences of all aspects of negotiations for African countries, without a focus on the EU-ESA EPA. In conclusion, Asche (2019) argues in favour of policy space for African nations to perform industrial policies and coordinate policies.

Bauer and Freytag (2015) discuss the prospects of the Tripartite Agreement 2014, comprising 26 states belonging to COMESA, the EAC and SADC with a combined population of more than 600 million people. They question its effectiveness due to the different rules in the three RECs, the lack of infrastructure, the thickness of the inner-African borders with respect to trade and the low quality of business services. Albagoury and Anber (2018) add another risk, namely the different degree of integration of the three RECs.

Similar doubts have been raised in political economy analyses of the AfCFTA, e.g. by the Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank Group and African Union Commission (2019) in their

[18] *We have searched the usual literature databases (EconLit, EconBiz, Google Scholar) using the names of the FTAs as keywords; we also consulted DG Trade's website on SIAs (on http://ec.europa.eu/trade/analysis/sustainabilityimpact-assessments/assessments).*

analysis. On the other hand, they (pp.46f) see great potential, namely (1) the encouragement of FDI, (2) dynamic gains through intensified competition, (3) increased innovation potential, (4) trade creation, however accompanied by trade diversion, (5) higher GDP growth in the least developed African countries, (6) long-term positive structural transformation and (7) intensified cooperation and communication between African governments. Erasmus (2018) analysis the legal structure. As Draper, Edjigu and Freytag (2018), he expresses modest positive expectations with respect to these seven trends.

Informal cross-border trade has also been considered. Although there is no exact data available, it is fair to assume that a lot of trade is taking place informally. There are rules in some RECs but no provisions in the AfCFTA. UNECA and FES (2017) address this problem and discuss options to prevent discrimination against informal cross-border traders, many of whom are relatively vulnerable women (World Bank 2013). This leads to the issue of gender awareness. UNCTAD (2016) shows the different dimensions of gender-related effects of trade integration. The volume edited by the World Bank (2013) derives policy conclusions for the design of trade rules that consider women's needs and vulnerabilities.[19]

2.2 Quantitative studies

The economic parts of this SIA including the ex-post evaluation will draw upon a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE). CGE models help answer what-if questions by simulating economic effects of policy changes (scenarios) such as changes in price, income and substitution effects in equilibrium on markets under different assumptions. The economic outcomes of the "baseline" scenario – in which no policy effects are assumed – are compared to the different scenarios where changes in trade policy are assumed to take place. The economic impact of the policy change is quantified as the difference between the baseline and the stylised liberalisation scenarios.

CGE models often have been subject to criticism: it is first claimed that the properties of the model, in particular the Armington trade specification[20] might render them too optimistic, in particular regarding the effects on developing countries. However, there is also a potential understatement, as dynamic effects, e.g. productivity growth due to increasing competition are not covered. Another stated shortcoming is that the models are comparative static, i.e., they do not consider the transition process from the initial to the new equilibrium. Most applied studies state that these criticisms are valid and therefore interpret the results carefully in their conclusions and policy lessons.

2.2.1 The Tripartite Agreement: Some ex-ante simulations

Riedel and Slany (2018) calculate a gravity model to analyse the potential effect of the Tripartite Agreement on trade and conclude that due to the reasons mentioned above a very modest increase of bilateral trade can be expected between two member countries of the Tripartite. Makochekanwa (2014) investigates the welfare effect of the Tripartite (of then 26 member countries) and concludes that intra-regional trade will increase by 2 billion USD findings with the main beneficiaries outside the ESA5 region. Trade diversion is relatively high (approximately 450 million US-$). The members might also face revenue losses of around 1 billion USD after the dismantling of import tariffs. These results are mirrored in the studies on the AfCFTA.

[19] The papers in this volume are very detailed; the results will be discussed in later Tasks. For other aspects of social, and human rights, as well as environment and climate, we expect that the availability of national studies and reports will vary across the ESA countries. For Mauritius, for example, there is good availability of both government and independent reports. For the other ESA countries, however, we expect to find fewer documents, in particular recent government reports.

[20] Trade models based on the Armington specification require assumptions about price elasticities after policy changes. These assumptions may affect the outcome of the simulations significantly.

2.2.2 Literature on the AfCFTA: Focusing on winners and losers[21]

Differences between countries

The AfCFTA is generally assumed to have a huge potential to increase value chain integration, stimulate production and spur intra-African trade, thereby leading to welfare gains. However, as with trade liberalisation generally, the gains may not be distributed evenly within as well as between countries (Akman, et al., 2018). The papers introduced here were published before the negotiations of the AfCFTA were started or concluded respectively. They estimate the trade and welfare effects of the AfCFTA, the distributional consequences, and the likely winners as well as losers across countries and sectors.

Abrego et al. (2019) use a CGE model with data from 2014-2016 to estimate welfare effects for the African continent due to the foundation of the AfCFTA under different assumptions about the intensity of competition. Depending on the degree of liberalisation, welfare in sub-Saharan Africa can increase between less than 1 (tariff elimination only) and more than 3 per cent (tariff elimination and NTB-reduction of 35 per cent). With a stronger reduction of NTBs, the welfare gains increase. All countries gain in the ambitious scenario, only two los when tariffs only are eliminated. Among the ESA 5 countries, Madagascar gains least, whereas Mauritius and Seychelles can gain in welfare above the continent's average (Comores and Zimbabwe are excluded). Jensen (2015) and Depetris Chauvin et al. (2016) analyse winners and losers and show that countries with relatively under-developed capital markets, such as Zimbabwe, could experience welfare losses from the AfCFTA. This result suggests a closer look at financial markets in ESA5 within the SIA.

Most studies, among them Mevel and Karingi (2012) find that the AfCFTA could lead to an increase of intra-African trade relative to its total trade from 10.2% to 15.5% over the period 2010 to 2022. Geda and Yimer (2019) using a gravity model calculate a trade creation effect of up to almost 20 per cent, however contingent to the policy mix, which includes infant-industry protection. Depretis Chauvin et al. (2016) show that significant gains can only be expected in the long run. Finally, trade diversion could reduce African countries' exports to the rest of the world. The overall assessment of the AfCFTA remains positive.

The consequences of liberalisation on fiscal revenues in developing countries are also considered. Keen and Mansour (2009) study 41 of countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) between 1980 to 2005 and conclude that the formation of FTAs and customs unions in SSA reduced the shares of total tax revenue to GDP. Mevel and Karingi (2012) similarly show that the AfCFTA would imply losses for fiscal authorities as neither the increase of exports nor the taxation on ensuing profits would compensate for the tariff revenue loss. Kassim (2016) examines 28 SSA countries with an opposing result: although a 10 percent reduction in tariff revenues decreases the revenues by an average of 4.3 percent, a new policy mix increases total tax revenues.

In addition, these effects are not uniform. Borg (2006) finds that trade liberalisation has higher fiscal costs for small states. The net effect also seems to depend on the quality of institutions in the country. An additional determinant of countries' ability to offset tariff revenue losses is their level of development. Baunsgaard and Keen (2010) estimate that while high- and middle-income countries quickly replace trade taxes with domestic tax revenues, low income countries only regain US$25c per dollar of lost trade taxes directly through domestic taxes. It will be interesting to check these results with the ESA5 countries' (expect for Comoros) experiences in the interim EPA.

Sectors and the civil society

Another question regards the sectoral distribution of net effects. According to Karingi and (Mevel 2012), agriculture and food products could gain the most from the AfCFTA. Similarly, Depetris et al. (2016) show that African exports of agriculture, food and energy would increase, as opposed to industrial products. Mevel and Mathieu (2016) come to the exactly opposing conclusion: the AfCFTA could stimulate the export of industrial products more than any other sector.

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[21] The papers otherwise do not show a consistent list of winners and losers with respect to both countries and sectors. It much depends on the assumptions; see preceding footnote.

It is often argued that trade liberalisation and trade integration tend to generate wage disparities across workers sub-categories. There are few studies examining the potential effects of the AfCFTA on wages across workers' skill categories. Mevel and Karingi (2012) estimate that the establishment of the AfCFTA could increase wages of unskilled workers in non-agricultural sectors more than wages of workers in the agricultural sector. They also find that wages of skilled workers could increase to a lesser extent than the wages of unskilled workers. According to the IMF (2019a, pp. 50f), the distributional effects of the AfCFTA depend on the export structure: in agricultural exporters, the rural population can gain, whereas it loses in manufacturing exporting countries. Again, this is a static analysis; for each country it must be considered whether the dismantling of trade barriers will increase the potential to export agricultural products.

2.2.3 Literature on EPAs and EU-FTAs[22]

The quantitative literature on EU-FTAs with respect to FTAs with African countries or regional groups is relatively small. While the focus of this SIA is the EU-ESA5 interim EPA, it is interesting to compare the analyses of SIAs for other FTAs the EU has concluded or is about to conclude. These studies will be considered only to compare analytical tools and methods, not with respect to negotiation outcomes as it is clear that each FTA is the outcome of a specific negotiation.

The European Commission has published two general studies that assess the consequences of EU trade regimes towards developing countries for these countries (European Commission 2015a and 2015b) (see Annex III). There are also two studies with direct reference to the EU-ESA interim EPA, namely the "Study on the Impact of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (interim EPA) on the ESA signatory countries and the setting up of an EPA Fund" by the European Commission (2017) and the "Factual Presentation: EPA between the ESA States and the EU (Goods and Services)" by the World Trade Organization (2017). The Studies published by the European Commission (2015a and b, 207) show already the potential of the EU-ESA5-EPA, but also hint at the challenges. The WTO (2017) study does not analyse causal relationships but offers very good factual information.

In addition, DG Trade conducted a number of recent ex-post evaluations and SIAs, which we have looked at from the methodological perspective to extract lessons learned for our analysis. They can be found on http://ec.europa.eu/trade/analysis/sustainabilityimpact-assessments/assessments. We take a closer look at the SIAs for the planned or realised FTAs with Australia, New Zealand, Chile and Mexico (modernised GA) as well as at ex-post evaluations of the FTAs with CARIFORUM and Korea. **Table 9** in Annex III is structured to cover the following aspects: methodology and assumptions, data sources, key indicators, analytical focus, main findings, and key takeaways. The key results mirror the studies on African integration: there is potential for welfare gains for all signatories of FTAs.

2.3 In a nutshell

The literature review offers a good overview about appropriate methods to assess the EU-ESA5 EPA and supports a generally optimistic perspective for the ESA5 EPA, but also shows potential obstacles to realise the benefits in full. The following bullet points summarise the core results:

- Regional integration has the potential to increase welfare and trade in Africa.
- The ESA5 countries are likely to benefit more from the EU-ESA5 EPA than the EU.
- The differences between the ESA5 countries may lead to diverging welfare gains of the countries, which should be considered in the negotiations and recommendations.
- There are a few potential institutional obstacles on the way to fully utilise the potential of the EU-ESA5 EPA, such as governance problems and the thickness of borders.
- The deepened EPA with its strong commitments on human rights, social aspects and the environment may at the same time provide an opportunity to overcome these obstacles.

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[22] *Summaries of these studies can be found in annex III.*

3. Methodology

3.1 Intervention logic

The assignment includes both a backward-looking (i.e. the ex-post evaluation) and a forward-looking element (the SIA), which are inter-related and crucial for understanding the economic, social, human rights, environmental (including climate), and development cooperation impacts of the agreement.

The intervention logic, which encompasses both the objectives, activities and (expected) impacts of the current interim EPA for the ex-post evaluation, but also the deepening process, which is the focus of the SIA, is an important element of the assignment. This intervention logic sets out the intended outcomes, which in turn guide the identification of indicators that we can apply to evaluate the EPA (see evaluation framework in next section). The European Commission has developed a preliminary intervention logic for the EPA in the Terms of Reference for this assignment, which we have revised based on the kick-off meeting and consultations with EU officials (such as the EU Delegations in the ESA5 countries). **Figure 8** in Annex VIII represents the intervention logic.

3.2 Approach to ex-post evaluation

As per the ToR and the additional inputs received during the Inception phase, the ex-post evaluation will provide answers to the following evaluation questions:

a) *To what extent have the objectives of the existing interim EPA been achieved?*
b) *Which sectors, activities, groups or countries in ESA4 have benefited most as a result of the EPA and which ones have incurred losses due to the EPA? (related to task 11)*
c) *Has the EPA with ESA4 given rise to unintended consequences? (related to task 11)*
d) *What are the shortcomings of the existing EPA that need to be addressed in the deepening negotiations?*
e) *What good practices and lessons learned on EPA implementation on both the ESA4 and the EU side?*

In addition, the ex-post evaluation will help establish the baseline for the following SIA, as it will assess the agreement to date, and analyse qualitatively and qualitatively the main impacts:

- **Economic impacts:** development of bilateral and overall trade between the EU and ESA4, impact on economic growth, economic diversification and poverty reduction, fostering of foreign investment, fiscal effects (budgetary effects, reduction of dependence on tariff revenues and revenue diversification);
- **Social impacts** (disaggregated by gender, when possible): job creation, level of employment, wages, inequality, winners and losers, poverty reduction, labour rights, labour standards, working conditions, impacts on women and vulnerable groups, effects on respect of basic human rights;
- **Gender impacts:** effects on women's economic empowerment, employment and welfare, gender equality;
- **Impacts on environment and climate:** impacts on greenhouse emissions, air quality, land use, energy efficiency, forestry, biodiversity, water protection, etc;
- **Impacts on governance and business environment:** overall impacts on aspects of governance and business environment;
- **Impacts on consumers:** effects on consumer prices and safety in ESA4, effects on product variety and product quality;
- **Effects on regional integration and third parties:** effects on regional integration in the ESA region, under e.g. COMESA, SADC or AfCFTA, effects on outermost regions and on Least Developed Countries.

The ex-post evaluation includes tasks 6 to 11. Answering the evaluation questions presented by the ToR (in particular those related to possible shortcomings of the interim EPA and of best practices) involves not only combining the results of tasks 6 to 11, but also a cross-analysis of the answers to the evaluation questions included in the evaluation matrix below. Consistently with the methodology and approach for this type of exercise, the framework for the ex-post evaluation is defined by four elements: the scope of the evaluation; the definition of the baseline scenario; the intervention logic (see above); and the evaluation matrix (EM).

3.2.1 Scope of the evaluation

The scope of the evaluation identifies what is evaluated, over what period and for which geographical area. The thematic scope of the mini ex-post evaluation under this assignment includes all areas of the interim EPA, while the geographic scope covers both the EU and its Member States and the ESA5. The assessment will begin at the start of the provisional applications with each partner country (2012 for ESA4 countries), with recognition of the limitations of Comoros having joined in 2019 only.

3.2.2 Baseline scenario

The evaluation questions will be answered by comparing the changes observed with the situation before or without the policy intervention and by assessing whether the changes observed can be attributed to the policy intervention, at least to some extent (the causality link). The situation depicted with the ex-post evaluation will provide the baseline for the SIA.

The definition of the baseline scenario will take into account regulations and trade provisions with the EU that were implemented before the interim EPA’s provisional application or that would have been applied in the absence of the EPA.

3.2.3 Intervention Logic (IL)

The intervention logic for the mini ex-post evaluation was presented above. It depicts the main objectives, components and expected results of the policy intervention, and the expected causality links and assumptions which will need to be verified during the evaluation.

3.2.4 Evaluation Matrix (EM)

The ToR for this evaluation defines the main evaluation questions to be answered (see above), which guide the evaluation component of the assignment. The evaluation questions have been grouped under four evaluation criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and relevance). In addition, the EM presents judgement criteria for each evaluation question, specific indicators and sources to support the assessment.

The overview of evaluation questions and related judgement criteria and indicators are presented in an evaluation matrix in Annex VIII.

3.3 Approach to economic impacts

The economic analysis in this SIA will make use of the CGE economic modelling (including a partial equilibrium analysis for Seychelles) undertaken by DG Trade. The analysis will include all scenarios (conservative and ambitious). It will also include a discussion of the robustness of the results and outline limitations of the modelling, e.g. different degrees of preference utilisation and the potential misrepresentation of dynamic impacts from innovation and FDI. As the economic modelling only covers a reduction of tariffs on trade in goods, it will only be taken into account for the ex-post evaluation.

Based on the results of the economic modelling, a qualitative and, to the extent possible, quantitative, analysis of the relevant main non-tariff measures (NTMs) and other behind-the-border issues will be provided, including a screening of barriers in services, investment, public procurement, competition and intellectual property rights. Our analysis will include an overview of remaining tariff barriers and NTMs that affect trade relations between the EU and ESA5 countries, including specific TBT issues, such as standards, technical standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures and accreditation. The focus of this analysis will be qualitative. Information on NTMs will be collected from stakeholder consultations and multilateral and bilateral monitoring (e.g. WTO TPRM, other databases).

Based on this analysis, an assessment of the impact of dismantling barriers with a focus on the ESA5 countries will be conducted, for each country individually, and as a group. This economic impact assessment will focus in particular on investment flows (and also services). The analysis will also take into account possible effects on governance as well as the business and investment environment; also, effects on regional integration efforts and on third parties will be analysed.

The economic analysis will lay a focus on the impacts on SMEs, for example by investigating potential implications from greater legal transparency and certainty for SMEs. In addition, the economic analysis will assess the impact on LDCs. The analysis will also assess impacts on the EU's Outermost Regions, including an assessment of key sectors such as fisheries. Our assessment will also cover potential opportunities for Outermost Regions that could result from expanding trade. We will also focus on how practices in EU's Outermost regions influence the implementation or impact EPA. Finally, we will assess to which extent the EPA contributes to closer trade integration between outermost regions and analyse how the European territorial cooperation (INTERREG) plays a role in supporting regional integration.

In stage I (assessment of impacts of interim EPA), the team will evaluate the development of ESA5 countries' trade flows between the EU and with non-EU trading partners to identify trade creation and trade diversion effects, including an analysis of trade flows of specific products that have been liberalised in ESA5 countries. The team will also assess the development of sectoral competitiveness by calculating changes in the revealed comparative advantage on a sector-by-sector basis. The team will identify sectors that experienced increases in foreign investment and sectors that recorded withdrawals of foreign capital.

In stage II (assessment of potential impacts of deepening process), depending on data availability, the team will refer to the modelling results to identify countries and sectors which gain from imports and exports. We will also refer to changes in domestic output (production) on a country and sector basis.[23] The team will also discuss the robustness of the results and explain the time horizon for the effects to materialise. CGE models are suitable to estimate medium- to long-term effects, i.e. changes in the economy after a period of several years that allow economic agents to adjust to new regulatory frameworks, e.g. reduced tariffs or less discriminatory rules for trade. While economies generally benefit from trade liberalisation in the medium- to long-term (more output, more trade, higher standards of living), in the short-term, increased competition causes some groups to lose from trade liberalisation. Our team will discuss the "vulnerable" groups, the implications for structural economic change, and point to measures that help mitigating/compensating the negative effects on these groups' incomes.

Table 68 in Annex VII provides an overview of key themes of our analysis, as well as of the key methods and indicators used. The themes are composed of key areas of the existing interim agreement, as well as areas for future negotiations outlined in the rendez-vous clause of the agreement (Art. 53).[24] Annex VII also sets out considerations around data sources and data availability.

3.4 Approach to social, human rights and environmental impacts

These three areas of assessment – social, human rights and environment – are closely linked, and are also closely linked to the assessment of economic impacts. For all three, the assessment will follow the Commission's SIA Guidelines, the guidelines for the human rights impacts in SIAs and the Better Regulation Toolbox. Indications for each of these three areas presented in the following sub-sections. The three areas of impacts will be assessed in both the brief ex-post evaluation (Task 9) and the SIA (Tasks 13 to 15). The approach for all three will follow a common sequence: A. Screening and scoping; B. Detailed assessment; C. Conclusions and recommendations.

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[23] Relevant examples are given, for instance, in the impact assessment of the EU-Japan FTA. For an overview of outputs see, e.g., tables 4.5 and 4.6. Available at https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/july/tradoc_157115.pdf.
[24] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2012:111:FULL&from=EN

Screening and scoping will build on the preliminary screening. The screening will review initial results in that work (see Section 5) concerning the trade measures that are likely to have the largest social, human rights and environmental impacts, drawing on further literature to build more detailed causal analysis. The scoping work will in turn look at the details of specific trade measures, building on the preliminary analysis presented in Section 5 and in its Annex XIV. This work will review the identification of key economic sectors for attention, as well as the most important social, human rights and environmental issues for analysis.

The *detailed assessment* will draw on the study's information gathering work, including literature and data gathering, economic modelling, consultation results and case studies. The assessment will identify impacts compared to the baseline: for the SIA, this baseline will be developed based on the results of the ex-post evaluation, which will develop the understanding of existing social, human rights and environmental conditions (Annexes V and VI provide initial information on these conditions). We will use indicators where available: Annexes V and VI provide preliminary sets; we will seek to structure indicators by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs are listed in Annex X).

The *conclusions and recommendations* for the SIA will be presented in the report on Trade and Sustainable Development. Results will also be presented in the six different thematic reports (see section 6.2). For a proportionate analysis, we expect to provide a more in-depth analysis for the thematic reports on 1) Trade in Goods, and 2) Trade in Services, Digital Trade and Investment (in addition to the report on Trade and Sustainable Development). A key aim will be to provide clear and actionable recommendations to strengthen expected positive impacts of the deepening of the Agreement and to mitigate possible negative impacts.

3.4.1 Social impacts

In line with the Commission's SIA guidelines, the social analysis will be based on broadly two pillars: first, an analysis of impacts of trade and economic chapters on key areas related to the social SDGs; second, an analysis of the social provisions of the TSD chapter, in particular concerning implementation of ILO Conventions and of other international policy tools, such as internationally agreed principles and guidelines on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and on responsible business conduct (RBC).

The detailed assessment will draw on stakeholder views on the relevance of the different areas of social development as well as on the magnitude of potential impacts. To the extent possible, modelling results will be used to identify potential impacts. Data will be gathered and assessed for indicators related to employment (job creation or losses), working conditions (wages, working standards, OSH, social dialogue), vocational training/re-training/lifelong learning and distribution of income and social protection, in line with the SIA guidelines. To the extent possible, the assessment will seek to identify impacts by key groups (such as women and children), and to identify winners and losers. As far as possible, the indicators will be chosen from the UN's SDG indicator framework[25], especially for SDGs 1,2,5,8 and 10 (See Annex X). If available, data will be presented by sector, skill level and gender. Additionally, we will look more closely at the implementation of labour policy (e.g. adoption/revision of labour laws, labour inspections, institutional aspects), in particular, the cases identified in the NORMLEX database (see section 5 and Annex XIII, which provides an example of this type of analysis).

3.4.2 Human rights impacts

The further screening and scoping will build on the preliminary results (see section 5) to help further understand: a) which rights are more directly trade related and likely to be directly affected by the trade measures b) which are the major vs. minor impacts of the selected measures; c) which measures will have a beneficial or negative impact on human rights; d) which segments of the population (women, indigenous people and ethnic groups, etc.) are more likely to be impacted. In doing so, both the Fundamental Rights Checklist in Tool No. 28 of the Better Regulation Box and the SIA human rights guidelines will be used. The detailed

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[25] *UN General Assembly (2017). Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017. 71/313. Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/71/313.*

assessment will draw on a range of information. The stakeholder consultation together with the case study results are expected to be key sources.

3.4.3 Environmental impacts

The analysis of environmental impacts will, as per the SIA Handbook[26], consider several key dimensions: *scale* and *structural* effects; and *technology* effects (alongside which we propose to add *environmental management* effects); plus *governance* effects, also added to the dimensions set out in the Handbook.

The assessment of *scale* and *structural* effects will draw on the economic analysis, in particular the identification of key sectors that could be affected by the deepening of the EPA. The SIA handbook refers to *technology* effects as 'those affecting the processes or production methods'. We understand these to include access to process equipment as well as *environmental management* techniques. New equipment and methods could be more efficient, economically, and new methods may be introduced to improve access to higher value EU markets, such as those for organic agriculture and food products. EU investment can be a driver for technology and management effects, and EU development cooperation could also play a role. We seek information on possible technology effects via the literature review and in particular draw on the consultation results for information on the extent to which agreements with the EU, ongoing trade with the EU and FDI from EU-based enterprises are improving the environmental efficiency of production in ESA countries.

The analysis of *governance* effects will consider two areas. First, for multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), the preliminary screening (see section 5 and Annex XIV) shows that the five ESA countries have ratified many of the main MEAs commonly set out in EU trade and partnership agreements. Further work will thus focus on implementation of MEAs, both those identified over the period of the interim EPA and potential further improvements under the deep EPA: this will use literature review and consultation results. Second, for the development of domestic environmental legislation and institutions, literature reviews within the countries can identify key developments in the period of the interim EPA and search for information on key gaps.

4. Stakeholder consultations

4.1 Objectives and approach to the consultation

Due to the circumstances created by COVID-19, the team has adapted its stakeholder consultation strategy to:

- Highlight that the main consultations tools will remain one-on-one meetings (in person and remote), workshops (as originally planned) and roundtables (as originally planned)), though timelines will be fluctuating as a result of COVID-19.
- Clarify that the short-term focus to reach out to stakeholders may be via phone interviews, WhatsApp Messengers and social media tools.

The consultative process will be undertaken at different stages of the research and with different groups of stakeholders. It forms an integral part of the research to triangulate and validate the quantitative and other qualitative analyses arising from the rest of the tasks. The team gives substantial importance to the stakeholder consultation, which lies at the heart of this assessment.

This stakeholder consultation has two key objectives: firstly, to verify and complement findings from the assessment's other sections; and secondly, to provide the negotiations with capacity for transparency, credibility, and legitimacy. In order to reach the highest participation rate and thus add a constructive and

[26] *European Commission, Handbook for trade sustainability impact assessment (second edition), April 2016*

representative perspective to the assessment, it will be carried out as widely as possible in the ESA5 partner countries as well as in the EU. Working with local experts allows the team to be trusted by key workshop participants and interviewees. We will ensure that all stakeholder activities are consistent with the guiding principles and meet the minimum standards laid out by the EC[27].

4.2 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

The stakeholder mapping includes a large range of organisations and institutions active in the different fields relevant to the study in the EU (at EU level and in selected Member States) and in the ESA5 countries.

Annex IX provides preliminary lists of stakeholders in ESA5 partners, at the EU level, and at Member States level. These include national and regional administrations, social partners, including trade unions, civil society organisations, and international organisations, to be consulted within the study. For the consultation, stakeholders will be organised into four main groups: public sector, private sector, social partners and civil society organisations.

Table 2: Groups of stakeholders

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• National ministries • National statistical institutes • Sub-national administrations • Customs administrations • Port authorities • Other authorities: competition authorities, investment agencies, export promotion agencies, IPR • At EU level: European Commission, Members of the European Parliament, EESC • At the International and Regional level: AUC, SADC, COMESA Secretariat, international and regional partner organisations • At MS level: National administrations, including development ministries / agencies
Private Sector	• Large companies and multinationals in relevant sectors • (M)SMEs • Exporters • Importers/freight forwarders • Chambers of commerce with European background (EU or by individual Member States) • SME / MSME associations • Quality infrastructure institutions • Business associations • Sectoral associations: Farmers' associations, fishermen's associations, mining associations, textile sector associations, tourism associations • Chambers of Commerce
Social Partners	• Trade Unions • Cooperatives • Student organisations/youth organisations • Employers' organisations
Civil Society Organisations	• Think tanks • Environmental, social, human rights NGOs • Academia

[27] *Better Regulation "Toolbox", European Commission*

4.3 Consultation tools: one-on-one

The team will use the following toolbox of mechanisms to achieve the objectives vis-à-vis the stakeholder consultation.

4.3.1 Interviews

The key consultation tool are one-on-one interviews, in person, via phone and via online tools. To ensure that information and evidence is gathered from relevant stakeholders, the team has planned to prioritise interviews conducted by in-country partners with vast networks and familiar with local communities. Each team in the five partner countries, as well as in the EU, is prepared to conduct approximately 20 interviews per country. The EU interviewers will conduct at least 20 interviews across the four largest trading partners—France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden, for which the stakeholders are still being mapped.

Interviews feed into all elements of the analysis:

- **Economic analysis** by providing mini case studies and illustrative examples in boxes to highlight particular economic impacts, enriching the quantitative analysis;
- **Social, environmental and human rights analysis** by providing evidence on the capacity of partners to implement international commitments, evidence on magnitude and direction of social impacts, as well as providing mini case studies and illustrative examples in boxes to highlight particular impacts;
- **Case studies** by providing evidence for the specific issues identified in the case studies; in the process, the interviews may also inform the selection of some of the case studies(s);
- **Recommendations and mitigating measures** by collecting stakeholders' ideas for supporting and mitigating measures, and providing evidence on the capacity of ESA5 and EU authorities to implement the provisions and mitigating measures.

Therefore, interview responses will be integrated throughout the whole text and within each of the deliverables. The consultation results will not be confined to the separate stakeholder consultation chapter. The interim and final reports will reference the stakeholder consultation responses in a manner which protects personal data under data protection rules. Where required by stakeholders, names of organisations will be completely excluded.

The implementation of the project and conduct of the interviews comes at a challenging time with COVID-19, affecting ESA5 partners, EU Member States, and international agencies. As a result, we have adjusted our interview strategy towards a staggered approach; starting with online and phone interviews with those stakeholders, who can be accessed via these means in in the first substantive part of the research phase (Phase II of the assignment), and then identifying vulnerable groups and stakeholders, for whom these channels may not be accessible, for follow on or first face-to-face meetings. In an attempt to access stakeholders with access to different technologies, the team will provide a range of options for discussions with stakeholders, including: WhatsApp Messenger, which is widely used in ESA5 partners; Zoom / Skype / Skype for Business / WebEx; as well as phone interviews.

Interviews will be conducted at the beginning of Phase II of the consultations in order to validate or complete the list of relevant stakeholders for the workshops and roundtables. This will additionally allow results to feed into the case study analyses. Interviews will be conducted in the capital as well as in two selected regions of priority in each partner ESA5 country to ensure voices of those most difficult to reach are properly channelled.

For this purpose, the team has developed the interview guidance in Annex XVI. The interview questionnaire will be adjusted depending on the group of respondents: public administration officials, private sector, civil society about economic, social, environmental, and human rights impacts. The private sector questionnaire will further differentiate between business associations, MSMEs and freight forwarders/importers.

4.3.2 Workshops

In line with the specifications, the team will organise two full-day workshops in the ESA region – one in Madagascar and another in Zimbabwe. The content of the workshops will be informed by interview results. Likewise, the workshops will themselves contribute to the consultation process by further gathering outlooks. These events will gather the views of, and other information from, stakeholders (in particular, businesses, national and regional administrations, social partners (including trade unions), international organizations present on the ground, and civil society). Local EU Delegations will be approached at an early stage to ensure their involvement and feedback in every stage of the workshops. The members and their networks in both countries who can clearly support the delivery of the detailed stakeholder consultation strategy will support the team.

Workshop design and content

Due to the COVID-19 context, the team has postponed the planning of the workshops to ensure that the organisation of the workshops will be appropriate and not cause risks to participants and organisers. Therefore, as part of the interim report, the team will draft a detailed proposal for the organisation and content of each workshop, including the respective programme and a balanced list of participants and speakers, representative of the different categories of stakeholders including businesses, national and regional administrations, social partners including trade unions, and civil society. This programme will be finalised in coordination with the inter-service steering group and the local EU Delegation.

In order to balance the knowledge provision and consultation objectives of the workshops, the team foresees opening each with a single plenary involving all stakeholders including the EU Delegation, representatives from the host country Government, civil society groups, and the main Chambers of Commerce of participating countries. The purpose of the plenary would be to raise awareness of the agreement and provide preliminary results on past impacts and possible impacts of the deepening process. The second half of the day will focus on the consultation aspect of the workshops and continue with parallel events, where the team will engage participants to discuss sectoral specific and thematic issues. In particular, we plan four parallel sessions between the plenary and lunch time (1) Manufacturing and Textiles; 2) Agriculture and Fisheries; 3) Services and Investment; and 4) Sustainability Issues including human rights, social rights, and environmental impacts. The afternoon will bring the group back together into a wider plenary to discuss across the parallel groups. Additional information on the workshops will be provided on our website. The attendance of different stakeholder groups and the topics for the sessions will vary across countries and will be subject to consultations with the EC team and EU delegations.

Stakeholder attendance

Further to the stakeholder mapping done and as space for the workshop will be limited, the team will set criteria to allow as many organizations as possible to attend (e.g. only one representative per organisation, geographic scope, sector, interest etc.). Where possible, the team will make arrangements to livestream the event. The team will ensure that the workshops are publicised to relevant stakeholders on the dedicated project website and via social media channels, and closely cooperate with the EU delegations to ensure that they too can disseminate the information via their websites and social media channels a few weeks before each event. After each workshop, we will publish a summary of the event, including a list of participating organisations and individuals, the views expressed, and how these will be accounted for in the thematic reports.

Additional workshops

In addition to the above two workshops, LSE Consulting will remain prepared to attend, present and actively participate in a series of three additional workshops which are foreseen to be organised by the EU delegations in Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros.

4.3.3 Roundtables / focus groups

The team is also planning organise roundtables in all five of the ESA5 partner countries, as well as in Brussels. These roundtables, in the form of focus group discussions, were initially meant to be conducted in person but the team has decided to first trial their conduct online in a facilitated focus group discussion. This is to ensure timely input to the report, while avoiding exposing the team members, local partners and participants to additional risks.

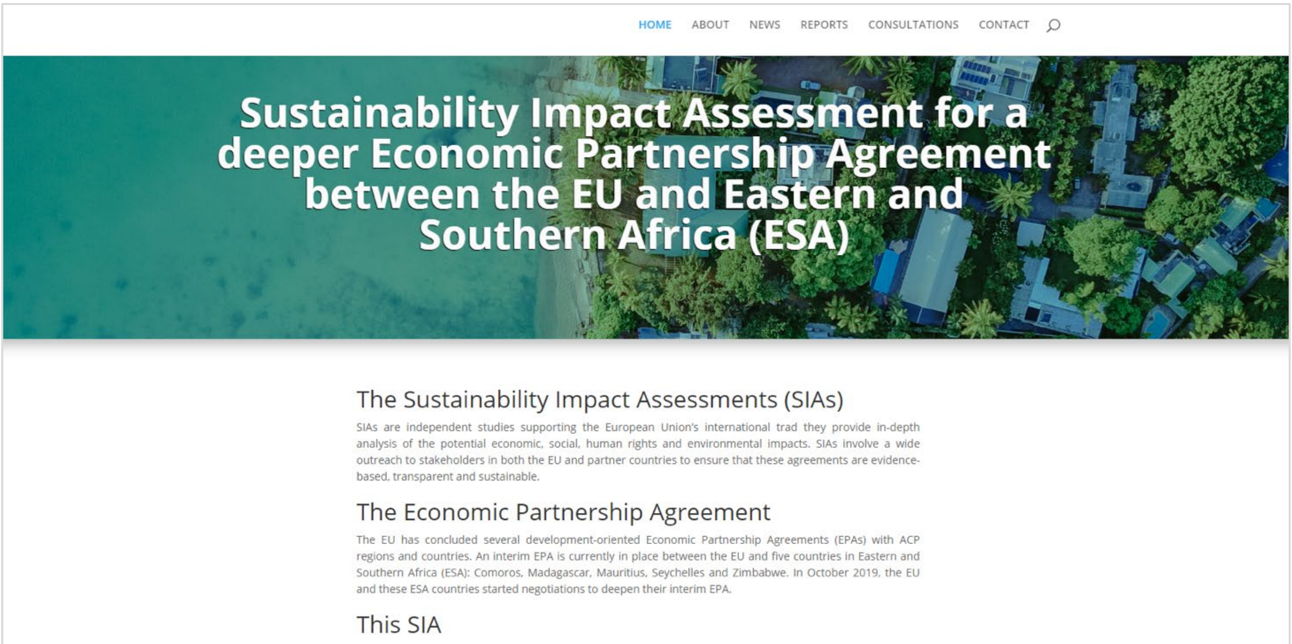
During the implementation of the project, the team plans to undertake an ‘EU Roundtable week’ and thereafter an ‘ESA5 Roundtable week’. The planned roundtables would cover discussion both of sectoral and sustainability issues to feed into the thematic reports and case studies. The roundtables in the ESA5 partner countries and the EU will aim to collect the views of concerned stakeholders in four pre-determined areas: sustainability issues; and the three economic sectors of priority (Manufacturing and Textiles; Agriculture and Fisheries; and Services and Investment), integrating questions on the case studies. Annex IX shows the preliminary agenda for stakeholder roundtables.

4.4 Consultation tools: online

4.4.1 Project website and social media tools

A dedicated project website provides information on the progress of work and allows interaction with civil society and all other relevant stakeholders.

Figure 2: Consultation website



A draft website has been prepared: it can be accessed via the following, temporary link – http://0z9kzacwxn.preview.infomaniak.website/. The website provides an easily accessible summary on the evaluation and SIA process, information on past and upcoming consultation events and a feedback mechanism. All final reports will be made public on the website. Other relevant outputs, including regular updates on the SIA process and findings and documentation sources, will be published on the SIA website. Moreover, the website will contain a feed for the project Twitter account. All meetings with civil society (in the EU and in ESA partner states) will be appropriately announced on the SIA website. Traffic on the website (including the country of origin of viewers) will be tracked using Google Analytics. This will be done in a manner which protects personal data and adheres to data protection rules.

4.4.2 Targeted written surveys

Due to the fact that the team is using interviews, workshops and roundtables as primary data collection tools in order to ensure comprehensive involvement with stakeholders, the use of surveys and online tools will be limited. While the team is aware of the risk of low response rates, the implementation of targeted surveys has the benefits of reaching a wider number of stakeholders and providing more structured feedback on specific questions. Thus, the team will use the targeted surveys as a complementary tool with social media / e-mail questionnaire for companies, MSMEs, associations and other bodies in the EU; and e-mail questionnaire for regional or international stakeholders.

4.5 Consultation tools: Civil Society Dialogue

Three presentations will be held in the context of DG TRADE's regular Civil Society Dialogues[28] to invite stakeholders to contribute their comments to the research and comment on preliminary findings. The first will be held a few weeks after publication of the draft Inception Report to feed into the final version of the inception report. The second will be held after the submission of the first SIA deliverable and first two case studies in winter 2020/21 and a last tentative one in spring 2021 before the submission of the final report. Similarly, upon the submission of each deliverable the team will take part in an inter-service consultation meeting with European Commission services and will integrate comments promptly. Table 3 provides an overview of the key stakeholder groups, regions for the consultation and tools.

Table 3: Summary of stakeholders and tools

Stakeholder Group	Tools (beyond workshops)		
	ESA5	At EU Level, International Organisations, and Delegations	At MS Level[29]
Public administration	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone	Personal interviews via online tools and telephone Short targeted email survey	Personal interviews via online tools and telephone
Private sector: • Associations and Chambers of Commerce • Large companies • MSMEs • Freight Forwarders	Personal interviews with range of companies operating in ESA5 Focus groups – industry clusters, confederations of industry associations	Short targeted email survey Civil Society Dialogue	Short targeted email survey Civil Society Dialogue
Social partners / Labour Unions	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone
Civil society	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone	Personal interviews, in-person, online and telephone

[28] *CSD website on DG TRADE's website : https://trade.ec.europa.eu/civilsoc/meetlist.cfm#year-2020.*
[29] *Including stakeholders in Outermost Regions (ORs)*

5. Preliminary screening of impacts

5.1 Objectives and scope

As set out in the project ToR, the objective of Task 3 is to identify the most relevant issues and the most likely channels through which the new agreement would positively and negatively affect economic, social, human rights and environmental conditions in ESA5 countries. Task 3 provides a screening of potential impacts to be addressed in the ex-post evaluation. Moreover, Task 3 lays the groundwork for the SIA.

5.2 Deepening the EPA: chapters and their potential impacts

The new rounds of negotiations for a broader agreement are intended to reach an agreement that would boost bilateral trade and investment flows and thus contribute to the creation of jobs and further economic growth while promoting sustainable development in the five ESA countries.

5.2.1 Trade, investment and economic impacts

Since the negotiations are at an early stage, the preliminary screening presents a series of hypotheses concerning the potential impacts of the topics included in the negotiations (see section 1.3): these will need to be investigated in the main tasks of the study (in particular in tasks 12 to 15, assessing potential impacts of the SIA), drawing on information gathered through literature review and analysis, stakeholder consultation and the five case studies. The Table 4 below provides current hypotheses of the possible economic impacts of the chapters for negotiation in the deepening of the EPA. The current, interim EPA lists chapters for negotiation in its rendez-vous clause (Art. 53), and that list has been developed further based on information received concerning the current negotiations (see for example European Commission, 2020a).

Table 4: Preliminary screening of the economic impacts of the chapters for negotiation in the deepening of the EPA

Chapter and measures	Hypotheses on possible economic impacts	Potential importance
Rules of origin	• More trade in manufactured commodities due to simpler rules of origin requirements / calculation methods • Relaxed cumulation requirements for ESA5 countries	++ • Particularly important for ESA5 exports of manufactured commodities, such as textiles and clothing • Benefits for intra-African integration due to duty-free treatment of inputs originating from neighbouring countries which have an FTA with the EU
Customs and trade facilitation	• Improved legal framework and simplification of relevant measures regarding customs • Increased customs cooperation between the EU and ESA5 authorities • Efficiency gains from improvements trade facilitation and non-discriminatory treatment • Efficiency gains from upgraded methods and procedures	+ • The EU does not impose tariffs on imports from ESA5 countries • Improved trade facilitation relevant for all ESA5 countries: less illicit trade, safer products, less fraud
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	• New mechanisms for trade in plant and animal products, animal welfare and consumer protection • Impact on farmers and producers of foodstuff products in ESA countries	++ • Impacts highest for agricultural trade and trade in food products

Chapter and measures	Hypotheses on possible economic impacts	Potential importance
	• Better protection of human, animal and plant life and health in the territory of ESA5 • Greater transparency and predictability as regards SPS measures applicable to trade between the Parties • Improved capacity of ESA countries to implement and monitor SPS measures and in setting and implementing international, regional and national standards	• Impact on farmers and producers of foodstuff products in ESA5 countries • Key concern for Seychelles, whose major export commodity is fish
Technical barriers to trade	• Improved legal framework and simplification of relevant measures regarding testing or certification procedures • Overall reduction of technical barriers to trade which are deemed unnecessary • Contribution to good governance in ESA countries due to commitment to regulatory impact assessment of planned technical regulations • More gains from trade for ESA countries due to alignment of national regulations with international standards	**+++** • Cross-sectoral relevance • TBTs are often greater barrier to trade than import tariffs • Greater diversification of ESA imports of manufactured products incl. products from small companies • Alignment with international standards: positive spill-over effects for exporters of manufactured products in ESA countries in the medium- to long-term
Trade defence mechanisms	• Prevention of unfair trade practices • Improved market access in both regions	**+** • Cross-sectoral relevance • Capacity building could improve discipline in ESA5 countries and ESA5 countries own capacity to launch investigations
Trade in services	• Increase of import/export trade flows for services • Greater access to digital business models and positive impact on digital transformation of domestic economies • Positive impact on structural economic change towards modern digital and non-digital services	**+++** • Access to modern telecommunications, financial and digital services relevant for all countries • Impacts highest in large ESA countries, i.e. Zimbabwe and Madagascar
Investment (and private sector development)	• Improved legal framework for liberalisation and facilitation of investment • More investment from EU in ESA5 countries	**+++** • Increasing EU investment in key economic sectors in ESA5 countries, boosting production, employment and structural economic change (renewal) •
Public procurement	• Clearer and more transparent legal framework and legislative requirements governing public procurement • Positive impact on rule of law and economic opportunity in ESA5 countries (e.g. less corruption) • Moderate impacts on exports from ESA5 countries	**++** • Improvement in rule of law may have positive impact on business and investment climate in ESA countries • Only few companies in ESA5 countries able to compete in EU procurement markets

Chapter and measures	Hypotheses on possible economic impacts	Potential importance
	• Increased imports from EU	
Intellectual property rights	• Higher degree of border enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR), including Geographical Indications (GIs) • Generally positive impacts on R&D, innovation and business development in ESA5 countries • Positive impact on higher education systems	+++ • Technological and innovative capacities still relatively low in ESA5 countries • Positive impacts on overall investment and business model innovation due to improvements in IPR enforcement, e.g. brands and patents
Trade and competition policy	• Improvement of relevant legal framework regarding state aid regimes and preferential tax policies • Higher transparency regarding special conditions or privileges given to SOEs such as targeted subsidies or government contracts	++ • Generally positive impact on investment climate and quality of supply of goods and services • Impacts higher in large ESA5 countries, i.e. Zimbabwe and Madagascar
Trade and sustainable development	• Ratification and implementation of international treaties on labour rights and multilateral environmental agreements • Promotion of corporate social responsibility	++ • EU investors and importers likely to give greater attention to sustainability issues throughout supply chains • Domestic manufacturers and services likely to give greater attention to sustainability issues
Agriculture	• More sustainable farming and cultivation of land and water resources as well as forestation • More reliable international value chains • Greater food security • More inclusive division of economic rents from agriculture and foodstuff industries	++ • Cross-country relevance depending on economic use of natural resources
Fisheries	• Improved market access to EU market • Further attention to sustainability of fisheries and marine resources	++ • Particularly relevant for Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles due to high export shares of fishery products • May promote more inclusive fishery sectors in ESA5 countries
Dispute avoidance and settlement	• Improved enforcement of provisions of deepened EPA	+++ • Positive impact on rule of law • Positive contribution on political ownership of EPA in ESA5 countries
Institutional structures (including civil society involvement)	• Positive impact on inclusivity and participation and transparency of law-making procedures through non-discriminatory involvement of stakeholders	+++ • Positive impacts on public acceptance of deepened EPA • Positive contribution on political ownership of EPA in ESA5 countries • Greater attention to sustainability issues in trade and investment
Economic development cooperation	• Improved business conditions for trade and development, including interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development	+++ • Positive impacts on overall economic development and structural economic renewal • Highest impact on least economically developed ESA

Chapter and measures	Hypotheses on possible economic impacts	Potential importance
		countries, i.e. Madagascar, Zimbabwe and Comoros • Possible support for capacity and projects on sustainability linked to trade and investment

By reducing barriers to trade and investment between the EU and ESA5 countries, the deepened EPA would promote increased specialisation in sectors that show comparative advantages. Generally, the removal or reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers as well as the alignment of technical regulations and SPS measures would improve access to the goods and services markets in the partner countries, while improving consumer welfare in terms of higher available varieties, better qualities and lower prices. Lower barriers to trade and investment would also have a positive impact on SMEs' participation in cross-border commercial activities between the EU and ESA5 countries. In the medium to long-term, higher volumes of trade and investment have a positive impact on regional growth in economic output and wealth creation and contribute to the facilitation of economic convergence and structural economic change.

At the same time, the implementation of the deepened FTA will – like any other economic policy reform – create winners and losers in different industries. Accordingly, the specific provisions included in the ultimate EPA will play an important role in determining the direction and magnitude of economic impacts that may arise. The impacts of the chapters listed in the table above will vary across sectors and across countries. We propose to investigate these impacts via several methods, including literature reviews, consultations and case studies (see Task 4).

5.2.2 Social, human rights and environmental impacts

International trade and economic agreements can have positive and negative, short-term and long-term, impacts on social conditions, on the enjoyment of human rights and on the environment. These impacts can arise from the trade and economic results of the EPA. A broad range of trade and economic provisions under negotiations for the deepening of the EPA could have social, human rights and environment impacts (outside the measures in the TSD chapter). Those on *trade in services* and on *investment* may have the strongest impacts. Provisions on *public procurement* may have impacts if these cover public environmental goods and services. Provisions on *development cooperation* may have major effects.

In addition to these individual provisions, the deepening of the EPA is expected to have *macroeconomic impacts* on the five ESA countries – growth in trade, investment and GDP, which in turn will affect the social, human rights and environmental spheres. These indirect impacts can include, for example, improvements in social conditions linked to increases in GDP, to the extent that these increases are shared across income levels. Moreover, GDP growth may allow governments to increase spending in key areas such as education, health care and social security.

The deepening of the EPA contains a number of provisions to strengthen the *rule of law* in ESA countries, in particular related to trade and investment. To the extent that these provisions also result in improvements in the rule of law for workers and citizens, they would have social and human rights impacts.

As indicated above for the trade and economic impacts, these social, human rights and environmental impacts will be investigated across specific sectors: see section 5.3 below as well as section 5.4 on the case studies. The consultations will also be valuable for identifying and verifying possible impacts.

The existing, interim EPA contains certain social, human rights and environmental provisions. The deepening EPA is expected to contain further provisions in the proposed chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development. While at the time of this writing, negotiations were yet to begin on this chapter, possible provisions can be identified based on recent EU agreements: Annex XI lists the provisions of the TSD chapters of the recent FTAs with Australia and with Vietnam. A review of those provisions has been carried out (see Annex XIII, which also reviews sustainability provisions of the current, interim EPA). Many of the measures identified are statements of principles whose effects will need to be verified, for example through stakeholder consultation, in the next stages of the study. At this point, it appears that three of the possible social, human rights and environmental provisions for the deepening of the EPA that could have the greatest results.

Table 5: Preliminary identification of key provisions in the chapter on trade and sustainable development

Possible measure	Possible impacts	Potential importance
Promotion of ratification and implementation of key international conventions on labour, human rights and environment	• A review of key conventions has shown that the five ESA countries have already ratified many (see Annex XII). • Ratification of remaining conventions should strengthen national actions in the social, human rights and environmental spheres • A provision for effective implementation of the conventions ratified should further strengthen national actions	**++** • Further ratification may not have a major impact • Better implementation should strengthen national legal frameworks and government actions
Promotion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and responsible business conduct (RBC)	• Greater implementation of CSR and RBC by enterprises (both EU investors in the region and domestic enterprises) – and where relevant, supported by new legislation and policies – along their supply chains	**++** • Corporate CSR and RBC policies can lead to improved social, human rights and environmental actions
Civil society participation	• Better independent monitoring of social, human rights and environmental impacts on ESA5 conditions due to an increased involvement of civil society in EPA advisory groups	**++** • Better monitoring could lead to improved government and enterprise actions

As noted in the table, the five ESA countries have ratified many of the fundamental ILO treaties on labour rights as well as many multilateral environmental agreements (see Annex XII). Potential provisions in the deepening of the EPA to support implementation of these international conventions could, however, have an important impact. (This will be a key area for analysis in Tasks 9 and 12 of the study, looking first at the current implementation of international conventions: Annex XIII provides an example of the type of information to be gathered for this work, in this instance a review of cases submitted to ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions, CEACR, for Madagascar. Similar work will be carried out for other countries.)

Another key provision is expected to be the promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsible Business Conduct in enterprises. Here, the study will look at existing literature on the results of CSR and RBC, and also look for any examples in the ESA countries. The case studies should provide further details here. For the potential results from greater civil society protection, the study will look for examples from other EU trade and economic agreements.

For social issues, we expect that gender issues – notably women's employment and wages – will be a key topic for the analysis; so will child labour, which is an issue in several ESA countries, notably Comoros, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. With regard to human rights, the preliminary screening suggests that economic, social and cultural rights are most likely to be affected[30]. Based on the initial analysis of social, human rights and environmental measures, the following two areas deserve attention: the right to an adequate standard of

[30] *It can be noted that these are not defined in international law as absolute rights.*

living; and gender equality. We will seek to understand if indigenous peoples and minority ethnic groups should also be addressed.

A broad range of environmental issues are likely to come into play. For all ESA countries, however, nature and biodiversity will be a key question, both terrestrial and (for the Indian Ocean countries), marine biodiversity. Freshwater resources are also expected to be important, related to sectors including agriculture and mining, among others. Across the analysis of social, human rights and environmental impacts, we propose to relate the analysis to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); however, we may encounter data issues for some of the countries. In this case, the reference to the SDGs may be qualitative rather than quantitative.

Across all these topics, consultation results will also play a key role; moreover, the consultation may identify other possible provisions in the TSD that may have important effects. For CSR in particular, the case studies will be used to seek information.

5.3 Preliminary identification of key sectors and topics

To better understand the impacts of the deepening of the EPA, it will be valuable to investigate specific sectors and topics across the five ESA countries. This section identifies some of the key sectors and topics where impacts may be expected and that could be a focus for information gathering in the study, in particular via case studies. Detailed statistics and information on the countries can be founded in Annexes IV, V, and VI (please refer to these annexes for the sources of all data provided in this section).

Agriculture is a key sector in in all ESA countries with differences in share in GDP and in key products for export. In Comoros, agriculture, forestry and fisheries make up almost 33% of GDP. Two types of agricultural commodities (essential oils, SITC 55, and coffee, tea, cocoa and spices, SITC 07) together account for 90% of goods exported to the EU. In Madagascar, the share of agriculture (with forestry and fisheries) has fallen from 30.5% of the economy in 2009 to 23.8% in 2018. Coffee, cocoa and tea is the second-largest area of exports to the EU; other important agricultural exports include vegetables and fruit and essential oils. In both countries, labour conditions in agriculture are an issue, including child labour. In terms of environment, the expansion of agricultural land in both countries has been associated with deforestation.

Agriculture (with forestry and fishing) makes up a smaller share of Zimbabwe's economy, about 10% in 2018, but tobacco is the largest type of exports to the EU; the category of vegetables and fruit is third; hides and skills are fifth. All of these exports have grown since 2010, though Zimbabwe's exports of sugar have fallen. In Zimbabwe as well, child labour in agriculture, including tobacco growing, is a concern. Concerning the environment, export-oriented agriculture such as tobacco growing can involve runoff of agricultural chemicals.

The agricultural sector is also the largest employer in Comoros, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe, accounting for 57%, 64% and 36% of employment, respectively (see Annex V). Furthermore, it is also a sector with high levels of informal work and occurrences of child labour. In Mauritius and the Seychelles, on the other hand, it is much less important.

Potential provisions on *SPS* and on *agriculture* in the deepening of the EPA could allow further increases in agricultural exports. As noted above, SPS measures for negotiation may address animal welfare and microbiological resistance. The agriculture chapter may contain measures to address environmental as well as social issues. Provisions on CSR in the TSD chapter could influence EU importers to check social and environmental conditions in goods arriving via their supply chains from ESA countries.

Fisheries have been a major exporting sector for Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles (for the latter, fish represent 90% of goods exports to the EU): fish exports from Mauritius and Seychelles grew from 2010 to 2019 but those from Madagascar fell slightly. Key issues include the sustainability of marine resources as well as social conditions in the fishery sector, which in Mauritius and Seychelles employ migrant workers. The current, interim EPA contains a *chapter on fisheries*, which calls for cooperation on, among others, sustainable development, an enabling environment including infrastructure and capacity building and support for national and regional policies: it is understood that the negotiations on deepening the EPA will further develop provisions in this chapter.

Mining has become a growing sector in Madagascar and Zimbabwe. In both countries, both small-scale and also larger mines are involved. In both countries, mining has been linked to environmental issues including habitat destruction, soil erosion and freshwater pollution. Mining can also have extensive social impacts: in Zimbabwe, up to one million people have been involved in informal gold panning, reportedly including child labour.

Madagascar has deposits, not all economic, of a wide variety of minerals including bauxite (over 100 million metric tonnes) ilmenite, graphite, limestone, gypsum, dolomite, silica, mica, titanium, quartz, gold, platinum group metals (PGMs), silver, iron (600 million metric tonnes), copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, chromite, coal, and uranium. Madagascar is also rich in precious and semi-precious stones including ruby, sapphire, emerald, aquamarine, beryl, tourmaline, topaz, garnet, cordierite, rose quartz, amethyst, and citrine. Decorative stones found are marble, silicified wood, and jasper.

Mineral exports from Zimbabwe were responsible for 60% of the country's export earnings as of October 2018, and the mining sector contributing around 16% of national GDP. Only about 65% of Zimbabwe has been geologically mapped but the country is said[31] to have "6,000 deposits of minerals [with] over 4,000 known gold deposits (about 84 million metric tons), while the Chiadzwa diamonds [have the] potential to supply 25% of the world's diamond market…" In addition, the country's Great Dyke is the second-largest Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) deposit in the world with around 2.8 billion tonnes of ore. Zimbabwe holds about 90% of the world's chromite reserves and has an estimated 26 billion tonnes of coal reserves, and reserves of nickel, copper, and iron ore.

The *investment chapter* of a deepened EPA could prompt EU enterprises to enter these sectors, bringing modern techniques. Investment may lead to greater attention to social and environmental issues in the sector; moreover, *CSD provisions* in the TSD chapter may prompt EU investors and importers to check and improve social and environmental conditions.

Textiles are important exports for Madagascar and Mauritius: exports of apparel and clothing accessories from Mauritius to the EU fell between 2010 and 2019 (falling from first to second place), but those from Madagascar, already the leading export category, increased over this period. Changes in this sector influence gender issues: as women are commonly employed extensively in the manufacture of clothing, the deepening of the EPA could influence women's formal employment, wages and working conditions.

Here, current and possible further provisions on *rules of origin* can influence manufacturing decisions – as reportedly the provisions under the interim EPA did, allowing manufacturers in Mauritius to set up lower cost production sites in Madagascar. Here as well, *CSD provisions* in the TSD chapter may prompt EU investors and importers to check and improve social conditions from their suppliers in ESA countries.

The deepening of the EPA also address **services**. For three of the five ESA countries - Comoros, Mauritius and the Seychelles – services exports were a larger source of revenue than goods exports in 2019. For all five ESA countries, however, service imports were smaller than goods imports (see Annex IV). Within the services imports and exports, two sectors predominate for all five countries: transport and travel. These account for over half of both exports and imports of services for all the countries except Madagascar.

In terms of employment, the services sector is the most important sector in Mauritius (66%) and also important in Comoros (second largest, with 29% of employment) and in Madagascar (27%).

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[31] *All Africa. Zimbabwe: Mining Indaba to Tackle Mineral Exploration:* http://allafrica.com/stories/201509241003.html.

Mauritius[32] and Seychelles[33] are seeking to expand domestic use of ***renewable energy***, including solar and wind power, possibly with offshore wind farms. The chapter on investment in the deepening of the EPA may facilitate EU investment in this sector, as could the chapters on services, technical barriers to trade and TSD.

While the data available do not provide further detail on the current types of services that are exported, ***tourism*** is one sector where deepening of the EPA could have a range of impacts. The chapters on *investment* and *services* may encourage a growth of EU investment in this sector, leading to greater economic activity. These may lead to impacts on coastal zones, in particular in Mauritius and Seychelles, though also potentially in Madagascar. Nature tourism in these countries as well as in Zimbabwe could support nature protection activities. The tourism sector may also see social impacts, notably gender-related impacts as the sector can create jobs typically taken by women, such as cleaning. Any review of this sector would need to consider the COVID-19 crisis, which largely ended tourism in the first half of 2020 in the region and throughout the world. Moreover, in several countries, including Madagascar and Zimbabwe, political instability has hindered international tourism.

5.4 Case study selection

In the Terms of Reference, and in subsequent discussions between the team and the Commission, the case study sectors discussed, proposed or specified are fisheries; textiles and garments; agriculture; mining; and tourism (summarised in **Table 6**).

Table 6: Case Study Topics and ESA5 Countries

Country	Total Number of Case Studies	Marine Fisheries	Agriculture and Agro-Processing	Garments, Textiles and Soft Toys	Mining	Tourism
Comoros	3	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mauritius	4	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Madagascar	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seychelles	3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Zimbabwe	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

The rationale for including case studies in these sectors are as follows:

- **Fisheries:** the fisheries sector is a key sector for 4 out of 5 ESA countries, with strong economic, social and environmental implications, as well as a regional and global dimension. The EC also states that this sector is highly vulnerable to climate change and this needs to be taken into account in this case study.
- **Agriculture:** agriculture, including agro-processing and high value crops such as essential oils, spices, cut flowers and export vegetables, is, or could be, or has been, economically important for all 5 ESA countries and also has strong environmental implications as well as having strong regional and global dimensions. The ToR specify that agriculture should be a sector examined by a case study but that the sector should be narrowed down to specific sectors of interest for the ESA5 and with a focus on those presenting a potential development of a value chain in the ESA5 group or the ESA region. Both sectors are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, a dimension that should be taken into account in the case studies.

[32] *UNDP, Mauritius and Seychelles: Renewable energy, web page: https://www.mu.undp.org/content/mauritius_and_seychelles/en/home/sustainable-energy.html*
[33] *Seychelles Investment Board, Renewable energy, web page: https://www.investinseychelles.com/key-sectors/other/renewable-energy*

- **Textiles:** The textile sector is recommended in the ToR as a sector in which a case study could be conducted. We are proposing to broaden this to include textiles, garments, apparel (HS Chapters 50 to 63) and soft toys. This sector also has strong economic, social and environmental implications in 3 of the ESA5 and also has a regional and global dimension.
- **Tourism:** Tourism is also an important economic sector in all ESA5 countries and one which has been badly affected by the COVID pandemic and one which will need strong support to build back up again, not necessarily to be the same as it was during the pre-COVID era. The industry also has strong economic, social and environmental implications and a regional and global dimension. The tourism industry, especially in the Indian Ocean islands, is highly vulnerable to climate change and this will be taken into account in this case study.
- **Mining:** The mining sector, and in particular the artisanal mining sector, is an important economic sector in Madagascar and Zimbabwe. In both countries the mining industry has strong environmental and social implications as well as having a regional and global dimension.

The Terms of Reference specify that 2 Case studies should be done in Phase I and the remaining 3 Case Studies should be done in Phase II. We are proposing the following sequencing:

- Phase II – Fisheries and Mining
- Phase III – Agriculture, Tourism and Textiles

This sequencing is proposed because it is though that the Fisheries and Mining Case Studies can be done by the Contractor more easily without international travel than the Agriculture, Tourism and Textiles case studies and it is hoped that international travel restrictions will be eased by the time that Phase III of the SIA starts.

The analysis of the impact for individual sectors and/or products will include an overview of the current state of the sector, an identification of challenges and untapped future opportunities as well as an investigation of the likely impact of the agreements under negotiation. The analysis will also identify and highlight specific subsectors, activities, products, vulnerable social groups and geographical areas that are most likely to be affected, either positively or negatively, by the outcome of the negotiations.

Particular attention will be given to non-tariff measures and behind the border measures affecting trade and foreign direct investment and the likely impact of the new agreement on the functioning of the market. Non-tariff measures will be broken down into types of barriers such as customs, administrative procedures and technical regulations issues (technical barriers to trade) or SPS measures. Where relevant, we will examine the possible impact of the competition policy framework enhancement on economic and consumer benefits, including, where possible, competitiveness of (M)SMEs.

Potential economic, social, human rights, environmental and climate change impacts will also be analysed, where appropriate, including the likely impact on job creation or losses, employment and decent work and welfare effects, (M)SMEs, consumers and gender equality, exposure to climate change and opportunities for building resilience. Sectoral analyses, where appropriate, could also contribute to analysing the impact that the trade agreements under negotiation could have on good governance and anti-corruption.

The case studies necessarily build strongly on stakeholder consultations and will include as much information from stakeholders as possible. They will also include small portraits of companies or stakeholders in the sector, to illustrate challenges and opportunities with anecdotal evidence.

When carrying out the sectoral analysis, we will take into account the positive or negative impacts on (M)SMEs in ESA5 of the existing EPA and identify whether (M)SMEs would gain advantages thanks to the new agreement (or what measures are necessary for (M)SMEs to benefit from the existing and the new Agreement. We expect to have qualitative information on potential impacts and we could then make recommendations where negative impacts are identified or where positive impacts could be strengthened. This includes an account of potential opportunities and threats for SMEs that are part of international supply chains.

6. Work plan

6.1 Scope and timing

The objective of the SIA is to estimate possible impacts of a deepening of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and ESA5 partner countries. The scope of this study includes a mini ex-post evaluation of the EPA and a forward-looking analysis to implement the SIA. Aim is to review impacts across all areas of the Agreement (EU Member states as well as the ESA5 countries), which are inter-related and crucial for understanding the economic, human rights, social aspects, environmental (including climate), and development cooperation impacts of the current agreement by way of secondary and primary data collection and analysis. The SIA will take the findings of the mini ex-post into consideration. The purpose is to provide a better understanding of these impacts, to support the negotiations and to provide recommendations on how a deepening of it may impact those involved in the future.

- Phase II (ex-post and forward-looking analysis), covering tasks 6 to 11 of the ToR, which aims at carrying out the ex-post evaluation of the current interim EPA (extent and obstacles to the current implementation, rules of origin, analysis of trade flows, impact evaluation). In addition, the impact of existing development cooperation will be covered. Phase II also covers tasks 12-17 for the SIA on trade in goods, trade in services, digital trade and investment, trade and sustainable development, encompassing economic analysis, human rights and social analysis, assessment of environment (including climate) impacts. This phase also includes one round of stakeholders' consultation and two case studies, related to the SIA elements. As described in Section 4 of this Report, the timing and framing of the stakeholders' consultation had to be adjusted due to Covid-19. The Ex-Post Evaluation Report and report(s) regarding the SIA Deliverable I (about Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Trade and Sustainable Development issues, and two sector case studies) are due on October 2, 2020.
- Phase III (forward-looking analysis), covering tasks 12-17 for the SIA on public procurement and competition, Intellectual Property Rights and dispute avoidance and settlement, again focusing on economic, social, human rights and environmental aspects as well as the impacts linked to future thematic, but not yet framed development. Proposals for policy recommendations and flanking measures round this phase off. This phase also highly probably includes a second round of stakeholders' consultation and three case studies, related to the SIA elements. Relevant reports are due on May 2, 2021.
- Phase IV (Presentation of findings), focusing on presenting the results of the analysis in several settings, including EESC, EP/INTA, EU Member States meetings as well as possibly a third Civil Society Dialogue Meeting. The Draft Final report taking into account feedback from the third CSD meeting is due on July 2, 2021, the Final Report a month later.

6.2 Presentation of the results

The team will present the results in three reports, to which stakeholders can provide specific comments:

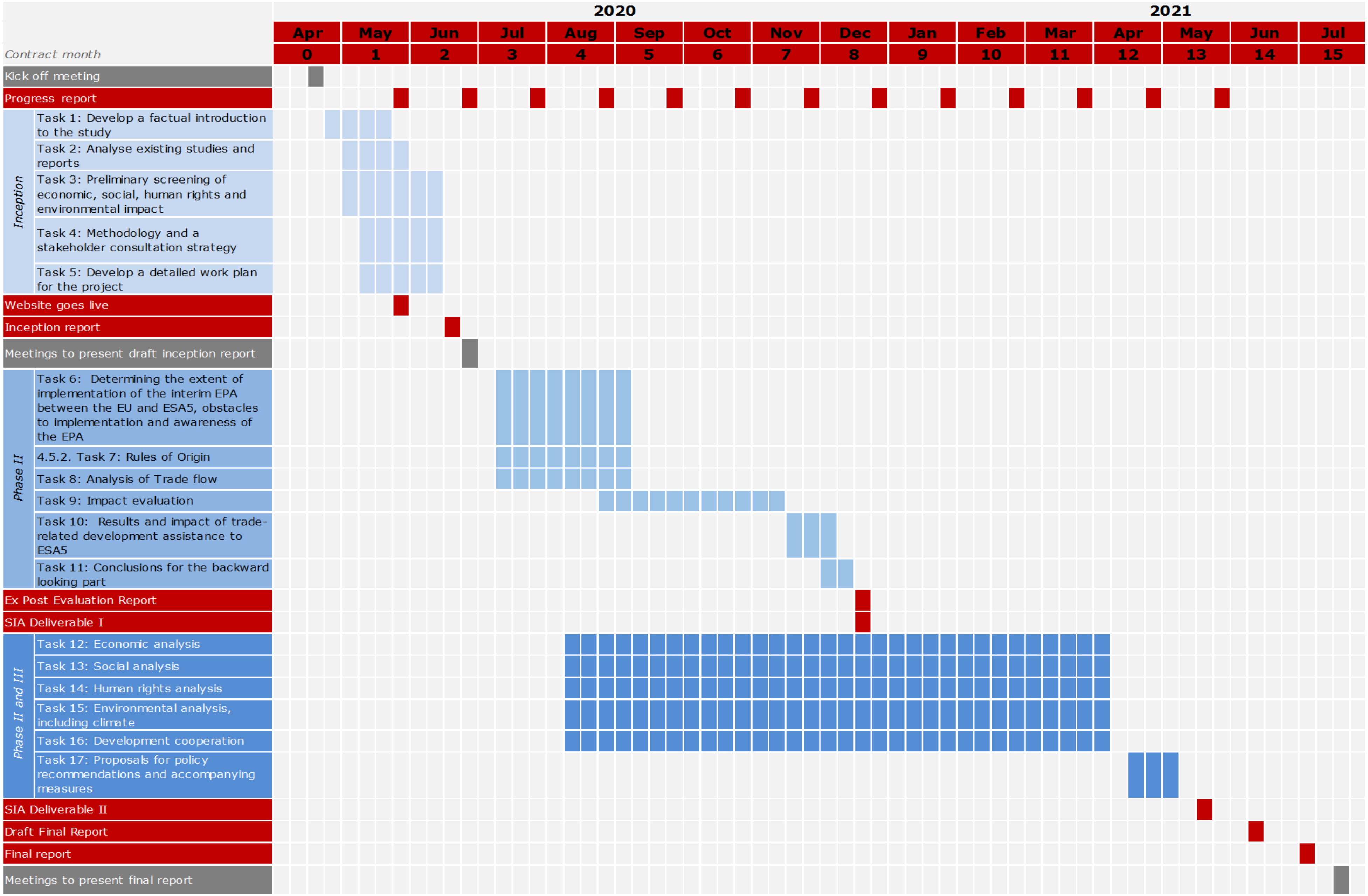
- **Ex-post evaluation report f**ocusing on the implementation of the EPA, non-tariff barriers, rules of origin, analysis of trade and investment flows, economic, social, human rights and environmental impacts, horizontal effects on governance, business environment, consumers, regional integration and third parties and development cooperation.
- **SIA thematic reports:**
    - Trade in Goods (covering rules of origin, customs and trade facilitation, SPS, TBT, trade defence and export taxes), agriculture and fisheries and development cooperation related to these topics
    - Trade in Services, Digital Trade and Investment and development cooperation related to this topic
    - Public procurement and competition and development cooperation related to this topic
    - Intellectual Property Rights and development cooperation related to this topic

- Trade and Sustainable Development and development cooperation related to these topics
- Dispute avoidance and settlement and Institutional structure (15 pages)

- **Final report,** including case studies, comprising the synthesis of individual reports, methodological notes and summary of all stakeholder activities.

6.3 Methodological remarks

The SIA is based on thorough desk research, quantitative analyses and a high level of transparency and stakeholders' involvement throughout the entire duration of the assignment. Such involvement has the double purpose of providing an evidence-based input for discussions with stakeholders both in the EU and in partner countries, and to provide a communication channel as comprehensive as possible, which enables stakeholders to inform the negotiators of their views of the likely impacts of the measures under discussion. Potential risks and challenges of the analysis have already been identified in the proposal and addressed in the Kick-off meeting with DG Trade on April 2, 2020; we refer to the minutes of this meeting. They will be constantly monitored. Please see below a Gantt chart with all project tasks:


2020
2021
Contract month
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Kick off meeting
Progress report
Inception
Task 1: Develop a factual introduction to the study
Task 2: Analyse existing studies and reports
Task 3: Preliminary screening of economic, social, human rights and environmental impact
Task 4: Methodology and a stakeholder consultation strategy
Task 5: Develop a detailed work plan for the project
Website goes live
Inception report
Meetings to present draft inception report
Phase II
Task 6: Determining the extent of implementation of the interim EPA between the EU and ESA5, obstacles to implementation and awareness of the EPA
4.5.2. Task 7: Rules of Origin
Task 8: Analysis of Trade flow
Task 9: Impact evaluation
Task 10: Results and impact of trade-related development assistance to ESA5
Task 11: Conclusions for the backward looking part
Ex Post Evaluation Report
SIA Deliverable I
Phase II and III
Task 12: Economic analysis
Task 13: Social analysis
Task 14: Human rights analysis
Task 15: Environmental analysis, including climate
Task 16: Development cooperation
Task 17: Proposals for policy recommendations and accompanying measures
SIA Deliverable II
Draft Final Report
Final report
Meetings to present final report

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Annex I. List of tasks from Terms of Reference

Task 1:	Develop a factual introduction to the study
Task 2:	Analyse existing studies and reports
Task 3:	Preliminary screening of impacts
Task 4:	Methodology and Consultation Strategy
Task 5:	Develop a detailed work plan for the project
Task 6:	Determining the implementation, obstacles, and awareness of interim EPA
Task 7:	Rules of origin
Task 8:	Analysis of trade flows
Task 9:	Impact Evaluation
Task 10:	Results and impact of trade-related development assistance to ESA5
Task 11:	Conclusions for ex-post assessment
Task 12:	SIA economic analysis
Task 13:	SIA social analysis
Task 14:	SIA human rights analysis
Task 15:	SIA environmental analysis
Task 16:	Development Cooperation
Task 17:	Proposals for policy recommendations

Annex II. Overview of ESA5 and liberalisation schedules

Table 7: Overview of EU-ESA trade liberalisation schedule and exclusions

Country	Liberalisation of EU imports	Timeframe	Main exclusions from liberalisation
Madagascar	89% of liberalisation in terms of tariff lines, 81% of liberalisation in terms of volume of trade	Start of effective liberalisation: 2015 End: 2022	Meat, milk and cheese, fisheries, vegetables, cereals, oils and fats, edible preparations, sugar, cocoa, beverages, tobacco, chemicals, plastic and paper articles, textiles, metal articles, furniture
Mauritius	96% of liberalisation in terms of tariff lines, 96% of liberalisation in terms of volume of trade	Start of effective liberalisation: 2013 End: 2022	Live animals and meat, edible products of animal origin, fats, edible preparations and beverages, chemicals, plastics and rubber articles of leather and fur skins, iron & steel and consumer electronic goods
Seychelles	98% of liberalisation in terms of tariff lines, 97% of liberalisation in terms of volume of trade	Start of effective liberalisation: 2013 End: 2022	Meat, fisheries, beverages, tobacco, leather articles, glass and ceramic products and vehicles
Zimbabwe	86% of liberalisation in terms of tariff lines, 80% of liberalisation in terms of volume of trade	Start of effective liberalisation: 2017 End: 2022	Products of animal origin, cereals, beverages paper, plastics and rubber, textiles and clothing, footwear, glass and ceramics, consumer electronic and vehicles
Comoros	95.7% of liberalisation in terms of tariff lines, 81% of liberalisation in terms of volume of trade	Start of effective liberalisation: 2022[34] End: n.a	Products of animal origin, fish, beverages, chemicals and vehicles.

Source: Elaboration from DG TRADE publications[35]

Table 8: ESA: Cultural, Political, Economic, and Regulatory Indicators and Infrastructure

Country	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe	Source
Population, Culture, Social Aspects						
Population	846,000	26,955,000	1,379,000	96,000	14,546,000	CIA
Urbanisation (%)	29.4	38.5	40.8	57.5	32.2	CIA
Ethnic diversity	n.a.	0.861	0.632	n.a.	0.366	Fearon (2003)
Median age (years)	20.9	20.3	36.3	36.8	20.5	CIA
Literacy in % of population	58.8	74.8	91.3	95.9	86.5	CIA

[34] *Based on a personal conversation with DG Trade; official dates could not be found.*
[35] *Terms of References, DG Trade publications, see https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2012/march/tradoc_149213.pdf and https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO_08_15*

Population below poverty line (latest) %	13.5 (2004)	81.8 (2010)	0.5 (2012)	0.4 (2006)	n.a.	AU 2019
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	67.3	76.5	75.6	62.3	CIA
Gini (latest)	55.9 (2004)	40.6 (2010)	35.8 (2012)	46.8 (2013)	n.a.	AU 2019
HDI (2018)	0.538	0.521	0.796	0.8	0.553	UN
Political Liberties, Institutions						
Civil liberties (2018)	4	3	2	3	5	FH
Political rights (2018)	4	3	1	3	5	FH
Press Freedom, score and rank (of 180 countries, 2018)	29.77 (75)	27.68 (54)	28 (56)	28.66 (63)	40.95 (126)	RSF
CPI score and rank (of 180 countries, 2018)	25 (153)	24 (158)	52 (56)	n.a.	24 (158)	TI
Economic Aspects						
Unemployment (2019)	3.7	1.7	6.9	3.0	4.9	Trading Economics, WEO
Inflation (2019)	3.2	6.7	0.9	2.0	160	
Diversification of exports (2018)	0.734	0.761	0.708	0.808	0.826	UNCTAD
Doing Business: score und rank (out of 190 countries, 2019)	160 (47.9)	161 (47.7)	13 (81.5)	100 (61.7)	140 (54.5)	World Bank
• Getting Credit (rank)	132	132	67	65	67	World Bank
• Trading across borders (rank)	120	140	72	98	159	World Bank
Africa regional integration index score and rank (out of 54, 2019)	0.35 (20)	0.296 (37)	0.424 (5)	0.393 (11)	0.387 (12)	AU, ADB and UNECA (2020)
IPAs signed	n.a.	7	11	n.a.	4	UNECA
Economic freedom score and rank (of 161 countries), 2019	n.a.	6.14 (126)	8.07 (9)	7.16 (63)	5.69 (145)	Fraser Institute
Landmass (sq. km)	2,235	581,540	2,030	455	386,847	CIA
Territorial sea/ exclusive economic	12/200	12/200	12/200	12/200	n.a.	CIA

zone (nautical miles)						
Potential agricultural land (%)	84.4	71.1.	43.8	6.5	42.5	CIA
Communication, Infrastructure						
Internet access/Capita	7.9	4.7	53.2	56.5	23.1	CIA
Mobile telephony contracts/Capita	61	41	141	189	92	CIA
Liner shipping connectivity, score and rank (of 104 countries), 2016	n.a.	10.7 (74)	28.6 (53)	n.a.	n.a.	
Paved/unpaved roads (km)	673/207	31,640 (total)	2,379/49	514/12	18,481/78,786	CIA
Railways (km)	0	836	0	0	3,247	CIA
Airports (with paved runways)	4	26	3	2	17	CIA

Explanation: We have always used the latest available dates, which means in single case that we have rather old information. It also implies that we do not always know the exact year. Most of the institutional indices presented in the Table are based on experts' assessments. Description of indices:

1) The World Bank Doing Business measure consists of 12 sub-indices covering the following areas: Starting a business, Dealing with construction permits, Getting electricity, Registering properties, Getting credit, Protecting minority investors, Paying taxes, trading across borders, Enforcing contracts, Resolving insolvency, Employing workers, contracting with the government. It is a dimensionless index normed between 0 and 100 based on the simple average of the 12 sub-indices. A higher value signals easier business conditions.
2) The diversification of exports is calculated by UNCTAD (2020) as concentration index, based on the Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (here: Product HHI), with values between 0 and 1. An index value closer to 1 (to 0) is as sign that a country's exports or imports are highly (lowly) concentrated on a few products.
3) The Fraser Institute's index of Economic Freedom consists of 26 indicators within five groups (size of government, legal system and property rights, sound money, freedom to trade internationally, regulation) and is an unweighted average ranging from 0 to 10. A higher value signals higher economic freedom.
4) The Freedom House indices of civil liberties and political freedom range between 1 and 7; a higher value shows lower rights and liberties respectively.
5) The corruption perception index (CPI) is calculated based on between 10 and 16 questionnaires (depending on availability). If a country is including in three, it is covered. The measure is normed between 0 and 100. A lower score indicates higher corruption.
6) Ethnic diversity is calculated as a fractionalization index: $F = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^2$, with n denoting the number of ethnic groups and p_i denoting the share of the i^{th} ethnic group. A lower value indicates lower fractionalization.
7) Press Freedom is calculated by *Reporters without Borders* based on a questionnaire with more than 80 questions. The outcome is transformed into an index between 0 and 100, with lower values indicating higher press freedom.
8) The Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, assesses a country's connectivity to global shipping networks. The index uses an open scale, with the benchmark score of 100 corresponding to the highest value (http://reports.weforum.org/global-enabling-trade-report-2016/).

Annex III. Literature Review

Table 9: Literature Review: Quantitative Studies about the interim EPA and SIAs for the European Commission

	Study	Methodology and assumptions	Data sources	Key indicators	Analytical focus	Main Findings	Key Takeaways
1	**European Commission 2015a (EU-Trade Regimes and developing countries Vol. I)**	Descriptive analysis Econometric analysis to determine the *causal effect* of GSP preferences on the growth of exports from developing countries to the EU. Among others a triple-difference model, which allows to isolate the impact of preferences from other factors	EU TARIC database (European Commission's DG for Taxation and Customs Union)	Sectoral trade flows Growth of trade FDI	Mapping of exports from 137 developing countries to the EU since 1973, across trade regimes, geographical regions and sectors. General understanding of the impact of trade preferences. Effects of preferences on the growth of exports Impact of GSP preferences on the diversification of exports from developing countries to the EU.	EU important market for developing countries. EU the largest market for agricultural imports from all developing countries. No sudden changes in the trend of aggregate imports around the time when preferences were introduced. Imports from a number of ACP countries benefit from special commodity protocols Increasing share of manufacturing products in EU imports from both Least Developed and Non-Least developed Countries over the last decades across all regions. GSP preferences have significantly increased the exports of Developing Countries to the EU. Greatest impact on the low and lower middle-income countries, exporting falls as countries' income levels rise. EBA has higher impact than GSP or GSP+. Full impact on exports within two years after preferences have been granted. Positive impact of preferences on diversification	Trade preferences matter EU important partner for developing countries

	Study	Methodology and assumptions	Data sources	Key indicators	Analytical focus	Main Findings	Key Takeaways
2	**European Commission 2015b (EU-Trade Regimes and developing countries Vol. II)**	Literature review Econometric analysis	Comtrade data	Exports Institutions	Poverty reduction through preferences	Exports help to overcome poverty Good institutions and low inequality enhance this process	Trade helps with poverty reduction No analysis of import competition
3	**European Commission 2017a (impact study interim EPA ESA)**	Trade flow analysis	Comtrade WTO data	RCA NTBs, among them RoO, standards Tariffs Trade flows	Impact assessment for ESA5 trade with EU Challenges in ESA5 EPA Fund	High export potential for ESA5 Preference erosion insignificant Infrastructure challenges Institutional challenges Fiscal problems due to tariff revenue decline	Overall effect on ESA5 moderately positive Challenges to be tackled
4	**World Trade Organization, 2017 (ESA).**	Descriptive data analysis Text analysis	Comtrade WTO data Eurostat UNSD	Trade flows	Factual Presentation of the interim EPA	No analytical findings	Good source for detailed information about the interim EPA
5	**European Commission 2014 (ex-post evaluation CARIFORUM, inception report)**	Desk studies Partial equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations	Comtrade Institutional data	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers diversification	Trade and investment Economic, social, environmental and HR analysis Unintended consequences of FTA for EU and CARIFORUM	No analytical findings	Plausible study structure

	Study	Methodology and assumptions	Data sources	Key indicators	Analytical focus	Main Findings	Key Takeaways
6	**European Commission 2017b (ex-post evaluation Mexico)**	Desk studies General equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations	Comtrade WTO World Bank Mexican statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers diversification	Trade and investment Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides Unintended consequences of the FTA Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected Policy conclusions	Most extensive FTA at the time concluded Trade largely expanded GDP expansion moderate for EU, higher for Mexico Positive employment effects Positive social and HR effects in Mexico, limited environmental effects	EU gains less than partners, size effect
7	**European Commission 2018 (ex-post evaluation Korea)**	Desk studies Partial equilibrium analysis General equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations Interviews	Comtrade WTO World Bank Korean statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers Diversification SMEs	Trade and investment Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected SMEs Policy conclusions	Very wide scope of the Agreement Trade in goods and services strongly expanded, including larger diversity Investment expansion moderate	New type of agreement quite successful

	Study	Methodology and assumptions	Data sources	Key indicators	Analytical focus	Main Findings	Key Takeaways
8	**European Commission 2019c (SIA Chile)**	Desk studies General equilibrium analysis Case studies Sector studies Stakeholder consultations	Comtrade WTO World Bank Chilean statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers SMEs	Trade and investment Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides IPR Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected SMEs Policy conclusions	Expected economic effects relatively small. Nevertheless, some effects – both positive and negative – cannot be excluded. Potential negative effects can be mitigated, and positive effects enhanced by incorporating appropriate provisions into the text of the modernised Agreement. Domestic measures by Chile and the European Union can also help mitigate or enhance potential impacts.	EU gains less than partners, size effect
9	**European Commission 2019d (SIA New Zealand)**	Desk studies General equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations	Comtrade WTO World Bank NZ statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers Diversification SMEs	Trade and investment Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides Competition and government procurement Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected SMEs Policy conclusions	Positive macro-economic effects for the EU and NZ Sectoral variation Limited trade diversion Human rights effects are expected to be marginal Environmental effects are expected to be marginally negative	Social, HR and environmental effects of FTAs on similar development level negligible EU gains less than partners, size effect

	Study	Methodology and assumptions	Data sources	Key indicators	Analytical focus	Main Findings	Key Takeaways
10	**European Commission 2019e (SIA Australia)**	Desk studies General equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations	Comtrade WTO World Bank Australian statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers Diversification SMEs	Trade and investment Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides Competition and government procurement Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected SMEs Policy conclusions	Positive macro-economic effects for both the EU and Australia Sectoral variation SMEs in the EU and Australia as well as consumers in both countries are also expected to benefit. Limited trade diversion effect Human rights effects marginal Environmental effects are expected to be marginally negative.	Social, HR and environmental effects of FTAs on similar development level negligible EU gains less than partners, size effect
11	**European Commission 2019f (SIA Mexico)**	Desk studies General equilibrium analysis Case studies Stakeholder consultations Website	Comtrade WTO World Bank Mexican statistical Office	Trade flows Investment Trade barriers Diversification SMEs	Trade and investment Competition and government procurement Economic, social and environmental impacts on both sides Sectors, activities and groups who benefit and those negatively affected SMEs Policy conclusions	Modernisation tackles shortcoming of GA Trade largely expanded GDP expansion moderate for EU, higher for Mexico Positive employment effects Positive social and HR effects in Mexico, limited environmental effects	New FTAs are positive in many respects EU gains less than partners, size effect

Annex IV. Overview of the economic situation in the 5 ESA countries

ESA5 countries are highly diverse in terms of the geographical size, the size of the total population and economic characteristics. Aggregate GDP and GDP per capita generally improved in all ESA5 countries since 2010. At the same time, the state of economic development, as measured by GDP per capita, still differs significantly between individual ESA5 countries. With a GDP per capita of 16,434 USD in 2018, the Seychelles is a high-income country. Mauritius is an upper-middle income country, showing a GDP of 11,239 USD in 2019. Comoros and Zimbabwe are lower-middle income countries with a GDP per capita of 1,415 USD and 2,147 USD respectively. With a GDP per capital of only 528 USD in 2018, Madagascar still is a low-income country. Due to a lingering political crisis, Zimbabwe's total economic output is estimated to have declined considerably in 2019.

As concerns governmental institutions and economic freedoms, the countries' track record is mixed. Mauritius is one of the freest countries with respect to economic freedoms. In the rest of ESA5 countries, economic freedoms are limited to varying extents. 2013 regulatory restrictiveness and regulatory barriers to trade increased in most ESA5 countries.

Trade in goods and services increased for all countries since 2010. All ESA5 countries experienced structural economic change over the past 10 years. Agricultural production generally decreased in relative terms, while manufacturing production and services output increased. For Comoros, Mauritius and the Seychelles, services exports are the most important source of export revenue and foreign exchange. While services exports also increased for Madagascar and Zimbabwe, commodity exports are still dominating both countries export balance. Country-specific characteristic and developments are outlined below. All data sources are listed in the reference tables.

IV.1 Comoros

Comoros is a "lower-middle income". Comoros' current GDP stands at 1,178 million USD, which corresponds to about 2,553 million USD in PPP. From 2009 to 2018, Comoros' nominal GDP increased by 31% or 3% annually, while GDP at PPP grew by 33.5% or 3% annually. Comoros' nominal GDP per capita increased from 1,339 USD in 2009 to 1,415 USD in 2018, which corresponds to an annually growth rate of 0.6%. Comoros' composition of economic output remained relatively stable over the past 10 years. In 2018, agriculture contributed to 33% of Comoros' total value-added, while industry and construction and services sectors contributed to 9% and 54% respectively. Comoros is ranked 160 among 190 economies in the ease of doing business, according to the latest World Bank annual ratings. Comoros' rank improved to 160 in 2019 from 164 in 2018.[36]

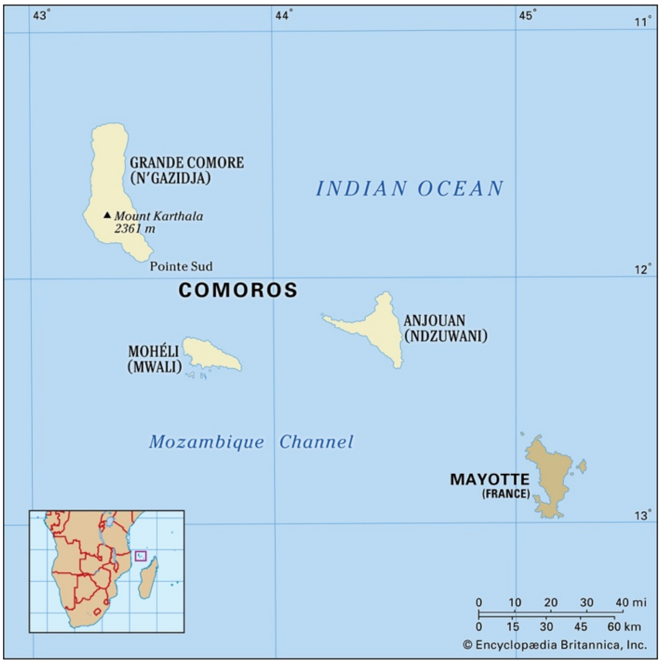

Figure 3: Map of Comoros

Source: Britannica

[36] *See World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Indicators. Available at https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings.*

Trade and investment

Between 2010 and 2019, Comoros' total goods exports increased by 453%, with goods exports to the EU increasing by 202%. Over the same period, Comoros' total goods imports increased by 46%, with imports from the EU increasing by 27%. The EU's share in Comoros' total imports decreased from 34% in 2010 to 29% in 2019, while the EU's share in Comoros' total exports decreased from 72% in 2010 to 39% in 2019. In 2019, Comoros' major imports from the EU were meat products, road vehicles and electrical machinery. Comoros' major exports to the EU were essential oils and coffee, tea and spices, together accounting for more than 90% of Comoros' exports to the EU. Comoros' import tariffs generally increased since 2010. Comoros' applied average (simple average) tariff was 12% in 2018, compared to 9% in 2010. Most favoured nation tariffs increased, by simple mean, from 11% in 2010 to 15% in 2018. EU tariffs on imports from Comoros are zero or close to zero for most commodities including agricultural products. By contrast, Comoros import tariffs on goods imports from the EU are very high and even increased from 2010 to 2018. Comoros import tariffs are generally relatively low for food and beverages, and highest for manufactured products.

Comoros' total services exports increased by 46% between 2010 and 2016 (latest data for which services data is available), while Comoros' services imports increased by 8%. In 2016, Comoros' top services imports were transport services, travel services, other business services and insurance services. Comoros' major services exports were travel services, telecommunications services and transport services. FDI into Comoros has been significant over the past decade, with net inflows reaching 6.9 million USD in 2018. Comoros total FDI stock increased by 105% between 2010 and 2018 to 122 million USD.

IV.2 Madagascar

Madagascar is a "low income" country. Madagascar's current GDP stands at 13,853 million USD, which corresponds to about 42,364 million USD in PPP. From 2009 to 2018, Madagascar's nominal GDP increased by 44% or 4.1% annually, while GDP at PPP increased by 30% or 1.9% annually. Madagascar's nominal GDP per capita increased from 465 USD in 2009 to 528 USD in 2018, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1.3%. Madagascar's primary sectors declined in relative terms over the past 10 years, while manufacturing and services sectors gained in importance. Compared to 2009, industrial and construction production increased from 19% to 23%, while the share of agriculture decreased from 31% in 2009 to 25% in 2018. Services' sector value-added increased slightly from 47% in 2009 to 48% in 2018. In Madagascar, economic freedom declined since 2009. Slight improvements are recorded for the size of governments, the legal system and property rights and the freedom to trade internationally. Regulatory restrictiveness generally increased. Improvements in the freedom to trade internationally were driven by reductions in tariffs and improvements in the movement of capital and people. At the same time, non-tariff barriers, regulatory trade barriers, compliance costs of importing and exporting and foreign ownership restrictions increased.

Figure 4: Map of Madagascar

Source: Britannica

Trade and investment

Between 2010 and 2019, Madagascar' total goods exports increased by 181%, with goods exports to the EU increasing by 121%. Over the same period, Madagascar's total goods imports increased by 82%, with imports from the EU increasing by 79%. The EU's share in Madagascar's total imports stands at 19% in 2019, which is largely equal to the 2010 value. The EU's share in Madagascar's total exports decreased from 55% in 2010 to 43% in 2019. In 2019, Madagascar's major imports from the EU were textiles, industrial machinery and equipment and road vehicles. Madagascar's major exports to the EU were apparel, coffee, tea and cocoa and fish, together accounting for more than more than 70% of Madagascar's exports to the EU. Madagascar's import tariffs decreased somewhat since 2009. Madagascar's applied average (simple average) tariff was 9.25% in 2018, compared to 10.7% in 2009. Most favoured nation tariffs, by simple mean, remained stable over the past 10 years. EU tariffs on imports from Madagascar are zero for most commodities including agricultural products. By contrast, Madagascar's import tariffs on goods imports from the EU are still very high and only slightly decreased from 2010 to 2018. Madagascar's import tariffs are generally relatively high for agricultural commodities, food and beverages, but relatively low for manufactured products. In 2018, taxes on international trade accounted for 11.8% of Madagascar's total tax revenues.

Madagascar's services exports increased by 54% between 2010 and 2017, while Madagascar's services imports increased by 20%. In 2017 (latest data for which services data is available), Madagascar's top services imports were travel, transport services and other business services and insurance services. Madagascar's major services exports were travel services, transport and telecommunications services. FDI into Madagascar has been significant over the past decade, with net inflows reaching 612 million USD in 2018. Madagascar's total FDI stock increased by 45% between 2010 and 2018 to 6.4 billion USD.

IV.3 Mauritius

Figure 5: Map of Mauritius

Source: Britannica

Mauritius is an "upper-middle income" country. Mauritius' current GDP stands at 14,220 million USD, which corresponds to about 25,104 million USD in PPP. From 2009 to 2018, Mauritius' nominal GDP increased by 56% or 5% annually, while GDP at PPP increased by 40% or 3.8% annually. Mauritius' nominal GDP per capita increased from 7,318 USD in 2009 to 11,239 USD in 2018, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 4.9%. Mauritius' primary and manufacturing sectors declined in relative terms over the past 10 years, while services sectors gained in importance. Compared to 2009, industrial and construction production declined from 23% to 18%, while the share of agriculture decreased from 3.9% in 2009 to 2.8% in 2018. Services' sector value-added increased slightly from 62% in 2009 to 67% in 2018. Mauritius is one of the freest countries with respect to economic freedoms. It ranks 9th in the 2019 Fraser index of economic freedoms. Economic freedoms remained relatively stable over time. While most indicators improved since 2009, non-tariff barriers to trade, regulatory trade barriers and foreign ownership and investment restrictions increased.

Trade and investment

Between 2010 and 2019, Mauritius' total goods exports increased by 20%, with goods exports to the EU slightly decreasing by 1%. Over the same period, Mauritius' total goods imports increased by 51%, with imports from the EU increasing by 76%. The EU's share in Mauritius' total imports increased from 21% in 2010 to 24% in

2019, while the EU's share in Mauritius' total exports decreased from 44% in 2010 to 36% in 2019. In 2019, Mauritius' major imports from the EU were transport equipment, various manufactured products and road vehicles. Mauritius' major exports to the EU were fish, apparel and sugar products, together accounting for about 70% of Mauritius' exports to the EU.

Mauritius' services exports increased by 33% between 2010 and 2018, while Mauritius' services imports increased by 24%. In 2017 (latest data for which services data is available), Mauritius top services imports were transport services and other business services. Mauritius' major services exports were travel services, transport services and telecommunications services.

Import tariffs are already relatively low and further decreased somewhat since 2009. Mauritius' applied average (simple average) tariff was 1.21% in 2018, compared to 2.3% in 2009. Most favoured nation tariffs, by simple mean, decreased from 1.3% in 2009 to 0.73% in 2018.

EU tariffs on imports from Mauritius are zero for most commodities including agricultural products. By contrast, Mauritius imposes higher import tariffs on goods imports from the EU. The highest tariffs are imposed on beverages and tobacco products. Compared to other ESA countries (except the Seychelles), Mauritius' tariffs on imports from the EU are low. In 2018, taxes on international trade accounted for only 1.8% of Mauritius' total tax revenues.

FDI into Mauritius has been significant over the past decade, with net inflows reaching 672 million USD in 2018. Mauritius' total FDI stock increased by 14% between 2010 and 2018 to 5.3 billion USD.

IV.4 Seychelles

The Seychelles is a "high income" country. Seychelles' current GDP stands at 1.590 million USD, which corresponds to about 2,668 million USD in PPP. From 2009 to 2018, Seychelles' nominal GDP increased by 88% or 7% annually, while GDP at PPP increased by 52% or 4.7% annually. Seychelles' nominal GDP per capita increased from 9,707 USD in 2009 to 16,434 USD in 2018, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 6%. The share of Seychelles primary and manufacturing sectors in total value-added declined in relative terms over the past 10 years, while services sectors gained in importance. Compared to 2009, the share of industrial and construction production decreased from 14% to 11%, while the share of agriculture decreased from 2.3% in 2009 to 2% in 2018. Services' sector value-added remained relatively stable over time, standing at 70% in 2018. The Seychelles rank 63rd in the 2019 Fraser index of economic freedoms. Economic freedoms remained relatively stable over time, the freedom to trade internationally decreased since 2013: tariffs increased, regulatory trade barriers and compliance costs of importing and exporting increased.

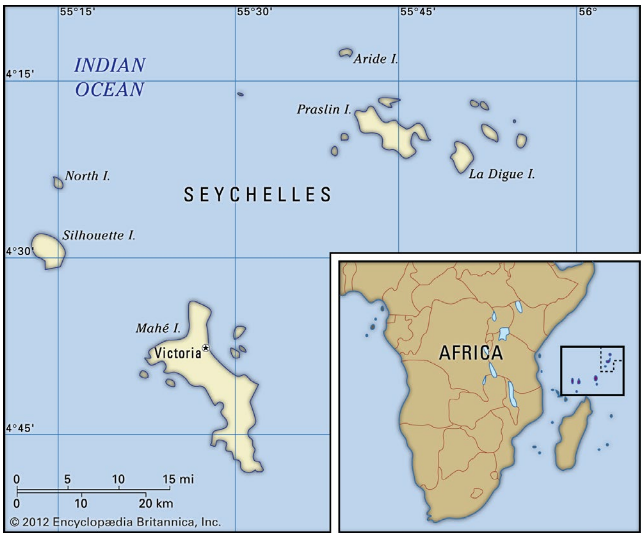

Figure 6: Map of Seychelles

Source: Britannica

Trade and investment

Between 2010 and 2019, Seychelles' total goods exports increased by 80%, with goods exports to the EU increasing by 58%. Over the same period, Seychelles' total goods imports increased by 80%, with imports from the EU increasing by 51%. The EU's share in Seychelles' total imports decreased from 20% in 2010 to 17% in 2019, while the EU's share in Seychelles' total exports decreased from 36% in 2010 to 32% in 2019. In 2019, the Seychelles' major imports from the EU were transport equipment, preparations of fish, and telecommunications equipment. Seychelles' major export commodity to the EU was fish, which accounted for more than 90% of Seychelles' exports to the EU. Import tariffs are already relatively low and remained relatively stable since 2015. Seychelles' applied average (simple average) tariff was 2.27% in 2018, compared to 2.39% in 2015. Most favoured nation tariffs, by simple mean, slightly increased from 2.76% in 2015 to 2.99% in 2018. EU tariffs on imports from the Seychelles are zero for most commodities including agricultural products. Seychelles' import tariffs on goods imports from the EU are also low and close to zero for most commodities imported from the EU. Import tariffs decreased substantially after 2017. In 2018, taxes on international trade accounted for 3.7% of Seychelles' total tax revenues.

The Seychelles' services exports increased by 159% between 2010 and 2018, while Seychelles' services imports increased by 125%. In 2018 (latest data for which services data is available), Seychelles' top services imports were other business services, travel services, transport services, and financial and insurance services. Seychelles' major services exports were travel services, other business services and transport services. FDI into the Seychelles has been significant over the past decade, with net inflows reaching 307 million USD in 2018. Seychelles total FDI stock increased by 78% between 2010 and 2018 to 3 billion USD.

IV.5 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a "lower-middle income" country. Zimbabwe's current GDP stands at 31,001 million USD, which corresponds to about 47,371 million USD in PPP. From 2009 to 2018, Zimbabwe's nominal GDP increased considerably by 220% or 13.8% annually, while GDP at PPP increased by 90% or 7.4% annually. It should be noted that Zimbabwe suffered from a political crisis in 2019. Even though data is not yet available, real GDP is estimated by the World Bank to have declined by 7.5% in 2019, with high increases in the prices of food and basic commodities.[37]

Figure 7: Map of Zimbabwe

Source: Britannica

Zimbabwe's nominal GDP per capita increased from 772 USD in 2009 to 2,147 USD in 2018, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 12%. Zimbabwe's primary sectors gained somewhat in economic importance in relative terms. Manufacturing and construction sectors also expanded in relative terms, whiles the services sector declined relatively. Compared to 2009, the share of industrial and construction production in total value-added increased from 22% to 33%, while the share of agriculture increased from 11% in 2009 to 12% in 2018. Services' sector value-added decreased from 55% in 2009 to 46% in 2018. In Zimbabwe, economic freedoms generally improved in many areas since 2009. However, the size of the government increased, and the freedom to trade internationally deteriorated, driven by higher non-tariff trade barriers, higher regulatory barriers to trade and tighter foreign ownership/investment restrictions.

Trade and investment

Between 2010 and 2019, Zimbabwe's total goods exports increased by 58%, with goods exports to the EU increasing by 35%. Over the same period, Zimbabwe's total goods imports decreased by 3%, with imports from the EU decreasing by 2%. The EU's share in Zimbabwe's total imports stands at 4%, which corresponds to the 2010 import share. The EU's share in Zimbabwe's total exports decreased from 11% in 2010 to 9% in

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[37] *Annual inflation reached 230% in July 2019 (compared to 5.4% in September 2018), with food prices rising by 319% in July 2019 while non-food inflation increased by 194%. Adjustment of external accounts was swift with the current account reaching a surplus in the first quarter of 2019 for the first time since 2009. The trade deficit also narrowed significantly in January-July 2019 as imports contracted by 31% (year-on-year) on the back of forex liquidity constraints and weak demand. See World Bank (2020). Country overview of Zimbabwe. Available at https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe/overview.*

2019. In 2019, Zimbabwe's major imports from the EU were machinery equipment, and chemicals products. Zimbabwe's major exports to the EU were tobacco products, vegetable products and commodities recorded as "confidential trade" (22% of Zimbabwe's total goods exports to the EU), together accounting for more than more than 66% of Zimbabwe's exports to the EU. Import tariffs generally decreased since 2010. Zimbabwe's applied average (simple average) tariff was 9.56% in 2016, compared to 16.97% in 2010. Most favoured nation tariffs, by simple mean, slightly decreased from 2010 to 2016, standing at 13.1% in 2016 (14.81% in 2010). EU tariffs on imports from Zimbabwe are zero for most commodities including agricultural products. By contrast, Zimbabwe's import tariffs on goods imports from the EU are still very high and only slightly decreased from 2010 to 2016 (latest numbers available). Zimbabwe's import tariffs are very high for agricultural commodities and beverages and tobacco products as well as some manufactured products. In 2018, taxes on international trade accounted for 7.7% of Zimbabwe's total tax revenues.

Zimbabwe's total services exports increased by 96% between 2010 and 2017, while Zimbabwe's services imports increased by 16%. In 2018 (latest data for which services data is available), Zimbabwe's top services imports were travel services, other business services and transport services. Zimbabwe's major services exports were transport services and travel services. FDI into Zimbabwe has been significant over the past decade, with net inflows reaching 744 million USD in 2018. Zimbabwe's total FDI stock increased by almost 199% between 2010 and 2018 to 5.4 billion US.

IV.6 Summary of key economic indicators

Table 10: Development of total imports of goods, ESA5 countries, 2010-2019, in thousand EUR

Imports from, in 1,000 EUR	World	Growth	EU27	Growth	EU27 in % of total imports	United States	Growth	US in % of total imports	China	Growth	China in % of total imports	Africa	Growth	Africa in % of total imports
Comoros 2010	136,491		45,927		34%	2,350		2%	10,545		8%	17,233		13%
Comoros 2019	198,867	46%	58,379	27%	29%	NA	NA		NA	NA			NA	NA
Madagascar 2010	1,917,478		372,463		19%	110,776		6%	234,028		12%	313,770		16%
Madagascar 2019	3,480,930	82%	666,393	79%	19%	75,346	-32%	2%	781,227	234%	22%	408,031	30%	12%
Mauritius 2010	3,315,291		695,653		21%	79,639		2%	441,483		13%	409,144		12%
Mauritius 2019	5,003,309	51%	1,223,708	76%	24%	103,713	30%	2%	835,229	89%	17%	637,995	56%	13%
Seychelles 2010	888,861		175,893		20%	7,693		1%	11,788		1%	87,942		10%
Seychelles 2018	1,604,267	80%	265,266	51%	17%	18,530	141%	1%	58,944	400%	4%	128,548	46%	8%
Zimbabwe 2010	4,407,202		154,672		4%	559,767		13%	240,572		5%	2,648,037		60%
Zimbabwe 2019	4,285,641	-3%	151,135	-2%	4%	41,522	-93%	1%	367,939	53%	9%	2,053,480	-22%	48%

Source: ITC calculations. SITC classification.

Table 11: Development of total exports of goods, ESA5 countries, 2010-2019, in thousand EUR

Exports to, in 1,000 EUR	World	Growth	EU27	Growth	EU27 in % of total exports	United States	Growth	US in % of total exports	China	Growth	China in % of total exports	Africa	Growth	Africa in % of total exports
Comoros 2010	10,883		7,850		72%	440		4%	NA		NA	1,977		18%
Comoros 2019	60,237	453%	23,668	202%	39%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madagascar 2010	814,955		447,703		55%	33,527		4%	42,693		5%	112,221		14%
Madagascar 2019	2,290,674	181%	988,082	121%	43%	458,701	1268%	20%	149,376	250%	7%	179,638	60%	8%
Mauritius 2010	1,392,831		613,219		44%	151,746		11%	5,436		0%	186,773		13%
Mauritius 2019	1,676,083	20%	609,240	-1%	36%	180,245	19%	11%	28,610	426%	2%	398,231	113%	24%
Seychelles 2010	314,634		114,196		36%	1,465		0%	8		0%	6,035		2%
Seychelles 2018	567,239	80%	180,327	58%	32%	3,700	153%	1%	841	10413%	0%	27,863	362%	5%
Zimbabwe 2010	2,409,264		265,689		11%	22,501		1%	178,735		7%	1,557,709		65%
Zimbabwe 2019	3,813,343	58%	359,303	35%	9%	2,119	-91%	0%	2,900	-98%	0%	2,352,720	51%	62%

Source: ITC calculations. SITC classification.

Table 12: Development of total trade in goods and services, ESA5 countries, 2010-2019 for goods and 2010-2016/2017/2018 for services

	Goods imports	Goods exports	Balance		Services imports	Services exports	Balance
Comoros 2010	136,491	10,883	(125,608)	Comoros 2010	70,778	48,842	(21,936)
Comoros 2019	198,867	60,237	(138,630)	Comoros 2016	76,455	71,270	(5,185)
Madagascar 2010	1,917,478	814,955	(1,102,523)	Madagascar 2010	927,697	729,419	(198,278)
Madagascar 2019	3,480,930	2,290,674	(1,190,256)	Madagascar 2017	1,110,142	1,122,872	12,730
Mauritius 2010	3,315,291	1,392,831	(1,922,460)	Mauritius 2010	1,490,247	2,029,608	539,361
Mauritius 2019	5,003,309	1,676,083	(3,327,226)	Mauritius 2018	1,849,572	2,697,370	847,798
Seychelles 2010	888,861	314,634	(574,227)	Seychelles 2010	200,673	331,741	131,068
Seychelles 2018	1,604,267	567,239	(1,037,028)	Seychelles 2018	450,637	859,326	408,689
Zimbabwe 2010	4,407,202	2,409,264	(1,997,938)	Zimbabwe 2010	1,023,778	217,204	(806,574)
Zimbabwe 2019	4,285,641	3,813,343	(472,298)	Zimbabwe 2018	1,185,378	425,744	(759,634)

Source: ITC.

IV.6.1 Comoros

Table 13: Development of economic activity and international trade, Comoros

Comoros	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018	Change 2012-2018	CAGR 2009-2018	CAGR 2012-2018
GDP (current US$, million)	902	907	1,022	1,016	1,116	1,148	966	1,012	1,075	1,178	30.6%	16.0%	3.0%	2.5%
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,339	1,315	1,446	1,403	1,505	1,512	1,242	1,272	1,321	1,415	5.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%
GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international $, million)	1,912	1,985	2,067	2,133	2,229	2,275	2,301	2,377	2,468	2,553	33.5%	19.7%	3.3%	3.0%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	30.0	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.8	30.0	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.6				
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	10.4	9.9	9.1	8.9				
Services, value added (% of GDP)	53.5	53.2	53.6	54.0	53.1	53.8	54.9	54.2	54.2	53.5				

Source: World Bank.

Table 14: Development of top 20 EU goods imports from Comoros, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Comoros					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	3,887,998	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	5,459,731	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	12,663,158
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	3,408,089	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	5,167,477	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	9,470,642
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	242,715	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	101,289	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,121,072
CORK AND WOOD	128,123	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	90,000	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	117,307
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	52,032	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	46,784	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	74,779
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	41,438	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	28,902	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	69,910
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	37,049	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	24,774	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	41,778
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	19,574	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	9,484	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	31,854
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	10,000	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	8,327	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	26,374
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	5,222	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	7,095	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	9,463
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5,011	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	4,517	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	7,776
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	4,764	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	3,897	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	5,361
FOOTWEAR	2,802	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS	2,769	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	5,198

EU Imports from Comoros					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)			
MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	2,780	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2,307	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	4,605
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	233	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	1,685	CORK AND WOOD MANUFACTURES (EXCLUDING FURNITURE)	4,531
DYEING, TANNING AND COLOURING MATERIALS	189	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	1,076	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	4,034
RUBBER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	39	PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	800	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	3,006
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	35	FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	796	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	2,807
LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03		GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	558	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,831
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS		FOOTWEAR	306	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	623

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 15: Development of top 20 EU goods exports to Comoros, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Comoros					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
Commodity	10,639,126	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	5,886,605	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	10,784,203
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	4,080,769	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	4,224,500	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	6,613,458
PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	3,565,716	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	3,759,909	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	6,053,988
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	3,342,373	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING	3,464,394	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS,	2,545,255

EU Exports to Comoros					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)		N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,279,900	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	2,020,747	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2,414,351
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	2,477,413	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2,015,001	FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	2,249,013
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2,012,416	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	1,881,127	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	2,091,382
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	1,770,031	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	1,811,345	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	1,870,721
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1,345,406	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	1,689,618	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,727,302
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	1,338,715	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	1,329,322	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	1,600,782
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	1,310,932	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	1,261,953	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	1,580,304
FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	1,108,977	BEVERAGES	1,246,876	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	1,533,957
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	979,601	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	1,083,434	BEVERAGES	1,359,008
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	846,864	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	1,032,942	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	1,196,889
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	735,590	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	937,111	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	1,116,939
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	651,650	PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	897,381	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	1,029,360
BEVERAGES	590,105	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND	879,326	PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	984,761

EU Exports to Comoros					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		CLEANSING PREPARATIONS			
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	557,868	FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	829,456	PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	848,747
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	460,032	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	744,586	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	804,534
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	334,883	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	646,046	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	744,131
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT				TOTAL	58,378,872
				Total TOP 20	49,149,085

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 16: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods imports from Comoros, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Comoros								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	12,663,158	54%	5,167,477	3,887,998	33%	6%	245%	25%
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	9,470,642	40%	5,459,731	3,408,089	60%	10%	173%	15%
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,121,072	5%	90,000	242,715	-63%	-18%	1246%	88%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	117,307	0%	7,095	37,049	-81%	-28%	1653%	102%
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	74,779	0%	101,289	4,764	2026%	84%	74%	-7%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	69,910	0%		5,011	-100%	-100%		
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	41,778	0%	24,774				169%	14%
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	31,854	0%						
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	26,374	0%	189				13954%	244%
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	9,463	0%	4,517				209%	20%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	7,776	0%	558				1394%	93%

EU Imports from Comoros								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	5,361	0%	8,327	41,438	-80%	-27%	64%	-10%
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	5,198	0%	46,784	35	133569 %	322%	11%	-42%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	4,605	0%	1,076	5,222	-79%	-27%	428%	44%
CORK AND WOOD MANUFACTURES (EXCLUDING FURNITURE)	4,531	0%						
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	4,034	0%	2,769	52,032	-95%	-44%	146%	10%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	3,006	0%	28,902				10%	-43%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	2,807	0%	3,897	10,000	-61%	-17%	72%	-8%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,831	0%	9,484				19%	-34%
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	623	0%						
TOTAL	23,667,942	100%	10,963,190	7,849,530	40%	7%	216%	21%
Total TOP 20	23,666,109	100%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 17: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods exports to Comoros, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Comoros								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	10,784,203	18%	5,886,605	10,639,126	-45%	-11%	183%	16%
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	6,613,458	11%	3,759,909	63,919	5782%	126%	176%	15%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	6,053,988	10%	4,224,500	3,565,716	18%	3%	143%	9%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	2,545,255	4%	3,464,394	3,279,900	6%	1%	73%	-7%
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2,414,351	4%	2,015,001	2,477,413	-19%	-4%	120%	5%
FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	2,249,013	4%	829,456	1,310,932	-37%	-9%	271%	28%

EU Exports to Comoros								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	2,091,382	4%	1,811,345	735,590	146%	20%	115%	4%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	1,870,721	3%	1,083,434	1,345,406	-19%	-4%	173%	15%
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1,727,302	3%	30,012	3,342,373	-99%	-61%	5755%	175%
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	1,600,782	3%	1,329,322	1,108,977	20%	4%	120%	5%
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	1,580,304	3%	2,020,747	979,601	106%	16%	78%	-6%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	1,533,957	3%	1,261,953	1,338,715	-6%	-1%	122%	5%
BEVERAGES	1,359,008	2%	1,246,876	651,650	91%	14%	109%	2%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	1,196,889	2%	1,032,942	2,012,416	-49%	-12%	116%	4%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	1,116,939	2%	1,881,127	846,864	122%	17%	59%	-12%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	1,029,360	2%	1,689,618	557,868	203%	25%	61%	-12%
PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	984,761	2%	897,381	4,080,769	-78%	-26%	110%	2%
PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	848,747	1%	547,046	301,171	82%	13%	155%	12%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	804,534	1%	937,111	1,770,031	-47%	-12%	86%	-4%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	744,131	1%	543,564	144,546	276%	30%	137%	8%
TOTAL	58,378,872	100%	44,084,417	45,927,432	-4%	-1%	132%	7%
Total TOP 20	49,149,085	84%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 18: Development of services trade, total imports from / exports to the world, Comoros

Comoros imports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Imported Value in 2010	Imported Value in 2015	Imported Value in 2016	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2016	CAGR 2015-2016
All services	70,778	73,829	76,455	4%	1%	4%	4%
Transport	43,272	36,782	37,712	-15%	-3%	3%	3%
Travel	14,384	17,521	20,018	22%	4%	14%	14%
Other business services	2,033	6,287	6,282	209%	25%	0%	0%
Insurance and pension services	8,123	6,015	6,010	-26%	-6%	0%	0%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,751	5,585	4,756	219%	26%	-15%	-15%

Government goods and services n.i.e.	779	740	758	-5%	-1%	2%	2%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.		698	577			-17%	-17%
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	438	195	215	-55%	-15%	10%	10%
Financial services			126				
Comoros exports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Exported Value in 2010	Exported Value in 2015	Exported Value in 2016	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2016	CAGR 2015-2016
All services	48,842	72,082	71,270	48%	8%	-1%	-1%
Travel	26,393	45,902	45,406	74%	12%	-1%	-1%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	11,865	16,455	15,904	39%	7%	-3%	-3%
Transport	3,381	4,856	4,758	44%	8%	-2%	-2%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	7,126	3,144	3,868	-56%	-15%	23%	23%
Financial services			991				
Other business services		201	228			13%	13%
Insurance and pension services	78	102	114	31%	6%	12%	12%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.		1,423					

Source: ITC.

Table 19: Development of import tariffs, Comoros

Comoros	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**Change 2010-2018, in pp**	**Change 2012-2018, in pp**	**Change 2010-2018, in %**	**Change 2012-2018, in %**
Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)		9.07	9.07	7.34	11.85	9.9	12		10.8	12	2.93	4.66	32%	63%
Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)		6.06	6.06	6.19	6.48	7.41	5.04		10.43	7.04	0.98	0.85	16%	14%
Tariff rate, most favoured nation, simple mean, all products (%)		11.3	11.3	8.78	15.32	15.35	15.32		15.38	15.38	4.08	6.6	36%	75%
Bound rate, simple mean, all products (%)														

Source: World Bank.

Table 20: Development of Comoros' import tariffs on goods imports from EU, 2010 vs. 2018

Comoros											
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domestic Peaks[38]	Number of International Peaks[39]	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Food and live animals	2010	AHS	3.48	1.01	2.7	0	20	181	0	1	14,639
Beverages and tobacco	2010	AHS	13.64	10.12	9.28	0	20	13	0	7	363
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2010	AHS	7.7	9.74	6.45	0	20	41	0	1	393
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2010	AHS	13.57	14.91	2.87	5	15	11	0	0	24
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2010	AHS	1.67	0.15	3.94	0	15	15	0	0	458
Chemicals	2010	AHS	11.13	3.54	6.45	0	15	153	0	0	2,009
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2010	AHS	9.97	7.87	6.71	0	20	399	0	1	7,472
Machinery and transport equipment	2010	AHS	13.17	7.94	5.27	0	15	481	0	0	14,481
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2010	AHS	10.19	7.49	6.09	0	15	350	0	0	2,261
Food and live animals	2018	AHS	11.34	3.86	9.66	0	20	227	0	112	16,079
Beverages and tobacco	2018	AHS	13.79	11.26	8.72	0	20	35	0	21	929
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2018	AHS	10.31	17.72	9.35	0	20	18	0	8	589
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2018	AHS	9.5	7.99	8.93	0	20	16	0	6	1,541
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2018	AHS	4.29	1.39	6.78	0	20	7	0	1	108
Chemicals	2018	AHS	12.98	7.33	7.85	0	20	128	0	64	4,315
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2018	AHS	11.78	13.55	7.93	0	20	235	0	109	4,622
Machinery and transport equipment	2018	AHS	15.11	9.36	8.52	0	20	527	0	310	17,528

[38] *Number of domestic peaks: is the number of tariffs at the tariff line level which value is above 3 times the simple average tariff. See https://wits.worldbank.org/wits/wits/witshelp/Content/Data_Retrieval/P/AQ/C9e.AQ_Tariffs-Result.htm.*

[39] *Number of international peaks: s the number of tariffs at the tariff line level which value is above 15, see https://wits.worldbank.org/wits/wits/witshelp/Content/Data_Retrieval/P/AQ/C9e.AQ_Tariffs-Result.htm .*

Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2018	AHS	13.93	9.72	7.98	0	20	247	0	159	6,390

Source: World Bank WITS.

IV.6.2 Madagascar

Table 21: Development of economic activity and international trade, Madagascar

Madagascar	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018	Change 2012-2018	CAGR 2009-2018	CAGR 2012-2018
GDP (current US$, million)	9,617	9,983	11,552	11,579	12,424	12,523	11,323	11,849	13,176	13,853	44.1%	19.6%	4.1%	3.0%
GDP per capita (current US$)	468	472	531	518	541	531	467	476	515	528	12.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.3%
GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international $, million)	32,655	32,857	33,376	34,381	35,172	36,346	37,484	38,981	40,515	42,364	29.7%	23.2%	2.9%	3.5%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	30.5	29.1	29.1	28.0	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.1	24.6	23.8				
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	18.8	18.0	17.9	17.3	17.9	19.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	23.1				
Services, value added (% of GDP)	47.0	48.8	49.1	51.0	51.5	50.8	50.8	51.0	51.0	47.6				

Source: World Bank.

Table 22: Development of economic freedom, Madagascar

Madagascar	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Change 2009 - 2017	Change 2012 - 2017
Economic Freedom - Total	6.13	6.24	6.35	6.51	6.64	6.49	6.25	6.43	6.24	-0.11	-0.36
Size of Government	7.58	7.79	8.14	8.51	8.78	9.01	8.39	8.82	8.71	-1.13	-1.43
Legal System & Property Rights	2.98	2.79	2.88	2.89	2.81	2.99	2.79	2.88	3.06	-0.08	-0.01
Sound Money	7.63	7.90	8.05	8.04	8.06	8.04	7.89	7.85	7.55	0.08	-0.41
Freedom to trade internationally	6.67	6.93	6.84	7.09	7.24	6.36	6.24	6.37	6.20	0.47	0.31
Regulation	5.76	5.78	5.82	6.00	6.30	6.03	5.95	6.22	5.67	0.09	-0.27
Total RANK	**126**	**120**	**111**	**107**	**99**	**105**	**115**	**106**	**104**	**22**	**21**
Total Quartile	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 23: Development of freedom to trade internationally, Madagascar

Madagascar	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Change 2009-2017	Change 2012-2017
Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	8.43	8.36	8.43	8.69	8.76	8.64	8.57	8.59	6.29	2.13	-0.22
Mean tariff rate	7.68	7.66	7.66	7.66	7.66	7.64	7.68	7.66	7.64	0.04	0.04
Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.26	7.24	7.24	7.29	7.24	7.26	7.31	7.33	7.31	-0.05	0.00
Tariffs	9.49	9.41	9.46	9.42	9.39	9.34	9.19	9.17	9.15	0.34	0.15
Non-tariff trade barriers	1.95	4.12	3.52	5.42	5.02	4.56	4.14	5.31	5.72	-3.77	-2.62
Compliance costs of importing and exporting	5.07	5.07	5.07	4.62	7.01	7.01	6.91	6.91	6.91	-1.83	-1.94
Regulatory trade barriers	3.51	4.59	4.29	5.02	6.02	5.79	5.52	6.11	6.31	-2.80	-2.28
Foreign ownership/investment restrictions	5.35	5.35	5.11	5.64	5.22	5.45	4.82	4.57	4.18	1.17	-0.09
Capital controls	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77							
Freedom of foreigners to visit	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00							
Controls of the movement of capital and people	5.37	5.37	5.29	5.47	5.07	1.82	1.61	1.52	1.39	3.98	3.56
Freedom to trade internationally	**6.67**	**6.93**	**6.84**	**7.09**	**7.24**	**6.36**	**6.24**	**6.37**	**6.20**	**0.47**	**0.31**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 24: Development of top 20 EU goods imports from Madagascar, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	160,194,642	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	259,865,021	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	331,679,767
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	113,876,241	NON-FERROUS METALS	197,500,027	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	273,317,894
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	56,014,675	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	135,096,978	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	107,700,841
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	42,843,232	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC	96,079,576	NON-FERROUS METALS	82,484,975

EU Imports from Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF			
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	12,121,474	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	57,041,014	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	72,459,348
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	11,759,438	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	13,180,467	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	21,801,696
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	7,423,845	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	13,099,801	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	16,908,467
LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	7,300,377	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	12,842,554	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	11,300,863
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	7,277,037	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	11,948,023	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	9,884,664
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	5,351,064	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	10,379,510	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	8,814,211
SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	4,249,845	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	8,969,777	CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	7,797,434
CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	3,633,510	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	6,943,608	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	6,580,549
NON-METALLIC MINERAL	2,602,158	CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE	5,695,678	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	5,351,137

EU Imports from Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.		MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)			
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	1,634,214	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	2,709,801	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	3,720,466
CORK AND WOOD	1,454,598	TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	2,586,385	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	2,538,890
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	1,414,506	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	2,114,104	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2,364,208
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,067,080	CORK AND WOOD	1,983,952	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,753,458
BEVERAGES	932,804	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1,455,299	TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	1,742,343
TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	881,158	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	1,253,366	CORK AND WOOD	1,555,021
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	780,780	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	926,492	LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	1,497,931

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 25: Development of top 20 EU goods exports to Madagascar, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	47,804,326	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	78,745,616	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	98,708,158
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	33,063,022	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	43,751,421	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	54,126,830
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	27,817,877	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	37,577,138	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	47,103,239
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	20,891,547	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	34,570,283	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	31,290,751
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	19,269,618	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	30,296,166	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	26,075,670
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	16,606,329	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	21,673,359	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	22,690,623
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	16,048,161	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	19,949,534	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	22,625,186

EU Exports to Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	12,085,643	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	19,428,085	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	21,984,293
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	11,533,388	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	18,003,130	FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	17,795,703
CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	10,916,430	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	15,680,051	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	16,597,675
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	10,772,198	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	11,736,257	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	16,198,868
FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	10,633,678	TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	11,239,269	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15,927,464
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	8,459,355	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	10,777,865	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	15,753,257
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	7,977,749	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	10,618,451	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	14,575,624
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	7,490,594	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	9,976,114	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	13,609,389
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	7,270,710	FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	9,428,504	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	12,731,451
LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	6,765,674	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	9,403,843	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	11,065,223

EU Exports to Madagascar					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	6,666,306	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	8,765,779	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	10,911,749
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	6,006,569	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	8,520,733	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	10,712,885
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	5,585,336	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	8,472,592	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	9,821,732

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 26: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods imports from Madagascar, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Madagascar								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	331,679,767	34%	259,865,021	160,194,642	62%	10%	128%	6%
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	273,317,894	28%	135,096,978	42,843,232	215%	26%	202%	19%
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	107,700,841	11%	96,079,576	113,876,241	-16%	-3%	112%	3%
NON-FERROUS METALS	82,484,975	8%	197,500,027	3,339	5914845%	800%	42%	-20%
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	72,459,348	7%	57,041,014	56,014,675	2%	0%	127%	6%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	21,801,696	2%	13,099,801	11,759,438	11%	2%	166%	14%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	16,908,467	2%	13,180,467	12,121,474	9%	2%	128%	6%
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	11,300,863	1%	11,948,023	7,277,037	64%	10%	95%	-1%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	9,884,664	1%	10,379,510	2,602,158	299%	32%	95%	-1%

EU Imports from Madagascar								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	8,814,211	1%	6,943,608	5,351,064	30%	5%	127%	6%
CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	7,797,434	1%	5,695,678	3,633,510	57%	9%	137%	8%
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	6,580,549	1%	12,842,554	7,423,845	73%	12%	51%	-15%
TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	5,351,137	1%	2,114,104	881,158	140%	19%	253%	26%
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	3,720,466	0%	2,709,801	70,509	3743%	107%	137%	8%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	2,538,890	0%	1,253,366	497,867	152%	20%	203%	19%
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2,364,208	0%	1,455,299	21,898	6546%	131%	162%	13%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,753,458	0%	689,132	1,067,080	-35%	-8%	254%	26%
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	1,742,343	0%	2,586,385	1,634,214	58%	10%	67%	-9%
CORK AND WOOD	1,555,021	0%	1,983,952	1,454,598	36%	6%	78%	-6%
LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	1,497,931	0%	887,262	7,300,377	-88%	-34%	169%	14%
TOTAL	988,082,421	100%	850,547,824	447,703,373	90%	14%	116%	4%
Total TOP 20	971,254,163	98%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 27: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods export to Madagascar, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Madagascar								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	98,708,158	15%	78,745,616	47,804,326	65%	10%	125%	6%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	54,126,830	8%	37,577,138	27,817,877	35%	6%	144%	10%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	47,103,239	7%	34,570,283	19,269,618	79%	12%	136%	8%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	31,290,751	5%	21,673,359	33,063,022	-34%	-8%	144%	10%
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	26,075,670	4%	4,903,683	2,454,118	100%	15%	532%	52%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	22,690,623	3%	18,003,130	10,772,198	67%	11%	126%	6%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	22,625,186	3%	19,428,085	16,606,329	17%	3%	116%	4%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	21,984,293	3%	19,949,534	20,891,547	-5%	-1%	110%	2%
FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	17,795,703	3%	9,428,504	10,633,678	-11%	-2%	189%	17%
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	16,597,675	2%	10,777,865	11,533,388	-7%	-1%	154%	11%
MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	16,198,868	2%	30,296,166	4,714,018	543%	45%	53%	-14%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15,927,464	2%	11,736,257	8,459,355	39%	7%	136%	8%
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	15,753,257	2%	7,638,516	6,006,569	27%	5%	206%	20%
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	14,575,624	2%	10,618,451	12,085,643	-12%	-3%	137%	8%

EU Exports to Madagascar								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	13,609,389	2%	5,785,010	6,666,306	-13%	-3%	235%	24%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	12,731,451	2%	15,680,051	7,977,749	97%	14%	81%	-5%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	11,065,223	2%	8,520,733	7,270,710	17%	3%	130%	7%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	10,911,749	2%	9,403,843	3,677,275	156%	21%	116%	4%
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	10,712,885	2%	5,941,872	4,865,866	22%	4%	180%	16%
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	9,821,732	1%	8,472,592	5,585,336	52%	9%	116%	4%
TOTAL	666,393,322	100%	546,157,933	372,463,218	47%	8%	122%	5%
Total TOP 20	490,305,770	74%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 28: Development of services trade, total imports from / exports to the world, Madagascar

Madagascar Imports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Imported Value in 2010	Imported Value in 2015	Imported Value in 2017	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2017	CAGR 2015-2017
All services	927,697	1,052,898	1,110,142	13%	3%	5%	3%
Transport	317,692	562,559	517,659	77%	12%	-8%	-4%
Other business services	376,765	146,158	149,585	-61%	-17%	2%	1%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	96,993	107,199	145,935	11%	2%	36%	17%
Travel	78,388	127,053	145,392	62%	10%	14%	7%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	29,307	68,202	94,594	133%	18%	39%	18%
Construction	2,919	17,751	19,519	508%	43%	10%	5%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	20,194	15,436	16,505	-24%	-5%	7%	3%
Insurance and pension services	2,123	2,665	9,364	26%	5%	251%	87%
Financial services	38	3,378	6,370	8789%	145%	89%	37%

Personal, cultural, and recreational services	703	2,497	3,140	255%	29%	26%	12%
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.			2,078				
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2,576						

Madagascar exports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Exported Value in 2010	Exported Value in 2015	Exported Value in 2017	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2017	CAGR 2015-2017
All services	729,419	955,125	1,122,872	31%	6%	18%	8%
Travel	232,662	559,817	593,582	141%	19%	6%	3%
Transport	226,892	216,636	347,315	-5%	-1%	60%	27%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	17,176	70,700	84,385	312%	33%	19%	9%
Other business services	177,691	57,340	52,331	-68%	-20%	-9%	-4%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	38,039	7,333	21,870	-81%	-28%	198%	73%
Construction	23,827	24,297	13,949	2%	0%	-43%	-24%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	2,227	14,063	3,089	531%	45%	-78%	-53%
Insurance and pension services	788	3,275	2,954	316%	33%	-10%	-5%
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.			1,850				
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	797	1,162	1,472	46%	8%	27%	13%
Financial services		501	73			-85%	-62%
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	9,319						

Source: ITC.

Table 29: Development of import tariffs, Madagascar

Madagascar	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018, in pp	Change 2012-2018, in pp	Change 2009-2018, in %	Change 2012-2018, in %
Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)	10.73	10.56	10.93	10.96	10.96	10.69	10.94	10.26	6.91	9.25	-1.48	-1.71	-14%	-16%
Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)	7.89	6.32	6.37	6.18	6.39	5.99	9.35	7.86	6.83	7.74	-0.15	1.56	-2%	25%
Tariff rate, most favoured nation, simple mean, all products (%)	11.64	11.72	11.63	11.82	11.71	11.71	11.74	11.65	11.7	11.69	0.05	-0.13	0%	-1%

Bound rate, simple mean, all products (%)	27.29	27.29	27.29	27.42	27.42	27.42	27.42	27.42	27.49	27.49	0.2	0.07	1%	0%

Source: World Bank.

Table 30: Development of Madagascar's import tariffs on goods imports from EU, 2010 vs. 2018

Madagascar												
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domestic Peaks	Number of International Peaks	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Food and live animals	2010	AHS	17.58	12.17	5.43	0	20	904	0	733	63,020
Beverages and tobacco	2010	AHS	19.66	18.26	1.32	10	20	168	0	165	5,617
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2010	AHS	6.82	16.98	4.43	0	20	182	0	13	10,957
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2010	AHS	5.38	5.4	3.63	0	10	105	0	0	992
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2010	AHS	14.08	15	7.28	5	20	48	0	22	724
Chemicals	2010	AHS	7.59	4.55	6.25	0	20	1576	0	288	75,524
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2010	AHS	13.68	14.33	6.05	0	20	3626	0	1890	144,611
Machinery and transport equipment	2010	AHS	8.88	7.84	5.07	0	20	2863	0	348	258,918
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2010	AHS	15.02	15.89	6.62	0	20	2724	0	1816	68,471
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2010	AHS	20	20	0	20	20	39	0	39	92
Food and live animals	2018	AHS	15.56	9.49	7.03	0	20	1174	0	867	73,408
Beverages and tobacco	2018	AHS	20	20	0	20	20	137	0	137	4,599
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2018	AHS	1.37	0.07	2.09	0	10	310	0	0	18,427
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2018	AHS	6.28	3.78	3.97	0	10	44	0	0	4,118
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2018	AHS	8.47	9.61	2.82	5	20	73	0	1	2,015
Chemicals	2018	AHS	6.6	2.91	5.92	0	20	1891	0	276	93,026
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2018	AHS	6.72	6.73	3.84	0	20	5069	0	177	114,985

Machinery and transport equipment	2018	AHS	2.19	1.82	3.69	0	20	4319	0	24	238,398
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2018	AHS	7.85	8.79	6.27	0	20	3257	0	491	61,913
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2018	AHS	6.79	9.53	3.26	0	10	56	0	0	124

Source: World Bank WITS.

IV.6.3 Mauritius

Table 31: Development of economic activity and international trade, Mauritius

Mauritius	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018	Change 2012-2018	CAGR 2009-2018	CAGR 2012-2018
GDP (current US$, million)	9,129	10,004	11,518	11,669	12,130	12,803	11,692	12,232	13,259	14,220	55.8%	21.9%	5.0%	3.4%
GDP per capita (current US$)	7,318	8,000	9,197	9,291	9,637	10,154	9,260	9,682	10,485	11,239	53.6%	21.0%	4.9%	3.2%
GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international $, million)	20,123	21,004	21,860	22,625	23,385	24,261	25,123	26,087	27,082	28,104	39.7%	24.2%	3.8%	3.7%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8				
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	23.3	22.5	21.6	20.9	20.6	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.6	17.6				
Services, value added (% of GDP)	62.2	62.9	63.2	63.6	64.4	65.7	66.3	67.0	67.4	67.4				

Source: World Bank.

Table 32: Development of economic freedom, Mauritius

Mauritius	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Change 2009 - 2017	Change 2012 - 2017
Economic Freedom - Total	8.05	7.99	8.05	7.95	8.04	8.12	8.02	8.00	7.95	0.11	-0.06
Size of Government	8.05	7.68	7.88	7.48	7.71	8.01	7.99	7.97	7.98	0.07	0.03
Legal System & Property Rights	6.86	6.76	6.47	6.40	6.46	6.56	6.37	6.21	6.23	0.63	0.31
Sound Money	9.44	9.59	9.59	9.58	9.67	9.43	9.22	9.28	9.20	0.24	0.00
Freedom to trade internationally	8.48	8.43	8.37	8.55	8.49	8.40	8.37	8.29	8.34	0.13	0.07
Regulation	7.45	7.47	7.91	7.76	7.89	8.18	8.13	8.24	7.99	-0.54	-0.73

Total RANK	**9**	**10**	**8**	**11**	**7**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**9**	**0**	**4**
Total Quartile	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 33: Development of freedom to trade internationally, Mauritius

Mauritius	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**Change 2009 - 2017**	**Change 2012 - 2017**
Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.82	9.79	9.92	9.81	9.77	9.76	9.73	9.71	9.66	0.16	0.06
Mean tariff rate	9.86	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.78	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.14	0.08
Standard deviation of tariff rates	8.79	8.64	8.66	8.64	8.59	8.47	8.11	8.08	8.06	0.73	0.32
Tariffs	9.49	9.41	9.46	9.42	9.39	9.34	9.19	9.17	9.15	0.34	0.15
Non-tariff trade barriers	6.20	6.26	6.14	6.83	6.08	6.34	6.46	6.43	6.61	-0.41	-0.14
Compliance costs of importing and exporting	8.54	8.23	7.86	7.91	8.76	8.70	8.70	8.26	8.26	0.28	-0.16
Regulatory trade barriers	7.37	7.25	7.00	7.37	7.42	7.52	7.58	7.34	7.44	-0.07	-0.15
Foreign ownership/investment restrictions	6.51	6.51	6.46	7.62	6.88	6.90	6.75	6.63	7.01	-0.49	-0.38
Capital controls	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.00	0.00
Freedom of foreigners to visit	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.74	8.74	8.74	8.74	1.26	1.26
Controls of the movement of capital and people	7.04	7.04	7.02	7.41	7.17	6.75	6.70	6.66	6.79	0.26	0.29
Freedom to trade internationally	**8.48**	**8.43**	**8.37**	**8.55**	**8.49**	**8.40**	**8.37**	**8.29**	**8.34**	**0.13**	**0.07**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 34: Development of top 20 EU goods imports from Mauritius, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	189,906,252	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	176,580,560	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	194,125,224
SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	135,906,124	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	147,771,809	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	134,932,252

EU Imports from Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	102,510,294	SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	143,020,946	SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	99,305,193
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	47,921,462	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	38,990,725	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	35,971,805
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	29,052,871	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	15,628,765	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	19,343,917
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	12,061,191	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	14,447,970	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	16,209,402
LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	11,285,088	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	13,926,487	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	13,005,173
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	10,781,631	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	11,358,321	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	9,705,668
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	9,120,329	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	8,262,572	LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	9,398,512
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	7,989,879	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	7,914,092	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	9,397,030
TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	6,743,867	LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	7,646,214	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	8,071,167
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5,497,020	GOLD, NON-MONETARY (EXCLUDING GOLD, ORES AND CONCENTRATES)	7,037,512	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	6,048,020

EU Imports from Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	5,220,780	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	5,396,030	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	4,840,239
IRON AND STEEL	3,920,222	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	4,065,119	BEVERAGES	4,709,055
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,543,154	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	3,607,992	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	3,516,370
BEVERAGES	3,392,204	BEVERAGES	3,560,149	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,280,749
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	3,055,862	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,198,907	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	3,157,102
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	3,007,214	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3,147,608	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2,623,499
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	2,446,068	FERTILIZERS (OTHER THAN THOSE OF GROUP 272)	2,844,999	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	2,481,215
PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	2,283,892	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	2,591,870	FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	2,386,025

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 35: Development of top 20 EU goods exports to Mauritius, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	53,462,950	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	101,672,578	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	249,646,655
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	51,630,205	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	57,031,228	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	97,706,069
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	49,023,592	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	44,054,144	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	67,733,662
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	48,480,260	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	42,088,378	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	52,054,246
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	44,698,153	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	41,822,689	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	51,750,089
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	42,173,557	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	39,426,103	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	50,972,449
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	30,146,065	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	36,445,790	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	50,819,427
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	29,348,740	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	33,932,507	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY,	43,061,129

EU Exports to Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
				APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	28,344,858	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	32,682,899	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	42,006,176
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	26,573,286	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	23,648,319	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	34,581,747
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	25,119,545	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	22,007,572	BEVERAGES	28,157,581
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	23,350,089	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	21,637,232	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	25,957,411
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	20,725,661	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	21,022,340	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	25,835,361
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	18,090,406	BEVERAGES	17,954,761	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	25,672,224
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	17,268,895	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	17,459,063	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	25,391,431
BEVERAGES	14,722,918	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	17,305,334	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	22,184,795
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	14,715,757	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17,019,295	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	22,104,078
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	11,995,981	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	15,358,175	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	20,941,872
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	8,815,883	GOLD, NON-MONETARY (EXCLUDING GOLD,	15,210,404	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	20,277,542

EU Exports to Mauritius					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		ORES AND CONCENTRATES)			
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	8,212,661	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	14,929,809	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	19,142,215

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 36: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods imports from Mauritius, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Mauritius								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	194,125,224	32%	176,580,560	102,510,294	72%	11%	110%	2%
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	134,932,252	22%	147,771,809	189,906,252	-22%	-5%	91%	-2%
SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	99,305,193	16%	143,020,946	135,906,124	5%	1%	69%	-9%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	35,971,805	6%	38,990,725	29,052,871	34%	6%	92%	-2%
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	19,343,917	3%	15,628,765	9,120,329	71%	11%	124%	5%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	16,209,402	3%	14,447,970	10,781,631	34%	6%	112%	3%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	13,005,173	2%	13,926,487	12,061,191	15%	3%	93%	-2%
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	9,705,668	2%	1,459,384	47,921,462	-97%	-50%	665%	61%
LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	9,398,512	2%	7,646,214	11,285,088	-32%	-7%	123%	5%
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	9,397,030	2%	5,396,030	3,007,214	79%	12%	174%	15%
TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS	8,071,167	1%	8,262,572	6,743,867	23%	4%	98%	-1%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	6,048,020	1%	11,358,321	7,989,879	42%	7%	53%	-15%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	4,840,239	1%	4,065,119	5,220,780	-22%	-5%	119%	4%

EU Imports from Mauritius								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
BEVERAGES	4,709,055	1%	3,560,149	3,392,204	5%	1%	132%	7%
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	3,516,370	1%	3,607,992	690,095	423%	39%	97%	-1%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,280,749	1%	3,198,907	3,543,154	-10%	-2%	103%	1%
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	3,157,102	1%	2,007,403	1,317,266	52%	9%	157%	12%
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2,623,499	0%	3,147,608	5,497,020	-43%	-11%	83%	-4%
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	2,481,215	0%	1,009,305	14,780	6729%	133%	246%	25%
FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS (NOT INCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS)	2,386,025	0%	1,407,422	350,671	301%	32%	170%	14%
TOTAL	609,240,267	100%	651,688,648	613,219,056	6%	1%	93%	-2%
Total TOP 20	582,507,617	96%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 37: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods exports to Mauritius, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Mauritius								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	249,646,655	20%	11,548,399	17,268,895	-33%	-8%	2162%	116%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	97,706,069	8%	101,672,578	49,023,592	107%	16%	96%	-1%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	67,733,662	6%	42,088,378	51,630,205	-18%	-4%	161%	13%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	52,054,246	4%	41,822,689	30,146,065	39%	7%	124%	6%
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	51,750,089	4%	33,932,507	29,348,740	16%	3%	153%	11%
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND	50,972,449	4%	57,031,228	44,698,153	28%	5%	89%	-3%

EU Exports to Mauritius								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
PREPARATIONS THEREOF								
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	50,819,427	4%	44,054,144	42,173,557	4%	1%	115%	4%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	43,061,129	4%	39,426,103	48,480,260	-19%	-4%	109%	2%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	42,006,176	3%	32,682,899	53,462,950	-39%	-9%	129%	6%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	34,581,747	3%	36,445,790	25,119,545	45%	8%	95%	-1%
BEVERAGES	28,157,581	2%	17,954,761	14,722,918	22%	4%	157%	12%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	25,957,411	2%	17,305,334	11,995,981	44%	8%	150%	11%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	25,835,361	2%	22,007,572	20,725,661	6%	1%	117%	4%
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	25,672,224	2%	21,022,340	14,715,757	43%	7%	122%	5%
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	25,391,431	2%	23,648,319	26,573,286	-11%	-2%	107%	2%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	22,184,795	2%	17,019,295	28,344,858	-40%	-10%	130%	7%
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	22,104,078	2%	17,459,063	8,212,661	113%	16%	127%	6%
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	20,941,872	2%	14,929,809	8,815,883	69%	11%	140%	9%
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	20,277,542	2%	21,637,232	23,350,089	-7%	-2%	94%	-2%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	19,142,215	2%	15,358,175	18,090,406	-15%	-3%	125%	6%
TOTAL	1,223,707,502	100%	821,279,617	695,652,939	18%	3%	149%	10%
Total TOP 20	975,996,159	80%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 38: Development of services trade, total imports from / exports to the world, Mauritius

Mauritius Imports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Imported Value in 2010	Imported Value in 2015	Imported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	1,490,247	1,838,803	1,849,572	23%	4%	1%	0%
Travel	299,714	492,805	549,663	64%	10%	12%	4%
Transport	417,560	538,148	525,741	29%	5%	-2%	-1%
Other business services	502,607	507,811	427,925	1%	0%	-16%	-6%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	47,021	59,784	112,626	27%	5%	88%	24%
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.			73,206				
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	47,234	57,466	57,391	22%	4%		
Insurance and pension services	48,463	85,161	46,539	76%	12%		
Financial services	62,700	36,837	37,135	-41%	-10%	1%	0%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	9,088	14,194	12,024	56%	9%	-15%	-5%
Construction	34,703	9,749	5,451	-72%	-22%	-44%	-18%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	21,161	36,848	1,872	74%	12%	-95%	-63%
Mauritius exports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Exported Value in 2010	Exported Value in 2015	Exported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	2,029,608	2,462,000	2,697,370	21%	4%	10%	3%
Travel	967,898	1,290,659	1,600,930	33%	6%	24%	7%
Other business services	570,709	571,077	466,948	0%	0%	-18%	-6%
Transport	283,803	307,791	352,375	8%	2%	14%	5%
Financial services	41,889	76,056	118,814	82%	13%	56%	16%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	76,421	123,114	110,228	61%	10%	-10%	-4%
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	10,900	14,696	16,830	35%	6%	15%	5%
Construction	26,296	16,191	12,806	-38%	-9%	-21%	-8%
Insurance and pension services	21,777	30,569	11,100	40%	7%	-64%	-29%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	29,493	30,899	4,620	5%	1%	-85%	-47%
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.			1,772				
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	418	950	949	127%	18%	0%	0%

Source: ITC.

Table 39: Development of import tariffs, Mauritius

Mauritius	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018, in pp	Change 2012-2018, in pp	Change 2009-2018, in %	Change 2012-2018, in %
Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)	2.33	2.3	1.8	2.76	2.9	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.25	1.21	-1.12	-1.55	-48%	-56%
Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)	1.16	1.13	0.81	0.91	0.98	0.69	0.68	0.79	0.87	0.81	-0.35	-0.1	-30%	-11%
Tariff rate, most favoured nation, simple mean, all products (%)	1.31	1.3	1.81	1.57	1.52	1.05	1.04	1.03	0.73	0.73	-0.58	-0.84	-44%	-54%
Bound rate, simple mean, all products (%)	83.32	83.32	83.32	85.41	85.41	85.41	85.41	85.41	85.92	85.92	2.6	0.51	3%	1%

Source: World Bank.

Table 40: Development of Mauritius' import tariffs on goods imports from EU, 2010 vs. 2018

Mauritius											
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domestic Peaks	Number of International Peaks	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Food and live animals	2010	AHS	0.49	0.1	2.98	0	30	1526	71	34	263,167
Beverages and tobacco	2010	AHS	11.92	12.6	5.95	0	15	485	390	390	27,376
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2010	AHS	0.31	0.09	3.62	0	15	258	16	16	5,534
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2010	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	2,695
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2010	AHS	3.04	0.13	4.56	0	10	71	21	0	4,270
Chemicals	2010	AHS	2.04	4.52	4.98	0	15	2233	282	282	125,752
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2010	AHS	2.29	1.78	6.4	0	30	5147	700	685	149,008
Machinery and transport equipment	2010	AHS	0.82	0.39	4.37	0	30	5634	217	217	290,978
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2010	AHS	3.59	2.63	8.12	0	30	5975	904	871	117,394
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2010	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	24
Food and live animals	2018	AHS	0.38	0.32	2.73	0	30	2335	77	5	309,294
Beverages and tobacco	2018	AHS	11.32	11.12	3.49	0	15	592	550	0	42,065
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	7,623
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	13,668
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2018	AHS	2.11	0.32	4.08	0	10	76	16	0	6,092
Chemicals	2018	AHS	0.95	0.91	4.01	0	15	2133	169	0	175,288

Mauritius											
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domestic Peaks	Number of International Peaks	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2018	AHS	1	0.44	4.51	0	30	5185	368	65	211,341
Machinery and transport equipment	2018	AHS	0.11	0.01	1.62	0	12.5	6521	113	0	329,485
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2018	AHS	2.55	3.26	7.27	0	30	5324	904	231	127,364
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	381

Source: World Bank WITS.

IV.6.4 Seychelles

Table 41: Development of economic activity and international trade, Seychelles

Seychelles	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018	Change 2012-2018	CAGR 2009-2018	CAGR 2012-2018
GDP (current US$, million)	847	970	1,066	1,060	1,328	1,343	1,377	1,428	1,503	1,590	87.7%	50.0%	7.2%	7.0%
GDP per capita (current US$)	9,707	10,805	12,189	12,007	14,766	14,700	14,745	15,078	15,684	16,434	69.3%	36.9%	6.0%	5.4%
GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international $, million)	1,755	1,859	2,006	2,031	2,153	2,250	2,361	2,468	2,575	2,668	52.1%	31.4%	4.8%	4.7%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0				
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	14.0	14.0	13.7	14.2	12.6	12.2	11.8	10.9	11.3	10.9				
Services, value added (% of GDP)	70.3	68.5	63.9	67.5	69.7	69.1	70.6	71.0	69.4	70.4				

Source: World Bank.

Table 42: Development of economic freedom, Seychelles

Seychelles	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Economic Freedom - Total	7.16	7.18	7.20	7.31	7.10
Size of Government	6.27	6.05	6.06	6.50	6.00
Legal System & Property Rights	5.76	5.67	5.52	5.42	5.57
Sound Money	9.09	9.00	9.33	9.10	8.26

Freedom to trade internationally	7.29	7.76	7.67	8.17	8.44
Regulation	7.40	7.42	7.40	7.33	7.26
Total RANK	**63**	**65**	**62**	**53**	**65**
Total Quartile	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 43: Development of top 20 EU goods imports from Seychelles, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	107,821,613	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	158,166,059	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	164,848,736
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	2,263,017	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,890,874	PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	9,754,307
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	1,422,336	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	1,687,854	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,613,349
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,183,392	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	679,509	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	540,870
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	345,860	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	576,940	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	377,758
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	154,191	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	366,423	BEVERAGES	306,283
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	153,934	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	224,113	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	273,635
PLASTICS IN PRIMARY FORMS	109,219	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL	216,852	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	273,521

EU Imports from Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
		HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)			
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	80,896	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	203,015	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	207,331
LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	77,325	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	157,565	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	182,196
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	75,797	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	132,134	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	153,844
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	71,462	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	119,315	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	130,723
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	65,480	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	117,079	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	113,471
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	59,721	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	97,009	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	110,035
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	51,612	METALWORKING MACHINERY	91,998	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	97,161
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	47,023	BEVERAGES	87,751	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	73,235
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	41,283	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	86,341	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING	64,499

EU Imports from Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
				APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	24,928	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	75,969	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	61,191
FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	17,020	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	61,045	LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	52,420
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	9,822	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	52,675	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	41,388

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 44: Development of top 20 EU goods exports to Seychelles, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	50,161,152	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	60,724,530	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	72,752,730
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	15,964,706	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	49,911,501	FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	31,756,029
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15,523,197	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	19,205,005	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	20,518,609
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	14,156,510	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	18,198,221	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	18,194,233

EU Exports to Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	9,036,189	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	17,581,733	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	14,355,050
IRON AND STEEL	5,677,072	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	15,450,958	BEVERAGES	9,947,305
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	4,909,247	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	13,322,845	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7,762,008
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	4,166,063	BEVERAGES	7,423,147	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	6,305,802
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3,923,765	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	4,981,092	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	6,296,971
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	3,797,276	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	4,751,046	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	6,019,332
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	3,478,788	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	4,741,727	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	6,001,668
FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, CRUDE, REFINED OR FRACTIONATED	3,447,748	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	4,548,874	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	5,379,865

EU Exports to Seychelles					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
BEVERAGES	3,385,781	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	4,438,503	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5,300,502
PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S.	3,235,491	IRON AND STEEL	4,363,213	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	5,221,284
FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, MATTRESS SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHINGS	2,835,089	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	4,300,648	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	4,725,341
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	2,739,707	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	4,115,682	IRON AND STEEL	4,258,642
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	2,593,366	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	3,676,865	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	3,949,169
PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	2,434,755	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	3,273,057	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	3,653,254
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	2,400,339	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	3,114,213	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	3,401,601
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	2,346,503	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	2,765,244	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	2,668,751

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 45: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods imports from Seychelles, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Seychelles								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	164,848,736	91%	158,166,059	107,821,613	47%	8%	104%	1%
PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND RELATED MATERIALS	9,754,307	5%						

EU Imports from Seychelles								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	1,613,349	1%	1,890,874	1,183,392	60%	10%	85%	-4%
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	540,870	0%	576,940	2,263,017	-75%	-24%	94%	-2%
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	377,758	0%	203,015	345,860	-41%	-10%	186%	17%
BEVERAGES	306,283	0%	87,751	750	11600%	159%	349%	37%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	273,635	0%	97,009	1,422,336	-93%	-42%	282%	30%
ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	273,521	0%	52,675	59,721	-12%	-2%	519%	51%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	207,331	0%	366,423	75,797	383%	37%	57%	-13%
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	182,196	0%	18,959	9,822	93%	14%	961%	76%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	153,844	0%	75,969	65,480	16%	3%	203%	19%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	130,723	0%	117,079	41,283	184%	23%	112%	3%
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	113,471	0%		47,023	-100%	-100%		
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	110,035	0%	224,113	9,015	2386%	90%	49%	-16%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	97,161	0%	216,852	80,896	168%	22%	45%	-18%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	73,235	0%	8,166	71,462	-89%	-35%	897%	73%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	64,499	0%	679,509	51,612	1217%	67%	9%	-44%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	61,191	0%	132,134	2,396	5415%	123%	46%	-18%

EU Imports from Seychelles								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
LIVE ANIMALS OTHER THAN ANIMALS OF DIVISION 03	52,420	0%	2,854	77,325	-96%	-48%	1837%	107%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	41,388	0%	61,045	2,122	2777%	96%	68%	-9%
TOTAL	180,327,035	100%	165,225,622	114,195,930	45%	8%	109%	2%
Total TOP 20	179,275,953	99%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 46: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods export to Seychelles, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Seychelles								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	72,752,730	27%	60,724,530	14,156,510	329%	34%	120%	5%
FISH (NOT MARINE MAMMALS), CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES, AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF	31,756,029	12%	49,911,501	50,161,152	0%	0%	64%	-11%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	20,518,609	8%	18,198,221	4,909,247	271%	30%	113%	3%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	18,194,233	7%	13,322,845	9,036,189	47%	8%	137%	8%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	14,355,050	5%	15,450,958	15,964,706	-3%	-1%	93%	-2%
BEVERAGES	9,947,305	4%	7,423,147	3,385,781	119%	17%	134%	8%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7,762,008	3%	19,205,005	15,523,197	24%	4%	40%	-20%
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	6,305,802	2%	3,676,865	1,759,327	109%	16%	171%	14%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	6,296,971	2%	2,765,244	1,379,518	100%	15%	228%	23%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF	6,019,332	2%	4,548,874	4,166,063	9%	2%	132%	7%

EU Exports to Seychelles								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)								
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	6,001,668	2%	4,751,046	2,739,707	73%	12%	126%	6%
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	5,379,865	2%	17,581,733	3,478,788	405%	38%	31%	-26%
TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES, N.E.S., AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5,300,502	2%	4,438,503	3,923,765	13%	2%	119%	5%
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	5,221,284	2%	4,115,682	2,346,503	75%	12%	127%	6%
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	4,725,341	2%	4,981,092	2,276,353	119%	17%	95%	-1%
IRON AND STEEL	4,258,642	2%	4,363,213	5,677,072	-23%	-5%	98%	-1%
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	3,949,169	1%	4,300,648	2,593,366	66%	11%	92%	-2%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	3,653,254	1%	3,273,057	1,281,189	155%	21%	112%	3%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	3,401,601	1%	4,741,727	3,797,276	25%	5%	72%	-8%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	2,668,751	1%	2,306,454	1,255,905	84%	13%	116%	4%
TOTAL	265,265,655	100%	278,982,722	175,892,590	59%	10%	95%	-1%
Total TOP 20	238,468,146	90%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 47: Development of services trade, total imports from / exports to the world, Seychelles

Seychelles imports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Imported Value in 2010	Imported Value in 2015	Imported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	200,673	449,089	450,637	124%	17%	0%	0%
Other business services	50,552	248,813	188,707	392%	38%	-24%	-9%
Transport	97,502	153,380	182,476	57%	9%	19%	6%
Travel	28,948	27,301	58,833	-6%	-1%	115%	29%
Insurance and pension services	10,340	5,916	6,302	-43%	-11%	7%	2%
Financial services		3,015	4,892			62%	18%

Government goods and services n.i.e.	5,497	2,401	3,649	-56%	-15%	52%	15%
Construction	6,073	5,823	2,804	-4%	-1%	-52%	-22%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	1,065	1,616	1,857	52%	9%	15%	5%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	695	823	1,118	18%	3%	36%	11%
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.							
Seychelles exports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Exported Value in 2010	Exported Value in 2015	Exported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	331,741	763,694	859,326	130%	18%	13%	4%
Travel	206,637	353,536	477,489	71%	11%	35%	11%
Other business services	19,037	203,218	209,480	967%	61%	3%	1%
Transport	98,644	186,995	154,680	90%	14%	-17%	-6%
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	5,711	11,149	11,015	95%	14%	-1%	0%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	45	7,650	5,474	16900%	179%	-28%	-11%
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	1,404	1,146	1,188	-18%	-4%	4%	1%
Insurance and pension services	264			-100%	-100%		
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.							

Source: ITC.

Table 48: Development of import tariffs, Seychelles

Seychelles	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		Change 2015-2018, in pp		Change 2015-2018, in %
Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)							2.39	2.85	2.74	2.27		-0.12		-5%
Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)							2.82	4.32	3.7	2.09		-0.73		-26%
Tariff rate, most favoured nation, simple mean, all products (%)							2.76	2.76	2.69	2.99		0.23		8%
Bound rate, simple mean, all products (%)							9.44	9.44	9.44	9.88		0.44		5%

Source: World Bank.

Table 49: Development of Seychelles' import tariffs on goods imports from EU, 2010 vs. 2015

Seychelles											
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domestic Peaks	Number of International Peaks	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Food and live animals	2018	AHS	1.69	0.43	5.63	0	50	2453	382	53	174,827
Beverages and tobacco	2018	AHS	0.21	0	0.48	0	5	340	0	0	1,847
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2018	AHS	1.53	1.48	4.92	0	25	166	17	4	833
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	171
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	3,543
Chemicals	2018	AHS	0.33	0.21	2.26	0	12.5	1025	23	0	12,408
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2018	AHS	1.09	0.29	6.61	0	200	2721	216	35	38,624
Machinery and transport equipment	2018	AHS	0.07	0.01	0.97	0	25	2975	15	1	128,362
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2018	AHS	0.4	0.14	2.2	0	25	2556	76	5	20,125
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2018	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
Food and live animals	2015	AHS	2.59	3.96	7.74	0	50	2490	409	409	115,133
Beverages and tobacco	2015	AHS	36.94	19.88	38.37	0	200	443	309	279	9,929
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2015	AHS	1.67	0.54	6.76	0	25	162	20	20	934
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2015	AHS	0.66	0.01	2.27	0	25	120	1	1	247
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2015	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	4,193
Chemicals	2015	AHS	0.34	0.33	3.01	0	20	1001	20	20	10,908
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2015	AHS	1.3	0.32	4.86	0	25	2816	244	131	33,137
Machinery and transport equipment	2015	AHS	0.3	0.24	4.41	0	25	2935	135	134	102,989

Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2015	AHS	3.61	1.5	7.16	0	25	2560	417	386	18,451
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2015	AHS	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	39

Source: World Bank WITS.

IV.6.5 Zimbabwe

Table 50: Development of economic activity and international trade, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2009-2018	Change 2012-2018	CAGR 2009-2018	CAGR 2012-2018
GDP (current US$, million)	9,666	12,042	14,102	17,115	19,091	19,496	19,963	20,549	22,813	31,001	220.7%	81.1%	13.8%	10.4%
GDP per capita (current US$)	772	948	1,094	1,305	1,430	1,435	1,445	1,465	1,602	2,147	178.3%	64.5%	12.0%	8.7%
GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international $, million)	24,964	29,876	34,116	39,802	40,594	41,558	42,298	42,618	44,623	47,371	89.8%	19.0%	7.4%	2.9%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	10.7	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.1	8.7	8.3	7.9	9.7	12.1				
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	21.5	20.7	21.7	25.3	23.8	23.7	22.4	22.1	25.8	32.5				
Services, value added (% of GDP)	54.9	57.8	57.9	55.1	58.3	57.6	58.7	60.4	55.1	45.7				

Source: World Bank.

Table 51: Development of economic freedom, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Change 2009 - 2017	Change 2012 - 2017
Economic Freedom - Total	5.70	6.03	6.15	5.58	5.25	4.97	4.84	4.37	4.31	1.39	0.73
Size of Government	5.49	5.93	6.40	6.43	6.33	6.67	6.42	6.51	7.37	-1.88	-1.18
Legal System & Property Rights	4.05	3.75	3.82	3.62	3.58	4.01	3.94	3.83	3.71	0.34	0.04
Sound Money	8.42	8.30	8.18	7.97	6.90	5.38	4.11	1.97	0.95	7.47	3.04
Freedom to trade internationally	3.75	5.56	5.68	5.91	5.59	5.13	5.37	4.91	4.87	-1.12	-1.38
Regulation	6.79	6.63	6.64	3.99	3.85	3.66	4.37	4.65	4.68	2.11	3.12

Total RANK	**145**	**132**	**122**	**144**	**148**	**150**	**150**	**151**	**139**	**6**	**-5.00**
Total Quartile	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 52: Development of freedom to trade internationally, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	Change 2009 - 2017	Change 2012 - 2017
Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.77	4.91	5.11	1.08	0.00
Mean tariff rate	6.56	6.52	6.64	6.74	6.64	6.64	6.82	6.10	4.88	1.68	-0.08
Standard deviation of tariff rates	1.61	1.72	2.00	2.37	0.32	0.32	2.94	0.00	0.00	1.61	1.29
Tariffs	4.79	4.81	4.95	5.10	4.38	4.38	5.51	3.67	3.33		
Non-tariff trade barriers	4.85	4.99	5.63	4.74	6.48	6.40	6.00	5.84	5.73	-0.88	-1.55
Compliance costs of importing and exporting	1.33	1.64	1.69	4.17	1.29	1.29	1.16	1.16	1.16	0.17	0.05
Regulatory trade barriers	3.09	3.32	3.66	4.45	3.89	3.84	3.58	3.50	3.45	-0.36	-0.75
Foreign ownership/investment restrictions	3.51	3.51	3.49	3.39	3.41	3.70	3.92	4.17	4.85	-1.35	-0.19
Capital controls											
Freedom of foreigners to visit	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	5.64	5.64
Controls of the movement of capital and people	4.12	4.12	4.11	4.08	4.09	2.30	2.38	2.46	2.69	1.43	1.82
Freedom to trade internationally	**4**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**-1.12**	**-1.38**

Source: Fraser Institute. Index of Economic Freedom in the World.

Table 53: Development of top 20 EU goods imports from Zimbabwe, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
IRON AND STEEL	88,614,265	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	103,931,294	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	104,909,942
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	35,126,164	SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	76,890,874	CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	80,299,349
SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	28,204,112	IRON AND STEEL	58,427,697	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	53,161,147
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	23,191,285	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	35,280,577	CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS	29,951,867

EU Imports from Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
				(EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	
NON-FERROUS METALS	16,997,019	HIDES, SKINS AND FURSKINS, RAW	26,043,216	HIDES, SKINS AND FURSKINS, RAW	25,791,779
CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	16,115,975	CRUDE FERTILIZERS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)	16,180,828	IRON AND STEEL	19,562,282
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	15,782,654	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	7,014,319	LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	7,652,960
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	12,189,928	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	5,708,065	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	6,533,704
HIDES, SKINS AND FURSKINS, RAW	7,521,689	LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	5,217,005	SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	6,184,844
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	6,298,475	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	5,201,226	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	3,982,625
LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	4,617,805	NON-FERROUS METALS	2,926,780	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	2,912,436
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	3,250,536	TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	1,848,944	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	2,536,907
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	1,814,548	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	1,843,718	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	2,513,683
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	905,042	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	1,769,419	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	840,465
ORGANIC CHEMICALS	693,061	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	887,765	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	756,118
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	673,845	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	851,830	TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND	584,088

EU Imports from Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
				THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	342,445	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	269,882	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	515,102
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AND OPTICAL GOODS, N.E.S.; WATCHES AND CLOCKS	299,289	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	199,921	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	284,095
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	238,840	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	127,371	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	196,492
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	216,162	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	119,410	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	172,261

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 54: Development of top 20 EU goods exports to Zimbabwe, 2010, 2015, 2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	34,794,353	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	25,963,306	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	30,161,733
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	21,882,237	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	19,637,468	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	16,323,968
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	20,843,698	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	14,349,298	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	13,801,737
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	9,287,885	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	11,128,805	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	9,382,465

EU Exports to Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	7,339,422	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	10,293,920	ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	7,785,012
DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS	6,098,379	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	10,293,245	CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	4,620,912
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	5,672,070	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SOUND-RECORDING AND REPRODUCING APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT	10,177,830	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	4,471,838
CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	5,481,014	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	7,644,553	CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	4,459,153
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	4,979,173	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	7,631,291	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4,264,265
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3,872,693	POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7,308,814	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	4,257,536
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	3,696,563	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	4,051,916	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	3,965,358
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	3,329,226	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	3,668,891	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,635,767
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2,848,406	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	3,497,485	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING	3,588,644

EU Exports to Zimbabwe					
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2010	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2015	Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019
				INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	2,651,651	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	2,904,535	MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	3,440,670
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	2,538,767	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	2,669,029	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	2,572,413
SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS AND COMMODITIES NOT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND	2,366,248	CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	2,358,201	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	2,340,286
MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	1,896,614	PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	1,869,461	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	2,065,062
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	1,296,503	PLASTICS IN NON-PRIMARY FORMS	1,777,313	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S.	1,862,951
PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	1,151,078	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	1,637,462	FERTILIZERS (OTHER THAN THOSE OF GROUP 272)	1,710,726
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	980,548	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	1,500,186	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	1,549,509

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 55: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods imports from Zimbabwe, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Imports from Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	104,909,942	29%	103,931,294	35,126,164	196%	24%	101%	0%
CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	80,299,349	22%	74,001				108511%	474%
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	53,161,147	15%	35,280,577	23,191,285	52%	9%	151%	11%
CRUDE FERTILIZERS,	29,951,867	8%	16,180,828	16,115,975	0%	0%	185%	17%

EU Imports from Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
OTHER THAN THOSE OF DIVISION 56, AND CRUDE MINERALS (EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM AND PRECIOUS STONES)								
HIDES, SKINS AND FURSKINS, RAW	25,791,779	7%	26,043,216	7,521,689	246%	28%	99%	0%
IRON AND STEEL	19,562,282	5%	58,427,697	88,614,265	-34%	-8%	33%	-24%
LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., AND DRESSED FURSKINS	7,652,960	2%	5,217,005	4,617,805	13%	2%	147%	10%
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	6,533,704	2%	7,014,319	15,782,654	-56%	-15%	93%	-2%
SUGARS, SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY	6,184,844	2%	76,890,874	28,204,112	173%	22%	8%	-47%
NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.	3,982,625	1%	5,708,065	6,298,475	-9%	-2%	70%	-9%
COFFEE, TEA, COCOA, SPICES, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	2,912,436	1%	5,201,226	3,250,536	60%	10%	56%	-13%
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	2,536,907	1%	1,769,419	1,814,548	-2%	-1%	143%	9%
ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	2,513,683	1%	1,843,718	905,042	104%	15%	136%	8%
MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS	840,465	0%	887,765	342,445	159%	21%	95%	-1%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	756,118	0%	851,830	673,845	26%	5%	89%	-3%
TEXTILE FIBRES (OTHER THAN WOOL TOPS AND OTHER COMBED WOOL) AND THEIR WASTES (NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN OR FABRIC)	584,088	0%	1,848,944	12,189,928	-85%	-31%	32%	-25%
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME	515,102	0%	16,887	56,162	-70%	-21%	3050%	135%

EU Imports from Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS								
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	284,095	0%	127,371	122,304	4%	1%	223%	22%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	196,492	0%	119,410	238,840	-50%	-13%	165%	13%
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	172,261	0%	13,544	216,162	-94%	-43%	1272%	89%
TOTAL	359,302,728	100%	356,006,041	265,688,706	34%	6%	101%	0%
Total TOP 20	349,342,146	97%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 56: Development of 2019 top 20 EU goods exports to Zimbabwe, 2010-2015, 2015-2019, in EUR

EU Exports to Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	30,161,733	20%	25,963,306	34,794,353	-25%	-6%	116%	4%
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, N.E.S., AND MACHINE PARTS, N.E.S.	16,323,968	11%	14,349,298	20,843,698	-31%	-7%	114%	3%
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.	13,801,737	9%	10,293,245	1,296,503	694%	51%	134%	8%
MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN MEDICAMENTS OF GROUP 542	9,382,465	6%	19,637,468	1,896,614	935%	60%	48%	-17%
ROAD VEHICLES (INCLUDING AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES)	7,785,012	5%	11,128,805	7,339,422	52%	9%	70%	-9%
CONFIDENTIAL TRADE	4,620,912	3%	2,358,201	5,481,014	-57%	-16%	196%	18%

EU Exports to Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	4,471,838	3%	1,637,462	980,548	67%	11%	273%	29%
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	4,459,153	3%	10,293,920	2,848,406	261%	29%	43%	-19%
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4,264,265	3%	7,308,814	3,872,693	89%	14%	58%	-13%
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	4,257,536	3%	166,120	131,535	26%	5%	2563%	125%
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	3,965,358	3%	2,904,535	2,651,651	10%	2%	137%	8%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, N.E.S., AND ELECTRICAL PARTS THEREOF (INCLUDING NON-ELECTRICAL COUNTERPARTS, N.E.S., OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD-TYPE EQUIPMENT)	3,635,767	2%	7,644,553	5,672,070	35%	6%	48%	-17%
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, N.E.S.	3,588,644	2%	4,051,916	4,979,173	-19%	-4%	89%	-3%
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.S.	3,440,670	2%	3,668,891	3,696,563	-1%	0%	94%	-2%
OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING MACHINES	2,572,413	2%	7,631,291	9,287,885	-18%	-4%	34%	-24%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.	2,340,286	2%	3,497,485	2,538,767	38%	7%	67%	-10%
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.S.	2,065,062	1%	720,515	499,027	44%	8%	287%	30%

EU Exports to Zimbabwe								
Commodity	Jan-Dec 2019	Share in 2019 TOTAL	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2010	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2019	CAGR 2015-2019
PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS; SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS, N.E.S.	1,862,951	1%	278,149	16,623	1573%	76%	670%	61%
FERTILIZERS (OTHER THAN THOSE OF GROUP 272)	1,710,726	1%	683,916	71,174	861%	57%	250%	26%
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	1,549,509	1%	282,399	3,329,226	-92%	-39%	549%	53%
TOTAL	151,134,819	100%	166,789,092	154,672,022	8%	2%	91%	-2%
Total TOP 20	126,260,005	84%						

Source: Eurostat. SITC classification.

Table 57: Development of services trade, total imports from / exports to the world, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe imports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Imported Value in 2010	Imported Value in 2015	Imported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	1,023,778	1,372,768	1,185,378	34%	6%	-14%	-5%
Travel	98,326	429,044		336%	34%		
Other business services	350,897	411,551		17%	3%		
Transport	538,894	409,098		-24%	-5%		
Insurance and pension services							
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	6,604	9,940		51%	9%		
Financial services							
Government goods and services n.i.e.	25,552	51,080		100%	15%		
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.							
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	2,850	17,609		518%	44%		
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	656	44,446		6675%	132%		
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others							
Services not allocated							

Zimbabwe exports, in 1,000 EUR							
Service label	Exported Value in 2010	Exported Value in 2015	Exported Value in 2018	Growth 2010-2015	CAGR 2010-2015	Growth 2015-2018	CAGR 2015-2018
All services	217,204	348,365	425,744	60%	10%	22%	7%
Transport	59,203	80,568		36%	6%		
Travel	93,039	157,463	151,558	69%	11%	-4%	-1%
Government goods and services n.i.e.	19,050	41,437		118%	17%		
Other business services	42,961	64,476		50%	8%		
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1,587	2,378		50%	8%		
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others							
Insurance and pension services							
Financial services							
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	1,364	2,043		50%	8%		
Personal, cultural, and recreational services							
Services not allocated							

Source: ITC.

Table 58: Development of import tariffs, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change 2010-2016, in pp	Change 2012-2016, in pp	Change 2010-2016, in %	Change 2012-2016, in %
Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)		16.97	11.92	17.47			13.29	9.56			-7.41	-7.91	-44%	-45%
Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)		16.6	5.82	14.76			5.72	4.99			-11.61	-9.77	-70%	-66%
Tariff rate, most favoured nation, simple mean, all products (%)		14.81	14.76	14.78			16.15	13.1			-1.71	-1.68	-12%	-11%
Bound rate, simple mean, all products (%)		88.81	90.21	90.21			88.42	88.42			-0.39	-1.79	0%	-2%

Source: World Bank.

Table 59: Development of Zimbabwe's import tariffs on goods imports from EU, 2010 vs. 2016

Zimbabwe											
Product Name	Tariff Year	Duty Type	Simple Average	Weighted Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Number of Total Lines	Number of Domes-tic Peaks	Number of Inter-national Peaks	Imports Value in 1,000 USD
Food and live animals	2010	AHS	23.95	10.53	16.92	0	40	328	0	169	32,447
Beverages and tobacco	2010	AHS	85.29	99.58	664.33	10	5000	128	58	67	1,966

Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2010	AHS	5.45	4.98	5.84	0	40	77	0	3	7,288
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2010	AHS	10.98	12.88	11.1	0	45	183	4	32	69,367
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2010	AHS	14.17	17.11	14.4	0	40	40	0	11	1,152
Chemicals	2010	AHS	9.36	5.01	10.23	0	40	695	0	66	40,002
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2010	AHS	17.55	12.8	11.78	0	65	2055	19	786	19,315
Machinery and transport equipment	2010	AHS	9.73	9.81	13.01	0	60	2953	63	538	210,278
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2010	AHS	23.05	12.62	62.66	0	777	1507	12	442	15,734
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2010	AHS	5	5	0	5	5	1	0	0	16
Food and live animals	2016	AHS	21.8	1.64	15.94	0	40	165	0	60	37,375
Beverages and tobacco	2016	AHS	85.78	97.83	13	25	100	107	46	47	712
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2016	AHS	4.87	4.49	5.68	0	40	65	0	1	1,582
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2016	AHS	10.32	10.71	10.45	0	45	180	1	31	18,868
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2016	AHS	14.5	15.88	11.06	5	40	8	0	1	199
Chemicals	2016	AHS	9.72	4.49	10.71	0	40	789	0	102	58,959
Manufact goods classified chiefly by material	2016	AHS	17.2	14.02	11.95	0	65	1885	15	716	16,731
Machinery and transport equipment	2016	AHS	9.54	7.78	12.44	0	60	2824	35	545	115,066
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2016	AHS	16.45	8.34	14.15	0	65	1663	1	438	23,600
Commod. & transacts. Not class. Accord. To kind	2016	AHS	17	19.34	6	5	20	5	0	4	5

Source: World Bank WITS.

IV.7 Foreign direct investment

Table 60: Development of net FDI flows, ESA6 countries, 2010-2018, in USD

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current USD)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Comoros	8,350,407	23,118,441	10,375,197	4,230,442	4,684,559	4,936,700	3,569,824	3,919,473	6,859,923
Madagascar	912,287,180	815,534,455	814,789,935	565,848,886	555,252,071	328,059,306	540,842,780	464,856,590	612,036,371
Mauritius	429,958,031	433,358,880	589,018,303	293,341,672	455,562,152	216,455,188	378,764,432	442,947,618	371,518,186
Seychelles	159,795,375	143,240,665	613,208,776	57,289,066	108,355,443	105,893,597	40,854,190	124,465,536	307,664,654

Zimbabwe	122,586,667	344,300,000	349,850,000	373,050,000	472,800,000	399,200,000	343,013,813	247,187,739	744,637,199
Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current USD)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Data Source									
Comoros	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madagascar	43,547,461	42,331,379	36,429,425	15,605,639	36,760,391	81,923,951	89,727,785	105,965,703	117,896,274
Mauritius	128,701,550	157,806,730	180,366,057	167,875,081	141,126,526	99,663,728	28,294,110	85,535,743	83,349,183
Seychelles	6,151,508	7,918,539	187,640,030	(68,004,849)	(76,872,223)	(87,065,679)	(78,430,840)	(64,472,203)	(10,272,441)
Zimbabwe	43,300,000	42,700,000	49,000,000	27,000,000	72,000,000	22,000,000	28,796,690	42,231,841	26,771,877

Source: World Bank. Note: Data on FDI flows are presented on net bases (capital transactions' credits less debits between direct investors and their foreign affiliates). Net decreases in assets or net increases in liabilities are recorded as credits, while net increases in assets or net decreases in liabilities are recorded as debits. Hence, FDI flows with a negative sign indicate that at least one of the components of FDI is negative and not offset by positive amounts of the remaining components. These are instances of reverse investment or disinvestment.[40]

Table 61: Development of FDI stocks, ESA5 countries, 2010-2018, in million USD

Comoros	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Growth 2010-2018
Total (merchandise and services)	59.5	82.6	93	97.2	101.9	106.9	110.4	114.3	122.2	105%
Madagascar	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Total (merchandise and services)	4,382.6	4,914.7	5,650.1	6,377.8	6,277.2	5,619.1	5,882.4	6,472.2	6,359.9	45%
Agriculture and hunting	50.4	54.2	73.1							
Business activities	202.1	279.2	371.1							
Construction	181.1	216.4	199.7							
Electricity, gas and water	0.8	2.6	2.9							
Finance	154.6	284.1	499.9							
Forestry and Fishing	35.6									
Hotels and restaurants	115.4	120.6	113.8							
Mining and quarrying	3,348.0	3,953.6	3,979.5							
Other services	112.4	120.4	117.4							
Transport, storage and communications	11.7	13.9	26.3							
Unspecified secondary	148.7	220.7	245.3							
Wholesale and retail trade	73.2	92.5	107.0							
Seychelles	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Total (merchandise and services)	1,700.8	1,908.1	2,168.3	2,338.5	2,567.2	2,761.8	2,917.0	2,899.5	3,023.5	78%
Mauritius	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	

[40] *See World Bank (2020). Available at https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/114954-what-is-the-difference-between-foreign-direct-inve.*

Total (merchandise and services)	4,658.4	2,998.6	3,218.0	4,344.6	4,180.1	4,363.9	4,616.5	5,058.3	5,313.4	14%
Zimbabwe	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Total (merchandise and services)	1,814.5	2,201.5	2,601.0	3,001.0	3,545.8	3,966.8	4,338.6	4,688.0	5,432.6	199%

Source: ITC and UNCTAD data.

IV.8 Intra-ESA imports and exports

Table 62: Intra-ESA imports and exports, Comoros

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	2.046	Food and live animals
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Export	4.36	Food and live animals
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	3.158	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Export	10.742	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	3.207	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Export	0.178	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	185.497	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Export	179.139	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	286.718	Manufactured goods classified chief
Comoros	Seychelles	2019	Export	9.094	Manufactured goods classified chief
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	2,891.061	Machinery and transport equipment
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	1,495.803	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Comoros	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	3.509	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Export	1.342	Commodities and transactions not el
Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	980.15	Food and live animals
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	3,308.954	Food and live animals
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	84.282	Beverages and tobacco
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	615.629	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	17.691	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	320.666	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Comoros	Seychelles	2019	Import	23.782	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	0.161	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	312.445	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	139.067	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	815.134	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	417.556	Manufactured goods classified chief
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	415.982	Manufactured goods classified chief
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	198.838	Machinery and transport equipment
Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	48.474	Machinery and transport equipment
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	83.924	Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Comoros	Mauritius	2019	Import	348.919	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Comoros	Madagascar	2019	Import	1.205	Commodities and transactions not el

Source: World Bank WITS.

Table 63: Intra-ESA imports and exports, Madagascar

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	2174.595	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	26,657.288	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	122.02	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	273.932	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	138.979	Beverages and tobacco
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	0.206	Beverages and tobacco
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	0.005	Beverages and tobacco
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	1,401.301	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	5,980.564	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	522.807	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	2671.335	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	3,140.958	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	222.003	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	3.28	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	0.093	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	132.838	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	202.796	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	383.34	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	0.164	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	259.654	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	2,583.389	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	1260.46	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	192.102	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	689.552	Machinery and transport equipment
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	73.374	Machinery and transport equipment
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	208.015	Machinery and transport equipment

Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	341.763	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	1743.9	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	81.268	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Export	5.064	Commodities and transactions not el
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Export	204.003	Commodities and transactions not el
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Export	0	Commodities and transactions not el
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	0	Commodities and transactions not el
Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Madagascar	Madagascar	2019	Import	0	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	13,558.72	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	16,523.915	Food and live animals
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	692.42	Beverages and tobacco
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	7.925	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	291.049	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	9.033	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	0.496	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	192.573	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	2,650.554	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	49.671	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	632.043	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	3.938	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	32,152.531	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	404.003	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	348.181	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Madagascar	2019	Import	0	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	72,863.099	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	41.049	Manufactured goods classified chief
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	133.421	Machinery and transport equipment

Madagascar	Madagascar	2019	Import	0	Machinery and transport equipment
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	21,746.513	Machinery and transport equipment
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	208.372	Machinery and transport equipment
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	4.359	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Madagascar	2019	Import	0	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	20,870.474	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	23.347	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	0.099	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Madagascar	Comoros	2019	Import	1.507	Commodities and transactions not el
Madagascar	Mauritius	2019	Import	146.945	Commodities and transactions not el
Madagascar	Seychelles	2019	Import	0.519	Commodities and transactions not el

Source: World Bank WITS.

Table 64: Intra-ESA imports and exports, Mauritius

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	3,318.399	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	15,468.004	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	4,521.898	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	366.798	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	19.476	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	1,221.189	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	1,204.446	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	578.557	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	829.514	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	0.818	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	81.831	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	2,334.328	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	0.035	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	6.935	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	5.364	Animal and vegetable oils, fats

Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	885.223	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	15,619.27	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	4,022.676	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	3,199.441	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	331.749	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	62,633.638	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	4,518.154	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	176.435	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	145.063	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	15,033.46	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	4187.066	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	148.674	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Export	330.133	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	21,183.809	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	6,059.551	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Export	467.598	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Export	0.62	Commodities and transactions not el
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Export	9.761	Commodities and transactions not el

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Import	379.886	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	28,386.527	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	6,2291.752	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	1.429	Food and live animals
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	1.303	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	11.793	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	3.236	Beverages and tobacco
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	7,478.238	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	148.856	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	8,854.575	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	2.348	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	5.211	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	1.566	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	389.512	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	25.602	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Import	1.11	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	2,513.467	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	43.041	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	46.876	Manufactured goods classified chief
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Import	7.671	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	210.948	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	27.506	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	24.402	Machinery and transport equipment
Mauritius	Comoros	2019	Import	1.003	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	3245.9	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	326.658	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	35.491	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Mauritius	Madagascar	2019	Import	0.354	Commodities and transactions not el
Mauritius	Seychelles	2019	Import	0.991	Commodities and transactions not el

Source: World Bank WITS.

Table 65: Intra-ESA imports and exports, Seychelles

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	12.157	Food and live animals
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	4,940.317	Food and live animals
Seychelles	Zimbabwe	2019	Import	105.512	Food and live animals
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	0.003	Beverages and tobacco

Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	665.331	Beverages and tobacco
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	169.731	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	415.122	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	88.764	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	3.122	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	0.54	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	4776.28	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	1,516.799	Manufactured goods classified chief
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	5907.996	Manufactured goods classified chief
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	443.207	Machinery and transport equipment
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	9,785.098	Machinery and transport equipment
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Import	179.526	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	8,583.335	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Import	43.251	Commodities and transactions not el
Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Export	583.057	Food and live animals
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	12,879.257	Food and live animals
Seychelles	Comoros	2019	Export	0	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	1.416	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	5.241	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	1.372	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Export	5.493	Manufactured goods classified chief
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	1,159.585	Manufactured goods classified chief
Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Export	2,254.137	Machinery and transport equipment
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	586.104	Machinery and transport equipment
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	19.9	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Seychelles	Comoros	2019	Export	37.096	Commodities and transactions not el

Seychelles	Madagascar	2019	Export	4.259	Commodities and transactions not el
Seychelles	Mauritius	2019	Export	96.374	Commodities and transactions not el

Source: World Bank WITS.

Table 66: Intra-ESA imports and exports, Zimbabwe

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Zimbabwe	Madagascar	2019	Import	151.671	Food and live animals
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	13,036.533	Food and live animals
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	253.013	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	1,193.838	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	19.549	Mineral fuels, lubricants and rel.
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	7277.418	Animal and vegetable oils, fats
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	91,255.247	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	167.737	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
Zimbabwe	Madagascar	2019	Import	156.069	Manufactured goods classified chief
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	2,449.083	Manufactured goods classified chief
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	720.338	Manufactured goods classified chief
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	15,001.897	Machinery and transport equipment
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	1,220.226	Machinery and transport equipment
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	2205.173	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	89.801	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Import	26.091	Commodities and transactions not el
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Import	0.183	Commodities and transactions not el
Reporter Name	Partner Name	Year	Trade Flow	Trade Value in 1,000 USD	Product
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Export	1.981	Beverages and tobacco
Zimbabwe	Madagascar	2019	Export	8.756	Crude materials,inedible,except fue
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Export	0.014	Chemicals and related products,n.e.
Zimbabwe	Seychelles	2019	Export	0.096	Manufactured goods classified chief

Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Export	20.807	Machinery and transport equipment
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Export	26.856	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Zimbabwe	Mauritius	2019	Export	0.924	Commodities and transactions not el

Source: World Bank WITS.

Annex V. Overview of the social and human rights state of play in the 5 ESA countries

This Annex provides an overview of social and human rights issues in the five countries. It is based on UN sources where possible, supplemented by other international sources, in order to provide the basis for a common baseline.

V.1 Comoros

V.1.1 Social conditions

According to the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, Comoros has a low Human Development Index (it ranks 156 out of 189 countries)[41]. Poverty affects 37.3% of the population[42], especially those in rural areas. In 2019, the percentage of employed living below the international poverty line (US$ 1.90 a day) was 13.1% and had not shown improvement over the past decade (the level was 12.4% in 2010). Working poverty was higher for youth (19.4% in the age group of 15-24 years), especially young men (20.8%)[43]. In terms of inequalities, the island's GINI Index was 45.3 in 2014[44], which is high compared to other African countries (the 15th highest out of 49)[45].

In 2018, the employment rate (ages 15 and older) was 42.5%[46], which is much lower in comparison than the rates of Madagascar or Zimbabwe. The agricultural sector was the largest employer (56.9%), followed by the services sector (29.1%). At the same time, the unemployment rate was low (3.7%)[47]. In 2014, the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors[48] accounted for 91.2%[49]. Furthermore, vulnerable employment, meaning unpaid family workers and own account workers, accounted for 64.6% of the total employed population[50].

Child labour (ages 5-17) is also high in Comoros (28.5% between 2010-2017)[51], including among younger-aged children – it is estimated that 23% of children aged from 5 to 14 years old were engaged in child labour in 2017[52]. 77% of children completed primary school (2017 data). In recent years, the government has carried out labour inspections, including on child labour – however, the number of inspectors is considered low

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[41] UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, available at http://report.hdr.undp.org/.
[42] UNDP, Human Development Reports – Comoros, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COM#.
[43] SDG indicator 1.1.1 - Working poverty rate (percentage of employed living below US$1.90 PPP) (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer, available at https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/.
[44] The Gini index is a measure of statistical dispersion used to assess economic inequality in which 0 would represent perfect equality and 100 complete inequality. The World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?most_recent_value_desc=false
[45] Index Mundi: GINI Index (World Bank estimate) – Country Ranking – Africa
[46] This includes all persons of working age in paid employment or in self-employment (including different forms of 'informal work' – see footnote on informal work); source: ILO, Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982), available at: http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087481.pdf
[47] UNDP, Human Development Reports – Comoros, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COM#.
[48] According to ILO, "This indicator conveys the share of informal employment in total employment in the non-agricultural sector. Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were (a) own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (e.g. subsistence farming); (c) contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; or (d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households." Source: ILO, SDG indicator 8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment -- Harmonized series (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer, available at: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer48/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0111_SEX_AGE_RT_A.
[49] ILO, SDG indicator 8.3.1 - Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment -- Harmonized series (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer, available at: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer48/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0111_SEX_AGE_RT_A.
[50] UNDP, Human Development Reports – Comoros, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COM# .
[51] UNDP, Child labour (% ages 5-17), available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/181306.
[52] US Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports – Comoros, 2018: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/comoros

compared to ILO standards. Poverty and lack of school infrastructure make children, especially in rural areas, vulnerable to child labour. The worst forms of child labour are still prevalent in Comoros, including forced labour in agriculture[53].

In 2018, women represented only 37.4% of the labour force while men accounted for 50.7%[54]. Women are also more susceptible to be unemployed. In 2014, 10.4% of women aged 15 and older were unemployed against 6.7% of men[55]. Although the Comorian Labour Code contains provisions aimed at ensuring equality between men and women in the employment sector, it does not fully implement the principle of equal pay for work or ban sexual harassment in the workplace. There is a marked feminization of temporary work, informal employment, and unemployment. However, in 2007, the government established the Office of Female Entrepreneurship, which among other activities implemented a small loans programme for women[56].

In terms of occupational health, the ILO safety requirements are included in the national labour code. However, these are seldom enforced. Fishing is considered to be the most hazardous type of work, with a majority of fishermen working on unsafe canoes[57]. Although the agricultural sector is important in Comoros, the country has not yet ratified the ILO Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Agriculture from 1969 (No.129).

V.1.2 Human rights

According to the 2019 Democracy Index, the Comoros ranks 131st worldwide and is considered an authoritarian regime[58]. The Comoros has not yet ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Although three death sentences had been handed down since independence, the Comoros is committed to abolishing the death penalty; a draft Criminal Code had been submitted to the Assembly of the Union of the Comoros for that purpose, but it has not yet been adopted[59]. The Comoros has not yet signed nor ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty[60].

According to the US Department of State, the Comoros faces a number of human rights challenges, including torture; arbitrary detention; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; political prisoners; restrictions on free expression, the press, and the internet, including violence, threats of violence, and unjustified arrests or prosecutions against journalists; severe restrictions of religious freedom; trafficking in persons; the existence or use of laws criminalizing consensual same-sex sexual conduct between adults; and use of forced child labour in domestic work, fishing, and agriculture. In general, impunity for human rights violations is common[61]. Furthermore, according to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, corruption is a widespread problem[62] while in the Transparency International's 2019 Corruption Perceptions index the country ranks 153 out of 198 countries[63].

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[53] U.S. Department of Labour, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, '2018 Findings on the worst forms of child labour – Comoros', available at: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/comoros
[54] UNDP, Human Development Reports – Comoros, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COM#.
[55] SDG indicator 8.5.2 - Unemployment rate (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer, available at https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer48/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0111_SEX_AGE_RT_A.
[56] UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding observations on the initial to fourth periodic reports of Comoros, 8 November 2012, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/COM/CO/1-4.
[57] It is noted that no data was available on occupational accidents. Refworld, 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Comoros, 2017: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58ec8a52a.html
[58] The Economist, Democracy Index 2019, available at: https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019.
[59] UN Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Comoros, 2019, available at https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G19/117/37/PDF/G1911737.pdf?OpenElement
[60] https://indicators.ohchr.org/
[61] US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Comoros, available at https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/comoros/.
[62] World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators, available at https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports.
[63] Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2019, available at https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/com

Poverty and health issues affect the right to enjoy human rights. Comoros' human capital index in 2018, a measure of education and health care for children, ranked 123 out of 157.[64] Poverty has impact on the rights to food and to health in the Comoros. Between 2010-2018, child malnutrition accounted for 31.1%. In 2018, life expectancy at birth was 62.4 for men and 65.9 for women. The mortality rate of children under the age of 5 has decreased over the last years but continues to be high (69 per 1,000 live births in 2017). In 2016, current health expenditure, meaning spending on healthcare goods and services, represented 7.6% of GDP[65].

The islands' indigenous population consists almost entirely of persons of mixed African, Indian, Malagasy, Malay, and Arab descent. Ethnic groups include the Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, and Sakalava[66]. International sources, in particular UN reports[67], do not highlight any particular issue in regard to ethnic groups or indigenous populations in the country.

Gender inequality is a significant issue in the Comoros. Women suffer from socio-cultural constraints and discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes. Education of women is problematic. The adult female literacy rate (aged of 15 years and above) was 53% in 2018[68]. Furthermore, practices of forced and early marriages and polygamy persist in the Comorian society. The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 is 32%.[69] The proportion of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime is 6%.[70]

Despite the issues identified, progress has been made in recent years in the field of access to drinking water and food, right to health and reduction in child mortality, access to primary school, women's participation in decision-making positions[71].

V.2 Madagascar

V.2.1 Social conditions

Madagascar´s Human Development Index is low (it ranks 162 out of 189 countries)[72]. Poverty is high and the situation has only slightly improved over the last 10 years. In 2010, 76.3% of the employed population above 15 was living below US$ 1.90 a day, while in 2019 this share was 68.4%[73]. Madagascar's Gini Index was 42.6 in 2012[74], which puts it somewhere in the middle of scores for the African countries.

In 2019, Madagascar had an employment rate of 84.6%[75]. The agricultural sector was the leading employer (64.2%), followed by the services (26.8%) and industry (9%) sectors[76]. Unemployment has varied from 4.3% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2012 and 1.8% in 2015[77]. In 2019, the unemployment rate was 1.8%. However, youth unemployment was much higher (3.1%)[78]. In general, informal employment is predominant (95.2% of all

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[64] World Bank, Comoros Human Capital Index Rank, October 2018, available at: https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_COM.pdf
The Index measures "the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18, given the risks of poor health and poor education that prevail in the country where she lives".
[65] UNDP, Human Development Reports – Comoros, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COM#.
[66] CIA, The World Factbook, Comoros: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cn.html
[67] UN Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Comoros, 2019, available at https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G19/117/37/PDF/G1911737.pdf?OpenElement
[68] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.1524.LT.FM.ZS?locations=KM
[69] UNICEF global databases, 2018, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys.
[70] Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Prospective (DGSP) et ICF International, 2014. Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples aux Comores 2012. Rockville, MD 20850, USA : DGSP et ICF International.
[71] UN Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on the Comoros, 2019, available at https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G19/117/37/PDF/G1911737.pdf?OpenElement
[72] UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, available at http://report.hdr.undp.org/.
[73] SDG indicator 1.1.1 – Working poverty rate (percentage of employed living below US $ 1.90 PPP) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.
[74] World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=SI&name_desc=true
[75] Employment-to-population ratio by sex and age – ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2019 – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.
[76] ILO, Madagascar, available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/.
[77] SDG indicator 8.5.2 – Unemployment rate (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.
[78] ILO, Madagascar, available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/.

employment across all sectors and 83.9% in the non-agricultural sectors, in 2015)[79]. This means that while work for revenue is high, only a minimal part of it is formalized and regulated.

Despite legislation in place establishing the legal minimum working age at 16, child labour is a widespread problem in Madagascar, with 22.1% of children between 5 and 14 working in 2016. Agriculture is the main sector with child labour, representing 87.4% of working children, while 8.4% are employed in services and 4.2% in industry. Only 68% of all children (2016 data) completed primary school. Commercial sexual exploitation and mining are areas where the worst forms of child labour are encountered[80]. Trafficking in children and forced child labour are significant issues in the informal sector[81].

There is a high proportion of women working in the informal sector (92.6% against 85.5% for men in 2012; and 88.6% against 78.8% for men in 2015)[82]. Furthermore, women are slightly more subject to working poverty than men (77.3% against 75.3% in 2010). There are still significant wage gaps between men and women, especially in the private sector. Unemployment of women was higher than that of men in 2010 (5.3% against 3.3% for men), but unemployment rates for both fell to similar levels in 2019 (1.8% against 1.7% for men)[83]. The female share of employment in managerial positions remains lower than that of men: from 36.6% in 2010, it decreased to 25.1% in 2012 and increased to 31.8% in 2015[84]. As a result of their precarious employment situation, women face persistent poverty and are not covered by social protection[85].

Madagascar has occupational safety and health standards for workers and workplaces in place. However, the Labour Code does not define penalties for non-compliance. Furthermore, labour inspectors have few resources and are often subject to verbal intimidation and threats. Inappropriate working conditions and labour rights violations remain important issues. There have been accounts of workplace violence, such as bribery and sexual harassment, in various economic sectors (including textiles and hotel industry)[86]. Madagascar also recognises freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. However, employers often attempt to dissuade or prevent workers from organising in unions or criticising poor working conditions.

V.2.2 Human rights

According to the 2019 Democracy Index, Madagascar ranks 85th worldwide[87].

In Madagascar, a high number of people live in poverty and face multiple barriers to enjoy their economic, social, and cultural rights. Madagascar's human capital index in 2018, which measures education and health for children, ranks is 140 out of 157[88]. In 2018, life expectancy at birth was 65 for men and 68 for women[89]. Despite being formally free of charge, access to health care remains an important challenge, especially in rural areas, as a result of a lack of investment[90]. In 2014, the total expenditure on health per capita was US$ 44 and

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[79] *Informal employment and informal sector as a percent of employment by sex -- Harmonized series (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.*

[80] *US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Madagascar, available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/madagascar*

[81] *US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Madagascar, available at https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/madagascar.*

[82] *SDG indicator 8.3.1 – Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment (%) – Annual & SDG indicator 8.3.1 – Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment - harmonised series (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.*

[83] *Unemployment rate by sex and age – ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2019 (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.*

[84] *SDG indicator 5.5.2 – Female share of employment in managerial positions (%) Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.*

[85] *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Madagascar, 24 November 2015, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/MDG/CO/6-7.*

[86] *ILO, The reality of violence at work in Madagascar, 19 June 2018, available at https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_632496/lang--en/index.htm; US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Madagascar, available at https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/madagascar.*

[87] *The Economist, Democracy Index 2019, available at: https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019.*

[88] *World Bank, Madagascar Human Capital Index Rank 140 out of 157, October 2018, available at: https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_MDG.pdf.*

[89] *World Bank, Life expectancy at birth, 2018, available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN?locations=MGhttps://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN?locations=MG.*

[90] *Sima Barmania, Madagascar's Health Challenges, The Lancet – World Report, Vol. 386, Issue 9995, 2015, available at https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(15)61526-4/fulltext .*

accounted for only 3% of GDP[91]. Madagascar has also the world's fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition. Moreover, the lack of access to education, especially for children, remains a widespread problem. Finally, social protection systems are limited. For example, the percentage of persons above retirement age receiving a pension is quite low (4.6% in 2011)[92].

Madagascar experienced an important political crisis between 2009 and 2013 during which gross human rights violations, including torture, enforced disappearances and extrajudicial and summary executions, took place. In 2010, EU Member States agreed to open Cotonou Agreement Article 96 consultations with Madagascar and temporarily suspended all development aid to Madagascar. The EU Council set out clear steps that needed to have been taken in order to consider reversing these measures.[93] Although the situation has improved over the past years, Madagascar faces other important human rights challenges. Human trafficking, especially of women and children, is prevalent. Instances of enslavement of migrant workers have also been reported. Prisons are overcrowded as a result of excessive pre-trial detention. The police are regularly accused of disproportionate use of force. Although the Malagasy Constitution recognises freedom of expression, the government regularly curtails this freedom by denying media licenses to opponents and arresting journalists and human rights activists. Trade unions, non-governmental organisations, and political opponents are regularly denied permits for public protests. Finally, corruption remains pervasive, especially within the political community, the judiciary, and the police[94]. Madagascar has a total score of 61 in the Freedom in the World ranking (considered as partly free, it might qualify as an electoral, but not a liberal democracy)[95]. In the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions index the country ranks 158 out of 189 countries[96].

The Malagasy population is composed of different ethnic groups. The largest one, comprising about a quarter of the population, is the historically dominant Merina, a Malayo-Indonesian community. They maintain conflicting relations with the Côtiers, a coastal community of African, Malayo-Indonesian and Arab descent. Betsileos are the third largest ethnic minority, a highland community of Malayo-Indonesian descent. Other minorities include Comorans, Creole, French, Indians, and Karanas, the latter who are not acknowledged as Malagasy citizens and remain stateless[97]. Tensions between ethnic groups are further nurtured by a caste system maintained in the island, derived from the legacy of domestic slavery notably established from the 16th to the 19th century[98]. Indigenous groups are numerous in Madagascar and developed strong traditions of self-organisation. The Anosy region is home to indigenous Antanosy people. Antanosy farming and fishing livelihoods, environmental and land rights, and community life reportedly have been negatively impacted by an ilmenite mine project, with issues of land dispossession, environmental contamination and livelihood loss among local farming and fishing communities affected by the mine[99]. Human rights violations have been reported also in regard to the Fokonolona indigenous communities, with an increase in insecurity, cases of intimidation, violence, arrests and death threats against local leaders, populations, women and children, fishermen, farmers, foresters, environmental protectors of endangered species, human rights and environmental defenders[100].

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[91] WHO, Madagascar, available at https://www.who.int/countries/mdg/en/.
[92] SDG indicator 1.3.1 – Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer.
[93] EU Council website, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cotonou-agreement/article-96-cotonou-agreement/.
[94] See UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Madagascar, 22 August 2017, UN Doc CCPR/C/MDG/CO/4; UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Concluding observations on the initial report of Madagascar, 15 October 2018, UN Doc CMW/C/MDG/CO/1; US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Madagascar, available at https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/madagascar.
[95] Freedom House, Countries and Territories, available at https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores.
[96] Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2019, available at: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/com
[97] Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People, Madagascar, 2018: https://minorityrights.org/country/madagascar/
[98] CIA, World Factbook, Madagascar: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ma.html
[99] Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People, Madagascar, 2018: https://minorityrights.org/country/madagascar/
[100] UN Universal Periodic Review, Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Madagascar, 2019 available at https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/madagascar/session_34_-_november_2019/summary_cso_madagascar_en.pdf

Women face discrimination in various areas, including nationality, access to property, and inheritance. They remain underrepresented in public and political life. The participation of girls and women in education is lower than that of boys and men. For example, the literacy rate of adult women of 15 years or above was of 72.3% in 2018 while it was of 77.2% for men[101]. Furthermore, gender-based violence, which includes domestic violence against women, is a widespread problem, despite the adoption of a national strategy to oppose gender-based violence in 2016. Sexual harassment prevails in all professional sectors. However, victims rarely report gender-based violence[102].

Despite the issues identified, efforts have been made by the Malagasy authorities to improve existing legislation and to combat gender-based violence and impunity of human rights violations[103].

V.3 Mauritius

V.3.1 Social conditions

Following its independence in 1968, Mauritius faced a number of challenges, including high population growth, ethnic tensions, substantial unemployment, and an economy dependent on the production of sugar for export. However, it has undergone an unprecedented structural transformation from a monocrop to a diversified and export-oriented economy. In 2018, its per capita gross national income was the second highest in Africa. As a result of the transformation of its economy, poverty has fallen considerably[104]. According to the 2019 UNDP Human Development Report, Mauritius enjoys a high-level human development, ranking 66 out of 189 countries[105]. Between 2007 and 2017, only 0.5% of the population lived below the international poverty line (US$ 1.90 a day)[106]. However, income inequality has increased over the recent years[107]. The Gini Index for Mauritius was estimated to be 32.6 in 2014[108].

In 2018, the employment rate was 54.2%. The services sector was the largest employer (65.8%), while employment in agriculture only accounted for 7.1%[109]. In 2017, the skilled labour force accounted for 61.1% of the labour force; however, there is a lack of appropriate education and training to meet the requirements of the labour market[110]. In 2018, unemployment was 6.9%, while youth unemployment (ages 15-24) was significantly higher (23.5%). Informal employment is also high in Mauritius: in 2017, the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors was 52.2%. Furthermore, in 2018, vulnerable employment, meaning the percentage of unpaid family workers and own account workers, represented 16.3%[111].

Although there is a lack of data on child labour, children reportedly engage in child labour in construction, vending, and working in apparel shops and restaurants. They also engage in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking[112]. Nevertheless, Mauritius has a high primary school completion rate of 98.2% (2017).

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[101] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.1524.LT.FM.ZS?locations=KM
[102] UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Madagascar, 24 November 2015, UN Doc. CEDAW/C/MDG/CO/6-7; UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Madagascar, 22 August 2017, UN Doc CCPR/C/MDG/CO/4; US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Madagascar, available at https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/madagascar.
[103] UN Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Madagascar, 2020, available at https://undocs.org/A/HRC/43/13
[104] Marco Ranzani, 'Does the tide lift all boats?' in World Bank in Mauritius, September 2019.
[105] UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, available at http://report.hdr.undp.org/.
[106] UNDP, Human Development Reports: Mauritius, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MUS.
[107] Marco Ranzani, 'Does the tide lift all boats?' in World Bank in Mauritius, September 2019.
[108] World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=SI&name_desc=true
[109] UNDP, Human Development Reports: Mauritius, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MUS.
[110] UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.
[111] UNDP, Human Development Reports: Mauritius, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MUS.
[112] US Department of Labor, Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports – Mauritius, 2019, available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/mauritius.

The participation of women in the labour market is disproportionately low, and there is also a high level of unemployment amongst women[113]. In 2018, the labour participation rate of women was 45% against 71.8% for men[114]. Furthermore, unemployment of women represented 9.9% against 4.6% for men[115]. Between 2010 and 2018, the female share of employment in senior and middle management was 30.8%[116]. Other issues include the significant gender pay gap and the uneven implementation of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, particularly in the agricultural sector and the sugar and tea industries, and the persistence of occupational gender segregation[117].

There is a national minimum wage in Mauritius, but it does not apply equally to all workers. In particular, the minimum wages for workers in the sugar, tea, and salt manufacturing industries and for workers in export-oriented enterprises are lower than the national minimum wage. The working conditions of domestic workers are often problematic, and migrant workers are subjected to forced labour, underpayment of wages, substandard living conditions, denial of allowances, deportation, and termination in the event of a pregnancy. Trade union representatives face harassment, intimidation, threats, discrimination, and unfair dismissals particularly in export processing zones[118].

Occupational health and safety standards are defined by national authorities. It is noted that even though the number of inspectors increased in the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations, Employment and Training, a decrease in the number of inspections carried out has been observed and penalties were not always deterrent to prevent violations. Furthermore, employers do not systematically comply with regulations. This represents a risk of occupational accidents for workers. Historically, major accidents have occurred in the manufacturing or construction sector. Though the law guarantees that workers are allowed to remove themselves from hazardous situations without jeopardy to their employment, it has been observed that this right was not always exercised[119].

V.3.2 Human rights

Mauritius is considered a stable democracy. According to the 2019 Democracy Index, Mauritius ranks 18th worldwide and is the only African-related country in the category 'full democracy'[120]. Nonetheless, according to the US Department of State, some human rights issues exist, which include allegations of security force abuse of suspects and detainees, government corruption, violence against women, and restrictions on labour rights[121]. Furthermore, the enjoyment of the right to social security is threatened by low retirement pensions and the low coverage of the contributory pension scheme. Non-nationals remain excluded from social aid and migrant workers in export manufacturing enterprises cannot enrol in the national contributory pension scheme during the first two years of their contract[122]. In the Transparency International's 2019 Corruption Perceptions index, the country ranks 56 out of 198 countries[123].

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[113] *UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.*
[114] *UNDP, Human Development Reports: Mauritius, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MUS.*
[115] *Unemployment rate by sex and age -- ILO modelled estimates, Nov. 2019 (%) – Annual, ILOSTAT explorer, available at https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/.*
[116] *UNDP, Human Development Reports: Mauritius, available at http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MUS.*
[117] *UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.*
[118] *UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.*
[119] *United States Department of State, 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Mauritius, 2017: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58ec89fe13.html*
[120] *The Economist, Democracy Index 2019, available at: https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019.*
[121] *US Department of State, 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mauritius, available at: https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/mauritius/.*
[122] *UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.*
[123] *Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2019, available at: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/com*

Mauritius has a fairly high human capital index, ranking 52 out of 157 countries in 2018, indicating the level of health and education that children can expect to receive.[124] In 2018, life expectancy at birth was 71 for men and 78 for women[125].

Indo-Mauritians constitute the main ethnic group, which represents two-thirds of the island's population. Other ethnic groups include Creoles (African, Indian and French descent), Sino-Mauritians and Franco-Mauritians[126]. The Creole population is disproportionately affected by poverty and continues to face systematic disadvantages in their enjoyment of rights in the areas of employment, housing, health care, and education[127].

Inequality between men and women remains an issue in Mauritius. Deep-rooted gender role stereotypes and persistent discriminatory cultural norms and practices against women contribute to the low representation of women in decision-making positions in the public sector[128].

V.4 Seychelles

V.4.1 Social conditions

Seychelles' Human Development Index reached 0.801 in 2018, which put the country in the very high human development category, positioning it at 62 out of 189 countries and territories[129]. Regarding poverty, while numbers provided by the World Bank are very low, the poverty rate in Seychelles as reported by the government is vastly different.

The unemployment rate in Seychelles was very low, at 3.5%, in 2018.[130] Youth unemployment, identified as a priority issue, has followed a declining trend in recent years. This positive shift is attributed to demographic effects as well as implemented government policies (e.g. 'My First Job Scheme').[131] The main source of employment is the private sector. The accommodation and food service, followed by the construction industry, represented 19% and 12% of total persons in employment in 2018.[132] Due to the lack of people with the required skills, there is a high demand for foreign workers. An estimated 27% and 60% of foreigners are employed in the two sectors. A new policy concerning the recruitment and employment of foreigners in Seychelles is expected to come into force in 2020.[133]

Information about the prevalence of the worst forms of child labour in the country is limited and there are no official statistics on work among children. The primary school completion rate is higher than in the other ESA5 countries (108.8% in 2015). Nevertheless, reports indicate that children in Seychelles are engaged in the worst forms of child labour, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Tourism is an important source of commercial sexual exploitation of children. There are some legal gaps with laws providing for exceptions to minimum ages of child work. [134] Given the importance of the tourism sector in

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[124] World Bank, Mauritius, Human Capital Index Rank 43 out of 157, October 2018, https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_MUS.pdf.
[125] World Bank, Life expectancy at birth, total (years), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=SC.
[126] It is noted that the country did not carry out any survey on ethnicity since 1972 in its national census. CIA, World Factbook, Mauritius: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_mp.html
[127] UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.
[128] UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Mauritius, 5 April 2019, UN Doc E/C.12/MUS/CO/5.
[129] Central Bank of Seychelles, Annual Report 2018, available at: https://www.cbs.sc/Downloads/publications/Annual%20Report%202018.pdf.
[130] Central Bank of Seychelles, Annual Report 2018, available at: https://www.cbs.sc/Downloads/publications/Annual%20Report%202018.pdf.
[131] Central Bank of Seychelles, Annual Report 2019, available at: https://www.cbs.sc/Downloads/publications/Annual%20Report%202018.pdf.
[132] Central Bank of Seychelles, Annual Report 2018, available at: https://www.cbs.sc/Downloads/publications/Annual%20Report%202018.pdf.
[133] ILO, Seychelles, Decent Work Country Programme 2019-2023, November 2018, available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---program/documents/genericdocument/wcms_674580.pdf.
[134] U.S. Department of Labor, Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports, Seychelles, available at: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2017/Seychelles.pdf.

the country, child labour will be an important aspect when looking at potential FDI and development cooperation programs in this sector.

Migrant workers, including from Bangladesh, India, China, Kenya, Madagascar, and countries in South Asia, make up 20 percent of the working population in Seychelles and are primarily employed in fishing, farming, and construction, where they face forced labour[135]. According to the 2019 report published by the US Department of State Office to monitor and combat trafficking in persons, “The Government of Seychelles does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so”.[136]

There is a lack of accurate, reliable and up to date information on gender equality or inequality across sectors or institutions in Seychelles. Overall, the Gini Index measuring wealth inequality was estimated to 46.80 for the year 2013[137].

Occupational health and safety regulations are defined by the Ministry of Health. The law guarantees that workers may remove themselves from hazardous or unhealthy work situations while reporting their employers to the competent authorities and seeking compensation, without jeopardy to their employment. Though foreign workers are also protected by law, the reality shows they do not benefit from the same legal protection, suffering from unequal wages, unsanitary working and living conditions. It is noted that material and human resources are insufficient to carry out inspections, and penalties are considered insufficient to be deterrent. In 2016, the Ministry of Health accounted for only 13 inspectors. Occupational accidents occur mostly in the hotel and restaurant, transport and storage industries[138].

V.4.2 Human rights

Despite the fact that Seychelles has ratified and brought into force several international human rights treaties and conventions, the country faces ongoing human rights issues such as lack of enforcement of laws against domestic violence against girls and women, including rape, and forced labour[139]. While Seychelles has adopted the Family Violence (Protection of Victims) Act and is working on a domestic violence act, the UN Committee against Torture registered concern at the high incidence of violence against women and the problems faced by the authorities in gathering data on violence against women or gender-based violence.[140] Domestic violence against women is a widespread problem. More than half of women (58%), and 43% of men, have experienced some form of gender-based violence at least once in their lifetime. Fifty four percent of women and over a third (35%) of men have experienced intimate partner violence.[141] Violence against women and girls in Seychelles is reportedly costing the country an estimated $17.3 million annually.[142] The Seychelles National Gender Policy was launched in November 2016 and the Plan of Action based on the Policy was finalised in May 2019[143]. A National Domestic Violence Bill has been submitted to the National Assembly. The Bill is before parliament for consideration in the first quarter of 2020[144].

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[135] *World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018, available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?name_desc=true*

[136] *U.S. Department of State, 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report: Seychelles, https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-trafficking-in-persons-report/seychelles/.*

[137] *World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018, available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?name_desc=true*

[138] *US Department of State, 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Seychelles: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58ec89d1a.html*

[139] *U.S Deparment of State, Seychelles 2019 Human Rights Report, https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/SEYCHELLES-2019-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.*

[140] *UN Committee against Torture, Concluding observations on the initial report of Seychelles, 28 September 2018, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT/C/SYC/CO/1&Lang=En.*

[141] *Findings of the Seychelles GBV baseline study, 23 November 2016, https://genderlinks.org.za/programme-web-menu/events/findings-of-the-seychelles-gbv-baseline-study/.*

[142] *Seychelles News Agency, Violence against women, girls costs Seychelles $ 17.3 million annually, report finds, 28 June 2018, http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/9363/Violence+against+women%2C+girls+costs+Seychelles++.+million+annually%2C+report+finds.*

[143] *UN Women, Seychelles: National comprehensive review 2019, https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/Beijing25/seychelles_beijing_25_national_2019_30-05-2019.pdf.*

[144] *Seychelles News Agency, Gender-based violence cases rising in Seychelles, must be addressed, official says, 10 December 2019, available at:*

The constitution and law provide for freedom of speech and press and freedom of peaceful assembly, and the government generally respects these rights[145].

The island's demographic profile is characterised by a predominant Creole population (East African and Malagasy descent), followed by French, Indian, Chinese and Arab populations[146]. Seychelles has no reported indigenous population[147].

Seychelles' human capital index, an indication of the levels of health for children and the education they can expect to receive, ranked 43 out of 157 in 2018[148]. In 2018, life expectancy at birth was 69 for men and 77 for women.[149] There is free access to primary healthcare for all citizens. Seychelles health system is one of the most effective in Africa (and also among comparable small population countries globally)[150]. In 2017, the total expenditure on health per capita was US$ 1,485 and accounted for 5% of GDP.[151]

V.5 Zimbabwe

V.5.1 Social conditions

Zimbabwe´s Human Development Index ranks 150 out of 189 countries[152]. The country's political and economic crises have resulted in high poverty rates. Between 2011 and 2017 extreme poverty (below US$ 1.95 per day) rose from 23 to 30%. A further increase to 34% in 2019 was caused by another severe drought in 2018/19 and Cyclone Idai, which together with the fast depreciation of the newly introduced local currency led to a 725% rise in food prices; non-food inflation reached close to 450% percent. Moreover, 53% of the extreme poor had no access to social or humanitarian assistance[153]. In terms of inequalities, Zimbabwe's Gini Index reached 44.3 in 2017[154].

In 2019, estimates for Zimbabwe's unemployment rate vary: 5% according to World Bank modelling[155] and 16% according to the national statistics agency[156] (the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, however, claims that unemployment reached 90% in 2017[157]). In 2019, 36% percent of the employed population were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, where 58% of those employed were men and 42% women. This was followed by those employed in the retail trade sector at 17%, where women made up 63% of the total while men, 37%. In the construction, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activities and transportation and storage sectors, 9 in 10 of employed persons were male. Women were employed more than men in sectors such as retail trade, accommodation and food service activities, human health and social work,

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http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/12075/Gender-based+violence+cases+rising+in+Seychelles%2C+must+be+addressed%2C+official+says.

[145] *U.S Department of State, Seychelles 2019 Human Rights Report, https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/SEYCHELLES-2019-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.*

[146] *CIA, World Factbook, Seychelles: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_se.html*

[147] *Minority Rights Group International, World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Seychelles, 2007, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce6923.html.*

[148] *World Bank, Seychelles, Human Capital Index Rank 43 out of 157, October 2018, https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_SYC.pdf.*

[149] *World Bank, Life expectancy at birth, total (years), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=SC.*

[150] *Netsanet Walelign Workie, Emelyn Shroff, Abdo S. Yazbeck, Son Nam Nguyen & Humphrey Karamagi (2018) Who Needs Big Health Sector Reforms Anyway? Seychelles' Road to UHC Provides Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa and Island Nations, Health Systems & Reform, 4:4, 362-371, DOI: 10.1080/23288604.2018.1513265.*

[151] *World Bank, Current health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international $) and Current health expenditure (% of GDP), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.CHEX.PC.CD?locations=SC.*

[152] *UNDP, Human Development Report 2019, available at http://report.hdr.undp.org/.*

[153] *World Bank, Poverty & Equity Brief, April 2020, https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_ZWE.pdf.*

[154] *World Bank, Gini Index (World Bank Estimates), 2018, available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=SI&name_desc=true*

[155] *World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS.*

[156] *Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2019 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2019.pdf*

[157] *Zimbabwe's largest workers union, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions said that the country's unemployment rate was at 90-percent in 2019, https://www.enca.com/africa/zimbabwes-unemployment-rate-at-90-percent-union.*

education and private domestic work[158]. 75.6% of citizens are working in the informal economy.[159] Women had a slightly higher working poverty rate than men (18% against 15,6% in 2019)[160]. Zimbabwe has achieved one of the highest literacy rates in Africa, with 89% of the adult population literate in 2014[161]. Unfortunately, this huge potential has not been translated into relevant employable skills that would benefit the country.[162]

In 2019, an estimated 27.9% of children aged 5 to 17 years old were engaged in child labour[163], despite the fact that Zimbabwean law sets 16 years as the minimum age for employment and prohibits children under 18 from performing hazardous work. The worst forms of child labour occur in the agricultural, mining, and tobacco[164] production sectors, as well as in commercial sexual exploitation.[165] Zimbabwean children are trafficked to South Africa, Mozambique, and Zambia, where they become victims of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour in domestic work. The government has established policies related to child labour and trafficking; however, efforts to address these issues have lagged[166].

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is in charge of determining the minimum wage and work hours per sector. Though occupational health and safety standards are defined by law, a lack of resources (adequate monitoring system and inspectors) prevented an adequate implementation of regulations. The Zimbabwe Occupational Safety Council is the advisory body in charge of regulating working conditions. Due to budgetary constraints and staff shortages, the organisation is not considered effective. Penalties are also considered insufficient to be deterrent. Furthermore, they lack harmonisation across jurisdiction. This results in poor health and safety effective standards in both the formal and informal sector. Workers have the right to remove themselves from hazardous work situations without jeopardising their employment. However, the reality shows they seldom make use of this right in fear of losing their job[167]. Regarding occupational accidents, the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) accounted 5380 workplace injuries and 54 fatalities in 2015[168].

V.5.2 Human rights

Though somewhat improved in recent years, the realisation of core human rights in Zimbabwe continues to be challenging. According to the 2019 Democracy Index, Zimbabwe ranks 129th worldwide[169].

Systematic and escalating violations of human rights were reported in Zimbabwe under the regime of Robert Mugabe and his party, ZANU-PF, between 1980 and 2017. Since President Emmerson Mnangagwa took power in 2017, the situation has not improved. According to human rights organisations, the authorities continue to restrict basic rights, peaceful dissent and free expression.[170] The level of corruption remains high

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158 Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2019 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2019.
158 Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2019 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2019.
159 Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2019 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2019.
159 Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, 2019 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, http://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2019..
160 ILOSTAT, Indicator 1.1.1 Working poverty rate, available at: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer7/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0111_SEX_AGE_RT_A.
161 Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above), 2014, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS.
162 ILO, An ILO commissioned study analyzes Zimbabwe's labour market sector, https://www.ilo.org/africa/media-centre/news/WCMS_488800/lang--en/index.htm.
163 UNICEF, UNICEF Data Warehouse, Zimbabwe, available at: https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f/?ag=UNICEF&df=GLOBAL_DATAFLOW&ver=1.0&dq=ZWE.PT_CHLD_5-17_LBR_ECON-HC.&startPeriod=1970&endPeriod=2020
164 Human Rights Watch, Zimbabwe: Tobacco Work Harming Children, https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/04/05/zimbabwe-tobacco-work-harming-children.
165 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports: Zimbabwe, https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/zimbabwe.
166 2017 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Zimbabwe, https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5bd05b0012.pdf.
167 US Department of State, 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Zimbabwe: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58ec899e4.html
168 In 2014 these figures were higher, with 5491 injuries and 98 fatalities.
169 The Economist, Democracy Index 2019, available at: https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019.
170 Amnesty International Report, Open for Business, Closed for Dissent, February 2019, https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr46/9824/2019/en/;
Also, Human Rights Watch, World Report 2020, Zimbabwe – events of 2019, availalbe at: https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2020/country-chapters/zimbabwe.

and in 2019 the country ranked 158 out of 198 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index issued by Transparency International[171].

Zimbabwe allows for the application of the death penalty, although no execution has taken place since 2015[172]. It has not yet signed nor ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty[173].

In Zimbabwe, about 1 in 3 women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence and about 1 in 4 women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.[174] The revised National Gender Policy (NGP), unveiled in 2017, follows recent developments in the country, including 2013 Constitutional provisions on gender equality and the removal of discrimination between men and women and the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation, which commits to advancing equal participation of men and women in productive sectors, and other frameworks and agreements which Zimbabwe has recently signed.[175]

The government of Zimbabwe does not recognise any specific group as indigenous and there are no specific laws on indigenous peoples' rights in the country. There are two groups who self-identify as indigenous in Zimbabwe (Tshwa and Doma; 0.03% of the country's population), many of whose members live below the poverty line[176]. Doma and Tshwa face continuous discrimination, social insecurity, low employment levels, limited political participation and lack of broad access to social services, land, development capital and natural resources[177]. Zimbabwe's human capital index rank, a measure of the health issues facing children and the education they can expect to receive, was 114 out of 157 in 2018[178]. Life expectancy at birth in 2018 was 60 for men and 63 for women[179]. Malaria, HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases including typhoid and cholera are still rampant in the country. In 2017, the total expenditure on health per capita was US$ 200 and accounted for 6.6% of GDP.[180] The decay of Zimbabwe's economy was reflected by its collapsing public healthcare system (shortages of medicines, lack of sufficient equipment, low salaries of medical personnel).[181]

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[171] *Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2019, available at: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019/results/com*
[172] *UN Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 2017, available at https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/442/54/PDF/G1644254.pdf?OpenElement*
[173] *https://indicators.ohchr.org/*
[174] *UN Statistics, violence against women, available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/downloads/WorldsWomen2015_chapter6_t.pdf.*
[175] *UNDP, New National Gender Policy is Launched, Jul 6, 2017, available at: https://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/07/06/milestone-as-new-national-gender-policy-is-launched0.html.*
[176] *Observations on the State of Indigenous Human Rights in Zimbabwe Prepared for United Nations Human Rights Council: March 2016, https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/uprforzimbabwe2016.pdf.*
[177] *IWGIA, Indigenous people in Zimbabwe, https://www.iwgia.org/en/zimbabwe.html*
[178] *World Bank, Zimbabwe Human Capital Index Rank 114 out of 157, October 2018, available at: https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/hci/HCI_2pager_ZWE.pdf.*
[179] *World Bank, Life expectancy at birth, total (years), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=ZW.*
[180] *World Bank, Current health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international $), available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.CHEX.PP.CD?locations=ZW.*
[181] *Amnesty International, Zimbabwe 2019, https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/zimbabwe/report-zimbabwe/.*

Annex VI. Overview of the environmental state of play in the 5 ESA countries

This section provides an overview of environmental conditions in the five countries. It is based on reports, data and indicators published by the United Nations and other international organisations, where possible, together with national submissions for international conventions. In addition, key international indices have been used.

Table 67: General indicators for the ESA5 countries

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Surface area (km^2) 2019[182]	2,235	587,295	1,969	457	390,757
Population density (per km^2) 2019[183]	457.2	46.4	625.5	212.5	37.9
Environmental Performance: Yale EPI score 2020[184]	32.1	26.5	45.1	58.2	37
Yale EPI rank[185]	148	174	82	38	123
CO2 emissions (tons per capita) 2019[186]	0.2	0.1	3.3	5.2	0.8
Adaptation to climate change: ND-GAIN score 2017[187]	39.2	32.9	55.6	48.4	33.1
ND-GAIN rank[188]	137	169	50	91	168
Forested area (% of land area) 2019[189]	19.7	21.4	19	88.4	35.5
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area) 2018[190]	10.2	5.6	4.7	42.1	27.2
Number of threatened species (2019)[191]	121	1929	263	443	103

Notes: see footnotes for sources. Please note that UN data on marine protected areas do not match information found in UN and other documents used in the descriptions below. This data will be reviewed in the course of the study.

[182] UN data: http://data.un.org/
[183] UN data: http://data.un.org/
[184] The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) provides a quantified summary of the environmental performance of countries around the world. It uses 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories. The EPI uses a score of 0 to 100 (the maximum value). 2020 EPI Results: https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline
[185] 2020 EPI Results: https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline
[186] UN data: http://data.un.org/
[187] The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) score is an index assessing a country's vulnerability to climate change and its resilience and readiness vis-à-vis climate impacts. Overall, 45 indicators contribute to developing the country index, with 36 indicators assessing vulnerability and 9 assessing readiness. Scores range from 0 to 100 to rank more than 180 countries. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative: https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/
[188] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative : https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/
[189] UN data: http://data.un.org/
[190] UNSD Environmental Indicators, Land and Agriculture, Terrestrial protected areas: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators Terrestrial protected areas are defined as totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use.
[191] UN data: http://data.un.org/

VI.1 Comoros

The Union of Comoros is an island country, located in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of East Africa – between Mozambique and Madagascar. The Union is composed of three main volcanic islands, Ngazidja (or Grande Comore), the largest of the three, on which the Capital city Moroni is located, Ndzouani (Anjouan), and Mwali (Mohéli), the smallest island. The islands have a humid tropical climate, with a dry season and a rainy season, and are subject to high winds and tropical cyclones. Comoros is also prone to other natural disasters such as landslides, flooding or volcanic eruptions – the Karthala volcano, on Ngazidja, is still active. Ndzouani and Mwali have perennial streams providing drinking water. However, Ngazidja has no surface water resources because of the porosity of the volcanic rocky soil. The islands have four main ecosystems – a coastal and marine ecosystem, shrubby savanna, primary rainforests, and a lake ecosystem. Comoros are a biodiversity hotspot with a wide range of endemic species and a rich marine ecosystem (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses etc.)[192].

The Yale Environmental Performance Index ranks Comoros 146 out of 180 countries. Comoros has low scores related to water and sanitation, which is a major issue in the country and tree cover loss[193]. The Comoros islands are highly vulnerable to climate change, as shown by the index prepared by Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND GAIN), which gave the country a high vulnerability score and a low readiness score[194]. Climate change puts Comoros at high risks of water scarcity (in particular on Ngazidja where the population is dependent on rainfall for drinking water supply), droughts, erosion, sea level rise and other natural disasters, and destruction of biodiversity such as coral reefs[195]. The biodiversity of Comoros has been severely degraded[196]. The percentage of forested area has decreased from 22.6% in 2005 to 19.7% in 2019 and the number of threatened species increased from 27 to 121 in the same period[197]. On land, deforestation, erosion, land clearance for agriculture and unsustainable agricultural and forestry practices constitute threats to ecosystems on the island. The rates of deforestation in the Comoros are one of the highest in the world[198]. Other key pressures include illegal wildlife trade, pollution and a lack of advanced waste management systems and facilities[199].

The marine environment on the other hand is characterised by rich but fragile ecosystems which are mainly threatened by overfishing and poaching (for sea turtles and dugongs). Tourism also represent a source of pressure, disrupting marine wildlife and generating pollution[200]. Since 2001, the Mohéli National Park, which includes 10 marine reserves, has represented the government's main tool for conservation. In 2016, the government announced the creation three new marine parks: Shisiwani Park, Coelacanth Park and Mitsamiouli-Ndroudé, to intensify efforts to preserve local ecosystems[201].

Biomass provided about 70% of the energy supply in Comoros in 2015, according to UN Environment, with oil providing most of the remainder, though the country receives a small share of electricity from hydropower[202].

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[192] Convention on biological diversity, Fifth National Report on biological diversity in the Union of Comoros, 2014: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/km/km-nr-05-fr.pdf
[193] EPI, Comoros profile : https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-country-report/COM
[194] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, Comoros profile: https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/comoros
[195] Second communication on climate change from the Union of Comoros to UNFCCC, 2012: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/comnc2_0.pdf
[196] Convention on biological diversity, profile on Comoros: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=km
[197] UN data: http://data.un.org/
[198] FAO, Comoros and FAO partnering for sustainable agriculture development and food and nutrition security http://www.fao.org/3/a-ax422e.pdf
[199] Convention on biological diversity, profile on Comoros: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=km
[200] Convention on biological diversity, profile on Comoros: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=km
[201] UN Environment, Nairobi Convention, Comoros : Towards a Network of Marine Protection: https://www.unenvironment.org/nairobiconvention/comoros-towards-network-marine-protection#:~:text=The%20three%20future%20marine%20parks,%2C%20seagrass%2C%20and%20mangrove%20forests.
[202] UN Environment, Energy Profile: Comoros. Available at: https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/energy-profile-comoros

VI.2 Madagascar

Madagascar is an island country, located in the Indian Ocean and bordering the Mozambique channel. Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world, extending over 587,295 km^2. The island consists of three main areas: a large central plateau, with volcanic massifs and the highest summits exceeding 2000 meters in altitude, a narrow coastal strip in the east of the country, and an area of low plateaus and plains in the west. The climate is very humid on the east coast, tropical on the western hilly plains and sub-arid in the south of the island[203]. The island has a dry season and a rainy season and is subject to tropical cyclones. Madagascar is irrigated by torrential rivers in the plateau, larger rivers in the plains and has many volcanic lakes. Forested land covers a significant part of the country (21%) and constitutes a major habitat for biodiversity. Madagascar is a megadiverse country, including many types of ecosystems (such as forests, savannah, steppes, rivers, lakes, wetlands, mangroves, drylands and reefs), and a wide range of endemic species. Thanks to its large coastline, the county has very rich marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, estuaries and coastal marshes[204].

The Yale Environmental Performance Index ranks Madagascar 175 out of 180 countries. Madagascar obtains low scores related to forests (tree cover loss), waste water treatment, water and sanitation, and climate and energy (greenhouse gas, GHG, emissions)[205]. Madagascar is highly vulnerable to climate change, as shown by the ND GAIN index, with a high vulnerability score and a low readiness score[206]. Some of the main climate consequences on the island might be an increase in intensity of natural disasters, an increase in vector-borne diseases, droughts and associated impacts on agriculture and water supply. Coastal areas and forests are particularly vulnerable to climate change, while a large part of the population depends on them for their subsistence[207].

The biodiversity of the island has been severely degraded, in particular forests and coral reefs. The number of threatened species also increased from 530 in 2005 to 1,929 in 2019[208]. Main pressures on biodiversity include land clearing and deforestation for agricultural expansion or charcoal production, overexploitation of natural resources and hunting[209]. Deforestation is a major challenge and moreover increases sedimentation along riverbanks, threatening endemic species[210]. Mining has grown (at both industrial and artisanal levels), disrupting the natural habitats at mining sites as well as river ecosystems[211]. Inland freshwater resources also suffer from overfishing.

Biofuels supplied over half of Madagascar's energy supply in 2015, according to UN Environment, with most of the remainder coming from oil, followed by hydropower, which provided about 40% of the country's electricity[212].

Regarding marine ecosystems, Madagascar has one of the largest Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Indian Ocean (1.14 million km²)[213], with a range of species, including tuna and large pelagic sharks. Coasts

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[203] *Third national communication on climate change to UNFCCC, 2017: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/682743015_Madagascar-NC3-1-MADAGASCAR%20Third%20National%20Communication%20of%20UNFCCC_0.pdf*
[204] *Convention on biological diversity, Madagascar country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=mg*
[205] *EPI Madagascar profile : https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-country-report/MDG*
[206] *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, Madagascar profile : https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/madagascar*
[207] *Third national communication on climate change to UNFCCC, 2017: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/682743015_Madagascar-NC3-1-MADAGASCAR%20Third%20National%20Communication%20of%20UNFCCC_0.pdf*
[208] *UN data : http://data.un.org/*
[209] *Convention on biological diversity, Madagascar country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=mg*
[210] *IUCN Red List, The Status and Distribution of Freshwater Biodiversity in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot, 2018: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/RL-2018-001.pdf*
[211] *IUCN Red List, The Status and Distribution of Freshwater Biodiversity in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot, 2018: https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/RL-2018-001.pdf*
[212] *UN Environment, Energy Profile: Madagascar, available at: https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/factsheet/energy-profile-madagascar*
[213] *SmartFish Programme of the Indian Ocean Commission, FAO, Fisheries in the ESA-IO Region: Profile and Trends - Country review Madagascar, 2014: http://www.fao.org/3/a-br796e.pdf*

are populated with crustaceans (shrimps, lobsters, crabs), molluscs (octopus and squids) and demersal and small pelagic fish (snappers, lethrinidae, goatfishes)[214].

VI.3 Mauritius

Mauritius is an island country located in the Indian Ocean off the coast of East Africa, around 800km east of Madagascar. Mauritius consists of two main islands – Mauritius and Rodrigues – and the smaller outer islands of St Brandon, Agalega and the Chagos Archipelago. The island of Mauritius is volcanic, with coastal plains and a central plateau, surrounded by coral reefs[215]. Mauritius has a maritime tropical climate, with two seasons, a warm and humid summer, and a cool dry winter. The country is subject to major weather events – cyclones and floods events[216]. The island of Mauritius has several perennial rivers, having their sources in the central plateau, and a very rich coastal ecosystem, including sandy beaches, coastal dunes, rocky shores, coastal wetlands, mangroves, lagoon corals, coral reefs and seagrass beds[217]. Mauritius also has significant terrestrial biodiversity and has been designated as a 'Centre of Plant Diversity' by IUCN[218]. The island has a high level of endemism due to the island's age (>8.9 million years) and isolation from the continental landmass[219]. The islands are very densely populated, which puts significant pressure on land use. As land is scarce, competition for land is high between urban expansion, agricultural needs, industry and tourism expansion and forests.

The Yale Environmental Performance Index ranks Mauritius 90 out of 180 countries. Mauritius obtains lowest scores in relation to agriculture (nitrogen management), air pollution (SO_2 and NOX emissions), and forests (tree cover loss)[220]. In the ND GAIN index, Mauritius has a low vulnerability score for climate change impacts and high readiness score[221]. The country faces warming trends and reduced precipitation that put water supply and agriculture at risk, increased frequency of cyclones, including outside the cyclone season, and the economy of the island is largely dependent on climate-sensitive economic sectors such as tourism and fisheries[222]. The island's biodiversity is highly threatened. 89% of endemic flora is considered threatened, in particular coastal flora such as mangroves and wetlands and many animal species are also threatened. The number of threatened species increased from 147 in 2005 to 263 in 2019[223]. Key pressures include land clearing, degradation and loss of habitats for development purposes, invasive alien species, pollution from land-based activities and impacts from climate change[224]. Although fisheries is a key economic sector, the government identified overfishing as a threat to marine ecosystems, especially in Rodrigues[225]. In terms of conservation policy, Mauritius has set up marine parks (Balaclava and Blue Bay) and six fishing reserves[226].

In Mauritius, wind and solar power supplied 0.6% of energy in 2017, rising from 0.2% in 2000, according to the International Energy Agency[227]. Hydropower also provided 0.6% of energy supply, though it has remained stable in recent decades. Biofuels and waste provided a further 14.5%. The remainder of the country's energy supply came from oil, 51.1% in 2017, and coal, 33.2%.

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[214] *It is noted that a lack of accurate data on fisheries prevents any estimation of the potential rates and impacts of overfishing in the area. The IOC-SmartFish Initiative estimated in 2012 that all fish stocks (coastal, tuna and tuna-like species, demersal and small pelagic fish, penaeide species) were fully exploited: http://www.fao.org/3/a-br796e.pdf*
[215] *Fifth National Report on the Convention on Biological Diversity from the Republic of Mauritius, 2015: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mu/mu-nr-05-en.pdf*
[216] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2017: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NC3_Republic%20of%20Mauritius_20Jan17.pdf*
[217] *Fifth National Report on the Convention on Biological Diversity from the Republic of Mauritius, 2015: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mu/mu-nr-05-en.pdf*
[218] *Convention on biological diversity, Mauritius country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mu*
[219] *Fifth National Report on the Convention on Biological Diversity from the Republic of Mauritius, 2015: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mu/mu-nr-05-en.pdf*
[220] *EPI Mauritius profile: https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-country-report/MUS*
[221] *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, Mauritius profile : https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/mauritius*
[222] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2017: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NC3_Republic%20of%20Mauritius_20Jan17.pdf*
[223] *UN data : http://data.un.org/*
[224] *Convention on biological diversity, Mauritius country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mu*
[225] *Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Mauritius Environment Outlook Report, 2011: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/8593/-Mauritius%20Environment%20Outlook%20Report%20-2011Mauritius-Environment-Outlook-2011.PDF?sequence=3&amp%3BisAllowed=*
[226] *Convention on biological diversity, Mauritius country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mu*
[227] *Data available at http://www.iea.org. International data were found only for Mauritius and Madagascar.*

VI.4 Seychelles

The Seychelles is an island archipelago in the Western Indian Ocean, comprising 155 islands located around 1600km east of Kenya. Of these, 42 islands are granitic, including some of the main inner islands such as Mahé, the largest island of the archipelago, where the capital city, Victoria, is located. These islands are rocky, with a narrow coastal strip and a central range of hills that can rise to 900 metres. The other islands are generally flat coral islands with reefs. The Seychelles has a tropical maritime climate, with a dry and a rainy season, and are affected by major weather events, including tropical cyclones and El Nino Southern Oscillation, leading to El Nino episodes[228]. The volcanic islands have many rivers and streams, most of which are highly exploited due to increasing water demand. Access to clean water is an issue because of a lack of storage facilities and effective delivery systems[229]. With its isolation from a continental landmass, the Seychelles archipelago and in particular the granitic islands have a high level of endemism of both plants and animal species. Forests cover 88% of the archipelago; however, the native tropical forest has disappeared to a large extent, and current forest cover consists mainly of secondary forests with alien species[230]. Freshwater and marine ecosystems, such as wetlands, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs, are significant, although degraded[231]. Population density is quite high, especially on Mahé, leading to pressure on land for development. Marine biodiversity also faces serious threats due to overexploitation related to an increased demand not only from local consumption but also tourism and export.[232]

The Yale Environmental Performance Index ranks the Seychelles 39 out of 180 countries, with however a great disparity among the parameters in the Index. The country ranks first in relation to climate and energy (greenhouse gas emissions) but obtains low scores on air pollution (SO_2 and NO_X emissions), agriculture (nitrogen management), and wastewater treatment[233]. According to UNEP, the Seychelles almost exclusively used oil for its energy supply in 2015[234].

One strong point is that over 40% of the land area has been designated as protected. The Seychelles are highly vulnerable to climate change, with a high vulnerability score in the ND GAIN index, though the readiness score is high[235]. The Seychelles are at high risk of sea level rise, coastal erosion, storms, cyclones and tidal surges, in particular as 90% of the population and economic activities are located on the narrow strips of coastline of the granitic islands. Another major risk from climate change is biodiversity loss on the archipelago's coasts, including coral bleaching and destruction of mangrove forests. Agriculture, water and food supply are also at risk of climate change, in particular as population growth and tourism increase demand for water and food. In addition, the islands' economy relies on climate sensitive sectors such as fisheries and tourism[236]. Degradation of forest and coastal ecosystems has been severe, despite visible conservation efforts (e.g. UNESCO World Heritage classification of Aldabra Atoll). The main pressures on biodiversity include introduced species, habitat destruction, in particular for coastal development, human activities, such as fishing, hunting, and timber exploitation, and land-based pollution[237].

The Seychelles was the first country in east Africa to establish a network of MPAs; however, biodiversity protection has at times been eclipsed by tourism and other economic goals. Only 1% of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has been protected; however, in its Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2015-

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[228] *Second national communication to UNFCCC, 2011: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second%20National%20Communication_Seychelles.pdf*
[229] *Second national communication to UNFCCC, 2011: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second%20National%20Communication_Seychelles.pdf*
[230] *Seychelles' National Biodiversity Strategy and ActionPlan 2015-2020: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sc/sc-nbsap-v2-en.pdf*
[231] *Convention on biological diversity, Seychelles country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=sc#facts*
[232] *SmartFish Programme of the Indian Ocean Commission, FAO, Fisheries in the ESA-IO Region: Profile and Trends, Country review, Seychelles, 2014: http://www.fao.org/3/a-br801e.pdf*
[233] *EPI Seychelles profile : https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-country-report/SYC*
[234] *UN Environment, Energy Profile: Seychelles, available at: https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/report/energy-profile-seychelles*
[235] *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, Seychelles profile : https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/seychelles*
[236] *Second national communication to UNFCCC, 2011: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Second%20National%20Communication_Seychelles.pdf*
[237] *Convention on biological diversity, Seychelles country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=sc#facts*

2020, the country committed to protect 30% of its EEZ, with around 15% of the area becoming no-take zones[238].

VI.5 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country, located in the South-eastern part of Africa, and bordered by Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Botswana. The country is characterised by a 650km^2 central plateau, dividing the country, from southwest to northeast and ranging from 1200m to 1500m above sea level, high mountain massifs along the border with Mozambique with peaks reaching over 2000m, and two main river valleys, the Zambezi Valley in the northwest and the Limpopo Valley in the southeast. Zimbabwe has a tropical climate, with four seasons – a cool season, a warm season, a rainy season and a post rain season. The country is subject to tropical cyclones, dry spells and droughts and is affected by the El Nino Southern Oscillation. There are seven main catchments in the county; however, Zimbabwe relies greatly on rainfall for water supply, which is highly variable[239]. The country is mainly covered with woodlands and savanna and also includes mountain forests and high-altitude grasslands in the Eastern Highlands of the country. Zimbabwe has a rich wildlife, mainly concentrated in national parks, private ranches or conservancies or botanical gardens. The parks are home to species referred to as the 'big five' (lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros) and many other endemic animal and plant species[240]. A major threat is the exploitation of mining, causing soil erosion. Illegal mining activities have expanded greatly since 2000, with up to one million people estimated to practise or have practised gold panning on the country's rivers[241]. Deforestation and water pollution are also major pressures. Aquatic biodiversity is also of major importance (fish species and crocodile and hippopotamus among others) as the country relies significantly on small scale fisheries for food security and as crocodile farming has become an important economic activity in the Zambezi Valley[242].

The Yale Environmental Performance Index ranks Zimbabwe 149 out of 180 countries. The country obtains low scores for water and sanitation, forests, air pollution (SO_2 and NO_X emissions) and agriculture (nitrogen management)[243]. Zimbabwe is highly vulnerable to climate change, as shown by its ND GAIN score, with a high vulnerability score and low readiness score[244]. The country is vulnerable to increased temperatures and reduced precipitation, which increase drought episodes, and to the increased intensity and frequency of severe weather events[245]. The country's biodiversity is also threatened. Although protected areas cover more than one-quarter of the country's land area (as shown in the indicators above), many mammal species are listed as endangered and vulnerable on the IUCN red list (such as the black rhinoceros, brown hyena, white rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion and the African elephant). According to UN data, the number of threatened species has increased from 43 in 2005 to 103 in 2019[246]. The proportion of forested land has also decreased (from 44.6% in 2005 to 35.5% in 2019[247]) as a result of excessive harvesting, illegal harvesting and conversion of forested land to agriculture[248]. Tobacco related activities are an important driver of deforestation[249]. Other pressures include invasive species, pollution coming from industries, open waste incineration, discharge of untreated industrial waste, mining waste and domestic waste into water bodies, agricultural chemicals runoffs in water and the lack of effective waste collection and management systems[250].

Zimbabwe relies on biofuels (and waste) for 66% of its energy supply in 2015, according to the International Energy Agency[251]; hydropower provided about 4% of energy supply, with the remainder from oil and coal.

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[238] *Seychelles' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 20115-2020: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sc/sc-nbsap-v2-en.pdf*
[239] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2016: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf*
[240] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2016: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf*
[241] *FAO, Aquastats Reports, Country Profile – Zimbabwe, 2016: http://www.fao.org/3/a-bp607e.pdf*
[242] *Convention on biological diversity, Zimbabwe country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=zw#facts*
[243] *EPI Zimbabwe profile : https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-country-report/ZWE*
[244] *Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, Zimbabwe profile: https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/zimbabwe*
[245] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2016: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf*
[246] *UN data : http://data.un.org/*
[247] *UN data : http://data.un.org/*
[248] *Convention on biological diversity, Zimbabwe country profile: https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=zw#facts*
[249] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2016: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf*
[250] *Third national communication to UNFCCC, 2016: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf*
[251] *Data available at http://www.iea.org. International data were found only for Mauritius and Madagascar.*

Annex VII. Economic impact indicators

The table provides an overview of relevant data sources for evaluations that go beyond the results of the economic modelling undertaken by DG TRADE, e.g. progress in the elimination of import tariffs, the development of actual trade and investment volumes, the assessment of patterns in regional economic integration (trade and investment), the development of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the development of sector regulations, and progress with regard to regulatory cooperation. The relevant data for the analysis will be primarily taken from international databases outlined in the table below. A preliminary screening of data availability has confirmed that key trade data is available in the international databases outlined. Our analysis has also focused on identifying potential gaps in information availability. Gaps in international databases mentioned in **Table 68** may affect the economic analysis for individual countries in particular on foreign direct investment, services trade and international public procurement. Where applicable due to limited data availability in the international sources outlined in **Table 68**, the team will consult and collect data from relevant national bodies and statistical agencies in these countries.

Table 68: Economic analysis– themes, methods and data sources

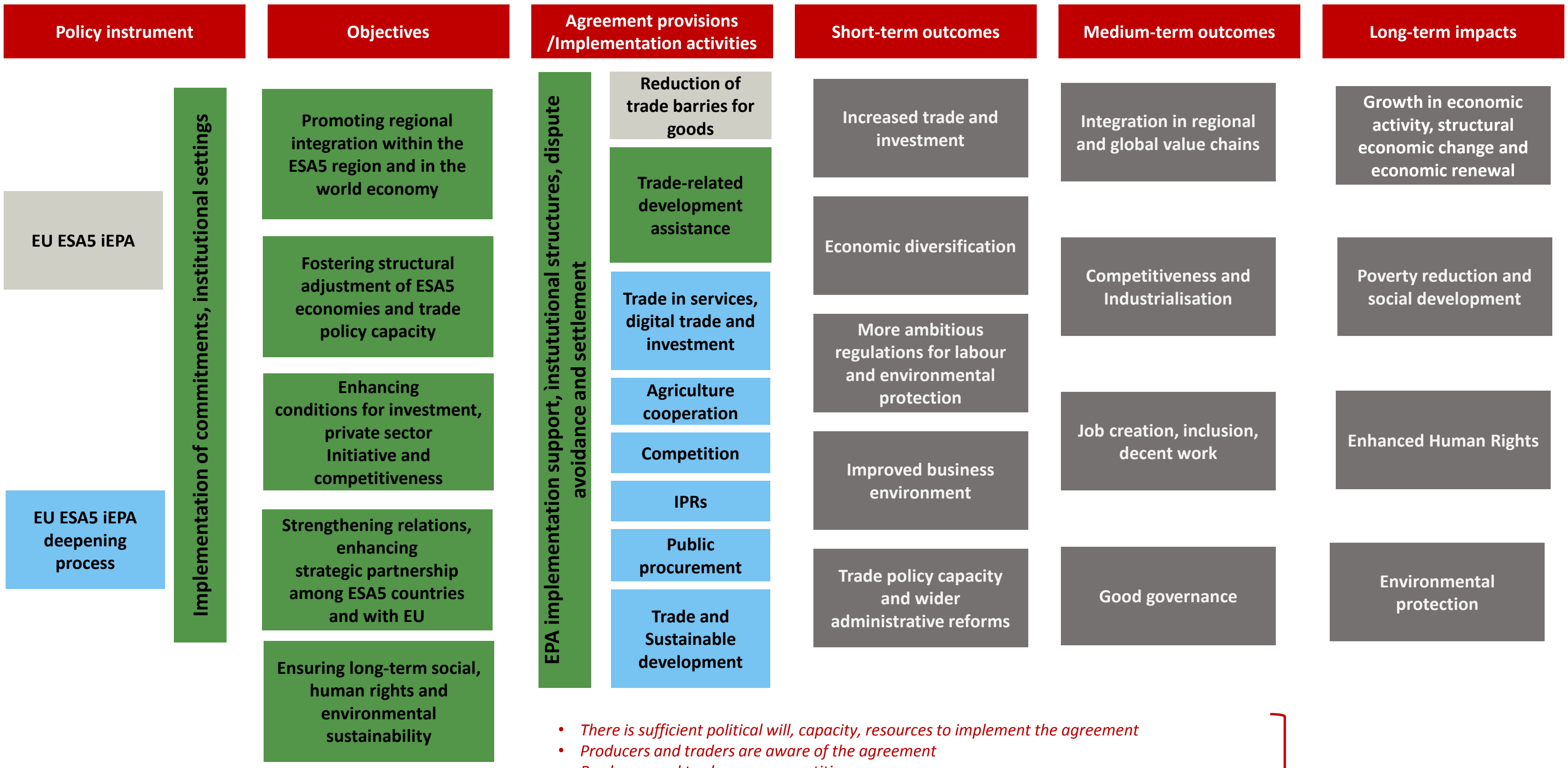
Theme	Methods/Indicators	Data sources
Customs and trade facilitation, technical barriers to trade	• Literature review • Analysis of relevant legal framework • Data collection from industry players as well as relevant national institutions and international organisations	• Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • WTO WITS database (non-tariff measures (NTM) data). • Stakeholder consultation
Economic performance	• GDP; exports (as contribution to GDP) • Export performance, international demand, alternative markets and competitive markets, directory of importing and exporting companies	• Eurostat • WTO WITS database (international merchandise trade) • ITC Trade Map
Trade in goods and market access	• Export; import; turnover (imports/exports)	• Eurostat (trade in goods statistics; COMEXT database) WTO WITS database (international merchandise trade) • ITC Trade Map
Trade in services, current payments and capital payments	• Import/export trade flows for services • Data analysis on current and capital payments	• Eurostat (trade in services statistics) • World Bank • UNCTAD • Central Banks?
Regional economic integration	• Value-added content in exports, participation in global value chains, contribution of services and digital trade, where relevant, to the value-added content of exports. • Trade in intermediate goods and services) • Business process analyses on the value chains of the various sub-sectors of the industry to identify where the challenges are in the value chains and devise possible solutions.	• OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database • Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO • Stakeholder consultation
Export diversification	• Import/export trade flows in goods and services	• Eurostat (trade in goods statistics; trade in services statistics)

Trade competitiveness	• Revealed comparative advantage (RCA, Balassa index);	• Eurostat (trade in goods statistics; trade in services statistics)
Consumer welfare	• Consumer prices (rents, imports), product quality, consumer choice (import as proxy for increased product variety)	• FAO • Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation
Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs)	• Number of SMEs by sector • Number of SMEs that engage in cross-border trade • Regulatory burden for SMEs	• Trade by enterprise characteristics database (for EU) • Resources provided by national administration • Stakeholder consultation
Competition policy	• Intensive literature review • Analysis of relevant legal framework • Import or export related (quasi) monopolies; • Main subsidy schemes in place; existing transparency arrangements • Biggest SOEs and sectors with SOE predominance • Special conditions or privileges given to SOEs • Other practices such as targeted subsidies	• Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation
Investment and private sector development, market attractiveness	• FDI stock; FDI flow; business environment; localised production • Description of legal framework and legislative requirements governing liberalisation • Opportunities and challenges for EU SMEs	• UNCTAD bilateral FDI data • OECD bilateral FDI data • Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation
Intellectual property rights	• Border enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR), including GIs • Description of legal framework	• Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation
Public procurement	• Data on public imports • Description of legal framework and legislative requirements governing liberalisation • Opportunities and challenges for EU SMEs	• World Input Output Database (WIOD) • Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation
Agriculture	• Food and agriculture statistics • Global development data • Trade and output data	• FAO • World Bank • Eurostat • WTO WITS database
Development issues	• Intensive literature review • Internationally comparable sets of data for trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development • Data collection from industry players as well as relevant national institutions and international organisations	• UNCTAD • Resources provided by the African Union, relevant national institutions and WTO (reports, statistics, treaties) • Stakeholder consultation

Annex VIII. Intervention logic and evaluation matrix

The European Commission has developed a preliminary intervention logic for the EPA in the Terms of Reference for this assignment, which we have revised based on the kick-off meeting and consultations with EU officials (such as the EU Delegations in the ESA5 countries). To represent this evolution visually, the cells in grey represent elements in force already under the current agreement (and therefore subject to the ex-post evaluation), while cells in light blue represent new elements, part of the deepening process (and therefore subject to the SIA), while cells in green represent elements in place already under the current agreement, but to be reinforced under the deepening process.

Figure 8: Intervention logic



- *There is sufficient political will, capacity, resources to implement the agreement*
- *Producers and traders are aware of the agreement*
- *Producers and traders are competitive*
- *EU traders and investors see increased opportunities in ESA countries'*
- *Producers and traders see increased opportunities in the region and with the EU as a result of the agreement*
- *There is sufficient absorption capacity for the development cooperation*

Assumptions

Table 69: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources
Effectiveness			
To what extent have the objectives of the existing interim EPA been achieved?	Economic impacts ▪ Extent to which bilateral trade has developed between the EU and ESA countries; ▪ Extent to which overall trade has developed between the EU and ESA countries ▪ Extent to which economic growth and diversification have developed as a result of the interim EPA; ▪ Extent to which poverty has reduced as a result of the interim EPA ▪ Extent to which foreign investments have increased as an effect of the interim EPA; ▪ Extent of fiscal improvements as an effect of the interim EPA; ▪ Extent to which governance and business environment have improved as an effect of the interim EPA (especially for SMEs) ▪ Extent to which consumer prices and safety have improved in ESA countries as an effect of the interim EPA; ▪ Extent to which product variety and quality have improved as an effect of the interim EPA; ▪ Effects on regional integration and third parties: effects on regional integration in the ESA region, under e.g. COMESA, SADC or AfCFTA, effects on EU's outermost regions and on Least Developed Countries (LDC).	Economic impacts: Results of the analysis for the following tasks: ▪ Analysis of the level of tariff liberalisation, utilisation of market access tariffs, analysis of trade barriers (from task 6) ▪ Evolution of application of Rules of Origin (from task 7) ▪ Evolution of trade in goods overall and for the ESA 5 countries individually (from task 8) ▪ Overall economic impacts: key macroeconomic and sectoral variables (from task 9) ▪ Evolution of FDI between EU and ESA5 countries (from task 9) ▪ Impact on diversification of bilateral trade (from task 8) ▪ Impact on Consumer (consumers' quality and protection, product variety and quality) (from task 10) ▪ Impact on budget and fiscal of the EU and of partner countries: budgetary effects, reduction of dependence on tariff revenues and revenue diversification (from task 10); ▪ Impacts on regional integration (from tasks 8, 9 and 10) Social impacts: Results of the analysis of the following tasks ▪ Assessment of trade-related development assistance to ESA5 countries (from task 10)	Sources: ▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research ▪ Stakeholders consultations ▪ Results from CGE model

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources
	<u>Social impacts</u> ▪ Extent to which employment, jobs and wages have improved as an effect of the interim EPA (per gender per socio-demographic group, including vulnerable groups, when available); ▪ Extent to which inequality and poverty have reduced as an effect of the interim EPA (per gender per socio-demographic group, including vulnerable groups, when available); ▪ Extent to which labour rights, labour standards and working conditions have improved as an effect of the interim EPA (per gender per socio-demographic group, including vulnerable groups, when available); ▪ Extent to which respect of human rights has improved as an effect of the interim EPA (per gender per socio-demographic group, including vulnerable groups, when available); ▪ Extent to which women's conditions have improved as an effect of the interim EPA. <u>Impacts on environment and climate</u> ▪ Extent to which respect of environmental standards has improved as an effect of the interim EPA	▪ Institutional structure established by or resulting from the interim EPA (from task 10) ▪ Develop an analysis of the effects on poverty in ESA5 countries (from tasks 9 and 10) ▪ Impacts on Informal Economy and Informal Employment (from tasks 9 and 10) ▪ Impact on gender inequality (from task 9) ▪ Identify and assess measures that have enhanced or impaired enjoyment of specific human rights (from tasks 9 and 10) ▪ Identify individuals or specific groups mostly affected by the effects of the interim EPA implementation (from tasks 9 and 10) <u>Environmental impacts</u> on EU and ESA5 countries,: Results of the analysis of the following tasks (from tasks 9 and 10), including: ▪ exports and investments in sectors such as agriculture, mining and forestry ▪ natural resources and biodiversity ▪ key environmental parameters (soil, water, forestry, air, etc.) ▪ climate, in particular GHG and air pollution changes (carbon footprint) ▪ better implementation and enforcement of environmental policy and legislation ▪ resource efficiency, greening and decarbonisation	

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources

Has the EPA with ESA4 given rise to unintended consequences? *(related to task 11)*	▪ What social, human rights, environmental and/or economic impacts have resulted from the interim EPA which were not intended by the agreement?
	▪ Have there been any positive unintended effects?
	▪ Have there been any negative unintended effects?
		▪ Identification of effects of the interim EPA on environment, labour or human rights;
		▪ Identification of positive/negative side effects of the Agreement in the EU, ESA5 countries and third countries;
		▪ Results from tasks 6-11, and in particular:
		  ▪ Assess whether and to what extent impacts identified in the preparatory phase of the interim EPA have taken place;
		  ▪ Evaluation of awareness of the interim EPA, and obstacles to the implementation of the interim EPA (from task 6)
		  ▪ Impact on gender inequality;
		  ▪ Identification of stakeholder groups that have been affected by the Agreement in an unintended manner;
			▪ Interviews
			▪ Desk research
			▪ Stakeholders consultations
			▪ Results of tasks 6-10

Which sectors, activities, groups or countries in ESA4 have benefited most as a result of the EPA and which ones have incurred losses due to the EPA? *(related to task 11)*	▪ Extent to which some sectors, activities or groups in ESA4 countries have benefited most from the interim EPA? ▪ Extent to which some sectors, activities or groups in ESA4 countries have benefited less from the interim EPA?	▪ Identification and comparison of transfers and net effects of the interim EPA on specific sectors, activities or groups (from tasks 9 and 10)	▪ Desk research' ▪ Interviews ▪ Stakeholders consultation ▪ Results of tasks 6-10
What good practices and lessons learned on EPA implementation on both the ESA and the EU side?	▪ Provisions and/or implementation measures that have proved most effective/efficient/relevant in the EU and in the ESA5 countries'	▪ Identification and analysis of provisions and/or implementation measures that have proved most effective/efficient/relevant in the EU and in the ESA5 countries	▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research ▪ Stakeholders consultations ▪ Results of tasks 6-10 ▪ Results of evaluation questions for efficiency, relevance and coherence

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources
Efficiency			

To what extent has the interim EPA been efficient with respect to achieving its objectives?	▪ What costs have been involved in the implementation of the interim EPA (e.g. forgone tariff revenue, costs of committees/working groups)?
	▪ How do these costs compare to the benefits, e.g. in terms of GDP increases, increases in employment and salaries?
	▪ Extent to which the costs and benefits associated with Agreement are shared proportionately among the different stakeholders' groups and interests
		▪ Identification of input and cost types related to the implementation of the interim EPA
		▪ Calculation of economic impact of the implementation of the interim EPA
		▪ Analysis of the tariff preference utilisation rate
		▪ Estimation of overall budgetary consequences of the agreement by considering effects of GDP, forgone tariff revenues due to tariff reductions, and changes in trade volumes with other trade partners
		▪ Results of the analysis of the following tasks:
		  ▪ Overall economic impacts: key macroeconomic and sectoral variables
		  ▪ Evolution of trade in goods and FDI between EU and ESA5 countries;
		  ▪ Impact on diversification of bilateral trade
		  ▪ Impact on budget of the EU and of partner countries
		▪ Identification of the costs associated with the Agreement;
		▪ Identification of the costs and benefits related to the Agreement assumed by the different stakeholders' groups
		▪ Results of the analysis of the following tasks (and sub-tasks):
		  ▪ Task 10 Impact on Consumers
		  ▪ Task 10 on social impacts
			<u>Sources</u>:
			▪ Interviews
			▪ Desk research
			▪ Stakeholders consultations

Are there unnecessary regulatory costs (including administrative burden)?	Extent to which the interim EPA has not brought additional/unnecessary costs,	▪ Results of the analysis of the following task: ▪ Evaluation of awareness of the interim EPA, and obstacles to the	<u>Sources</u>: ▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources
	including administrative burden, or reduced administrative and regulatory costs	implementation of the interim EPA (from task 6) ▪ impact of customs and trade facilitation-related provisions on simplification for producers, exporters, forwarders and customs administration (tasks 6 and 7)	▪ Stakeholders consultations ▪
Relevance			
To what extent do the provisions of the interim EPA are relevant in order to address the current trade needs and issues of the EU and ESA5 countries?	▪ What are the current trade issues faced by the EU and ESA5 countries? ▪ Extent to which the Agreement can be used to address these issues ▪ Number and importance of issues which are unlikely to be addressed by the Agreement ▪ Extent to which development cooperation can be used to address current trade and development issues.	▪ Identification of key trade issues and barriers not arising from non-implementation currently faced by the EU, and ESA5 countries, by sector and type of barrier ▪ Stakeholders' opinions concerning the possibility of the interim EPA to address the current issues ▪ Stakeholders' opinions on issues which may not be resolved through the interim EPA, and their importance ▪ Evaluation of awareness of the interim EPA, and obstacles to the implementation of the interim EPA (from task 6)	▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research ▪ Stakeholders consultations
What are the shortcomings of the existing EPA that need to be addressed in the deepening negotiations?	▪ Extent to which the current interim EPA leaves some needs of EU and/or ESA5 countries unmet • Extent to which the current interim EPA does not cover relevant sectors or activities	▪ Identification of key trade issues and barriers not arising from non-implementation currently faced by the EU, and ESA5 countries, by sector and type of barrier	▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research ▪ Stakeholders consultations ▪ Results of tasks 6-10
Coherence			
To what extent has the interim EPA been coherent with other policy instruments of the EU affecting the ESA region and other partners	▪ Extent to which objectives of the interim EPA align with the principles of current EU trade policy (e.g., with regard to GSP countries) ▪ Extent to which objectives of the interim EPA align with the principles of current EU trade policy in the ESA region;	▪ Reviewing provisions of the interim EPA; ▪ Identification of areas of (lack of) coherence between the interim EPA and EU trade and development policies ▪ Number and type (and possibly extent) of contradictions;	<u>Sources</u> ▪ Interviews ▪ Desk research ▪ Stakeholders consultations

Evaluation questions	Judgement criteria	Indicators	Sources
	▪ Extent to which there are contradictions between the interim EPA and other EU policy instruments in the ESA region (e.g. development cooperation policies) ;	▪ Number and type (and possibly extent) of synergies. ▪ Identification of areas of (lack of) coherence between the interim EPA and EU trade and development policies in the ESA region ▪ Number and type (and possibly extent) of contradictions; ▪ Number and type (and possibly extent) of synergies	

Annex IX. Preliminary stakeholder mapping and stakeholder activities

IX.1 Comoros

Table 70: Stakeholders in Comoros

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Agence Française de Développement (AFD) • Agence Nationale de Promotion des Investissement (ANPI). • Autorité régulatrice des Marchés publics • Point focal APE du Ministère de l'Economie, du Commerce, de l'Investissement, de l'Energie et du Tourisme • Banque mondiale (World bank) • Central Bank of Comoros/Banque Centrale des Comores • Ministry of Economy of the Union of Comoros • Ministry of Finance • National Institute of Research in Agriculture and Fisheries (INRAPE) • Point focal Règles d'origine / Projet RIS • Secrétaire général du Gouvernement • United Nations Development Programme Cmoros.
Private Sector	• Cargo Afrika • Maroni Nouvelle OPACO • Section Comores de Entreprendre au Féminin Océan indien (EFOI.COM) • Union des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture des Comores
Social Partners	
Civil Society Organisations	• ADIC - Association de Développement des Îles Comores • AIDE (Association d'intervention pour le développement et l'environnement) • Cercle des Economistes et des Experts Comoriens (CEEC) • CNARPP (Centre National d'Analyse et de Recherche sur les Politiques Publiques) • ID - Initiative Développement , chapter in Comoros • Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Demographiques • Maison des Organisations de la Societe Civile (MOSC) • Moidjio C.R.C.A.D. (Centre de Recherche, Conservation et Aide au Development) • Mouvement des Entreprises Comoriennes – MODEC • Dahari • OJCCD (Organisation des jeunes comoriens pour la culture et le développement • Ulanga association (nature conservation)

IX.2 Madagascar

Table 71: Stakeholders in Madagascar

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Bureau des Normes de Madagascar • Central Bank of Madagascar • Conseil de la Concurrence • Direction Générale de la Douane • Economic Development Board of Madagascar • Institut National de la statistique de Madagascar(INSTAT) • Ministry of Marine Resources and Fisheries • Ministère des Transports, du Tourisme et de la Météorologie • Ministère des Postes, des télécommunications et des Nouvelles Technologies (MPTNT) • Ministère des Affaires Etrangères • Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Energie et de l'Hydrocarbures • Ministère de la Justice • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (Services) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (OTC) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (OMC) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (INTEGRATION REGIONALE) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (Industrie) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (COMMERCE EXTERIEUR) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (APE) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat (Affaires Juridiques) • Ministère de l’Industrie, du Commerce et de l’Artisanat • Ministère de l’Economie et des Finances (Douane) • Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Elevage et de la Pêche • Office National du tourisme de Madagascar (ONTM).
Private Sector	• Alov air-sea Ltd (Antananarivo) • AMIC (Association Malagasy des Investisseurs en Capital) • AMCHAM (American Chamber of Commerce in Madagascar • ASL Madagascar • Association professionnelle des Banques(APB) • Cargoways Serices • Carrefour des Entrepreneurs de l'Océan Indien • Centre d’Arbitrage et de Mediation de Madagascar (CAMM) • Cercle de Réflexions des Économistes de Madagascar • Chambre des Mines • Chambre d'Artisanat d'Antananarivo • Chambre d'Agriculture (Tranoben'ny Tantsaha) • Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Trade • Chambre de commerce et d’industrie France-Madagascar (CCIFM) • Chambre de commerce et d’idustrie d’Antananrivo (CCIA) • Chambre de Commerce et de Coopération Canada-Madagascar (CANCHAM) • Cotonou Platform • Conseil National du CACAO • Confédération du Tourisme à Madagascar • Easy link • EFOI - Entreprendre au Féminin OI-Madagascar • Expo Freight-EFL • Express World Logistics • Federation des Chambres de Commerce et d’ Industrie de Madagascar (FCCIM) • FIVMPAMA • FTL Madagascar • Groupement Professionnel des Commissionnaires Agréés en Douane (GPCAD) • Groupement des Aquaculteurs et Pêcheurs de Crevettes de Madagascar (GAPCM) • Groupement des Entreprises de Magagascar (GOTICOM) • Groupement des femmes Entrepreneurs de Madagascar (GFEM) • Groupement des exportateurs des produits de mer (GEXPROMER) • Groupment des Enterprises de Madagascar (GEM) • Groupement des Enterprises Franches et partenaires (GEFP)

	• Jeune Chambre Internationale (JCI) Madagascar • JPM • Malagasy Syndicate of Organic Agriculture (SYMABIO) • MICROCRED • SDV Madagascar • SEBTP (Syndicat des Entrepreneurs du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics) • SOLIDIS • Syndicat Patronal Malagasy (SPAM)
Social Partners	• Cercle 18 • Syndicat des industries de Madagascar (SIM)
Civil Society Organisations	• Adventist Development and Relief Agency • Agrisud International • Amoron'i Mania • Analamanga • Association of agronomic experts in Madagascar (ESSA) • Association nationale pour l'environnement • CEAS (etudes et analyse strategiques) • CREM (Cercle de Réflexions des Économistes de Madagascar) • (CREAM) Centre de Recherches, d'Etudes et d'Appui a l'Analyse Économique de Madagascar • Impact Madagascar • L'homme et l'environnement • Office national pour l'environnement • SEED • SPE reseau Madagascar • World Resources Institute • WWF

IX.3 Mauritius

Table 72: Stakeholders in Mauritius

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary • Attorney General office • Department of Revenue Authority • Economic Development Board Mauritius • Eu Delegation Mauritius • Financial Services Commission • Human Resource and Development Council • Indian Ocean Commission • Information and Communication Technologies Authority • Mauritius Accreditation Services (MAURITAS) • Mauritius Customs Department • Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) • Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security • Ministry of Arts and Culture Heritage • Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping • Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection • Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology • Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development • Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance • Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade • Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare • Ministry of Health and Wellness • Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs & Cooperatives (Industrial Development Division) • Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training • Ministry of Technology, Communication and Innovation • Ministry of Tourism • National Computer Board • National Plant Protection Office

	• Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mauritius to the EU • Prime Minister's Office- Home Affairs • State Trading Corporation • Statistics Mauritius
Private Sector	• Air Maritius Cargo • Ariva Logistics • ASL Mauritius • BA Logistics • Belship Co. Ltd. • Business Mauritius • CARGOTECH • CARGOWAYS Services Ltd • CELERO Logistics • Concarde Tourist Guide Agency • DAMCO Mauritius • Mauritius Bankers' Association • Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) • Mauritius Export Association • Mauritius Sugar Syndicate • National Productivity and Competitiveness Council • National Women Entrepreneur Council • Velogic
Social Partners	
Civil Society Organisations	• Action for Development • Biodiversity Preservation • Eco Sud • Ecosis • ELI Africa • EPCO • Friends of the Earth Mauritius • MACOSS • Mauritius Society of Science and Technology • Mauritius Wildlife Association • Marine Conservation Society • Think Mauritius • STRACONSULT • University of Mauritius (Blue carbon ecosystem)

IX.4 Seychelles

Table 73: Stakeholders in Seychelles

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Central Bank of Seychelles (CBS) • Department of Blue Economy • Department of Culture • Department of Economic Planning • Department of Employment • Department of Industry- Enterprise Agency Seychelles (ESA) • Department of Industry-National Institute of Science Technology and Innovation (NISTI) • Department of Information Communication Technology (DICT) • Department Infrastructure Land Transport • Department of Investment- Seychelles Investment Board (SIB) • Department of Land Transport • Department of Legal Affairs: Attorney General Office • Department of Tourism • Department of Trade • Fair Trading Centre (FTC) • Financial Services Authority (FSA) • Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries- • Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change • Ministry of Finance, Trade, investment and economic planning • National Bureau of Statistics Seychelles • Public Enterprises Monitoring Corporation (PEMC) • Seychelles Fishing Authority • Seychelles Qualification Authority (SQA) • Seychelles Revenue Commission (SRC)-Customs
Private Sector	• Asl Sealandair Ltd. • Fisherman and Boat Owners Association • Hunt, Deltel &| Co.Ltd • Mahe Shipping Co.Ltd (Victoria) • Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) • Seychelles Farmers Association
Social Partners	• Guy Morel Institute • University of Seychelles
Civil Society Organisations	• Centre for Rights and Development • Citizens Engagement Platform Seychelles • Equator Institute • Green Islands Foundation • Island Conservation Society • National Consumers Forum • National consultative forum • Nature Seychelles • Seychelles Island Foundation • Seychelles National Youth Council (SNYC) • Seychelles National Youth Council (SNYC) • Seychelles Young Leaders Association • Seychelles Young Leaders Association • Sustainability for Seychelles • Women in Action Solidarity Organisation

IX.5 Zimbabwe

Table 74: Stakeholders in Zimbabwe

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Africa Capacity Building Foundation • African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation • Competition and Tariff Commission • Horticulture Development Council • JIMAT • Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry • Ministry of Finance and Economic Development • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade • Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural resettlement • Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development • National Plant Protection Organisation • Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe • Standards Association of Zimbabwe • Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency • Zimbabwe Revenue Authority • Zimbabwe Statistics Agency • Zimtrade
Private Sector	• Classic Cargo Shipping • Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries • Freight Focus International Logistics • Frazier Shipping Zimbabwe • Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce • Small, Medium Enterprise Association of Zimbabwe • Shipping and Forwarding Agencies Association • Zimbabwe Cross Border Traders Association • Zimbabwe Farmers Union
Social Partners	• Labour and Economic Development Research Institute Zimbabwe • University of Zimbabwe • Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions • Zimbabwe Textile Workers Union • Zimbabwe Tobacco Industrial Workers Union
Civil Society Organisations	• Action Aid • African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) • Christian aid • Environmental buddies • Environmental law association • NANGO umbrella organisation • Oxfam Zimbabwe • SADAC Council NGO • Southern Africa People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN) • Terre des hommes Zimbabwe • World Vision • WWF • ZERO • Zimbabwe Coalition of Debt and Development • Zimbabwe Council of Churches • Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis Research Unit • Zimbabwe Smallholder Organic Farmers' Forum (ZIMSOFF)

IX.6 Consistency and Gap Matrix

Table 75: Stakeholder groups matrix

	EPA coordinators	Ministries	Statistical offices	Central banks	Freight forwarders	Export promo / Investment promo	Academia / Think tanks	NGOs	Additional info.
Comoros	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional social partners
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional social partners
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional social partners
Seychelles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional social partners
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Additional SO & PSO

IX.7 EU and EU Member States[252] level

IX.7.1 EU level

Table 76: EU level

Stakeholders
• DG Agriculture and Rural Development • DG Climate Action • DG Competition • DG Economic and Financial Affairs • DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion • DG Energy • DG Environment • DG Health and Food Safety • DG International Cooperation and Development • DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs • DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries • DG Migration and Home Affairs • DG Regional and Urban Policy • DG Research and Innovation • DG Trade • DG Taxation and Customs • EEAS • European Economic and Social Committee. • European Parliament Committees

[252] *Please note that the lists are not conclusive and they are based on countries identified in the ToR.*

IX.7.2 EU associations, social partners and NGOs

Table 77: Other EU stakeholders

Stakeholders
• ACT Alliance Advocacy to the European Union • Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Committee • AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe • Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) • Airlines for Europe • Airports Council International Europe • Amnesty International • ASINCA • Association de l'Aviculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce de Volailles dans les Pays de l'Union Europeenne asbl • Association de producteurs de cinéma et de television (EUROCINEMA) • Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles (ACEA) • Association Européenne Du Commerce De Fruits Et Légumes De L'UE - European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association • Association of European Automotive and Industrial Battery -EUROBAT • Association of European Heating Industry • Association of European manufacturers of sporting ammunition • Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances & de Réassurances (BIPAR) • Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)(OECD) • BUSINESSEUROPE • Cámara de Comércio e Indústria da Madeira • Cámara de Comércio e Indústria da Horta • Cámara de Comércio e Indústria de Ponta Delgada • Cámara do Comércio de Angra do Heroismo • Carbon Capture & Storage Association (CCSA) • CEFS - Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre • CEN – CENELEC • Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP) • Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones • Chambers of Commerce of Ireland (Chambers Ireland) • Cobalt Development Institute (CDI) • Comité du commerce des céréales, aliments du bétail, oléagineux, huile d'olive, huiles et graisses et agrofournitures de l'U.E. • Comité Européen des Entreprises Vins • Committee for European Construction Equipment • Committee of the European Sugar Users • Confederatia Sindicala Nationala MERIDIAN (CSN MERIDIAN) • Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens • Confederation of European Community Cigarette Manufacturers • Confederation of European Paper Industries • Confederation of National Associations of Tanners and Dressers of the European Community (COTANCE)Private sector • Confederation of National Hotel and Restaurant Associations(HOTREC) • Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW) • Confederation of the food and drink industries of the EU(FoodDrinkEurope) • Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry • Conférence des Notariats de l'Union Européenne • Conseil des barreaux de la Communauté Européenne (CCBE) • Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology - Based Industries (CEEMET) • Danish Agriculture & Food Council • DIGITALEUROPE

- Direct Selling Europe AISBL
- Ecommerce Europe
- EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
- EU Vegetable Oil and Proteinmeal Industry
- EUROALLIAGES
- Eurochambres
- EuroCommerce
- EURODOM
- EuroGeoSurveys - The Geological Surveys of Europe (EGS)
- Eurogroup for Animals
- EuropaBio - European Association for Bioindustries
- European & International Federation of Natural Stone Industries
- (EUROROC)
- European Accounting Association
- European Aerosol Federation
- European Aggregates Association (UEPG)
- European Apparel and Textile Confederation (EURATEX)
- European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA)
- European Association of Chemical Distributors (Fecc)
- European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)
- European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)
- European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (UEAPME)
- European Association of Dairy Trade (Eucolait)
- European Association of Fruit and Vegetable Processors (PROFEL)
- European Association of Internet Services Providers (ISPA)
- European Association of Metals Eurometaux
- European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals (Euromines)
- European Association of Mutual Guarantee Societies
- European Association of Sugar Traders (ASSUC)
- European Association of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO)
- European Association representing the agricultural machinery industry (CEMA)
- European Aviation Clusters Partnership
- European Banking Federation (EBF)
- European Biodiesel Board
- European Branded Clothing Alliance
- European Brands Association
- European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
- European Business Aviation Association (EBAA)
- European Business Services Round Table
- European Cement Association (CEMBUREAU)
- European Centre for International Political Economy
- European Ceramic Industry Association (Cerame-Unie)
- European Cocoa Association Private sector
- European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
- European Community Shipowner's Associations
- European Competitive Telecommunications Association
- European Confederation of Junior Enterprises
- European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (CEI-Bois)
- European Construction Industry Federation
- European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)
- European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry (COCIR)
- European Coordination of Independent Producers (CEPI)
- European Council for Automotive R&D (EUCAR)
- European Council for Motor Trades and Repairs (CECRA)
- European Crop Protection Association
- European Dairy Association
- European Diisocyanate and Polyol Producers Association

- European Disposables & Nonwovens Association (EDANA)
- European DIY Retail Association
- European Ecommerce and Omni-Channel Trade Association
- European Economic and Social Committee
- European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association
- European Engineering Industries Association (EUnited)
- European Environment Agency (EEA)
- European Environmental Bureau (EEB)
- European Expanded Clay Association (EXCA)
- European Express Association
- European External Action Service (EEAS)
- European Family Businesses
- European Farmers (COPA COGECA)
- European Federation for Construction Chemicals
- European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients
- European Federation of Engineering Consultancy Associations
- European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions- EFFAT
- European Federation of Foundation Contractors
- European Federation of Geologists (EFG)
- European Federation of National Associations of Water and Waste Water Services
- European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations(EFPIA)
- European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)
- European Federation of the Footwear industry
- European Fish Processors & Traders Association
- European Franchise Federation
- European Furniture Industries Confederation
- European Health Industry Business Communications Council(EHIBCC)
- European Industrial Gases Association
- European Institute for Gender Equality
- European Lime Association (EULA)
- European Livestock and Meat Trade Union
- European Man-made Fibres Association (CIRFS)
- European Medical Technology Industry Associations (MedTech Europe)
- European Milk Board
- European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)
- European Organisation for Security
- European Organisation of Tomato Industries (OEIT)
- European Panel Federation
- European Patent Office
- European Plaster and Plasterboard Manufacturers Association (EUROGYPSUM)
- European Policy Centre
- European Potato Processors' Association
- European Potato Trade Association
- European Power Tool Association
- European Property Federation
- European Public and Real Estate Association (EPRA)
- European Public Health Alliance
- European Regions Airline Association (ERA)
- European Renewable Ethanol Association - EPURE
- European Retail Round Table
- European Robotics Association (EUnited Robotics)
- European Round Table of Industrialists
- European Satellite Operator's Association
- European Services Forum
- European Services Strategy Unit
- European Shippers' Council
- European Small Business Alliance

- European Steel Association (EUROFER)
- European Steel Technology Platform (ESTEP)
- European Sugar Refineries Association
- European Technology Platform on Sustainable Mineral Resources(ETP SMR)
- European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)
- European Textile Collectivities Association
- European Trade Union Confederation - ETUC
- European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)
- European Travel Agents’ and Tour Operators’ Associations
- European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA)
- European Whey Processors Association
- Fair Trade Advocacy Office
- Fédération des Experts Comptables Européens (FEE)
- Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)
- Fédération Internationale du Recyclage
- Federation of European Publishers
- Federation of European Rice Millers
- Federation of European Employers (FedEE)
- Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry
- Female Europeans of Medium and Small Enterprises (FEM)
- Fern
- Fertilizers Europe
- Foreign Trade Association - Amfori
- Freshfel Europe - the forum for the European fresh fruits and vegetables chain
- Friends of Europe
- Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE)
- Gelatine Manufacturers of Europe (GME)
- Glass Alliance Europe
- Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute(GISPRI)
- Global Witness
- Greenpeace
- Health Action International (Europe)
- Health First Europe
- Human Rights Watch
- IFPI Representing recording industry worldwide
- Independent Retail Europe
- Industrial Ethanol Association
- Industrial Minerals Association - Europe (IMA-Europe)
- industriAll European Trade Union (industriAll)
- Instituto Cuestiones Agrarias y Medioambientales
- Intelligent Transport Systems - Europe (ERTICO)
- International Association of Users of Artificial and Synthetic Filament Yarns and of Natural Silk
- International Confederation of European Beet Growers
- International Confederation of Inspection and CertificationOrganizations
- International Co-operative Alliance
- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
- International Federation of Inspection Agencies
- International Federation of Reproduction Rights
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Land Coalition
- International Network for Sustainable Energy - INFORSE-Europe
- International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- Lighting Europe
- Medicines for Europe
- Nanofutures
- ORGALIM - European Association for Machinery
- Organisation pour un réseau international d’indications Géographiques

- Oxfam International
- Plastics Recylers Europe
- Primary Food Processors
- Société des auteurs et compositeurs dramatiques
- Solar Power Europe
- spiritsEUROPE Private sector
- STARCH EUROPE
- Trade Union Advisory Committee (of the OECD) (TUAC)
- Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
- UNIFE
- Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et des Métiers de la Viande
- Wind Europe
- WWF

IX.7.3 France

Table 78: Template Stakeholders in France

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Agence Francaise de Developpement • Embassy of France in Antananarivo, Madagascar • Embassy of France in Moroni, Comoros • Embassy of France in Harare, Zimbabwe • Embassy of France in Port Louise, Mauritius • Embassy of France in Victoria, Seychelles • Ministry of Overseas France • Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs • Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction Générale du Trésor, Service des Affaires Multilatérales et du Développement, Sous-Direction Politique Commerciale et Investissement – Multicom 1, Bureau Politique commerciale, OMC et accords commerciaux de l'UE • Secrétariat Général des Affaires Européennes, Secteur RELEX
Private Sector	• CAIN(Counseil francais des investisseur en Afrique) • Haytex International, Antananarivo Madagascar • Total
Social Partners	
Civil Society Organisations	Caritas Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius, Zimbabwe Man and the Environment France Impact Madagascar GRET Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (“CIPESA”) Association for Progressive Communications French Facility for Global Environment

IX.7.4 Germany

Table 79: Template Stakeholders in Germany

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Consulate of Germany in Port Luis, Maritius • Consulate of Germany in Port Luis, Maritius • Embassy of Germany in Madagascar • Consulate of Germany in Victoria, Seychelles • Embassy of Germany Harare, Zimbabwe • Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy • German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Private Sector	• Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK) • AUMA – Association of the German Trade Fair Industry • Federation of the German Export Trade • BDI - Federation of German Industries • BGA - Federation of German Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services • Business Network Africa • Chambers of Industry and Commerce (IHK) • Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) • German Agribusiness Alliance (GAA) • Germany Trade & Invest • German Chamber of Commerce Abroad (AHK) • GIZ • Ongresso • SPECTARIS - German Hightech Industry Association
Social Partners	German Trade Union Confederation (DGB)
Civil Society Organisations	• Afrika-Verein der deutschen Wirtschaft • German Federal Association of Senior Citizens' Organisations - BAGSO Civil society • German Foundation for World Population • EZ-Scout • OroVerde - Tropical Forest Foundation • Robert Bosch Stiftung • VENRO, the As-so-ci-a-tion of Ger-man De-vel-op-ment and Hu-man-i-tar-ian Aid NGOs

IX.7.5 Italy

Table 80: Template Stakeholders in Italy

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Ministry of Economic Development, General Directorate for Trade Policy – Division V • Italian Development Cooperation Agenc • Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)
Private Sector	• Assocalzaturifici - Italian Footwear Manufacturers' Association • Association of Italian Textile Machinery Manufacturers • Cia - Agricoltori italiani • CONFINDUSTRIA ASSAFRICA & MEDITERRANEO • FederlegnoArredo - Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento • Italian Trade Agency

	• Unioncamere
Social Partners	• Confederazione Cooperative Italiane • Italian Trade Union Confederation
Civil Society Organisations	• ASSOCIAZIONE CENTRO AIUTI VOLONTARI • L'Africa Chiama ONLUS-ONG • Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini • Cocis (coordination of non-governmental organizations for international development cooperation) • COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale, Foundation • COSPE • COSV • Italian committee for the right to water (CICMA) • Italian committee for food sovereignty (CISA) • Italian network for responsible tourism (AITR)

IX.7.6 Sweden

Table 81: Template Stakeholders in Sweden

Group	Stakeholders
Public Sector	• Africa Trade and Invest (ATI) • Business Sweden • National Board of Trade, Department for WTO Affairs; • Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department: International Trade Policy Department; • Swedish International Developmetn Agency (SIDA)
Private Sector	• Atlas Copco • Tetra Pak • Sandvik • Swedish Enterprise • Sweden Africa Chamber • Swedish East Africa Chamber of Commerce. • Swedish African Business Cluster Initiative
Social Partners	• Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions • LO-TCO Secretariat of International Trade Union Development Co-operation • Olof Palme International Center • Swedish Cooperative Centre
Civil Society Organisations	• Afrikagrupperna (The Africa Groups) • Diakonia • Forum Syd • Global Witness • Swedish Amnesty Fund • Swedish Foundation for Human Rights • The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, SNF

IX.8 International and Regional organisations

Table 82: International organisations

Group	Stakeholders
International Organisations and Development Agencies (ESA Offices)	• Action for Development • African Development Bank • Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)-OECD • European Bank for Reconstruction and Development • Department for International Development (DfID) • Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) • Food and Agricultural Organization Harare, Zimbabwe (Sub Regional office for Southern Africa) • International Labour Organisation (ILO) • International Monetary Fund • Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) • International Trade Centre (ITC) • Oversees Development Institute (ODI) • Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). • United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD) • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) • United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) • World Bank Antananarivo, Madagascar (Represents Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles) • World Trade Organization • SwissAid • USAID
Regional-Level Associations (ESA)	• AfCFTA Secretariat • African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) • African Electro Technical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) • African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO) • African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), Harare • COMESA Business Council • COMESA Secretariat • Food and Agricultural Organization Harare, Zimbabwe (Sub Regional office for Southern Africa) • Trade law Centre for Southern Africa (TRALAC) (Think Tank) • SADC Secretariat • UNCTAD Regional Office for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia • ZERO (Environmental NGO)

Table 83: Preliminary agenda for roundtables

Stakeholder Roundtable on Past and Potential EU-ESA EPA Impacts **Agenda:**
▪ Introduction by Team Leader or relevant expert (approx. 10min); ▪ Stakeholder introductions and opening comments on experience, main concerns, and perspectives (approx. 25 minutes); ▪ Selected sector of priority (45 minutes); ▪ Sustainability Issues (45 minutes); ▪ Short summary and concluding remarks by LSE Consulting team (approx. 15min). Topics for discussions: ▪ Impact on production; ▪ Supply chains impacts; ▪ Impact on SMEs; ▪ Priority non-tariff measures (NTMs); ▪ Social, Human Rights, and Environmental Impacts; ▪ Other relevant issues?

Annex X. Sustainable Development Goals

Annex XI. Key provisions in the Trade and Sustainable Development Chapters of the Australia and Vietnam Agreements

These two recent agreements contain clear provisions on Trade and Sustainable Development. They have been used for to identify possible provisions in a deep EPA with Eastern and Southern Africa, for use in the preliminary screening under Task 3.

Table 84: Key provisions in TSD chapters

Provision	EU-Australia agreement	EU-Vietnam agreement
Labour issues	Article X.3 The agreement has the following objectives: • Promotion of ILO 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a fair globalisation • Respect of the core labour standards of the ILO conventions • Continued and sustained efforts to ratify the fundamental ILO conventions and exchange of information on respective situations • *shall* effectively implement the ILO conventions ratified by both Australia and EU MS • Labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes • Promote the ILO Decent Work Agenda (decent working conditions for all, social dialogue) • Pursuant to ILO commitment, measures and policies on OSH and labour inspection • Cooperation on trade-related labour policies and measures	Article 13.4 – Multilateral Standards and Agreements The parties reaffirm their commitment under the ILO and *ILO declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up* (freedom of association, right to collective bargaining and elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, abolition of child labour, elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation). The parties shall: • strive to ratify the fundamental ILO conventions • consider the ratification of other ILO conventions • exchange information on the ratification processes Labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.
Environmental issues	Article X.6 – Biological diversity Consistency with the *Convention on Biological Diversity* and its protocols, *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*, and 'other relevant MEAs' to which the parties to the FTA are parties to. The areas of work are: combat illegal wildlife trade, long-term conservation and sustainable use of CITES listed species, promoting products from a sustainable use of biological resources, measures to prevent the spread of invasive species. The methods are cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels, covering trade in natural resource-based products, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, valuation of ecosystems, tackling illegal wildlife trade	Article 13.5 • Vietnam and EU MS shall effectively implement MEAs they are party to. • They shall exchange in the Committee on Trade and Sustainable Development. Article 13.7 – Biological Diversity The parties recognise the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (CBD, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Aichi Biodiversity targets, CITES as of 1983, and other relevant international instruments). The actions to be undertaken are: promotions of the principles in trade, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, soft law measures (exchanges of information, awareness, cooperation), adoption of effective

Provision	EU-Australia agreement	EU-Vietnam agreement
	and access to genetic resources (Nagoya Protocol of the CBD). Article X.7 – Forests The parties shall take measures to: combat illegal logging and related trade, promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests and information exchanges and cooperation in bilateral, regional and international fora.	measures, cooperation to propose new species to the CITES, and cooperation in international fora to promote a wide range of priorities. Article 13.8 – Sustainable Forest Management and Trade in Forest Products It is proposed to conclude a "Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement". Other measures include information exchange, measures consistent with domestic law and international treaties, and cooperation at regional and international levels. Article 13.10 (2) – Trade and Investment Favouring Sustainable Development Here are mentioned a facilitation of trade of environmental and climate change mitigating goods and services.
Fisheries	Article X.8 - Sustainable Management of Marine Biological Resources and Aquaculture The actions that will be undertaken concern: implement long-term conservation and management measures and sustainable use of marine living resources (reference to the *UN Convention on the Law of the Sea* and its 1995 agreement for implementation, *FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,* and *FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* (2009). The Parties shall: • act in accordance with the FAO's initiative on the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels • participate actively in the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations • promote sustainable and responsible aquaculture based on the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*.	Article 13.9 – Trade and Sustainable Management of Living Marine Resources and Aquaculture Products The parties shall comply with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), and encourage compliance with the Agreement for the implementation of the Provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea (Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks), the FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels, the FAO Agreement on IUU Fishing, and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible fisheries. Further actions include cooperation with and within Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, exchange of information on IUU Fishing, development of sustainable aquaculture.
Climate change	Article X.5 Parties shall 'effectively implement' the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including the Nationally Determined Contributions, promote the transition to a	Article 13.6 The parties commit to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and cooperate.

Provision	EU-Australia agreement	EU-Vietnam agreement
	low GHG emission, resource efficient economy and climate-resilient development. The parties shall facilitate the removal of obstacles to trade and investment in climate change mitigation and adaption goods and services. The parties shall cooperate on trade-related aspects of climate change, in particular at the UNFCCC, WTO, Montreal Protocol and IMO. Specific points are the support to an ambitious and effective GHG emissions reduction at the IMO, and the support to an ambitious phase-out of ozone depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons under the Montreal Protocol.	Consultation and information sharing is shared on carbon pricing, domestic and international carbon markets, and energy efficiency, low-emission technology and renewable energy.
Levels of labour and environmental protection	Article X.2 The levels of environmental and labour protection are up to the parties but must be consistent with internationally recognised standards and agreements, while striving for high levels of protection. A weakening, reduction of the level of protection, or waivers or sustained or recurring actions or inactions to encourage trade or investment are not allowed.	Article 13.2 and 13.3 The national levels of domestic protection in the environmental and social areas are up to the parties. Each party shall endeavour to ensure and encourage high levels of domestic protection and improvements. Weakening of levels of protection is discouraged and parties shall not waive or derogate from environmental or labour laws in a way affecting trade and investment between the parties. The same goes for sustained or recurring action or inaction to affect the enforcement of environmental or labour laws.
Responsible supply chains	Article X.9 (3) The parties shall promote CSR and RBC and shall take measures to promote the *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and its supplements*. They shall support the use of the OECD *Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy*, the UN *Global Compact* and the *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*.	Article 13.10 (2, e) The parties promote CSR within their domestic law or policies and in accordance where endorsed or supported by the parties, with the OECD *Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*, the UN *Global Compact*, the ILO *Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy*.
Transparency	Article X.11 The article requires transparency towards interested persons and stakeholders when adopting measures to protect labour and environment conditions, which have an impact on trade or investment and vice versa.	Article 13.12 This article refers to a Chapter of the FTA on Transparency. Transparency must be ensured when adopting environment and labour conditions measures and allow for interested persons to provide their views.

Provision	EU-Australia agreement	EU-Vietnam agreement
	The FTA text includes a separate chapter on transparency that covers publication of measures related to the trade agreement	
Precautionary principle	Article X.10 (2) The precautionary principle can be used by the parties in case of lack of full scientific certainty and 'threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment or to OSH'.	Article 13.11 The precautionary principle is only an element amongst 'relevant international standards, guidelines or recommendations, including the precautionary principle', to be taken into account when adopting measures.
Gender	Article X.3 (9, b) Gender equality is mentioned as an element of cooperation related to trade-related aspects of ILO's Decent Work Agenda.	Article 13.14 (1, e) Full and productive employment for women and gender equality are mentioned as elements of trade-related aspects of ILO's Decent Work Agenda.
Human rights	Article X.9 (2, b) The only mention of Human rights concerns the promotion of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	*The Preamble to the Agreement refers to the principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

Annex XII. Ratification of international conventions on labour rights, human rights and environment

Table 85: Ratification (or accession) of key international conventions on labour rights and human rights

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Labour Rights Conventions	**ILO member since 23/10/1978**	**ILO member since 01/11/1960**	**ILO member since 05/05/1969**	**ILO member since 25/04/1977**	**ILO member since 06/06/1980**
Fundamental Conventions					
Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, No 87 (1948)	23/10/1978	01/11/1960	01/04/2005	06/02/1978	09/04/2003
Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, No 98 (1949)	23/10/1978	03/06/1998	02/12/1969	04/10/1999	27/08/1998
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, No 29 (1930)	23/10/1978	01/11/1960	02/12/1969	06/02/1978	27/08/1998
Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, No 29 (2014)	/	11/06/2019	/	/	22/05/2019
Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, No 105 (1957)	23/10/1978	06/06/2007	02/12/1969	06/02/1978	27/08/1998
Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, No 138 (1973)	14/03/2004	31/05/2000	30/07/1990	07/03/2000	06/06/2000
Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No 182 (1999)	14/03/2004	04/10/2001	08/06/2000	28/09/1999	11/12/2000
Convention concerning Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, No 100 (1951)	23/10/1978	10/08/1962	18/12/2002	23/11/1999	14/12/1989
Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, No 111 (1958)	14/03/2004	11/08/1961	18/12/2002	23/11/1999	23/06/1999
Governance Conventions					
Convention concerning Labour Inspection Convention, No 81 (1947)	23/10/1978	21/12/1971	02/12/1969	28/10/2005	16/09/1993
Protocol of 1995 to Convention No 81	/	/	/	/	/

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Convention concerning Employment Policy Convention, No 122 (1964)	23/10/1978	21/11/1966	/	/	/
Convention concerning Labour Inspection (Agriculture), No 129 (1969)	/	21/12/1971	/	/	16/09/1993
Convention concerning Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards), No 144 (1976)	06/06/2014	22/04/1997	14/06/1994	28/10/2005	14/12/1989
Human rights UN Conventions	**UN Member since 12/11/1975**	**UN Member since 20/09/1960**	**UN Member since 24/04/1968**	**UN Member since 21/09/1976**	**UN Member since 25/08/1980**
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)	27/09/2004	/	08/07/2019	05/05/1992	13/05/1991
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)	27/09/2004	07/02/1969	30/05/1972	07/03/1978	13/05/1991
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	Signed only (25/09/2008)	21/06/1971	12/12/1973	05/05/1992	13/05/1991
International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	Signed only (25/09/2008)	22/09/1971	12/12/1973	05/05/1992	13/05/1991
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	31/10/1994	17/03/1989	9/07/1984	05/05/1992	13/05/1991
Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	25/05/2017	13/12/2005	09/12/1992	05/05/1992	/
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	22/06/1993	19/03/1991	26/07/1990	07/09/1990	08/03/1990
ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)	Signed only (22/09/2000)	13/05/2015	/	15/12/1994	/
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2002)	/	21/09/2017	21/06/2005	/	/
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)	16/06/2016	12/06/2015	08/01/2010	02/10/2009	23/09/2013
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006)	Signed only (06/02/2007)	Signed only (06/02/2007)	/	18/01/2017	/

Notes:

/ neither ratified nor signed

Sign. only signature only (not ratified)

Sources:

- United Nations, 2020, ratification database: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx?clang=_en.
- International Labour Organisation, 2020, Normlex database: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12001:::NO:::.

Table 86: Ratification (or accession) of key international conventions on environment, including oceans and climate change

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Biodiversity					
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)	21/02/1995	18/11/1975	27/07/1975	09/05/1977	17/08/1981
Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1994)	/	/	/	/	/
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	29/09/1994	04/03/1996	04/09/1992	22/09/1992	11/11/1994
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000)	25/03/2009	24/11/2003	11/04/2002	13/05/2004	25/02/2005
Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010)	28/05/2013	03/07/2014	17/12/2012	20/04/2012	01/09/2017
Desertification					
UN Convention on Desertification (1994)	03/03/1998	25/06/1997	23/01/1996	26/06/1997	23/09/1997
Oceans and Fisheries					
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) (1973)	22/02/2001	30/11/2005	06/07/1995	28/02/1991	/
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972)	/	/	/	28/11/1984	/
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (1990)	05/04/2000	20/08/2002	02/03/1999	13/05/1995	/

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (2009)	/	/	/	/	/
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)	21/06/1994	22/08/2001	04/11/1994	16/09/1991	24/02/1993
Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995)	/	/	25/03/1997	20/03/1998	/
Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (2006)	Sign. only 07/07/2006	Sign. only 04/10/2006	10/12/2010	05/11/2007	/
Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (1993)	14/08/2001	10/01/1996	27/12/1994	26/07/1995	/
Waste and chemicals					
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989)	31/10/1994	02/06/1999	24/11/1992	11/05/1993	01/03/2012
Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal [Ban amendments] (1995)	/	/	09/11/2004	15/07/2015	/
Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1999)	/	/	/	/	/
Amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Basel Convention [Plastic waste amendments] (2019)	24/03/2020	24/03/2020	24/03/2020	24/03/2020	24/03/2020
Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1991)	18/03/2004	Sign. only (17/03/2004)	29/10/1992	/	10/07/1992
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998)	/	22/09/2004	05/08/2005	Sign. only (11/09/1998)	01/03/2012
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)	23/02/2007	18/11/2005	13/07/2004	03/06/2008	01/03/2012

	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013)	23/07/2019	13/05/2015	21/09/2017	13/01/2015	Sign. only (11/10/2013)
Water					
Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	/
Climate change and ozone layer					
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)	31/10/1994	07/11/1996	18/08/1992	06/01/1993	03/11/1992
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)	31/10/1994	07/09/1996	18/08/1992	06/01/1993	03/11/1992
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	31/10/1994	02/06/1999	04/09/1992	22/09/1992	03/11/1992
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations	10/04/2008	24/09/2003	09/05/2001	22/07/2002	30/06/2009
Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)	23/11/2016	21/09/2016	22/04/2016	29/04/2016	07/08/2017

Notes:

/	neither ratified nor signed
n.a.	not applicable
Sign. only	signature only (not ratified)

Sources:

- International Maritime Organisation, 2020, GISIS database: https://gisis.imo.org/.
- United Nations, 2020, ratification database: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx?clang=_en.

Annex XIII. Example of the analysis to be carried out for social issues: Cases submitted to the ILO CEACR for Madagascar, 2010 – 2020

The ILO's Normlex database provides an overview of cases by country. This review of cases for Madagascar is presented as an example of the analysis that will be prepared for all five ESA countries.

Table 87: ILO CEACR cases for Madagascar, 2010 – 2020

ILO Core Labour Standards	Year of adoption of the document by the CEACR	Main issues at stake
Forced or compulsory Labour – Convention 29	2019 (Direct request) 2018 (Direct request) 2016 (Direct request) 2012 (Direct request) 2011 (Direct request) 2010 (Direct request)	• Insufficient implementation of legislation on human trafficking, in particular in-depth investigations (proofs of judgements requested) • National service incorporates economic and social development of the country (work) • Proof of formal, free and informed consent of prisoner working for private entities
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise – Convention 87	2010 (Observation) 2014 (Observation) 2016 (Observation) 2017 (Observation)	• Exclusion from the Labour Code of Workers under Maritime Code – no right to join unions (still pending in 2017) • No investigation of anti-unions acts • Independence and impartiality of the designation of employer and worker's organizations (partially resolved in 2016, still in discussion in 2017) • Dispute resolution mechanism can be imposed on social partners to end a collective dispute (still pending in 2017) • Right of strike limited (requisitioning of workers) when 'disruption of public order' considered too broad (still pending in 2017) • Disproportionate sanctions for organisers of illegal but peaceful strikes
Right to organise and collective bargaining – Convention 98	2010 (Observation) 2014 (Observation) 2016 (Observation) 2017 (Observation)	• Criteria or trade-union representativeness, to be linked with the 3rd point above • Little collective bargaining in particular in small enterprises (still pending in 2017) • Lack of application of the rights of the convention to maritime workers (still pending in 2017) • No clear protection of public servants and public sector employees against acts of anti-union discrimination and right to collectively bargain (still pending in 2017) • Absence of public prosecution of anti-union discrimination (still pending in 2017)

ILO Core Labour Standards	Year of adoption of the document by the CEACR	Main issues at stake
Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value – Convention 100	2011 (Direct request) 2011 (Observation) 2013 (Direct request) 2013 (Observation) 2016 (Direct request) 2016 (Observation) 2019 (Observation) 2019 (Direct request)	• 34% gender pay gap and lack of detailed data on this issue (still pending in 2019) • Lack of objective job evaluation to implement equal remuneration for work of equal value (still pending in 2019) • Lack of training of inspectors and controllers on gender pay gap (still pending in 2019) • Occupational segregation of women in the labour market
Abolition of Forced Labour – Convention 105	2010 (Direct request) 2011 (Direct request) 2012 (Direct request) 2016 (Observation) 2018 (Observation) 2019 (Observation)	• The national service is not only military but incorporates the purposes of “economic and social development of the country” (non-military but economic activities) which are considered forced labour (still pending in 2019)
Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation – Convention 111	2011 (Direct request) 2011 (Observation) 2013 (Observation) 2013 (Direct request) 2016 (Observation) 2016 (Observation) 2019 (Direct request) 2019 (Observation)	• Skin ‘colour’ and social origin not being a ground for discrimination in the Labour Code and ‘social origin’, ‘race’ and skin ‘colour’ for public servants. • Lack of prosecution of sexual harassment (still pending in 2019) • Low protection against discrimination based on HIV and AIDS (still pending in 2019) • Lack of measure adopted in order to promote equality on all grounds of discrimination in employment and occupation (still pending in 2019) • Lack of measure to promote equality of opportunities between men and women (discriminatory practices in the access to credit and property e.g.) (still pending in 2019) • Lack of measure to promote access to vocational and technical schools for women • The protection of pregnant workers is not strictly limited to maternity leave and could be a ground for discrimination in access to work (still pending in 2019) • Lack of protection of domestic workers against discrimination and sexual harassment (still pending in 2019) • Waiver of application of provisions of the Labour Code in export processing zones (EPZs), in particular concerning night work (still pending in 2019)

ILO Core Labour Standards	Year of adoption of the document by the CEACR	Main issues at stake
Minimum Age for Admission to Employment – Convention 138	2011 (Observation) 2012 (Observation) 2015 (Observation) 2018 (Observation) 2019 (Observation)	• High number of children under the minimum age obliged to work (still pending in 2019) • Age of completion of compulsory schooling does not coincide with the minimum age for admission to employment (still pending in 2019) • Rules on apprenticeship and vocational training not adopted (still pending in 2019)
Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour – Convention 182	2011 (Direct request) 2011 (Observation) 2012 (Direct request) 2012 (Observation) 2015 (Direct request) 2015 (Observation) 2016 (Direct request) 2016 (Observation) 2018 (Observation) 2018 (Direct request) 2019 (Observation) 2019 (Direct request)	• Existence in Madagascar of considerable numbers of: o Children engaged in worst and dangerous forms of child labours such as mines and quarries (still in 2019) o Child orphans of HIV/AIDS (still in 2019) o Street children (Still in 2019) o Children engaged in prostitution (still in 2019) • Lack of operational capacity for the inspections against child labour (Still in 2019) • Need to apply effectively the sanctions against trafficking in children under 18 years (still in 2019) • Lack of information on the results of the national action plan • Malfunctioning school system and high rates of school drop-out (still in 2019)

Annex XIV. Screening tables for social, human rights and environment impacts

This Annex provides a detailed preliminary screening of social, human rights and environment measures in the interim EPA and of their impacts. It also provides a screening of possible social, human rights and environment measures to be included in the chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development in the deepening of the EPA: these possible measures for the deepening of the EPA were identified based on two recent EU agreements, with Australia and Vietnam (see Annex IX). Finally, the annex provides an overview of the possible social, human rights and environment impacts of selected other chapters in the interim EPA and selected possible chapters for the deepening of the EPA.

The screening uses a simple, three-level qualitative score from minor impacts (+) to significant impacts (+++). Based on this preliminary screening, a set of the potentially most important measures and pathways for analysis have been identified in Task 3. It should be noted that this preliminary screening has been carried out based on initial information gathered: these preliminary results will be reviewed as further information is gathered under the main evaluation and assessment tasks of the study (indications of expected sources are given in the tables).

Table 88: Initial screening of social measures in the interim EPA and their possible impacts

Interim EPA measure	Possible social impacts	Potential importance
Reaffirmation of coherence between the EPA and the Cotonou Agreement (Recital 7, Art.2, Art.4, Art. 36, Art.53)	Improved coherence of the actions taken further to the interim EPA with the objectives and the principles of other international instruments and, in particular with the Cotonou agreement as the overarching framework for EU relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, in the field of human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law (Article 9 of the Cotonou agreement), social rights (Articles 9 and 50) and environment (Article 49).[253] While these articles do not foresee any specific measures to improve social rights, it should ensure at least that other measures do not have adverse effects on social rights.	+
Reaffirmation of coherence with the Millenium Development Goals (Art.2)	The interim EPA reinforces the implementation of measures that promote the achievement of the MDGs; particularly relevant MDGs in the field of social sustainability are MDG 1 (eradicate poverty and hunger) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality). Again, specific measures directly targeted at these goals are only under the chapter on development cooperation; these articles merely reinforce their importance and should ensure avoidance of adverse effects and deterioration of the situation.	+

[253] *M. Lerch, Environmental and social standards in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with West Africa: comparison to other EPAs, European Parliament publication, 2015, available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/549040/EXPO_IDA(2015)549040_EN.pdf;*
L. Bartels, Human rights provisions in Economic Partnership Agreements in light of the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020, European Parliament publication, 2017, available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/578011/EXPO_STU(2017)578011_EN.pdf

Promotion of good governance (Art. 2 (b))	Improved commitment of national authorities to respect the principles of good governance in the ESA region – possible impact on good governance.	+
Taking into account social impacts in the development and management of the fisheries sector (Chapter III, Art. 25)	Positive or negative effects on employment, wages and working conditions in the fisheries sector; Positive or negative effects on overall employment and working conditions depending on the development of the fisheries sectors (e.g., creation of formal jobs for persons who previously worked in informal/insecure employment). Possibility of higher impact because it is more concretely tied to measures in a certain sector; sectoral management more directly linked to social situation than, e.g., trade flows.	++
Possible sources: *Data on development of employment in the fisheries sector, to the extent available, and on other for this sector; World Bank indicators on governance. Review of implementation of employment and social policy in this sector, especially OSH management, labour inspections, etc., through stakeholder consultations, literature reviews and NORMLEX database; Case study of the fisheries sector*		

Table 89: Initial screening of possible social measures in the deepening of the EPA and their possible impacts

Possible measure for the deepening of the EPA	Possible social impacts	Potential importance
Promotion of ratification of fundamental ILO Conventions	All five ESA countries already ratified all the fundamental ILO Conventions;	..
Promotion of ILO 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a fair globalisation and of ratification of other ILO Conventions (e.g. governance or technical ones')	Concluding outstanding ratification of other ILO Conventions, e.g. governance conventions and Labour Inspections (Agriculture) Convention (No.129, 1969) and Employment Policy (No.122, 1964[254]) not yet ratified by three countries.	+
Effective implementation of the ILO Conventions ratified. Levels of labour protection must be consistent with internationally recognised standards and agreements	Improvements esp. regarding child labour, discrimination, violence and sexual harassment at the workplace, in-work poverty (collective bargaining), OSH management/labour inspections and informal employment	++
Reduction of the level of standards, waivers or sustained or recurring actions or inactions (derogating from labour law or from its enforcement) to encourage trade or investment are not allowed.	Same as above	+

[254] *This Convention obliges Member States to adopt an active policy to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment. Implementing this Convention may range from promoting job creation and improving job quality to more neoliberal approaches of improving workability of the population (e.g., skills acquisition, literacy education, vocational training) (MacNaughton, G., Frey, D., 2018, Economic and Social Rights in a Neoliberal World, Cambridge Universtiy Press). .*

Possible measure for the deepening of the EPA	Possible social impacts	Potential importance
Transparency towards non-state actors/ stakeholders regarding labour condition measures	Better implementation of social standards due to transparency and increased participation under the deep EPA.	+
Promotion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and responsible business conduct (RBC)	Implementation of CSR and RBC by enterprises (e.g. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, etc) – and where relevant, supported by new legislation and policies – can lead to improved social, human rights and environmental actions taken by enterprises, including EU investors in ESA countries, promoted also via legal frameworks.	+ +
Possible sources: *Consultation results. Comparison with any results identified from existing EU trade agreements and EPAs. Literature review on CSR and RBC.*		

Table 90: Initial screening of human rights measures of the interim EPA and their possible impacts

Interim EPA measure	Possible human rights impacts	Potential Importance
Reaffirmation of coherence between the EPA and the Cotonou Agreement (Recital 7, Art. 2, Art. 4)	Improved coherence of the actions taken further to the interim EPA with the objectives and the principles of other international instruments and, in particular with the Cotonou agreement as the overarching framework for EU relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, in the field of human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law (article 9 of the Cotonou agreement)[255] – possible impact on human rights, democratic principles, rule of law.	+
Application of non-exclusion clause under the Cotonou agreement (Art. 65)	Improved respect of human rights democratic principles, or the rule of law in the ESA countries in order to avoid the application of the non-execution clause under articles 11(b), 96 and 97 of the Cotonou Agreement (as referred to under article 65 of the interim EPA) and the suspension of the EPA trade preference for a country sanctioned under the Cotonou provisions for breaching human rights, democratic principles, or the rule of law.[256] – possible impact on human rights, democratic principles and rule of law.	+

[255] *M. Lerch, Environmental and social standards in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with West Africa: comparison to other EPAs, European Parliament publication, 2015, available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/549040/EXPO_IDA(2015)549040_EN.pdf; L. Bartels, Human rights provisions in Economic Partnership Agreements in light of the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020, European Parliament publication, 2017, available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/578011/EXPO_STU(2017)578011_EN.pdf*
[256] *https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/620218/EPRS_BRI(2018)620218_EN.pdf*

Interim EPA measure	Possible human rights impacts	Potential Importance
Gender-mainstreaming in development co-operation (Art. 38(h))	Increased mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the development co-operation programmes (e.g. budget, activities, etc) implemented in the ESA countries – possible impact on gender equality to be assessed through consultation with funding and implementing entities and, in particular with DG DEVCO. Increased financing of development projects aimed at tackling gender-related issues – possible impact on gender equality.	+
Involvement of indigenous development organisations in investment (Art. 40)	Increased presence and enhanced capacity of indigenous development organisations to engage in sustainable and equitable economic development of ESA through investment – possible impact on rights of indigenous people to be assessed through consultation with indigenous development organisations.	+
Human resource development and skills training (Annex IV)	Increased access to inclusive (for all), equitable (equal treatment and opportunities for students) and quality education – possible impact on right to education.	+
Trade-related Adjustment costs (Annex IV)	Mitigation against fiscal revenue losses and economic costs of adjustment to protect basic service sectors e.g. health and education – possible impact on right to education and health.	+
Possible sources: *Consultation results. Comparison with any results identified from existing EU trade agreements and EPAs.*		

Table 91: Initial screening of possible human rights measures for the deepening of the EPA and their impacts

Possible measure for the deepening of the EPA	Possible human rights impacts	Potential importance
Promotion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and responsible business conduct (RBC)	Implementation of CSR and RBC by enterprises (e.g. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, etc) – and where relevant, supported by new legislation and policies – can lead to improved social, human rights and environmental actions taken by enterprises, including EU investors in ESA countries, promoted also via legal frameworks.	+
Civil society participation	Better monitoring of impacts on ESA5 conditions thanks to an increased involvement of civil society representatives (including employers' and workers' organisations, business organisations, environmental interest groups, and other relevant stakeholders) –	+

	affecting social, human rights and environmental impacts.	
Transparency on social, human rights and environmental measures	Higher levels of transparency through publication of measures of general application and access to judicial/administrative procedures – affecting social, human rights and environmental impacts.	+
Possible sources: *Consultation results. Case study results. Comparison with any results identified from existing EU trade agreements and EPAs. Literature review on CSR and RBC.*		

Table 92: Initial screening of environmental measures in the interim EPA and their possible impacts

Interim EPA measure	Possible environmental impacts	Potential importance
Support for the implementation of international environmental agreements, conventions and treaties (Art. 49)	Improvements in environmental conditions and governance due to improvements in implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	++
Cooperation on water resources (Art. 50)	Improved water infrastructure, technology transfer, development of legal frameworks including integrated water management, via cooperation activities, leading to pollution reduction and improved water resources management.	+
Cooperation on biodiversity (under Art. 51)	Improved biodiversity management, including forests, wildlife, biological resources and marine resources, via actions and cooperation, including for the development of legal frameworks (among which the stronger implementation of MEAs)	+
Promotion of ESA industries related to environment (under Art. 51)	Development of ESA environmental industries and environmentally friendly products, via actions including promotion of EU-ESA partnerships, linkages, joint ventures and exchange of information (among which the stronger implementation of MEAs)	+
Cooperation on environmental degradation (under Art. 51)	Improved air and water quality and waste management, possibly also actions against soil erosion and desertification, via cooperation, including for the development of legal frameworks (among which the stronger implementation of MEAs)	+
Cooperation on natural resources, including water and biodiversity (Art. 38)	Improvements in environmental conditions due to increased EU development cooperation	+
Possible sources: *Overviews of ESA country legal frameworks, including frameworks for the implementation of MEAs. Review of EU development cooperation programmes and projects in the ESA countries related to the Agreement. Consultation results.*		

Table 93: Initial screening of fisheries measures in the interim EPA and their possible impacts

Interim EPA measure	Possible impacts	Potential importance
Cooperation for sustainable fisheries exploitation and management	Greater value-added in fisheries sectors, including better access to EU markets, improved product quality for EU SPS standards, reduced intra-regional trade barriers, and capital inflows	+
Cooperation for a more equitable share of benefits from the fisheries sector	Better share of value added in fisheries among social groups, including via easier entry for small and cooperative fishing enterprises	+
Ensure effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing	Improvement in fish stocks, via capacity for improved MCS leading to reduction in IUU fishing. Improved opportunities for legal fishing	+
Promote effective exploitation, conservation and management of living marine resources, based on international instruments	Improvement in scientific monitoring of fish stocks and management measures, including via better implementation of international agreements, EC development cooperation, and improved cooperation among ESA countries	+
Development cooperation on fisheries (Art. 38)	Improvements in fish stocks and domestic fishing sectors due to support from EU development cooperation for fisheries management. Stronger technical and scientific cooperation under the SFPAs.	++
Possible sources: *Data on national fisheries investment and production; data on fisheries trade with EU and within ESA. Literature reviews of ESA country legal frameworks, including implementation of international fisheries agreements. Review of EU development cooperation programmes and projects with the five ESA countries. Review of the SFPAs with the five ESA countries and of technical and scientific cooperation related to the interim Agreement under the SFPAs. Consultation results.*		

Table 94: Initial screening of possible environmental measures for the deepening of the EPA and their impacts

Possible measure for the deepening of the EPA	Possible environmental impacts	Potential importance
Ratification and implementation of MEAs on biodiversity	Improved biodiversity, including via strengthened national legal frameworks and institutions, supporting strengthened implementation of MEAs and supported by EU development cooperation.	++
Promotion of sustainable forest management and combatting illegal trade in forest products	Improved biodiversity and forest health, including via strengthened national legal frameworks and institutions and EU-ESA FLEGT agreements, supported by EU development cooperation. This provision may also have social and human rights	+

Possible measure for the deepening of the EPA	Possible environmental impacts	Potential importance
	effects, for example supporting communities in forest areas.	
Promotion of trade in legally harvested and sustainable products	Increase in trade in ecolabel and fair-trade products, supported by EU development cooperation and private sector partnerships. This provision may have social effects if sustainable products produced by SMEs are supported.	+
Shared commitment to implement MEAs on climate, including the Paris Agreement	Reduction in ESA GHG emissions compared to the baseline via cooperation, including EU development cooperation and private sector partnerships: better deployment of energy efficiency and low-emission technology; stronger national implementation of MEAs. Improved climate change adaptation (leading to lower economic, social and environmental risks) in ESA countries, including via development cooperation.	++
The right of each Party to set its levels of domestic environmental protection, though these should be consistent with international treaties; weakening is discouraged	This provision would allow Parties to set their levels of environmental protection, including increasing these levels without harm. The provision discourages but does not prevent Parties from reducing levels of environmental protection. The impact is not considered to be major.	..
Promotion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and responsible business conduct (RBC)	Implementation of CSR and RBC by enterprises (e.g. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, etc) – and where relevant, supported by new legislation and policies – can lead to improved social, human rights and environmental actions taken by enterprises, including EU investors in ESA countries, promoted also via legal frameworks.	++
Transparency on social, human rights and environmental measures	This provision would provide civil society with greater information on environmental issues.	++
Use of the precautionary principle in addressing environmental risks	Lower environmental risks due to ESA and EU policies based on the precautionary principle. This provision, as the one above, would allow Parties to set their levels of environmental protection. The impact is not expected to be major.	..
Possible sources: *Literature review on current implementation of MEAs and on climate policies, forest management and other key environmental policies in the ESA countries (from the evaluation of the interim EPA). Impacts of existing FLEGT agreements in other countries. Literature review on CSR and RBC. Consultation. Case studies.*		

Table 95: Initial screening of selected trade, investment and development provisions of the interim EPA and their possible social, human rights and environmental impacts

Chapter and measures	Possible social, human rights and environmental impacts	Potential importance
Trade in goods: reducing tariffs and non-tariff measures (Chapter I, Titles I, II and III)	The provisions may have increased trade in goods, potentially leading to:	
	Social: new employment opportunities from exports but risks for existing employment from EU imports regarding labour demand, wages, working conditions; increase in public revenues from VAT – increase in social protection expenditure; depending on the type of labour demand created, increased productivity may have led to an increase or decrease in unskilled work, low wages, labour migration and related exploitation/trafficking	++
	Human rights: reduction in the price and increased availability (in terms of quantity, choice, and price) of food and pharmaceutical products/medical devices – women may be affected in a different manner (affecting right to adequate living conditions and gender equality)	++
	Environment: scale and structure effects	++
Trade defence measures (Chapter I, Title IV)	The provisions may have protected domestic sectors from dumping, possibly leading to:	
	Social: protection of employment (jobs, wages), but higher prices for certain goods for consumers	+
	Human rights: major effects not identified	
	Environment: major effects not identified	
Development cooperation (Chapter IV and Annex IV) on: • Trade-related adjustment costs • Gender mainstreaming • Public Private Partnership mechanisms, entrepreneurship • Local communities[257] • HR development and skills training • Mainstreaming environment • Agriculture • Fisheries	The provisions may have increased EU development cooperation in the ESA countries across a broad range of areas, leading to: Social: Positive impact on employment (SDG 8), and, consequently on poverty (SDG 1), if wage standards are respected; cooperation in 'risk' sectors, such as mining, could be conducive to various SDGs, namely the 'promotion of health and safety standards' (SDG 8), the protection of small-scale miners and community rights (indirect impacts related to various SDGs, e.g. SDG 1, 2 and 8); 'developing policy and mechanisms to manage vulnerability of mineral export dependency countries' (Annex IV, key area c (vi)) could be conducive to SDG 10; increased gender equality; impacts that are in line with SDG 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education - as a consequence, impact on employability and income (SDGs 1 and 8)	++
	Human rights: EU development cooperation expected to support human rights across projects; for example, via mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the development	+

[257] *Several points in Annex IV envisage participation and empowerment of local communities, especially in the context of the development of the tourism and mining sectors.*

Chapter and measures	Possible social, human rights and environmental impacts	Potential importance
	co-operation programmes and development projects directly addressing gender-related issues – possible impact on gender equality.	++
	Environment: better environmental management in agriculture and manufacturing, better fisheries management (see also separate environment and fisheries tables)	
Private sector development (Chapter IV, Title II), for: • Support for investment • Industrial development and competitiveness • Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises • Mining and minerals • Tourism development	The provisions may have increased EU FDI in ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: potential increase in employment in sectors receiving EU investment; potential spill-over effects (skills improvement, job creation); better working conditions, in particular in the mining sector if labour standards are respected; potential increase in wage gaps (foreign-owned vs. local firms); potential impact on gender equalitys; tourism may have created important and well-paid jobs, but may have also increased consumer prices	++
	Human rights: higher living conditions potentially linked to better working conditions/better salary, higher levels of social welfare (e.g. health, education, housing) potentially linked to higher public revenues from taxation– women may be affected in a different manner (affecting the right to adequate living conditions, gender equality, and potentially, rights of indigenous people);	++
	Environment: scale, structure, technology and management effects. These may be particularly important for mining and minerals and tourism development.	++
Infrastructure development (Chapter IV, Title III): transport, energy, ICT	The provisions may have increased EU support for infrastructure in ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: improvement of infrastructure (e.g. transport) is likely to have a positive effect on productivity and possibly job creation; potential improvement of access to education/lifelong learning through expansion of ICT	++
	Human rights: higher levels of protection of right to adequate living conditions thanks to better services for citizens	+
	Environment: scale, structure, technology and management effects (e.g. improvement in roads, ports and airports leading to greater traffic, growth of renewable energy, waste water treatment)	++
Possible sources: *Data on changes in EU-ESA trade over the period of the interim EPA. Data on changes in EU sources of FDI in the ESA countries. Review of EU development cooperation programmes and projects with the five ESA countries. Consultation.*		

Table 96: Initial screening of selected possible trade, investment and development provisions of the deepening of the EPA and their social, human rights and environmental impacts

Chapter and measures	Possible social, human rights and environmental impacts	Potential importance
Trade in services: opening markets	The provisions may increase EU-based trade in services in ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: new employment opportunities but risks for existing employment	++
	Human rights: potential impact on social services (e.g. on education) linked to the opening of national markets to EU services providers	+
	Environment: EU operators entering markets for environmental services, improving management	++
Investment: opening to EU-based FDI	The provisions may increase EU-based investment in the ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: new employment opportunities; possibility of foreign investment implementing CSR principles and improving social situation, e.g. labour standards, working conditions; risk of no or negative impacts where CSR exists on paper, but there is a lack of implementation, e.g. due to lack of control (possibilities) of the foreign investor; risk of negative social impacts due to FDI-related economic activities	++
	Human rights: foreign investment implementing CSR principles, including risks mentioned above	++
	Environment: EU operators bringing new technology and environmental management	++
Rules of origin: simplification of EU requirements	The provisions may increase overall trade in goods and may shift production of traded goods within ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: variations in employment	+
	Environment: scale and structural effects	+
Technical barriers to trade: removing barriers	The provisions will facilitate trade and are likely to increase bilateral trade, possibly leading to:	
	Social: variations in employment in ESA5; job creation through facilitated export;	+
	Human rights: possible reductions in price and increased availability (in terms of quantity, choice, and price) of certain products (affecting right to adequate living conditions)	+
	Environment: scale and structural effects	+

Chapter and measures	Possible social, human rights and environmental impacts	Potential importance
Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures: including animal welfare and microbial resistance considerations	The provisions are likely to change sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements and methods in the ESA5 countries, possibly leading to:	
	Social: major effects not foreseen	..
	Human rights: major effects not foreseen	..
	Environment: possible improvements in animal welfare, reductions in veterinary medicines, improvements in agricultural practices. Possible changes in use of agricultural chemicals	+
Public procurement: increase transparency and cooperation	The provisions are likely to offer opportunities to both EU and ESA5 enterprises, possibly leading to:	
	Social: new employment opportunities but risks to existing employment; possible social effects if environmental services increase in price	++
	Human rights: possible higher levels of protection of right to adequate living conditions/right to water thanks to better services for citizens	+
	Environment: investment and technology for public environmental services	++
Customs and trade facilitation	Increase in trade due to facilitation measures, possibly leading to:	
	Social: reduction of trade barriers for SMEs and their employees, increasing exports to EU and employment	+
	Human rights: effects not foreseen	+
	Environment: scale and structural effects	
Development cooperation	As for the interim EPA, development cooperation could have important social, human rights and environmental impacts	++
General architecture: civil society participation	Civil society participation via advisory groups, providing greater transparency on the agreement and leading to: Social, human rights and environment: better monitoring of impacts within the ESA5 countries	++
Possible sources: *Review of results of economic assessment of the potential impacts. Consultation results. Case studies.*		

Annex XV. Overview of case studies

Details of the Case Studies proposed are as follows:

XV.1 Fisheries

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria are based on the sectors' importance to the economy; relevance for the negotiations; the trade provision impact; relevance for one or more sustainability pillars, including human rights and gender norms; and relevance to poverty reduction. In the case of Fisheries, the relevance to each of these indicators is given in the table below.

Table 97: Fisheries Case Study Selection Criteria

	Description of the Selection Criteria	Mauritius	Seychelles	Madagascar	Comoros
1	Importance to the Economy	High	High	High	Low
2	Relevance for the Negotiations	High	High	High	High
3	Relevance of Trade Provisions	High	High	High	High
4	Relevance to sustainability pillars	High	High	High	High
5	Relevance to poverty reduction	High	High	Low	Low

Research Questions: The research questions to be addressed under the Fisheries Case Study will be "How would the provisions of the deep EPA affect marine fisheries the 4 Indian Ocean island ESA members". Issues to address could be rules of origin, and related issues, such as cumulation, value tolerances and automatic derogations, accounting segregation, rules concerning transhipment at sea, rules on handling of by-catch, use of FADs, mandatory use of VMS, procedural and documentary requirements (including use of a registered exporter scheme), rules governing issuance of catch certificates, and agreements on administrative cooperation with other non-ESA states. Other key issues to be addressed could include SPS, TBT, IPRs, Trade and Sustainable Development, Investment and Institutional Structures.

Methodology: The methodology to be used assumes that when the Case Studies are done it will be possible to travel to the countries concerned. If there is no travel allowed then the face-to-face meetings, group discussions and interviews will need to be replaced by virtual ones, although it is preferable to do the face-to-face meetings.

The methodology for the Marine Fisheries case study will include meetings, group discussions and interviews (either face-to-face or virtually or both) will be held with the EUC (specifically DG MARE, DG TAXUD and the EU Delegations in the ESA5 island states); representatives of the EU's Distant Water Fishing Fleet and purse seine operators/captains; canning factories in Europe (Spain, Italy and France); Thai Union (in Seychelles) and Princess Tuna (in Mauritius); small fish processors in the ESA5 (such as Ocean Basket, Sea Harvest, Oceana Fisheries, etc.); Ministries and Agencies in the ESA5 island states who oversee the marine fisheries sector; and local fishermen, both artisanal and semi-industrial. There has been a considerable amount of work already done on marine fisheries rules on origin and how to make the sector more sustainable and job-creating and the results of these studies will also be taken account of.

Expected Outcome: The expected outcomes would be a more detailed understanding of:

- the potential impacts of the deep EPA on the fisheries sector, and, in particular in terms of economic indicators (value added, exports); social indicators (employment levels, wages, working conditions); human rights; and environment (fish stocks and marine ecosystems)
- the requirements for a more sustainable development of the fisheries industry in the ESA5 which would be achieved through value addition and strengthening of the fisheries-related (M)SMEs;

XV.2 Mining

The mining case studies will focus on small-scale artisanal mining operations in Zimbabwe and Madagascar.

Madagascar has immense potential in terms of natural capital. According to the 2016 EITI Report, Madagascar received USD44.7 million from extractive industry taxation. Estimates showed that the sector accounted for 4.6 per cent of the country's GDP, a significant increase over the 2.1 per cent contribution to GDP in 2013. The start of production by Ambatovy and QMM strongly contributed to the increase. The sector also contributed to almost a quarter of total exports. The artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector represents an important source of employment in Madagascar, accounting for a fifth of total employment. Artisanal mining operations concern mainly gold, and precious and semi-precious stones, including high quality rubies and sapphire.

In Zimbabwe, ASM, particularly gold mining, is an important, and growing sector of economic importance and there is a strong inter-relationship between ASM and farming. Recently, there have been clashes between farmers and small-scale miners and, according to the Centre for Conflict Management and Transformation, the clash between farmers and miners is rooted in the Mines and Minerals Act, which farmers say places greater value on gold prospecting than farming. While the rural development consequences of Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform Programme have been heavily debated, there is a dearth of literature focusing on the post-land reform inter-relations between artisanal and small-scale gold mining and the impacts of 'liberating' mineral resources in farming areas previously inaccessible to the rural poor.

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria used to include artisanal and small-scale mining as a case study are provided in the table below:

Table 98: Case Study Selection Criteria of ASM in Madagascar and Zimbabwe

	Description of the Selection Criteria	Madagascar	Zimbabwe
1	Importance to the Economy	High	High
2	Relevance for the Negotiations	Medium	Medium
3	Relevance of Trade Provisions	Low	Low
4	Relevance to sustainability pillars	High	High
5	Relevance to poverty reduction	High	High

Context: In both Madagascar and Zimbabwe formal sector employment opportunities are scarce. Zimbabwe has multiple deposits of alluvial gold and Madagascar has alluvial gold and gemstone deposits, which are accessible to small-scale miners using, usually, hand tools (such as picks and shovels) and shallow mines, either mine shafts or open pits. These small-scale mining operations usually operate outside the counties' legal structures and are not regulated. Although they generate income for the rural poor, the results of this mining are usually environmental degradation, as, amongst other things, the miners leave open pits and "slag heaps" in communal grazing lands that then become hazards for humans and animals. There are also no labour or health and safety standards adhered to. The EPA may be able to assist to establish a mutually beneficial regulatory environment.

Purpose: The purpose of this Case Study is to fully understand the ASM sector in Madagascar and Zimbabwe and its inter-relationship particularly with farming and to then recommend what can be done under the EU-ESA EPA to introduce regulations and standards and value chain improvements that will benefit all stakeholders including government, small-scale miners, farmers, and livestock ranchers, and the environment.

Research Questions: The research question will be: "How would the provisions of the deep EPA affect mining in the ESA5 countries?" Issues to address could include Customs and Trade Facilitation, Trade and Sustainable Development, Investment, CSD, and Institutional Structures. The case study might also identify 'flanking measures' such as technical assistance requirements that could be taken.

Methodology: The methodology to be used assumes that when the Case Studies are done it will be possible to travel to and within Madagascar and Zimbabwe. It will be crucial to have face-to-face meetings, group discussions and interviews with small-scale miners and farmers in areas where small-scale mining operations are taking place. It would also be necessary to have meetings, group discussions and interviews with relevant government departments and NGOs and other stakeholders in the value chains but it may be possible to supplement these face-to-face meetings, or at least some of them, with virtual meetings over the internet.

Expected Outcome: The expected outcome would be recommendations on how the EU-ESA EPA can be structured and used to support an ASM regulatory structure that would benefit all stakeholders and which would reduce the environmental damage and improve labour standards and introduce equal gender opportunities.

XV.3 Textiles, Garments and Soft Toys

The economic importance of the textile and garment industry in Mauritius, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe has fluctuated over the years.

Mauritius built its textiles and garment industry on EU preferences and accompanying rules of origin. The Lomé and Cotonou preferences had double transformation rules of origin so the Mauritius textiles and garment industry imported yarn and knitted or weaved this yarn into textiles and then manufactured garments and apparel for high-end fashion houses that could be sold into the EU markets at very competitive prices because these imports were free of duty. Many factors have led to the decline of the textiles and garments industry in Mauritius, including increased competition from other ACP countries and increases in wage rates in Mauritius. Mauritius also has a soft toy industry that exports mainly to Germany. However, owing to subtle changes in the HS classifications which has resulted in components of soft toys being classified the same as the finished product, and owing to the EU-ESA EPA rule of origin being a change of tariff classification rule, some soft toys no longer classify as originating from Mauritius so are not eligible for tariff preferences into the EU market.

The textile and garment industry in Madagascar has been through cycles of growth and decline. In the early 2000s Madagascar was one of sub-Saharan Africa’s leading clothing exporters to both the United States and the European Union. A series of instances of political turmoil and instability, starting in 2002, resulted in Madagascar losing its trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) and resultant disinvestment by Asian, European and Mauritian manufacturers which caused an almost total collapse in the industry. Since 2014, with the re-establishment of AGOA eligibility, the clothing industry has been recovering and is able to take advantage of its AGOA, EU and SADC trade preferences.

The textile and garment industry in Zimbabwe used to be an important industry in Zimbabwe, employing about 35,000 workers. However, clothing lines became uncompetitive in the face of cheap imports, which flooded the market and the industry virtually collapsed. Recently, through support from government, textile companies, which had been closed for a few years, have now opened again, and are moving to full production. They have started to supply local garment manufacturers, which has simplified the supply chains of these manufacturers and so made them more competitive. With the added benefit of EU trade preferences, Zimbabwe’s textile and garments industries could benefit from the EU-ESA EPA in terms of attracting and leveraging foreign direct investment (FDI) and in preferential market access.

Justification: The textile and garment industry in Madagascar, Mauritius and Zimbabwe is growing in importance, after experiencing a decline in all cases. The industry has the capability of generating employment opportunities for large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and so has a strong impact on poverty reduction. Each country is promoting the growth of the industry differently and a case study in these three ESA5 countries and an analysis of how the EU-ESA EPA could assist to promote the industry would be beneficial in terms of increased employment opportunities, ensuring international labour standards are complied with, poverty reduction and increased exports.

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria used to include the textile and garment industry as a case study are provided in the table below:

Table 99: Case Study Selection Criteria of Textiles and Garments

	Description of the Selection Criteria	Mauritius	Madagascar	Zimbabwe
1	Importance to the Economy	High	High	High
2	Relevance for the Negotiations	High	High	High
3	Relevance of Trade Provisions	High	High	High
4	Relevance to sustainability pillars	High	High	High
5	Relevance to poverty reduction	High	High	High

Context: The textile and garment industry is economically important in all ESA5 countries (and the soft toy industry in Mauritius) and has the potential to create jobs and to assist in poverty alleviation. The EU ESA EPA is strongly relevant to the industry in terms of trade preferences; attracting FDI through leveraging the EPA to create investor confidence; promoting the use of international labour standards and labour rights; promoting equality in gender opportunities; and promoting internationally acceptable quality controls.

Purpose: The purpose of this case study is to explore how EPAs can be used to strengthen the sector and so promote economic growth, increased trade between the ESA5 and the EU, reduce poverty and strengthen the implementation of the SDGs, especially after the Covid-19 crisis.

Research Question: The research question would be: "How would the provisions of the deep EPA affect the Textiles and garments and (in the case of Mauritius) Soft Toy sectors in the ESA5 countries?" Key issues to be addressed could include Rules of Origin, Customs and Trade Facilitation, investment, CSD, Labour Conditions and Human Rights in general, Competition Policy and Intellectual Property Rights.

Methodology: The methodology to be used assumes that when the Case Studies are done it will be possible to travel to Madagascar and Zimbabwe. It will be crucial to have face-to-face meetings, group discussions and interviews with industry workers at least. It would also be necessary to have meetings, group discussions and interviews with the textile and garment factory owners and managers and their buyers in Europe but this could be done over the internet or by phone. It will also be important to meet with relevant government departments, labour unions, and other stakeholders in the value chains but it may be possible to supplement these face-to-face meetings, or at least some of them, with virtual meetings over the internet.

Expected Outcome: The expected outcome would be recommendations on how the EU-ESA EPA can be structured and used to support the growth of production and exports to the EU of textiles and garments and soft toys.

XV.4 Tourism

Tourism was an important component of all the ESA5 countries before the Covid-19 pandemic struck. The future of the tourism industry in the ESA5 countries is now uncertain, but before the Covid-19 pandemic:

- The tourism industry in Comoros was relatively under-developed but had been identified by the government as a priority growth sector and is part of the government's economic diversification programme.
- Tourism in Madagascar was also relatively under-developed and, since 2002, has been deeply affected by several bouts of political instability. The industry has demonstrated its resilience with positive growth rates in tourist arrivals, but the sector was still not meeting its potential even before the Covid-19 pandemic.
- In Mauritius, tourism was the third pillar of the economy, after the manufacturing sector and agriculture. Tourism contributed significantly to economic growth and was a key factor in the overall development of Mauritius, accounting for about 14 per cent of GDP.

- Tourism, together with fisheries, were the main drivers of growth and creators of wealth in Seychelles. The vision of the Seychelles Tourism Master Plan (updated in 2018) notes that "Tourism in Seychelles shall continue to be developed to the highest standards to achieve the optimum social and economic benefit for the Seychellois people. This, while reaffirming and further rooting the commitment to sustainable, responsible and ethical tourism at each step of the supply chain with the balanced objectives of economic empowerment, cultural and environmental conservation/protection and socio-cultural integration".
- The Vision of the Zimbabwe National Tourism Policy (implemented in 2014) is to be "The destination of choice and leader in the development and sustainable tourism in Africa by 2018". However, even before COVID-19, the tourism sector was not performing as well as planned. For example, there was a 5 per cent increase in the number of tourist arrivals in 2016 compared to 2015 but the tourism receipts dropped by 9 per cent.

Justification: The tourism sector in all ESA5 countries can be an important economic growth driver and can generate employment and so reduce poverty.

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria used to include the tourism sector as a case study are provided in the table below.

Table 100: Case Study Selection Criteria for the Tourism Sector

	Description of the Selection Criteria	Comoros	Mauritius	Madagascar	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
1	Importance to the Economy	High	High	High	High	High
2	Relevance for the Negotiations	High	High	High	High	High
3	Relevance of Trade in Service Provisions	High	High	High	High	High
4	Relevance to sustainability pillars	High	High	High	High	High
5	Relevance to poverty reduction	High	High	High	High	High

Context: The tourism sector is economically important in all ESA5 countries and has the potential to create jobs and to assist in poverty alleviation. The EU ESA EPA is strongly relevant to the industry in terms of trade in services liberalisation; attracting FDI through leveraging the EPA to create investor confidence; promoting the use of international labour standards and labour rights; promoting equality in gender opportunities; and promoting internationally acceptable quality controls.

Purpose: The purpose of this case study is to explore how EPAs can be used to strengthen the sector and so promote economic growth, how to assist ESA5 countries to liberalise the trade in services sector, how to increase the number of EU tourists into the ESA5 countries, and how to reduce poverty and strengthen the implementation of the SDGs, especially after the Covid-19 crisis.

Research Question: The research question would be: "How could the deep EPA affect the tourism sector in all the ESA5 countries" Issues to address would include Trade in Services (including the schedule of specific commitments) and Trade and Sustainable Development.

Methodology: This Case Study could be done through virtual meetings, group discussions and interviews but it would still be preferable to hold face-to face meetings, group discussions and interviews. These meetings would be held with hotel managers, owners and staff as well as relevant government agencies and ministries. Other tourism-related industries, such as airlines and cruise ship operators would also be consulted. It would also be important to meet with the tourism SMEs and MSMEs including the owners and managers of bed and breakfast establishments, restaurants, local tour guides and tour operators in the eco-tourism sector.

Expected Outcome: The expected outcome would be recommendations on how the EU-ESA EPA can be structured and used to support the growth of the tourism sector in all ESA5 countries and to increase tourist arrivals, tourism receipts, job opportunities and to establish international employment standards.

XV.5 Agriculture and Agro-Processing

The Agricultural Sector is, especially in terms of employment, an important component of all the ESA5 countries.

Comoros: The economy of the Comoros is primarily agricultural, with arable land comprising 45 percent of the total land area. Main subsistence crops grown are manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice and corn. Crops such as cloves vanilla, ylang-ylang, and copra are grown for export. Agricultural productivity is extremely low, and cultivation methods are rudimentary. Fertilizer is seldom used by smallholders. About 20 percent of the cultivated land belongs to company estates; 20 percent to indigenous landowners who live in towns and pay labourers to cultivate their holdings; and 60 percent to village reserves allotted according to customary law. Food demand is not met by domestic production, so the Comoros is highly dependent on imported foods, especially rice. Over half of all foodstuff s are imported, and about 50% of the government's annual budget is spent on importing food.

Madagascar: Agriculture accounts for almost 30 per cent of GDP, 40 per cent of export earnings and employs more than 70 per cent of the labour force. About five per cent of the land area is cultivated at any given time, of which 16 per cent is irrigated. The average farm size is 1.3 hectares, with most farmers practising subsistence agriculture. Because of Madagascar's large variety of soil types and climatic diversity, farmers are able to grow temperate and tropical crops. Rice is the dominant food crop and is grown in the central plateau, eastern forests and lower river valleys and estuaries. Once self-sufficient, the country has been a net-importer of rice since 1980. Cassava, maize, sweet potatoes and yams are other staple crops grown. Producing 60 per cent of the global supply, Madagascar is the largest producer of natural vanilla. Livestock are also an important income earner for many farmers, with about 60 per cent of rural families depending on livestock for part of their livelihood. Poverty, competition for land and government corruption have put pressure on the island's dwindling forests, home to almost all Madagascar's unique wildlife and key to its tourist industry.

Mauritius: About 40 per cent of Mauritius's surface is being used for cultivation, of which roughly 90 per cent is sugar cane, the balance being tea, tobacco and food crops. Historically, sugar cane cultivation was the main agricultural activity in Mauritius. Mauritius imports about 70 per cent of its food requirements, However, because of its vulnerability to rising global food prices, government has been pushing the agriculture sector to boost food production to increase the country's self-sufficiency. A reasonable level of success has already been achieved, with farmers producing almost 100 per cent of the country's needs in fresh vegetables, 60 per cent in potato and about one-third in onion. Livestock production is small, accounting for about five per cent of requirements in meat and two per cent in milk. Environmental degradation, mainly because of deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices, is receiving growing recognition as a threat. The island was once covered by dense, tropical forest, however native forest cover is now approximately two per cent of its original extent.

Seychelles: Agricultural land in the Seychelles is scarce and local food production is limited to small-scale cultivation of fruits and vegetables, as well as production of meat and poultry, the latter for eggs. Seychelles is a net importer of food and many other basic commodities.

Zimbabwe: Agriculture is the backbone of Zimbabwe's economy as Zimbabweans remain largely a rural people who derive their livelihood from agriculture and other related rural economic activities. Agricultural activities provide employment and income for 60-70 percent of the population, supplies 60 percent of the raw materials required by the industrial sector and contributes 40 percent of total export earnings. Agriculture contributes approximately 17 percent to Zimbabwe's GDP. Tobacco, cotton, sugar and coffee are the main export crops. Livestock and livestock products contribute significantly to the economy of Zimbabwe, with cattle accounting for 35-38 percent of GDP contributed by the Agricultural Sector. Forests cover 40 percent of Zimbabwe's total land area but Zimbabwe ranks 3rd among African countries, after Sudan and Nigeria, in the rate of deforestation. Chronic malnutrition and stunting remains a major challenge in Zimbabwe.

Justification: The Agriculture sector in all ESA5 countries can be an important economic growth driver and can generate employment and so reduce poverty.

Selection Criteria: The selection criteria used to include the tourism sector as a case study are provided in the table below.

Table 101: Case Study Selection Criteria for the Agricultural Sector

	Description of the Selection Criteria	Comoros	Mauritius	Madagascar	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
1	Importance to the Economy	High	High	High	High	High
2	Relevance for the Negotiations	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
3	Relevance of Trade Provisions	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
4	Relevance to sustainability pillars	High	High	High	High	High
5	Relevance to poverty reduction	High	High	High	High	High

Context: The agricultural sector is economically important in all ESA5 countries and has the potential to create jobs and to assist in poverty alleviation.

Purpose: The purpose of this case study is to explore how EPAs can be used to strengthen the sector and so promote economic growth, how to assist ESA5 countries to grow the agricultural sector, especially through value addition and investment, and how to reduce poverty and strengthen the implementation of the SDGs.

Research Question: The research question would be: "How can the deep EPA affect the Agricultural Sectors in the ESA countries" Issues to address would include Customs and Trade Facilitation, SPS, Investment, Trade and Competition, Trade and Sustainable Development, Agriculture/Agri-Business Cooperation and Institutional Structures.

Methodology: This Case Study could be done through virtual meetings, group discussions and interviews but it would still be preferable to hold face-to face meetings, group discussions and interviews. These meetings would be held with small, medium and large producers, consumers, hotels, restaurants and supermarkets, Ministries of Agriculture, the value-addition sectors, etc.

Expected Outcome: The expected outcome would be recommendations on how the EU-ESA EPA can be structured and used to support the growth of the agricultural sector in all ESA5 countries.

Annex XVI. Interview guidance and draft questions

The questionnaire consists of a general section, which will be completed by all categories of respondent, and a customised one, which will consist of respondent-category-specific questions. The sections set out below can be mixed and matched depending on the interests of the stakeholder being interviewed. The questionnaire will form the basis of the initial interviews with stakeholders in the ESA5 countries and EU member states.

A. INTRODUCTION

About the EU-ESA Economic Partnership Agreement

Since May 2012, the European Union and four partner countries in Eastern and Southern Africa - Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe (the ESA4) - have provisionally applied an interim economic partnership agreement (interim EPA). Under the interim EPA, Mauritius and Seychelles started liberalising tariffs on EU imports in 2013, while Madagascar and Zimbabwe started liberalising in 2016 and 2017, respectively. In February 2019, after ratifying the interim EPA, Comoros also started to apply the interim EPA provisionally.

As provided for in the “rendezvous clause” in Article 53 of the interim EPA, both parties have agreed to initiate negotiations aimed at deepening the agreement, with a particular focus on new trade-related areas and rules, including trade in services and digital trade. Issues covered in the existing agreement are also open for negotiation or re-negotiation. In 2019, the European Commission received the mandate to start negotiations with the ESA5 (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe) for a comprehensive economic partnership agreement (EPA). In October 2019 the EU and the ESA5 started EPA negotiations on the deepening process.

About Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs)

SIAs analyse the potential economic, social, human rights and environmental impact of trade agreements being negotiated by the European Union (EU). They are based on a robust analysis of the changes that are likely to be caused by the trade agreement in the EU, the partner countries and specified other countries. Equally important, they include wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders in the EU and the partner countries. SIA findings and recommendations feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the related policy choices.

The current SIA will also assess the extent to which the existing agreement has achieved the policy objectives. The assessment will also feed into the broader recommendations on how a deepening of interim EPA may impact those involved in the future.

More information about the SIA is available on a dedicated website [link].

About trade between the EU and the ESA5

The current interim EPA offers duty-free quota access for all imports from ESA countries as of January 1st, 2008. In turn, participating ESA countries will liberalise their markets to EU imports in line with individual schedules annexed to the interim EPA. Under the interim EPA, each of the ESA countries elected to exclude some EU imports from liberalisation.

Available statistics on trade show how the EU is a crucial commercial partner for ESA countries. Data from 2018 show that the EU28 was the main commercial partner for the region, representing the first partner in the world for import and the second for export of goods, after China. Regional partners (such as South Africa), India and United Arab Emirates are also important trade partners. Statistics for the 2016-2018 period show that the trade flows in goods between the EU and the ESA countries has been substantially stable, with EU imports ranging between EUR 4 billion and 4.6 billion, and EU exports ranging from EUR 5.9 billion and EUR 6.9 billion. Exports to the EU from the Eastern and Southern Africa region are dominated by sugar, coffee, fish, tobacco, copper and crude oil. Imports from the EU to the Eastern and Southern Africa region are dominated by machinery and mechanical appliances, equipment, vehicles and pharmaceutical products

The new round of negotiations for a broader agreement started in October 2019 are intended to reach an agreement that would boost bilateral trade and investment flows and thus contribute to the creation of jobs and further economic growth in the five ESA countries, while promoting sustainable development.

About this survey

All citizens, organisations and public authorities, regardless of where they are located, are welcome to participate in this survey.

We would like to hear from you what you think about: the impact of the existing interim EPA; the potential of the prospective comprehensive EPA.

- What have been the impacts (positive and negative) of the existing interim EPA?
- What are the positive and negative aspects you expect to come from the EPA?
- What issues are particularly important for you? [This may include your views on areas for improvement on the existing EPA.]

Do let us know!

The questionnaire is available in English and French. Responding to the questions should take you no more than 20 minutes. If you wish to add further information (such as a position paper), you can send this via email to the LSE team.[258]

The online version of the survey for some group of respondents will also note: “The survey will be open until [date to be specified]. “

Please indicate your preference when replying to this questionnaire:

a) I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part, including my name or my organisation's name. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication.

b) I consent to the publication of any information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication. In this case, respondents should not include in their submissions any data or information that would allow themselves, or their organisations, to be identified.

Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under the EU Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.

B. ABOUT YOU

B.1. Please select in what capacity you are participating in this survey

a) As an individual
b) As a representative of an organisation

If individual:

[258] *Timings are approximate.*

B.2. Where are you based? Select one of the countries below (ESA5/EU Member States (list)/others)

B.3. Please provide your name.

B.4. What is your gender?

a) Female
b) Male
c) Other/I prefer not to state

B.5. Please provide your E-mail address.

If organisation:

B.6. Where is your organisation based? Select one of the countries below (specify ESA5 member/EU Member States (list)/others)

B.7. How would you classify your organisation (select one of the following options)?

a) Business association
b) Company
c) Government or public institution
d) Non-governmental organisation/civil society
e) Academia/research institute/think tank
f) Social partner (trade union or employer association)
B.8. Please provide the name of your organisation

If EU-based company:

B.9. How many employees does your company have?

a) Less than 10
b) 10 – 49
c) 50 - 249
d) 250 or more

B.10. What was your company's turnover in 2019?[259]

a) Up to []
b) More than [] and up to []
c) More than [] and up to []
d) More than []

If ESA5-based company:

B.11. How many employees does your company have?

a) Up to 4
b) 5 – 19
c) 20 - 199
d) 200 or more

B.12. What was your company's turnover in 2019?

a) Up to []
b) More than [] [and up to] []
c) More than []

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[259] *This will be adjusted depending on the regulation on size of MSMEs in each region.*

B.13. Is your organisation a woman-led organisation (is a woman in charge of your organisation and/or are more than half of the board members women)?

a) Yes
b) No

B.14. Please provide the name of contact person for us in your organisation

B.15. Please provide the e-mail address of the contact person of your organisation

B.16. Please choose among the options below the one that best describes the area of interest of your organisation:

a) Economic (agriculture, manufacturing and agro-processing, mining services and investment etc.)
b) Social (levels of employment, job quality, labour standards, poverty, inequality, informality, etc.)
c) Human Rights (social human rights, cultural human rights, political human rights)
d) Environment (Greenhouse gas emissions, waste management, water quality, biodiversity, land use etc.)

C. SMALL- AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES

If EU-based company:

C.1. Has your company been involved in international trade recently?

a) No
b) Yes, as importer (including sourcing of raw materials/inputs) only
c) Yes, as exporter only
d) Yes, as an importer and exporter

If yes, as importer

C.2. What is the share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?

a. Less than 25%
b. 25% to less than 50%
c. 50% to less than 75%
d. 75% or more

C.3. What share of your imports comes from ESA5 countries?

a. Less than 10%
b. 10% to less than 50%
c. 50% or more

C.4. Do you trade under the current interim EPA with the ESA5?

C.5. What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from the ESA5 to the EU?

a. Tariffs and border taxes in the EU
b. Technical barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
c. Paperwork related to imports (e.g. certificates of origin)
d. Other behind the border measures
e. Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays)
f. High logistics/transport costs
g. Trade finance
h. Issues related to the supplier (e.g. quantities available, problems with product quality)
i. Others

C.6. Please describe which “other” or “behind the border measures” bottlenecks you face

If yes, as exporter

C.7. What is the share of exports (to anywhere) as % of your total turnover?

a. Less than 25%
b. 25% to less than 50%
c. 50% to less than 75%
d. 75% or more

C.8. What share of your exports goes to the ESA5 countries?

a. Less than 10%
b. 10% to less than 50%
c. 50% or more

C.9. What are the three largest bottlenecks you face when exporting to the ESA5?

a. Tariffs and border taxes
b. Technical barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health, other regulatory systems)
c Behind the border measures
d. Paperwork related to imports (e.g. certificates of origin)
e. Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays)
f. High logistics/transport costs
g. Trade finance
h. Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems)
i. Others

C.10. Please describe which “other” or “behind the border measures” bottlenecks you face

C.11 Please describe which “behind the border measures” bottlenecks you face

C.12. What are the most important issues affecting EU investment in the ESA5 countries? Please choose a maximum of three.

a. Conditions imposed on foreign investments (such as limits on foreign ownership, requirements to hire local staff, etc.)
b. Procedural rules related to establishing foreign investment (application and approval process, need for permits, etc.)
c. Limitations in national treatment (different rules applying to foreign invested firms compared to domestic firms, e.g. in access to subsidies, public procurement, etc.)
d. Obtaining residence and work permits for expatriates, and related issues
e. Financial and tax issues
f. Other regulatory issues
G. Others

C.13. Please provide more details and describe which “other” issues for investment are important

If ESA5-based company [or association representing SMEs]:

C.14. Has your company [or have SMEs you represent] been involved in international trade recently?

a. No
b. Yes, as importer (including sourcing of raw materials/inputs) only
c. Yes, as exporter only
d. Yes, as an importer and exporter
If yes, as importer
C.15. What is the share of imports (from anywhere) in your total turnover?

a. Less than 25%
b. 25% to less than 50%
c. 50% to less than 75%
d. 75% or more

C.16. What share of your imports comes from the EU?

a. Less than 10%
b. 10% to less than 50%
c. 50% or more

C.17. Do you or the companies whom you represent trade under the current interim EPA with the EU?

C.18. What are the three most important bottlenecks you face when importing from the EU (pick from the list/rank)?

a. Tariffs and border taxes in ESA5 Member State in which your company is [or companies which you represent are] based
b. Technical barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health)
c. Paperwork related to imports (e.g. certificates of origin)
d. Other behind the border measures
e. Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays)
f. High logistics/transport costs
g. Trade finance
h. Issues related to the supplier (e.g. quantities available, problems with product quality)
i. Others

C.19. Please describe which “other” or “behind the border measures” bottlenecks you face

If yes, as exporter

C.20. What is the share of export as % of your total turnover?

a. Less than 25%
b. 25% to less than 50%
c. 50% to less than 75%
d. 75% or more

C.21. What share of your exports goes to the EU?

a. Less than 10%
b. 10% to less than 50%
c. 50% or more

C.22. What are the largest bottlenecks you face when exporting to the EU (pick from the list/rank)?

a. Tariffs and border taxes in the EU
b. Technical barriers (e.g. requirements in terms of standards, labelling, food safety, animal and plant health)
c. Paperwork related to imports (e.g. certificates of origin)
d. Other behind the border measures
e. Logistics issues (e.g. availability of transport, delays)
f. High logistics/transport costs
g. Trade finance
h. Issues related to the buyer (e.g. payment problems)
i. Others

C.22. Please describe which “other” or “behind the border measures” bottlenecks you face

C.23. What are the main reasons why you [or companies you represent] have not been involved in international trade so far?

a. The domestic market is big enough for my company
b. It is difficult to access other markets
c. The paperwork required to import/export is too burdensome
d. My company does not meet the required international standards yet
e. The cost of importing or exporting is too high
f. I don't know
g. Other

C.24. Please specify which "other" reasons have stopped you from engaging in international trade

C.25. Is your company [your members, or your constituency] interested in trading internationally?

a) Yes
b) No

C.26. How do you think the comprehensive EPA will affect SMEs in the EU?

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	There will be no effect	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	I don't know
EU SMEs will export more to the ESA5						
EU SMEs will face more competition from ESA5 imports						
EU SMEs will have better chances to plug into [global value chains and] regional value chains in the ESA5						
The business environment for SMEs will improve						
The regulatory burden for SMEs will decrease						
Overall, EU SMEs will benefit from the comprehensive EPA						
Other						

C.27. Which "other" effects for EU SMEs do you expect?

C.28. How do you think the comprehensive EPA will affect SMEs in your (EPA5) country?

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	There will be no effect	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	I don't know
ESA5 SMEs will export more to the EU						
ESA5 SMEs will face more competition from EU imports						
ESA5 SMEs will have better chances to plug into global and regional value chains						
ESA5 SMEs will attract more investment from EU investors						
The business environment for SMEs will improve						
The regulatory burden for SMEs will decrease						
Overall, SMEs in your (ESA5) country / in the ESA5 will benefit from the comprehensive EPA						
Other						

C.29. Which “other” effects for SMEs in your (ESA5) country / in the ESA5 do you expect?

C.30. How do you expect the comprehensive EPA to affect your company [members] [or sector] specifically?

a. Very positively
b. Somewhat positively
c. Not at all
d. Somewhat negatively
e. Very negatively
f. I don't know

C.31. Please describe which positive or negative effects do you expect for your company [or constituency]

C.32. Which of the issues listed below should be addressed in the negotiations for the comprehensive EPA?

	High priority	Low priority	No need to be negotiated	I don't know
Removal of remaining tariffs				
Less strict and/or simpler rules of origin, particularly for SMEs				
Cumulation				
Strengthened mechanism for dispute settlement				
Improving access to government procurement				
Improved protection of intellectual property rights (including geographical indications)				
Liberalisation of trade in services				
Liberalisation of bilateral investment				
Rules on digital trade and e-commerce				
Rules on anti-corruption and bribery				
Rules on competition/anticompetitive practices				
Rules on state aid/subsidies				
Stronger rules on labour and social standards				
Stronger rules for environmental protection				
Improving access to energy and raw materials				

C.33. Which other issues should be addressed in the negotiations? Name as many as you consider important

C.34. What, in your view, should be the key issues in the negotiations for the comprehensive EPA?

C.35. What are the biggest risks or disadvantages of a deeper, more comprehensive EPA for SMEs?

C.36. What are the biggest benefits of a comprehensive EPA for SMEs?

C.37. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

D. YOUR AWARENESS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A MORE COMPREHENSIVE EPA

D.1. Did you know that the EU and EPA5 have commenced negotiations for a comprehensive EPA?

a) Yes, and I am following the negotiations/know what the issues are
b) Yes, but I am not sure about the details/key issues of the negotiations
c) No

D.2. Did you know about the current interim Economic Partnership Agreement that is in force between the EU and EPA5?

a) Yes, and I know what the issues are
b) Yes, but I am not sure about the details/key issues
c) No

E. YOUR VIEWS ON THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EPA

E.1. How do you think the trade agreement will affect the economies of the EPA5 and the EU? [Please note that the following statements are all positively phrased. They are not necessarily the views of the consultant, but this way you can indicate by agreeing or not how much you align with the statement (or not)]

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	There will be no effect	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	I don't know
Goods exports from ESA5 countries to the EU will grow						
Services exports from ESA5 countries to the EU will grow						
Goods exports from the EU to the ESA5 countries will grow						
Services exports from the EU to ESA5 countries will grow						
The economy your (ESA5) country / in the ESA5 will become stronger because of the comprehensive EPA						
The EU economy will become stronger because of the comprehensive EPA						

EU investment in the ESA5 countries will increase						
There will be more opportunities for ESA5 companies to participate in government/public procurement in the EU						
There will be more opportunities for EU companies to participate in government/public procurement in the ESA5 countries						
Small and medium-sized enterprises in the ESA5 will benefit						
Regional value-chains in the ESA will be supported						
Small and medium-sized enterprises in the EU will benefit						
Conditions for digital trade will improve (e-commerce, trade in digital services, etc.)						
Consumers in the ESA5 will benefit						
Consumers in the EU will benefit						
Intellectual property rights (e.g. copyrighted works, patents, designs, trademarks, as well as geographical indications) will be better protected						
Governance will improve						

Corruption will decrease						
Other						

E.2. What "other" effect(s) do you envisage?

E.3. Name a maximum of three economic sectors (note, the sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc.; or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.) that you think will be strongly influenced by the trade agreement.

Name of sector	Negative or positive effect of the Agreement?	Why do you think the sector will be affected?
1. ______________________________		______________________________
2. ______________________________		______________________________
3. ______________________________		______________________________

F. YOUR VIEWS ON THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT

F.1. Below we list a number of socio-economic issues. How do you think these issues will be influenced in your (ESA5) country because of the comprehensive EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don’t know
Employment level in general, and across sectors						
Wages						
Female participation in the labour market						
Gender equality (e.g. incomes)						
Quality of work (e.g. working hours, type and duration of contract, accidents at work)						
Child labour						

Forced labour						
Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
Transition from informal to formal employment						
Disabled people/employees and other vulnerable groups						
The rights and protection of migrant workers						
Poverty						
Income inequality						
Wealth inequality						
Consumers (including the prices, choice and availability, quality, or safety of goods or services for consumers, the provision of consumer information, and the protection of consumer rights)						
Vocational training (including 'on the job')						
Social protection (e.g. pensions, other benefits)						
Access to education						
Access to health care						
Other						

F.2. Which "other" issues in your (EPA5) country / in the EPA5 do you expect to be affected by the comprehensive EPA, and how?

F.3. And how do you think socio-economic issues will be influenced in the EU by a comprehensive EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Employment level in general, and across sectors						
Wages						
Female participation in the labour market						
Gender equality (e.g. incomes)						
Quality of work (e.g. working hours, type and duration of contract, accidents at work)						
Child labour						
Forced labour						
Establishment and operation of trade unions, protection of workers' rights						
Transition from informal to formal employment						
Disabled people/employees and other vulnerable groups						
The rights and protection of migrant workers						
Poverty						
Income inequality						
Wealth inequality						
Consumers (including the prices, choice and availability, quality, or safety of goods or						

services for consumers, the provision of consumer information, and the protection of consumer rights)						
Vocational training (including 'on the job')						
Social protection (e.g. pensions, other benefits)						
Access to education						
Access to health care						
Other						

F.4. Which "other" issues in the EU do you expect to be affected by the comprehensive EPA, and how?

F.5. What do you think will be the three sectors most affected by the comprehensive EPA between the ESA5 and the EU? [(NB: sectors could be broad, such as agriculture, mining, tourism, etc., or narrow, such as dairy products, renewable energy, etc.)] In the ESA5

	In the ESA5	Positive or negative effect	In the EU	Positive or negative effect
Sector 1				
Sector 2				
Sector 3				

F.6. What do you think will be the three social groups most affected by the comprehensive EPA between the ESA5 and the EU? (NB: social groups could be broad, such as women, youth, consumers, etc., or narrow, such as informal workers in rural areas, etc.) In the ESA5

	In the EPA5	Positive or negative effect	In the EU	Positive or negative effect
Group 1				
Group 2				
Group 3				

G. YOUR VIEWS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS EFFECTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EPA

G.1. Do you think that the comprehensive EPA between the EU and ESA5 could affect the enjoyment of human rights in the EU or the ESA5 countries?

a) Yes, in your (ESA5) country / in the ESA5
b) Yes, in the EU
c) Yes, in the ESA5 and in the EU
d) No

If in an ESA5 country:

G.2. How do you think a comprehensive EPA between the EU and ESA5 will affect the enjoyment of human rights in the ESA5 overall?

a. Positively
b. Negatively

G.3. Please explain why: ____

If in the EU:

G.4. How do you think a comprehensive EPA between the EU and ESA5 will affect the enjoyment of human rights in the EU overall?

a. Positively
b. Negatively

G.5. Please explain why: ____

If in and ESA5 country / in the ESA5:

G.6. Below we list a number of human rights. How do you think these will be influenced in your (ESA5) country by the comprehensive EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including						

such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR						
General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						
Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						

Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)						
Children's rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						
Other						

G.7. Which "other" human rights do you expect to be affected in your (ESA5) country / in the ESA5? Name as many as you wish.

If in the EU:

G.8. Below we list a number of human rights. How do you think these will be influenced in the EU by the comprehensive ESA EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Right to work (Art. 6 ICESCR)						
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (Art. 7 ICESCR)						
Right to form trade unions (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right to strike (Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right to social security, including social insurance (Art. 9 ICESCR)						
Right to an adequate standard of living (Art. 11 ICESCR) [Including such rights as right to food (Art. 11 ICESCR, CESCR General Comment No. 12), clothing and housing and continuous improvement of living conditions (see Art. 11 ICESCR)]						
Right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Art. 12 ICESCR) [Including right to water and sanitation (CESCR General Comment No. 15)]						
Right to education (Art. 14 ICESCR)						
Right to take part in cultural life (Art. 15 ICESCR)						

Right to privacy (Art. 12 UDHR, Art. 17 ICCPR)						
Right to property (Art. 17 UDHR)						
Right to protection of intellectual property (Art. 15 ICESCR, Art.27 UDHR)						
Right to information (Art. 19 UDHR)						
Right to participate in the conduct of public affairs (Art. 25 ICCPR, Art. 21 UDHR, Art. 8 ICESCR)						
Right of equal access to public services (Art. 25 ICCPR, CCPR General Comment No.25)						
Right to freedom of assembly and association (Art. 21 ICCPR, Art. 22 ICCPR)						
Rights of persons with disabilities (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol)						
LGBTI rights (Art. 2 ICESCR, Art. 2 ICCPR)						
Rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 27 ICCPR, ILO Convention No. 169, HRC General Comment No.23, CESCR General Comment No.21)						
Women's rights (Art. 2 and 3 ICCPR, Art. 2 and 3 ICESCR, International Convention on Elimination of All Forms						

of Discrimination Against Women)						
Children's rights (Art. 25 and 26 UDHR, Art. 10 and 12 ICESCR, Art. 23 and 24 ICCPR, ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols)						
Other						

G.9. Which "other" human rights do you expect to be affected in the EU? Name as many as you wish.

If in the ESA5: which of the human rights listed below do you think will be most affected in your (EPA5) country / in the EPA5 by the comprehensive EPA? [Maximum of three (dropdown list of the human rights listed in the matrix above)]

G.10. Most affected: ____

G.11. 2nd most affected: ____

G.12. 3rd most affected: ____

If in the EU: which of the human rights listed below do you think will be most affected in the EU by the comprehensive EPA? [Maximum of three (dropdown list of the HR listed in the matrix above)]

G.13. Most affected: ____

G.14. 2nd most affected: ____

G.15. 3rd most affected: ____

G.17 Do you have a formal policy statement which sets out the commitment of your business to meeting its responsibility to respect human rights?

a. Yes
b. No

G.18 Is the policy statement published/publicly available?

a. Yes
b. No

G.19 What is the geographical coverage of the human rights policy commitment in relation to the worldwide operations of your company [or constituency]? (multiple answers possible)

a) The country where your business is based
b) Selected foreign sites/localities/countries/markets
c) All countries
d) Operations in [in the (ESA5) country / in the ESA5] are covered
e) Operations in the EU are covered

G.20 Do you perform human rights "due diligence"?

(NB, human rights due diligence is an ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for negative human rights impacts which your business may cause or contribute to through its own activities; or which may be directly linked to your business's products, operations or services by a business relationship.) If yes, does your human rights due diligence include a specific procedure for periodic human rights impact assessment?

a. Yes
b. No

If yes, does your human rights due diligence involve meaningful consultations with potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders?

G.21 Do you produce formal public reports on a periodic basis (for example, as part of corporate responsibility/sustainability reports, or of integrated financial and non-financial reporting) to account for how your business identifies and addresses its potential or actual adverse human rights impacts?

G.22 Does your business have processes in place for the effective remedy of adverse human rights impacts which your business has caused or contributed towards through its operations?

a. Yes
b. No

G.23 Have there been any reported incidences of adverse human rights impacts caused by your business operations in the EU or the ESA5?

a. No
b. Yes, in the EU but not in the ESA5
c. Yes, in the ESA5 but not in the EU
d. Yes, in the EU and in the ESA5

G.24 Please briefly describe

H. YOUR VIEWS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EPA

H.1. Do you think that the comprehensive EPA between the EU and the ESA5 will have an effect on the environment?

a) Yes, in the ESA5
b) Yes, in the EU
c) Yes, in the ESA5 and in the EU
d) No

If in the ESA5:

H.2. Below we list a number of environmental factors. How do you think these factors will be influenced in your ESA5 country / in the ESA5 by the comprehensive EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Greenhouse gas emissions						
Transport and the use of energy						

Air quality						
Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
Biodiversity						
Water quality and resources						
Waste and waste management						
Ecosystems services and protected areas						
Use of renewable energy						
Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						
Other						

H.3. Which "other" environmental issues do you expect to be affected in your (ESA5) county / in the ESA5?

If in the EU:

H.4. Below we list a number of environmental factors. How do you think these factors will be influenced in the EU by the comprehensive EPA?

	Very negatively	Somewhat negatively	Not at all	Somewhat positively	Very positively	I don't know
Greenhouse gas emissions						
Transport and the use of energy						
Air quality						
Land use (including soil, livestock, agricultural fertilizers)						
Biodiversity						

Water quality and resources						
Waste and waste management						
Ecosystems services and protected areas						
Use of renewable energy						
Natural resource exploitation (including fisheries, and forest resources)						
Other						

H.5. Which “other” environmental issues do you expect to be affected in the EU?

If in the ESA5: which of the environmental factors listed below do you think will be most affected in your (ESA5) country/ in the ESA5 by the comprehensive EPA? [Maximum of 3 (dropdown list of the environmental issues listed in the matrix above)]

H.6. Most affected: ____

H.7. Second most affected: ____

H.8. Third most affected: ____

If in the EU: which of the environmental factors listed below do you think will be most affected in the EU by the comprehensive EPA? [Maximum of 3 (dropdown list of the environmental issues listed in the matrix above)]

H.9. Most affected: ____

H.10. Second most affected: ____

H.11. Third most affected: ____

H.12. Please explain your choice: ____

I. YOUR VIEWS ON NEGOTIATION TOPICS

I.1. Which of the issues listed below should be addressed in the negotiations for the comprehensive EPA?

	High priority	Low priority	No need to be negotiated	I don’t know
Removal of remaining tariffs				

Removal of tariff rate quotas for agricultural goods				
Less strict and/or simpler rules of origin, particularly for SMEs				
Cumulation				
Strengthened mechanism for dispute settlement				
Improving access to government procurement				
Improved protection of intellectual property rights (including geographical indications)				
Liberalisation of trade in services				
Liberalisation of bilateral investment				
Rules on digital trade and e-commerce				
Rules on anti-corruption and bribery				
Rules on competition / anticompetitive practices				
Rules on state aid/subsidies				
Stronger rules on labour and social standards				
Stronger rules for environmental protection				
Improving access to energy and raw materials				
Other				

I.2. Which other issues should be addressed in the negotiations? Name as many as you consider important

I.3. What, in your view, should be the key issues in the negotiations for the comprehensive EPA?

J. CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

J.1. Overall, what do you think will be the effect of the comprehensive EPA between the EU and the ESA5 countries?

	Very favourable/ very positive	Favourable/ positive	No effect	Adverse/ negative	Very adverse/ very negative	I don't know
For the ESA5						
For the EU						
Overall						

J.2. What is your biggest fear when you think about moving to the comprehensive EPA?

J.3. What is your greatest hope when you think about the comprehensive EPA?

J.4. Are there any other comments you would like to make?

J.5. If you would like to upload any documents, such as position papers on EU-ESA trade relations, please do so here