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Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies

Dynamics of Agri-food trade between European Union and Central Africa

Bachelor Thesis

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Abstract

Balaščáková, Ema. *Dynamics of Agri-food trade between European Union and Central Africa*. Brno, 2017. Bachelor Thesis. Mendel University in Brno.

This bachelor thesis focuses on the mutual agri-food trade between the European Union and Central Africa. The main aim is to evaluate the trade and its basic tendencies between the EU and Central Africa in last two decades. Furthermore, the purpose is identification of foreign trade between both integration groupings. As a part of the thesis, the focus is also made on territorial as well as commodity structure of the agri-food trade between the partners. From the overall dynamics of the agricultural trade between the EU and CA is determined the strongest country in the trade. Moreover, the analysis briefly introduces agri-food trade between the Czech Republic and Central Africa. The analysis of the dynamics of foreign total and agri-food trade is considered to be the basic resource for the next reflection about the consequences and effect of the ongoing process of liberalisation.

Key words: Agri-food trade, European Union, Central Africa, foreign trade, liberalisation

Abstrakt

Balaščáková, Ema. *Dynamika agrárno potravinárskeho obchodu medzi Európskou Úniou a Strednou Afrikou*. Brno, 2017. Bakalárska práca. Mendelova Univerzita v Brne.

Táto bakalárska práca sa zameriava na vzájomný agrárno potravinársky obchod medzi Európskou Úniou a Strednou Afrikou. Hlavným cieľom je vyhodnotiť obchod a jeho základné tendencie medzi EU a Strednou Afrikou za posledné dve desaťročia. Okrem toho je hlavným účelom identifikácia zahraničného obchodu medzi oboma integračnými uskupeniami. Ako súčasť práce je zameranie na teritoriálnu a taktiež komoditnú štruktúru agrárno potravinárskeho priemyslu medzi týmito partnermi. Z celkovej dynamiky agrárneho obchodu medzi EU a Strednou Afrikou je určená najsilnejšia krajina v obchode. Analýza navyše stručne predstavuje agrárno potravinársky obchod medzi Českou Republikou a Strednou Afrikou. Analýza dynamiky zahraničného a agrárno potravinárskeho priemyslu sa považuje za základný zdroj pre ďalšiu úvahu o následkoch a vplyve prebiehajúceho procesu liberalizácie.

Kľúčové slová: Agrárno potravinársky obchod, Európska Únia, Stredná Afrika, zahraničný obchod, liberalizácia

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Introduction

The dynamics of changes in current world economy evokes the need for growth of mutual regional cooperation. Part of this phenomenon is a continuously growing amount of preferential trade agreements between regional integration groupings, which simultaneously raise questions about the effects of these agreements and the development of wellfare not only on regional, but also global level. Searching for possible answers to a negative or positive functioning of the already mentioned preferential agreements on the development of regions, and at the same time on a further progress of liberalisation of trade on a multilateral level must be underlayed with analysis and evaluation of the final effects.

Agrarian foreign trade is influenced by the dynamics of the mutual cooperation on unilateral, regional and multilateral level in the same way.

The development of agrarian foreign trade is considered to be a much more complex issue, for the reason of further being connected to the developing countries as well as the least developed countries, it is related not only to economic growth, but also to ensuring of food security and other additional impacts on a social, economic and environmental level.

As an example of an influental integration grouping is the European Union, which has had closed preferential agreements facilitating the trade with the Third world countries. Among other regional integration groupings that are currently negotiating on finalizing the trade agreement, is Central Africa (CA). Central Africa consists of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Demographic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and lastly Sao Tome and Principe.

In 2009, Cameroon already signed the interim EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the European Union which was ratificated by Cameroon in 2014 by which there is a duty free access to markets, whereas other countries of Central Africa are still in the process of negotiations. The preperation of the above mentioned economic partnership (EPA- Economic Partnership Agreement) between the EU and CA started with the Lomé Convention and the Cotonou Agreement, which was signed in 2000 between the EU and the ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states).

The further perspective of the development of liberalisation by identifying the possibilities of engagement of domestic business sector on the markets of developing countries in agri-food

trade is inevitable to evaluate and analyse, based on the reviewing of the already set mutual business relations.

2. Objective and methodology

Objective

The overall objective of this thesis is to *identify and evaluate tendencies of agri-food trade between the EU and Central Africa* in the last two decades. To fullfill the overall objective as well as to address the results effectively, the following partial objectives were determined:

- To define the basic characteristics of international trade connected to the agricultural trade and its development through several stages.
- Based on the identified characteristics to analyse quantitative data of agrarian trade between the European Union and Central Africa.
- To develop an analytical approach in order to assess mutual trade exchange between both integration groupings and their interrelations.
- To analyse specific parts of agrifood trade- such as commodity as well as territorial structure.
- To characterise the selected region in Central Africa, being the most active in the trade, for the purpose of assessing of the agrifood trade between the chosen region and the EU.
- To discuss final results and to conclude the conclusion.

Methodology

The main aim of this thesis is to identify as well as examine basic development tendencies of agrifood trade between the European Union and Central Africa throughout the years 1995 to 2015. Accordingly, there is also a sectional identification of agrifood trade between Central Africa and the Czech Republic.

Furthermore, in order to define not only the dynamics of the already mentioned agrifood trade exchange, there is a focus on both territorial and commodity structures of the mutual trade exchange. By these structures, the possibility of the development of a position of the EU as a trade partner for Central Africa can be defined. Accordingly, in the part with the structure of the mutual agrifood trade between both integration groupings, possible identification of different product groups was made as well.

Nevertheless, an important thing to mention is that the foreign trade is analysed not only from the bilateral point of view, but the analysis is surveyed also between both inegration

groupings as a whole (as units). To be more precise, the countries of Central Africa are analysed from the bilateral point of view, whereas countries of the EU are analysed as a whole/unit and in this way, both integration groupings are compared.

The analysis of the development of agrifood foreign trade between the European Union (EU 28) and Central Africa (CA) is primarly based on the data gained from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The data of territorial and commodity structure is constructed from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), where the overall trade exchange of agrifood products is defined as All food items (SITC 0+ 1 + 22 + 4) and the trade flows are indicated in USD. The timeline thas is being analysed in the report covers the period of 1995 to 2015.

Nonetheless, the analysis of the development of non-agrifood foreign trade is conctructed as well, for the purpose of a better and more detailed comparison of both types of foreign trades. For the non-agrifood foreign trade, the data was constructed by the All allocated products (SITC 0+ 8 + 961+ 971). From the analytical point of view, for the determination of the value of export/import and their intensity was used TC (Trade Coverage Index). If the value of index is higher than 100%, there is considered to be an obvious relative advantage of the country (group of countries) over the others. The calculation of the index is as followed:

$$TC= \frac{X}{M} * 100$$

-TC= generally trade coverage index of the trade with certain commodity (product group) with some country (group of countries)

-X= export of concrete product group (there is 46 basic product groups in the agrifood trade) from the EU28 to CA

-M= import of the same product group to CA from the EU28

(*The Competitive Position Of The New EU Member States In Trade In Food Industry Products*, p.58)

In the analysis of agrifood and non-agrifood foreign trade, chain index was used in order to measure the trade and its yearly changes of the trade. The chain index was followed by the statistical method of basic index, which establishes the rise and fall of the trade, whether it has weakend or became stronger over the the time period.

Furthermore, in the alalysis of the commodity structure of agrifood trade between the EU and CA, there is used HHI index (Herfindahl-Hirschman Index). The index indicates a concentration and specialization of the mutual trade, whether it is highly competitive, unconcentrated, moderate concentration or high concentration. The formula of the index is as followed:

Hi= $\sum_i (Sij)^2$

S= share of export j in the total export concentration

(*Trade Competitiveness Diagnostic Toolkit, 2012,p.41*)

Moreover, from the overall dynamics of agrifood as well as non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA, there was made a specific part for the agrifood trade between the EU and Cameroon, for the reason of being the strongest country in terms of the mutual trade deduced from the results of the analysis of the data. Furthermore, the commodity structure of exported agricultural goods was constructed.

In addition, the mutual trade exchange and the movement of exports between CA and the Czech Republic (CZ), the agrifood trade as well as non-agrifood trade was composed, in which the tracked period was between 1995-2015.

3. Background

3.1 International trade

3.1.2 Theories of international trade

When it comes to history of the international trade and its development, a very brief overview can be made in order to better understand the changes and obstacles happening throughout history and its background. Among economists, there not only used to be, but still persists an agreement on the causes of international change. For this agreement, they are considered to be as followed: cost effectiveness, economies of scale, the country´s production facilities etc. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2009, p.21*)

- **Mercantilistic concept of interational shift-** The main interest of the mercantilistic theorists is mainly the international shift, which is considered to be as one of the main sources of the wealth of the world. In this sense, international shift is therefore counted as one of the most important economic spheres of the world, but also of the economic policy. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2009, p. 21*)

- **Theory of classical school-** During this period, one of the main causes of international shift was considered to be different varieties of cost effectiveness. The school was strongly against the concept of mercantilistic approach. One of the main and best known economists in this particular theory is thought to be Adam Smith. (*Dějiny ekonomických teorií, 1999, 28-29*)

After all evaluation, it can be said that classical schools were defending free trade, whereas theories defending protectionism were of an opposite view. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2009, p.23*)

The principle of comparative advantage

One of the main principles of the functioning of foreign trade is the comparative advantage. The principle is based on a fact that the country specializes on the export of those goods, which they can produce with relatively lower costs, whereas the import of the goods would be the ones of a higher cost. (*Comparative Advantage and Competitive Advantage: An Economics Perspective and a Synthesis, p.3*)

The theory by David Recardo applies in the international trade for its benefit not only for the country itself with an absolute advantage, but also for the country without it. The addressing of the comparative advantage is not for the situation where there is an unability of the country to produce a product in a cheaper way than other countries- thus meaning, that there would be less work used. (*Mezinárodní obchod: International trade, 2014, p.17*)

According to Ricardo, his main argument was that in the model of comparative advantage, there is increase in the overall production of all the countries that are included in national trading system without any tariff restrictions, by specialization which is basically based on comperative advantage. (*Theories of Development:Contentions, Arguments, Alternatives; 2009, p.43*)

Comparative advantage is much less influenced by endowments such as followed: physical resource, human capital etc. Nonetheless, there are several potential influences on the human capital. With that being said, spendings of the government on for instance- agricultural research, biotechnology, education and many more can influence the capital. (*Introduction to economics of agricultural development, 1993, p.334*)

Main ***outputs*** of the comparative advantage:

- greater benefits go to the country where the domestic ratio is considered to be remotely more away than the international
- there is a higher gain for smaller economy when talking about the relations in international business
- reciprocal demand is affected by economic development as well as size of a specific country

(*Mezinárodní obchod: International trade, 2014, p.19*)

- **Theory of neo-classical school-** The theory itself brough a definite movement in looking at the specific causes of international shift. The so called alternative costs are one of the basics of the above mentioned international shift, where costs of goods are described as an amount of another good. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2009, p. 24*)

  The theory of reciprocal demand by John Stuart Mill in half of the 19th century is a tool on how to define exchange ratio. According to Mill, one of the strongest effects on the value of international exchange ratio would have the amount, or better said size

of national demands after importing. After importing, the size of reciprocal demand is considered to be utterly and directly dependent on the economy´s maturity, as well as already mentioned size. (*Mezinárodní obchod v 21. století, 2010, p. 51*)

Heckscher-Ohlin Model

The model is a gradual continuation of the theory of comparative advantage. Furthermore, it expands the theory by another production factor. The factor is the capital, which is further based on several assumptions. The meaning of the theory of the model is that since there is a difference in every country end its endowements, they use different production techniques which further result in in a profitable trade (*Mezinárodní obchod v 21.století, 2010, p.51*)

The overall look on alternative theories: Alternative theories are against the classical school theories, and in that sense their focus is made primarly on the failure on fulfilling of most of the strong assumptions, on which the main theories are based on. They indicate, that the issue is with usability for a practical economic policy, not so much for the theoretical correctness. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2010, p.28*)

Friedrich List- Theory of immature industry

According to the theory, the industry should be firstly fully mature (in other words capable of competition) and only after, the country might open for the foreign competition. This theory quickly became as a protective theory, nonetheless, in terms of applying it into practise, the difficulties occured. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2010, p.28-29*)

Jagdish Bhagwati- Theory of impoverished growth

Bhagwati claimed, that in terms of change in world price of a production, firms operating in developing countries react towards it in an opposite way. Even though there is an increase in the material amount of domestic production and export, the overall value either goes down or does not change. To conclude, constant work must be done for the people in developing countries. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2010, p.29*)

Raul Prebish- Theory of the peripheral economy

In the theory, Prebish explains one of the issues of developing countries and their economies to be the terms of trade. The issue is that there is a higher demand for the industrial products, whereas lower demand for the basic foods and raw materials- creating a situation, where the

price of matured products goes high faster than the price thus the terms of trade are worse (or better) for the other side. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2010, p.30*)

Krugman´s Alternative Theory of Trade:

A new introduction of a new model of alternative theory by Krugman was applied, in which he mostly focused on internal returns of scale in order to make an easier monopolistic competition. The arguments about the internal economies of scale that Krugman created were now much better explained. Meaning, that if firms are in monopolistic competition, there will be certain amount of firms povided to the markets, each firm basically producing more of output and this wil further result in gain from trade in forms of a lower prices or even bigger diversity of products (even though there might be no differencies in relative costs or technology). (*Krugman's Alternative Theory of Trade, 2014*)

Standard business model

Forming of the world agribusiness comes from the *standard business model*. The main aims of this universal model are as followed: the basis is focused on the relations between border of production possibilities and relative offer curve; relation between relative price and relative demand; determination of world balance- by world relative demand and supply; effect of terms of trade to national wealth. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2010, p.30*)

3.1.3 Formation of world/regional trade

International trade is a trade, where a variety of sales as well as purchases of certain goods,commodities across international borders happens. By all means, international trade increases output, but also incomes. The possibility that the trade creates generally for individual regions or nations is the ability of the individuals to produce those goods, which they are able to produce most efficiently. Nevertheless, at the same time, they are able to reach to products (thus those that are imported to them) which they would not be able to produce as efficiently. (*Economics, 2007, p. 610-611*)

As previously mentioned, the trade and its gain are mostly reliant on the patterns and factors of comparative advantage. In addition, it permits countries substantially small to produce a certain amount of products at an output levels that are high enough to garner the economies of scale. (*Economics, 2007, p. 612-614)*

Agrifood trade is an inevitable part of the international trade that affects the development of the world economy and agriculture. The trade has a firm effect on the life standards. Furthermore, its significance is nowadays rising mostly in industrialised and developing regions in the world. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.63*)

In a traditional sense, the trade could be percieved as a realization which is primarly based on two basic notions on the world trade, which further form the world price:

- Supply- relationship between the price and quantity that producer wants to produce and sell per a certain period of time (*Economics, 2007, p. 62*)
- Demand- relationship between price and quantity of a certain product that a consumer desires to purchase per a certain period of time (*Základy ekonomie pro studenty vyšších odborných škol a neekonomických fakult VŠ, 2000, p. 18-19*)

Price formation on the regional market

In a general view, the before mentioned supply and demand form a price on the market- at the equilibrium price the quantity demanded equals quantity supplied. When pricing of agricultural and food commodities, the major determinants of producer incentives and the determinants of real incomes are the already mentioned prices of agricultural goods. For this specific reason, several pricing policies are being adopted, which further have their short and long-run effects. (*Introduction to economics of agricultural development, 1993, p.242*)

3.1.4 trade policy and barriers to foreign trade

For the reason of the markets not being fully liberalized, these are the following obstacles that the trade has to face when it comes to international trade. Typical measures are a) customs, b) duties, c) licenses, quotas d) technical standards (in terms of health, safety etc.) e) taxes (whether on import or export) f) international cartels g) production restriction by international agreements. (*Základy medzinárodnej ekonómie, p.2*)

In this part, an important thing to mention is that most of the agrarian markets is under the effect of **protective measures**, which are derived from protectionism. Protectionism is one of the most important concepts of international economics. (*Mezinárodní ekonomie, 2009, p.11*)

Protectionism- From a general point of view, rather than maximization of world living standards, protection could be also described as a form of ending/ or an end. The main aim of

protection could be: protection of domestic industries from foreign competition-which is made both by tariff or non-tariff barriers. Nevertheless, there are several misleads on protectionism. Those are arguments, such as that one producer's gain is the other's loss, or that imports should be lowered and discouraged because of the fact that they make national income to drop. (*Economics,2007,p.633*)

Non-tariff measures

When mentioning *tariff*, it is a so called custom duty on merchandise imports. In other words, they provide a certain advantage in prices to goods/commodities being produced locally that are being imported. Nonetheless, tariffs affect the price of imports. (*WTO: Tariffs, 2017*)

The non-tariff measures (NTM), on the other hand, have a different meaning in a sense that the countries apply a certain set of policies which are further applied to imported/exported goods and commodities. The non-tariff measures have potential economic effects on the international exchange of goods- either by the price or by the amount. In general view, non-tariffs affect the import quantities. (*UNCTAD: NON-TARIFF MEASURES TO TRADE: Economic and Policy Issues for Developing Countries 2013, p.9*)

When it comes to the effects of tariffs and quotas, the main issue is its purpose, which is described as a reduction of an amount of imports into a country, even though their general aim is to protect the domestic industry from the foreign competition.(*Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, 1994, p.447*)

Potential risks and gains for exporting/importing countries

- ***Gains:*** increased sales, profits; enhanced domestic competitiveness; gaining of global market shares; lower costs; compensation for seasonal demand; diversification
- ***Risks:*** extra costs; product modification for meeting of the safety; different financial risks; export licences

(*Advantages And Challanges Of Exporting, 2015*)

Nevertheless, it is inevitable to point out that the world economy is extremely *complex*. In the end, there are certain specific assumptions of the theory which might not always work. With that being said, economy has changed and along with that, there was also a further change in trade.

3.2 World economy and formation of regional integration groupings

The world economy as a very complex economic system has been trying to create internal environment not only for the international activities, but also for those of a national, sub-national and transnational character of subjects. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.20*)

As a detailed subject of a research of scientific discipline- thus the World economy, the understanding of the term could be described as a particular object, in which many elements and their characteristics are being distinguished. However, it might be presented as a whole unit, after which the evaluation of the World economy could be as a global socio-economic system. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.24*)

Globalization is becoming a mark for the entire development stage of the human society. It could be chachacterized in many different forms, but the most basic indication of globalization is elimination of borders. It further increases the economic production efficiency. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.15*)

Nonetheless, when it comes to globalization and its *effect* on the world agricultural trade, the decsription of the globalization could be that it reduced costs of the cross-border trade in many different agricultural products. Most importantly, information and communication technology revolution have had an enormous impact because of the fact that they further resulted in the reduction of governmental distortions to agricultural production. (*Globalization´s effects on world agricltural trade, 1960-2050; 2010*)

In globalization, several *impacts* by the development trends on the regional level might be included. Firstly, the decrease of employment in agriculture, thus further resulting in a decrease of the production of agricultural goods. Secondly, a progressive penetration of global impacts on the local markets as well as exposing the markets to the increasing competition . This might further result in restructuring of the local economies. Furthermore, another impact could be growing interdependence between areas and activities. (creating the problem of not investing enough into local activities). (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.18*)

Market effects:

- The movement of goods and commodities enables an easier standardization of products. This is for the reason of barriers being removed in a response to liberalization. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p. 18*)
- More information are being spreaded provided by the internet- by the already mentioned elimination of barriers. However, the elimination of barriers based on the geographical distances. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p. 18*)

3.2.1 formation of regional integration clusters

Formation of regional integration clusters is considered to be a sort of reaction on a situation, in which there is a globalization of markets, and where the world keeps to remain politically divided into national states. The states are trying to create bigger units in a form of regional clusters, in order to provide a closer political structure to the globalizing economic forces. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.119*)

Integration is a representation of creating different connections between the individual units. There could be many forms of integrations, such as economic integration, political integration etc. Nonetheless, the aim of this part is to describe regional integration, which represents quite a lenghty process and it does not have to bring the expected results at the end. Nowadays, there are many various factors that influence the regional integration. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.30*)

Main phases of regional integration:

- first stage (30s and 40s of the 20th century)
- second stage (50s and 60s; mainly economic motives)
- third stage (early 90s; new regionalism)

(*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.88*)

3.2.1 Forms of regional clusters

When it comes to regional integration groupings, the representation of the clusters might be in many different forms. Not only is it about stages of institutionalized economic integration, but also about two other main pre-stages. Rather than integration,the pre-stages could be better described as a sort of cooperation between the states. The previously mentioned pre-stages are regional forum and state-supported regional integration. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.119*)

- Regional forum- it is an intergovernmental grouping, which is on the basis of non-binding recommendations, open dialogue as well as decision-making by consensus. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 119*)
- State-supported regional integration- representation of this pre-stage is that it is considered to be an international grouping with political decision-making being a basis, which would lead towards the reduction of many barriers. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 120*)

Stages of regional economic integration:

- *free trade zone*
- *customs union*
- *common market*
- *monetary union*
- *economic union*
- *political union*

(*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.120*)

Free trade zone is by far the lowest form of regional economic integration. One of the most important events in this stage are the negotiations of the states on agreeing on the removal of barriers. The main focus of the zone is concentrated exclusively on the countries, that already signed the agreement. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.32*)

As mentioned before, the barriers hinder free trade. There could be several removals of barriers, such as the removal of ***duties and quotas***. After getting rid of these barriers, there might be a free movement of commodities between states. As an example of a free trade zone

is The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.32*)

Customs union qualitatively a higher form of regional economic integration. As the biggest difference in comparison to the free trade zone, there is a removal of internal business restrictions between the member states. Further result of the customs union is a common customs tariff. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.32*)

Common market is now the third stage of the integration, representing the ability to complete customs union in order to move to the removal of the rest of restrictions. The most important activity in the market is the ability of a free movement of mainly capital, but also technologies, work force as well as production factors across the state borders. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.121*)

Monetary union represents again a step higher regional economic integration. It is a union in which there are all the features of common market. Furthermore, there is a possibility of solving a question of different exchange rates in the member states by an agreement. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.121*)

Economic Union is one of the very high stages of the integration which represents a common/internal market. In the common market, it is inevitable to connect monetary and fiscal policy of the member states. This would further create a so called central institution, which should have a control over the policies. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.121*)

Political Union is the highest stage of integration that includes not only the total economic integration, but also common political-social structures. The structures are bound to make sure there is a political unity among the associated countries, as well as maximize its external influence, while minimizing the internal differences. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.121*)

Types of regional clusters (according to the number of participants with regional clusters):

- bilateral (only two-sided)
- multilateral (two or more states)- however, the important thing to mention is that in today´s development of regionalism, the only participans of the regional integrations

do not have to be only states. There is also a possibility for other regional groupings being included.

(*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.122*)

3.2.3 Current/new regional integration processes

The main aim of the formation of the current groupings was to increase the value of trade by eliminating and removing of the measures that were considered to be discriminatory in terms of international trade exchange (of commodities). (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.40*)

The new regionalism is characteristic for its dynamic development. The development was followed by three main changes: -***Quantitative*** (Regional integration is constructed by more actors and it interferes with the overall world economy)

- ***Qualitative***

-***Formal*** (Creation of new patterns of regional integration)

(*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.124*)

In terms of ***agribusiness*** and entering the market, the *barriers* of market entry are partially similar, nonetheles, there are differences included. The barriers are for instance technology, investment difficulty, price competition, concentration of capital, price regulation, protectionism, vertical integration, source control, network, exclusive rights, licenses, certificates and so on. (*Integrační Procesy Agrárního Sektoru, 2013, p.44*)

3.3. The dynamics of globalization of world agribusiness

Agribusiness might be described as a business, where all processing as well as distribution activities of farm-made products are summarized and included. Furthermore, there is also included processing, storage and transportation, but also selling of the agricultural products. (*Integrační Procesy Agrárního Sektoru, 2013, p. 16*)

3.3.1 Globalization and its effect on agribusiness

The globalization in a sense of agriculture has somehow a different meaning, which is aiming towards the creation as well as function of the overall market and production of goods. However, when the term globalization is connected to the term agribusiness, there might be another explanation. The connection could be percieved as a global and integrated production of goods. (*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.26*)

Speeding up of globalization has been considered as one of the influences on the trade in **agriculture** (thus on agribusiness). Because of the before mentioned speeding, the costs of the trade among borders with different agricultural products were enormously declined. Nonetheless, because of globalization, there was a definite rise in economic growth, besides the reduction of poverty and production af agricultural commodities. (*Globalization´s effects on world agricltural trade, 1960-2050; 2010*)

Among other factors, globalization of the agricultural market has gotten to a point, where big firms start to control the amount of products being produced in agribusiness. The global agribusiness brings different *pros and cons*:

- ***Pros**:* new job opportunities, new much more modern technologies, higher earnings
- ***Cons*:** higher vulnerability of localities/areas, because of being dependent on the so called other side of the world and their production

(*Globalizační procesy v zemědělství a role EU v rámci globálního trhu, 2011, p.27*)

Globalization in agribusiness and its demonstration/effects are charactarized in different ways. Firsly, the mutual interaction of both demand and supply and their bonding to agribusiness is a basis for the formation of supply of agricultural goods. Secondly, many firms and organizations involved are not of agricultural character, nonetheless they are included in the whole agricultural and food flow. Also, the integration of food economy happens, as well as liberalising of agrarian markets. (*Integrační Procesy Agrárního Sektoru, 2013, p.21*)

Furthemore, the business with poducts with higher value added become the so called leaders for the reason of higher demand for the products. The higher criteria for the consumers are happening in terms of health, or even food safety. Among other characteristics, the control and coordination is much deeper and there is an application of different contracts- such as forward contracts. (*Integrační Procesy Agrárního Sektoru, 2013, p.21*)

3.3.2 The dynamics of the liberalization of world agrarian trade

Trade liberalisation is the ability to open markets of all the countries with a sustained growth, as well as prosperity not only to trade, but also to an investment. Liberalisation enables countries to benefit from the trade economically. Furthermore, its usually consumers who benefit from trade liberalisation. (*Trade liberalisation, 2016*)

In other words, liberalisation´s main characteristics is individual´s economic freedom as well as competition. The main aim is to make sure, that both parties in the trade benefit and no one is left without prosperity in the end. Furthermore, the main object of liberalisation is reduction of duties and removal of other obstacles for an easier movement and trade of the products. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.83-84*)

Positives and negatives of trade liberalisation:

- ***Positives*-** opening of foreign markets; increases demand for the products that are made in a domestic market; input prices are lower; lower costs; higher effectivity of domestic production because of foreign competition (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 85*)
- ***Negatives*-** may affect jobs, industries; possibility of negative effects on environment; firms disappearing (*Trade liberalisation, 2016*)

- ***Multilateral***
- ***Regional***
- ***Unilateral***

1. ***Multilateral*-** The main aim of multilateralism are the activities, which should further make sure that there are no obstacles when it comes to economic activities on the borders of national states. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 87*)

There are three main aims (of multilateralism):

- ***principle of liberalisation*-** there should be no more obstacles created by the participants of multilateral liberalisation, moreover they should contribute to the removal of the already mentioned barriers (*Liberalisation within GATT/WTO- brought major significant effects for the world economy*)

- ***principle of non-discrimination***- everybody should be treated equally without any differences
- ***principle of consolidation***- a necessity of a constant reduction of barriers of international trade

(*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p.87*)

GATT (The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was an important part for the international trade for the purpose of helping to establish a multilateral trading system, that would be quite thriving and by removal of certain tariffs, quotas and so on, and still being able to remain regulations that would be significant. (*WTO:The GATT years: from Havana to Marrakesh, 2017*)

WTO (the World Trade Organization) is an institution established in 1944 in the USA, in which the main concern is to deal with creating rules between member states in terms of their mutual trade relationships. It is based on the GATT negotiations and its main principles are as followed: trade with no discrimination, liberalization of trade, competition that is fair, development principle and lastly predictability. (*International Trade, 2014, p. 81-82*)

FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations) is among one of the most specialized agencies, in terms of agriculture, fishing as well as rural development. (*Zahraniční obchod: teorie a praxe, 2009, p.70-71*)

2. ***Regional***- here, the interest of both parties in the trade is much bigger on liberalisation of their mutual partnership. Mostly, the focus is made only on homogeneous regions and moreover, it is considered to be one of the best tools for the removal of barriers. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 88-90*)

Agreements on free trade:

The Cotonou Agreement

Before the start and signing of the Cotonou Agreement, there was the *Lomé Convention*, which was for the setting out of the cooperation of the objectives as well as principles of the Union with ACP Countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states). The Lomé Convention started in 1975, after which there were 5 main stages. Among the main aims of the convention was equality between trading partners, sovereignity, the right to determine

their own policies and many other factors.(*European Commission: The Cotonou Agreement:, 2005*)

The Cotonou Agreement was a continuation of the before mentioned Lomé Convention. The Agreement was signed on June 2000 in Cotonou between the EU and the ACP countries, by which the main aim of the agreement was to focus on development, political as well as economic and trade cooperation. (*European Commission: ACP- The Cotonou Agreement*)

Main characteristics of the agreement:

- *Specific rights for people; fundumental freedoms; respect for social rights; equality; Implementation and promotion of civil, political, social, economic rights; no discrimination; Reduction and removal of barriers for the easy access for trade; Reduction of poverty; Contribution to sustainable development etc.*

(*The Cotonou Agreement and economic partnership agreements, p.266-268*)

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

The Economic Partnership Agreement is part of liberalisation for the reason of being an agreement based on trade and development negitiations of those partners being in a regional economic integration process. Thus EPAs respond in a way to the need for change by removing barriers to trade, also by new approaches as well as strenghtening regional integration. (*European Commision: ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS: Means and Objectives, p.2*)

Main objectives:

- WTO-compatible agreements where its main focus is made on ACP countries and the benefits that they can get from the agreement
- The mutual opening of markets, which should further provide safe trade without any obstacles
- No only is the mutual trade focused on products and goods, it is also for the cooperation in areas such as sanitary norms
- A good start for the better ecnonomic governance, which should result in a higher economic growth

(*European Commision: EU trade policy and ACP countries, 2017*)

Benefits of EPAs:

Creation of jobs; income; business access; lower prices; more markets and sales; better infrastructure and services; higher transparency; free access of export- no duties and quotas; no undue competition; wider reforms; support for regional markets; addressing even broader issues in trade; equality in trade and partnership etc. (*European Commision: The EU's Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP): Supporting businesses and communities in ACP countries, p.2-5)*

3. ***Unilateralism-*** also known to be as a national liberalisation; the main aim of unilateralism is the removal of obstacles/barriers of trade and movement of production factors and its point is to make sure countries are more efficiently involved in the regional and world economy. (*Aktuální otázky světové ekonomiky, 2012, p. 91*)

Liberalisation of agricultural trade:

One of the specifics of the liberalisation, but more specifically in terms of agriculture are the following factors. The factors are very much similar to the general ones, for certain exceptions, nonetheless, the basic points are at the same level:

- *Removal of barriers- but to private sector involvement*
- *Consumer as well as producer prices are being deregulated*
- *Reduction of taxes and subsidies, also import levies*
- *Implemented programmes of market reform*
- *Abolition of official monopolies*
- *Elimination of barriers- such as import licences*
- *In accordance with WTO obligations but also with regional ones, there is an adherance to an external tariff that is considered common etc.*

(*FAO Corporate Document Repository: Chapter 12. Trade and economic reforms in Africa*)

Even though the reform have a positive effect specifically for the consumers as well as producers, especially when it comes to the domestic market, it might happen that there is an increased competition, which further results as a lowering of costs and risks. Additionally, from the process there are many benefits that might be established. To be more precise, food security among the domestic market might be influenced as well. (*FAO Corporate Document Repository: Chapter 12. Trade and economic reforms in Africa*)

4. Dynamics of agri-food foreign trade between European Union and Central Africa

4.1 Trade agreements between the European Union and Central Africa

Trade agreements and partnership between the European Union and Central Africa started with the signing of The Cotonou Agreement. To be more precise, the agreement was made between the European Union and the ACP- the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states, therefore Central Africa being a part of this agreement. The partnership agreement was signed in Cotonou in 2000 (on 23rd of June). *(Publications office of European Union: The Cotonou Agreement and multiannual financial framework 14-20)*

Establishment of this agreement had several benefits for both parties, such as promotion as well as speedening of cultural, economic but also social development of the ACP states. The main aim of the agreement was to make sure there is peace and security in the countries (also between them) and the political environment will grow in a direction of being stable. More importantly, the environment must be democratic, too. Furthermore, the main objects of this partnership are also concerning poverty and sustainability, thus aiming towards the reduction of the poverty of the ACP countries. *(Publications office of European Union: The Cotonou Agreement and multiannual financial framework 14-20)*

Before the official Cotonou Agreement, there were the so called Lomé Conventions as already mentioned previously in the theoretical part, which were the actual start of the negotiations between the EU and the ACP countries. Nonetheless, there appeared to be certain changes (either political ones, or socio-economic) in the ACP countries. This fact resulted in a reconsideration of the partnership between their cooperation. (*European Commission: ACP-The Cotonou Agreement)*

After several debates on the partnership and negotiations, which initially started in 1998, there was a definite agreement and in 2000, the official agreement- the Cotonou Agreement was signed. Nevertheless, there is a rule that according to the revision clause, every five years there must be a so called re-examination of the Agreement. By this, the mutual partnership can be increased. (*European Commission: ACP- The Cotonou Agreement*)

As a part of trade agreements and negotiations between the EU and Central Africa, there has been an ongoing negotiation of the European Union for an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with these seven following countries: the Central African Republic, Gabon, Sao Tome

and Principe, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and lastly the Democratic Republic of Congo. For the reason of already signing an interim EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the European Union, Cameroon has been excluded from the listed countries above. (*European Commision: Countries and regions: Central Africa, 2017)*

When it comes to trade between the EU and Central Africa, in general, the most dominating good/commodity being exported from CA to the EU is oil, which covers almost 70%. Nevertheless, the only country not exporting oil would be the Central African Republic. However, other major exports are being exported, such as cocoa, but it is also very well known for diamonds to be exported from Central Africa to the EU, as well as bananas etc. Nonetheless, the regional integration for Central Africa has constantly been a difficulty and a challenge for the reason of being far behind than the other countries in trade outside of Central Africa. On the other hand, the EU and their exports to CA are in a different direction, containing of many machinery and mechanical appliances, but also goods like vehicles. As in the case of Central Africa and its food exports, in the EU, the food is also being exported along with many other goods and commodities (*European Commision: Countries and regions: Central Africa, 2017)*

As previously mentioned, even though Cameroon had already signed interim EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU in 2009, the approval which had to be made by the European Parliament was in 2013, with the ratification by Cameroon (which was then in 2014). In the EPA agreement, there are several factors being followed, such as slowly but surely leading to the removal of duties and quotas over 15 years, on an average number of 80% of exports being exported to Cameroon from the EU. Thus meaning, that the agreement comprises of duty-free, as well as quota-free access of the EU for all the commodities, that Cameroon exports. Furthermore, there are more factors. The coverage also concerns aid for trade. Another important factor of the agreement are different institutional issues, but also many settlements, clauses that are set to make sure of the future negotiations that would be related to problematics, such as the following: intellectual property, or even competition policy. *(European Commision: Countries and regions: Central Africa, 2017*)

While the EPA agreement was made between both the EU and Cameroon, it it not the case for other countries in Central Africa. Countries like Gabon and Congo have not signed the EPA Agreement. With that being said, there is an ongoing trade between the EU and Congo, but the trade is mainly under the EU´s so called Generalised Scheme of preferences. As for

Gabon, it is slightly different with the trade because of the fact, that it is not likely to fit for Gabon for the new Generalised Scheme of Preferences scheme. This new Generalised Scheme of Preferences has been in usage as of 2014. Gabon being classified as an upper-middle income country, the eligibility no longer exists, but for the other countries of Central Africa (least-developed ones), such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, the Central African Republic and Sao Tome, there is a duty-free, as well as quota-free EU access from which all the above mentioned countries benefit. This access is under the EU´s so called Everything but Arms scheme (EBA). *(European Commision: Countries and regions: Central Africa, 2017)*

Even though the Economic Partnership Agreement between both the EU and Central Africa has still been an ongoing situation of many negotiations, there are more important areas included in the agreement, besides the duty-free and quota-free access, such as many different rules and commitments on goods, furthermore investments and services. But there are also areas such as development of sustainability, more importantly competition and lastly, trade facilitation with the cooperation on technical barriers to trade being included, among others (these could be sanitary standards). (*European Commision: Countries and regions: Central Africa, 2017)*

4.2 Dynamics of total foreign trade

Foreign trade with food products and agricultural commodities has been an inevitable segment in the Total Foreign trade between the European Union and Central Africa. Nevertheless, another important segment among the Total Foreign Trade is also the non-agrifood trade. Even though this paper is focused on the agrifood trade between the EU and Central Africa, mentioning of the non-agrifood trade as well as the Total Foreign Trade is a fundumental part to mention in order to better understand the agrifood trade and the whole ongoing situation between these individual integration groupings.

In the following section, there are presented the results of the analysis of the Total Foreign Trade between the EU and Central Africa and they are further described, so that the results are clearer and the reader is more familiar with the particular changes and events happening over the mentioned period of time (Table 1).

Rate of turnover of the Total Foreign Trade between the European Union and Central Africa has been a total amount of 7.1 billion USD in the year 1995. In comparison with the year 2015, the rate of turnover rose to a huge number of 20.0 billion USD, which is almost three times bigger than in 1995. When putting these two numbers in a comparison, it is entirely clear that the foreign trade had been more and more successfull and active between 1995-2015. Even though the value of the foreign trade between the EU and Central Africa in 1995 was indifferent (EU being 2.5 billion USD, whereas CA being almost twice as much, making an even 4.6 billion USD), in 2015, the European Union was ranked higher than CA with the amount of 11 billion USD. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of the data show us, that over the years CA had been much more active in the foreign trade than the EU. However, in the year 2015 happened a major change, which resulted in a fact that the EU was ahead of Central Africa for the first time. With that being said, events that happened in 2014 led to a change resulting in 2015 (Table 1).

The amount of the exchange rate from the EU to CA was growing steadily each year, every year getting to a higher number. However, the exchange rate from CA to the EU was not as steady. Even though the amounts were mostly higher than the ones from the EU, there were certain events creating some reduction in the amounts. For instance, the year 2008 seemed to be very successfull (13.6 billion USD) , whereas the exchange rate dropped significantly in the following year 2009 (7.4 billion USD) (Table1).

Nevertheless, besides the overall turnover and the mutual exchange rates between the EU and CA , this trend of the growth is also confirmed by the TC index and its fluctuations (Table 1).

Table 1: Total Foreign trade between the EU and Central Africa

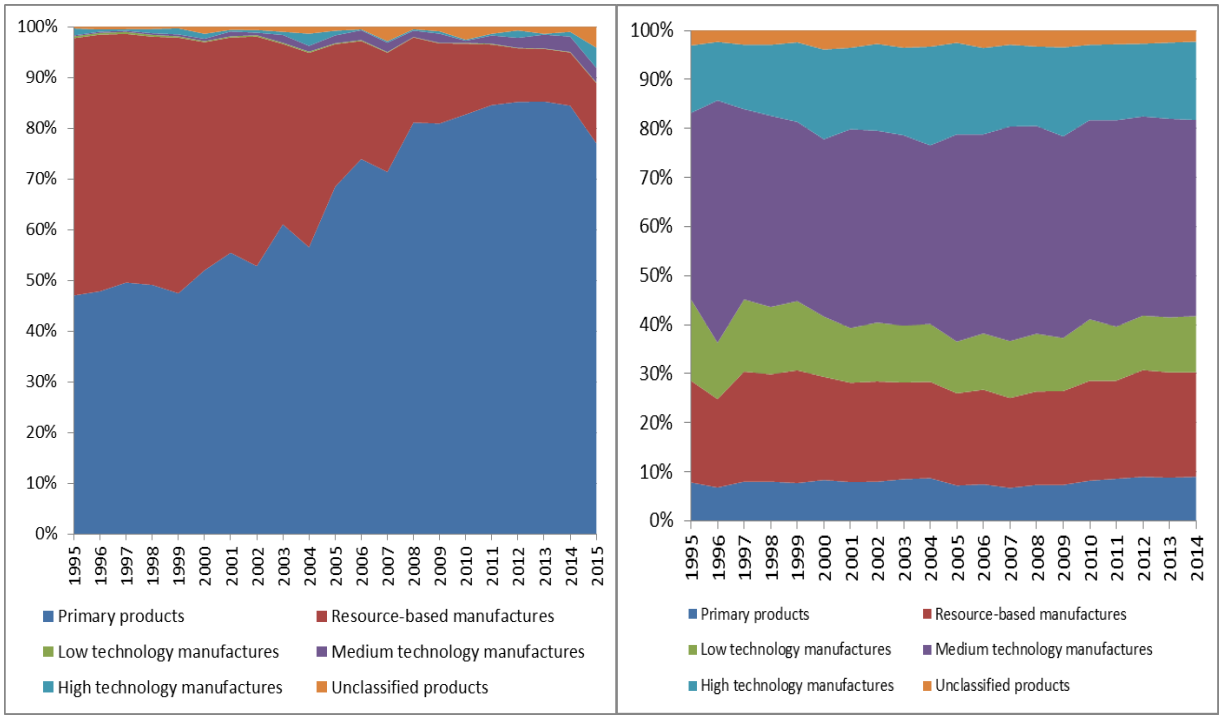
	Turnover	Export		Balance	TC
	Mil.USD	EU 28 Mil.USD	CA Mil.USD	Mil.USD	(EU28) 100%
1995	7 132,1	2 540,1	4 592,0	-2 052,0	55
1996	8 009,8	3 287,2	4 722,6	-1 435,4	70
1997	6 755,5	2 523,1	4 232,4	-1 709,3	60
1998	6 738,6	2 717,5	4 021,1	-1 303,5	68
1999	5 815,7	2 073,2	3 742,6	-1 669,4	55
2000	6 486,7	2 211,1	4 275,6	-2 064,5	52
2001	6 974,1	2 630,3	4 343,7	-1 713,4	61
2002	7 466,3	2 976,5	4 489,8	-1 513,3	66
2003	8 171,5	3 501,4	4 670,1	-1 168,7	75
2004	8 821,7	3 596,4	5 225,3	-1 629,0	69
2005	10 766,3	4 120,5	6 645,8	-2 525,4	62
2006	12 479,9	4 634,4	7 845,5	-3 211,0	59
2007	15 053,6	6 046,4	9 007,2	-2 960,8	67
2008	20 551,2	6 970,7	13 580,6	-6 609,9	51
2009	13 909,3	6 554,8	7 354,4	-799,6	89
2010	16 827,7	7 061,4	9 766,3	-2 704,9	72
2011	22 570,2	8 728,2	13 842,0	-5 113,8	63
2012	23 075,6	8 387,6	14 688,0	-6 300,3	57
2013	23 308,8	9 348,5	13 960,3	-4 611,7	67
2014	21 640,7	9 102,0	12 538,7	-3 436,7	73
2015	20 099,6	10 981,4	9 118,2	1 863,2	120

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

The dynamics of export of agrifood and non-agrifood products and commodities from Central Africa to the EU, as well as from the EU to Central Africa can be also shown in the following graphs. In addition, there can be distinguished certain differences between the two trades of both integration groupings. According to the graphs and its results of the analysis of the

dynamics, agrifood trade is not the most dominant part in the mutual exchange as firstly predicted. From the fluctuations, it is clear that the non-agrifood trade is enormously dominant, especially from the position of Central Africa and their exports to the European Union (Graph 1,2).

Graph 1, 2: Dynamics of export from CA to the EU/Dynamics of export from the EU to CA



Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

The already mentioned uneven exchange trade between both Central Afica and the European Union can be noticed (Graph 1, 2). As previously mentioned, the graph establishes the fact that the agrifood trade has not been the most dominant when it comes to the export from CA to the EU. Even though primary products (agricultural goods) are at a high number and are getting higher throughout the years, the resource-based manufactures are at a quite high fluctuation as well. Other types of manufactures can be seen too, nonetheless, they are not in such a dominance as the primary and resource-based manufactures (Graph 1).

The dominance of the non-agrifood products, thus the resource-based manufactures, creates certain questions on what is being exported from CA to the EU in such a high frequency, or in other words, for which product is such a huge demand.

With that being said, as previously mentioned in the trade agreements at the beginning of the report, the main product being exported from CA to the European Union is mainly oil, which represents almost 70%. It can also be seen in the graph, where the main dominance of oil is being portrayed (Graph 1).

In conclusion, the difference between exports from the CA to the EU are primarly based on previously mentioned oil, along with some other food and agricultural commodities, while for the exports from the EU to CA, the main focus is made on food commodities, as well as manufactured goods and high-medium-low technology manufactures.

4.3 Level and dynamics of agrarian trade development

4.3.1 Basic overview

The Total Foreign Trade between the European Union and Central Africa is divided into two main parts, those being the agrifood trade and non-agrifood trade. Both agrifood trade and non-agrifood trade play an important role in the Total Foreign Trade and they will be further detailed and described individually, so that the reader has a clear vision of the differences happening between the two foreign trades. In the following part, there is a brief but detailed description of the agrifood trade, the turnover changes are characterized and described as well. Furthermore, there is made a comparison in exports both from the EU to CA and from CA to the EU.

Nonetheless, after a detailed comparisons and differences made from the table that shows the results of the analysis of the data, there is another description of trade but in this case, the focus will go to the non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA. After all the evaluations, there is summarised all the information recieved from the text as well as from the table and there are made final results from both agrifood and non-agrifood trade.

Table 2: Agrifood and non-agrifood foreign trade between the EU and Central Africa

	Agrifood					Non-agrifood				
	Turnover	**Export**		**Balance**	**TC**	**Turnover**	**Export**		**Balance**	**TC**
	Mil.USD	**EU 28 Mil.USD**	**CA Mil.USD**	**Mil.USD**	**(EU28) 100%**	**Mil.USD**	**EU 28 Mil.USD**	**CA Mil.USD**	**Mil. USD**	**(EU28) 100%**
1995	1 152,9	453,5	699,4	-245,9	65	5 979,2	2 086,6	3 892,6	-1 806,1	54
1996	1 209,2	502,7	706,5	-203,9	71	6 800,7	2 784,6	4 016,1	-1 231,5	69
1997	1 026,2	466,3	559,9	-93,7	83	5 729,3	2 056,9	3 672,5	-1 615,6	56
1998	1 118,5	520,9	597,7	-76,8	87	5 620,1	2 196,7	3 423,4	-1 226,7	64
1999	982,1	422,4	559,7	-137,3	75	4 833,7	1 650,8	3 182,9	-1 532,1	52
2000	889,3	438,5	450,8	-12,3	97	5 597,4	1 772,6	3 824,8	-2 052,2	46
2001	922,6	471,8	450,9	20,9	105	6 051,4	2 158,6	3 892,9	-1 734,3	55
2002	1 024,7	556,8	467,9	88,9	119	6 441,6	2 419,7	4 022,0	-1 602,3	60
2003	1 292,1	676,7	615,4	61,3	110	6 879,4	2 824,7	4 054,7	-1 230,0	70
2004	1 254,3	675,7	578,9	96,4	117	7 567,4	2 921,0	4 646,4	-1 725,4	63
2005	1 351,0	660,8	690,1	-29,3	96	9 415,3	3 459,6	5 955,7	-2 496,0	58
2006	1 443,0	760,7	682,3	78,4	111	11 036,9	3 873,7	7 163,2	-3 289,5	54
2007	1 655,9	912,6	743,3	169,3	123	13 397,7	5 133,8	8 263,9	-3 130,1	62
2008	2 111,7	1 126,3	985,4	140,9	114	18 439,5	5 844,3	12 595,2	-6 750,8	46
2009	2 203,7	1 080,4	1 123,3	-42,9	96	11 705,6	5 474,4	6 231,2	-756,7	88
2010	2 258,6	1 231,3	1 027,3	204,1	120	14 569,1	5 830,0	8 739,1	-2 909,0	67
2011	2 551,9	1 554,9	997,0	557,8	156	20 018,3	7 173,3	12 845,0	-5 671,6	56
2012	2 478,1	1 609,6	868,6	741,0	185	20 597,5	6 778,1	13 819,4	-7 041,3	49
2013	2 711,8	1 779,9	932,0	847,9	191	20 597,0	7 568,7	13 028,3	-5 459,6	58
2014	2 786,8	1 770,5	1 016,3	754,2	174	18 853,9	7 331,5	11 522,4	-4 190,9	64
2015	2 521,3	1 493,8	1 027,5	466,3	145	17 578,3	9 487,6	8 090,7	1 397,0	117

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

Firstly, there is a description of agrifood trade. The value of a turnover between the European Union and the countries in Central Africa in 1995 was around 1.2 billion USD. However, in the year 2015, the value was around 2.5 billion USD (it is almost two times bigger). Nevertheless, even though the turnover was uneven and the numbers were fluctuating from the year 1995 till 2007, it is clear that from the year 2008-2015, the value of exports had been approximately at the same level- which was around 2.1 to 2.5 billion USD (Table 2).

If we compare the ongoing agrifood trade between the European Union and Central Africa, it is clear that from the differences in exporting and importing of the commodities traded

between the countries, exporters from the EU to Central Africa have been more successfull in exporting of the goods and operating in Central Africa, in comparison to exporters from Central Africa who have been trying to succeed on the European market. (Table 2).

The value of exports from the EU to Central Africa in 1999 was visibly at its lowest, while the value of imports to the EU from Central Africa remained at a quite high number, which seemed to be moving at the same range up until 2008, after which the value of imports was around 1 billion USD going up to 1.6 billion USD (in 2015). However, there was a certain drop in the rate of the amount from the year 2000 to 2002, where the values were circling around 0.5 billion USD. These years were the weakest for Central Africa. Other years remained at a higher number, and they were frequently getting higher, except for some exceptions during specific years (Table 2).

The mutual agrifood trade might be described from the balance as well. For instance, starting off from the year 1995, the balance was obviously negative. Whereas in 2013, the balance was at its highest. Nonetheless, there is a positive trade balance throughout the years, even though there are certain occurances of very steep fluctuations, such as in the year 2009, where the balance visibly dropped lower. The positive trade balance between the EU and Central Africa might be seen in the TC index as well. According to the index, it is stated that the percentage goes higher each year, except for some exceptions, thus resulting in the confirmation of the fact that there is a remaining positive trade balance (Table 2).

The export value of the agricultural commodities as well as food products, that are being exported from CA to the European Union, was in 1995 the value of 0.7 billion USD. However, the average value of the goods and commodities being exported from CA to the EU in 2015 was almost twice that size (1.0 billion USD). The dynamics of the export had been dropping from 1995 to 2008, with its lowest number of exports in 2000 (0.5 billion USD). After 2008, the export started rising and there was a definite recovery of exporting of the goods and commodities from Central Africa to the EU. The overall export of the agricultural goods and food commodities from the EU to CA show that from 2008-2014 there had been a constant rise, contributing to the positive growth of the overall export from the EU to CA (Table 2).

On the other hand, the focus goes to the non-agrifoodtrade. Rate of turnover of the non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA had risen from 6 billion USD (in 1995) to an incredible value of 17.6 billion USD (in 2015)- almost three times higher. According to the

differences, the agrifood trade was much more behind and not as efficient as expected. According to the results of the analysis of the data, the rate of turnover of the non-agrifood had an enormously higher amount than the rate of the agrifood trade (Table 2).

The rate of turnover was constantly fluctuating between 6 and 7 billion USD from 1995-2003, whereas in 2004 the amount of rate started slowly rising to an even 7.5 billion USD. After the year 2005, the rate of turnover between the EU and CA in non-agrifood trade rose up to around 10 billion USD. Even though it seemed that the rate was constantly rising, it is clear that there were certain obstacles causing in specific years fluctuations- therefore lowering of the rate of turnover. From 2011 to 2013 the rate was circling around a huge value of 20 billion USD. These three years were the most active when it comes to the non-agrifood trade. In the following years (2014, 2015), the rate dropped again, nonetheless still remaining at around 17.5 billion USD (Table 2).

If we evaluate the balance of the non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA, the year 2015 was the only year with a positive trade balance- which was 1.4 billion, whereas in 2012 it is the year with the highest negative trade balance which is around -7.0 billion USD. Even though there was an obvious rise in the trade afterwards, there is a reduced trade balance. However, comparing it with the agrifood trade, the trade balance had been rising from 1995-2015, creating an increase of a positive trade balance (Table 2).

To conclude the dynamics of value development of the agrifood and non-agrifood trade in exports, there was an identification of a decrease of value of exports between the year 1995 to 2000, after which there was a definite export recovery in the following season. The dynamics of the rise seemed to be strong, nevertheless, it had weakened throughout the years (Table 2).

If there is a comparison made between the values of the agrifood export to the values of the non-agrifood export, then in terms of export from the EU to CA, it is mostly the non-agrifood trade whose values rose faster over the tracked period, whereas for the agrifood trade, the export values rose slower. As seen from the basic index, we can establish whether the rise of the trade had weakend or whether it became stronger over time. In this case, from the year 1995 to 2000, it is clear that the agrifood trade had weakened significantly from 0.77% to 0.64% (we can also establish that by seeing that the number is below 1). Comparing it with the non-agrifood trade in the same years, it can be seen that the numbers are actually on the rise, thus resulting in the increase of the trade to 0.98%. Nonetheless, it is estimated that the non-agrifood trade was growing in a much faster range on average in comparison to the

agrifood trade. The agrifood trade rose up approximately twice as much between the years 1995 and 2015, however, in the case of the non-agrifood trade, the rise was almost three times that much thorughout the years (Table 3).

Table 3: Dynamics of the agrifood and non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA

		Agrifood trade (SITC 0 + 1 + 22 + 4)			Non-agrifood trade (SITC 0 + 8 + 961 + 971)		
	Time period	Turnover	Export EU 28	EAC	Turnover	Export EU 28	EAC
Chain index	95-15	1.040	1.061	1.019	1.055	1.079	1.037
	95-00	0.949	0.993	0916	0.987	0.968	0.996
	00-05	1.087	1.085	1.089	1.110	1.143	1.093
	05-10	1.108	1.133	1.083	1.091	1.110	1.080
	10-15	1.022	1.039	1.000	1.038	1.102	0.985
basic index	00/95	0.77	0.97	0.64	0.94	0.85	0.98
	05/95	1.17	1.46	0.99	1.57	1.66	1.53
	10/95	1.96	2.72	1.47	2.44	2.79	2.25
	15/95	2.19	3.29	1.47	2.94	4.55	2.08

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 1

Another important type of index measuring the trade- more specifically the yearly changes of the trade, is chain index. According to the index, the average increase of the agrifood trade between 1995-2015 was rising by 4%. Nevertheless, between 1995-2000 there was a decrease in the trade (this was the lowest overall amount). When looking further, it is stated that the biggest increase in the overall agrifood trade was between 2000-2005 (grew by 10.8% every year in average) (Table 3).

While these are the estimations for the overall agrifood trade, there might also be an evaluation of the non-agrifood trade. It might be observed, that between 1995-2000 was again a decrease in the trade- same as in the agrifood trade. Nonetheless, the results of the analysis of the data indicate that the non-agrifood trade and its yearly average changes in trade were actually higher than the changes in the agrifood trade. This might be observed also from the average yearly increase between exchanging exports from the EU to CA, same as from CA to the EU. For instance, between the years 2000 and 2005, the trade grew every year on average by 11%. More specifically, the exports from the EU to CA in these years grew by 14.3%, whereas the exports from CA to the EU grew by 9.3% on average (Table 3).

For the reason of Cameroon already signing the EPA Agreement with the European Union, the percentage of exports being at the highest number is definitely because of that specific reason. Nonetheless, the exporting of the goods to other countries is at a visibly lower number, thus confirming the fact that the countries have been at an ongoing negotiations with the EU over the EPA agreement, therefore the mutual trade has not been at its strongest level, as it it in the case of Cameroon.

4.3.2 Territorial structure of agrifood trade

Territorial Structure is made to display the results of analyses of the data in concrete percentage of agricultural goods and food commodities being exported in order to see the differences and changes happening throughout the indicated time of exporting between the chosen countries. In the following table, the distinction can be seen from both exact numbers of exports, but also from the numbers indicated as a percentage, for the purpose of a better understanding of the data changes throughout the specific time period (Table 4).

In this case, the table shows results of the analyses of the data in concrete percentage of agricultural goods and food commodities being exported from the European Union to Central Africa. The data indicates the most active countries as well as the least ones, or in other words, countries who recieved the highest/lowest amount of imported goods from the EU from 1995 to 2015 (Table 4).

Table 4: Dynamics of export from the EU to Central Africa

	1995	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Cameroon	104,5	126,8	168,0	281,0	346,4
CAR	15,2	13,3	12,7	15,9	23,6
Chad	18,5	13,0	21,6	64,3	67,7
Congo	81,0	87,1	99,8	172,4	270,9
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	115,1	74,4	131,9	286,0	254,0
Equatorial Guinea	13,6	24,0	72,2	147,2	194,2
Gabon	96,4	92,4	142,4	241,4	306,4
Sao Tome and Principe	9,2	7,6	12,2	23,2	30,5
	1995	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Cameroon	23%	29%	25%	23%	23%
CAR	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Chad	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Congo	18%	20%	15%	14%	18%
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	25%	17%	20%	23%	17%
Equatorial Guinea	3%	5%	11%	12%	13%
Gabon	21%	21%	22%	20%	21%
Sao Tome and Principe	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 2

Note: exports in million USD

The percentage of exports to CA from the EU fluctuates from country to country, every year being a different percentage. In the year 1995, it is estimated that the Demographic Republic of the Congo was the most active country with the exact number of 25%, followed by Cameroon (23%) and Gabon (21%). Therefore resulting in the confirmation, that these three

countries were ranked with the highest amount of imports in 1995. In comparison with the year 2015, the chart shows us almost the same results for the most active countries as it was in 1995, except for one exception, which is the Demographic Republic of the Congo, whose number dropped to a level of 17% (Table 4).

In any case, when comparing the dynamics of exporting of the goods from the European Union to Central Africa, the definite result are that Cameroon, Congo, the Demographic Republic of the Congo and Gabon had been the most influenced countries by the average amount of the goods and commodities being imported to them from the year 1995 until 2015 (Table 4).

Nonetheless, there are displayed much more detailed information on the value of export from the EU to CA as well, besides the exact percentage (thus being the exact value of numbers of the goods being included) (Table 4).

The table reviews the exact value of food commodities and agricultural goods being imported to Central Africa from the EU. The highest number of imported commodities in 1995 was to the Demographic Republic of the Congo. Even though the overall dynamics was still circling among higher numbers, the value of imported goods visibly lowered. The exported goods to Cameroon were remaining its high amount over the years, moreover resulting in the highest reached number of imported goods and commodities to Cameroon in 2015 (Table 4).

The results of analyses of the data in concrete percentage of agricultural goods and food commodities being exported from Central Africa to the European Union might be observed as well. As already mentioned previously with the concrete description of export from the EU to CA, the data here indicates the most active countries as well as the least ones, or in other words, countries who recieved the highest as well as the lowest amount of imported goods from Central Africa between 1995 and 2015 (Table 5).

Table 5: Dynamics of export from Central Africa to the EU

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Cameroon	535,8	361,8	592,8	964,7	952,3
CAR	32,3	7,6	1,9	4,8	1,2
Chad	0,07	0,02	0,008	0,002	0,5
Congo	19,1	15,0	29,6	16,6	17,4
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	88,7	34,3	27,2	30,5	30,7
Equatorial Guinea	6,3	4,3	3,0	2,5	2,4
Gabon	13,0	16,5	25,0	0,6	8,6
Sao Tome and Principe	4,1	11,1	10,4	7,5	13,1
	1995	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Cameroon	77%	80%	90%	94%	93%
CAR	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Chad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Congo	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	13%	8%	4%	3%	3%
Equatorial Guinea	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	2%	4%	4%	0%	1%
Sao Tome and Principe	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 3

Note: exports in million USD

The overall dynamics of exporting of the goods from Central Africa to the European Union from percentage might be observed, but also from the exact value of exports. If we evaluate the percentages from 1995 to 2015, the most powerful country in exporting of the goods has definitely been Cameroon. In 1995, the exact number of export was 77% (Table 5). The reason for this estimations could be that Cameroon signed the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU, thus the trade being more efficient.

If comparing the already mentioned 77% (from Cameroon) with the other countries, there is no other competition. However, Chad remained at 0%- being the least active country among all of them. Throghout the years, there was no obvious progress for Chad, thus remaining at 0% from 1995-2015. Nevertheless, the case of Cameroon was slightly different, where the activity of the country was constantly rising. To be more exact, in 2015 the number of exports was 93% (even though it was not the highest percentage of exported goods and commodities from Cameroon) (Table 5).

Looking at other countries, the Demographic Republic of the Congo could also be ranked among the most active countries, being the second most active country. In 1995, the exact percentage of exports was 13%, however, the amount of exporting of the agricultural goods and food commodities was constantly lowering, up until 2015 when the percentage of export went down to only 3%. Central African Republic seemed to be among the more active countries in 1995 as well, but in the following years there was a very little amount of exports, therefore going down to 0% up until 2015 (Table 5).

When putting all estimations/percentages together, it can be established that Cameroon remained to be the most active country with the highest amount of exported goods to the European Union for the already mentioned possible reasons (signign of the EPA agreement) (Table 5).

To conclude all the information, the highest number of imported commodities in 1995 to the EU was from Cameroon. The second most active country was the Demographic Republic of the Congo, followed by Central African Republic and lastly Congo. Nevertheless, among all the years, only Cameroon remained at its highest activity, alongside the Demographic Republic of the Congo (Table 5).

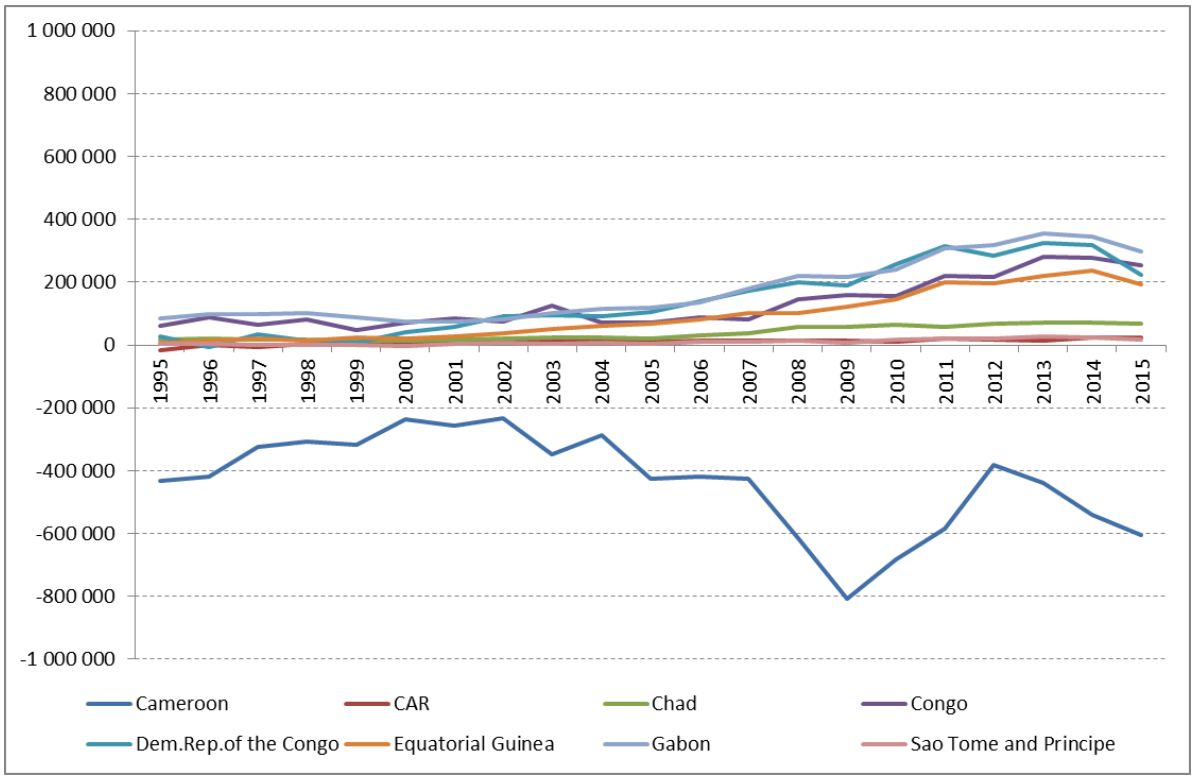
Concentrating on the export of the food commodities and agricultural goods which were exported from the EU to CA, the overall dynamics indicates that the most active countries being influenced by the highest amount of imported goods were Cameroon, Congo, the Demographic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. According to the estimations, it is noticable that when it comes to exporting of the goods and commodities from Central Africa to the EU, Gabon has been partially successful and active country, nonetheless, compared to the export-thus the goods and commodities being imported to Gabon, the amount was visibly higher (Table 4).

After all evaluation, the most active countries with regard to exporting of the agricultural goods and food commodities, as well as the most influenced countries with regard to importing of the goods between the EU and CA were Cameroon and the Demographic Republic of the Congo. As stated before, Cameroon has been at its strongest level of exporting of the goods, circling around an average number of 80%-90% for the reason of

signing the Economic Partnership Agreement, thus making the export easier for Cameroon to the EU (Table 4,5).

Further in the report, there is a detailed information on the balance of exports from the European Union to Central Africa. From these results of the analaysis of the data, Cameroon is considered to be again the strongest country when it comes to exports of the agricultural goods to the EU and mutual export exchange. The dark blue line portraits Cameroon and its balance. Nevertheless, the year 2009 indicates a big change in the values for Cameroon (Graph 3).

Graph 3: Balance of exports between the EU and CA



Source:UNCTAD, processed by the author

Note: From the EU perspective

Throughout all the years, it is clear that the balance between the EU and Cameroon is negative, therefore meaning that Cameroon has been exporting more of the goods and commodities to the EU, than the other way around. As already mentioned in the previous paragraph, in 2009, Cameroon had the strongest year in exporting of the goods to the EU. If looking at the overall exchange between these two integration groupings, Cameroon remained at its highest with the exports, while other countries in Central Africa were not as successfull (Graph 3).

Even though Cameroon had exported more of the goods and commodities to the EU from 1995-2015, in the case of other countries according to the balance, the amount of exports being exported was at a much lower level. Of course, there were certain specific years, when the balance went in a negative way (thus meaning that the export to the EU was higher, than the export from the EU to CA). For instance, the negative balance could be seen in the case of Central African Republic, which is indicated by the red line. Nonetheless, after all evaluation of the data, the results are clear. Even though Cameroon had been very strong from the year 1995 to the year 2015 in exporting to the European Union, from a general point of view, Central Africa had not been at its very best. The EU has exported more of the goods and commodities to the CA, than the other way around. The identification of the positive balance between the EU and CA in the case of the rest of the countries in Central Africa, besides Cameroon is portrayed as well (Graph 3).

4.3.3 Commodity structure of agrifood trade

Commodity structure is an inevitable part in terms of agrifood and non-agrifood trade. In order to evaluate the products which are the most commonly exported between the EU and CA, it is crucial to compare the sums of market shares of each individual country and define specific commodities being exported. For the evaluation of market shares, there is the so called Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (also known as HHI). The index is important for the measuring of the market concentration, which will further be described according to the table below (Table 6).

Basically, the overall calculation is constructed of all the market shares of every country by squaring the numbers, which should then be resulted in a total sum of the results. In the following part, there will be a description of market concentration and specialization. Furthermore, there are made comparison between both integration assemblies and their differencies in the market concentration of the exports (Table 6).

According to the index, there might be an indication of an industry and estimation of export concentration- whether it is highly competitive, unconcentrated, also whether it is moderate concentration or high concentration. Usually, when there is a perfectly diversified export, the index will be close to a 1, however, there might also be an export with only one export, which

means that the index will equal to the value of 1- meaning the least diversified. (*Trade Competitiveness Diagnostic Toolkit, 2012, p.41*)

When talking about exporting of the goods from the European Union to Central Africa, the concentration and specialization is as followed. The overall concentration is getting higher each year, for example: in 1995 it was 0.079- therefore 7.9%. Nevertheless, in 2015 the concentration grew up to 10.5% (Table 6).

Table 6 : Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI)

Export from the EU to CA					
	1995	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Central Africa	0.079	0.084	0.087	0.095	0.105
Cameroon	0.117	0.093	0.106	0.123	0.137
CAR	0.240	0.207	0.272	0.383	0.134
Chad	0.262	0.209	0.159	0.180	0.240
Congo	0.088	0.109	0.104	0.108	0.139
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	0.109	0.128	0.131	0.139	0.147
Equatorial Guinea	0.126	0.181	0.271	0.241	0.250
Gabon	0.089	0.085	0.090	0.094	0.111
Sao Tome and Principe	0.143	0.109	0.092	0.099	0.083
average	**0.139**	**0.134**	**0.146**	**0.162**	**0.150**
Export from CA to the EU					
	1995	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
Central Africa	0.321	0.285	0.313	0.461	0.419
Cameroon	0.325	0.358	0.394	0.498	0.445
CAR	0.935	0.567	0.415	0.746	0.519
Chad	0.735	0.312	0.425	0.587	0.986
Congo	0.477	0.406	0.263	0.624	0.487
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	0.803	0.718	0.265	0.237	0.389
Equatorial Guinea	0.592	0.946	0.786	0.999	0.998
Gabon	0.400	0.904	0.909	0.138	0.122
Sao Tome and Principe	0.917	0.539	0.967	0.904	0.747
average	**0.612**	**0.559**	**0.526**	**0.577**	**0.568**

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

In the exports from Central Africa to the European Union, the concentration and specialization is slightly different, as it is in exporting of the goods from the EU to CA. The clear result would be that exports from CA to the EU have had much higher concentration of exports than the ones from the EU to Central Africa. To make comparions, it is indicated that

from the year 1995 to 2015, the overall concentration from CA to the EU had been from around 32% to 40%. However, while comparing it with exports from the EU to CA, the overall concentration was only from around 8%-10%, which makes almost a three times difference. Therefore, the export from Central Africa to the European Union had much higher specialization as well as concentration of exports from 1995 to 2015 (Table 6).

The average can show us the exact results being calculated into an average, in order to better compare the numbers and evaluate the growing specialization/ concentration of both markets. In the overall average of exports being exported from Central Africa to the EU, the market is clearly very highly specialized. From 1995 to 2015, the average number had been circling around 60%. Even though the year 1995 was the year with the highest concentration (61.2%) and in the following years the concentration slighty fell down, it still remained at a very high average number of 50-60% (Table 6).

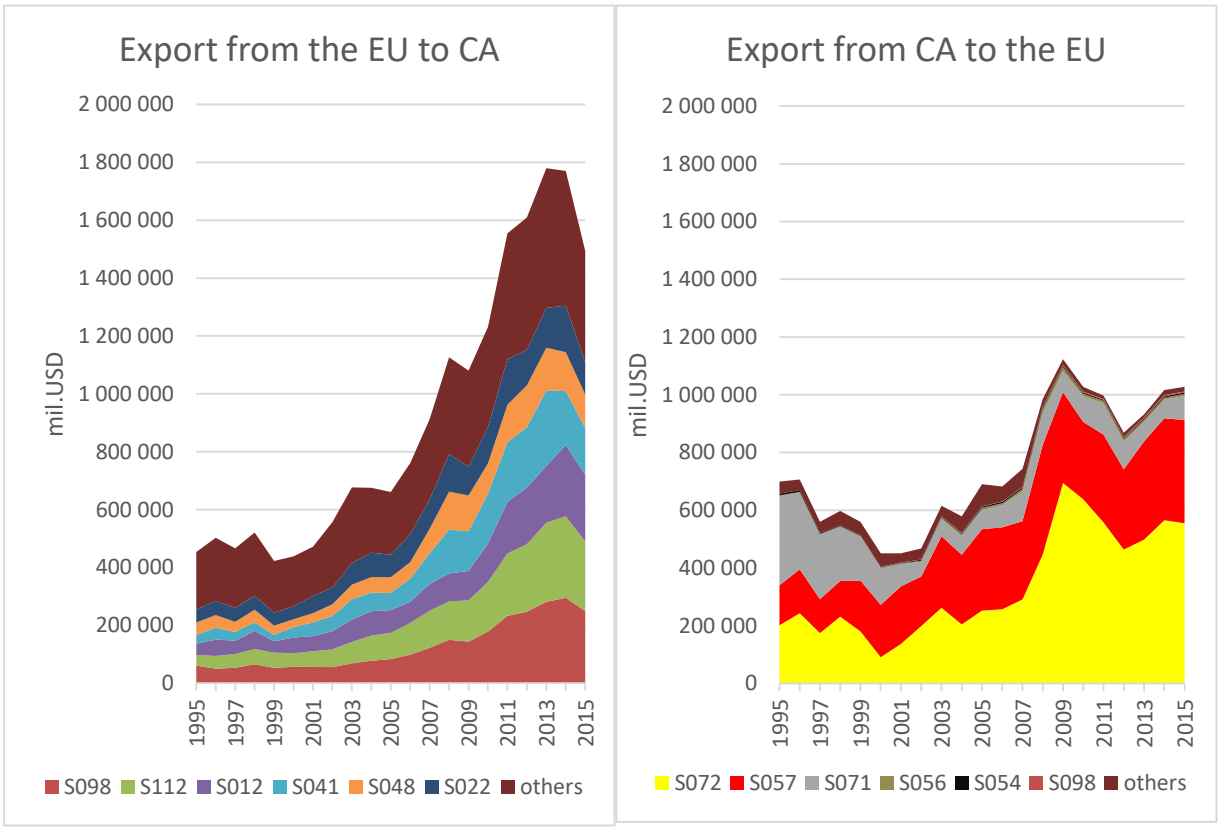
On the other hand, the exports from the EU to CA had definitely a lower specialization and concentration throughout 1995-2015. As displayed, the overall average is around 15%, which is almost four times lower than in the case of Central Africa (Table 6).

The mutual trade exchange with food commodities and agricultural products slowly but surely leads to an increase of values. Between the year 1995 and 2015, there was also analysed a commodity structure of the agrifood export of both integration assemblies. Thus, it is possible to make an identification of those specific product groups which seem to be profiled as beneficial in terms of the structure of the mutual trade exchange. The further below listed graphs present the evolution of the agrifood export from the EU to the CA, same as from CA to the EU. Nonetheless, there are mainly products, which are predominating among other products in the structure (Graph 4,5).

Several comparisons as well as differentiations can be made. Firstly, in the structure of agrifood trade from the countries of the EU to CA, the obvious outweight have product groups S022 (Milk, cream and milk products-excluding butter, cheese), S048 (cereal preperations, flour of fruits or vegetables), S041 (wheat-including spelt, meslin, unmilled), S012 (other meat and edible meat offal), S112 (alcoholic beverages) and S098 (edible products and preperations). The share of these exported goods in the referenced period has been growing, as previewed in the graph. Nonetheless, the most evident significance have milk and cream products, as well as cereal preperations (Graph 4).

Secondly, in the structure of exports from the countries of CA to the EU predominate these following products- S098 (edible products and preperations), S054 (vegetables), S056 (vegetables, roots, tubers, prepared, preserved), S071 (coffee and coffee substitutes), S057 (fruits and nuts- excluding oil nuts; fresh or dried) and finally S072 (cocoa). However, from all the products listed above, the biggest predominance have edible products, as well as vegetables (Graph 5).

Graph 4, 5: Commodity structure of agrifood trade



Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

Note: 098- Edible products and preparations; 112-Alcoholic beverages; 012- Other meat and edible meat offal; 041- Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude; 048- Cereal preperations, flour of fruits and vegetables; 022- Milk, cream and milk products; 072- Cocoa; 057- Fruits and nuts, fresh or dried; 071- Coffee; 056- Vegetables, roots, tubers; 054- Vegetables

In conclusion, the difference might be spotted in the differentiation of the products being exported from both EU and CA. In the case of exporting of the goods from the EU, milk and cream products are on its rise, along with other goods, such as flour, wheat and meat offal. On the other hand, the difference in exporting of the goods and commodities from CA to the EU

is that in this case, there is an obvious rise of export of coffee and cocoa, but more importantly fruits (Graph 4,5).

There has been an identification of the amount of share of each commodity on agrarian trade, which is divided into two parts: the commodities with the highest positive balance and those, which are with the highest negative balance. The table is differentiated by different years, each year containing different type of food products and the amount of the commodities (Table 7).

Table 7: Balance of commodity agrifood exports between the EU and Central Africa (from the EU perspective)

1995		2000		2005		2010		2015	
The highest positive balance									
S098	60,6	**S098**	56,2	**S112**	89,9	**S098**	175,6	**S098**	245,9
S046	53,7	**S012**	54,2	**S098**	82,0	**S041**	172,5	**S112**	240,1
S022	45,2	**S046**	50,0	**S012**	78,5	**S112**	171,4	**S012**	230,2
S048	43,4	**S112**	46,8	**S022**	78,0	**S012**	132,5	**S041**	161,9
S012	38,6	**S022**	44,9	**S041**	59,5	**S022**	125,7	**S048**	112,7
The highest negative balance									
S422	-4,6	**S034**	-6,1	**S422**	-10,5	**S045**	-0,003	**S431**	-0,4
S036	-13,8	**S036**	-21,0	**S036**	-28,2	**S223**	-4,8	**S058**	-0,8
S057	-137,2	**S072**	-90,9	**S071**	-65,2	**S071**	-87,4	**S071**	-79,4
S072	-201,8	**S071**	-125,8	**S072**	-252,3	**S057**	-262,7	**S057**	-350,4
S071	-310,8	**S057**	-180,8	**S057**	-279,7	**S072**	-637,8	**S072**	-555,1

Source:UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 4

Note: exports in million USD

Note: 098- Edible products and preperations; 046- Meal and flour of wheat,meslin; 022- Milk, cream and milk products; 048- Cereal preperations, flour of fruits and vegetables; 012- Other meat and edible meat offal; 112- Alcoholic beverages; 041- Wheat and meslin, umilled; 422- Fixed vegetable fats and oils; 036- Crustaceans, mollusks and auatic invertebrates; 057- Fruits and nuts, fresh or dried; 072- Cocoa; 071- Coffee; 034- Fish; 045- Cereals, unmilled; 223- Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; 431- Animal or veg.oils and fats; 058- Fruit and fruit preperations

In 1995, the food product with the highest positive balance between the EU and CA was S098 (Edible products and preperations). Over the next years, this type of agricultural commodity remained to be the most exported good from the EU to Central Africa, for the exception of the year 2005, where the most exported food commodity was S112 (Alcoholic beverages). Furthemore, another food products with the highest share on the agrarian trade were also

S046 (Meal and flour of wheat), S012 (Other meat and edible meat offal), S041 (Wheat and meslin), S022 (Milk, cream and milk products) and many more (Table 7).

From 1995 to 2015, there might be an establishment of the product type which was being exported the most from the EU to CA. The results of the analysis of the data show that the product type with the highest share on the agrarian trade was in 2015, and it was S098 (Edible products and preperations). Looking at the rest of the products, it could be said that the year 2015 was definitely the strongest when it comes to exporting of the goods from the EU to CA. Each year the number of exports was slowly rising, even though there were concrete years when the number of export dropped in comparison to the previous years, such as the year 2000, where S098 was exported less than in 1995. (Table 7)

On the other hand, there is the amount of agricultural products with the highest negative balance. Throughout the tracked period, the type of agricultural products being exported between both the EU and CA varied.

Nonetheless, one of the main agricultural commodities with the highest negative balance in 1995 was the product type S071 (Coffee). When looking at the results from 2000, the product type with the highest negative balance was S057 (Fruits and nuts). This balance, however, was lower than the one in 1995. Over the next years, the estimations grew into higher negative balance. The negativity of the balance reviews the fact that Central Africa exported more of the above mentioned goods than the EU (Table 7).

Among the product types which were with the highest negative balance over the tracked period (1995-2015) were mostly the already mentioned S057 and S071. Nevertheless, there were also product types, such as S072 (Cocoa), S036 (Crustaceans, mollusks and auatic invertebrates) , 223 (Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits) , 058 (Fruit and fruit preperations) and others (Table 7).

The year in which there was the highest negative balance of a food product was 2010, with the specific product type S072 (Cocoa)- thus Central Africa exported more of the products to the EU than the other way around. Furthermore, there can be a notice of the lowest negative balance in 2010, which was an export of a product type S045 (Cereals) (Table 7).

After all evaluation, the results of the analysis of the data give us a clear picture on which product types were being exported from the EU to CA the most, while on the other side, there is also an identification of product types which were exported more from CA to the EU.

Accordingly, there can be made a summary of the product types with the highest share on the agrarian trade.

4.4 Dynamics of agrarian trade between Cameroon and European Union

4.4.1 Basic overview

Cameroon has been by far the most active country in the whole agrifood as well as non-agrifood trade between the European Union and Central Africa. The main reason for this might be the signing of EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU in 2009, as stated in previous chapters. The confirmation can be seen from previous results of agrifood/non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA as well, where the results of the analysis of the data stated the clear fact of Cameroon being in front (when comparing it to the rest of the countries of Central Africa), indicating the strenght of the trade between Cameroon and the EU. For this particular reason, the concentration will go to the agrifood trade between Cameroon and the EU and in the following section, there are presented more detailed results of the analysis of dynamics of agrifood trade.

4.4.2 Dynamics of agrifood trade between the EU and Cameroon

The value of the overall agrifood trade between the EU and Cameroon rose from 0.6 billion USD (in 1995) to a huge value of 1.3 billion USD (in 2015). Throughout the tracked period, there might be noticable few fluctuations and changes. From the beginning in 1995, it might be observed that Cameroon was definitely much stronger in terms of exporting of agricultural goods and food commodities. For instance, in 1995 the value of exports from Cameroon to the EU was 0.5 billion USD, whereas the value of exports from the EU were only 0.1 billion USD (almost five times lower). Even though there were certain specific years, when the value of exported goods from Cameroon to the EU lowered, from the general point of view it can be established that the value was constantly rising. The strength of Cameroon might be summarized from the balance as well, which is constantly moving around negative numbers, therefore confirming that Cameroon was exporting more than the EU (Table 8).

Table 8: Dynamics of agrifood trade between the EU and Cameroon

	Turnover	Export		balance	TC
	mil.USD	EU 28 mil.USD	Cameroon mil.USD	mil.USD	(EU28) 100%
1995	640,4	104,5	535,8	-431,3	20
1996	664,4	122,3	542,1	-419,9	23
1997	550,2	113,2	437,0	-323,8	26
1998	596,7	143,8	452,9	-309,1	32
1999	575,6	128,6	447,1	-318,5	29
2000	488,6	126,8	361,8	-234,9	35
2001	537,8	141,1	396,6	-255,5	36
2002	569,9	168,0	401,9	-233,9	42
2003	744,8	197,9	546,8	-348,9	36
2004	695,2	204,5	490,8	-286,3	42
2005	760,7	168,0	592,8	-424,8	28
2006	783,6	182,6	601,0	-418,4	30
2007	896,7	235,8	661,0	-425,2	36
2008	1 193,3	288,4	904,9	-616,4	32
2009	1 306,9	249,7	1 057,2	-807,5	24
2010	1 227,7	281,0	946,7	-665,8	30
2011	1 289,8	353,4	936,4	-583,0	38
2012	1 225,1	421,7	803,4	-381,7	52
2013	1 311,2	435,6	875,6	-440,0	50
2014	1 360,9	410,2	950,7	-540,5	43
2015	1 298,7	346,4	952,3	-605,8	36

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author

From 1995 to 2008, the value of exports from Cameroon to the EU was bellow 1 billion USD. Nonetheless, in 2009 there was a huge increase and the value of exports exceeded 1 billion USD for the first time. The reason for such a positive increase in exports might be the reason of Cameroon signing the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU, thus enabling to export more of the goods and commodities between each other. After 2009, the values were not as high as 1 billion USD, though the numbers were still circling at around 0.9 billion USD (Table 8).

4.4.3 Commodity structure of agrifood trade

Throughout the tracked period from 1995 to 2015, the commodity structure of agrifood export between the EU and Cameroon was analysed as well. By the commodity structure, there is a possibility to identify those product types being exported the most between both Cameroon and the EU, which are considered to be the most beneficial in terms of the mutual agrifood trade. Further tables therefore consist of the product types, which are included among the most exported agricultural goods and food commodities.

Table 9: Commodity structure of agrifood trade from the EU to Cameroon

Export from the EU to Cameroon					
commodity	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
S041	13,7	17,6	34,7	71,7	90,9
S098	15,3	19,1	20,0	37,8	50,7
S048	23,2	11,6	23,1	33,0	39,5
S112	10,5	16,7	18,2	23,7	37,9
S022	9,6	13,0	17,5	27,3	34,3
S034	0,4	0,8	0,06	15,6	33,2
S081	3,0	3,9	5,3	8,7	11,1

Source: UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 5

Note: exports in million USD

Note: 041-Wheat and meslin, unmilled; 098- Edible products and preperations; 048- Cereal preperations, flour of fruits or vegetables; 112- Alcoholic beverages; 022- Milk, cream and milk products; 034- Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen; 081- Feeding stuff for animals

The product type being exported the most from the EU to Cameroon throughout the years (1995-2015) was S041 (Wheat and meslin). In 2015 there was the highest value of export of this product type from the EU to Cameroon of 90.9 million USD. In comparison to 1995, which was the beginning of the tracked period, it was only 13.7 million USD. By these estimations, the overall exporting of the product type rose higher by almost 5 times. In addition, among the most exported goods can be included S098 (Edible products and preperations). Furthermore, the product types S048 (Cereal preperations), S112 (Alcoholic beverages), S022 (Milk, cream and milk products) and others were among the most exported goods as well (Table 9).

Nonetheless, even though the product type S034 (Fish) was highly exported in 2015 (in a value of 33.2 million USD), in previous years the export was incredibly low. Approximately after 2009, there can be seen a definite increase in the value of exports, after which the export started visibly increasing (Table 9).

On the other hand, further is an identification of the results of the analysis of the data of exports from Cameroon to the EU. The value of exported commodities and goods was clearly much higher than it was in the case of exports from the EU to Cameroon. The most exported commodity throughout the whole period (1995-2015) was the product type S072 (Cocoa). In 1995, the value of exports of this product was 190.2 million USD. Even though in the next years there was a drop, the export of this commodity started rising again up to 2015, when the value of cocoa exported to the EU was 522.3 million USD (Table 10).

Other most exported goods from Cameroon to the EU are as followed: S057 (Fruits and nuts), S056 (Vegetables, roots, tubers), S054 (Vegetables) and many others. The product types S057 and S056 were still ranked among the higher values of exports, nonetheless, after these commodities the export of the rest of the products is not as high as predicted. Therefore finalizing that the main products being exported from Cameroon to the EU are mainly cocoa, fruits and vegetables (Table 10).

Table 10: Commodity structure of agrifood trade from Cameroon to the EU

Export from Cameroon to the EU					
commodity	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**
S072	190,2	81,5	238,1	622,9	522,3
S057	137,5	181,1	281,6	267,4	357,0
S071	195,7	86,0	47,9	59,7	57,1
S056	0,01	2,5	7,7	7,4	7,3
S054	5,4	1,5	3,2	3,1	3,0
S098	0,08	0,4	0,4	1,8	1,6
S058	0,02	0,005	0,01	0,7	1,2

Source:UNCTAD, processed by the author; see Attachment 6

Note: exports in million USD

Note: 072- Cocoa; 057- Fruits and nuts; 071- Coffee; 056- Vegetables, roots, tubers; 054- Vegetables; 098- Edible products and preperations; 058- Fruit, preserved, and fruit preperations

In conclusion, all the information provided can be summarized and they indicate, that there are several differences between exporting of the goods from Cameroon and from the EU. With that being said, the EU is mainly focused on exporting of wheat, different ediible products as well as cereal preperations and alcoholic beverages. On the other hand, Cameroon has been concentrated on exporting totally different product types. These would be mainly cocoa, fruits and vegetables. After comparing the two trades, Cameroon has definitely been much more active in exporting of the goods to the EU than the other way around.

4.5 Dynamics of agrarian trade between Czech republic and Central Africa

The results of the analysis of the data of dynamics of agrifood and foreign trade between the Czech Republic and Central Africa have certain differences. When looking at the agrifood trade between the CZ and CA, in 1995 the value of an overall turnover was 1.1 million USD. In the following year 1996, the rate of turnover fell to 0.7 million USD- thus generating the lowest rate of turnover over the tracked period (1995-2015). Nevertheless, after 1996, the rate started increasing and the recovery of the mutual trade exchange happened. Even though there were certain fluctuations over the years, in an overall look on the numbers, there might be an affirmation of an increase in the rates of a turnover. In 2015, the value of mutual trade flows reached an even number of 21.9 million USD- which was the highest indicated rate among all the years. The years 2008 and 2009 might also be included among the strongest years when the mutual trade flow was at a quite high number. (Table 11)

Nevertheless, the concrete numbers of values of exports confirm, that the amount of agricultural goods and food commodities being exported from Central Africa to the CZ was much higher, than the export from the CZ to CA. For instance, in 2009 the value of the goods exported from CA to the CZ was 14.8 million USD, whereas from the CZ it was only 0.02 million USD. Furthermore, in 2015 there was the highest amounf of exports being exported from CA to the CZ- making an even value of 20.0 million USD. However, in the case of the CZ it was almost 10 times lower, being an even value of 1.9 million USD. The already mentioned differences of exports between both integration assemblies might be spotted in the balance as well, which in the case of agrifood trade is negative, thus confirming the fact that CA exported more to the CZ than the other way around (Table 11).

Table 11: Dynamics of agrifood and total foreign trade between the Czech Republic and Central Africa

	Turnover	Export		Balance	TC	Turnover	Export		Balance	TC
		Agrifood trade					Total foreign trade			
	Mil.USD	CZ Mil. USD	CA Mil. USD	Mil.USD	(CZ) 100%	Mil.USD	CZ Mil. USD	CA Mil. USD	Mil.USD	(CZ) 100%
1995	1,1	0,2	0,9	-0,7	21	6,6	4,1	2,6	1,5	158
1996	0,7	0,1	0,5	-0,4	25	4,4	2,5	2,0	0,5	126
1997	1,4	0,2	1,2	-1,0	17	5,9	2,8	32	-0,4	87
1998	2,5	0,04	2,5	-2,4	2	9,3	3,0	6,3	-3,3	48
1999	1,8	0,8	1,1	-0,3	71	8,1	3,4	4,7	-1,3	73
2000	1,6	0,2	1,4	-1,3	10	15,5	7,2	8,3	-1,1	86
2001	2,1	0,00	2,1	-2,1	0	12,6	3,5	9,1	-5,6	38
2002	1,6	0,00	1,6	-1,6	0	10,9	4,1	6,8	-2,7	60
2003	1,7	0,06	1,6	-1,6	4	11,4	4,0	7,5	-3,5	53
2004	1,6	0,07	1,5	-1,5	4	16,0	6,4	9,7	-3,3	66
2005	2,5	0,1	2,4	-2,2	6	16,9	7,6	9,3	-1,7	82
2006	1,8	0,08	1,8	-1,7	4	17,9	5,1	12,9	-7,8	39
2007	6,5	0,02	6,4	-6,4	0	26,1	9,9	16,2	-6,4	61
2008	13,7	0,05	13,6	-13,6	0	28,0	11,7	16,3	-4,5	72
2009	14,8	0,02	14,8	-14,7	0	50,3	31,7	18,7	13,0	170
2010	11,8	0,3	11,4	-11,1	3	32,9	17,3	15,6	1,7	111
2011	7,9	0,4	7,5	-7,1	6	32,3	18,6	13,7	4,9	136
2012	8,9	1,0	7,9	-6,8	13	30,0	14,4	15,6	-1,1	93
2013	6,6	1,2	5,4	-4,1	23	27,5	16,3	11,2	5,2	146
2014	11,2	0,4	10,8	-10,4	3	48,1	31,6	16,5	15,1	192
2015	21,9	1,9	20,0	-18,0	10	56,0	32,6	23,4	9,2	139

Source:UNCTAD, processed by the author

On the other hand, the total foreign trade between the CZ and CA indicates that there is a definite rise in the values of goods and commodities being exported than in comparison with agrifood trade. Comparing both exports from the CZ and CA, it can be established that the

CA was again more active in the total foreign trade- thus exporting more of goods and commodities to the CZ. In 1995, the value of exports from the CZ was 4.1 million USD, whereas in 2015 it rose to an incredible value of 32.6 million USD (almost 8 times bigger). When comparing it with exports from CA to the CZ, the value of export in 1995 was clearly lower. Nevertheless, over the years it managed to go up (even though in 2015, it was not as high as the value of exports from the CZ). In addition, CA being more active in the total foreign trade by exporting goods and commodities to the CZ can be seen in the balance, which is mostly negative (Table 11).

In conclusion, it might be noticed that the CZ was not as active and was not exporting as many goods and commodities to CA (whether in agrifood or non-agri-food trade) as CA to the CZ. It can be summarized, that both in agrifood as well as non-agrifood trade, the years 2008 and 2009 were obviously a turn of events for the overall export and there was a definite increase in the goods and commodities being exported between both integration groupings. The reason for this change might be the fact that in 2007, Cameroon signed EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU, which is characterised by removing duties and quotas, thus enabling Cameroon to trade freely with the EU.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to identify and evaluate basic tendencies of agri-food trade between the European Union (EU) and Central Africa (CA) in the last two decades. Currently, there have been an ongoing negotiations over the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) with the EU for the purpose of opening the market to each other and trade freely in both ways. In the nearest future, the negotiations will define the framework for the development of the mutual foreign trade between both integration groupings.

Ever since the EPA beginnings, the process of liberalisation has been going in the direction of an enormously progressive movement. From the overall dynamics of total foreign trade (agrifood trade included) between the EU and CA, the fact that the european exporters have been much more successfull on the market of Central Africa and its countries through the ongoing liberalisation process is unquestionable, as well as the increase of the countries of Central Africa and their share in the mutual trade exchange. The rising of exporting of the goods and commodities, especially in terms of agrifood trade which represents an inevitable part in the mutual trade, might be observed from the balance, too. The trade coverage of imports to the EU by the export to CA has been circling at around 120%.

Even though european exporters had success exporting commodities to CA and their mutual trade exchage is on its rise, from a comprehensive point of view, Central Africa was more successful in terms of succeeding on the european market with their share of exported goods and commodities to the EU, especially in the non-agrifood trade by the value of already mentioned exported oil, with Cameroon being the strongest player on the market for the reason of signing of the EPA with the EU. Hence, the confirmation of an ongoing process of liberalisation as well as continuos negotiations on the free market trade might be evidenced from the results of the analysis of the data of Total Foreign Trade, nonetheless, Cameroon is still very much ahead of other remaining countries in CA.

Within the scope of agrifood trade between the two integration groupings, the position of the EU and their share of exported commodities to CA has been higher than in the case of the non-agrifood trade throughout the tracked period. The most exported agricultural goods from the EU to CA were mostly S022 (milk products), S048 (cereal preparations), S041 (wheat), but also S112 (alcoholic beverages). On the other hand, the most exported commodities from CA to the EU were for the most part S098 (edible products), S054 (vegetables), S071 (coffee)

and S072 (cocoa). The differentiation in the exported food commodities might be observed by the variety of previously mentioned exported goods.

In comparison of both values of exported goods and commodities of agrifood as well as non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA, it is certain that the EU´s segment of exports is the one who is more successfull within the agrifood trade between both integration groupings, nonetheless, the strenght and position of Central Africa in the value of exported goods in non-agrifood trade remains admittedly higher than the EU, therefore being more successful in the area of non-agrifood trade. To finalize the concluded findings, the mutual trade exchange is rising, even for the occurance of certain decreases over the years.

While the ongoing mutual trade exchange between the EU and CA rises, the value of a mutual trade exchange between the Czech Republic (CZ) and Central Africa also increases. Nevertheless, the position of the Czech Republic both in the agrifood as well as non-agrifood trade is not as strong as the CA´s position and their value of exported commodities to CZ, for the reason of the Czech Republic still not fully taking advantage of the possibilities which the liberalisation offers in this particular segment.

6. List of references

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7. List of figures and tables

Attachment 1: Dynamics of the agrifood and non-agrifood trade between the EU and CA

	basic index						
1995	1,00	1,00	1,00		1995	1,00	1,00	1,00
1996	1,05	1,11	1,01		1996	1,14	1,33	1,03
1997	0,89	1,03	0,80		1997	0,96	0,99	0,94
1998	0,97	1,15	0,85		1998	0,94	1,05	0,88
1999	0,85	0,93	0,80		1999	0,81	0,79	0,82
2000	0,77	0,97	0,64		2000	0,94	0,85	0,98
2001	0,80	1,04	0,64		2001	1,01	1,03	1,00
2002	0,89	1,23	0,67		2002	1,08	1,16	1,03
2003	1,12	1,49	0,88		2003	1,15	1,35	1,04
2004	1,09	1,49	0,83		2004	1,27	1,40	1,19
2005	1,17	1,46	0,99		2005	1,57	1,66	1,53
2006	1,25	1,68	0,98		2006	1,85	1,86	1,84
2007	1,44	2,01	1,06		2007	2,24	2,46	2,12
2008	1,83	2,48	1,41		2008	3,08	2,80	3,24
2009	1,91	2,38	1,61		2009	1,96	2,62	1,60
2010	1,96	2,72	1,47		2010	2,44	2,79	2,25
2011	2,21	3,43	1,43		2011	3,35	3,44	3,30
2012	2,15	3,55	1,24		2012	3,44	3,25	3,55
2013	2,35	3,92	1,33		2013	3,44	3,63	3,35
2014	2,42	3,90	1,45		2014	3,15	3,51	2,96
2015	2,19	3,29	1,47		2015	2,94	4,55	2,08

	chain index						
1995					1995			
1996	1,049	1,108	1,010		1996	1,137	1,335	1,032
1997	0,849	0,928	0,793		1997	0,842	0,739	0,914
1998	1,090	1,117	1,067		1998	0,981	1,068	0,932
1999	0,878	0,811	0,936		1999	0,860	0,751	0,930
2000	0,906	1,038	0,806		2000	1,158	1,074	1,202
2001	1,037	1,076	1,000		2001	1,081	1,218	1,018
2002	1,111	1,180	1,038		2002	1,064	1,121	1,033
2003	1,261	1,215	1,315		2003	1,068	1,167	1,008
2004	0,971	0,998	0,941		2004	1,100	1,034	1,146
2005	1,077	0,978	1,192		2005	1,244	1,184	1,282
2006	1,068	1,151	0,989		2006	1,172	1,120	1,203
2007	1,148	1,200	1,089		2007	1,214	1,325	1,154
2008	1,275	1,234	1,326		2008	1,376	1,138	1,524
2009	1,044	0,959	1,140		2009	0,635	0,937	0,495
2010	1,025	1,140	0,915		2010	1,245	1,065	1,402
2011	1,130	1,263	0,971		2011	1,374	1,230	1,470
2012	0,971	1,035	0,871		2012	1,029	0,945	1,076
2013	1,094	1,106	1,073		2013	1,000	1,117	0,943
2014	1,028	0,995	1,091		2014	0,915	0,969	0,884
2015	0,905	0,844	1,011		2015	0,932	1,294	0,702

Attachment 2: Dynamics of export from the EU to Central Africa

export z EU do SA	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cameroon	104 516	122 267	113 189	143 819	128 585	126 837	141 128	168 033	197 936	204 454	167 959	182 639	235 758	288 425	249 681	280 965	353 381	421 704	435 605	410 224	346 420
CAR	15 249	14 367	13 351	16 357	13 542	13 269	11 274	13 877	13 747	16 652	12 747	15 253	16 645	17 186	16 184	15 855	24 589	20 572	14 718	26 540	23 591
Chad	18 516	20 451	18 262	16 142	12 636	12 995	17 864	20 755	25 441	22 269	21 565	29 150	36 753	58 136	58 673	64 345	58 909	66 673	71 035	71 665	67 672
Congo	80 985	94 329	79 559	110 587	70 886	87 119	95 113	102 861	147 725	102 568	99 840	113 739	113 455	169 047	171 365	172 421	237 003	240 751	306 635	295 444	270 898
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	115 052	115 918	99 234	79 268	56 940	74 379	73 325	101 607	104 714	111 256	131 928	161 328	191 347	241 595	224 851	286 026	338 620	309 570	341 323	336 893	254 041
Equatorial Guinea	13 566	18 994	26 714	27 248	27 464	23 960	31 335	39 602	56 031	66 898	72 219	86 021	104 788	105 738	125 670	147 167	202 714	199 155	221 413	238 816	194 169
Gabon	96 434	106 755	108 711	116 769	102 536	92 373	92 166	98 667	118 999	138 130	142 363	157 098	196 262	225 770	217 136	241 371	311 881	322 996	355 253	353 860	306 425
Sao Tome and Principe	9 203	9 590	7 232	10 670	9 786	7 565	9 533	11 498	12 072	13 133	12 204	15 468	17 564	20 419	16 847	23 196	27 782	28 136	33 865	37 046	30 497
Suma	453 521	502 670	466 253	520 859	422 374	438 498	471 738	556 799	676 664	675 360	660 825	760 694	912 573	1 126 316	1 080 407	1 231 345	1 554 878	1 609 557	1 779 846	1 770 489	1 493 714

export z EU do SA	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cameroon	23%	24%	24%	28%	30%	29%	30%	30%	29%	30%	25%	24%	26%	26%	23%	23%	23%	26%	24%	23%	23%
CAR	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Chad	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Congo	18%	19%	17%	21%	17%	20%	20%	18%	22%	15%	15%	15%	12%	15%	16%	14%	15%	15%	17%	17%	18%
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	25%	23%	21%	15%	13%	17%	16%	18%	15%	16%	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%	23%	22%	19%	19%	19%	17%
Equatorial Guinea	3%	4%	6%	5%	7%	5%	7%	7%	8%	10%	11%	11%	11%	9%	12%	12%	13%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Gabon	21%	21%	23%	22%	24%	21%	20%	18%	18%	20%	22%	21%	22%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	21%
Sao Tome and Principe	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Suma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: export in thousand USD

Attachment 3: Dynamics of export from Central Africa to the EU

export z SA do EU	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cameroon	535 842	542 121	436 993	452 903	447 063	361 781	396 628	401 897	548 818	490 753	592 758	601 004	660 991	904 855	1 057 200	964 725	936 397	803 440	875 623	950 718	952 258
CAR	32 272	13 667	18 468	12 738	11 032	7 617	3 804	4 048	3 189	1 448	1 876	1 938	4 206	2 405	1 719	4 814	2 982	2 320	1 925	1 421	1 241
Chad	75	1 418	790	0	2	20	36	8	17	7	8	25	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	2	478
Congo	19 056	5 703	15 572	30 814	22 963	14 997	9 070	26 744	22 872	30 149	29 603	25 095	31 108	22 152	14 129	16 565	18 389	23 523	25 950	19 381	17 408
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	88 708	123 688	65 292	64 568	48 431	34 294	16 283	9 276	11 672	20 931	27 163	21 182	20 324	40 846	36 235	30 476	25 811	25 482	17 897	20 162	30 653
Equatorial Guinea	6 314	5 535	5 498	11 976	5 334	4 347	3 218	3 130	4 933	6 494	3 000	3 226	4 680	3 492	2 774	2 453	3 047	1 582	1 403	1 750	2 376
Gabon	12 998	8 122	10 169	14 019	14 348	16 529	16 733	16 029	18 562	22 967	25 013	22 538	15 673	5 028	1 482	607	2 726	3 793	1 342	7 596	8 562
Sao Tome and Principe	4 112	6 004	6 991	10 093	10 070	11 135	4 562	5 960	6 942	5 568	10 396	6 928	5 848	6 471	8 969	7 480	7 606	8 237	7 671	12 599	13 083
Suma	699 376	706 258	559 772	597 111	559 243	450 720	450 331	467 090	615 006	578 319	689 816	681 933	742 830	985 250	1 122 507	1 027 122	996 962	868 378	931 811	1 013 629	1 028 058

export z EU do SA	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cameroon	77%	77%	78%	79%	80%	80%	88%	86%	89%	85%	90%	88%	89%	92%	94%	94%	94%	93%	94%	94%	93%
CAR	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Congo	3%	1%	3%	5%	4%	3%	2%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Dem.Rep.of the Congo	13%	18%	12%	11%	9%	8%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Equatorial Guinea	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gabon	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Sao Tome and Principe	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Suma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: export in thousand USD

Attachment 4: Balance of commodity agrifood exports between the EU and Central Africa (from the EU perspective)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
[TOTAL] Total all products	-2 147 555	-1 534 804	-1 708 467	-1 342 798	-1 676 051	-2 065 133	-1 681 226	-1 495 232	-1 136 718	-1 627 906	-2 512 019	-3 154 060	-3 118 361	-6 537 784	-723 048	-2 802 930	-5 119 458	-6 230 750	-4 536 037	-3 413 587	1 620 045
[001] Live animals other than animals of division 03	-1 878	-969	-287	-474	-1 855	-1 489	-1 224	-1 110	-1 168	-1 887	-1 199	1 331	3 367	6 844	4 040	4 724	4 990	4 575	6 464	6 173	5 135
[011] Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	27 963	16 923	16 176	11 111	4 012	2 720	643	3 659	5 186	3 835	1 174	610	419	1 357	1 924	3 575	3 651	4 016	4 545	8 427	12 697
[012] Other meat and edible meat offal	38 582	56 994	45 995	62 811	39 489	54 175	52 213	62 273	77 022	84 409	78 526	73 572	92 275	96 723	101 011	132 482	178 582	195 764	196 435	245 484	230 163
[016] Meat, edible meat offal, salted, dried; flours, meals	441	327	246	209	140	261	365	390	548	579	623	964	847	1 005	1 582	1 535	1 727	1 888	2 146	2 534	1 970
[017] Meat, edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	9 258	7 978	8 684	9 706	7 772	10 986	10 200	14 811	16 503	20 442	22 778	26 418	31 351	36 443	31 178	28 287	34 273	37 057	38 368	38 201	31 904
[022] Milk, cream and milk products (excluding butter, cheese)	48 150	48 597	48 752	48 486	44 416	44 941	59 669	57 994	75 190	84 288	77 972	96 911	101 538	129 736	98 977	125 720	157 609	122 726	137 546	160 248	111 012
[023] Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	3 866	3 268	2 960	3 442	2 836	2 842	2 876	4 001	3 686	5 402	5 569	5 115	5 834	7 450	6 137	6 254	8 815	8 196	8 219	10 066	6 677
[024] Cheese and curd	4 312	4 066	3 106	2 911	2 294	2 327	2 714	3 856	3 892	4 908	4 549	5 230	7 340	8 307	7 296	9 745	12 722	11 267	12 123	11 517	10 233
[025] Birds' eggs, and eggs' yolks; egg albumin	469	832	844	1 771	990	1 651	2 412	3 671	3 374	4 063	4 266	2 814	2 405	3 569	4 182	5 507	9 238	6 737	10 071	10 104	11 222
[034] Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	404	2 802	7 971	2 377	-499	-6 053	-659	2 410	2 595	1 807	666	2 422	9 439	14 484	18 941	20 972	43 067	78 133	77 358	68 867	45 987
[035] Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish	633	354	279	98	336	112	262	324	426	613	707	521	765	1 215	946	1 724	1 562	1 342	3 650	1 793	1 201
[036] Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	-13 842	-9 772	-15 810	-24 993	-20 753	-21 013	-18 705	-17 910	-22 313	-27 115	-28 168	-23 661	-14 934	-3 431	-573	915	1 233	1 482	1 571	2 001	1 111
[037] Fish, aqua. invertebrates, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	1 522	1 204	882	546	400	180	464	603	739	668	792	532	1 331	1 620	1 322	1 745	2 309	2 502	3 123	2 935	2 121
[041] Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	29 787	41 279	30 128	29 278	21 868	35 708	47 561	52 889	70 646	63 893	59 458	80 004	104 749	151 108	137 570	172 516	206 246	208 924	260 918	185 839	161 908
[042] Rice	3 058	1 397	1 656	2 847	648	1 062	761	3 438	115	48	1 197	213	912	475	270	274	554	1 218	2 512	1 937	1 800
[043] Barley, unmilled	0	0	0	0	0	289	429	811	852	1 599	1 047	630	598	892	1 672	2 079	4 286	5 092	4 470	2 764	2 503
[044] Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	44	20	46	80	78	941	8	47	39	16	7	397	23	40	2 974	1 868	976	1 631	68	82	37
[045] Cereals, unmilled (excluding wheat, rice, barley, maize)	0	0	6	0	8	-7	-1	-3	3	3	3	0	38	-24	-25	-3	48	-21	0	31	34
[046] Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin	53 731	70 257	60 154	54 031	50 933	49 998	44 248	56 090	58 861	32 377	39 620	49 027	61 516	75 929	61 058	60 311	91 026	74 604	73 524	58 996	47 372
[047] Other cereal meals and flour	4 224	4 948	3 752	5 058	3 397	3 613	3 900	6 063	8 583	5 050	6 243	8 958	8 686	10 041	15 597	10 103	16 146	20 048	15 457	14 282	10 052
[048] Cereal preparations, flour of fruits or vegetables	43 397	43 516	34 877	43 906	31 913	27 501	31 654	40 339	49 962	53 714	54 026	56 809	85 038	131 031	123 581	104 309	129 244	143 980	147 071	132 027	112 648
[054] Vegetables	-422	-965	1 045	4 635	3 650	1 963	2 466	2 132	5 708	3 300	3 779	5 563	5 184	7 661	11 564	15 275	14 399	11 818	15 094	15 663	14 233
[056] Vegetables, roots, tubers, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	20 686	21 413	19 235	18 887	16 836	16 472	18 276	21 678	33 923	29 830	27 629	23 267	30 642	28 553	30 632	27 191	29 215	32 591	36 048	37 696	32 469
[057] Fruits and nuts (excluding oil nuts), fresh or dried	-137 227	-150 981	-116 386	-122 757	-175 138	-180 722	-198 161	-170 163	-245 416	-239 519	-279 668	-280 821	-268 020	-375 378	-310 628	-282 675	-298 733	-272 663	-334 211	-346 237	-350 445
[058] Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations (no juice)	694	577	308	539	460	390	459	615	555	841	679	1 537	1 011	1 995	1 360	334	-1 794	-1 503	-1 391	-869	-802
[059] Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented, no spirit	3 347	2 570	3 842	5 228	3 839	2 990	3 399	4 040	4 260	4 525	5 253	6 211	9 309	13 068	10 664	10 877	13 770	12 086	17 787	17 139	11 709
[061] Sugar, molasses and honey	1 580	18 772	6 687	18 330	6 890	2 133	11 406	2 737	7 969	-3 641	-2 997	7 036	6 368	-180	12 752	24 132	15 309	19 051	17 212	13 982	14 307
[062] Sugar confectionery	802	893	982	997	630	508	738	802	929	608	640	745	710	1 122	1 168	1 494	2 149	2 214	2 938	2 480	1 860
[071] Coffee and coffee substitutes	-310 846	-263 818	-224 778	-187 288	-151 343	-125 804	-75 391	-50 012	-58 357	-64 662	-68 188	-73 939	-100 267	-107 735	-71 079	-87 424	-105 776	-92 699	-64 579	-60 082	-79 433
[072] Cocoa	-201 829	-243 349	-174 636	-231 498	-180 302	-90 934	-137 127	-198 852	-262 142	-204 241	-252 278	-257 058	-291 218	-446 728	-694 271	-637 830	-557 921	-463 807	-498 113	-565 341	-555 059
[073] Chocolate, food preparations with cocoa, n.e.s.	726	1 432	1 893	1 506	755	823	1 117	1 427	1 601	2 768	1 702	2 204	2 832	3 916	3 720	4 272	6 176	7 004	7 984	8 223	7 066
[074] Tea and mate	-833	275	38	132	243	97	126	301	404	499	593	586	545	836	542	935	1 229	1 332	1 903	1 924	1 792
[075] Spices	545	480	688	960	769	416	427	390	479	351	244	612	575	630	756	811	1 386	1 216	806	1 029	294
[081] Feeding stuff for animals (no unmilled cereals)	4 126	3 004	3 516	5 517	4 883	5 323	4 246	6 044	6 621	7 959	7 611	8 140	10 460	13 013	12 100	13 754	16 616	15 505	21 106	22 158	19 812
[091] Margarine and shortening	11 996	10 698	10 576	11 548	9 367	7 842	7 881	11 891	11 181	12 701	8 886	12 450	10 805	11 951	12 875	11 067	12 349	11 533	8 575	10 977	8 417
[098] Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	60 563	50 230	53 188	65 156	52 631	56 154	55 423	55 032	66 765	75 717	81 998	97 894	120 753	148 104	141 382	175 636	229 703	244 470	277 798	290 741	245 852
[111] Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	3 452	4 886	3 209	4 350	3 127	3 601	3 976	5 136	5 989	7 415	6 633	9 175	11 493	15 125	16 190	21 644	27 081	24 515	36 823	38 600	33 212
[112] Alcoholic beverages	37 137	43 871	47 480	52 434	52 279	46 822	54 067	61 160	73 838	86 491	89 915	107 753	102 585	132 284	141 969	171 392	214 912	232 277	272 871	280 354	240 131
[121] Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	503	2 430	866	1 634	-988	-1 112	-2 533	-1 672	992	2 467	-221	5 022	-3 004	-195	1 593	6 403	15 588	15 627	5 160	-361	-74
[122] Tobacco, manufactured	5 025	3 952	10 267	6 856	8 293	11 725	16 211	16 353	16 111	15 540	5 566	3 545	1 668	2 892	2 470	938	1 727	1 258	1 656	945	1 413
[222] Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (excluding flour)	-19	-62	567	504	42	205	452	351	616	1 065	720	1 060	931	899	1 039	1 013	1 413	1 442	1 880	2 139	1 149
[223] Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits (incl. flour, n.e.s.)	16	4	-16	37	106	73	71	468	80	89	618	52	1 279	99	87	-4 814	-12	78	-20	65	16
[411] Animals oils and fats	52	68	80	88	22	437	23	35	72	21	19	73	73	192	-23	123	363	255	230	177	236
[421] Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined, fractio.	7 717	11 519	13 137	18 783	18 906	19 464	15 939	25 195	34 292	17 433	9 056	9 006	11 040	12 910	6 833	7 562	9 441	7 407	10 964	10 517	9 068
[422] Fixed vegetable fats & oils, crude, refined, fract.	-4 553	-16 140	-6 037	-6 097	-2 311	-2 418	-2 390	-672	143	383	-10 524	-1 180	343	1 086	3 764	7 219	1 178	1 509	5 299	4 046	1 685
[431] Animal or veg. oils & fats, processed, n.e.s.; mixt.	-200	767	136	288	731	483	-6	60	-67	-226	175	495	-369	-16	29	116	-244	-2 679	-1 546	-1 120	-435
agrarian trade	-248 855	-203 853	-93 696	-78 832	-137 303	-12 335	20 871	88 922	61 273	96 412	-29 310	78 438	169 271	140 915	-42 853	204 086	557 828	740 995	847 888	754 151	466 184

Note: export in thousand USD

Attachment 5: Commodity structure of agrifood trade from the EU to Cameroon

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
[041] Wheat (including spelt) and me	13 692	23 481	15 015	15 054	13 210	17 607	26 282	28 585	34 079	35 458	34 734	46 661	70 933	93 119	61 290	71 669	105 943	119 550	119 161	97 428	90 892
[098] Edible products and preparatio	15 336	12 832	14 303	19 022	18 144	19 053	24 114	20 003	20 537	20 149	20 027	25 221	33 654	33 940	33 872	37 816	40 905	43 629	53 610	64 425	50 730
[048] Cereal preparations, flour of fru	23 224	22 079	17 398	22 016	15 366	11 616	15 256	19 698	26 642	28 638	23 107	22 113	33 948	42 932	43 061	33 041	39 562	46 330	51 070	41 313	39 478
[112] Alcoholic beverages	10 517	10 859	15 970	16 609	17 392	16 673	18 012	20 268	21 147	26 122	18 197	18 386	19 099	21 627	17 487	23 695	30 435	37 808	42 796	48 665	37 862
[022] Milk, cream and milk products (	9 581	11 974	13 488	12 269	14 939	12 969	18 871	14 690	17 742	19 980	17 519	21 295	17 962	23 294	18 883	27 337	28 329	30 727	34 946	35 129	34 348
[034] Fish, fresh (live or dead), chille	416	1 101	1 105	336	36	829	238	242	1 345	183	58	159	4 612	5 003	7 657	15 588	32 426	65 127	58 775	47 339	33 232
[081] Feeding stuff for animals (no t	2 956	2 535	3 438	4 335	3 424	3 859	2 501	4 273	4 927	5 678	5 301	5 424	8 916	10 698	9 033	8 657	10 553	7 786	12 322	13 031	11 073

Note: export in thousand USD

Attachment 6: Commodity structure of agrifood trade from Cameroon to the EU

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
8072	190 182	223 652	153 918	207 433	167 267	81 466	129 851	188 219	247 831	191 596	238 107	245 469	278 240	433 397	676 432	622 905	539 046	441 982	473 096	541 005	522 291
8067	137 536	151 502	116 812	122 997	175 751	181 062	199 094	170 939	247 690	241 206	281 630	283 384	270 833	379 548	313 546	267 423	303 445	277 818	339 759	382 623	357 023
8071	195 686	144 041	153 018	104 040	90 664	85 964	54 730	32 784	40 136	46 987	47 880	57 806	72 164	72 417	45 819	59 702	76 606	66 373	46 335	40 286	57 146
8066	14	34	133	1 483	2 857	2 511	3 279	3 668	4 532	5 087	7 684	6 459	9 449	13 478	12 595	7 350	8 858	9 241	7 393	6 369	7 327
8064	5 447	5 391	2 788	1 334	1 449	1 455	1 379	2 772	2 370	2 098	3 171	4 029	3 463	3 715	3 514	3 100	3 059	2 764	2 598	3 013	2 981
8098	77	1	4	64	391	406	597	463	1 082	1 032	431	111	907	661	1 310	1 796	1 738	1 246	1 574	2 314	1 581
8068	15	4	19	33		5	6	163	89	11	10	12	165	105	141	739	1 928	1 753	2 181	2 021	1 195

Note: export in thousand USD

8. Acronyms and abbreviations

ACP	African, Carribean and Pacific Group of States
CA	Central Africa
CAR	Central African Republic
CZ	Czech Republic
EBA	Everything But Arms
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NTM	Non-tariff measures
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TC	Trade coverage index
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organization