

West Africa's losses of customs duties with and without the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU¹ Jacques Berthelot (jacques.berthelot4@wanadoo.fr), February 7, 2017

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The loss of West African customs revenues (CRs) on imports from both the EU and from the rest of the world (RoW) and West Africa (WA) due to the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) will be compared with the GSP and MFN or GSP+ and MFN import duties (IDs) that Ivory Coast (IC), Ghana and Nigeria would have paid on their exports to the EU28-UK (United Kingdom) in 2015 without the Cotonou Agreement and which they would have to pay in the future without the regional EPA or the interim EPAs of Ivory Coast and Ghana.

I - Loss of customs revenues on imports from West Africa with the EPA

Customs revenues on imports cover import duties (IDs) and value added tax (VAT) on imports, calculated on the sum of the CIF² imports value plus IDs. Net losses in customs revenues (CRs) correspond to the gap between those without the EU-WA EPA and those with the EPA³. This impact will only be assessed for imports from the EU in part I before adding the impact on internal imports from WA countries and from the rest of the world (RoW) in part II.

1.1 - Loss of customs revenues on WA imports from the EU28-UK

As the WA countries do not have reliable and up-to-date data on their CIF imports by tariff line from the EU – in fact the EU28 minus the UK (EU28-UK) given the Brexit – we are obliged to use the FOB exports of the EU28-UK according to Eurostat, to which are added the following

¹ Profoundly revised version from the last one of December 31, 2016.

² CIF (cost, insurance, freight): price of a product once arrived in the country of importation, before import duties; FOB (free on board): price of a product ready to be exported (port, airport, railway or trucks station).

³ GSP: the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences grants to 88 developing countries (DCs) tariffs reduced by around one third of those paid by developed countries, improperly labelled MFN (Most Favoured Nation) tariffs. The GSP+ is a more preferential regime which eliminates IDs on the bulk of imports from the poorest DCs which comply with specific conditions mentioned on page 9 further on. It is close to the EBA (Eveything But Arms) regime granted to the LDCs (least Developed Countries).

four elements: the gap between the WA CIF value and the EU FOB value; the increase in imports and IDs linked to the population rise; the increase in imports and IDs linked to the trade diversion favouring imports from the EU; the impact of the value added tax (VAT) on imports, at 16% of the sum of CIF imports + IDs on imports.

The EPA schedule is established for 4 groups of products: group D for those excluded from liberalization and groups A, B and C for those liberalized from T5 (2020), with reduction rates of IDs of 0%, 5%, 10%, 20% and 35%⁴. Imports of Group D products excluded are not prohibited but their IDs will not be reduced with the EPA.

Table 1 shows the EU28-UK FOB exports in 2015 (T time) and the IDs in the WA tariff offer according to the liberalization schedule from T5 (2020) to T20 (2035) and the different product groups: A, B and C for the liberalized products and D for products excluded from liberalization, divided into sub-groups according to their ID rates: D1 (0 or 10%), D2 (20%) and D3 (35%).

Table 1 is a summary of Annex 1 on FOB exports to WA and corresponding IDs of EU28-UK in 2015 according to the different chapters of the Harmonized System (HS) of trade classification. The excluded products taxed at 35% (D3) accounted for 3.06% of total imports in 2015 and those taxed at 20% (D2) accounted for 14.03% of the total, or 17.09% for both of them, with an average ID rate of 22.69%. Details of the EU28-UK FOB exports of the corresponding IDs by group and rate are given in Annex 1.

Euros	EU exp	ports and ID in T (201	5)	Reduction of WA import duties in EU FOB value				
Group	Export	ID	ID rate	T5 (2020)	T10 (2025)	T15 (2030)	T20 (2035)	
D	6195499185	1090483848	17,60%	1090483848	1090483848	1090483848	1090483848	
D1	1742770055	80334175	4,61%	80334175	80334175	80334175	80334175	
D2	36555370150	731074030	20%	731074030	731074030	731074030	731074030	
D3	797358980	279075643	35%	279075643	279075643	279075643	279075643	
ABC	19856890096	1706172427	8,59%	1367829695	679724397,7	65614228,4	0	
ABCD1	21599660151	1786506602	8,27%	1448163870	760058573	145948404	80334175	
ABCD	26052389281	2796656274	10,73%	2458313544	1770208246	1156098077	1090483848	
ABCD-D1	24305763212	2716322099	11,18%	2377979369	1689874071	1075763902	1010149673	
ABC/ABCD	76,22%	61,01%		55,64%	38,40%	5,68%	0,00%	
ABCD1/ABCD	82,91%	63,88%		58,91%	42,94%	12,62%	7,37%	

Table 1 - Summary of the EU28-UK FOB exports to WA and FOB import duties: 2015-35

Table 2 below proceeds in several steps to assess the EPA's losses of customs revenues (IDs and VAT) due to the EPA related to its imports from the EU28-UK alone. The first step takes up the essence of Table 1 above.

The next step is to raise the FOB values of the EU28-UK exports to the CAF values of WA imports and to raise accordingly the corresponding IDs. For this, after an analysis of the literature⁵, the CIF values of WA imports and IDs are increased by 20% above the EU FOB values. However we are awaiting confirmation from a Nigerian journalist who studied the issue.

The third step is to take the population growth into account. After a recall of the UN projection from 2015 to 2050, we deduct the growth rates (GR) from T (2015) to T5 (2020), from T5 to T10 (2025), from T10 to T15 (2030), from T15 to T20 (2035), and from T20 to T35 (2050). In our previous EPA studies we assumed for conservative reasons that imports from the EU would

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153870.pdf

⁵ Note sur l'écart entre les prix FAB UE28-RU et CAF AO, CEMAC et EAC en 2015, SOL, 7 janvier 2017.

⁴ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153869.pdf

Group A covers essential social goods, basic necessities, basic commodities, capital goods and specific inputs; group B includes mainly inputs and intermediate goods and group C covers mainly final consumption goods.

increase at a rate equal to 2/3 of the GR of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) negotiating the EPAs. Checking the annual GR of imports from the EU28-UK from 2000 to 2015 shows that they increased about twice as fast as the population: by 5.77% from 2000 to 2015, compared to 2.75% population GR in WA, by 7.20% against 3% in the Eastern Africa Community (EAC) and by 4.84% against 2.73% in the CEMAC (Economic Community of Central Africa States). For conservative reasons for the future, we use an import GR equal to the population GR. Having asked Lionel Fontagné of CEPII by email if he took into account the population growth in his 2008 EPA study⁶, he said he did not and he did not know whether the DG Trade had done so in his Impact study of March 2016 of the WA EPA⁷.

However we assume that imports of the D3 excluded products at a 35% ID rate will be capped in the future at their 2015 level (T time), both for imports from the EU28-UK and from the RoW, the more so as the 35% rate has only entered the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) in 2015 and has been implemented in only a few Member States. We also assume that the D2 excluded products taxed at 20% will increase by half the growth rate of the population, for imports from the EU28-UK as for those from the RoW. On the other hand, imports of products excluded from sub-group D1 taxed at 10% or untaxed would continue to increase at the same rate as the population, such as the liberalized imports of groups A, B and C.

Naturally, the IDs will increase in parallel with imports of the liberalized product groups ABC and the subgroups D1, D2 and D3 of the excluded products.

As for trade diversion, after consulting several studies, for conservative reasons we will assume the rate of 20% instead of the 32.5% in the impact study of Lionel Fontagné et al. on EPAs that we had already reduced to 25% in our previous analyzes. Indeed, questioned on the big difference between his estimate of 32.5%, which he confirmed, and that of the DG Trade impact study of 4.1%, Lionel Fontagné replied that this is due, among other reasons, to the difference between the econometric models used: of partial equilibrium in his study of 2008 with data of 2002-04 and of general equilibrium in DG Trade's study with data of 2014. This huge difference between these two studies, to which David Laborde of IFPRI has contributed, is not conducive to accredit the impact studies based on these models! We also assume that imports from the EU28-UK of the D1 subgroup taxed at 10% or untaxed would continue to increase at the same rate as those of liberalized products of groups ABC and that they would also participate to trade diversion. We can then deduct the ID losses on these diverted imports.

The next step concerns the calculation of the VAT on imports of liberalized and excluded products, which is of 16% of the sum of imports (after diversion) and IDs.

The next step concerns the calculation of IDs and VAT in the absence of EPA. In this case, there is no longer any need to distinguish between IDs according to the groups of liberalized and excluded products and the average ID of 10.73% is applied to all imports of WA from the EU28-UK in 2015.

Finally we can compare the losses of customs revenues (IDs + VAT) with and without the EPA. The first years of liberalization the VAT receipts on imports are rising with the increase in imports and IDs linked to trade diversion in favour of the EU, so that the annual and cumulative

 $^{^{6}\} http://lionel.fontagne.free.fr/papers/fontalabmita_JAE.pdf$

⁷ SOL's report on the DG Trade's report on the West Africa-EU EPA, May 4, 2016: http://www.sol-asso.fr/analyses-politiques-agricoles-jacques-b/

impact of these imports leads to gains, not losses, of customs revenues (negative losses correspond to gains).

	Exports			alue on the EU28-Uk	(FOR exports	
Euros million	T	T (2015)	T5 (2020)	T10 (2025)	T15 (2030)	T20 (2035)
Luios minion	EU28-UK FOB expo					120 (2000)
L'handling daardaata ADO						0
Liberalized products ABC	19856,9	1706,2	1367,8	679,7	65,6	0
D1 excluded products: 0-10%	1742,8	80,3	80,3	80,3	80,3	80,3
ABCD1 products	21600	1786,5	1448,2	760,1	145,9	80,3
D2 excluded products: 20%	3655,4	731,1	731,1	731,1	731,1	731,1
D3 excluded products: 35%	797,4	279,1	279,1	279,1	279,1	279,1
All D excluded products	6195,6	1090,5	1090,5	1090,5	1090,5	1090,5
ALL ABCD products	26053	2796,7	2458,3	1770,2	1156,1	1090,5
i	CIF in	ports and CIF IDs (
Liberalized products ABC	23828	2047,4	1641,4	815,7	78,7	0
D1 excluded products: 0-10%	2091,3	96,4	96,4	96,4	96,4	96,4
ABCD1 products	25920	2143,8	1737,8	912,1	175,1	96,4
D2 excluded products: 20%	4386,5	877,3	877,3	877,3	877,3	877,3
		334.9		334,9		
D3 excluded products: 35%	956,9	1-	334,9		334,9	334,9
All D excluded products	7434,7	1308,6	1308,6	1308,6	1308,6	1308,6
ALL ABCD products	31262,7	3356	2950	2124,3	1387,3	1308,6
	Population prospect			data base revised in		
1000 inhabitants		353224	402831	457071	516290	580 558
Expecte	d growth rate (GR) of	WA population and	CIF imports (M) (ha	If the population rate	for D2 imports)	
· · ·		T to T5	T5 to T10	T10 to T15	T15 to T20	T20 to T35
Population and imports GR		2,66%	2,51%	2,47%	2,37%	2,14%
	WA total imports from					,
	Т	T5	T10	T15	T20	T35
Liberalized products ABC	23828	27170	30755	34746	39063	53667
D1 excluded products: 0-10%	2091,3	2384,6	2699,3	3049,5	3428,4	4710
ABCD1 products	25920	29554,6	33454,3	37795,5	42491,4	58377
D2 excluded products: 20%	4386,5	4686,1	4987,6	5303,3	5625,1	6598,7
D3 excluded products: 35%	956,9	956,9	956,9	956,9	956,9	956,9
All D excluded products	7434,7	8027,6	8643,8	9309,7	10010,4	12265,6
ALL ABCD products	31262,7	35197,6	39398,8	44055,7	49073,4	65932,6
	WA IDs on imports fro			n GR, before trade d		
Liberalized products ABC	2047,4	2334,6	1858	921,5	88,5	0
D1 excluded products: 0-10%	96,4	109,9	124,4	140,5	158	217,1
ABCD1 products	2143,8	2444,5	1982,4	1062	246,5	217,1
D2 excluded products: 20%	877,3	937,2	997,5	1060,7	1125	1319,7
D3 excluded products: 35%	334,9	334,9	334,9	334,9	334,9	334,9
All D excluded products	1308,6	1382	1456,8	1536,1	1617,9	1871,7
ALL ABCD products	3452,4	3826,5	3439,2	2598,1	1864,4	2088,8
		% on the trade divers			1004,4	2000,0
Diverte d'imperate					0400.0	44075 4
Diverted imports	0	5910,9 488,9	6690,9 553,42	7559,1 625,2	8498,3 702,9	11675,4
ID on diverted imports	0		55142		/02.9	965,68
1000/1	1					
ABCD1 imports with diversion		and VAT after trade	diversion of ABCD1	products with the E	PA	
ABCD1 IDs "	25920	and VAT after trade 35465,5	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2	products with the E 45354,6	PA 50989,7	70052,4
	25920 2143,8	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2	PA 50989,7 949,4	1182,8
ABCD1 M + IDs "	25920 2143,8 28063,8	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8	PA 50989,7	
	25920 2143,8	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2	PA 50989,7 949,4	1182,8
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6
ABCD1 M + IDs "	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M VAT on D2+D3 M	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6 1048,9	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1 1106,4	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9 1164,3	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8 1224,9	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9 1286,7	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2 1473,6
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6 1048,9 8896	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1 1106,4 11455,7	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9 1164,3 11861,5	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8 1224,9 11834,4	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2
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ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M VAT on D2+D3 M Total IDs+VAT on ABCD M ABCD M without EPA ABCD IDs rate without EPA IDs on ABCD M without EPA Imports + IDs without EPA VAT at 16% without EPA IDs + VAT without EPA	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6 1048,9 8896 Customs re 31262,7 10,73% 3357,6 34620,3 5539,2 8896	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1 1106,4 11455,7 venues (IDs + VAT) 35647,8 10,73% 3828,6 39476,4 6316,2 10144,8	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9 1164,3 11861,5 on M from EU28-UI 40351,9 10,73% 4333,8 44685,7 7149,7 11483,5	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8 1224,9 11834,4 < without the EPA 45587,7 10,73% 4896,1 50483,8 8077,4 12973,5	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9 1286,7 12006,3 51252 10,73% 5504,5 56756,5 9081 14585,5	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2 1473,6 15708,6 70412,3 10,73% 7562,3 77974,6 12475,9 20038,2
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M VAT on D2+D3 M Total IDs+VAT on ABCD M ABCD M without EPA ABCD IDs rate without EPA IDs on ABCD M without EPA Imports + IDs without EPA VAT at 16% without EPA IDs + VAT without EPA EPA net impact o	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6 1048,9 8896 Customs re 31262,7 10,73% 3357,6 34620,3 5539,2 8896 n customs revenues (and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1 1106,4 11455,7 venues (IDs + VAT) 35647,8 10,73% 3828,6 39476,4 6316,2 10144,8 IDs + VAT) without	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9 1164,3 11861,5 on M from EU28-UI 40351,9 10,73% 4333,8 44685,7 7149,7 11483,5 taking into account t	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8 1224,9 11834,4 < without the EPA 45587,7 10,73% 4896,1 50483,8 8077,4 12973,5 he impact on M from	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9 1286,7 12006,3 51252 10,73% 5504,5 56756,5 9081 14585,5 the RoW and within	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2 1473,6 15708,6 70412,3 10,73% 7562,3 77974,6 12475,9 20038,2 WA
ABCD1 M + IDs " VAT on ABCD1 M IDs on D2+D3 M M + ID on D2+D3 M VAT on D2+D3 M Total IDs+VAT on ABCD M ABCD M without EPA ABCD IDs rate without EPA IDs on ABCD M without EPA Imports + IDs without EPA VAT at 16% without EPA IDs + VAT without EPA	25920 2143,8 28063,8 4490,2 1212,2 6555,6 1048,9 8896 Customs re 31262,7 10,73% 3357,6 34620,3 5539,2 8896	and VAT after trade 35465,5 2933,4 38398,9 6143,8 1272,1 6915,1 1106,4 11455,7 venues (IDs + VAT) 35647,8 10,73% 3828,6 39476,4 6316,2 10144,8	diversion of ABCD1 40145,2 2535,8 42681 6829 1332,4 7276,9 1164,3 11861,5 on M from EU28-UI 40351,9 10,73% 4333,8 44685,7 7149,7 11483,5	products with the E 45354,6 1687,2 47041,8 7526,7 1395,6 7655,8 1224,9 11834,4 < without the EPA 45587,7 10,73% 4896,1 50483,8 8077,4 12973,5	PA 50989,7 949,4 51939,1 8310,3 1459,9 8041,9 1286,7 12006,3 51252 10,73% 5504,5 56756,5 9081 14585,5	1182,8 71235,2 11397,6 1654,6 9210,2 1473,6 15708,6 70412,3 10,73% 7562,3 77974,6 12475,9 20038,2

Table 2 - Losses of IDs + VAT on WA imports from the EU28-UK with the EPA

After annual gains of $\notin 1.311$ billion (bn) in T5 (2020) and $\notin 378$ million (M) in T10, resulting in cumulative gains of $\notin 4.614$ bn in 2025 and a further $\notin 924$ M in 2030, annual losses begin in

2026 (\in 424 M) and net cumulative losses jump from \in 417 M in 2031 to \in 8.627 bn in 2035 and \in 60.189 bn in 2050.

Table 3 shows the net annual and cumulative losses of IDs +VAT from T5 (2020) to T35 (2050).

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€ million	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Annual	-1310,9	-1022,3	-797,2	-621,6	-484,8	-378	424,1	542,9	695	889,7	1139,1
Cumulative	-1310,9	-2333,2	-3130,4	-3752	-4236,8	-4614,8	-4190,7	-3647,8	-2952,8	-2063,1	-924
	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041
Annual	1341,4	1579,6	1860,1	2190,5	2579,2	2669,7	2763,4	2860,4	2960,8	3064,7	3172,3
Cumulative	417,4	1997	3857,1	6047,6	8626,8	11296,5	14059,9	16920,3	19881,1	22945,8	26118,1
	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050		
Annual	3283,6	3398,8	3518,1	3641,6	3769,4	3901,7	4038,7	4189,4	4329,6		
Cumulative	29401.7	32800.5	36318.6	39960.2	43729.6	47631.3	51670	55859.4	60189		

Table 3 - Net annual and cumulative losses of IDs + VAT on imports from the EU28-UK with the EPA

But the loss of customs revenues due to trade diversion to the detriment of imports from within WA and the Rest of the World (RoW) would increase total losses from the beginning in T5.

<u>1.2 – Loss of customs receipts on WA imports from within WA and the RoW</u></u>

In the absence of detailed data per tariff line on WA imports from within WA and the RoW, the same distribution as that of EU28-UK imports in 2015 is used between ABCD1 products (82.91%), D2 products (14.03%) and D3 products (3.06%).

Table 4 shows that, according to UNCTAD, 26.2% of total WA imports came from EU28-UK in 2015, 9.3% were intra-WA and 64.5% came from Rest of the world (ROW), of which 3.1% from the UK. Hence the relative shares of WA imports from the RoW and WA, other than those from the EU28-UK, are of 87.4% et 12.6%.

Table 4 – West Africa's total imports per group of exporting countries in 2015										
	World	Developed countries	ACP	Africa	SSA	WA	EU28	UK	EU28-UK	
Euros 1000	89732739	35763749	10517363	11562422	10208311	8380998	26296791	2745448	23551343	
% of total	100%	39,9%	11,7%	12,9%	11,4%	9,3%	29,3%	3,1%	26,2%	
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Table 4 – West Africa's total imports per group of exporting countries in 2015

Source: UNCTAD (http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableViewer/tableView.aspx); OECD: euro-dollar exchange rate

These UNCTAD data on CIF imports from the EU28-UK (\notin 23.551 bn) are significantly lower than those of Eurostat for the EU28-UK FOB exports (\notin 26.595 bn) when they should be much larger, but this undervaluation is shared by both the ITC TradeMap database and Comtrade, the United Nations trade database and UNCTAD's primary source. As we cannot rely on such absolute data from UNCTAD, we can at least consider as more reliable the relative distribution of UNCTAD data among groups of countries, that we will apply to Eurostat data.

In other words the €31.263 bn in WA CIF imports from the EU28-UK in 2015 accounted for 26.20% of WA total imports, which therefore amounted to €119.309 bn, of which €11.096 bn came from within WA (9.30%) and €76.954 bn (64.50%) from the RoW (of which €3.699 bn or 3.10% from the UK). However, if the imports of D3 products taxed at 35% are capped and if the growth rate of imports of D2 products taxed at 20% would be halved in the future, there is no reason to limit the rise of imports from WA as they circulate tax free with its internal market and they would consequently increase at the population growth rate, as imports of ABCD1 products.

Imports from the RoW and WA are distributed between groups in the same proportions as in the EU28-UK (Table 1), i.e. 82.91% for liberalized products ABCD1, 14.03% for D2 and 3.06% for D3.

The $\notin 5.911$ bn of trade diversion is allocated between the RoW and intra-WA imports and in proportion to their relative shares in total imports of the EU28-RU in T (2015), i.e. 87.4% and 12.6%. The average ID on imports of ABCD1 groups being of 8.27% in 2015, we deduct the loss of IDs and VAT on imports from the RoW and the VAT on 50% of intra-WA imports (according to the estimate of Lionel Fontagné et al.), but there is no IDs within ECOWAS (and by extension in WA).

Finally, the net loss of IDs + VAT on imports from the RoW and WA rises from €1.377 bn in T5 (2020) to €1.558 bn in T10 (2025), €1.761bn in T15 (2030), €1.978bn In T20 (2035) and €2.719 bn in T35 (2050).

Table 5 - WA loss of customs revenues on imports from WA and the RoW

	Т	T5	T10	T15	T20	T35
Répartition des importations totales de l'AO venant de	l'UE28-RU. de	l'AO et du Reste		M) avant détour	nement des éch	
Growth rate of population and imports		2,66%	2,51%	2,47%	2,37%	2,14%
M from EU28-UK: ABCD	31263	35198	39399	44056	49073	65933
M from WA	11096	12652	14322	16180	18190	24992
Of which ABCD1 products (82,91% ABCD)	9200	10490	11874	13415	15081	20720
Of which D2 products (14,03% ABCD)	1557	1775	2009	2270	2552	3506
Of which D3 products (3,06% ABCD)	340	388	439	496	558	766
M from the RoW	76954	86640	96984	108446	120798	162298
Of which ABC products (76,22%)	58654	66881	75707	85530	96157	132105
Of which D1 products (6,69%)	5148	5871	6646	7508	8441	11597
Of which ABCD1 products (82,91% ABCD)	63802	72751	82353	93038	104598	143702
Of which D2 products (14,03% ABCD, 50% GR)	10797	11534	12276	13053	13845	16241
Of which D3 products D3 (3,06% ABCDI)	2355	2355	2355	2355	2355	2355
Total M	119313	134490	150705	168682	188061	253223
Distribution of trade distortion of E	U28-UK ABCD	1 products ABC	D1 coming from	the RoW and V	VA	
Diverted M: 20% M ABCD1	0	5911	6691	7559	8498	11675
Diverted M from the RoW (86,88% of total)	0	5135	5813	6567	7383	10144
Diverted M from WA (13,12% of total)	0	776	878	992	1115	1532
Reduction of M, IDs and VAT on A	ABCD1 groups I	inked to trade d	iversion against	the RoW and W	/A	
IDs on ABCD1 diverted M from RoW		425	481	543	611	839
VAT on ABCD1 diverted M from the RoW		890	1007	1138	1279	1757
VAT on 50% ABCD1 diverted M from WA (no IDs)		62	70	80	88	123
Net loss of IDs+VAT from RoW+WA		1377	1558	1761	1978	2719
Unchanged IDs+VA	T on other non-o	liverted WA M fi	rom th RoW and	AW		
ABCD1 non-diverted M from the RoW	63802	67616	76540	86471	97215	133558
IDs on ABCD1 non-diverted M from the RoW	5276	5592	6330	7151	8040	11045
M + IDs ABCD1 non-diverted M from the RoW	69078	73208	82870	93622	105255	144603
VAT ABCD1 non-diverted M from the RoW	11052	11713	13259	14980	16841	23136
IDs on D2 products (20%) of RoW M	2159	2307	2455	2611	2776	3257
IDs on D3 products D3 (35%) of RoW M	824	824	824	824	824	824
VAT on D2+D3 M from RoW	2582	2723	313	325	337	373
Non-diverted ABCD1+D2+D3 M from WA	11097	11877	13444	15189	17076	23460
VAT on non-diverted ABCD1+D2+D3 M from W'A (no ID)	1776	1900	2151	2430	2732	3754
Total unchanged IDs+VAT on M from RoW and WA	23669	25059	25332	28321	31550	42389

Table 6 adds the annual and cumulative losses of customs revenues (IDs + VAT) incurred on WA imports from the EU28-UK to losses related to the decline in imports from WA and the RoW affected by trade diversion of the EU28-UK. Table 7 shows the annual and cumulative losses per year from 2020 to 2050.

As the loss of customs revenues on imports from the RoW and WA was initially higher than the gains (negative losses) recorded in the first years on imports from the EU28-UK, the annual losses increased from 66 M (beginning of the liberalization in T5 or 2015) to \notin 1.180 bn in T10 (2025), \notin 2.900 bn in T15 (2030), \notin 4.557 bn in T20 (2035) and \notin 7.049 bn in T35 (2050). As a

result, cumulative losses jump to €2.608 bn in T10, €13.057 bn in T15, €32.230 bn in T20 and € 119.891 billion in T35.

Table 0 – Losses of customs revenues on wA imports from the E028-OK, the Kow and WA											
	Т	T5	T10	T15	T20	T35					
Annual losses on M from the EU28-UK	0	-1311	-378	1139	2579	4330					
Annual losses on M from the RoW and WA		1377	1558	1761	1978	2719					
Net annual losses		66	1180	2900	4557	7049					
Cumulative net losses		66	2608	13057	32230	119891					

Table 6 – Losses of customs revenues on WA imports from the EU28-UK, the RoW and WA

						r					
€ million	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Annual	66	117,5	209,2	372,3	662,8	1180	1412,5	1690,7	2023,8	2422,5	2900
Cumulative	66	183,5	392,7	765	1427,8	2607,8	4020,3	5711	7734,8	10157,3	13057,3
	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041
Annual	3174,3	3474,6	3803,3	4163,1	4557	4691,4	4829,8	4972,3	5190	5343,1	5500,7
Cumulative	16231,6	19706,2	23509,5	27672,6	32229,6	36921	41750,8	46723,1	51913,1	57256,2	62756,9
	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050		
Annual	5663	5830,1	6002	6170	6350	6520	6700	6850	7049		
Cumulative	68419,9	74250	80252	86422	92772	99292	105992	112842	119891		

Finally we calculate the IDs and VAT receipts on imports from the RoW and intra-WA which will not be affected by trade diversion.

3.1 - Customs revenues not affected by trade diversion on imports from RoW and WA

The bottom of Table 5 shows that the annual loss of customs revenues due to trade diversion to the EU28-UK does not affect those perceived on the remainder of imports from the RoW and WA. These revenues remain very large since the trade diversion concerns only 20% of imports from the EU28-RU, which themselves account for only 26.2% of total WA imports in 2015. However, if the percentage of total customs revenue losses on imports due to the EPA is only 0.27% of the total net T5 revenues, it climbs to 5% in T10, 11.7% in T15, 17.4% T20 and 20.6% T35.

		I State State State				
	Т	T5	T10	T15	T20	T35
Losses of IDs+VAT due to the EPA	0	66	1180	2900	4557	7049
Revenues of IDs+VAT not affected by EPA	23669	24529	24732	27643	30788	41344
Net revenues with the EPA	23669	24463	23552	24743	26231	34295
Losses due to EPA on net revenues	0%	0,27%	5,01%	11,72%	17,37%	20,55%

Table 8 – Net customs losses on WA imports with revenues not affected by trade diversion

These losses will only materialize if the regional WA EPA is implemented, which seems unlikely since Nigeria, The Gambia and Mauritania have not even signed it. But now that Ghana and Ivory Coast have ratified and implemented their interim EPAs (iEPAs) and that the European Parliament has also ratified them, the other WA States should impose IDs on their imports from these two countries from T5 on in order not to be invaded by the EU28-UK products which they will import duty-free given ECOWAS lax rules of origin. These IDs to be paid to the rest of the WA by Ghana and Ivory Coast would be very large, even higher for Ivory Coast than the GSP and MFN duties they would have had to pay on their exports to the EU28-UK if they had not implemented their iEPAs, at least if they would be excluded from ECOWAS. The other ECOWAS States cannot remain passive in this situation which will ruin regional integration and their customs revenues.

<u>II – GSP-MFN duties that Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria would have paid to the EU28-RU without the WA EPA</u>

Table 9 summarizes the Annex 2 detailing the GSP and MFN IDs as well as the GSP+ and MFN IDs that IC and Ghana should have paid on their exports to the EU28-UK in 2015 – and that Nigeria has paid – if they did not benefit from the Cotonou regime and which they would have paid in the future if they had not ratified and implemented their interim EPAs.

HS chapters	Ivory Coast	Ghana	Nigeria	The 3 developing countries						
Euros		GSP and	MFN IDs		Imports	GSP rate	GSP+	GSP+ rate		
Chapters 01-24	113767991	43292621	4573526	161634138	4818987491	3,36%	41713832	0,87%		
Chapters 25-97	117846	1400201	4265510	5783557	17625188902	0,03%	4083620	0,02%		
Total	113885837	44692822	8839036	167417695	22444176393	0,75%	45797452	0,20%		
01-24/total	99,90%	96,87%	51,74%	96,55%	21,47%		91,08%			
25-97/total	0,10%	3,13%	48,26%	3,45%	78,53%		8,92%			

Table 9 - GSP and GSP+ and MFN IDs to pay to the EU28-UK in 2015 without Cotonou or EPA

Source: Eurostat and TARIC

The exporters of these 3 developing countries would have paid €167.7 M in GSP and MFN IDs, which, however, represented only an average rate of 0.75% of their imports from the EU28-UK. 96.55% of these IDs relate to agricultural and fish products of chapters 01 to 24 of the Harmonized System (HS) of Trade Classification, of which 99.90% for IC, 96.87% for Ghana and only 51.74% for Nigeria. 85.9% of these IDs (€144 M) relate to 3 agricultural products: processed cocoa (€76 M), canned tuna (€38.3 M) and fresh bananas (€29.8 M). Detailed data are available in the studies specific to each of these three countries.

On the other hand, if these 3 countries had requested to the EU and obtained the GSP+ status, they would have paid almost 4 times less IDs (\notin 45.8 M), of which \notin 41.7 M on agricultural products, particularly fresh bananas from IC and Ghana (\notin 29.8 M), aluminium from Ghana (\notin 2.663 M) and hides and skins from Nigeria (\notin 1.420 million), the only two products outside chapters 01 to 24. And the GSP+ IDs would even fall to \notin 33.5 M by 2020 if IC and Ghana could get an alignment of their IDs on bananas on those granted to the Andean and Central America countries having signed since 2012 bilateral free trade agreements with the EU: from \notin 111/tonne in 2015 to \notin 75/tonne in 2020, while it will stay at \notin 127/tonne (MFN level) for ACP countries without EPAs. Moreover, these \notin 48.5 M of GSP or \notin 33.5 M of GSP+ and MFN IDs could be financed by a Regional Solidarity Fund proposed by the civil society in Dakar in January 2015, for which IC would only have to pay 9.4%, i.e. \notin 3.149 M⁸!

Getting the GSP+ status for Ghana, IC and Nigeria should not pose a legal objection since they have now signed or ratified the 27 international conventions required⁹ and since they fulfil the criteria of economic vulnerability, which was confirmed by an e-mail of DG Trade of 13 June 2016. But the EU twice refused to accept Nigeria's request, the first time in 2007, with a refusal in 2008 because it had not ratified the International Convention on Genocide, which it did in 2009 when the EU Commission did not even answer to Nigeria's new request. Granting the

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/TreatyParticipantSearch.aspx?clang=_en;

⁸ Taxe anti-APE sur les exportations extra-Afrique de l'Ouest, Solidarité, janvier 2015 : https://www.sol-asso.fr/articles-de-2015/

⁹ The list of the 27 conventions is given at the end of the EU impact assessment report of January 2016 on the GSP countries and Ghana's signature or ratification can be checked on 3 United Nations websites: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/costa_rica/documents/eu_costa_rica/european_commission._(2016)._report_o n_the_generalised_scheme_of_preferences_during_the_period_2014-2015..pdf)

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103231 https://cites.org/eng/disc/parties/chronolo.php

GSP+ to Nigeria would have ruined DG Trade's goal to impose the regional EPA. Refusing to grant GSP+ status to Nigeria was at the same time a way of pressuring IC and Ghana not to request this status but to ratify instead their iEPAs pending Nigeria's signature on the regional EPA. But Nigeria has repeatedly asked the European Institutions, particularly with President Muhammadu Buhari's address to the European Parliament on 3 February 2016 to amend certain provisions of the regional EPA which would hamper its major objective of industrialization. Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström has once more been adamant on this demand¹⁰, which is not the best way to get Nigeria come to terms.

Conclusion

If we compare the GSP duties to pay on exports of IC, Ghana and Nigeria to the EU28-UK, and a fortiori those of the GSP+, in the absence of the Cotonou regime or EPA, with the losses of IDs and VAT that the AO will suffer from T5 (2020) on with the EPA these will exceed the GSP IDs at the beginning of T7 (2022) and the GSP+ IDs by 44% already in T5.

As WA exports to the EU28-RU are much more likely to fall than to increase due to both the stagnation and aging of the EU population and the WA declining competitiveness on the EU market following its multiple free trade agreements, all this underscores the blindness of IC and Ghana in ratifying and implementing their interim EPAs and the wisdom of Nigeria in refusing to sign the regional EPA. Let us add all the other good reasons for not doing so, summarized in a document of December 11, 2016¹¹.

But the main responsibility lies with the EU which has imposed EPAs and will suffer serious consequences at all levels – economic and political – in the short and long term, including a massive influx of illegal immigrants and an increase in Jihadist attacks.

 $^{^{10}} http://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/malmstrom-put-on-spot-by-nigeria-on-eu-deals-with-acp-countries/$

¹¹ The EU fraudulent behaviour to extort the signing of the EPAs, SOL, December 11, 2016 (http://www.sol-asso.fr/analyses-politiques-agricoles-jacques-b/)

	103563 01	import u	uties linke			0		
Chapters	Group	ID rate	EU28-UK e Exports	IDs (2015)	T5 (2020)	Reductions of ID T10 (2025)	s in EU28-UK F(T15 (2030)	JB value T20 (2035)
01-02	D	35%	378515450	132480408	132480408	132480408	132480408	132480408
03-04	D	5576	16006218	5602176	5602176	5602176	5602176	5602176
05-08			152812958	53484535	53484535	53484535	53484535	53484535
15-18			56659589	19830856	19830856	19830856	19830856	19830856
19-24			81436534	28502786,9	28502786,9	28502786,9	28502786,9	28502786,9
29-37			24276832	8496891	8496891	8496891	8496891	8496891
51-59			87651399	30677990	30677990	30677990	30677990	30677990
Sub-total		35%	797358980	279075642,9	279075642,9	279075642,9	279075642,9	279075642,9
01-02	D	20%	2467415	493483	493483	493483	493483	493483
03-04			182482790	36496558	36496558	36496558	36496558	36496558
05-08			41811420	8362284	8362284	8362284	8362284	8362284
09-14			10296656	2059331	2059331	2059331	2059331	2059331
15-18			110326257	22065251	22065251	22065251	22065251	22065251
19-24			1096101326	219220265,2	219220265,2	219220265,2	219220265,2	219220265,2
25-28			41978514	8395702,8	8395702,8	8395702,8	8395703	8395703
29-37			170106167	34021233	34021233	34021233	34021233	34021233
38-43			205176225	41035245	41035245	41035245	41035245	41035245
44-50			99299285	19859857	19859857	19859857	19859857	19859857
51-59			239574963	47914993	47914993	47914993	47914993	47914993
60-62			40468825	8093765	8093765	8093765	8093765	8093765
63-70			368546773	73709354,6	73709355	73709354,6	73709354,6	73709354,6
71-73			80974568	16194913,6	16194913,6	16194914	16194914	16194914
74-76			45253321	9050664	9050664	9050664	9050664	9050664
77-83			130452733	26090547	26090547	26090547	26090547	26090547
84			40479661	8095932,2	8095932	8095932	8095932	8095932
85			57052350	11410470	11410470	11410470	11410470	11410470
86-90			549403582	109880716,4	109880716,4	109880716,4	109880716,4	109880716,4
91-97			143117319	28623464	28623464	28623464	28623464	28623464
Sub-total		20%	3655370150	731074029,8	731074030	731074030	731074030,2	731074030,2
03-04	D	10%	301670356	30167036	30167036	30167036	30167036	30167036
09-14			7733669	773366,9	773366,9	773366,9	773366,9	773366,9
15-18			7587369	758736,9	758736,9	758736,9	758736,9	758736,9
19-24			4186183	418618,3	418618,3	418618,3	418618,3	418618,3
29-37			64393037	6439304	6439304	6439304	6439304	6439304
38-43			22680488	2268048,8	2268049	2268049	2268049	2268049
50-59			13959636	1395964	1395964	1395964	1395964	1395964
63-70			26339148	2633914,8	2633914,8	2633914,8	2633914,8	2633914,8
71-73			9625899	962589,9	962589,9	962589,9	962589,9	962589,9
77-83			1514492	151449,2	151449,2	151449,2	151449,2	151449,2
86-90			343651463	34365146,3	34365146,3	34365146,3	34365146,3	34365146,3
Sub-total	_	10%	803341740	80334175,1	80334175,3	80334175,3	80334175,3	80334175,3
29-37	D	0%	939428315	0	0	0	0	0
Total	D	0% à 35%	6195499185	1090483848	1090483848	1090483848	1090483848	1090483848
01-02	А	5%	4418921	220946,1		-		
03-04			257123441	12856172	0	0	0	0
05-08			12767045	638352,25	0	0	0	0
09-14			652809567	32640478	0	0	0	0
15-18			8219988	410999,4	0	0	0	0
19-24			245130911	12256545,55	0	0	0	0
25-28			249624142 250142639	12481207,1	0	0	0	0
29-37				12507132	0	0	0	0
38-43	-		161366192	8068309,6	0	0	0	0
44-50			129954283	6497714 302864,9	0	0	0	0
51-59			6374194		0	0	0	0
63-70			1458547	72927,35	0	0	0	0
71-73 74-76			301550231 84446196	15077511,6 4222310	0	0	0	0
77-83			16108363	805418,2	0	0	0	0
84					0	0	0	0
84 85			2373262593 657686839	118663129,7 32242061	0	0	0	0
					-	-	-	
86-90 91-97			1366444513	68322225,65	0	0	0	0
Sub-total			1128564 68113898	56428,2 338342732,6	0	0	0	0
25-28	^	0%	37021420	338342732,0 0	0	0	0	0
25-28	A	U%	342153610	0	0	0	0	0
38-43			342153610	0	0	0	0	0
38-43 44-50			109426091	0	0	0	0	0
44-00		1	109420091	U	U	U	U	0

Annex 1 – Evolution from T to T20 of EU28-UK FOB exports to WA and losses of import duties linked to the EPA according to IDs groups and rates

71-73			11140	0	0	0	0	0
85			11092623	0	0	0	0	0
86-90			158352	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total			539015504	0	0	0	0	0
Total A			7319032673	338342732,6	0	0	0	0
01-02	В	10%	9423450	942345	942345	471172,5	0	0
03-04			71861552	7186155	7186155	3593078	0	0
09-14			16713621	1671362	1671362	835681,1	0	0
15-18			11985789	1198579	1198579	599289,5	0	0
19-24			99456351	9945635,1	9945635,1	4972817,55	0	0
25-28			8744712976	874471297,6	874471297,6	437235648.8	0	0
29-37			317544418	31754442	31754442	15877221	0	0
38-43			272650940	27265094	27265094	13632547	0	0
44-50			99814244	9981424	9981424	4990712	0	0
51-59			6835793	683579,6	683579,6	341789.8	0	0
63-70			28550780	2855078	2855078	1427539	0	0
71-73			47014605	4701460,5	4701460,5	2350730	0	0
74-76			35070962	3507096	3507096	1753548	0	0
77-83			54276488	5427649	5427649	2713824	0	0
84	-		503355196	50335519,6	50335520	25167760	0	0
85	+		314887495	31488750	31488750	15744375	0	0
86-90	+		322903127	32290312,7	32290312,7	16145156.35	0	0
91-97	+		12861099	1286110	1286110	643055	0	0
Sub-total	-		10969918886	1096991889	1096991890	548495944,6	0	0
09-14	В	5%	42280843	2114042	2114042	1	0	0
	В	3%	29415030			0	0	
38-43	_			1470751,5	1470752 294422	0	÷	0
71-73			5888440 77584313	294422 3879215.5	294422	÷	0	0
Sub-total		00/		,		0	0	0
29-37	B	0%	88006303	0	0	0	0	0
Total	В	0% à 10%	11135509502	1100871105	1100871106	548495944,6	0	0
01-02 03-04	С	20%	2231640	446328	446328	223164	111582	0
	-		2991216	598243,2	598243,2	299121,6	149560,8	0
05-08	-		9400857	1880171,4	1880171,4	940085,7	470042,9	0
09-14			10643493	2128699	2128699	1064349	532174,7	0
15-18			464391	92878,2	92878,2	46439,1	23219,55	0
19-24			11146024	2229204,8	2229204,8	1114602,4	557301,2	0
25-28			157577205	31515441	31515441	15757720,5	7878860	0
29-37			18758275	3745701,2	3745701,2	1872850,6	936425,3	0
38-43			83054696	16610939,2	16610939	8305470	4152735	0
44-50			4789904	957980,8	957980,8	478990,4	239495,2	0
51-59			6385231	1277046	1277046	638523,1	319261,6	0
60-62			11805242	2361048	2361048	1180524	590262,1	0
63-70			101025743	20205148,6	20205149	10102574,3	5051287,15	0
71-73			408015608	81603121,6	81603121,6	40801560,8	20400780,4	0
74-76			19143223	3828645	3828645	1914322	957161,2	0
77-83			36720390	7344078	7344078	3672039	1836020	0
84			66075914	13215182,8	13215183	6607591	3303796	0
85			191954412	38390882	38390882	19195441	9597721	0
86-90			16877066	3375413,2	3375413,2	1687706,6	843853,3	0
91-97			153253784	30650757	30650757	15325378	7662689	0
Sub-total			1312314314	262456909	262456909,4	131228453,1	65614228,4	0
38-43	С	5%	83079139	4153956,95	4153957	0	0	0
70-73			6788557	339427,85	339427,85	0	0	0
86-90			165911	8295,6	8295,6	0	0	0
Sub-total			90033607	4501680,4	4501680,45	0	0	0
Total	С	5%&20%	1402347921	266958589,4	266958589,9	131228453,1	65614228,4	0
TOTAL	A+B+C		19856890096	1706172427	1367829695	679724397,7	65614228,4	
	A+B+C+D		26052389281	2796656274	2458313544	1770208246	1156098077	1090483848
			76,23%	61,01%	55,64%	38,40%	5,68%	0.00%

Source: Eurostat

				i iC, Ollan	a & Nigeria	I .		
Chapitres du SH	CI	Ghana	Nigeria		The 3 d	eveloping coun	tries	
	G	SP & MFN IDs			Exports	GSP rate	GSP+	GSP+ rate
1- Live animals	0	0	0	0	86265	0	0	0
2- Meats	5	0	0	5	282	1,77%	0	0
3- Fish	465128	1226739	1998886	3690753	69308615	5,33%	0	0
4- Dairy produce	663	0	2176	2839	8689	32,67%	2251	25,91%
5- Products animal origin	0	0	0	0	646647	0	0	0
6- Live trees and plants	122329	142188	237	264754	3416318	7,75%	0	0
7- Vegetables	114944	749888	8512	873344	7603744	11,49%	734024	9,65%
08- Fruits	27763565	4007457	486	32221301	281876640	11,43%	29831370	10,60%
9- Coffee, tea, spices	748	137	723	1608	28641540	#0	0	0
0 – Cereals	898	0	93	991	25460	3,89%	991	3,89%
1- Milling products	113401	80856	28208	222465	1062922	20,93%	136907	12,88%
2- Oilseeds				12				#0
	5	0	7		98797503	#0	10	
3- Lac, gums, resins	0	0	0	0	1865610	0	0	0
4- Vegetable plaiting	0	0	0	0	2379390	0	0	0
5- Animal&veg fats-oils	511278	1321023	711	1833012	47909053	3,83%	242	#0
6- Prepar meats & fish	25427628	18707619	8	44135255	215291073	20,50%	0	0
7- Sugars-confectionery	408	0	116	524	6661	7,87%	197	2,96%
8- Cocoa & preparations	56945006	16366644	2473106	75784756	4029696843	1,88%	9286666	0,23%
9- Preparations of cereal	499236	17072	25053	541361	2363997	22,90%	433449	18,34%
				626546				
0- Preparations of F&V	28643	596150	1753		6382557	9,82%	1619	0,03%
1- Miscel preparations	486579	56584	23443	566606	13042897	4,34%	0	0
2- Beverages	1344	20264	8940	30548	762051	4,01%	0	0
3- Resid, oilseeds meals	1286106	0	0	1286106	7895594	16,29%	1286106	16,29%
24- Tobacco	77	0	1068	1145	3405	33,63%	0	0
Sub-total 01-24	113767991	43292621	4573526	161634138	4818987491	3,36%	41713832	0,87%
25- Salt-sulphur-cement	0	0	0	0	93388	0	0	0
26- Ores, slag and ash	0	0	0	0	46961224	0	0	0
		-	-	-			-	-
27- Mineral fuels & oils	0	0	0	0	16680494677	0	0	0
28- Inorganic chemicals	0	0	0	0	1186	0	0	0
29- Organic chemicals	0	0	0	0	641522	0	0	0
30- Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	85479	0	0	0
31- Fertilizers	0	6	624401	624407	9734749	6,41%	0	0
32- Tanning&dyeing	638		5	643	46453	1,38%	0	0
33- Essential oils	0		0	0	4397890	0	0	0
34- Washing preparation	0		0	0	301815	0	0	0
	0		0	0	1808	0	0	0
35- Albuminoidal subst.			-	-		-	-	-
36- Explosives products	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
37- Photography-cinema	0		0	0	1168	0	0	0
38- Miscel chemicals	0		0	0	997916	0	0	0
39- Plastics	0		0	0	633139	0	0	0
40- Rubber	0		35	35	310673068	#0	0	0
41- Raw hides & skins	81802		3414891	3496693	158835200	2,20%	2662955	1,68%
42- Articles of leather	41		734	775	123201	0,63%	0	0
43- Furskins-artificial fur	0		0	0	47445	0,00 %	0	0
	-	E 470	-	-		-	÷	
44- Wood and articles	9826	5476	0	15302	145636798	0,001%	0	0
45- Cork and articles	0		0	0	1072	0	0	0
46- Manufactures straw	0		3	3	521913	#0	0	0
47- Pulp of wood	0		0	0	124	0	0	0
48- Paper-paperboard	0		0	0	28243	0	0	0
49- Books, newspapers	0		0	0	162570	0	0	0
50- Silk	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
51- Wool	0		0	0	11698	0	0	0
		000				-	-	
52- Cotton	3382	232	112346	115960	16092813	0,72%	0	0
53- Other textile fibres	0		0	0	484868	0	0	0
54- Man-made filaments	454		49	503	9475	5,31%	0	0
55- Man-made fibres	0		3792	3792	114067	3,32%	0	0
56- Wadding, nonwoven	0		47	47	805	5,84%	0	0
57- Carpets & coverings	224		23	247	8865	2,79%	0	0
58- Special woven fabric	7		4603	4610	99248	4,64%	0	0
59- Covered fabric	4		51	55	1471	3,74%	0	0
	18		27	45			0	0
60- Knitted-crocheted	-	1005		-	799	5,63%	÷	-
61- Apparel knitted-crochet	5459	1365	21300	28124	294073	9,56%	0	0
62-Not knitted-crocheted	6633	4602	4973	16208	170598	9,50%	0	0
63- Other textile articles	667	910	1173	2750	56159	4,90%	0	0
64- Footwear			5346	5829	55605	10,48%	0	0
04- FOOlweal	209	274	5540	0020				
		274				0	0	
65- Headgear	0	274	0	0	49023	0	0	0
		274				,	-	

Annex 2 – GSP and GSP+ and MFN IDs that IC, Ghana & Nigeria would pay without EPA

68- Articles stone, cement	0		0	0	6861	0	0	0
69- Ceramic products	33		15	48	94619	0,51%	0	0
70- Glass and glassware	58		59	117	44807	0,26%	0	0
71- Natural-cultured pearl	0		0	0	21309798	0	0	0
72- Iron and steel	0		0	0	4825575	0	0	0
73- Articles of iron-steel	0		0	0	2091741	0	0	0
74- Copper and articles	0		0	0	71510311	0	0	0
75- Nickel and articles	0		0	0	150909	0	0	0
76- Aluminium & articles	2081	1382789	45796	1430666	47492065	3,01%	1420665	2,99%
78- Lead and articles	0		4072	4072	20013997	0,02%	0	0
79- Zinc and articles	4		0	4	301	1,33%	0	0
80- Tin and articles	0		0	0	238	0	0	0
81- Other base metals	0		0	0	213	0	0	0
82- Tools, implements	0		0	0	720640	0	0	0
83- Miscel articles metal	0		0	0	199436	0	0	0
84- Reactors, machinery	0		0	0	35475581	0	0	0
85- Electrical machinery	0		0	0	25258985	0	0	0
86- Railway or tramway	0		0	0	7125	0	0	0
87- Other vehicles	6284	4547	17004	27835	1270707	2,19%	0	0
88- Aircraft	0		0	0	10157347	0	0	0
89- Ships	0		0	0	620192	0	0	0
90- Optical, photo, cinema	0		4760	4760	4918617	0,001%	0	0
91- Clocks and watches	0		0	0	12042	0	0	0
92- Musical instruments	0		0	0	449256	0	0	0
93- Arms and ammunition	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
94- Furniture; bedding	20		0	20	216716	#0	0	0
95- Toys, games, sports	2		4	6	22909	0,003%	0	0
96- Miscel manufactures	0		0	0	46833	0	0	0
97- Works of art	0		0	0	191800	0	0	0
Sub-total 01-24	113767991	43292621	4573526	161634138	4818987491	3,36%	41713832	0,87%
Sub-total 25-97	117846	1400201	4265510	5783557	17625188902	0,03%	4083620	0,02%
Total 01-97	113885837	44692822	8839036	167417695	22444176393	0,75%	45797452	0,20%
01-24/01-97	99,90%	96,87%	51,74%	96,55%	21,47%		91,08%	
25-97/01-97	0.10%	3,13%	48,26%	3,45%	78,53%		8.92%	

Source: Eurostat and TARIC (http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consultation.jsp?Lang=fr)