

Economic Impact Analysis of Morocco's Integration to Ecowas

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Abstract

This study assesses imports, customs revenue, and welfare effects in ECOWAS countries following a free trade agreement with Morocco. Trade agreements are expected to increase the share of Moroccan trading to the detriment of ECOWAS producers and simultaneously lead to a drop in supply through regional production and the slowdown in regional integration. To avoid regional disintegration, ECOWAS countries should monitor sensitive products with the private sector, adapt trade policies favorable to the competitiveness of sectors of the economy with high production capacities, build the capacity of actors to be able to exploit market opportunities and encourage local consumption. The study highlighted a decline in customs revenue in ECOWAS. These negative effects on customs tariffs could set back the process of Morocco's integration into ECOWAS. Welfare losses, due to the large diversion effects generated by trade agreements, would likely be significant for consumers.

Keywords: Regional integration, partial equilibrium model, trade, customs revenue, welfare, ECOWAS.

1. Introduction

Around the world, regional economic integration helps accelerate growth and development by bringing a host of benefits related to better political cooperation, increased intra-regional trade, and job creation. Regions that are more integrated have proven to be able to grow faster and have demonstrated greater resilience in times of global economic downturn. The process of strengthening and accelerating economic and social development therefore involves regional integration Baldwin (1995). Thus, we are seeing more and more overflowing activity in the front of bilateral and regional trade agreements. Regional trade agreements (RTAs), whether intra-regional or inter-regional, have today become an essential feature of the global economy.

According to the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is considered one of the main regional economic communities (REC) whose contribution to the acceleration of the continental integration process is potentially decisive, particularly in terms of trade, free movement of goods and people, monetary, etc. ECOWAS, made up of its fifteen member states, aims to promote cooperation and integration in the economic, social, and cultural fields to achieve an effective economic and monetary union. After more than 42 years of existence, this REC has made significant progress in the implementation of major regional integration projects. In terms of its ambition to create a regional common market, the achievements made relate in particular to (i) the adoption and implementation of protocols on the free movement of persons and the right of residence and establishment, (ii) the creation of a free trade area (FTA) with the implementation since 1979 of a trade liberalization scheme (SLE) and (iii) the entry into force in January 2015 of the common external tariff (CET - ECOWAS) which constitutes a significant step forward in the creation of the customs union.

In terms of consolidating the economic union, ECOWAS has adopted various common policies and programs and works to strengthen the harmonization and coordination of national policies, particularly in the areas of agriculture, environment, industry, private sector, infrastructure, and energy. Following the creation of the monetary union, the region implemented the ECOWAS monetary cooperation program in 1987, aiming to harmonize macroeconomic policies. This was further reinforced by the introduction of an economic convergence mechanism in 1999 to monitor and align the economies of member states. It is committed to achieving the creation of the single currency in 2020 and a roadmap was defined in 2017 to achieve this. Even if this

integration process faces some major challenges¹, the region appears to be one of the most integrated on the continent (**Table 11**). Given these performances and multiple achievements in the field of integration and economic development, ECOWAS with its market of more than 350 million consumers has begun in recent years to arouse the interest of Morocco. Indeed, the kingdom of Morocco made official in February 2017 its desire to join ECOWAS with motivations based on the deep secular ties it maintains with ECOWAS member states. Consequently, the Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, during its 51st ordinary session held on June 4, 2017, in Monrovia, Liberia, gave its agreement in principle for Morocco to join. In this context of ECOWAS' enlargement to the Cherifian Kingdom, a certain number of questions arise, namely: (i) what added value would Morocco's integration bring to the sub-regional economy in terms of trade flows? (ii) What impact would this integration have on customs revenue and consumer welfare in ECOWAS countries?

Motivations

Morocco's approach to integrating ECOWAS aims to strengthen its commercial ties in West Africa. Indeed, Morocco is currently a member of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), the regional economic community (REC) of North Africa. However, economic and political disagreements, particularly between Morocco and Algeria, mainly on the question of Western Sahara have prevented the union from making real progress. Moreover, since southern Europe is in the doldrums, Morocco is looking for new markets and opportunities for its banking sector.

According to data from the Moroccan Ministry of Finance and the African Development Bank (BAD), 85% of Morocco's foreign direct investment has gone to African countries. In 2016, he was the largest African investor on the continent. However, trade with Africa is stagnant. In 2015, only 1.4% of Morocco's imports and 7% of exports were traded with sub-Saharan Africa.

Despite Morocco's strong ties with ECOWAS member states, trade between these two remains low. The volume of trade is less than 1 billion dollars per year. However, Morocco is in the process of facilitating the implementation of the economic agreements and trade with the strong economies of ECOWAS. First Ghana, one of the largest economic partners of Morocco in Africa, signed 25 bilateral agreements in 2017 to promote economic recovery in both

¹ Like the low level of trade - the high cost of factors of production; the weak complementarity between the national economies and the weakness of infrastructures, in particular transport and energy - the insufficient implementation of solutions economic integration - as well as an unattractive business environment.

countries. During the same year, Morocco signed with Nigeria, considered the largest member of ECOWAS in terms of population and GDP, an important agreement on a West African gas pipeline that connects the gas areas of southern Nigeria to Benin, Togo, and Ghana. This Morocco-Nigeria regional gas pipeline project is expected to benefit more than 300 million people from the West African region. In this context, Morocco's membership of ECOWAS could have a positive impact on the West African integration process. With its strategic geographical and economic position, Morocco would be an essential platform for ECOWAS countries to secure European, American, and Arab markets.

ECOWAS would also benefit from the economic contribution of Morocco and its market of 35 million people, as well as its expertise in agriculture, relocation, and fertilizer production. The economic impact of Morocco's membership in ECOWAS can be accessed through the dynamics of its complementary exports to ECOWAS, which makes Morocco an excellent trading partner. Morocco's alignment with the macroeconomic convergence criteria (**Table 9**) could accelerate, in the event of integration, the launch of the single currency for the monetary zone of the economic space. Indeed, Morocco would respect the majority of the convergence criteria if it were currently a member of the community.

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to analyze the potential economic implications of the enlargement of ECOWAS to Morocco.

Specifically, it's a question of examining Morocco's integration effects on

O₁- trade in ECOWAS countries in terms of creation and diversion.

O₂-tariff revenues and consumer welfare.

Hypotheses

H1: Morocco's inclusion affects ECOWAS intra-regional bilateral trade.

H2: Morocco's inclusion will lead to reduced tariff revenues and consumer welfare in ECOWAS countries.

After the presentation of the objectives and hypotheses of the study, we approach in the first section (1) the literature review on economic integration and the EPAs, the elements of diagnosis of the foreign trade of ECOWAS in Section 2. Section 3 of this paper reviews the customs implications of Morocco joining ECOWAS, and Section 4 discusses trade opportunities between Morocco and ECOWAS. The fifth section will concern the methodology, data sources, and expected signs of effects. Estimates and analytical results are presented in Section 6. Finally, we end this paper with the conclusion.

2. Literature review

The issue of regional integration has been the subject of many economic analyses and has aroused great interest on the part of economists and political decision-makers. Economic union theories began to gain prominence from the pioneering work of Viner (1950) who showed that the establishment of a free trade area is likely to increase the welfare of the countries that integrate it when import demand is elastic, the level of the initial customs duty is high and the difference between the production costs of the partner and the rest of the world is small. The theoretical analysis of Viner (1950) distinguishes between trade creation and trade diversion effects. The net effects of a customs union on economic well-being depend, a fortiori, on these distinctive effects, which may sometimes be linked. Today, the resurgence of regionalism is once again an opportunity for both developed and developing countries.

Later theoretical works, Balassa (1962), DeMello (1993), Krugman (1991); which pursued these analyses succeeded in demonstrating that the process of regional integration generates benefits for member countries. For these authors, even if regional integration arrangements are sometimes driven mainly by concerns unrelated to simple economic factors, they nevertheless have great economic implications for both member and non-member countries. Indeed Viner (1950) developed the idea that trade creation occurs "when, following the establishment of the customs union and the subsequent lowering of tariffs between member countries, a good which previously was supplied by local producers is now offered by a member country of the union and therefore traded internationally, because the producers of the latter country are more efficient in its production. There is therefore a better allocation of productive resources". Following him, Balassa (1962), drawing inspiration from the tools of game theory and industrial economics, showed through his work on the different degrees of regional integration (preferential trade zone, free zone -exchange, customs union, common market, economic and monetary union, political union) that the achievement of complete economic integration would be beneficial for the member countries of an area. However, this sequential process does not involve any character of automatism and for that Kitamura (1966) emphasizes rather the need for coordinating and harmonizing the national economic policies at the time of the first stages of the process of integration in the developing countries.

According to the author, the union of economies can even make substantial progress without lifting customs barriers. African countries are generally characterized by this integration approach where trade is hampered by tariff and non-tariff barriers while that they are part of an economically unified

regional bloc. But well before this work, economists such as Smith (1776) and Ricardo (1817) in his wake, showed through their theories of absolute advantages and comparative advantages that trade between two countries would provide them with gains. Indeed, these exchanges would give rise to a movement of specialization and would make available to producers and consumers a greater variety of goods and services.

Trade agreements aim to lower barriers, such as tariff barriers, to improve intra-zone trade. In this view, the traditional Viner (1950) approach advocates that free trade contributes to well-being by allowing citizens to obtain goods and services from the cheapest source, which leads to a redistribution of resources based on comparative advantages. At this stage, one may be tempted to argue that trade agreements create welfare; it cannot necessarily be. Indeed, the replacement of more expensive domestic production with less expensive production in partner countries (through the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers) tends to promote prosperity. On the other hand, the displacement of commercial exchanges, which is nothing other than the replacement of less expensive products from non-member countries by those more expensive from partner countries, weakens it.

Regional integration mechanisms only promote welfare if the creation of trade is greater than its diversion, which cannot be predetermined. Thus, the creation of a union can produce national imbalances at the same time as it readjusts regional trade. It can be costly for some countries, in the sense that it affects their tax revenue either by reducing imports of products from outside the zone, or by the total abandonment of these products in favor of regional products of the same type. The costs of this community preference depend on the ability of members to compensate for these tax losses. But they can be quite high in countries that rely heavily on customs revenue. Viner's analytical framework is static and based on classical assumptions according to this analytical framework, the situation of generalized free trade is optimal. Indeed, the customs union is equivalent to a free trade area with a common external tariff.

Despite its static structure, Viner's analysis makes it possible to highlight the essential gains of integration. However, for there to be effects of creation and diversion of traffic, the following assumptions must be made: existence of pure and perfect competition for goods and factors of production within the unified zone; immobility of the factors of production between the countries of the union; transaction and transport costs are assumed to be zero; prices are exogenous variables (the firms operating in the zone have a price-taker position); tariffs are the only barriers considered; full employment of resources is ensured; there is no technological or technical innovation in

production. Viner's reference model has been taken up and illustrated graphically by several authors such as Siroën (2000).

According to these authors, there are theoretically a few factors likely to promote the expected effects of a union if the initial level of protection is decisive and a strong initial integration between the participating countries. Indeed, if before the creation of the economic union between the participating countries, the customs protection erected was very high and imports from the rest of the world were low, then the block created would have had more room to increase the effects of creation. Strong initial integration between participating countries is necessary. It makes it possible to limit the effects of diversion (Siroën, 2000). This condition agrees with Krugman's approach to natural areas. Diversion effects can be also limited if the creation of the trading block involves a significant number of members. The third factor relates to differences in productivity and competitiveness between members. He highlights the importance of complementary or competitive economic structures to increase the positive effects and limit the risks.

Several articles inspired by Viner (1950) present a theoretical analysis of the effects of preferential trade agreements in the case of a small developing country. Milner et al. (2005) examined the possibility of an EPA between the EU and the EAC and concluded that the three African countries would incur huge losses in tariff revenue. Only Uganda would know probably a net welfare gain; for its part, Kenya would lose market share with Tanzanians and Ugandans.

Zgovu and Milner (2007) present a detailed analysis of the effects of reciprocity (and multilateral liberalization of non-agricultural products) on trade and welfare in Tanzania. They consider that an EPA between the EAC and the EU would increase imports from the EU by 84%, largely due to trade diversion from the rest of the world, which in this case includes South Africa. According to their estimates, tariff revenues are expected to plunge by 54%, accompanied by a net welfare loss of 35,659 million TZS.

Busse et al. (2004) assessed the potential impact of an EPA on ECOWAS countries. According to them, these countries would suffer a spectacular decline of USD 2.2 million in absolute terms. Besides welfare losses for Ghana and Nigeria, Gambia and Cape Verde would absorb the losses of the highest customs revenue.

Tekere and Ndlela (2003) examined the effects of an EPA on SADC countries, based on a partial equilibrium analysis. They put in evidence that EPA would lead to a massive drop in state tariff revenues, given the importance of customs duties generated by imports from the EU. Their study has also pointed out that the customs revenue collection rate would fall by 37% in

Tanzania and 24% in Namibia. However, it emerged from this study that the creation of exchanges would outweigh trade diversion.

Keck and Piermartini (2005) employed a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model covering fifteen regions and nine sectors, based on the Project Trade Analysis Tool (GTAP), to simulate the impact of EPAs on SADC countries. The results of their simulation show that an EPA concluded between SADC and the EU would improve the welfare by increasing real GDP and would lead to further gains, due to increased intra-SADC liberalization. Most of these gains would be in the livestock and industrial sectors eating.

3. Diagnostic elements of ECOWAS foreign trade

Presentation of the main ECOWAS objectives

ECOWAS declared itself a free trade area in 2000. It only really came into force in January 2003. The objective of ECOWAS, as stipulated in Article 3 of the treaty, is to promote cooperation and integration from the perspective of a West African economic union to improve the standard of living of its citizens. As regards the objective of creating a regional common market, the achievements recorded concern the creation of a free trade zone with the implementation since 1979 of a trade liberalization scheme (SLE), as well as the entry into force, in January 2015, of the common external tariff (CET-ECOWAS) which constitutes a significant step forward in the creation of the customs union. The CET (**Table 1**) was established considering the requirements of the harmonized system of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and those of the World Trade Organization (WTO) relating to regional trade agreements (Article 24 of the GATT).

Table 1: ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) and Statistical Nomenclature

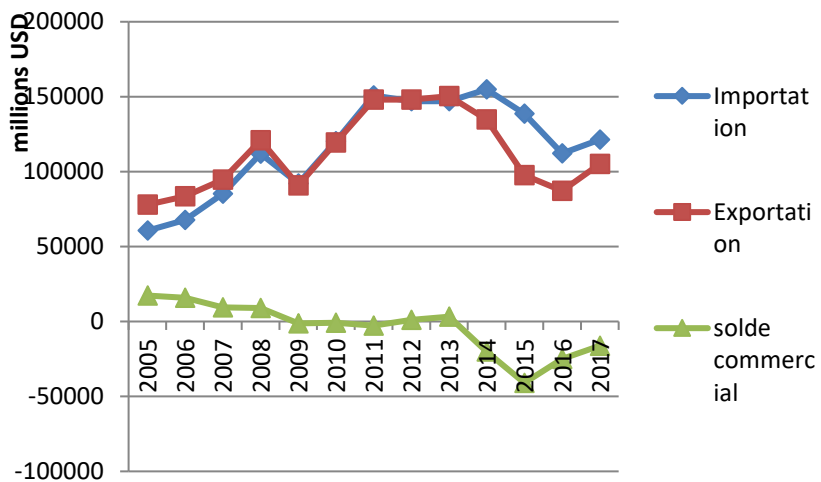
Categories	Description	Rate	Number of tariff lines
0	Essential social goods	0%	85
1	Basic raw materials and capital goods	5%	2146
2	Intermediate products	10%	1373
3	Final consumer goods	20%	2165
4	Specific goods for economic development	35%	130

Source: ECOWAS, commission report

ECOWAS trade evaluation

ECOWAS trade represented 1.1% of world trade in 2016, with a share of 0.5% of exports and 0.6% of imports. ECOWAS appears to be a zone oriented towards extra-community trade since only 10.6% of exports and 7.8% of imports are made between the member countries of this zone. ECOWAS exports experienced strong growth, rising from 77917.81 million USD in 2005 to 150328.55 million USD in 2013, before registering a downward trend and settling at 87262.79 million USD in 2016. **(Graph1)**

Graph 1: ECOWAS trade evolution in millions USD



Source: author, based on UNCTADstat data

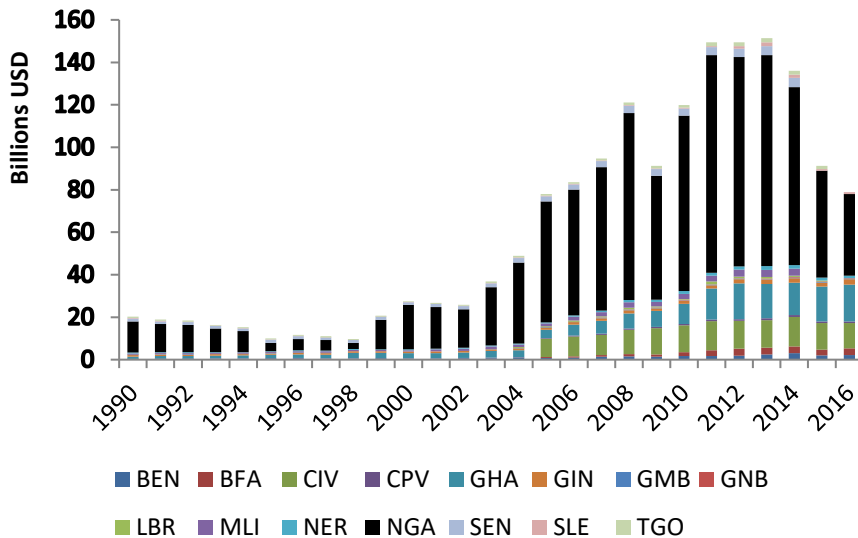
Intra-regional exports

ECOWAS intra-regional exports have evolved considerably to reach an amount of 140 billion USD in 2013. However, there is a decline in this progression during the period 2014 - 2016. Nigeria is the main intra-regional exporter of ECOWAS with an average of around USD 100 billion in exports between 2011 and 2013; followed by Ghana (nearly 17 billion USD) and Ivory Coast (13 billion USD) during the same period. **(Graph2)**.

To improve the regional trade environment and encourage states to implement the protocols and regulations on the ECOWAS trade liberalization scheme as instructed by the extraordinary session of the conference of heads, held on October 25, 2013, in Dakar (Senegal), a Task Force on the free movement of goods in the ECOWAS region was created. The members of which were officially installed on May 20, 2016. The process of implementing the

ECOWAS biometric identity card, which replaces the ECOWAS travel book, is in progress. Senegal, Mali, and Niger are the first countries to have started this process.

Graph 2: Main ECOWAS intra-regional exporters in billions USD



Source: author, based on UNCTADstat data

Main traded products and ECOWAS partners

Exports are dominated by Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, which together account for 87% of transactions. ECOWAS foreign trade is dominated by several products and generates local added value due to the preponderance of hydrocarbons from extractive industries. These products represent 75% of exports and are mainly supplied by Nigeria (73%). Cocoa and cocoa-based foods (5%), precious stones (3%) and cotton, fruits, plastics, wood, and wood products, fish and shellfish (about 1%) with hydrocarbons constitute the main export products of ECOWAS. Regarding regional imports, they are concerned about ten (10) products. Hydrocarbons are at the top of the list (24% of total imports), followed by automobiles, tractors, cycles, and other vehicles. Machines, mechanical appliances, and boilers come in third place.

Next, in order come machinery and electrical appliances, cereals, plastics, ironwork, iron and steel, cast iron, pharmaceuticals, fish and seafood. Nigeria ranks first with 41% of transactions, followed by Ghana 18%, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire 10% each. Europe represents approximately 28% of ECOWAS exports, including 23% for the European Union. America represents 40%, including 34% for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and 24% for the United States, Canada and Mexico. The opening of trade within the framework

of the development of south-south trade is experiencing significant progress in the countries of Asia and Oceania, which represent 16% of exports, including 0.3% for the Near East and the Middle East.

Table 2: ECOWAS's concentration and diversification of trade in terms of exports and imports

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Export concentration index	0,62	0,60	0,58	0,57	0,46	0,41	0,43	0,49
Export diversification index	0,73	0,71	0,70	0,72	0,75	0,76	0,76	0,77
number of products exported	247	248	251	251	252	245	246	249
Import concentration index	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,11	0,09	0,11	0,11	0,14
Import diversification index	0,41	0,40	0,41	0,39	0,38	0,39	0,42	0,44
number of products imported	257	256	255	259	258	250	253	252

Source: author, based on UNCTADstat data

ECOWAS has a high concentration² in terms of exported products and diversified export partners; but its import structure is very little diversified³ over time. **(Table2)**

$$^2 \text{ The concentration index is given by } H_j = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{X_j} \right)^2 - \sqrt{1/n} \right)}}{1 - \sqrt{1/n}} \text{ with } x_{ij} \text{ the value of}$$

j's exports for product i, $X_j = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}$, n is the number of product. This index varies between 0 et 1 (maximum concentration).

$$^3 \text{ The diversification index is given by } S_j = \frac{\sum |h_{ij} - h_i|}{2} \text{ with } h_{ij} \text{ the share of product i in the}$$

total exports or imports of j, h_i the share of product i in total world exports or imports. This index varies between 0 (maximum diversification) et 1.

4. Customs implications of Morocco's accession to ECOWAS

Morocco is preparing to join ECOWAS. It would be appropriate to first draw up the customs implications of Morocco's potential accession to this zone, particularly in terms of rules of origin and harmonization of trade policies.

Rules of origin applicable within the framework of ECOWAS

Origin criteria

Rules of origin are an integral part of preferential agreements and play an important role in their implementation. These rules, defined by the ECOWAS trade liberalization scheme, are based, like other preferential agreements and conventions concluded by Morocco, on two criteria for determining the origin, namely the complete obtaining and transformation sufficient.

Full production refers to an exhaustive list of products extracted, harvested, or manufactured entirely in the member states without any use of third-party inputs. Products that are not entirely obtained but sufficiently processed in the member states must meet the criterion of sufficient processing, which is based on less restrictive rules of origin like those required by the tariff agreements concluded by Morocco with its partner countries. These products can be considered original if the raw materials used respect the rule of change of tariff position about the finished product or if they have been valued at 30% of the cost price. The rules of origin applicable in this framework are very flexible and will stimulate trade between member countries and deepen the integration of their markets.

Criterion of Materials Accumulation

The provisions of ECOWAS provide, within the framework of regional integration, for the accumulation of materials which allow products manufactured in a member country from original materials in another member state to be considered as original provided that the operation carried out there goes beyond the operations deemed insufficient.

Particular dispositions

The protocol relating to the definition of the concept of products originally from ECOWAS member states excludes from the benefits goods processed under economic or suspensive customs procedures and certain special procedures resulting in the suspension or partial or total exemption of duties

on inputs. Consequently, this provision is important insofar as customs economic regimes and free zones constitute two important pillars of Morocco's export promotion strategy and a lever for economic development, investment, creation of employment, and wealth.

Preferences granted by Morocco to Least Developed Countries

Most favored nation (MFN) treatment is one of the fundamental principles of the WTO. It stipulates that a member country, by granting a trade advantage to another member country, must automatically extend this advantage to all WTO member countries (Article I of the general agreement on tariffs and trade). There are two exceptions to the MFN principle: the first allows preferential treatment based on development concerns. This means that a developed country can give a trade preference to a developing country to stimulate the growth and economic development of the second country. The other exception concerns free trade zones. This derogation is granted when a group of countries decide to achieve their regional integration provided that the customs tariffs which affect imports from third countries are not higher than in the situation before integration. It is important to point out that 12 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo) among the 15 ECOWAS member states benefit from the preferences granted by Morocco to the least developed countries of Africa (LDCs) for a list of originating products including, in particular, certain fishery products, exotic fruits, green coffee, certain wood and cotton.

5. Trade opportunities between Morocco and ECOWAS

Complementarity and competition between Morocco and ECOWAS

Morocco stands out as the country with the fewest specializations like other ECOWAS members. More precisely, the kingdom ranks sixth among the countries of the zone in terms of complementarity with the other members with an index of 0.22 on average. Overall, Morocco and ECOWAS trade in 4.349 products. For 80.7% of them, Morocco and ECOWAS are net importers, which immediately exclude the possibility of competition for most products. On the other hand, 11.6% of products are specializations from Morocco for which ECOWAS is a net importer, which offers significant opportunities for complementarity between the two parties. The same is true for 5.2% of the products that are ECOWAS specializations, and which constitute an

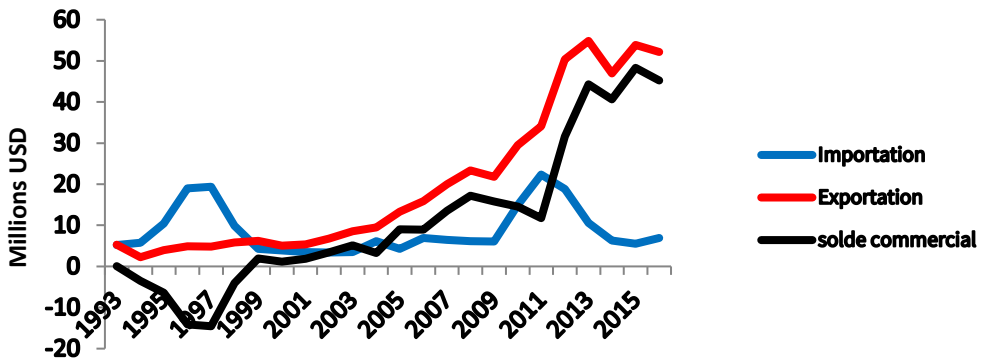
opportunity for complementarity for the community since Morocco is a net importer. As a result, the possibilities of competition only concern nearly 2.5% of the products.

Morocco-ECOWAS trade

Trade between Morocco and ECOWAS countries has been on an upward trend in recent years. They reached 10.3 billion dirhams in 2017 against 1.5 billion in 2000. This significant rebound particularly reflects the dynamism of Moroccan exports, which rose from 2.8 billion dirhams in 2008 to 9.4 billion in 2017. Moroccan imports from ECOWAS, on the other hand, increased until 2011 to stand at 2.7 billion dirhams, then fell to 0.8 billion dirhams in 2017 (**Graph 3**).

The trade balance is an overall surplus in favor of Morocco (over 8.5 billion dirhams in 2017 after 0.2 billion in 2000). ECOWAS represents about 57% of Moroccan exports to sub-Saharan Africa on average over the period 2000-2016. However, the share of this area in total Moroccan exports remains low despite its increase from 1.1% in 2000 to 3.8% in 2017. Morocco's market share in the community's imports has increased from 0.3% in 2000 to 0.8% in 2016. Despite the dynamism observed in recent years, Morocco's commercial positioning at the ECOWAS level remains insufficient given the existing potential.

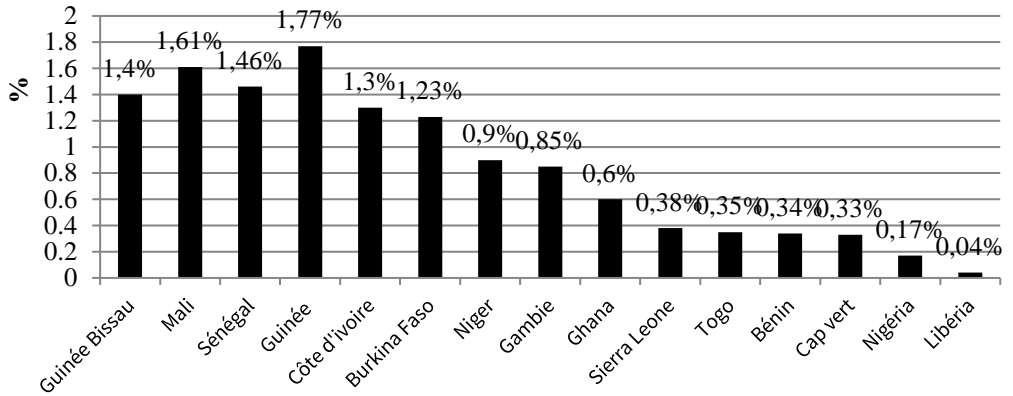
Graph 3: Evolution of intra-regional trade of Morocco in millions USD



Source: author, based on UNCTADstat data

Graph 4 shows that Morocco has a larger market share in Guinea (1.77%), Mali (1.61%), Senegal (1.46%) and Guinea-Bissau (1.40%). On the other hand, Morocco has a weak presence in the large Nigerian market, with a market share of barely 0.17 %.

Graph 4: Market share of Morocco by country in ECOWAS. Average (2010-2016)



Source: author, based on UNCTADstat data

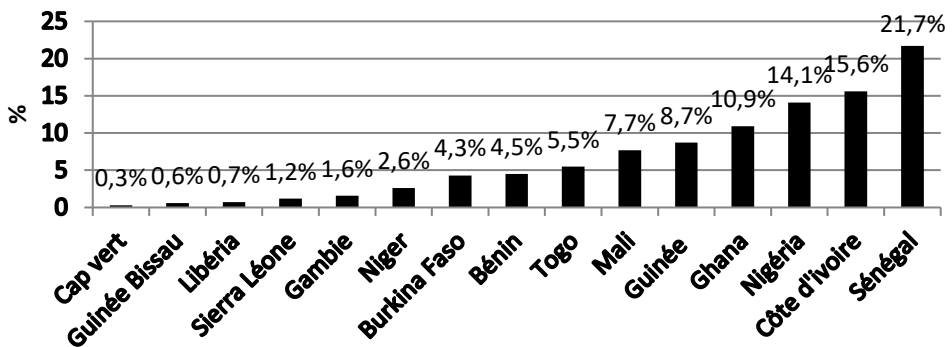
The main products traded between Morocco and ECOWAS

Over the period (2010-2017) Morocco exports fertilizers on average 19.5%; prepared or preserved fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (13.6%); petroleum or bituminous mineral oils (10.4%). **(Graph 6).**

It should be noted that the share of fertilizers reached 30% in 2017, in connection with the establishment, by the OCP Group in 2014, of a production line dedicated exclusively to the African market, to support the development of the continent's agricultural sector. Thus, Moroccan fertilizer exports to Côte d'Ivoire were multiplied by 8 between 2014 and 2015. Those to Benin and Togo tripled during the same period.

Within ECOWAS, Senegal is Morocco's leading customer, with 21.7% of total Moroccan exports to this area, followed by Côte d'Ivoire (15.6%), Nigeria (14.1%), Ghana (10.9%) Guinea (8.7%). **(Graph 5).**

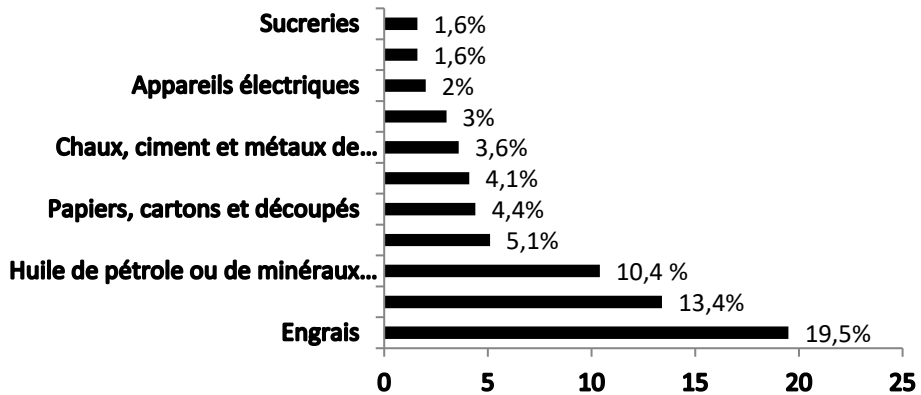
Graph 5: Main customer countries of Morocco in ECOWAS, average (2010-2017)



Source: Exchange Office, Morocco's foreign trade database

As for imports, the share of ECOWAS in total Moroccan imports hardly exceeds 0.8% on average during the period 2010-2017.

Graph 6: Main products imported from Morocco by ECOWAS, average (2010-2017)

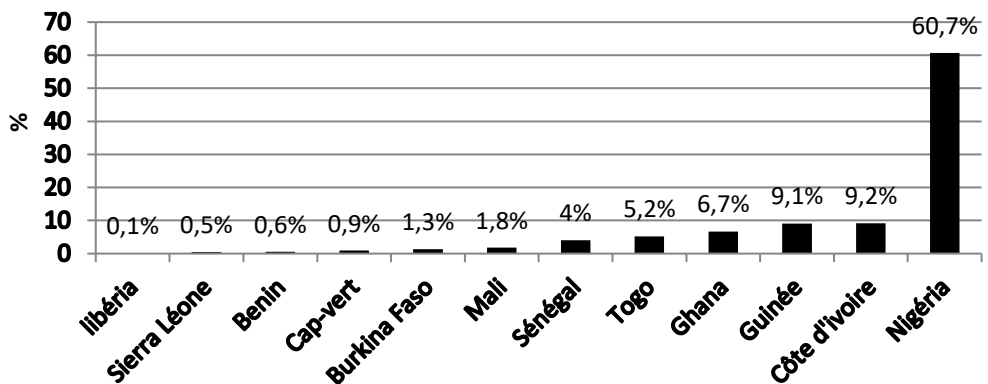


Source: Exchange Office, Morocco's foreign trade database

The structure of these imports shows that Nigeria is Morocco's main supplier, accounting for nearly 61% of Moroccan imports from ECOWAS. **(Graph7)**

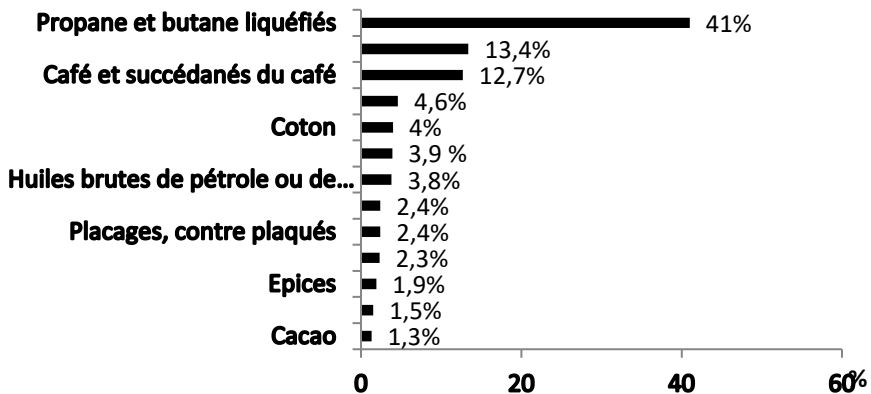
These Moroccan imports are composed of 41% liquefied propane and butane, animal feed (13.4%), coffee and coffee substitutes (12.7%), inorganic chemical elements (4.6%), and cotton (4%). **(Graph 8)**

Graph 7: Main supplier countries of Morocco among ECOWAS countries, average (2010-2017)



Source: Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office, foreign trade database of Morocco

Graph 8: Main products imported by Morocco from ECOWAS, average (2010-2017)



Source: Moroccan Foreign Exchange Office, foreign trade database of Morocco

6. Methodology

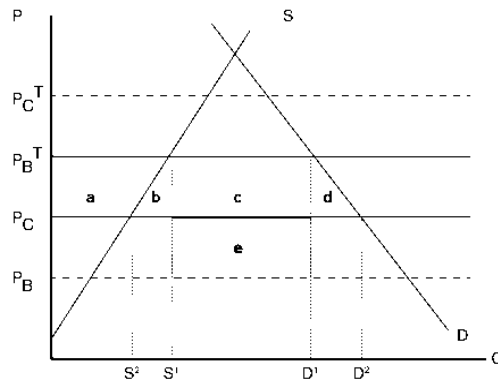
The partial equilibrium model

For this study, we adopt a partial equilibrium modeling framework, considering a world composed of three countries - the home country, and two partners that trade in a homogeneous product. We retain the basic assumptions of Viner's (1950) model, existence of pure and perfect competition for goods and factors of production within the unified zone; immobility of the factors of production between the countries of the union; transaction and transport costs are assumed to be zero; prices are exogenous variables (the firms operating in the zone have a price-taker position); tariffs are the only barriers considered; full employment of resources is ensured; there is no technological or technical innovation in production. We suppose the home country is a small country that does not influence international prices, while partners 1 and 2 are large economies, so the home country could fully meet the domestic demand for the product by importing it from one of the two countries. If the domestic country does not have an EPA and applies the same MFN duty to Partner 1 and Partner 2, all its imports will come from the most efficient country. Free trade prices for products from Partner 1 and Partner 2 are represented by PB and PC, respectively. Note that Partner 1 is the most efficient producer because it can supply the product at a lower price than Partner 2.

When the domestic country applies the same tariff to both countries, domestic prices increase in the same way for both and are represented by PBT and PCT.

Under these conditions, the domestic country would only import from Partner 1, at the price P_{BT} , a quantity of the product represented by the segment $D^1 - S^1$. Consider the case where the domestic country signs an EPA with Partner 2. In this case, the price of imports from Partner 2 falls to P_C , which is lower than the price of imports from Partner 1. Given this lower price, the home country imports more from Partner 2 than from Partner 1. By granting preferential access to the least efficient producer, the EPA causes trade diversion. Before signing an EPA with Partner 2, the domestic country applied the same MFN duty to all foreign producers, and imported from the most efficient country, Partner 1, the quantity $D^1 - S^1$ at the P_{BT} price. When the domestic country enters the EPA, the price of products imported from Partner 2 falls to P_C , while that of imports from Partner 1 remains at P_{BT} . **(Graph 9)**

Graph 9: EPA between domestic and partner country 2- Trade diversion



Consequently, the domestic country will only import from Partner 2 the quantity $D^2 - S^2$, at the price P_C . To measure the net effect of this EPA on national welfare, one must analyze its consequences for consumers, producers, and government. After signing the EPA with Partner 2, the situation of consumers in the home country improves, and the consumer surplus increases by $a + b + c + d$. If there is still some trade creation, the efficiency gains in production and Consumer (triangles b and d) are lower. In addition, domestic producers suffer a decrease in producer surplus equal to the area “a”, and the government suffers a loss of customs revenue equal to area “c”. Area “e” represents trade diversion. This zone corresponds to the volume of trade that the EPA diverts from Partner 1, the more efficient producer, by giving preferential access to Partner 2. In other words, the domestic country suffers a loss of efficiency and pays a higher price for its imports by not establishing open trade with all countries.

The above effects on imports, customs revenue, and welfare can be estimated as follows. The “Consumer effect” component of import effects can be measured using the elasticity of the import demand function; in this case, import price changes are assumed to result from changes in ad valorem import duties:

$$\Delta M_C = \left(\frac{-t_n^{maroc}}{1 + t_n^{maroc}} \right) \cdot e_M^D \cdot M_n^{maroc} \quad (1)$$

Where t_n^{maroc} means the MFN rate of duty imposed on imports originating in Morocco for the current period n, e_M^D is the elasticity of import demand, and M_n^{maroc} represents imports originating in Morocco. The effects of import source substitution can be estimated based on the assumption of imperfect substitutability:

$$\Delta M^k = \left(\frac{-t_n^{maroc}}{1 + t_n^{maroc}} \right) \cdot \sigma_k^{maroc} \cdot M_n^k \quad (2)$$

$0 \leq \sigma_k^{maroc} \leq 1$ denotes the elasticity of substitution between imports from Morocco and those from ECOWAS (k =ECOWAS, in which case equation 2 measures the substitution of imports from relatively inefficient suppliers from ECOWAS by imports from more efficient suppliers from Morocco) and the rest of the world (k = RdM, where equation 2 measures the shift from relatively more efficient rest of the world (RDM) sources to relatively inefficient Morocco sources). M^k is the quantity of imports from the k region.

The total effect on customs revenue is equal to the sum of customs revenue losses due to the removal of duties on existing imports from Morocco and tariff revenue losses on dutiable imports that originated from sources in ECOWAS and the rest of the world, and which have been diverted to Moroccan sources. This can be written as follows:

$$\Delta R = -t_n^{maroc} \left(M_n^{maroc} + \Delta M^{CEDEAO} + \Delta M^{RdM} \right) \quad (3)$$

The welfare effects associated with the import and revenue effects are estimated by the expression

$$\Delta W = 0,5 \left(W \Delta M_C + \Delta M^{CEDEAO} - \Delta M^{RdM} \right) \quad (4)$$

The first term measures the positive welfare effects of increased consumers of duty-free and therefore cheaper products. The second term assesses the

positive welfare effects of shifting imports from regional partners to relatively efficient Moroccan producers. The last term measures the negative welfare effects of shifting imports from producers in the rest of the world to relatively inefficient producers in Morocco, recipients of preferences.

Data source

Our import data comes mainly from the COMTRADE and TRAINS databases (**Table 3**). These data are those of the two-digit Harmonized System (HS) two-digit bilateral flow records. The categories, corresponding average tariffs, and elasticity values used for the estimates at the sector level are provided in the appendix. Figures for demand elasticities are taken from Milner et al. (2005). (**Table 10**)

Table 3: Data sources

Variables	Sources
Tariff rate (t)	Integrated Database (IDB)
Importations (M)	COMTRADE, TRAINS

Expected signs

For each ECOWAS country, trade liberalization due to Morocco's integration should create or divert bilateral trade and reduce or increase tariff revenues and consumer welfare. (**Table 4**)

Table 4: Expected sign effects of the agreements on trade, tariff revenues, and welfare

Effects	Signs	Implications
Trade	(+) ou (-)	Creation or diversion of trade
Tariff revenues	(+)ou (-)	Gains or losses in tariff revenues
Welfare	(+)ou(-)	Gains or losses in welfare

7. Simulation results

In this section, we analyze the impact of an economic integration agreement in which liberalization would be important for the countries of the ECOWAS⁴ region. The scenario consists of applying the non-zero minimum rate of the CET to all initial tariff levels for products imported from Morocco. Our analysis will focus on the implications of the agreement for ECOWAS countries in terms of imports. The elasticity of substitution remains 0.5⁵. Under such an

⁴ This final report presents the results of twelve ECOWAS countries.

⁵Morocco will partially divert imports from the rest of the world, being relatively a small country.

ambitious liberalization scenario, ECOWAS countries would completely dismantle their tariff protection vis-à-vis products from Morocco, which makes it possible to identify the countries and products most sensitive to liberalization.

Trade effects

Table 8 indicates that the rest of the world was the main supplier of ECOWAS countries in 2018 and 2019. **Table 12** indicates the extent and nature of Morocco's current trade with Ecowas in the same period. Trade agreements are expected to increase imports from Morocco for all ECOWAS countries. **Table 5** shows that imports would increase overall by 28% for Côte d'Ivoire and by 27% for Cape Verde. This increase in imports from Morocco would be 26% for Guinea, 23% for Senegal and Ghana, and 18% for Mali. These countries would represent an essential challenge for Morocco in the negotiations of trade agreements with ECOWAS.

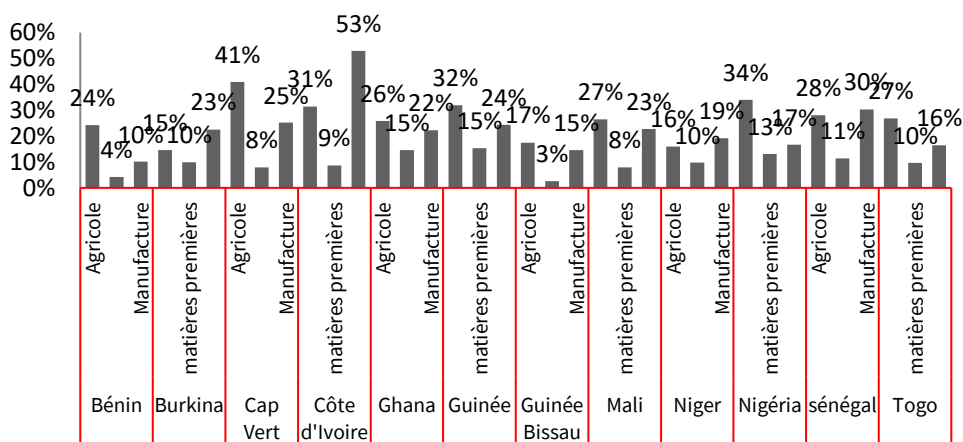
Table 5: Effects of Trade Agreements on Imports in billions USD

	Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total imports from Morocco	Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total import from Morocco	Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Total imports from Morocco
Bénin												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	78,15	488,1	3278,03	3844,28	86,91	379,37	11536,32	12002,61	10,1	417,5	2572,23	2999,84
b) Import effect	30,12	8,58	722,63	576,93	62,07	12,15	2632,8	2707,01	14,51	9,06	488,29	511,86
c) b/a	39%	2%	22%	15%	71%	3%	23%	23%	144%	2%	19%	17%
Burkina Faso												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	55,24	854,34	4191,98	5101,56	69,77	163,13	2297,19	2530,09	153,62	214,79	42439,65	42808,05
b) Import effect	37,35	48,25	780,17	865,78	69,94	38,41	539,8	648,15	42,04	626,08	6767,17	7435,29
c) b/a	68%	6%	19%	17%	100%	24%	23%	26%	27%	291%	16%	17%
Cap Vert												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	5,34	23,34	814,6	843,29	2,88	66,89	279,94	349,7	127,64	645,79	6817,03	7590,46
b) Import effect	3,97	10,25	213,34	227,56	3,39	15,71	28	47,1	116,29	249,04	1391,57	1756,9
c) b/a	74%	44%	26%	27%	118%	23%	10%	13%	91%	39%	20%	23%
Côte d'Ivoire												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	171,03	1652,48	5591,09	9131,66	65,44	1653,78	3473,64	5192,85	23,39	301,75	1907,14	2232,28
b) Import effect	148,37	55,12	2348,47	2551,97	88,25	161,65	674,05	923,95	13,89	7,21	350,24	371,34
c) b/a	87%	3%	42%	28%	135%	10%	19%	18%	59%	2%	18%	17%
Ghana												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	86,91	379,37	11536,32	12002,61	69,77	163,13	2297,19	2530,09	153,62	214,79	42439,65	42808,05
b) Import effect	62,07	12,15	2632,8	2707,01	69,94	38,41	539,8	648,15	42,04	626,08	6767,17	7435,29
c) b/a	71%	3%	23%	23%	100%	24%	23%	26%	27%	291%	16%	17%
Niger												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	10,1	417,5	2572,23	2999,84	2,88	66,89	279,94	349,7	127,64	645,79	6817,03	7590,46
b) Import effect	14,51	9,06	488,29	511,86	3,39	15,71	28	47,1	116,29	249,04	1391,57	1756,9
c) b/a	144%	2%	19%	17%	118%	23%	10%	13%	91%	39%	20%	23%
Nigéria												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	55,24	854,34	4191,98	5101,56	69,77	163,13	2297,19	2530,09	153,62	214,79	42439,65	42808,05
b) Import effect	37,35	48,25	780,17	865,78	69,94	38,41	539,8	648,15	42,04	626,08	6767,17	7435,29
c) b/a	68%	6%	19%	17%	100%	24%	23%	26%	27%	291%	16%	17%
Sénégal												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	5,34	23,34	814,6	843,29	2,88	66,89	279,94	349,7	127,64	645,79	6817,03	7590,46
b) Import effect	3,97	10,25	213,34	227,56	3,39	15,71	28	47,1	116,29	249,04	1391,57	1756,9
c) b/a	74%	44%	26%	27%	118%	23%	10%	13%	91%	39%	20%	23%
Togo												
a) Import Pre-Agreement	171,03	1652,48	5591,09	9131,66	65,44	1653,78	3473,64	5192,85	23,39	301,75	1907,14	2232,28
b) Import effect	148,37	55,12	2348,47	2551,97	88,25	161,65	674,05	923,95	13,89	7,21	350,24	371,34
c) b/a	87%	3%	42%	28%	135%	10%	19%	18%	59%	2%	18%	17%

Source: author simulation

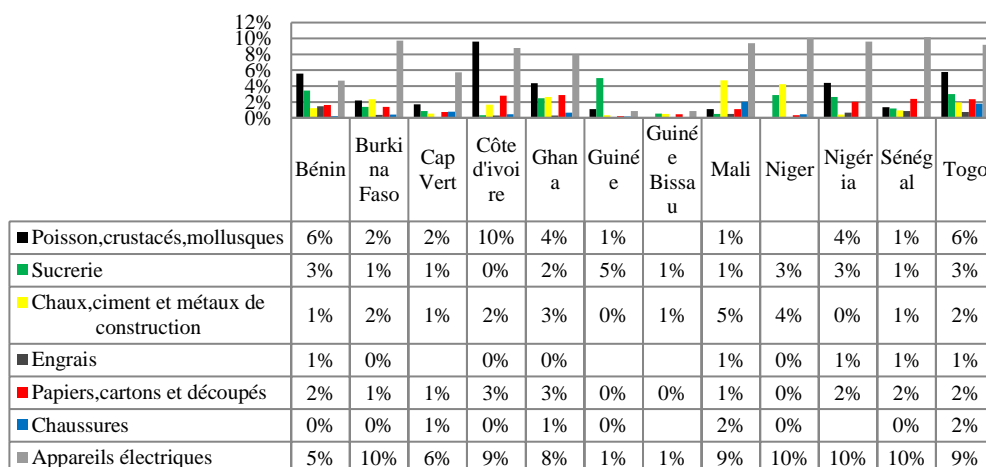
According to **Graph 10**, products that increase trade are mainly agricultural in Benin (24%), Ghana (26%), Guinea (32%), Guinea Bissau (17%), Mali (27%), Nigeria (34%) and in Togo (27%). While manufactured products are the most responsible for trade increase in Côte d'Ivoire (53%), Burkina Faso (23%) Niger (19%), and Senegal (30%). ECOWAS producers must anticipate competition from Moroccan imports on the markets for these products to take advantage of this trade agreement.

Graph 10: Importance of trade effects according to sectors



Source: author simulation

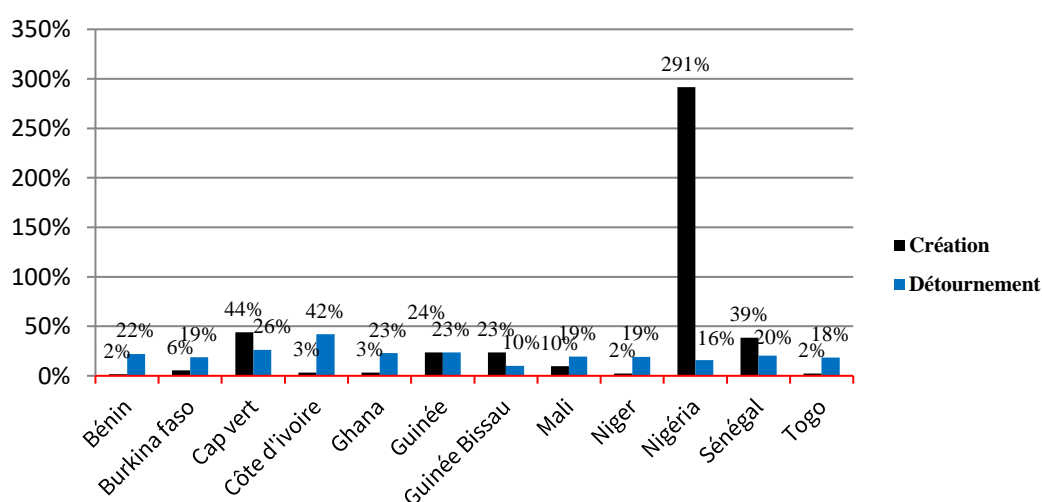
Graph 11: Trade effects in terms of main products imported from Morocco by ECOWAS countries



Source: author simulation

In terms of main imported products⁶, **Graph11** indicates that imports of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and electrical appliances would respectively represent 6% and 5% of the overall increase in imports in Benin, while these products would represent a share of 10% and 9% of the total increase in imports in Côte d'Ivoire. Among the main imported products, the share of the overall increase in imports in electrical appliances would be the largest in Burkina Faso (10%), Cape Verde (6%), Ghana (8%), Mali (9%), Togo (9%) and 10% in Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. Concerning fertilizers, their share in the overall increase in imports would be only 1% in Benin, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo.

Graph 12: Trade effects in terms of creation and diversion



Source: author simulation

Trade reforms, including participation in the REC, will inevitably have winners and losers in terms of trade creation and trade diversion. **Graph 12** indicates that the increase in Moroccan imports into ECOWAS would involve diversion of imports from intra-ECOWAS partners, mainly on the markets of Nigeria (291%), Cape Verde (44%) and Senegal (39%). This increase in Moroccan trade is rather attributable to imports diverted from the rest of the world by Morocco on the markets of Côte d'Ivoire (42%), Niger (19%) and Ghana (23%).

Karingui et al. (2005) estimate trade created for Malawi at USD 15 million and conclude that trade creation is dominated by trade diversion from the rest of

⁶ Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, sweets, lime, cement and construction metals, fertilizers, paper, cardboard and cut-outs, shoes and electrical appliances are the main products imported from Morocco by ECOWAS countries before the agreements trade, according to graph 6. graph 11 shows the share of these products in the total change in imports.

the world (USD 5406 million). Including sensitive products, Kweka and Zgovu (2008) estimated that imports from Malawi and Tanzania increased by 65% and 79% respectively and that these increases were mainly due to trade diversion. Busse et al. (2004) find relatively high trade effects in Benin of 11.6%, Cape Verde 11.7%, Senegal 11.5% and Togo 10.9% and argue that these figures explained mainly by above-average customs duty rates for imports from the EU and/or by relatively high import tax collection efficiency ratios.

Revenue effects

Trade agreements will lead to an increase in imports for all ECOWAS countries. This increase in imports would imply a drop in customs revenue that could result from the elimination of import tariffs, which would constitute a lack of proper funding for the budgets of ECOWAS states. A significant drop in tariff revenues, if not compensated, could thus have a negative impact on the financing of development projects and programs.

Table 6 indicates that, the share of customs revenue losses incurred by all ECOWAS countries is less marked and would vary between USD 40.41 billion (1%) for Guinea Bissau and 1097.20 billion USD (2%) for Senegal. Revenue losses on imports diverted from rest of the world would vary between 21.64 billion USD (1%) for Guinea Bissau and 545.46 billion USD (2%) for Benin. Revenue losses on imports diverted from regional suppliers would vary between 5.46 billion USD (0%) for Niger and 13.05 billion USD (41%) for Cape Verde.

Tekere and Ndlela (2003) estimated that revenue losses would be 24% for Namibia, and 26% (USD 10 million) for Malawi. The predictions of Karingi et al. (2005) estimate the loss of customs revenue to be USD 7 million in Malawi and USD 32 million in Tanzania. Kweka and Zgovu (2008) estimated customs revenue losses of 52% (USD 50.3 million) for Tanzania and that these losses are due to higher taxes for imports from the EU. These authors also predict that the additional revenue, reaching 11% in Malawi and 25% in Tanzania, is recorded on imports diverted from regional suppliers and that revenue losses due to imports diverted to the rest of the world for Malawi and Tanzania at 21% and 44% respectively.

Table 6: Effect of trade agreements on customs revenue in billions of USD

	Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Variation in Tariff revenue		Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Variation in Tariff revenue		Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Variation in tariff revenue
Bénin					Ghana					Niger				
a) Total revenue before agreements	225,42	4508,24	30237,72	34971,38	a) Total revenue before agreements	953,51	4960,48	120427,5	126341,52	a) Total revenue before agreements	136,95	4524,83	25660,62	30322,4
b) Revenue effects	-19,41	-5,54	-545,46	-570,42	b) Revenue effects	-47,68	-9,23	-1618,44	-1675,34	b) Revenue effects	-6,85	-5,46	-317,71	-330,02
c) b/a	-9%	0%	-2%	-2%	c) b/a	-5%	0%	-1%	-1%	c) b/a	-5%	0%	-1%	-1%
Burkina Faso					Guinée					Nigéria				
a) Total revenue before agreements	514,81	6939,74	34551,03	42005,58	a) Total revenue before agreements	930,28	2279,76	23588,49	26798,52	a) Total revenue before agreements	655,74	22493,2	351720,06	374869
b) Revenue effects	-25,71	-12,7	-415,85	-454,26	b) Revenue effects	-46,51	-29,65	-387,06	-463,22	b) Revenue effects	-23,72	-547,47	-3269,72	-3840,91
c) b/a	-5%	0%	-1%	-1%	c) b/a	-5%	-1%	-2%	-2%	c) b/a	-4%	-2%	-1%	-1%
Cap Vert					Guinée Bissau					Sénégal				
a) Total revenue before agreements	64,07	31,52	9082,01	9177,6	a) Total revenue before agreements	45,94	832,01	3233,4	4111,36	a) Total revenue before agreements	1429,04	5244,26	61720,24	68393,53
b) Revenue effects	-2,47	-13,05	-208,54	-224,07	b) Revenue effects	-2,3	-16,48	-21,64	-40,41	b) Revenue effects	-65,63	-159,22	-872,34	-1097,2
c) b/a	-4%	-41%	-2%	-2%	c) b/a	-5%	-2%	-1%	-1%	c) b/a	-5%	-3%	-1%	-2%
Côte d'Ivoire					Mali					Togo				
a) Total revenue before agreements	1766,27	10345,8	96561,78	108673,9	a) Total revenue before agreements	898,14	13126	31956,65	45980,81	a) Total revenue before agreements	175,46	2740,63	19382,51	22298,6
b) Revenue effects	-88,31	-31,65	-1414,84	-1534,8	b) Revenue effects	-45,14	-103,58	-418,74	-567,47	b) Revenue effects	-8,77	-6,72	-218,31	-233,81
c) b/a	-5%	0%	-1%	-1%	c) b/a	-5%	-1%	-1%	-1%	c) b/a	-5%	0%	-1%	-1%

Source: author simulation

Effect on welfare

Table 7: Welfare effects of trade agreements in billions of USD

	Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Net effect on welfare		Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Net effect on welfare		Consumer effect	Trade creation	Trade diversion	Net effect on welfare
Bénin					Ghana					Niger				
Agricultural products	2,19	0,5	-155,98	-153,29	Agricultural products	16,1	3,17	-250,92	-231,64	Agricultural products	0,93	1,5	-56,83	-54,39
Raw materials	0,19	0,01	-11,8	-11,6	Raw materials	1,84	0,18	-14,89	-12,87	Raw materials	0,07	0,42	-4,9	-4,4
Manufactures	4,79	2,26	-104,95	-97,9	Manufactures	5,16	1,26	-543,41	-536,98	Manufactures	4,22	0,78	-97,13	-92,13
Total sector	7,18	2,77	-272,73	-262,78	Total sector	23,11	4,62	-809,22	-781,49	Total sector	5,22	2,71	-158,86	-150,93
Burkina Faso					Guinée					Nigéria				
Agricultural products	5,89	0,04	-30,69	-24,76	Agricultural products	13,31	10,03	-96,91	-73,57	Agricultural products	6,58	258,57	-403,1	-137,95
Raw materials	1,07	0,06	-23,64	-22,51	Raw materials	0,96	0,02	-5,11	-4,13	Raw materials	1,33	0	-225,6	-224,27
Manufactures	4,34	6,24	-153,6	-143,02	Manufactures	12,17	4,77	-91,51	-74,57	Manufactures	982,25	15,16	-1006,16	-8,75
Total sector	11,3	6,35	-207,93	-190,28	Total sector	26,44	14,82	-193,53	-152,26	Total sector	990,16	273,74	-1634,86	-370,97
Cap Vert					Guinée Bissau					Sénégal				
Agricultural products	0,55	4,72	-57,54	-52,26	Agricultural products	0,73	7,38	-5,87	2,24	Agricultural products	7,98	42,18	-179,25	-129,09
Raw materials	0,06	0	-0,94	-0,88	Raw materials	0,1	0	-0,21	-0,11	Raw materials	1,17	0,33	-38,92	-37,42
Manufactures	1,04	1,8	-45,79	-42,95	Manufactures	0,65	0,86	-4,74	-3,23	Manufactures	32,05	37,1	-218	-148,85
Total sector	1,65	6,53	-104,27	-96,09	Total sector	1,48	8,24	-10,82	-1,1	Total sector	41,2	79,61	-436,17	-315,36
Côte d'ivoire					Mali					Togo				
Agricultural products	16,43	7,38	-255,02	-231,2	Agricultural products	7,57	15,17	-84,1	-61,36	Agricultural products	2,6	2,98	-43,7	-38,12
Raw materials	0,9	0,26	-47,21	-46,05	Raw materials	0,12	3,34	-18,55	-15,1	Raw materials	0,08	0,03	-7,69	-7,58
Manufactures	31,49	8,18	-405,19	-365,52	Manufactures	23,26	33,28	-106,72	-50,17	Manufactures	2,33	0,35	-57,77	-55,09
Total sector	48,82	15,82	-707,42	- 1287,02	Total sector	30,95	51,79	-209,37	-126,63	Total sector	5,01	3,36	-109,16	-100,78

Consumer surplus varies according to the level of initial tariffs and the elasticity of demand for imported goods, particularly as a substitute for other local products.

Table 7 presents the effects on welfare. Consumer surplus losses would be probably important due to the substitution of resources from the rest of the world by Morocco. This substitution supersedes the effects on consumers which raise welfare. The welfare losses of consumers in ECOWAS countries would vary between USD 1.10 billion in Guinea Bissau and USD 370.97 billion in Nigeria.

8. Conclusion

This study used a partial equilibrium model to examine the effects of imports, customs revenue, and welfare in ECOWAS countries following a free trade agreement with Morocco. Trade agreements should strengthen the share of Moroccan trading partners at the expense of national producers and the rest of the world, particularly in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Local producers would face increased competition from Moroccan products if no measures were taken to support domestic production sectors.

The movement of goods from ECOWAS partners and the rest of the world to Morocco is expected to reduce regional supply, slow down regional integration, and contribute to deindustrialization. To prevent these negative effects, ECOWAS states should closely monitor sensitive products in collaboration with the private sector, implement policies that enhance the competitiveness of high-capacity industries, strengthen the capabilities of key economic players to capitalize on market opportunities, and encourage local consumption.

The study found a modest decline in tariff revenues across all ECOWAS countries. These reductions in customs revenue could hinder Morocco's integration into ECOWAS. Therefore, the agreements should include compensation measures to help ECOWAS countries manage potential fiscal deficits effectively.

Welfare losses for consumers are likely to be significant, primarily due to the trade diversion effects caused by the agreements, which shift resources away from the rest of the world.

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10. Appendices

Table 8: Import situation before the agreement as % of the country's total imports

Country	Year	ECOWAS	Morocco	ROW
Bénin	2018	13%	2%	85%
Burkina faso	2019	17%	1%	82%
Cap Vert	2018	3%	1%	97%
Côte d'Ivoire	2018	14%	1%	85%
Ghana	2018	3%	1%	96%
Guinée	2019	6%	3%	91%
Guinée Bissau	2019	19%	1%	80%
Mali	2019	47%	1%	52%
Niger	2018	14%	1%	85%
Nigéria	2018	1%	0%	99%
Sénégal	2019	9%	2%	90%
Togo	2018	14%	1%	85%

Source: author's calculation from COMTRADE/TRAINS database

Table 9: Situation of Morocco in relation to macroeconomic convergence criteria (2012 to 2016).

Critère de premier rang		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ratio du déficit budgétaire dons compris (base engagement) rapporté au produit intérieur brut (PIB)	≤ 3%	-7,0	-5,1	-4,7	-4,3	-4,1
Taux d'inflation en moyenne annuelle	≤10% et objectif ≤5% en 2019	0,4	1,1	0,3	1,8	1,7
Financement du déficit budgétaire par la Banque centrale	≤ 10% des recettes fiscales de n-1	-9,7	-7,7	-5,8	-2,3	-2,5
Réserves brutes en mois d'importation	≥ 3 mois	4,1	4,3	5,3	6,8	7,6
Critères de second rang						
Ratio de l'encours de la dette rapporté au PIB nominal	≤70%	71,2	73,1	78,3	80,2	81,4
Variation du Taux de change nominal	±10%	-0,6	2,1	1,7	0,4	2,4
Nombre de critères respectés		4	4	4	4	4

Source : HCP 2017, ECOWAS

Table 10: Customs duty and elasticity

HS 2 code	Products	MFN customs duty											Import Elasticity	
		Bénin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Guinée	Guinée Bissau	Mali	Niger	Nigéria	Sénégal	Togo		
01	live animals	8,4	8,4	3,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,4	0,4
02	Meat and edible offal	31,4	31,4	23	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	31,4	1,15
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	15,1	15,1	22	15,1	15,6	15,6	15,6	15,6	15,1	15,6	15,1	15,6	1,13
04	Dairy products; bird eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	18,5	18,5	13,4	18,5	18,6	18,6	18,6	18,6	18,5	18,6	18,5	18,6	1,1
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	5,0	5,0	4	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	0,85

06	Living trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	13,4	13,4	11,3	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,4	0,95
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	19,3	19,3	12,4	18,9	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	0,6
08	Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	19,5	19,5	2,1	19,5	19,6	19,6	19,6	19,6	19,5	19,6	19,5	19,6	0,6
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	18,5	18,5	27,3	18,5	18,5	18,5	18,5	18,5	18,5	5,0	18,5	18,5	0,95
10	Cereals	5,6	5,6	1,4	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	0,4
11	Milling products; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	11,7	11,7	6,1	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	1,1
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; various cereals, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	5,4	5,4	1,5	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	0,4
13	Lake; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	0,7
14	Plant weaving material; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	0,4
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or	14,3	14,3	3,3	14,5	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	1,1

	vegetable waxes													
	Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates													
16		23,7	23,7	29,8	23,7	23,6	23,6	23,6	23,6	23,7	23,6	23,7	23,6	1,15
	Sugars and sweet confectionery													
17		12,6	12,6	9,1	13,5	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,6	1,15
	Cocoa and cocoa preparations													
18		23,2	23,2	26,8	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	23,2	1,15
	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry products													
19		21,4	21,4	24,7	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	1,1
	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants													
20		19,3	19,3	24,6	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	1,1
	Miscellaneous food preparations													
21		15,8	15,8	18,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	19,3	15,8	15,8	1,1
	Beverages, spirits and vinegar													
22		20,7	20,7	38,2	20,7	20,6	20,6	20,6	20,6	20,7	20,6	20,7	20,6	1,15
	Residues and waste from food industries; prepared animal feed													
23		10,3	10,3	0	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	0,7
	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes													
24		14,0	14,0	19,5	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	1,15
	Salt; sulfur; earth and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement													
25		6,7	6,7	1,9	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	6,7	1,21
	Ores, slag and ash													
26		5,0	5,0	0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	0,4
	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes													
27		5,3	5,3	3,8	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,3	1,65

28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, rare earth metals, radioactive elements or isotopes	5,1	5,1	0	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	1,65
29	Organic chemicals	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	1,65
30	Pharmaceutical products	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,65
31	Fertilizers	1,7	1,7	0	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,65
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; mastic and other mastics; inks essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toiletries	8,8	8,8	5,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	1,7	1,65
33	Soaps, organic surfactants, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" and	16,6	16,6	14,8	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	1,65
34		21,4	21,4	18,2	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	21,4	1,65

	dental plaster preparations													
	Albuminoid substances ;													
35	modified starches; glues; enzymes	10,0	10,0	5	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	1,4
	Explosives; pyrotechnic products;													
36	matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	14,4	14,4	19,1	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	14,4	1,65
	Photographic or cinematographic products													
37		18,0	18,0	16,5	18,0	17,9	17,9	17,9	17,9	18,0	17,9	18,0	17,9	1,65
38	Miscellaneous chemicals	9,2	9,2	3,8	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,2	9,0	9,2	9,0	1,5
39	Plastics and articles thereof	10,0	10,0	7,1	10,0	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	10,0	9,8	10,0	9,8	1,6
40	Rubber and articles thereof	11,0	11	12,9	11,0	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,0	11,1	11,0	11,1	1,6
41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and hides	8,8	8,78	10	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	0,7
	leather goods; tack and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers;													
42	articles of animal casings (other than silkworm casings)	18,0	18,0	27,8	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	2
43	artificial skins and furs; manufactures of them	9,6	9,6	50	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	10,0	9,6	1,25
44	Wood and articles of wood; charcoal	11,6	11,6	13,2	11,6	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,6	11,2	11,6	11,2	1,4
45	Cork and articles of cork	9,6	9,6	5	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	1,2
46	Manufacture of straw,	20,0	20,0	27,3	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,9

	esparto or other plaiting materials; wickerwork and wickerwork													
47	Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material; recycled paper and cardboard (waste and scrap)	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	1,25
48	Paper and cardboard; articles of pulp, paper or paperboard printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	11,3	11,3	5,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3	1,4
49	Silk	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	1,4
50	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	12,8	12,8	12,2	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	12,8	1,3
51	Cotton	11,1	11,1	4,5	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,1	1,3
52	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and fabrics of paper yarn	15,7	15,7	13,3	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	15,7	1,3
53	Artificial filaments	9,8	9,8	2,4	10,2	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	1,1
54	Fibres discontinues artificielles	13,8	13,8	9,4	13,8	13,7	13,7	13,7	13,7	13,8	13,7	13,8	13,7	1,5
55	Wadding, felt and non-woven; special threads; twine, ropes, ropes and cables and	14,1	14,1	13,6	14,1	13,9	13,9	6,3	13,9	14,1	13,9	14,1	13,9	1,5
56		15,9	15,9	9,5	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	15,9	1,5

	articles thereof													
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	20,0	20,0	50	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	1
58	Special fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; ornaments; embroidery	20,0	20,0	23,2	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	1,3
59	textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	15,8	15,8	12,5	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	15,8	1,3
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	20,0	20,0	20	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	1,3
61	Articles of clothing and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	20,0	20,0	27,7	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	2,5
62	Articles of clothing and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	20,0	20,0	40	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	2,5
63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; used clothing and used textile articles; rags	19,5	19,5	16,1	19,5	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,5	19,3	19,5	19,3	2
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of these articles	14,9	14,9	30	15,6	14,9	14,9	14,9	14,9	14,9	14,9	14,9	14,9	2,5
65	Hairstyles and their parts	15,0	15,0	20	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	2
66	Umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof	16,7	16,7	30	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	1,5

67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; human hair items	20,0	20,0	45	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	1,5
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	16,8	16,8	11	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,8	1,6
69	Ceramic products	17,9	17,9	17,8	17,9	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	17,9	18,0	17,9	18,0	2,25
70	Glass and glassware	17,5	17,5	13,1	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	2,25
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metals and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; piece of money	10,7	10,7	19,4	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	2,25
72	iron and steel	8,5	8,5	0	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	2
73	Articles of iron or steel	16,1	16,1	5,4	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	16,1	2,25
74	Copper and articles of copper	11,6	11,6	2,3	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,6	2
75	Nickel and articles thereof	12,1	12,1	0,6	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	2
76	Aluminum and articles of aluminum	13,6	13,6	3,9	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,6	2
78	Lead and articles thereof	7,5	7,5	1,3	7,5	8,9	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	2
79	Zinc and articles thereof	8,9	8,9	1,1	8,9	11,0	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	2

80	Pewter and articles thereof	11,0	11,0	2	11,0	9,9	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	2
81	Other base metals; cermet; articles in these matters	9,9	9,9	2,6	9,9	14,6	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	2,5
82	Tools and implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof, of base metal	14,6	14,6	4,7	14,6	18,3	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	2,25
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals	18,3	18,3	14,7	18,3	6,5	18,3	18,3	18,3	18,3	18,3	18,3	18,3	2
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical apparatus; their parts	6,5	6,5	2	6,5	11,8	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	3,25
85	electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, image and sound recorders and reproducers for television, as well as parts and accessories of these articles	11,7	11,7	9,2	11,7	5,0	11,8	11,8	11,8	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	3,25
86	Railway or tram locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof; fittings and accessories for railways or tramways and their parts; mechanical (including electromecha	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	9,7	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	2,25

	nical) road signaling equipment of all types Vehicles other than railway or tram rolling													
87	stock, and parts and accessories thereof	9,6	9,6	16 ,9	9,6	5,0	9,7	9,7	5, 0	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,7	2,25
88	Aircraft, spacecraft and their parts	5,0	5,0	0	5,0	9,2	5,0	5,0	5, 0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	3
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	9,2	9,2	1, 1	9,2	8,2	9,2	9,2	9, 2	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	2,5
90	Optical, photographic, cinematograp hic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	8,3	8,3	4, 4	8,3	19,4	8,2	8,2	8, 2	8,3	8,2	8,3	8,2	2,5
91	Clocks and watches and their parts Musical instruments; parts and accessories of these articles	19, 4	19,4	22 ,1	19,4	10,0	19,4	19,4	19 ,4	19, 4	19,4	19,4	19, 4	1,8
92	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	10, 0	10,0	0	10,0	17,2	10,0	10,0	10 ,0	10, 0	10,0	10,0	10, 0	2
93	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffing articles; lamps and lighting apparatus, not elsewhere	17, 2	17,2	31 ,9	17,2	18,3	17,2	17,2	17 ,2	17, 2	17,2	17,2	17, 2	0,8
94		18, 1	18,1	32 ,9	18,1	18,1	18,3	18,3	18 ,3	18, 1	18,3	18,1	18, 3	1,4

95	specified or included; luminous signs, luminous signs and the like; prefabricated buildings toys, games and sporting articles; parts and accessories thereof	18,1	18,1	13,4	18,1	19,4	18,1	18,1	18,1	18,1	18,1	18,1	18,1	1,5
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,4	19,4	16,7	19,4	20,0	19,4	19,4	19,4	19,4	19,4	19,4	19,4	1,25
97	Works of art, collectibles and antiques	20,0	20,0	0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	1

Source: author, from COMTRADE/TRAINS database and demand elasticities from Milner (2005)

Table 11: Intra-African trade by economic zone in % in 2017

Economic zone	UMA	CEN-SAD	COMESA	CEA	CEEAC	CEDEAO	IGAD	SADC	AFRIQUE
UMA	4,4	6	2,2	0	0,4	1,5	0,3	0,3	7,9
CEN-SAD	2,2	9,3	2,9	1	1,6	6,6	1,3	3,5	15,4
COMESA	2,4	6,8	12,2	3,7	3,5	0,5	5,4	10,8	21
CAE	0,3	10,6	26,7	18,8	11,1	0,7	15	13,9	37,9
CEEAC	0,1	1,3	3	0,2	1,8	0,6	0,1	4,6	6,7
CEDEAO	0,3	11,5	0,3	0	2	10,8	0	5,2	18,3
IGAD	0,3	12,4	17,9	11,7	5,6	0,4	15,5	6,8	28,5
SADC	0,4	2,6	9,2	1,5	2,8	1,1	1,1	20,9	24,3
AFRIQUE	1,5	6,2	5,3	1,2	2,2	3,5	1,5	9,7	17,7

Source: author, from Unctadstat report data

AMU = Arab Maghreb Union; CEN-SAD = Community of Sahel-Saharan States; COMESA = Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; EAC= East African Community; ECCAS = Economic Community of Central African States; ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States; IGAD = Intergovernmental Authority on Development; SADC = Southern African Development Community.

Table 12: Extent and nature of Morocco's current trade with ECOWAS before trade agreement in millions USD in 2018 and 2019

Product code	Country	Partner	Trade value in millions USD	Product code	Country	Partner	Trade value in millions USD	Product code	Country	Partner	Trade value in millions USD	Product code	Country	Partner	Trade value in millions USD
2	Benin	Maroc	4,715	1	CI	Maroc	0,334	40	Guinée	Maroc	64,69	87	Niger	Maroc	0,057
3	Benin	Maroc	2885,557	2	CI	Maroc	13,143	42	Guinée	Maroc	13,934	90	Niger	Maroc	8,073
7	Benin	Maroc	53,323	3	CI	Maroc	37542,49	44	Guinée	Maroc	351,975	94	Niger	Maroc	448,362
8	Benin	Maroc	8,054	4	CI	Maroc	3716,378	45	Guinée	Maroc	0,069	96	Niger	Maroc	7,629
10	Benin	Maroc	89,252	6	CI	Maroc	282,79	46	Guinée	Maroc	0,9	3	Nigeria	Maroc	11656,496
11	Benin	Moroc	3051,939	7	CI	Maroc	1429,911	48	Guinée	Maroc	5446,641	4	Nigeria	Maroc	205,607
15	Benin	Maroc	118,479	8	CI	Maroc	869,059	49	Guinée	Maroc	15,429	7	Nigeria	Maroc	4568,729
16	Benin	Maroc	234,903	9	CI	Maroc	99,384	53	Guinée	Maroc	4,99	8	Nigeria	Maroc	1389,3
17	Benin	Maroc	866,448	10	CI	Maroc	1,639	55	Guinée	Maroc	638,624	9	Nigeria	Maroc	1400,073
19	Benin	Maroc	687,39	12	CI	Maroc	0,088	56	Guinée	Maroc	0,511	12	Nigeria	Maroc	52,751
20	Benin	Maroc	28,103	13	CI	Maroc	1,847	59	Guinée	Maroc	3,543	16	Nigeria	Maroc	34,942
21	Benin	Maroc	0,711	14	CI	Maroc	0,049	61	Guinée	Maroc	59,493	17	Nigeria	Maroc	131,332
25	Benin	Maroc	2236,28	15	CI	Maroc	198,058	62	Guinée	Maroc	48,547	19	Nigeria	Maroc	176,185
27	Benin	Maroc	790,125	16	CI	Maroc	1428,876	63	Guinée	Maroc	1033,645	23	Nigeria	Maroc	140,128
29	Benin	Maroc	15,196	17	CI	Maroc	37,383	64	Guinée	Maroc	1109,782	25	Nigeria	Maroc	1069,433
30	Benin	Maroc	84,435	18	CI	Maroc	20,634	65	Guinée	Maroc	7,583	27	Nigeria	Maroc	22112,338
31	Benin	Maroc	52896,03	19	CI	Maroc	298,567	66	Guinée	Maroc	0,141	28	Nigeria	Maroc	217,97
32	Benin	Maroc	19,263	20	CI	Maroc	558,171	68	Guinée	Maroc	207,419	29	Nigeria	Maroc	504,856
33	Benin	Maroc	18,307	21	CI	Maroc	166,107	69	Guinée	Maroc	817,682	30	Nigeria	Maroc	94,748
34	Benin	Maroc	29,788	22	CI	Maroc	180,032	70	Guinée	Maroc	247,34	31	Nigeria	Maroc	108688,26
38	Benin	Maroc	8,518	23	CI	Maroc	500,452	71	Guinée	Maroc	0,299	32	Nigeria	Maroc	2,844
39	Benin	Maroc	236,768	25	CI	Maroc	9303,481	72	Guinée	Maroc	97,577	38	Nigeria	Maroc	195,97
40	Benin	Maroc	153,508	27	CI	Maroc	4921,542	73	Guinée	Maroc	3064,908	39	Nigeria	Maroc	446,462
42	Benin	Maroc	0,016	28	CI	Maroc	105,61	74	Guinée	Maroc	93,795	40	Nigeria	Maroc	3,284

44	Benin	Maroc	0,77	29	CI	Maroc	350,912	76	Guinée	Maroc	406,204	47	Nigeria	Maroc	3,22
46	Benin	Maroc	0,042	30	CI	Maroc	15975,56	78	Guinée	Maroc	0,066	48	Nigeria	Maroc	4,994
48	Benin	Maroc	5726,508	31	CI	Maroc	18791,23	82	Guinée	Maroc	62,218	49	Nigeria	Maroc	0,069
49	Benin	Maroc	58,247	32	CI	Maroc	580,417	83	Guinée	Maroc	82,34	62	Nigeria	Maroc	3,33
61	Benin	Maroc	0,018	33	CI	Maroc	940,552	84	Guinée	Maroc	1652,293	63	Nigeria	Maroc	0,934
62	Benin	Maroc	0,189	34	CI	Maroc	207,919	85	Guinée	Maroc	4719,739	68	Nigeria	Maroc	55,183
63	Benin	Maroc	139,866	35	CI	Maroc	103,172	86	Guinée	Maroc	27,495	72	Nigeria	Maroc	197,606
64	Benin	Maroc	5,232	36	CI	Maroc	0,159	87	Guinée	Maroc	41,993	73	Nigeria	Maroc	7,186
65	Benin	Maroc	2,597	37	CI	Maroc	25,957	89	Guinée	Maroc	1,975	74	Nigeria	Maroc	5,151
69	Benin	Maroc	82,037	38	CI	Maroc	318,857	90	Guinée	Maroc	2069,358	84	Nigeria	Maroc	50,385
70	Benin	Maroc	9,392	39	CI	Maroc	2727,611	91	Guinée	Maroc	17,534	85	Nigeria	Maroc	46,56
72	Benin	Maroc	3271,614	40	CI	Maroc	487,289	94	Guinée	Maroc	1302,787	87	Nigeria	Maroc	7,884
73	Benin	Maroc	604,012	42	CI	Maroc	179,346	95	Guinée	Maroc	5,201	90	Nigeria	Maroc	40,426
74	Benin	Maroc	41,156	44	CI	Maroc	268,795	96	Guinée	Maroc	11,082	91	Nigeria	Maroc	93,672
76	Benin	Maroc	597,404	47	CI	Maroc	4,371	97	Guinée	Maroc	0,279	94	Nigeria	Maroc	6,351
82	Benin	Maroc	6,564	48	CI	Maroc	17562,68	7	Guinée Bissau(GB)	Maroc	23,748	96	Nigeria	Maroc	0,454
83	Benin	Maroc	71,438	49	CI	Maroc	210,114	8	GB	Maroc	3,509	2	Senegal	Maroc	74,679
84	Benin	Maroc	350,427	51	CI	Maroc	0,095	12	GB	Maroc	10,481	3	Senegal	Maroc	312,09
85	Benin	Maroc	2130,514	52	CI	Maroc	72,287	15	GB	Maroc	143,861	4	Senegal	Maroc	71,518
87	Benin	Maroc	119,032	54	CI	Maroc	25,716	16	GB	Maroc	656,814	7	Senegal	Maroc	237,574
90	Benin	Maroc	11,404	55	CI	Maroc	65,437	17	GB	Maroc	618,625	8	Senegal	Maroc	755,304
94	Benin	Maroc	401,012	56	CI	Maroc	17,48	18	GB	Maroc	2,713	9	Senegal	Maroc	8,76
95	Benin	Maroc	5,773	57	CI	Maroc	34,914	19	GB	Maroc	31,663	12	Senegal	Maroc	2,605
96	Benin	Maroc	2,011	58	CI	Maroc	30,715	25	GB	Maroc	479,475	15	Senegal	Maroc	2974,214
3	BF	Maroc	14449,32	59	CI	Maroc	1,535	33	GB	Maroc	9,215	16	Senegal	Maroc	115,463
4	BF	Maroc	20,644	61	CI	Maroc	1625,691	34	GB	Maroc	642,368	17	Senegal	Maroc	2380,946
7	BF	Maroc	245,712	62	CI	Maroc	490,467	39	GB	Maroc	0,282	18	Senegal	Maroc	82,038
8	BF	Maroc	4,95	63	CI	Maroc	381,529	40	GB	Maroc	3,056	19	Senegal	Maroc	4397,417
15	BF	Maroc	11,328	64	CI	Maroc	1093,068	42	GB	Maroc	0,056	20	Senegal	Maroc	460,876

16	BF	Maroc	199,998	65	CI	Maroc	47,583	48	GB	Maroc	64,09	21	Senegal	Maroc	5669,413
17	BF	Maroc	1909,884	66	CI	Maroc	3,047	49	GB	Maroc	52,418	22	Senegal	Maroc	60,23
18	BF	Maroc	9,183	67	CI	Maroc	0,733	55	GB	Maroc	108,846	25	Senegal	Maroc	1196,578
19	BF	Maroc	193,866	68	CI	Maroc	355,307	61	GB	Maroc	9,176	27	Senegal	Maroc	19162,184
20	BF	Maroc	71,881	69	CI	Maroc	558,935	65	GB	Maroc	8,033	28	Senegal	Maroc	36,336
21	BF	Maroc	1232,838	70	CI	Maroc	251,814	66	GB	Maroc	0,047	29	Senegal	Maroc	58,248
25	BF	Maroc	6986,401	71	CI	Maroc	1,928	73	GB	Maroc	0,113	30	Senegal	Maroc	8454,739
27	BF	Maroc	10508,91	72	CI	Maroc	5338,041	84	GB	Maroc	8,761	31	Senegal	Maroc	6672,184
28	BF	Maroc	5,043	73	CI	Maroc	3677,394	85	GB	Maroc	1,206	32	Senegal	Maroc	780,693
29	BF	Maroc	38,494	74	CI	Maroc	460,143	96	GB	Maroc	0,135	33	Senegal	Maroc	187,421
30	BF	Maroc	1673,522	76	CI	Maroc	1944,903	1	Mali	Maroc	4,117	34	Senegal	Maroc	6258,329
31	BF	Maroc	7495,755	78	CI	Maroc	1,197	3	Mali	Maroc	3147,205	35	Senegal	Maroc	40,685
32	BF	Maroc	217,626	82	CI	Maroc	289,72	4	Mali	Maroc	1184,267	37	Senegal	Maroc	5,094
33	BF	Maroc	19,069	83	CI	Maroc	693,135	6	Mali	Maroc	5,719	38	Senegal	Maroc	668,071
34	BF	Maroc	5,763	84	CI	Maroc	6026,549	7	Mali	Maroc	4189,282	39	Senegal	Maroc	3094,064
37	BF	Maroc	14,298	85	CI	Maroc	19203,17	8	Mali	Maroc	812,883	40	Senegal	Maroc	457,265
38	BF	Maroc	293,423	86	CI	Maroc	19,166	12	Mali	Maroc	68,673	42	Senegal	Maroc	36,22
39	BF	Maroc	806,209	87	CI	Maroc	2111,493	14	Mali	Maroc	173,753	44	Senegal	Maroc	92,17
40	BF	Maroc	0,637	90	CI	Maroc	1147,388	15	Mali	Maroc	40,227	47	Senegal	Maroc	35,908
42	BF	Maroc	0,798	91	CI	Maroc	14,616	16	Mali	Maroc	3452,999	48	Senegal	Maroc	16572,446
44	BF	Maroc	174,185	92	CI	Maroc	7,194	17	Mali	Maroc	927,705	49	Senegal	Maroc	34,191
48	BF	Maroc	164,704	94	CI	Maroc	3863,172	18	Mali	Maroc	519,827	52	Senegal	Maroc	0,44
49	BF	Maroc	228,914	95	CI	Maroc	613,477	19	Mali	Maroc	73,799	54	Senegal	Maroc	557,281
55	BF	Maroc	363,725	96	CI	Maroc	134,239	20	Mali	Maroc	415,512	55	Senegal	Maroc	365,617
56	BF	Maroc	0,319	97	CI	Maroc	16,794	21	Mali	Maroc	1046,506	56	Senegal	Maroc	186,325
61	BF	Maroc	3,851	1	Ghana	Maroc	0,484	22	Mali	Maroc	754,262	57	Senegal	Maroc	2,772
62	BF	Maroc	2,272	3	Ghana	Maroc	18786,49	23	Mali	Maroc	527,381	59	Senegal	Maroc	122,892
63	BF	Maroc	5,961	4	Ghana	Maroc	480,044	25	Mali	Maroc	1410,152	61	Senegal	Maroc	475,787
64	BF	Maroc	4,162	7	Ghana	Maroc	270,082	27	Mali	Maroc	426,065	62	Senegal	Maroc	390,236

65	BF	Maroc	0,588	8	Ghana	Maroc	67,821	28	Mali	Maroc	0,555	63	Senegal	Maroc	2496,682
68	BF	Maroc	330,545	9	Ghana	Maroc	49,185	29	Mali	Maroc	121,321	64	Senegal	Maroc	187,037
69	BF	Maroc	182,896	10	Ghana	Maroc	0,289	30	Mali	Maroc	388,948	65	Senegal	Maroc	8,749
70	BF	Maroc	88,525	12	Ghana	Maroc	4,583	31	Mali	Maroc	10,044	66	Senegal	Maroc	0,085
71	BF	Maroc	0,821	15	Ghana	Maroc	0,073	32	Mali	Maroc	5847,701	68	Senegal	Maroc	317,855
72	BF	Maroc	407,85	16	Ghana	Maroc	10471,82	33	Mali	Maroc	205,898	69	Senegal	Maroc	142,212
73	BF	Maroc	1787,479	17	Ghana	Maroc	3965,865	34	Mali	Maroc	35,818	70	Senegal	Maroc	114,698
74	BF	Maroc	277,526	18	Ghana	Maroc	3,15	35	Mali	Maroc	33,236	72	Senegal	Maroc	338,438
76	BF	Maroc	173,915	19	Ghana	Maroc	6,939	38	Mali	Maroc	147,819	73	Senegal	Maroc	9222,101
78	BF	Maroc	0,028	20	Ghana	Maroc	0,588	39	Mali	Maroc	1529,898	74	Senegal	Maroc	674,843
82	BF	Maroc	11,197	21	Ghana	Maroc	6,821	40	Mali	Maroc	57,57	76	Senegal	Maroc	8535,118
83	BF	Maroc	148,151	22	Ghana	Maroc	4,265	42	Mali	Maroc	4,534	78	Senegal	Maroc	0,745
84	BF	Maroc	1289,454	25	Ghana	Maroc	18755,68	44	Mali	Maroc	119,954	79	Senegal	Maroc	70,748
85	BF	Maroc	1544,344	27	Ghana	Maroc	10325,31	48	Mali	Maroc	578,35	82	Senegal	Maroc	148,687
87	BF	Maroc	942,566	28	Ghana	Maroc	20,048	49	Mali	Maroc	38,967	83	Senegal	Maroc	2053,285
88	BF	Maroc	10,413	30	Ghana	Maroc	0,209	50	Mali	Maroc	1,345	84	Senegal	Maroc	5710,149
90	BF	Maroc	104,564	31	Ghana	Maroc	13186,44	51	Mali	Maroc	1,976	85	Senegal	Maroc	10115,073
94	BF	Maroc	546,466	32	Ghana	Maroc	33,341	55	Mali	Maroc	931,65	86	Senegal	Maroc	1,823
96	BF	Maroc	4,361	33	Ghana	Maroc	7,698	56	Mali	Maroc	0,002	87	Senegal	Maroc	2128,596
97	BF	Maroc	24,28	34	Ghana	Maroc	565,141	57	Mali	Maroc	0,458	88	Senegal	Maroc	57,732
2	Cap Vert	Maroc	74,363	38	Ghana	Maroc	53,56	59	Mali	Maroc	1,428	89	Senegal	Maroc	0,146
3	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,1	39	Ghana	Maroc	174,106	61	Mali	Maroc	21,151	90	Senegal	Maroc	736,03
4	Cap Vert	Maroc	85,356	40	Ghana	Maroc	39,421	62	Mali	Maroc	709,218	91	Senegal	Maroc	7,036
5	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,125	42	Ghana	Maroc	64,641	63	Mali	Maroc	310,25	94	Senegal	Maroc	772,887
7	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,14	48	Ghana	Maroc	2512,872	64	Mali	Maroc	6804,288	95	Senegal	Maroc	241,06
8	Cap Vert	Maroc	7,397	49	Ghana	Maroc	0,368	65	Mali	Maroc	46,145	96	Senegal	Maroc	11,612
9	Cap Vert	Maroc	25,535	54	Ghana	Maroc	0,279	68	Mali	Maroc	218,898	3	Togo	Maroc	1069,429
10	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,445	56	Ghana	Maroc	2,531	69	Mali	Maroc	214,373	4	Togo	Maroc	123,96
11	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,453	57	Ghana	Maroc	0,385	70	Mali	Maroc	178,844	6	Togo	Maroc	27,256

12	Cap Vert	Maroc	5,71	58	Ghana	Maroc	0,184	72	Mali	Maroc	41,007	7	Togo	Maroc	106,132
15	Cap Vert	Maroc	20,501	59	Ghana	Maroc	0,048	73	Mali	Maroc	2169,157	8	Togo	Maroc	14,63
16	Cap Vert	Maroc	12,167	61	Ghana	Maroc	391,202	74	Mali	Maroc	117,876	15	Togo	Maroc	12,769
17	Cap Vert	Maroc	31,173	62	Ghana	Maroc	105,398	76	Mali	Maroc	773,659	16	Togo	Maroc	1828,075
19	Cap Vert	Maroc	262,195	63	Ghana	Maroc	89,025	82	Mali	Maroc	51,818	17	Togo	Maroc	91,761
20	Cap Vert	Maroc	28,47	64	Ghana	Maroc	211,555	83	Mali	Maroc	494,461	19	Togo	Maroc	1021,099
21	Cap Vert	Maroc	107,069	65	Ghana	Maroc	24,215	84	Mali	Maroc	1238,35	20	Togo	Maroc	5,057
22	Cap Vert	Maroc	69,578	66	Ghana	Maroc	1,291	85	Mali	Maroc	19879,31	21	Togo	Maroc	4,559
23	Cap Vert	Maroc	33,339	68	Ghana	Maroc	101,253	86	Mali	Maroc	56,266	22	Togo	Maroc	12,696
25	Cap Vert	Maroc	830,425	69	Ghana	Maroc	64,53	87	Mali	Maroc	1012,308	25	Togo	Maroc	655,516
27	Cap Vert	Maroc	1732,522	70	Ghana	Maroc	258,688	90	Mali	Maroc	219,273	27	Togo	Maroc	708,645
28	Cap Vert	Maroc	11,936	73	Ghana	Maroc	316,908	91	Mali	Maroc	0,533	30	Togo	Maroc	73,903
29	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,962	74	Ghana	Maroc	1060,262	94	Mali	Maroc	1556,39	31	Togo	Maroc	13398,866
30	Cap Vert	Maroc	10,031	76	Ghana	Maroc	3095,396	95	Mali	Maroc	0,418	38	Togo	Maroc	21,42
32	Cap Vert	Maroc	8,599	78	Ghana	Maroc	0,529	96	Mali	Maroc	83,993	39	Togo	Maroc	151,017
33	Cap Vert	Maroc	180,376	82	Ghana	Maroc	140,348	4	Niger	Maroc	14,427	48	Togo	Maroc	969,79
34	Cap Vert	Maroc	10,044	83	Ghana	Maroc	44,573	7	Niger	Maroc	377,556	49	Togo	Maroc	11,396
35	Cap Vert	Maroc	15,004	84	Ghana	Maroc	293,305	8	Niger	Maroc	119,585	61	Togo	Maroc	3,596
38	Cap Vert	Maroc	30,518	85	Ghana	Maroc	37,99	9	Niger	Maroc	12,617	63	Togo	Maroc	259,922
39	Cap Vert	Maroc	92,748	87	Ghana	Maroc	132,042	11	Niger	Maroc	3,085	64	Togo	Maroc	79,872
40	Cap Vert	Maroc	168,522	89	Ghana	Maroc	29,103	15	Niger	Maroc	4,048	68	Togo	Maroc	0,301
42	Cap Vert	Maroc	5,042	90	Ghana	Maroc	48,864	16	Niger	Maroc	689,067	69	Togo	Maroc	92,465
44	Cap Vert	Maroc	159,685	91	Ghana	Maroc	5,432	17	Niger	Maroc	148,701	73	Togo	Maroc	711,72
46	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,122	92	Ghana	Maroc	0,359	18	Niger	Maroc	133,702	74	Togo	Maroc	3,599
48	Cap Vert	Maroc	8,93	94	Ghana	Maroc	44,381	19	Niger	Maroc	100,375	76	Togo	Maroc	1,559
49	Cap Vert	Maroc	13,667	95	Ghana	Maroc	554,99	20	Niger	Maroc	17,114	83	Togo	Maroc	91,082
51	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,067	96	Ghana	Maroc	1,117	21	Niger	Maroc	47,144	84	Togo	Maroc	8,931
52	Cap Vert	Maroc	7,009	1	Guinée	Maroc	21,623	23	Niger	Maroc	17,087	85	Togo	Maroc	1585,365
56	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,269	2	Guinée	Maroc	27,281	25	Niger	Maroc	12,31	87	Togo	Maroc	49,671

57	Cap Vert	Maroc	3,109	3	Guinée	Maroc	93,61	27	Niger	Maroc	1261,769	90	Togo	Maroc	1,304
59	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,019	4	Guinée	Maroc	18,959	29	Niger	Maroc	20,182	94	Togo	Maroc	187,551
61	Cap Vert	Maroc	27,292	7	Guinée	Maroc	52,342	30	Niger	Maroc	146,448	96	Togo	Maroc	6,98
62	Cap Vert	Maroc	19,527	8	Guinée	Maroc	8,01	31	Niger	Maroc	63,161				
63	Cap Vert	Maroc	36,281	9	Guinée	Maroc	95,053	32	Niger	Maroc	0,498				
64	Cap Vert	Maroc	38,798	15	Guinée	Maroc	1469,659	34	Niger	Maroc	5,176				
65	Cap Vert	Maroc	1,818	16	Guinée	Maroc	9143,508	38	Niger	Maroc	14,005				
66	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,114	17	Guinée	Maroc	13354,95	39	Niger	Maroc	86,174				
67	Cap Vert	Maroc	8,46	18	Guinée	Maroc	116,545	40	Niger	Maroc	38,51				
68	Cap Vert	Maroc	1,056	19	Guinée	Maroc	2569,173	44	Niger	Maroc	1,012				
69	Cap Vert	Maroc	60,207	20	Guinée	Maroc	37,487	48	Niger	Maroc	40,45				
70	Cap Vert	Maroc	48,799	21	Guinée	Maroc	1762,821	49	Niger	Maroc	4,756				
71	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,595	22	Guinée	Maroc	71,48	52	Niger	Maroc	0,47				
73	Cap Vert	Maroc	50,613	23	Guinée	Maroc	278,325	57	Niger	Maroc	0,077				
76	Cap Vert	Maroc	3,467	25	Guinée	Maroc	13659,86	63	Niger	Maroc	1271,062				
82	Cap Vert	Maroc	24,071	27	Guinée	Maroc	751,964	64	Niger	Maroc	0,498				
83	Cap Vert	Maroc	4,692	28	Guinée	Maroc	1,359	69	Niger	Maroc	0,695				
84	Cap Vert	Maroc	150,49	29	Guinée	Maroc	4,1	70	Niger	Maroc	0,005				
85	Cap Vert	Maroc	182,761	30	Guinée	Maroc	390,197	72	Niger	Maroc	73,346				
87	Cap Vert	Maroc	304,906	32	Guinée	Maroc	161,026	73	Niger	Maroc	62,544				
89	Cap Vert	Maroc	120,558	33	Guinée	Maroc	426,902	74	Niger	Maroc	12,982				
90	Cap Vert	Maroc	20,063	34	Guinée	Maroc	496,135	76	Niger	Maroc	647,06				
91	Cap Vert	Maroc	0,245	35	Guinée	Maroc	50,554	82	Niger	Maroc	94,823				
94	Cap Vert	Maroc	16,005	37	Guinée	Maroc	4,563	83	Niger	Maroc	1,335				
95	Cap Vert	Maroc	12,416	38	Guinée	Maroc	66,43	84	Niger	Maroc	9,52				
96	Cap Vert	Maroc	157,402	39	Guinée	Maroc	904,607	85	Niger	Maroc	4078,392				

Source: COMTRADE, TRAIN



Mission

To strengthen local capacity for conducting independent, rigorous inquiry into the problems facing the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa.

The mission rests on two basic premises: that development is more likely to occur where there is sustained sound management of the economy, and that such management is more likely to happen where there is an active, well-informed group of locally based professional economists to conduct policy-relevant research.

Bringing Rigour and Evidence to Economic Policy Making in Africa

- Improve quality.
- Ensure Sustainability.
- Expand influence.

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