

**ANALYSIS OF TRADE
IN LAKE VICTORIA PORTS AND BASIN**



**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
LAKE VICTORIA BASIN COMMISSION**

**ANALYSIS OF TRADE
IN LAKE VICTORIA PORTS AND BASIN**

© Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)

Lake Victoria Basin Commission

P.O. Box 1510
Kisumu, Kenya

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)

P.O. Box 459178-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Printed and bound in Kenya by: Eyedentity Ltd.

P.O. Box 20760-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Analysis Of Trade In Lake Victoria Ports And Basin, Kenya: ACTS Press, African Centre for Technology Studies, Lake Victoria Basin Commission, 2011

ISBN 9966-41-155-0

This report cannot be reproduced in any form for commercial purposes. However, it can be reproduced and/or translated for educational use provided that the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is acknowledged as the original publisher and provided that a copy of the new version is received by Lake Victoria Basin Commission.

FOREWORD

From the time of the revival of the East African Community, the Lake Victoria and its Basin was designated as an “area of common economic interest” and a “regional economic growth zone” to be developed and exploited jointly by the Partner States. This regional zone is indeed, owing to its geographic location and its natural resources ‘endowment, a resource of great socio-economic potential which if rightfully exploited can impact immensely on the region’s economy.

This study that was undertaken by the East African Community Trade Directorate with funding from the Lake Victoria Basin Partnership Fund provides a deep insight of trade through the Lake Victoria and its basin as one of the benefits of the regional integration. It is the first ever detailed database presented in an easy – to – read format on the intra- East African and international trade through the Lake Victoria and its inlands connections. As any written work, it is expected that there will be updating of that database as data becomes available and as the trade circumstances in the Lake Victoria region may change. Yet the information contained will cause wide awareness of other business opportunities offered by trade in the basin, notably the supply of transport services. The study also has an additional advantage of informing the policy-makers on the bottlenecks that are hindering the development of trade in the Basin, while suggesting some of clear remedial measures for improvement of the business climate in the region.

It is our hope that this well documented collection of a broad range of interlinked and relevant trends covering Lake Victoria inland trade will be of great interest to Policy makers in government institutions, Business Community and any other stakeholder who may be engaged in the sustainable development of the Lake Victoria Basin.



Dr. Tom. O. Okurut
Executive Secretary
Lake Victoria Basin Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study seeks to capture, document and collate a broad range of inter linked inland trade trends in the Lake Victoria region for the period covering 2000 and 2006. This is intended to show case the enormous potential that the lake has in contributing to regional integration and economic development in East Africa. The study considers tradable commodities which move through the Lake Victoria ports and basin as a whole. Additionally, the study looks at the trends in traded commodities and traces the origins and destinations of the various commodities traded. The commodities captured in the study undoubtedly form a major component of the region's tradable products in terms of contribution to national gross domestic product (GDP), foreign exchange earnings as well as employment and provision of income opportunities.

With its strategic connection, the lake has ports which are considered important trade hubs for inland trade. Despite the potential presented by the ports, the EAC states might not really benefit from the opportunities provided due to poor infrastructural facilities. This is evidenced by the inadequate transport services within the water body. Efficient transport services is crucial for economic development, as transport services are essential for reaching world markets, strengthening global integration and attracting foreign investment. It is a crucial determinant of production and trade patterns and consequently also of economic integration. In order therefore to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, the EAC need to improve their transport and communication infrastructure.

It is recognized that an understanding of the trade patterns in the region can go a long way in boosting economic development: this is the premise for the present study. Information on trade patterns (generated from analyzing trends) will be important in informing policy. In what follows, the trade flows of the East African Community (EAC) member countries are profiled.

The port of Kisumu is the main hub for Kenya's trade. The study highlights data on trade flows through the ports in Kisumu to other parts of East Africa namely Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of Congo among others. The study has also captured trade flows using other modes of transport other than the water vessels. The largest destination of re-exports passing through Kisumu is Uganda, followed by Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, and then Rwanda. The highest destinations of exports through Kisumu are Uganda, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, and India, respectively. Results from the study notes that Kisumu is an important linkage to the landlocked neighbouring countries of Kenya, and it serves the Lake Victoria region. Exports and imports to other destinations within East Africa and beyond are highlighted.

Tanzania's trade using Lake Victoria is via three ports namely Mwanza (largest and busiest), Musoma and Bukoba. Trade in Tanzania using Lake Victoria shows a higher volume of exports compared to imports. However, the study found that the Lake basin is notorious for informal trade especially in petroleum products leading to undervalue of imports. The growth rate of exports for the five year indicates a constant growth of 6.8 per cent with negative growth in 2007, while imports indicate a constant growth of 41.3 per cent with a negative trend in 2006.

The data for Uganda indicates quite a hefty sum of imports including transit goods using Lake Victoria. Trend analysis shows that imports increased dramatically between 2004 and 2005 but dropped over the period 2006 and 2007. However, even with the drop in the import figures, it is apparent that Lake Victoria plays a very significant role in trading and other economic activities of Uganda. On exports, the figures recorded increased in 2004 and 2005 but dropped as from 2006. Overall, trade transacted using Lake Victoria in Uganda was quite high and significant.

In order to increase regional trade, member countries of EAC should commit themselves to achievement of the followings fundamental issues: creation of awareness exercises around the lake so as to minimize on the problems of smuggling and under invoicing; there is need to increase investment in infrastructural facilities around the lake as many of the facilities currently impede exploration of high volumes of trade; and the EAC needs to continue collecting data so as to increase the database on trade activities within the region.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	6
1.1 Introduction	6
1.2 Purpose	7
1.3 Approach	7
SECTION 2: TRADE ON LAKE VICTORIA	8
2.1 Trade in the Lake Victoria Ports and Basin	8
2.2 Economic Importance of Lake Victoria	8
2.3 Fishing Activities	9
2.4 Trade Taking Place in Lake Victoria Basin	9
SECTION 3: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS	11
3.1 Trade in Kenya through Lake Victoria	11
3.2 A special analysis of Kisumu trade with East Africa (Intra-EAC Trade)	15
3.3 Trade between Uganda and Kenya	20
3.4 Kenya's Imports from Uganda	23
4.0 Tanzania's Trade in Lake Victoria	25
5.0 Uganda's Trade Using Lake Victoria	36
Analysis by commodities	36
SECTION 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	43
6.1 Conclusion	43
6.2 Recommendations	43
ANNEX	44
Commodity description by chapter	44

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

East Africa is the easternmost region of the African continent, variably defined by its geography. The three East African countries share Lake Victoria which provides a huge water mass for inland transportation. Besides its socio economic uses, Lake Victoria is the symbol of unity that the three EAC economies are striving to achieve. Waterborne commerce is a key factor in the Lake Victoria region. With increased economic integration, it is anticipated that Lake Victoria will handle higher volumes of cargo. The Lake also possesses potential for investment in fishing. Fishing is an important resource in Lake Victoria with annual earnings estimated at USD500 million. Other sectors include tourism, water and energy.

Transport is of increasing relevance to the development of the EAC. The availability of efficient transport services is essential for reaching world markets, strengthening global integration and attracting foreign investment. For some countries it may also contribute to the generation of income through the provision of transport services. It is a crucial determinant of production and trade patterns and consequently economic integration. In order therefore to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, the EAC needs to improve its transport and communication infrastructure.

Participation in world trade depends increasingly on the type, quality and cost of transport services. Globally, at present, intra-company trade and trade in intermediate products is growing faster than in finished products. This trend is closely linked to improvement in transport and logistics services. With the anticipated improvements in the investment climate in East Africa, it is very possible that international companies may still design the products in their headquarters, but assembly is likely to take place in a number of countries, with imported materials and components from wherever these are provided at the best price and quality.

This type of specialization is closely linked to trends in transport and logistics. It provides both opportunities and risks for EAC. The EAC states are in danger of not benefiting from the opportunities because their transport services are insufficient in the light of today's requirements concerning logistics and multimodal transport services. Traditional gravity models, which simply assume that countries that are closer to each other also trade more with each other, are insufficient to explain the dynamic nature of today's trade patterns. This is partly due to the paucity of trade databases to explain who trades with whom, in what, and by what mode of transport. In order to explain who trades what with whom and by what mode, it is not enough to look only at transport cost and duties. A database is needed on trade analysis to explain quantitative aspects such as connectivity, port facilities and inland connections.

Given Lake Victoria's geographic location, it is not surprising that the ports in the Lake are important trade hubs for inland trade. These ports are likely to contribute to regional trade movements, providing business with opportunities to move to high value products. Trade may also contribute to regional employment and facilitates economic development. Unfortunately, trade data on Lake Victoria is scattered and *ad hoc* in nature. While trading takes place around Lake Victoria, the data is captured by respective customs but is not disaggregated nor are volumes of trade indicated in a meaningful manner for use by policy makers. Capturing the data on Lake Victoria trade is an important first step in addressing a growing demand from Governments, business and analysts for more detailed, relevant and internationally comparable statistics.

This study is an attempt to put these data in a coherent manner and develop a database for future use in predicting trends and monitoring the changing trade circumstances in the Lake Victoria region. Such a database and the statistical information contained therein present a valuable opportunity for the region. Relative geographical proximity, a growing population and a strong base of industries that support regional trade provide the region with a competitive advantage few other countries in

Africa possess. Ensuring that the region's potential for trade activity is realized will not be easy. Having a database that records movement of goods in the region must be recognized as critical to the region's economic development and integration.

There are several additional advantages too. First, trade negotiators will require the statistics as a guide to negotiate specific commitments in trade. Second, the data will aid in the evaluation of market access opportunities, inform decisions on negotiating priorities and strategy; support the comparison of commitments and provide a statistical background for the settling of trade disputes. Lastly, private businesses also need information in order to be aware of the possibilities offered by trade in the region.

1.2 Purpose

The main purpose of this study is to capture, document and bring together a broad range of inter linked and relevant trends covering Lake Victoria inland trade for the period covering 2000 and 2006. It is anticipated that there will be subsequent updating of that database as data becomes available. Specific objectives include:

- a) To collate the trade data scattered in different files in various harbors and customs offices
- b) To ascertain the types of traded commodities within the lake
- c) To establish the trend of the traded commodities and if possible establish their origin and levels.

The presentation of this study is viewed as a pragmatic assignment to give planners a strong, fact-based foundation for policy, planning and priority setting. A firm understanding of Lake Victoria trade analysis and trends is critical in the current and future planning context for the following reasons:

- Lake Victoria port trade is integral in the EAC, and must respond and adapt to a wide range of economic and logistic trends.
- Transportation systems in Lake Victoria no longer exist in isolation, but must interact with other ports, customers and concerns.
- The geographic and commercial patterns of the EAC trade are being redefined by global trade, changes in inbound logistics strategy and differences in regional economic growth.

1.3 Approach

The study team visited ports and sub ports along the lake to obtain the requisite data from customs officials and also observe first hand the nature of the trade. Once the data was collected, the study sought consistency with international standards related to trade. An important consideration was compatibility with international systems and classification according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of economic activities. This classification is a basic tool for fostering international comparability of data across a wide range of economic and social statistics, including production, value added, employment among others.

The report uses the most recent data available in consistent formats for tables and graphs. In most cases, data is available through 2006, but in some cases, the comparable data series ends much earlier. The item by item discussion offered in this report comments on the potential implications for the customs and port authorities.

The rest of the study is organized as follows: Section one provides an introduction and background on East Africa, purpose and approach of the study. Section two gives a background of trade in Lake Victoria. While section three provides the results and analysis (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) of the study, Section four concludes and provides recommendations from the study.

SECTION 2: TRADE ON LAKE VICTORIA

2.1 Trade in the Lake Victoria Ports and Basin

Lake Victoria, located at the heart of East Africa, is considered one of the most important shared natural resources of the East African Community. The Lake bestrides Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania as a symbol of their natural and lasting unity. Beyond the symbolic significance, the Lake is a resource of great socio-economic potential. Covering an area of 69,000Km², it is the second largest fresh water body in the world after Lake Superior. It is the source of the Nile.

The Lake Victoria catchments area covers 193,000Km² in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania as well as parts of Rwanda and Burundi. This area, invariably described as the Lake Victoria Basin and the East African Lake Region, is the size of an average African country with a population of over 30 million and a gross economic product of USD5 billion.

Table 1: Area of Lake Victoria basin in East African countries

Country	Lake surface area		Catchments area		Lake shoreline	
	Km ²	%	Km ²	%	Km ²	%
Tanzania	33,756	49	79,570	44	1150	33
Uganda	31,001	45	28,857	15.9	1750	50
Kenya	4,113	6	38,913	21.5	550	17
Rwanda			20,550	11.4		
Burundi			13,060	7.2		
Total	68,870		180,950		3,450	

2.2 Economic Importance of Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria Basin's potential lies in many areas including the opportunities for investing in fisheries, tourism, transport and communications, water and energy, agriculture, trade and industry. Considering the whole basin, the potential is further extended to cover the abundant natural resources in wildlife, forestry, minerals and fertile soils.

Fishery, an important resource of the Lake, is one of the most prolific and productive inland fisheries in Africa. At one time it harboured over 500 endemic fish species. The current annual catch from the Lake is estimated at 500,000 metric tons of fish equivalent to 1,500 metric tons daily. Earnings from the Lake's fish catch in the region are at USD400 million per year or slightly over USD1 million per day.

Lake Victoria's significance arises from the following values:

- Largest inland water fishing sanctuary.
- Major inland water transport linkage for the five East African Countries: three countries are directly linked by the Lake (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) while two (Rwanda and Burundi) use the lake for transport purposes. Besides the Five East African Community members, other countries of the neighbourhood region also use the Lake and the Basin for exporting and importing and most importantly for transit trade. Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and to some extent Zambia, also use the Lake.
- A source of water for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
- Major reservoir for hydroelectric power generation.
- Major climate modulator in the region.
- Rich in biodiversity, agriculture activities and industrial activities especially related to fish such as fish processing.

2.3 Fishing Activities

The Lake Victoria fishery has come under increasing pressure in the last two decades. Fish production was at its peak in the early 1990s, and currently there is a downward trend of most species. Despite this, there is a great demand for Lake Victoria fish, chiefly Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*) and 'dagaa' (*Rastrineobola argentea*), in the export market and for domestic consumption. The present situation is as a result of the tremendous commercial transformation that fishery at Lake Victoria has undergone in 20 years. That is from a local-based subsistence fishery before 1980, to one dominated by fish processing factories funded by international sources aiming at enhancing fish exports from East Africa to the developed world, so as to earn more foreign exchange. This takes place against a backdrop of a protein-starved local community whose livelihood depends on the lake. In the past, international trade on fisheries was taken for granted as a means to tackle poverty and food insecurity for fish dependent communities. That idea has, however, been challenged in the last few years as researches explore the benefits of global fish trade vis-à-vis the costs, in relation to food insecurity and environmental implications.

Due to the large investment already made in industrial fish processing, exports should continue. However, the quantities of exportable fish must be limited to ensure sustainable fisheries and reconciliation with the local subsistence income. While Lake Victoria has suffered from water residing to critical low levels affecting many activities, it is important as inland water is used for fishing, transportation and other types of commerce.

2.4 Trade Taking Place in Lake Victoria Basin

The trade taking place through Lake Victoria shows a high value of exports compared to imports. In some years, imports are a quarter of exports. This reflects the significance of the lake as an exporting port especially for fish exported to Europe. Imports mainly petroleum products and other household items are equally important. Transit trade and re-export is also significant especially from Kenya (Table 2 and Figures 1 and 2).

Table 2: Total East Africa trade through Lake Victoria (million USD)

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Exports	533.27	635.19	681.10	579.53
Imports	70.64	151.55	126.93	192.13

Figure 1 presents the trend of EAC imports through Lake Victoria in millions

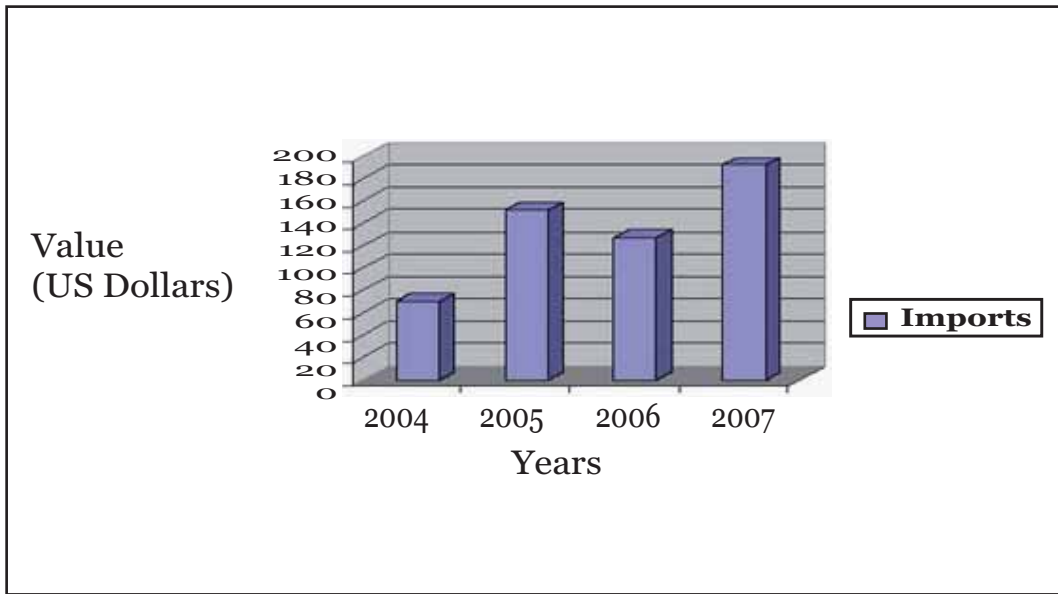
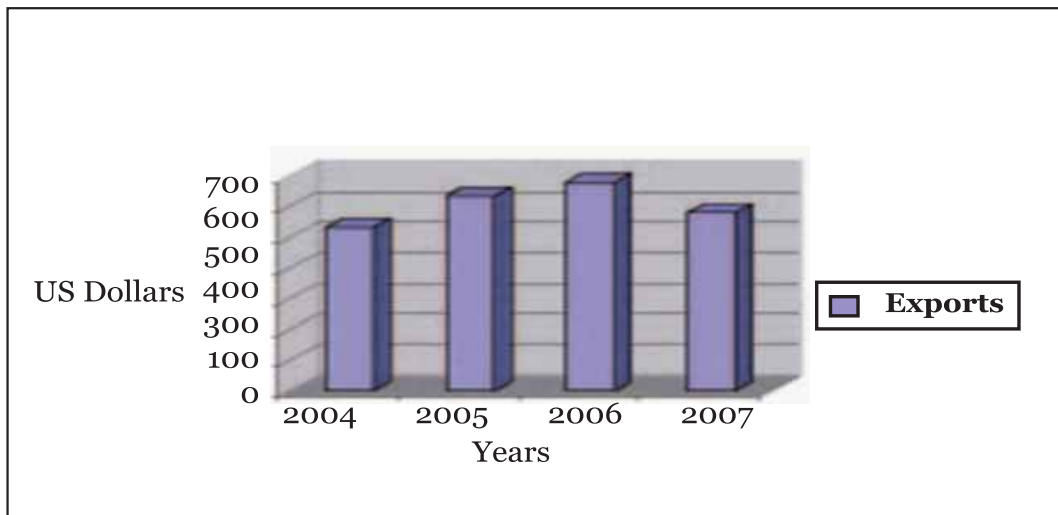


Figure 2 presents the trend of exports for the whole region in millions



SECTION 3: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Trade in Kenya through Lake Victoria

Trade taking place in Lake Victoria basin uses the port of Kisumu. The port has an economic importance to not only Eastern Kenya but also other parts of the region. The trade data in this section is on Kisumu. The data encompasses trade using the waters of Lake Victoria, and other routes leading and passing through Kisumu station.

Lake Victoria is very important for trade between Kenya and its neighbouring countries such as Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of Congo among others. Kisumu port plays a crucial role for this trade, although trade using other modes of transport other than vessels through Kisumu has also been captured. There are important vessels that ply to and from Kisumu which include Kamongo, Harambee, Delmaskenya, Munanka among others. However, data shows that other modes of transport (road, airways and railway) are quite important for Kisumu. This report captures the transactions of the Lake and the importance of Lake Victoria as a basin.

As a station, Kisumu is quite important for transit trade in the East African region and beyond. The largest destination of re-exports passing through Kisumu is Uganda, followed by Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, then Rwanda. The highest destination of exports through Kisumu is Uganda, followed by Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, then India. However, exports are considerably lower than re-export except for the year 2005 (Table 3). This shows that Kisumu is an important linkage to the landlocked neighbouring countries of Kenya, and it serves the Lake Victoria region.

Table 3: Total trade through Kisumu port in million USD (2004-2007)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Exports	7.06	49.72	8.9	11.57
Imports	1.81	2.97	6.06	11.33

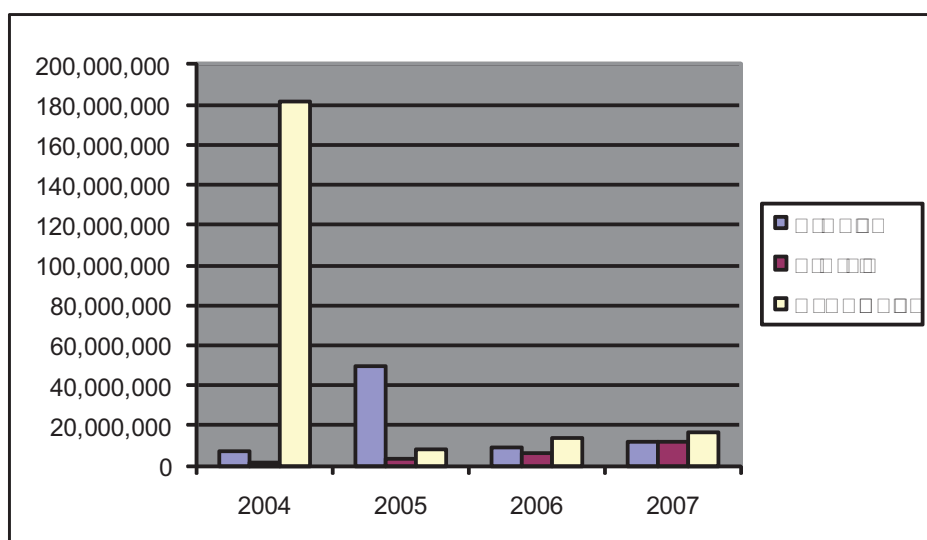


Table 4 analysis exports and re-exports on a year by year basis. The analysis of data uses country of destination and re-exports include country of origin.

Table 4: Exports, imports and re-exports by country of destination in 2004 in million USD

Countries of origin	Imports	Countries of destination	Exports	Countries of destination	Re-Exports
Uganda	3.08	United Arab	0.06	Uganda	112.30
Tanzania	1.74	Bahrain	0.19	Tanzania	35.53
DR	1.73	Canada	0.01	DR	16.60
India	0.20	China	0.12	Rwanda	15.47
Rwanda	0.09	Germany	0.01	Burundi	0.86
Sudan	0.06	DR	0.00	Sudan	0.81
United Arab Emirates	0.06	France	0.04	Colombia	0.16
United Kingdom	0.05	United Kingdom	0.07	Bangladesh	0.08
United Stated	0.02	India	0.10	Congo	0.06
Somalia	0.01	Japan	0.06	Guam	0.03
Hong Kong	0.01	Korea	0.03	Bahrain	0.03
Spain	0.01	Malaysia	0.01	Swaziland	0.02
Italy	0.01	Saudi Arabia	0.03	United Kingdom	0.02
Burundi	0.01	Sudan	0.00	Reunion	0.02
Namibia	0.00	Singapore	0.02	ME	0.02
Total	1.81	Togo	0.04	Bahamas	0.02
		Tanzania	0.47	Kiribati	0.02
		Uganda	0.01	Gabon	0.02
		United States	0.45	British Indian Ocean Territory	0.01
		South Africa	0.09	China	0.00
		Total	7.06	Total	182.06

Our source of data indicates that data collection and compilation for the year 2004 was not as good as the subsequent years where data capture improved. Therefore, 2004 is an outlier indicating perhaps the problems with capturing of data hence the distortions. Nevertheless, in terms of direction of trade, the countries that feature as top destinations for exports and re-exports, and origin for imports are quite consistent with the direction trade for Kenya takes.

Table 5: Exports, imports and re-exports by country of destination in 2005 in million USD

Countries of Origin	Imports	Countries of destination	Exports	Countries of destination	Re-exports
Germany	0.72	Uganda	29.44	United Arabs Emirates, Bahrain, Japan, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United States	4.74
Tanzania	0.42	Tanzania	9.22	United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kenya/Rwanda	1.84
Korea	0.38	DR	5.43	Kenya, DR, China, Bahrain/DR	0.60
Netherlands	0.37	Rwanda	4.38	Tanzania/EP	0.31
United States	0.32	Burundi	1.02	Kenya/Burundi	0.22
Belgium	0.15	United Kindom	0.04	Bahrain, Kenya, Tanzania	0.10
China	0.15	Italy	0.03	China, Egypt/Kenya	0.08
United Arabs Emirates	0.14	United States	0.03	South Africa	0.03
United Kingdom	0.12	HG	0.02	United States	0.01
India	0.09	Pakistan	0.02	Kenya/India	0.01
Japan	0.09	Netherlands	0.02	Total	7.93
Uganda	0.04	United Arabs Emirates	0.01		
Singapore	0.02	India	0.01		
South Africa	0.01	Sweden	0.01		
Iceland	0.00	Germany	0.01		
Norway	0.00	EP	0.01		
Total	2.97	Sudan	0.00		
		Colombia	0.00		
		Total	49.72		

In 2005, the data indicates that exports through Kisumu were quite high, nearly USD50 million. The countries of destination were mainly those neighbouring the Lake; the highest destination being Uganda. This is consistent with overall trade between the two countries; Kenya has been for many years one source of Uganda's imports. The imports are mainly petroleum products followed by iron steel. Consumer products such as cereals and other light consumer goods are also imported. Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi are the top markets for Kenya's exports. Countries such as Britain, Italy, USA and Hong Kong are also important markets.

In the same year (2005), imports recorded at the Kisumu station were to the tune of USD3 million while re-exports were about USD8 million. Imports are mainly from developed countries such as Denmark, but Tanzania ranks second as a source of import. This can be explained by the closeness of the two countries and the interconnectedness of the economies around the Lake. Many of those living around the lake use it as a source of livelihood. For re-exports, the countries of destination are the landlocked Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and also Tanzania and Zambia. The main products for re-export are the petroleum products followed by agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and spare parts for agricultural machines. Cotton lint is also traded especially from Tanzania. Imports include car tyres and tubes, music systems, VCDs, satellite dishes, vehicles, cameras, dagaa, cotton seed cake, textile materials, farm implements among other consumer goods.

Table 6: Exports, imports and re-exports by country of destination in 2006 in USD

Country of destination	Value of exports	Country of origin	Value imports	Country of origin /destination	Value of re-exports
DR	2.94	Korea	1.14	Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, France, Saudi Arabia, United States, Belgium, China/Uganda	8.81
Uganda	2.46	Tanzania	0.76	Kenya, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, China/DR	3.18
Tanzania	1.36	South Africa	0.76	Kenya/Tanzania	0.82
Rwanda	1.01	France	0.48	Kenya, Bulgaria, United Arab Emirates/Rwanda	0.65
Hong Kong	0.59	United States	0.46	China/Kenya	0.48
United Kingdom	0.11	Japan	0.45	Kenya/Burundi	0.08
Sudan	0.10	Belgium	0.44	Kenya/OT	0.02
AC	0.09	Italy	0.26	Kenya/Sudan	0.01
Somalia	0.09	Netherlands	0.24	Total	14.05
United States	0.05	Canada	0.19		
Italy	0.04	Brazil	0.18		
Germany	0.02	China	0.12		
India	0.02	India	0.12		
Central African Republic	0.01	Germany	0.12		
Brazil	0.01	Uganda	0.09		
United Arab Emirates	0.00	United Kingdom	0.08		
Ethiopia	0.00	Western Sahara	0.04		
Colombia	0.00	DR	0.03		
China	0.00	Saudi Arabia	0.03		
Burundi	0.00	Norway	0.02		
Sweden	0.00	Sweden	0.01		
Namibia	0.00	Switzerland	0.01		
Total	8.90	Ireland	0.01		
		Singapore	0.01		
		Malaysia	0.01		
		United States	0.00		
		Total	6.06		

For the year 2006, the pattern displayed in the year 2005 is repeated but the figures changed. Exports were close to USD9 million which is lower than that of 2005 which was close to USD50 million. The countries of destination for the exports are neighbouring countries with Sudan, China, and Ethiopia among others. As for imports, the figure for 2006 is higher than 2005 and even the markets are more diversified. The same pattern as that of 2005 is seen in re-exports with neighbouring countries that are land locked being the highest top markets. For example, Uganda ranks the highest destination of re-exports coming from United Arab Emirates, China, Bahrain, France, South Africa, Kenya, Belgium, and United States. The main re-export commodities are petroleum products.

Table 7: Exports, imports and re-exports by country of destination in 2007 in million USD

Countries of origin	Value of imports	Countries of destination	Value of Exports	Countries of destination	Value of re-exports
China	4.26	Uganda	3.90	Burundi	0.11
France	2.46	DR-Congo	3.81	Kenya/DR	2.52
United States	1.01	Rwanda	1.51	China/Kenya	0.16
Japan	0.99	Tanzania	1.32	Kenya/OT	0.01
Tanzania	0.62	Ethiopia	0.60	United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kenya, Saudi Arabia/Rwanda	0.27
India	0.55	Hong Kong	0.16	United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia/Sudan	0.30
Korea	0.29	Sudan	0.15	Kenya, Singapore, Bahrain, France, United ARAB Emirates/Tanzania	2.13
Qatar	0.23	United Kingdom	0.04	Kenya, Bahrain, United States, United Arab Emirates India, France, Saudi Arabia/Uganda	11.42
Germany	0.21	United States	0.03	Total	16.92
South Africa	0.17	Belgium	0.02		
Spain	0.15	Burundi	0.01		
Egypt	0.09	United Arab	0.01		
United	0.05	India	0.01		
Saudi Arabia	0.04	Brazil	0.00		
Thailand	0.04	Botswana	0.00		
		Total	11.57		
Niger	0.04				
Russian	0.04				
Czech Republic	0.03				
Norway	0.02				
Italy	0.02				
Rwanda	0.01				
Finland	0.01				
United Arab	0.01				
Malaysia	0.01				
Netherlands	0.00				
Sweden	0.00				
Canada	0.00				
Total	11.33				

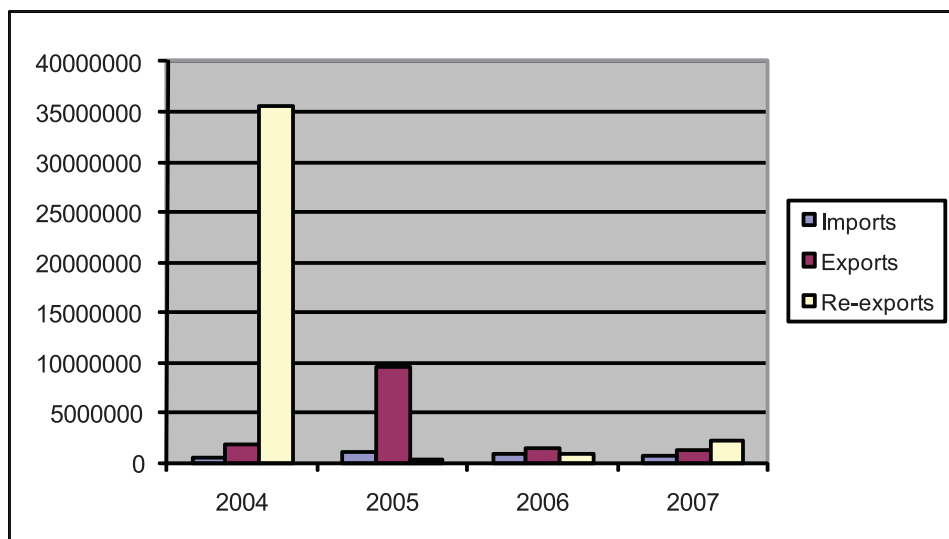
Table 7 indicates that for the year 2007 exports through Kisumu station were worth USD11,568,980, imports (USD11,333,552) while re-exports were USD16,921,568. The East Africa countries and the Democratic Republic of Congo are the main destination for exports. For imports, the highest were from Canada followed by France. Tanzania was not far behind ranking number five. The main destination for re-exports was Uganda, followed by Democratic Republic of Congo, then Tanzania. Other East African countries such as Rwanda and Burundi are also important. Sudan is becoming a very important trading partner with Kenya; Kisumu playing an important role as a trading hub.

3.2 A special analysis of Kisumu trade with East Africa (Intra-EAC Trade)

Kisumu is a very important port and station for intra EAC trade; it is a connecting station for Kenya's trade with North Western Tanzania, Uganda, and to a lesser extent Rwanda and Burundi especially for re-export of petroleum products such as fuel oil and diesel. Other important products include light consumer goods such as milk and milk products, confectionaries, fruits, vegetables, cotton seed cake, spares and other machinery related products. For the years of analyses, data indicates that there is quite a lot of business transacted using the Kisumu port and station. Table 8 indicates the year to year trade analyzed by the country of origin and destination.

Table 8: Trade between Tanzania and Kenya through Kisumu port/station in millions

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Sum total
2004	0.47	1.74	35.53	37,736,817.30
2005	0.95	9.59	0.31	10,847,135.70
2006	0.79	1.34	0.82	2,953,395.30
2007	0.58	1.23	2.13	3,942,764.60
Total	2.78	13.90	38.79	55,480,113.00



In terms of total trade with Tanzania, data indicates that the year 2004 was a kind of outlier with quite a large figure of re-exports. In 2005, exports to Tanzania were much higher than imports and re-exports. This is consistent with trade figures for overall trade between Tanzania and Kenya. In 2006 and 2007, data indicates lower trade levels which are more evenly distributed for imports, exports and re-exports.

Table 9 shows the commodities imported from Tanzania to Kenya are varied including Dagaa (small fish) for consumption or production of chicken feed. Fish meal, rice products and bars are also highly imported. The most imported commodity in 2004 was cotton seed cake. This was also observed while visiting Lake Victoria where cotton seed cake was shipped to Kenya. Cotton is grown around Lake Victoria but on the Tanzanian side. The same pattern is repeated in the years under consideration where cotton seed cake is the most imported by Kenya from Tanzania, with an addition of few other commodities. The vessels used for imports are MV Munanka, MV Imalangi, MV Harambee, MV Sukhmani, MV Thor, MV Pibaswan, and MV Radoi.

Table 9: Imports from Tanzania into Kenya

HS	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
23061000	Cotton seed cake	216,393	462,015.00	551,680.00	379,665.00
52010000	Cotton lint	92,758	315,085.00		
72142000	M S deformed bars	870,00.4			
5119110	Dagaa	51,652.50	13,512.60	27,307.90	60,885.10
72283000	M S round bars	12,376.30			
23011000	Fish meal	3,158.45			
23022000	Rice jam	2,591.50			
74040000	Copper waste and scrap	867.2			
23012000	Fish meal	626.6	8,747.95	16,436.00	
23024000	Rice husk	553.3			
72083600	N/A		117,419.00		
12072000	Cotton seeds		11,689.60		
23062000	Oil-cake and other solid residues of linseed		7,600.05		
73129000	Other stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated		5,398.26		
85068000	Other primary cells and primary batteries		5,301.05		
14042000	Cotton lint		1,277.67		
82119400	Blades		783.41		
22021000	Dasani mineral water 500ml			88,057.60	
12072000	Cotton seed cake			58,940.30	
72221900	MS iron bars 12mm/16mm			23,260.90	
86079100	Locomotive spares with accessories			12,351.10	
14042000	Cotton waste			8,438.37	
39235090	Plastic trays			760	
90029000	Hand lens			16.9	
7134000	Yellow grams				40,402.70
23012000	Fish meal				32,818.20
12072000	Decorticated cotton seed cake				24,949.50
10063000	Regular rice				22,461.60
72159000	Assorted deshaped iron bars				10,671.60
22030090	Premium serengeti larger				5,298.00
14042000	Waste cotton lint				1,672.05
53041000	Sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave, raw				1,222.84
	Total	380,977	948,829.59	787,249.07	580,046.59

Export from Kenya to Tanzania are the light consumables which include an assortment of sweets, spirits, salt, rock samples of no commercial value, mattresses, medicine, mosquito coils, plastic wash basins and containers, chip boards, toothpastes, feeding bottles, spirits, fuel, clothes, spare parts among other domestic consumables as shown in Table 10.

Table 10:

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22071000	Neutral spirit	943,448.00			
17049000	Assorted sweets	150,487.00	796,786.10	260,948.10	
39221000	Plastic wash basin	137,542.00		72,860.20	
94042100	Foam mattresses of cellular rubber or plastics	110,146.00	196,366.20		46,120.25
39239090	Plastic containers	93,061.20		63,520.32	
39241000	Plastic kitchenware	84,985.60	394,933.90		
27101935	Fuel oil 180 CST	42,015.40			
82013000	Hoes	20,729.60		40,839.57	
18063110	Toffee	18,577.90	172,084.00	217,255.80	177,775.50
29291000	Isocyanates	18,204.40			
44109000	Chipboards 8x4x9mm 900 pieces	17,281.00	9,255.60		
39249090	Plastic buckets	16,240.40			
22089090	Methylated spirit	11,330.00			
44121900	Other plywood	10,481.00			
44112100	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials not mechanically worked or surface covered	7,496.98			
48202000	Exercise books	4,838.79			4,036.95
44122900	Blackboard	4,716.66			
48119000	Soft boards 8x4x10 mm 400pieces	4,507.39			
39233000	Feeding bottles	3,984.16			
44182000	Flush doors	3,206.51			
72121000	Steel plates	3,078.82			
56081930	Mosquito nets	2,500.00			
53110010	Hessian cloth material	2,464.83			
38081020	Mosquito coil	2,161.33		649.35	
63019000	Blankets	1,724.14	6,914.50		
40121200	Radial tyres	1,469.83			
30043900	Medicines	1,434.73			
64022000	Rubber slippers	931.03	28,951.30	23,959.42	23,959.42
94059110	Chimney lamps	849.75			
96170010	Thermos flask	818.97			
84099910	Engine parts	788.18			
87082900	Body parts	782.02			
56081100	Fish nets	677.34	80,759.70	185,398.50	93,160.31
33069000	Tooth paste	591.13			
30042000	Assorted medicaments	447.44	496.1		
69010000	Floor tiles	431.03			
44121400	Other plywood with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood	279.63			
90022000	Filters	270.94			
42022900	Plastic bags	184.73			
25174900	Rock samples	136.82	77.92	301.3	27,237.69
97030000	Sculpture	123.15			

73011000	Sheet piling	117			
73209000	Coil spring	98.52			
44152000	Pallets	73.89			
25309090	Maroo	49.26			
29362900	Vitamins	43.1	14.78		
66019100	Umbrella				
27101931	Gas oil		3,595,018.00	52,270.26	
27101120	Premium		1,897,529.00		
97030000	Sculpture	123.15			
73011000	Sheet piling	117			
73209000	Coil spring	98.52			
44152000	Pallets	73.89			
25309090	Maroo	49.26			
29362900	Vitamins	43.1	14.78		
66019100	Umbrella				
27101931	Gas oil		3,595,018.00	52,270.26	
27101120	Premium		1,897,529.00		
27101932	Diesel		1,036,904.00	18,220.78	54,912.50
27101922	Kerosene		632,127.50		
22089090	Extra neutral spirit 19,000lts		440,548.70		
31021000	Urea 40n		112,531.10		
10059000	Dry maize		62,337.66		88,981.17
4011000	UHT boxes of milk 500ml		25,609.36		
82011000	Shovels (1x45kgs)		25,390.00		
39249000	Plastic basins		21,998.17	58,929.33	
25232900	Limestone		14,636.81		
36050000	Safety matches		9,657.14		
55111000	Seagull knitting yarn		5,542.70		
25010000	Table salt		5,173.50	88,249.72	
52121510	Printed dress materials		4,567.70		
84186910	Used in fish freezing equipment		3,914.94	10,994.64	
28070000	Sulphuric acid		2,337.70	1,317.92	
72104100	Corrugated sheets		2,207.80		
70052900	7 cases STC clear glasses		1,766.23	11,382.67	
62092000	Assorted children clothes		1,753.30		
83011090	Padlocks (1x20kgs)		1,323.10	2,737.34	
21023000	Baking powder		1,143.90		1,882.81
47079000	Printed waste paper		363.64		2,181.77
40119900	Used tractor tyres		191		
19012090	Other malt extract			48,370.13	
4041000	Assorted milk			30,909.09	
22072000	Kenya methylated spirit (16,000 lts)			26,002.95	16,182.71
44079900	Chipboards			23,220.70	
87149400	Bicycle parts - (rims, axles, cups, tubes, spokes others)			16,053.05	
15162000	Cooking oil			13,964.20	
32099000	Assorted paints			9,376.61	
11081100	Baking powder (dcl)			8,103.90	
39169000	Drinking straws			7,909.09	
85131090	Torch (1x32kgs)			7,746.75	
62089100	Assorted cloths			5,954.55	
95079000	Netting materials			4,090.91	
61142000	Assorted garments			3,896.10	
12071000	Palm oil			3,227.73	

40115000	Bicycle tyres			3,116.88	
63049110	Mosquito nets			3,116.88	
21021000	Yeast (72x100gms)			2,846.10	
48010090	Offset newsprint paper			2,383.06	
94055000	Paraffin lantern lamps			1,589.61	
73170000	Roofing nails			1,321.58	
25210000	Cement			1,168.83	
76151900	Aluminium sufurias			1,129.65	
72169900	Z-parallel iron (1x25kgs)			802.27	
60029000	Knitting yarn			705.84	459.08
90189000	Used steel beds (1x7kgs)			332.79	
4051000	Butter				17,315.73
17019100	Ko ndogo 42x400g				24,519.65
25221000	Grey hydrated lime				1,652.07
28111900	Other inorganic acids and other inorganic oxygen compounds of non metals				3,052.30
31052000	NPK fertilizer				18,686.04
39269090	Plastic floaters				181,938.30
46029000	Pride drinking straws hygienic				20,416.58
55159900	Cloth material				17,079.40
58081000	Binding tape 25mm				19,397.89
61171000	Baby shawls				4,919.79
64031900	Feraro men's shoes				5,190.57
73231000	Steel wool				10,706.66
84829900	Ball pick up hitch				24,111.08
87162090	3-15 ton tipping trailer				343,577.90
96071100	Hd no.5 zipper chain and hd no.5 sliders				5,156.46

3.3 Trade between Uganda and Kenya

Table 11 indicates that exports from Kenya to Uganda are quite high and diversified. One of the most exported commodities is spirits which is worth over USD1 million followed by malt, kitchen ware, processed products such as milk and butter, soap mattresses propeller shaft, machinery parts, cooking fat and other light consumables. This list of consumables is consistent for all the years although with time, some more diversified products are exported from Kenya to Uganda.

Table 11: Total trade between Kenya and Uganda through Kisumu in millions

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Total
2004	0.01	3.08	112.30	115.38
2005	0.05	32.58	4.74	37.37
2006	0.09	2.16	8.81	11.05
2007	0.00	3.65	11.42	15.07

Table 12: Kenya exports to Uganda

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22072000	Industrial methylated spirit	1,369,805.00		59,586.96	
11071000	Malt Kenya	875,855.00			
25261000	Natural steatite not crushed or polished	281,151.00	4,031,371.00		
39241000	Table and kitchen wares of plastic	157,183.00		228,062.20	

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22072000	Industrial methylated spirit	1,369,805.00		59,586.96	
48195000	Milk	90,911.60			
21023000	Baking powder	71,561.60			
17049000	Sweets	67,996.30	19,321.30		10,215.43
44183000	Parquet flooring tile	29,948.70			
31059000	Agricultural lime	29,244.70	21,739.05		
4051000	Milk and butter	26,140.00			741,179.40
34012090	Bull soap	14,325.70			
84831000	Propeller shafts	11,929.20			
94042100	Foam mattresses	10,714.30			4,317.45
15179000	Cooking fat (kimbo)	10,326.40			
87169090	300 wheelbarrow parts	5,192.43			
7031000	Onions	4,310.34		66,304.35	
73261100	8 drums metal balls	3,779.51			
33049100	Night rose powder	3,646.80	13,959.29		
56081930	Mosquito nets	2,770.94			
63090000	Personal effects	2,155.17	4,746.84	6,114.10	
82019000	Matchetes	1,331.24			
72162200	Prefabricated structure unassembled (bill board)	1,046.80			
85438990	Deionizer machine JMD 60 with separator	877.83			
68159900	Soapstone carvings	224.75	146.84		
53110010	Used hessian cloth	191.5			
90101000	Films	123.15			
8011100	Desiccated coconut	6.07			
27101932	Gas oil - 42000/		23,571,235.00		
22089090	Extraneutralspirit500olts		3,141,618.00		67,317.22
87164090	Boat trailer		1,308,848.00		
4063000	Processed cheese		227,934.20		
28470000	Hydrogen peroxide		86,076.14		
7061000	Carrots		35,537.97		136,437.80
39269090	Unassembled modular kiosk		24,042.28		14,624.40
19019090	Other malt extract		23,161.90		
32091000	Paint		17,655.31		
38231900	Floerger AP 30e sepran AP 30 flucolant		12,991.78		
41069100	Wet blue sheep skins grade tr/iv/v/vi		8,912.69		
54012000	Stitching thread 250 gms		8,338.76		
84649000	Concrete mixer machine		6,322.79		
67041900	Assorted angels braids and weaves		5,314.22	805.4	
18063100	Chocolate and other food preparation-filled		4,192.76		18,722.61
45039000	Floaters		2,848.10		
94036000	Wooden sofa set chairs		2,660.89		
29151200	Sodium formate		2,597.20	2,827.10	
74020000	Winding wire		1,426.94		
70195900	Fibre glass		811.14		

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22072000	Industrial methylated spirit	1,369,805.00		59,586.96	
76109000	Metal frames plus fittings		467.43		
40101900	Rubber belting		259.76		
56072900	Local hand made sisal ropes		189.87	543.5	
44121300	Plywood and fittings		152.77		
87071000	Fabricated one new bus body			427,579.40	
28070000	Sulphuric acid, aluminium sulphate etc			276,128.40	
84128000	4wd tractor eng. serial no. a1700324 eng. 785-024266,785-0264			117,960.10	
31026000	Industrial salt			98,673.28	
9024000	Chai mara moja 30gms			76,548.00	
10063000	Local rice			71,331.52	
34051000	Kiwi shoe polishing			57,427.90	34.4
8082000	Pears and other fruits			27,173.91	
5119110	Frozen Nile perch fish maws			13,757.35	
27122000	Paraffin wax			11,657.61	
52041900	Other cotton sewing thread			7,691.60	11,534.04
38082000	Fungicides			6,081.20	
73069000	Steel poles with accessories			4,997.30	
61031100	Men's and boys suits of wool or fine animal hair			4,382.60	
27111900	Avgas 100ll			3,772.17	
70042000	5 mm tinted blue glass size 3048mm x 2134mm			3,739.20	
32012000	Wattle extracts-mimosa			3,683.20	
25223000	Other portland cement			2,547.60	
85014000	40 HP- 30KW 415v 3 phase foot mounted electrical motor			1,073.40	
40169300	Gaskets, washers and other seals			869.6	
33059000	Hair glo blue gel			745.43	
44079900	Electrical poles			675	
71042000	Raw soap stones			271.7	
83021000	Window/door hinges			108.7	
76032000	Aluminium sulphate				874,338.90
87162090	One canehaul single sugarcane trailer				527,431.20
28332600	Zinc sulphate				508,519.30
25262000	Talcum powder				347,588.50
31055100	Mop				240,135.90
84322900	Tractor spare parts inv. No.436				43,335.13
8109000	Passion fruit				34,850.96
9109900	Un-processed cereal spices				15,515.56
62099000	Baby garments				10,135.85
56081100	Fish nets				8,954.14
44121900	Plywood8x4x3mmbb				6,558.28
15161000	Calcium stock feed				6,550.69
73011000	39 bundles of mild steel slats				5,324.04
58090000	Canvas				3,268.87

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22072000	Industrial methylated spirit	1,369,805.00		59,586.96	
63079000	T-shirts				2,069.57
68042200	Milestone of agglomerated abrasives				1,987.25
48191000	Packaging materials (boxes)				1,462.68
95079000	Fishing floats				1,337.68
96031000	Brushes				1,005.85
49019900	Printed magazines				667.36
29054400	Chemicals				195.76
59080000	Lamp wicks				127.96
27101959	Sewing machine oil				115.17
85229000	Photo lab spare part				44.49

The analyses of Kenya's exports to Uganda for 2004 to 2007 (Table 12) considered at 8 digit level indicate that:

1. The total value of trade has been fluctuating over time.
2. The number of goods has increased over time. This means more diversification of goods traded, including simple light consumer goods to heavy consumer goods; building materials such as cement and iron and steel; agricultural products; fishery products and industrial products.

3.4 Kenya's Imports from Uganda

Imports from Uganda using the Kisumu route have been quite low as compared to exports (Table 13). In fact, in 2007 there were no imports recorded and yet the bulk of the trade was in the re-exports. However, even the re-exports figure is low compared to 2004. We should note that figures of 2004 might be an outlier as the method of compilation and even classification of exports, transit and re-exports was rather crude, and perhaps that is why there is a very high figure of re-exports.

Table 13: Kenya imports from Uganda

HS code	Description	Value in USD		
		2004	2005	2006
10059000	Maize	3,940.89		
84082010	2 used engines	1,477.83		
27101941	Lubricants oils	802.7		
44072900	Raw timber	781.03		
85021100	Generators		36,318.73	
39172900	N/A		6,313.44	
40111000	N/A		4,314.02	
87083900	N/A		379.64	
56081100	Nylon fishnets			33,107.49
20099000	Assorted fruit juices (splash)			20,862.52
10051000	Maize seeds (fica 4)			16,891.41
5119110	Assorted fish by product			11,003.07
84841000	Gasket			4,452.85
73182900	O – rings			2,310.40

HS code	Description	Value in USD		
		2004	2005	2006
10059000	Maize	3,940.89		
44072400	Raw timber			1,907.17
86079100	Nozzle, hole type			514.74
85353000	Switches			120.43

Imports from other newly joined EAC is very small, quite negligible for Burundi and small for Rwanda (Table 14 and 15). On exports, there are some consumables as indicated in Table 16 and 17.

Table 14: Kenya imports from Rwanda

HS code	Description	Value in USD	
		2005	2006
17049000	Assorted sweets	13,645.46	
22072000	Neutral spirit (30000lts)	40,975.04	
27101932	Gas oil-46000-	4,012,194.00	
28070000	Sulphuric acid	6,782.46	
33049900	Sleeping baby jelly 250 and 50 gms	9,071.46	
94042100	Foam mattresses	293,340.20	975,712.10
6021000	Tea plant cuttings		2,843.75
10063000	Rice		1,046.20
28070000	Sulphuric acid		23,264.00
31059000	Fertilizer		43,797.38

Table 15: Kenya imports from Burundi in 2006

HS code	Description	Value in USD
87033390	Used toyota l/cruise, estate, eng. 1673673, 4200cc, 2000y	11,676

Table 16: Rwanda exports to Kenya

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22071000	Neutral spirit	38,635.90	40,975.00		
94042100	Foam mattresses	16,571.80	293,340.00	975,712.10	1,358,589.00
17049000	Fruit drops	13,586.70			
48042100	Sack kraft	21,829.00			
27101932	Gas oil-46000-		4,012,194.00		
17049000	Assorted sweets		13,645.50		
33049900	Sleeping baby jelly 250 and 50 gms		9,071.46		
28070000	Sulphuric acid		6,782.46	23,264.00	54,663.72
31059000	Fertilizer			43,797.38	
6021000	Tea plant cuttings			2,843.75	
10063000	Rice			1,046.20	
67041900	Assorted angels braids and weaves				372.64

Table 17: Burundi exports to Kenya 2004

HS code	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
22071000	Neutral spirit	38,635.90			
17049000	Assorted sweets		16,768.15	16,768.20	
18063110	Toffee		40,215.14	40,215.10	
19053100	Biscuits		328.96	328.96	
21023000	Baking powder		751.9	751.9	
27101931	Gas oil 50000 tem 28.4 den 0.8487 cf 0.9929		962,396.70	962,397.00	
94042100	Foam mattresses				7,895.06

Most of the re-exports in the region are diesel/oil with more than 90 per cent, while other goods such as fishnets, lamp chargers and bitumen take a smaller percentage. For example in 2004, diesel oil re-export was over 99 per cent of all re-exports for Rwanda, Burundi (100%), Uganda over 94 per cent and 99 per cent for Tanzania.

4.0 Tanzania's Trade in Lake Victoria

Tanzania's trade using Lake Victoria originates, is destined and transported using three ports: Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba. Among the three ports, Mwanza is the largest and the busiest. Besides the three, there are other private and informal ports. Fishing activities are very prominent and the region has some important industries like agricultural, mining and animal husbandry. The activities vary given that the region is far from the main port of Dar es Salaam, and the Lake region borders important regional countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and is a transit to Congo and some parts of Zambia.

Trade in Tanzania using Lake Victoria shows a higher volume of exports compared to imports. However, the study found that the Lake basin is notorious for informal trade especially in petroleum products leading to undervalue of imports. The growth rate of exports for the five year indicates a constant growth of 6.8 per cent with negative growth in 2007, while imports indicate a constant growth of 41.3 per cent with a negative trend in 2006.

The export data shows that Bukoba lake port did not register any exports for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007. This might be explained by the fact that coffee is routed through Uganda, perhaps due to EAC Customs Union. Bukoba port is faced with a number of problems including inadequate facilities for handling exports and some ships/boats had seized to operate or they were under repair. The port is currently under Tanzania Ports Authority since 2004, unlike before when it was under Tanzania Marine services.

The products/goods traded through the port are as follows: Bukoba to Mwanza there are bananas, beans, fruits (avocados, passion, fruit and jack fruit) and fish (oil and oil products); Mwanza to Bukoba there are mainly industrial products including iron sheets, iron bars, cement, mattresses, water tanks (plastic) and cooking oil; and through Port bell to Bukoba there are building materials, iron, pipes and iron bars.

Trade between the ports of Bukoba, Port Bell, Musoma and Mwanza is done using MV Serengeti with a cargo capacity of 100 tons and MV Victoria with a passenger capacity of 1200 and cargo 50 tons; Tanzania's government registered vessels operated by Tanzania marine services.

The Tanzania government had in 2000 developed an adjacent port, Kimondo, where MV Umoja operates. The port is served by a railway line and is mainly used for container goods to the Republics of Burundi and Rwanda.

In the Port of Bukoba, there are several private vessels which ply the ports of Bell, Mwanza, Musoma and Kisumu namely: MV Vero for cargo, MV Kamongo that carries salt from Kisumu, MV Pangu that carries salt from Kisumu and MV Mt. St Mathew for petroleum from Kisumu.

Kimondo port had been developed to serve the Republics of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda but it is not fully operational. The main products/goods which are traded through the port are: coffee through Mwanza to Dar es Salaam port for export; cattle from Bukoba region through Mwanza to Dar es Salaam then to Comoros Islands, tea to Mwanza region, building materials and food stuff that is rice, maize and wheat flour.

Table 18: Exports from Tanzania through Tanzania's Lake Victoria ports in millions

S/N	Station	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Bukoba Lake Port	0.15	0.71	-	-	-
2	Musoma Lake Port	110.77	142.42	165.65	274.99	138.3
3	Mwanza Lake Port	335.23	383.03	390.68	386.5	420.97
4	Total	446.15	526.15	556.32	661.49	559.27
	Growth rate %		17.93	5.73	18.9	-15.45

Exports using the Musoma port increased between 2005 and 2006 by 93 per cent but dropped in 2007 by over 100 per cent. This might be due to drought which befell the region reducing water levels of the Lake and thus affecting economic activities such as fishing negatively. Mwanza port too shows an increase of exports throughout the period although the increase is not that high. Mwanza port is the most important for Tanzania trade through Lake Victoria taking an average of 70 per cent for exports and over 88 per cent of imports. In summary, Mwanza port is the main window of Tanzania in the Lake Victoria. In addition to the main ports (Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba), there are other ports including private ones which include Mwaloni port, Nyamirembe port, Kemondo port, Shirati port and Muleba port.

On the import side, we also find that Bukoba lake port ceased recording exports for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007. The Tanzania's imports through Musoma port increased dramatically in 2005 compared to 2004 but declined afterwards. Mwanza port is the most important port and imports coming through it have increased drastically, nearly doubling, between 2006 and 2007 (Table 19).

Table 19: Imports to Tanzania through Tanzania's Lake Victoria Ports in millions

S/N	Station	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Bukoba Lake Port	0.19	0.29	-	-	-
2	Musoma Lake Port	1.84	10.94	19.09	10.52	8.27
3	Mwanza Lake Port	43.41	57.22	73.42	71.05	147.69
4	Total	45.44	68.46	92.51	81.57	155.96
	Growth Rate		50.65	35.14	-11.82	91.19

Tables 20 and 21 analysis Tanzania's trade between 2004 and 2007.

Table 20: Tanzania's imports

Station	HS Code					CIF Value (USD)				
	2003	2004	2005	2,006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port										
	39	31				62	207,494			
	40	76				730	1,775			
	55	87				183	81,226			
	63					50				
	73					17,798				
	84					3,136				
	87					171,519				
Musoma Lake Port	27	11	24,039,900	27	1,061,900	1,718,964	316	95	10,516,304	2,064
	29	16	25	87	15	9	3,171	3,853	5,437	26,028
	32	25	27		27	14,842	2,514	16,251,327		6,425,799
	34	27	30,043,900		39	7	10,248,577	95		90
	39	28	32,082,000		73,151,900	5,433	241	58		1,673
	42	29	32		76,151,900	3,359	27	568		2,097
	44	31	34		82,019,000	1,108	1,507	181		30
	46	32	38,081,090		84	141	746	422,171		544,090
	48	35	39,202,000		87	429	18	5,943		1,269,678
	56	38	39		96,170,000	85	12,981	14,987		392
	57	39	42			272	27,541	2,039		
	61	40	48			84	29,369	19,037		
	62	42,021,900	61,151,900			1,111	325	570		
	63	48	62,019,900			1,237	29,720	95		
	66	57,050,000	63,090,000			75	71	867		
	67	58,041,000	64,029,900			19	17	27		
	68	61	69,111,000			306	393	187		
	69	63	72,104,100			3,284	1,108	15,662		
	70	64,069,900	73			143	33	166		
	73	67,021,000	82,130,000			710	22	71		
82	69,111,000	84			176	104	2,246,761			
84	70,111,000	85			5,458	232	13,234			
85	72,288,000	86,090,000			15,551	20,522	6,841			
87	84	87			59,484	430,573	89,975			
90	85	94,034,000			957	4,395	40			
94	87	95			6,054	126,461	523			
95	94	96			51	507	166			
96	96				767	876				
Mwanza Lake Port	2	1,051,110	1,019,000	1,031,000	1	1,551	1,806	54,527	100	150,908
	3	3,041,000	3,042,000	1,051,100	2	260	35,858	105,741	4,313	1,678
	4	4,012,000	4,012,000	2,089,000	4	258,257	46,381	25,113	2,914	10,866
	6	7	7	7,133,100	5,100,000	179	9,133	535,756	175,176	325
	7	9	8,041,000	9	8	18,830	360	138	664	6,526
	9	10	10	10	9	228	4,853,621	552,228	1,153,912	2,267
	10	11,022,000	11,022,000	11	10	219,891	4,563	2,588	14,276	197,989
	13	13,019,000	12	12,099,900	11	2,037	338	5,204	51,880	26,827
	15	14,049,000	17	15	12	12,023	823	239,192	14,343	1,228,505
	17	15	19	17	14,019,000	282,130	1,648	4,206	123,961	32
	18	16,059,000	22	19,049,000	15	3	63	134,009	5,656	422,308
	19	17	23,091,000	21	17	56	299,013	1,009	193,457	249,264
	20	18,063,200	24,011,000	22	19,059,090	800	47	2,146,931	68,681	2,128
	21	19	25	23	20,089,900	5,280	873	163,140	69,691	15,149
	22	20,081,900	27	25	21	1,652	21	14,408,994	779,911	62,694
24	21	28	27	22	46,531	1,786	109,827	9,539,441	133,942	
25	22	29	28	23	51,767	696	38,732	36,748	9,898	

25	22	29	28	23	51,767	696	38,732	36,748	9,898
27	23	30	29	25	12,472,777	4,241	62,068	17,513	3,245,325
28	24	31	30	26,179,000	47,592	123,975	7,296	961,887	1,682
29	25	32	31,054,000	27	15,054	13,368	21,188	1,874	21,955,765
30	26,179,000	33	32	28	83,374	11,069	42,737	37,325	213,543
32	27	34	33	29	68,636	12,325,693	56,082	100,167	58,705
33	28	35	34	30	3,024	33,618	3,463	63,064	76,538
34	29	36	35	32	66,261	25,914	97,639	3,210	250,701
35	30	37	36	33	1,520	49,220	2,012	16,440	152,287
36	31	38	37,019,900	34	91,707	799	504,107	22	538,540
37	32	39	38	35	1,000	28,759	352,707	447,061	11,107
38	33	40	39	36	54,434	3,427	273,719	458,934	44,430
39	34	42	40	37	292,872	100,155	16,868	377,947	39,305
40	35	44	42	38	438,260	3,538	20,425	32,967	873,276
42	36	45	44	39	57,190	51,037	144	84,473	638,785
44	37,040,000	84	45	40	59,465	532	327,529	4,593	702,799
45	38	49	48	42	46	129,164	46,440	129,652	11,693
48	39	51,011,900	49	43	259,168	362,642	133	38,487	2,498
49	40	52,091,900	52	44	26,343		147	20,664	71,489
52	42	53,021,000	54	46,029,000	8,758		25,390	7,459	605
53	44	54,074,400	55	47	11,023	289,730	229	23,029	1,402
54	45,011,000	55	56	48	9,635	28	37,004	5,779	192,193
55	46,011,000	56	57	49	8,798	40	24,201	1,167	28,965
56	48	57,050,000	58	51	20,450	221,439	31,296	630	2,370
57	49	58	59	52	3,514	61,584	1,533	11,359	48,923
58	51,119,000	59	60,029,900	53	1,351	36	9,361	1,266	19,088
59	52	60,039,000	61	54	75,390	320,119	956	52,338	20,536
60	53	61	62	55	325	8,027	121,599	11,716	76,705
61	54	62	63	56	68,196	682	159,517	78,284	29,927
62	55	63	64	57	52,753	18,698	256,770	115,960	811
63	56	64	65	58	319,900	54,829	255,583	5,857	65,287
64	57	65	66	59	127,978	1,382	70,770	1,748	72,530
65	58	66	68	60,012,900	83,596	1,029	5,653	3,793	539
66	60	67	69	61	14,841	435	1,331	165,780	100,473
67	61	68	70	62	152	62,912	2,870	22,184	295,872
68	62	69	71,131,900	63	32,845	72,844	217,860	148	234,300
69	63	70	72	64	54,047	297,367	65,228	413,038	43,105
70	64	72	73	65	48,166	213,878	253,956	975,749	18,460
71	65	73	74	66	90,956	40,772	901,668	5,074	3,454
72	66	74	76	67	243,750	2,989	31,330	135,777	851
73	68	76	82	68	512,720	27,297	281,525	890,333	66,660
74	69	78	83	69	21,389	28,340	1,698	117,232	148,249
76	70	80,060,000	84	70	89,992	37,900	864	38,978,655	140,094
78	71	81,081,000	85	71	875	1,002	8,121	8,949,688	999
79	72	82	86	72	57,354	135,169	1,419,430	6,939	361,903
80	73	83	87	73	180	397,389	81,440	4,172,737	2,959,779
81	74	84	89	74	1,484	27,568	35,864,939	18,003	77,191
82	75	85	90	76	554,523	28,688	2,223,296	638,766	361,589
83	76	86	91	78,041,900	52,042	58,785	31,850	895	1,275
84	78	87	92	79,070,000	20,180,242	1,551	9,339,921	2,063	1
85	79,040,000	88,033,000	93	82	1,708,127	154,853	1,462	2,836	4,888,345
86	80,060,000	89	94	83	1,590	668	21,185	130,859	140,913
87	82	90	95	84	3,346,191	474,608	1,124,961	29,116	81,721,671
88	83	91	96	85	439	86,536	798	11,976	14,539,597
89	84	92	97	86	13,520	27,697,955	2,904	31,196	37,175
90	85	93		87	503,842	1,120,190	10,263		6,303,663

	91	86	94		88	2,115	18,166	105,587		43,989
	92	87	95		89	7,622	5,705,655	9,870		159,007
	93	89	96		90	6,614	2,400	40,176		2,418,036
	94	90	97		91	44,732	840,455	14,552		3,756
	95	91			92	27,565	10,671			25,762
	96	92			93	59,209	804			11,524
	97	93			94	84	6,379			191,076
		94			95		83,819			48,267
		95			96		9,287			16,018
		96			97		69,611			2,187
		97,019,000					5,683			
						45,442,667	38,700,249	92,516,525	81,572,274	155,605,838

Table 21: Tanzania's exports

Station	HS Code					CIF Value (USD)				
	2003	2004	2005	2,006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port	5,059,000	3				2,022	2,662			
	9,024,000	5,059,000				89,474	5,978			
	14,049,090	7,102,200				623	371,957			
	21	9,024,000				54,552	315,039			
	50	12,121,000				1,402	464			
	3	21,011,100				12,185,978	1,780			
		25,010,090					556			
	41					8,067				
Musoma Lake Port	8,041,000	3	2,032,900	3	1	92,636	22,077,800	76,794	16,535,224	46,159
	22	5,119,190	3	5	3	22,958	9,954	21,718,893	2,328	13,404,164
	23,061,000	12,022,000	4	9,019,000	5	43,549	2,915	174	881	64,782
	25,061,000	21,050,000	5	12,119,090	10	144,168	1,065	3,805	10	34,232
	47,061,000	22	8,041,000	23	23,061,000	124,201	16,807	19,474	458,951	279,443
	48,042,100	23	10	25,201,000	24,012,000	9,262	391,739	29,558	24,844	73,432
	52,010,000	39,231,000	11,081,400	27,101,120	30,021,000	842,047	1,195	617	102,235	117
	71,081,200	41,031,000	12	44,121,300	41,039,000	97,298,940	16,980	30,662	2,178	3,684
		42,022,900	22,019,000	52	52,021,000		398	2,649	276,491	467
		52	23,061,000	53	71,081,200		1,193,244	608,010	2,376	124,395,878
		53,041,000	25	56,075,000			9,660	78,431	6,591	
		71,081,200	27	68,101,900			118,695,125	29,068	1,837	
		74,040,000	33,061,000	71,081,200			717	58	257,554,186	
			39	72,132,000				5,869	1,150	
			41,139,000	83,040,000				214	2,905	
			52,029,900	84				134	16,558	
			63,090,000	85,165,000				403	15	
			64,029,900	92				447	92	
			69,029,000	94				206	133	
		71	95,041,000				143,036,782	36		
		73					1,661			
		76					1,707			
		84,378,000					447			
		94					1,482			
Mwanza Lake Port	O3	1,060,000	1,059,900	2	1,011,000	104,899,833	2,269	3,696	76,473	93
	O5	2,032,900	2,041,000	3	3	92,077	9,182	83,501	154,702,952	139,689,721
	O7	3	3	4	4	45,091	84,739,038	106,807,631	167,958	81,695
	8,013,100	4,031,000	5	5	6,029,000	97,431	25,100	7,588	1,390	10
	9,093,000	5	6	6,041,000	7	433	47,168	121,550	40,568	86,496
	10	6	7	7,041,000	8,021,200	91,826	105,636	69,454	26,443	4,146
	12	7	8,021,200	8	9,019,000	345,155	58,588	1,215	26,965	1,042
	22	8	9	9	10	250	70,375	475,995	91,922	1,944,193
	23	9	10	10	11,010,000	445,086	3,015	660,142	151,360	148,796
	25,059,000	10	11,022,000	12	12	210	383,396	57,094	161,781	140,958
	27	11	12	15,081,000	14	176,561	7,293	73,083	42,175	8,174
28	12	14,042,000	20	17	281	267,914	91,965	5,371	3,324	

	30,059,000	19,021,900	15	21	20,096,900	28,094	427	56,679	7,703	203
	31,023,000	21,022,000	17,024,000	22	21	4,827	185	4,137	654,666	467
	32,089,090	22	19	23	22	2,192	141	6,619	593,754	528,829
	33	23	20,054,000	24	23	2,433	394,841	4,913	3,388	747,747
	36	25	22	25	25	19,034	12,774	292,547	186,660	593,358
	39	27	23	26,179,000	26	173,160	323,952	477,605	107	1,402
	41	28	25	27	27	319,709	2,398	13,284	1,397,341	11,589
	42	29,389,000	27	29,053,100	28	77	417	1,918,468	1,291	15,634
	44	30	29,309,000	30	30	3,877	6,046	10	322	4,125
	47,061,000	31,023,000	30	31	32	124,125	5,674	426	103	2,763
	48,196,000	33,049,100	32	32,151,100	33	5	454	159,710	1,508	2,283
	49	34	33,061,000	33,059,000	34,011,900	3,671	30,694	3,433	259	1,201
	52,030,000	36,020,000	34	34	35,029,000	2,425,589	53,659	8,062	1,212	16
	56	38	38	37,039,000	38	6,152	21,631	2,379	11,971	2,330
	57,019,000	39	39	38,190,000	39	12	130,135	201,186	8,362	71,763
	58,042,900	40	40	39	40	325	16,673	8,762	155,863	586
	61	41	41	40	41	9,539	464,953	339,528	4,712	718,531
	63	42,022,900	42,022,900	41	42	231,469	41	332	453,616	389
	64	43,019,000	43,019,000	42,050,000	43,021,900	729	692	303	57	44
	65,069,900	44	44	43,039,000	44,151,000	50	11,862	19,912	15,752	64,573
	68,051,000	46,012,000	48	44,151,000	46,021,000	606	5	19,711	88,998	15,855
	69,119,000	48	49	48	48	154	224	14,388	40,684	85,208
	71	49	52	49	49	224,662,221	10,781	13,578,385	15,161	506
	72	52	53,041,000	52	52	95,669	8,869,312	16,946	2,102,145	2,883,769
	73	54,033,900	55	53	53,039,000	1,588	49	137,841	222,159	41,203
	76	55,164,410	56	54,026,900	56	219,377	95,299	268,794	599	51,590
	82	56	61	56	59,111,000	9,822	99,728	13,177	179,410	102,133
	83,051,000	58,041,000	62	58,042,900	61	488	36	840,588	106	767
	84	61	63	62	62	537,009	28,354	415,257	369,805	1,425
	85	62	64	63	63	69,732	1,580	10,637	290,084	493,461
	87	63	65,061,000	64	64	17,619	493,291	411	9,484	7,876
	90	64	69,099,000	68	65,059,000	41,601	8,388	189	13,318	451
	91,029,900	65	70,151,000	69,099,000	66,019,900	190	54	305	9	90
	92,021,000	66,019,900	71	70	68	603	57	260,506,269	278	108
	94	69,059,000	72	71	69	564	1	759,109	221,640,330	23,338
	95	71	73	72	70,200,000	14,033	284,674,093	1,460	353,651	357
	96,161,000	72	76,042,900	73	71	201	272,370	32,069	141,770	266,454,885
	97	73	82	74,130,090	72	841	8,736	18,610	257	965,732
		74,020,000	83	76	73		4,172	5,577	38,732	93,343
		76,151,900	84	82	76		81,895	1,621,625	181,760	87,029
		79,040,000	85	83	82		10,923	119,908	6,442	245,310
		82	87	84	83		313,578	199,872	1,479,481	163
		83	90	85	84		3,389	118,104	152,994	1,632,744
		84	94	87	85		631,892	296	28,122	174,236
		85	95	89,039,900	87		41,085	938	12,333	559,336
		87	96	90	89		121,481	3,414	122,724	1,504,939
		89		92,079,000	90		8,041		4,204	653,326
		90		94,033,000	93,033,000		39,491		50	10
		92,079,000		95	94		223		5,187	828
		94		96	95,079,000		3,936		3,120	11,012
		95			96,050,000		1,751			4,340
		96					7,490			
		97,019,000					284			
							284			
						446,133,433	526,152,998	556,322,634	661,486,423	559,274,209

Tables 22 and 23 show Tanzania's imports and exports by country of origin and country of destination, respectively.

Table 22: Tanzania's Imports by Country of Origin

Country of origin	Station	CIF Value (USD)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port						
Botswana			4,355			
France		487				
Greece		3,136				
Japan		163,273	65,687			
Kenya		15,523	209,849			
Netherlands			2,993			
Rwanda		389				
South africa		2,587				
Switzerland		292				
Thailand		233				
Uganda		7,558	5,294			
United Kingdom			2,318			
Musoma Lake Port						
Armenia			197			
Australia			25,495			
Bahrain		630,314	5,798,893	8,079,893	6,933,499	5,931,992
Barmuda		150				
Belgium			373,801	52,955	186,189	
Bulgaria			147,418			
China		22				
France			36,323	422,171		
Germany		77,373		2,254,255		
India		14,522		13,001		
Japan		55,033	144,943	58,922	5,437	112,968
Kenya		885,664	4,264,916	7,737,537	2,633,877	524,116
Spain			12,778			
Switzerland		832				
United Arab Emirates		175,055	47,303	453,959	762,740	
United Kingdom		1,054	89,239	16,847		2,064
United States of America		97				
Thailand			1,067			
South Africa						1,700,800
Mwanza Lake Port						
Andorra						5,129
Australia		2,061,852	3,223,390	6,099,530	6,501,275	13,095,654
Austria		8,364		20,100	16,812	21,167

Country of origin	Station	CIF Value (USD)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port						
Botswana			4,355			
Bahrain		1,067,756	2,135,921	4,284,135	2,406,097	
Barmuda						115,001
Belgium		905,376	485,249	4,781,507	2,045,148	5,614,274
Botswana						8,327
Brazil		847		156	96	52
Bulgaria				4,453	782	
Burundi						2,613
Canada		1,758,818	2,707,372	3,019,059	1,200,243	3,018,158
Chile					457,469	1,022,221
China		12,451	32,115		75,226	1,714,244
Congo				109		
Czech Republic						104,989
Czechoslovakia		4,207		25,960	1,356	4,794
Democratic Republic of Congo		33,861		235,395	1,411	414,186
Cyprus				28	20,940	
Denmark		10,200	5,105	210,634	57,577	47,273
Dominica					51	
Egypt		36,810	133,792	644,716	6,379,016	11,127,988
Equador					255	
Finland		1,914,320	2,247,550	748,821	1,207,281	1,573,224
Foreign						1,570
France		2,170,730	1,188,285	4,869,299	2,030,513	676,145
Gabon					403	
Georgia		1,868	2,138		11,659	
Germany		496,487	669,746	921,463	1,577,640	2,554,719
Ghana		87,493	1,103		596	19,536
Greece				50		
Guadeloupe						1,301
Guinea						686
Hong Kong		58,797	17,080	17,894	2,201	31,051
Hungary					10	
India		190,093	105,191	739,309	331,067	502,364
Indonesia			2,744		581	32,467
Iran		92,980	341,608	2,098	386	11,018
Ireland		27,477	456,050	19,935	793	586,697
Israel			6,419	2,868	4,329	4,473
Italy		11,512	10,177	471,169	439,657	1,155,374
Japan		4,220,617	8,252,877	1,266,315	1,006,118	1,567,949
Kenya		7,481,890	10,622,117	12,535,544	10,495,455	26,014,349

Country of origin	Station	CIF Value (USD)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port						
Botswana			4,355			
Korea (Republic)		5,734		1,402	753	866
Luxembourg						807
Malawi				5,571	3,459	
Maldives			9,914	34,362		
Malaysia					2,361	1,318
Mauritius				98,364	14,672	
Mali			3,061			3,118
Mexico		177		810	1,153	372
Netherlands		117,548	520,005	784,423	1,470,839	10,887,704
New Zealand				5,157		
Niger			1,081		10,748	131
Norway		858		14,976	3,281	31,345
Oman		5,482	2,004	2,899	875	1,091
Pakistan		4,792			233	692
Panama						19,927
Peru						114,171
Poland				149		
Romania						1,339
Russia		20,022	35,359		39,252	
Saudi Arabia		1,292,467	685,245	22,852	2,809	24,362
Singapore		10,674		336		6,305,576
Senegal					1	
Sierra Leone					7,753	
Slovak Republic				26	3,663	46
Slovenia				644	6,684	378
South Africa		8,062,632	11,817,539	17,986,722	19,222,238	26,281,025
South Georgia & Sandwich Island					363	
Spain		85,788	50,289	19,045	16,205	3,431
Sri Lanka				16,929		759,888
St. Helena		8,152	929	1,815	972	
Swaziland		24,998				60,725
Sweden		875,243	651,224	784,689	824,243	7,404,725
Switzerland		25,755	7,629	97,714	214,947	167,752
Taiwan, Province Of China				1,689	1,426	1,275
Thailand		13,180	6,311	3,852	133	2,078
Tunisia			641			
Turkey				8,565	18,814	15,377
Uganda		5,372,339	5,987,220	4,413,744	2,313,658	5,305,748

Country of origin	Station	CIF Value (USD)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bukoba Lake Port						
Botswana			4,355			
Ukraine					1,605	75
United Arab Emirates		519,504	615,987	3,177,017	2,166,671	4,035,701
United Kingdom		2,466,260	2,728,993	1,598,073	2,248,020	6,011,509
United States of America		1,842,668	1,453,192	3,321,094	6,080,602	9,175,022
Venezuela					220	
Zambia				10,085	99,599	19,173
Zimbabwe			1,936			

Table 23: Tanzania's exports by country of destination

Country of destination	Station	CIF Value (USD)	
		2006	2007
Australia	Musoma Lake Port	569,517	207,328
Bahrain		1,150	
Belgium		43,542	
Burundi		277	
Canada		4,079,415	
Cyprus		382,580	374,624
Democratic Republic of Congo		117,857	3,376
France		398,631	72,35
Germany		641,594	263,349
Greece		41,908	
Hong Kong		234,831	211,501
Ireland			73,432
Israel		815,307	972,990
Italy		3,056,955	1,928,273
Japan		549,409	451,366
Kenya		2,946,021	4,887,558
Mali			44,069
Netherlands		5,023,757	2,717,496
Poland		44,435	
Portugal		626,212	416,803
Singapore		325,287	296,365
South Africa		59,574,003	76,516
Spain		1,221,270	692,903
Switzerland	166,765,585	124,395,878	
Tanzania		100,365	
Uganda		49,732	197,989
United Arab Emirates		213,408	18,185
United Kingdom		27,152,904	
Venezuela		13,069	
		274,989,021	138,302,357
Australia	Mwanza Lake Port	1,910,636	5,984,538
Bahrain		39,768	221,606
Belgium		1,771,540	701,366
Botswana		4,881	5,694
Burundi		23,962	320,080

Canada		109,533	336,178
Central African Republic			26,116
Chad			101,499
China		365,140	790,571
Congo		1	
Cyprus		1,350,552	2,589,351
Czechoslovakia		38,478	6
Democratic Republic of Congo		31,994	455,867
Democratic Republic of Congo		2,061,869	119,223
Denmark		200,762	153,014
Egypt		11,771	
Eritrea		143	
Equador			99,100
France		3,051,946	3,003,021
Germany		60,262,831	14,830,796
Ghana		153,452	10,023
Gibraltar		7,308,333	551,807
Greece		1,201,175	4,709,756
Hong Kong		2,615,870	
Hungary			79,824
Iceland		111,803	
India		92,668	
Iran		10	
Ireland		10,030	102
Israel		3,749,658	5,551,153
Italy		19,701,469	31,892,426
Japan		3,430,263	4,495,899
Kenya		10,834,058	8,519,285
Korea (Republic)		3,438	
Malaysia			78,639
Mali			584
Malta			168,878
Mauritius			71,509
Mongolia			415
Netherlands		15,326,393	28,175,946
New Zealand		4,402	
Oman		11,082	
Pakistan		34,911	18,901
Peru			208,280
Portugal		437,961	855,214
Romania			116,288
Rwanda		251,221	762,670
Russia			377,243
Saudi Arabia		34,415	516,504
Somalia		39,607	
South Africa		184,483,131	154,071,223
Spain		4,262,153	7,729,408
Sri Lanka		249	
Sweden		201,743	98,685
Switzerland		41,640,066	88,558,325
Sudan			442
Thailand			21
Uganda		2,025,506	4,925,672
Ukraine			187,861

United Arab Emirates		16,427,710	46,779,048
United Kingdom		105,113	27,122
United States of America		542,403	750,621
Venezuela		124,787	380,734
Vietnam			7,119
Zambia		73,854	556,269
Zimbabwe		22,661	
		386,497,402	420,971,922

5.0 Uganda's Trade Using Lake Victoria

The Uganda port is currently under the Rift Valley Railways and not Uganda Railways Corporation. The vessels that plied the port in 2004 were MV Umoja, MV Kaawa, MV Kabalega and MV Pamba.

The products/goods which were traded in 2004 include maize, beans, cotton seed cake, cement, building materials (plates, angle bars, wire mesh, steel bars, and poles) and mukwano products which included foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

The trade between Port Bell and Jinja port, Kisumu port and Mwanza port in terms of tons was as follows in 2004: Jinja Port – Port Bell (39, 902), Kisumu Port - Port Bell (62,841), Mwanza Port – Port Bell (256,31). In total there were 359,315 tons. Out of the total tonnage by route, imports accounted for 287,921 tons and exports 71,394 tons.

Table 24: Ugandan trade using Lake Victoria

Exports			
2004	2005	2006	2007
48,091.48	29,147,776.94	10,713,924.86	8,690,617.00
Imports			
377,547.20	56,070,679.70	39,294,124.65	24,836,704.62

The data indicates quite a hefty sum of imports including transit goods using Lake Victoria. Trend analysis shows that imports increased dramatically between 2004 and 2005 but dropped in 2006 and 2007. However, even with the drop in the import figures, it is apparent that Lake Victoria plays a very significant role in trading and other economic activities of Uganda. On exports, the figures recorded increased in 2004 and 2005 but dropped as from 2006. Overall, trade transacted using Lake Victoria in Uganda was quite high and significant.

Analysis by commodities

The top imported commodity for 2004 was broken rice amounting to 188,458.24 which is about half of the value of all imports. For the year 2005, the highest commodity traded was wheat amounting to 20,959,474.14 about 38 per cent. In 2006 and 2007, it was once again wheat amounting to 22,518,319.2 which was about 57 per cent and 20,331,491.11 about 81.6 per cent respectively. The data for Uganda include only those commodities that were transported by water. Other commodities include iron coil and steel among other consumer goods as shown in the annex.

Table 25, 26 and 27 shows countries of origin for Uganda's imports, Uganda's imports, and countries of destination for Uganda's products respectively, while Table 28 shows Uganda's commodities for trade through Lake Victoria.

Table 25: Uganda's imports by country of origin

Country of origin	USD			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Argentina		2,292,823.60	356,739.20	219.98
Australia		1,611,854.62	11,960,419.38	20,406.89
Bahrain		110,987.26		
Belgium		6,225.71	13,304.68	
Brazil		21,457.98	7,738.35	13,526.94
British Virgin Islands				128.89
Bulgaria			212,867.82	
Canada		17,742,719.21	10,717.43	
China		2,877,075.14	1,619,259.19	15,246,538.36
Czech Republic			6,483.08	
Denmark		42,814.48	19,256.86	
Egypt		222,439.26	7,476.73	
France		34,676.08	440,639.80	
Germany, Federal Republic of		545,224.35	3,718,852.95	631,883.35
Hongkong		826,436.48	259,289.54	
India		789,969.00	1,051,732.46	68,126.89
Indonesia		24,688.32	74,260.41	8,135.55
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		243,940.82		
Ireland			26,810.42	
Israel		1,277,064.47	427,331.84	
Italy		380,740.05		
Kazakhstan			6,312.08	
Japan		98,911.72		3,132.94
Jordan		7,769.74		
Kenya		2,741,713.14	539,438.57	
Korea, Republic Of (South)		2,546,201.04		115,479.42
Malawi			140,608.55	
Malaysia		3,354,961.96	528,761.44	30,792.40
Netherlands		73,117.46		
Norway		24,021.90		
Pakistan	128,852.55	485,547.06		316,135.81
Qatar			173,745.58	
Russian Federation				4,382,921.44
Saudi Arabia	15,494.87	53,242.04	520,256.16	
Seychelles		3,835,008.51	107,255.03	
Singapore		138,075.86	124,670.72	31,593.65
South Africa	24,733.26	2,142,931.87	2,274,805.71	3,710.84
Spain	7,106.07	47,977.82	21,918.62	
Swaziland		320,306.14		
Switzerland			140,678.44	
Tanzania	95,346.64	3,735,498.67	5,812,102.15	1,621,186.41
Thailand		204,901.62	29,191.00	232,728.84
Turkey		101,260.06		
Ukrainain Ssr		49,234.80	4,851.98	

United Arab Emirates	588.19	1,115,761.67	236,625.72	
United Kingdom	2,906.35	312,153.39	608,210.51	
United States		3,998,162.15	509,896.72	1,831,821.64
Uruguay		10,198.19		
Viet Nam	59,605.65	1,622,585.99	737,249.04	56,352.77
Total	334,633.57	56,070,679.66	32,729,758.16	24,614,823.01

Table 26: Uganda's imports (commodities)

HSCODE	Description of goods	USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
0202.30.00	Boneless meat of bovine animals, frozen			195.77	
0305.30.00	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked			26,770.65	2,022.39
0402.10.00	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, hydrogenated, e				625,892.09
0405.90.00	Other fats and oils		1,426.98		
0708.10.00	Peas, fresh or chilled			225.89	
0713.20.00	Dried chickpeas, shelled		43,034.29		25,746.38
0903.00.00	Maté		606.44		
0910.99.00	Other spices, nes			489.30	247.65
1001.90.90	Other wheat and meslin			23,747,120.80	
1006.40.00	Broken rice	188,458.19	28,141,260.83	951,162.71	21,951,105.59
1104.12.00	Rolled or flaked oat grains			523.31	
1107.20.00	Roasted malt		335,539.98		
1202.20.00	Shelled ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked		16,160.27		
1207.10.00	Palm nuts and kernels				13,526.94
1209.91.00	Vegetable seed, of a kind used for sowing			234,940.72	
1301.90.00	Natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams (excl. Gum Arab				
1515.90.00	Other fixed vegetable fats and fractions, nes	1,390.06			
1516.20.00	Active yeasts				709.88
1518.00.00	Animal or vegetable fats and oils... chemically modified, ne		#REF!	465,358.85	
1701.99.10	Champagne and sparkling wine				37,030.94
1702.30.00	Glucose and glucose syrup, containing <20% fructose	533.90		663,782.05	
1704.90.00	Sugar confectionery (incl. white chocolate), not containing		1,200,258.98		
1905.31.00	Sweet Biscuits		38,754.89		
1905.32.90	Other bread, pastry, cakes etc			12,295.05	
2008.99.00	Other fruit, etc, prepared or preserved, nes			75.30	
2009.29.00	Other grapefruit juice, of brix value not exceeding 20, nes		1,358.31		
2106.90.00	Other food preparations, nes	447.90	23,110.27	388,338.37	
2203.00.90	Other beer made from malt		117,521.60		
2204.10.00	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone				2,749.11
2208.90.90	Other Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength			703,133.20	
2306.30.00	Oil-cake and other solid residues of sunflower seeds		78,798.38	100,039.43	71,485.66
2521.00.00	Silicon containing by weight <99.99% silicon				10,269.91
2523.29.00	Portland cement (excl. white)			46,441.55	
2528.10.00	Natural Sodium Borates and Concentrates, whether or not Calcin		384,915.98		
2605.00.00	Cobalt ores and concentrates			1,429.32	
2711.14.00	Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene, liquefied			1,686,516.15	
2715.00.00	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, bitumen	57,471.26	3,269,517.38		
2804.69.00	Other hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals				7,776.68
2841.20.00	Chromates of zinc or of lead			349,021.66	
2849.10.00	Carbides of calcium		1,051,650.53		
2929.10.00	Isocyanates			29,847.67	
2936.27.00	Vitamin C and its derivatives, unmixed		160,420.73		64.08
3003.20.00	Medicaments of other antibiotics, not for retail sale		7,941.78		
3105.30.00	Diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)			439,836.32	
3204.90.00	Synthetic organic products used as luminophores			34,296.83	
3214.90.00	Glaziers putty, etc, non-refractory surfacing preparations		120,431.55		

3306.10.00	Dentifrices			20,065.11	
3307.30.00	Perfumed bath salts and other bath preparations		85,739.74		
3406.00.00	Candles, tapers and the like			55,435.77	17,470.33
3407.00.00	Modelling pastes; dental wax and impression compounds, for r		89,430.79		
3506.10.00	Products put up as glues or adhesives for retail sale, =<1kg		427.63		
3507.90.00	Other enzymes				637.92
3823.19.00	Other industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids		1,058,151.70		
3824.20.00	Naphthenic acids, their water-insoluble salts & their esters			18,425.46	452,653.02
3926.90.00	Other articles of plastics, nes	18,445.55	876,887.87	709,149.83	
4016.40.00	Tablecloths and serviettes of paper				286.34
4016.92.00	Erasers, of vulcanized rubber			181,974.66	
4017.00.90	Other hard rubber(e.g. ebonite) in all forms		16,474.59		
4202.12.00	Sewing thread of artificial staple fibres				1,067.94
4202.29.00	Handbags, nes		121.80		
4420.90.00	Wood marquetry, inlaid wood; caskets... of wood		19,878.63		
4601.99.00	Plaiting materials (excl. vegetable), in sheet form		463.99		
4818.30.00	Twine, cordage, rope and cables, of synthetic fibres, nes				131.87
4820.90.00	Blotting pads, book covers and other articles of stationery			34,002.64	
4823.90.00	Paper and paperboard, cut to size and articles of paper, etc		70,339.72		
4903.00.00	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books		7,984.36		
4911.91.00	Pictures, designs and photographs			8,169.43	
5310.10.00	Unbleached woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres			18,307.36	
5401.20.00	Sewing thread of artificial filaments			57.13	
5407.54.00	Printed woven fabrics of synthetic yarn, >=85% textured poly		1,012.90		
5508.20.00	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted or cr				25,769.66
5509.69.00	Yarn, <85%acrylic or modacrylic staple fibres, nes, nprs		5,034.75		
5607.50.00	Other, of polythene or polypropylene				82,144.63
5608.19.90	Other knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope		3,403.17		
5701.90.00	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of other textiles			20.06	
5705.00.00	Other carpets and other textile floor coverings, nes		154.75		
5903.90.00	Textile fabrics impregnated... with plastics, nes		441.27		
6001.91.00	Pile fabrics of cotton, nes, knitted or crocheted		5.24		
6105.90.00	Men's or boys' shirts of other textiles, nes, knitted or crotcheted	942.61			
6109.10.00	Ceramic roofing tiles				30,240.01
6215.10.00	Ties, bow ties and cravats of silk or silk waste			36.69	
6116.10.00	Gloves, impregnated... with plastics or rubber		1,132.85		
6217.10.00	Clothing accessories, nes		22,909.32		
6305.33.00	Non-wired unworked sheets of float/ground/polished glass, ne				62,545.94
6310.90.00	Used or new rags, worn out scrap twine, cordage, rope, etc,		139,876.52	127,029.87	
6402.20.00	Footwear with thongs plugged into soles, of rubber or plastic			6,840.13	
6406.99.00	Non-wood parts of footwear (excl. uppers, outer soles and heels		35,783.99		
6601.99.00	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas, nes			7.53	
6805.30.00	Natural or artificial abrasive powder/grain, on a base of ma	1,575.94	13,803.81	20,100.96	
6905.10.00	Other bars of rectangular cross-section				616,144.22
6908.10.00	Glazed tiles, cubes and similar articles, for mosaics	7,106.07			
6912.00.00	Ceramic tableware... other household articles (excl. porcelain)			62,522.72	
7005.29.00	Sinks and wash basins, of stainless steel				6,546.38
7009.91.00	Unframed glass mirrors (excl. rear-view for vehicles)			122,265.42	
7209.18.00	Coils of iron of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm	95,346.64			
7214.99.00	Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel				2,317.15
7217.20.00	Iron or alloy plated or coated with zinc			3,379,086.44	
7323.10.00	Iron or steel wool, pot scourers, scouring or polishing pads	1,218.44			
8702.10.30	Vehicles of diesel of seating capacity >= 14 persons but < 3	2,906.35			
9609.90.00	Crayons, nes; drawing charcoals and chalks (incl. tailors' c	1,704.21			
6913.90.00	Statuettes and other ornamental articles (excl. porcelain or		164,439.07		
7016.90.00	Paving blocks... of glass, for building or construction purp		264,821.58		
7220.11.00	Hot-rolled stainless steel, <600mm by >=4.75mm		2,660,720.69		
7324.29.00	Baths of iron (excl. cast) or steel			49,292.97	
7326.90.90	Other articles of iron or steel		214,510.10		

7408.19.00	Wire of refined copper, maximum cross-sectional dimension =<		9,169.42		
7418.19.00	Other threaded articles like nuts & screws			157.53	
7615.20.00	Sanitary ware and parts thereof of aluminium			158.17	
7616.10.00	Nails, tacks, staples, screws, bolts, nuts... of aluminium		12,613.78		
7903.90.00	Powders and flakes of zinc		588.33		
8214.90.00	Other articles of cutlery			224.20	2,364.02
8215.20.00	Sets of assorted spoons, forks, etc... (excl. plated)		17,738.33		
8304.00.00	Filing cabinets, card-index cabinets... or desk equipment of			1,679.87	
8311.90.00	Wires, rods... of base metal, coated/cored (incl. powder for		11,490.75	51,838.37	
8481.90.00	Parts of valves and similar appliances of 84.81			121,018.08	
8484.10.00	Gaskets... of metal combined with other materials or >1 meta		1,351,228.92		
8544.20.00	Instruments and appliances for meteorological purposes				3,328.57
8544.59.00	Electric conductors, for a voltage 80-1000V, without connect			1,799,929.95	
8479.82.00	Motorcycles and cycles with reciprocating engine of capacity				10,200.76
8546.90.00	Electrical insulators (excl. of glass or ceramics)		2,146,328.51		
8609.00.00	Containers specially designed for transport by one or more m		1,903.77		
8711.10.00	Motorcycles With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc				82,100.06
8714.99.00	Parts and accessories of cycles, nes			1,711,175.18	
8715.00.00	Baby carriages and parts thereof		5,665,115.10		
9015.80.00	Parts of furniture				11,288.52
9022.13.00	Other, for dental use			517,369.95	
9030.39.00	Instruments... for measuring/checking voltage, current, etc,		3,212.39		
9105.29.00	Wall clocks (excl. battery, accumulator or mains powered)		1,425.50		
9203.00.00	Keyboard pipe organs; harmoniums and similar keyboard instruments			18.82	
9301.19.00	Other military weapons		3,079,614.81		
9305.99.00	Paint, distemper, varnish or similar brushes; paint pads and				2,537.33
9306.30.00	Other electric lamps and lighting fittings, nes			3,998.89	
9404.10.00	Mattress supports		12,946.63		
9405.40.00	Other electric lamps and lighting fittings			2.02	
9506.32.00	Golf balls		18,009.22		
9506.91.00	Milk and cream in solid forms of =<1.5% fat				8,585.04
9618.00.00	Tailors' dummies, etc; automata and other animated displays		66,273.45		
9701.90.00	Palm nuts and kernels				2,309.12
9306.10.00	Cartridges and parts thereof (excl. shotgun)			5,827.91	
6404.11.00	Gymnasium or athletics articles and equipment for gen. physic			601.15	
32.08.00.00	Paints and varnishes, in an aqueous medium, nes				495.73
35.07.00.00	Enzymes; prepared enzymes (not elsewhere specified or included				1,073.47
8474.20.00	Machines for mixing, kneading, crushing..., having individual				204,594.61
8544.20.00	Co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors				106,644.41

Table 27: Uganda's export's destination

Country of destination	USD			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Singapore	48,091.48	12,980,168.89	2,880,902.70	
Switzerland		11,373,483.85	316,140.32	138,769.85
Tanzania		3,041,866.83	7,243,028.14	8,089,252.75
Germany, Federal Republic Of		943,214.04		
Spain		317,022.20		67,102.42
Sudan		159,651.47	36,018.74	
Rwanda		116,437.97	3,841.80	

Angola		104,430.21		
South Africa		60,940.17		
Japan		25,524.80		
United Kingdom		24,327.84		
Kenya		708.3	88,523.06	
Burundi				145,624.72
Italy				135,831.57
Zambia				74,046.07
Total	48,091.48	29,147,776.57	10,568,454.76	8,650,627.38

Table 28: Uganda's commodities for trade

HS	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
23061000	Cotton seed cake	216,393	462,015.00	551,680.00	379,665.00
52010000	Cotton Lint	92,758	315,085.00		
72142000	M S deformed bars	870,00.4			
5119110	Dagaa	51,652.50			
72283000	M S round bars	12,376.30			
23011000	Fish meal	3,158.45			
23022000	Rice jam	2,591.50			
74040000	Copper waste and scrap	867.2			
23012000	Fish meal	626.6	8,747.95		
23024000	Rice husk	553.3			
72083600	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel of a thickness exceeding 10 mm		117,419.00		
5119110	Dagaa		13,512.60	27,307.90	60,885.10
12072000	Cotton seeds		11,689.60		
23062000	Oil-cake and other solid residues of linseed		7,600.05		
73129000	Other stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like		5,398.26		
85068000	Other primary cells and primary batteries		5,301.05		
14042000	Cotton lint		1,277.67		
82119400	Blades		783.41		
22021000	Dasani mineral water 500ml			88,057.60	
12072000	Cotton seed cake			58,940.30	
72221900	MS iron bars 12mm/16mm			23,260.90	
23012000	Fish meal			16,436.00	
86079100	Locomotive spares with accessories			12,351.10	
14042000	Cotton waste			8,438.37	
39235090	Plastic trays			760	
90029000	Hand lens			16.9	
7134000	Yellow grammes				40,402.70
23012000	Fish meal				32,818.20
12072000	Decorticated cotton seed cake				24,949.50
10063000	Regular rice				22,461.60
72159000	Assorted deshaped iron bars				10,671.60
22030090	Premium serengeti larger				5,298.00
14042000	Waste cotton lint				1,672.05

HS	Description	Value in USD			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
23061000	Cotton seed cake	216,393	462,015.00	551,680.00	379,665.00
53041000	Sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave, raw				1,222.84
	Total	380,977	948,829.59	787,249.07	580,046.59

SECTION 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

The aim of this project was to establish a database for trade taking place in Lake Victoria and its basin. The study has established that Lake Victoria is a very important port for trade in and out of the region. The areas around the lake are very much interlinked and trading is very intensive. For example, North Western Tanzania source most of the goods from Kenya. Uganda trade depends almost entirely on the Lake. Other countries that depend on the Lake are Rwanda and Burundi in terms of transit goods and re-exports. Even Democratic Republic of Congo uses the Lake for imports and transit goods.

Goods that are traded across the Lake reflect its diversity in economic activities such as fishing, industries, agriculture among others. The good transport system makes for example, trade between Kagera region and Uganda to flourish. On the other hand, trade between the regions of Mara in Tanzania using Kisumu town are quite high. Given that Kenya is more industrialized compared to other countries of the region, consumer goods are exported from Kenya to the region while agricultural goods are imported from for example Tanzania.

Analysis on country by country basis reveals that for Kenya, Kisumu is a very important port and station for intra EAC trade. Kisumu is a connecting station for Kenya's trade with North Western Tanzania, Uganda, and to a lesser extent Rwanda and Burundi especially for re-export of petroleum products such as fuel oil and diesel. Other important products include light consumer goods such as milk and milk products, confectionaries, fruits, vegetables, cotton seed cake, spares and other machinery related products. For the years of analyses, data indicates that a lot of business is transacted using the Kisumu port and station.

For Tanzania, trade using Lake Victoria originates, is destined and transported using three ports including Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba port. Among the three ports, Mwanza is the largest and the busiest. Fishing activities are very prominent but also the region has some important industries, agriculture activities, mining and animal husbandry. Tanzania trade shows a higher volume of exports compared to imports. However, Lake Basin is notorious for informal trade especially in petroleum products and thus imports are very much under captured and hence are undervalued.

Uganda data indicates a hefty sum of imports including transit goods using Lake Victoria. Trend analyses show that imports increased dramatically from 2004 to 2005 but subsequently the figure dropped in 2006 and 2007. However, even with the drop in the import figures, it is apparent that Lake Victoria plays a very significant role in trading and other economic activities of Uganda. The exports record a significant jump between 2004 and 2005 but dropped as from 2006.

6.2 Recommendations

From the study it became apparent that there are trade related problems faced by Lake Victoria which include:

- 1) Smuggling and under invoicing which might be caused by lack of trust in authorities, tax evasion, and lack of knowledge that some imports are not charged taxes at EAC levels. Awareness exercises need to be undertaken around the Lake.
- 2) Transport problems due to lack of sufficient vessels and other means. A conducive environment should be created to attract private investors in the area who can provide vessels.
- 3) Lack of data base. There should be continuous data collection by EAC.
- 4) Other activities need to be introduced as it seems some of the ports are deserted leaving the residents hopeless.
- 5) Governments and EAC should invest more on the Lake and use it more as a means of transport while providing safety.

ANNEX

Country codes

Commodity description by chapter

- 01 Live animals.
- 02 Meat and edible meat offal.
- 03 Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.
- 04 Dairy produce, birds' eggs, natural honey, edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.
- 05 Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.
- 06 Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage.
- 07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.
- 08 Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons.
- 09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices.
- 10 Cereals.
- 11 Products of the milling industry; malt, starches, inulin and wheat gluten.
- 12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.
- 13 Lac, gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts.
- 14 Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included.
- 15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or vegetable waxes.
- 16 Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.
- 17 Sugars and sugar confectionery.
- 18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations.
- 19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.
- 20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.
- 21 Miscellaneous edible preparations.
- 22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar.
- 23 Residues and waste from the food industries, prepared animal fodder.
- 24 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.
- 25 Salt; sulphur; earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement.
- 26 Ores, slag and ash.
- 27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.
- 28 Inorganic chemicals, organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes.
- 29 Organic chemicals.
- 30 Pharmaceutical products.
- 31 Fertilizers.
- 32 Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks.
- 33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.
- 34 Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster.
- 35 Albuminoidal substances, modified starches; glues; enzymes.
- 36 Explosives; pyrotechnic products, matches, pyrophoric alloys, certain combustible preparations.
- 37 Photographic or cinematographic goods.
- 38 Miscellaneous chemical products.
- 39 Plastics and articles thereof.
- 40 Rubber and articles thereof.
- 41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather.
- 42 Articles of leather, saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut).

- 43 Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof.
- 44 Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal.
- 45 Cork and articles of cork.
- 46 Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials, basket ware and wickerwork.
- 47 Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.
- 48 Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.
- 49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans.
- 50 Silk.
- 51 Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horsehair yarn and woven fabric.
- 52 Cotton.
- 53 Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn.
- 54 Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials.
- 55 Man-made staple fibers.
- 56 Wadding, felt and non woven; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof.
- 57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings.
- 58 Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, tapestries, trimmings and embroidery.
- 59 Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use.
- 60 Knitted or crocheted fabrics.
- 61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories knitted or crocheted.
- 62 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted.
- 63 Other made up textile articles, sets, worn clothing and worn textile articles and rags.
- 64 Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles.
- 65 Headgear and parts thereof.
- 66 Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof.
- 67 Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.
- 68 Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.
- 69 Ceramic products.
- 70 Glass and glassware.
- 71 Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin.
- 72 Iron and steel.
- 73 Articles of iron or steel.
- 74 Copper and articles thereof.
- 75 Nickel and articles thereof.
- 76 Aluminium and articles thereof.
- 77 *(Reserved for possible future use in the Harmonized System)*
- 78 Lead and articles thereof.
- 79 Zinc and articles thereof.
- 80 Tin and articles thereof.
- 81 Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof.
- 82 Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal.
- 83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal.
- 84 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.
- 85 Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.
- 86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signaling equipment of all kinds.
- 87 Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.
- 88 Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof.
- 89 Ships, boats and floating structures.
- 90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.

- 91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
- 92 Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles.
- 93 Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof.
- 94 Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.
- 95 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.
- 96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles.
- 97 Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.
- 98 Services
- 98 (Reserved for special uses by contracting parties).

