

Why Sri Lanka

Identification of new Markets in Africa to promote Sri Lanka's Rubber Products



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1. Introduction to African Rubber Industry

Africa is a significant market for rubber products, with demand driven by several factors. The continent's growing population and expanding economies have increased the demand for a wide range of rubber products, from tires for transportation to industrial products such as hoses, belts, and seals.

The demand for rubber products in Africa is also influenced by the growth of key industries such as agriculture, mining & construction. These sectors require a variety of rubber products, including conveyor belts, gaskets, and vibration mounts, among others. Furthermore, as the continent develops, there is an increasing demand for consumer goods, including footwear, household goods, and electronics, which also require rubber components.



The demand for rubber products in Africa is expected to continue to grow, driven by factors such as population growth, economic development, and industrial expansion. According to the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG), Africa's rubber production is dominated by natural rubber, which is mostly produced in West and Central Africa. The region's natural rubber production is primarily for export, with key markets including China, Europe, and North America.

Several African countries, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, and Cameroon, have emerged as key players in rubber production in African region. These countries possess favorable climatic conditions and fertile soil, which are conducive to the cultivation of rubber trees.

Other industries associated with rubber products in Africa

In terms of rubber product demand, the automotive industry is a significant driver of demand for rubber products in Africa. As the continent's economies grow, there has been an increase in demand for passenger vehicles and commercial trucks, which require significant quantities of rubber products such as tires.

The construction and mining industries are also key markets for rubber products in Africa, with demand for products such as conveyor belts, hoses, and seals. The agricultural industry is another significant market for rubber products, with demand for products such as rubber boots and gloves. Overall, the demand for rubber products in Africa is expected to continue to grow, driven by factors such as population growth, economic development, and industrial expansion. However, specific figures for demand in Africa and key markets would require access to market research reports and data.

Chapter 40

The specific chapter for rubber and rubber-based products is: Chapter 40 - Rubber and articles thereof this chapter includes various subcategories and classifications for different rubber products, such as raw rubber, synthetic rubber, rubber articles, and more. Each subcategory is assigned a specific code under Chapter 40 of the Harmonized System.

2. Demand for Rubber products in major African countries

The demand for rubber products varies across countries in Africa, depending on factors such as economic development, industrialization, and population size. However, some of the most populous countries in Africa are also some of the largest markets for rubber products.

Here are some of the countries that have significant demand for rubber products in Africa:

1. **Nigeria:** With a population of over 200 million people, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and has a growing economy that is dependent on oil, agriculture, and manufacturing. As a result, there is significant demand for rubber products such as tires, hoses, and belts in Nigeria.
2. **Egypt:** Egypt has a population of over 100 million people and is the third-largest economy in Africa. The country has a large manufacturing sector, which drives demand for rubber products such as conveyor belts, gaskets, and seals.
3. **South Africa:** South Africa has a population of over 59 million people and is the second-largest economy in Africa. The country has a well-developed automotive industry, which drives demand for rubber products such as tires and automotive hoses.
4. **Algeria:** With a population of over 44 million people, Algeria is the largest country in Africa by land area. The country has a growing manufacturing sector, which drives demand for rubber products such as seals, gaskets, and hoses.
5. **Morocco:** Morocco has a population of over 36 million people and is one of the largest economies in Africa. The country has a growing automotive industry, which drives demand for rubber products such as tires and automotive hoses.

Other countries such as Kenya, Ghana, Tunisia, and Tanzania also have significant demand for rubber products due to their growing economies and expanding industrial sectors.

3. Rubber product imports to African Countries

According to a report by Mordor Intelligence,

African rubber market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.6% between 2021-2026. The report also states that the automotive sector is the largest consumer of rubber in Africa, accounting for more than 50% of the demand. According to data from the International Trade Centre (ITC), Africa is a significant importer of rubber products, with the total value of imports \$ 6.7 billion in 2020.

The report also notes that the top rubber product categories imported by African countries include tires, rubber footwear, and other rubber products such as hoses, belts, and gaskets. The main categories of rubber products imported into Africa are:

1. Tires and inner tubes
2. Other articles of vulcanized rubber
3. Conveyor belts and belting
4. Transmission belts and belting
5. Rubber hoses and tubing

Supplying markets for Rubber products imported by Africa

The leading suppliers of rubber products to Africa in 2022 were:

1. China: \$ 386 million
2. South Africa: \$ 313 million
3. Thailand: \$ 295 million

4. Türkiye: \$ 293 million
5. Japan: \$ 293 million

Other significant suppliers of rubber products to Africa in 2022 include United States of America, Germany, Spain, France and Malaysia.

Strategies that Sri Lankan export companies can follow to enhance rubber exports to African markets.

There are several strategies that Sri Lankans can consider to enhance their export of rubber products to African countries:

1. **Conduct Market Research:** Before exporting, it is essential to conduct market research to identify the demand for rubber products in African countries. This will help to understand the specific requirements and preferences of African customers, enabling Sri Lanka to tailor its products and marketing strategies accordingly.
2. **Develop Quality Standards:** Developing quality standards for Sri Lankan rubber products can help to build the reputation of Sri Lankan products in African markets. This can be done by establishing certification bodies that ensure that Sri Lankan rubber products meet international quality standards.
3. **Participate in Trade Fairs:** Sri Lanka can participate in trade fairs and exhibitions held in African countries to showcase its rubber products. This will help to increase brand awareness and create new business opportunities.
4. **Develop a Competitive Pricing Strategy:** Developing a competitive pricing strategy can help Sri Lanka to attract African customers who are price-sensitive. This can be done by reducing production costs, improving efficiency, and optimizing the supply chain.
5. **Develop Relationships with Local Businesses:** Developing relationships with local businesses and distributors can help to create a network of customers and distributors in African countries. This will help to facilitate the distribution and sales of Sri Lankan rubber products.

By implementing these strategies, Sri Lanka can enhance its export of rubber products to African countries, leading to increased revenue and economic growth.

4. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in African Countries

There are several Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in African countries. following are the some of the major FTAs in Africa region.

1. **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA):** The AfCFTA is a free trade agreement among 54 African countries that aims to create a single market for goods and services, facilitate the movement of people, and promote economic integration. It was

launched on January 1, 2021, and is expected to boost intra-African trade and promote economic growth.

2. **East African Community (EAC) Common Market:** The EAC Common Market is a free trade agreement among five East African countries: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. It aims to promote the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people within the EAC region.
3. **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS):** The ETLS is a free trade agreement among 15 West African countries that aims to promote trade liberalization and economic integration in the region.
4. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):** COMESA is a free trade agreement among 21 African countries that aims to promote regional economic integration, trade liberalization, and infrastructure development in Eastern and Southern Africa.
5. **Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area:** The SADC Free Trade Area is a free trade agreement among 16 Southern African countries that aims to promote regional economic integration, trade liberalization, and infrastructure development in the region.

These FTAs provide African countries with greater access to each other's markets, which can stimulate trade and promote economic growth.



5. Potential consumers of rubber products in the African region

- Automotive Industry: The automotive industry is the largest consumer of rubber products in Africa. Tires, hoses, belts, and other rubber products are used extensively in the manufacture and maintenance of vehicles.
- Construction Industry: The construction industry is another major consumer of rubber products in Africa. Rubber products such as sealants, adhesives, waterproofing materials, and flooring materials are widely used in the construction of buildings and infrastructure projects.
- Industrial sector: The industrial sector in Africa is also a significant consumer of rubber products. Rubber products such as conveyor belts, gaskets, hoses, and seals are used in various industries such as mining, petrochemicals, and manufacturing.
- Healthcare Industry: The healthcare industry in Africa is a growing consumer of rubber products. Rubber products such as surgical gloves, catheters, and other medical devices are in high demand due to the increasing focus on healthcare in the region.
- Agriculture Industry: The agriculture industry in Africa is another potential consumer of rubber products. Rubber products such as irrigation systems, hoses, and belts are used in agricultural practices to improve productivity and efficiency.
- Consumer Goods Industry: The consumer goods industry in Africa is also a potential consumer of rubber products. Rubber products such as footwear, gloves, and other household items are in demand in the region.

6. Popular international rubber product brands in African countries

There are several popular international rubber product brands in African countries, including:

1. **Michelin**: Michelin is a French tire manufacturer that is well-known for its high-quality tires for cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Michelin is popular in many African countries due to the durability and reliability of its products.
2. **Bridgestone**: Bridgestone is a Japanese tire manufacturer that produces a wide range of tires for different vehicles, including cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Bridgestone tires are popular in many African countries due to their high performance and quality.
3. **Goodyear**: Goodyear is an American tire manufacturer that produces tires for cars, trucks, and airplanes. Goodyear is popular in many African countries due to the durability and reliability of its products.
4. **Pirelli**: Pirelli is an Italian tire manufacturer that produces tires for cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Pirelli is known for its high-performance tires and is popular in many African countries among car enthusiasts and racing enthusiasts.

5. **Dunlop:** Dunlop is a British tire manufacturer that produces tires for cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Dunlop tires are known for their durability and are popular in many African countries, particularly in the motorsports industry.

These international rubber product brands are popular in African countries due to their high-quality products and reputation for reliability and durability. However, there are also many local and regional rubber product brands in African countries that are popular among consumers.

6.1 Popular Indian rubber product brands in African countries

There are several popular Indian rubber product brands in African countries, including:

1. Apollo Tyres: Apollo Tyres is an Indian tire manufacturer that produces a wide range of tires for different vehicles, including cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Apollo Tyres is popular in many African countries due to the affordability and quality of its products.
2. CEAT: Ceat is an Indian tire manufacturer that produces tires for cars, trucks, and motorcycles. Ceat is popular in many African countries due to the durability and reliability of its products.
3. MRF: MRF is an Indian tire manufacturer that produces tires for different vehicles, including cars, trucks, and motorcycles. MRF is popular in many African countries due to the high performance and quality of its products.
4. TVS Tyres: TVS Tyres is an Indian tire manufacturer that produces tires for motorcycles and scooters. TVS Tyres is popular in many African countries due to the affordability and quality of its products.
5. Bal Krishna Industries Limited (BKT): BKT is an Indian tire manufacturer that produces tires for different vehicles, including agricultural and industrial vehicles. BKT is popular in many African countries due to the high durability and reliability of its products.

These Indian rubber product brands are popular in African countries due to their affordability, quality, and reputation for reliability and durability. However, there are also many local and regional rubber product brands in African countries that are popular among consumers.

7. Sri Lanka Rubber Product Exports to African Countries

Sri Lanka exports a significant amount of rubber products to African countries. According to the customs statistics, the total exports of rubber products from Sri Lanka to Africa in 2022 were approximately USD 26 million.

The main rubber products exported from Sri Lanka to African countries include tires, tubes, and other rubber products such as footwear, rubber gloves, and rubber mats.

7.1 Major destinations for Sri Lanka's rubber product exports in Africa in 2022

Values in USD Mn

No	Importing Countries of Rubber products from Sri Lanka	2022
1	Tanzania, United Republic of	8.04
2	South Africa	7.52
3	Egypt	3.43
4	Kenya	1.37
5	Morocco	1.2
6	Tunisia	0.62
7	Nigeria	0.56
8	Zambia	0.55
9	Cameroon	0.43
10	Mozambique	0.39
11	Uganda	0.39
12	Guinea	0.35
13	Algeria	0.33
14	Sudan	0.3
15	Mauritius	0.3
16	Congo	0.26
17	Zimbabwe	0.14
18	Ghana	0.13
19	Gambia	0.08
20	Senegal	0.08
	Total	26.77

Source: Sri Lanka Customs

7.2 List of Rubber products exported from Sri Lanka to African Region

Values in USD Mn

No	Products	2020	2021	2022
1	Pneumatic & Retreated Rubber Tyres & Tubes	19.66	20.64	21.68
2	Crepe Rubber	1.09	1.6	2.04
3	Industrial & Surgical Gloves of Rubber	0.51	0.77	1.26
4	Gaskets, Washers, Seals etc. of Hard Rubber	0.83	1.01	1.01

5	Rubber Plates, Sheets Rods of Vulcanized or Unhardened Rubber	0.29	0.57	0.47
6	Technically Specified Rubber	0.16	0.17	0.22
7	Sheet Rubber	-	0.01	0.1
8	Other Rubber Products	-	-	-
9	Hygienic or Pharmaceutical Articles	-	-	-
10	Synthetic Rubber	-	-	-
11	Latex Rubber	-	-	-
	Total :	22.53	24.78	26.77

Source: *Sri Lanka Customs*

Sri Lanka's rubber products are known for their high quality and reliability, which make them popular in many African countries. Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers are also able to offer competitive pricing, which has helped to increase demand for their products in the African market.

Overall, Sri Lanka's rubber product exports to Africa have been growing steadily over the years, and there is potential for further growth as African countries continue to develop their infrastructure and increase their demand for high-quality rubber products.

8. Tariffs on Imports, from different supplying countries to African countries

Tariffs on imports from different supplying countries to African countries vary depending on the specific country and product being imported. Each African country sets its own tariff rates and regulations, and these can change over time based on various economic and political factors.

Here are some examples of tariff rates applied by African countries on rubber product imports from Sri Lanka, India and China:

1. Sri Lanka: The tariff rates for rubber product imports from Sri Lanka also vary depending on the product and the specific African country. For example, in Nigeria, the tariff rate for rubber sheets imported from Sri Lanka is 10%, while in Tanzania, the tariff rate for rubber mats imported from Sri Lanka is 25%.
2. India: The tariff rates for rubber product imports from India vary depending on the product and the specific African country. For example, in South Africa, the tariff rate for car tires imported from India is 15%, while in Kenya, the tariff rate for rubber gloves imported from India is 10%.

3. **China:** The tariff rates for rubber product imports from China also vary depending on the product and the specific African country. For example, in Egypt, the tariff rate for rubber hoses imported from China is 5%, while in Ghana, the tariff rate for rubber footwear imported from China is 20%.

It is important to note that tariff rates can change at any time, and businesses should always check the latest tariff rates and regulations before exporting their products to African countries.

9 How Sri Lanka can promote its rubber products to African Countries

There are several ways that Sri Lanka can promote its rubber products to African countries, including:

1. **Participating in trade fairs and exhibitions:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers can participate in trade fairs and exhibitions in African countries to showcase their products and establish contacts with potential buyers and distributors. This can help to increase awareness of Sri Lankan rubber products and create opportunities for business partnerships.
2. **Collaborating with local distributors and agents:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers can collaborate with local distributors and agents in African countries to increase the visibility of their products and expand their distribution network.
3. **Utilizing digital marketing and e-commerce:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers can use digital marketing and e-commerce platforms to promote their products to potential customers in African countries. This can include social media advertising, email marketing, and e-commerce marketplaces.
4. **Offering technical assistance and training:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers can offer technical assistance and training to African companies on how to use and maintain their products. This can help to build trust and establish long-term relationships with customers in African countries.

9.1 Suitable counterpart organizations in Africa

In terms of suitable counterpart organizations in South Africa, Egypt, and other African countries, the following organizations may be helpful for Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers:

1. **South Africa:** South African Tyre Manufacturers Conference (SATMC), Rubber Research Institute of South Africa (RRISA)
2. **Egypt:** Egyptian Rubber and Plastics Research Institute, Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI)
3. **Other African countries:** African Rubber Industry Association (ARIA), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)

These organizations can provide valuable information and support to Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers looking to expand their presence in African countries.

10. Popular trade fairs for rubber products in African countries

Here are some of the most popular trade fairs for rubber products in African countries:

- ✓ **Africa Rubber Expo & Conference:** This is an annual trade fair that takes place in South Africa and focuses on the rubber industry in Africa. The event brings together manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and other stakeholders in the rubber industry to showcase products, exchange ideas, and discuss industry trends.
- ✓ **East African Rubber Industry Exhibition:** This is an annual trade fair that takes place in Kenya and focuses on the rubber industry in East Africa. The event brings together rubber product manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors to showcase their products and explore business opportunities.
- ✓ **Nigeria Rubber Expo:** This is an annual trade fair that takes place in Nigeria and focuses on the rubber industry in West Africa. The event brings together rubber product manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors to showcase their products and explore business opportunities in the Nigerian market.
- ✓ **Egypt International Exhibition for Rubber Industry:** This is an annual trade fair that takes place in Egypt and focuses on the rubber industry in North Africa. The event brings together manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors of rubber products from around the world to showcase their products and explore business opportunities in the Egyptian market.
- ✓ **Morocco International Rubber and Plastics Exhibition:** This is an annual trade fair that takes place in Morocco and focuses on the rubber and plastics industries in North Africa. The event brings together manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors of rubber and plastics products from around the world to showcase their products and explore business opportunities in the Moroccan market.

These trade fairs provide excellent opportunities for Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers to showcase their products and establish contacts with potential buyers and distributors in African countries.

11. Barriers face by Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers while exporting to African countries

There are several barriers that Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers may face when exporting their products to African countries. Some of the common barriers include:

1. **Tariffs and non-tariff barriers:** African countries may impose high tariffs and non-tariff barriers, such as technical regulations and product standards, on imported rubber products, which can make it difficult for Sri Lankan manufacturers to compete with local producers.
2. **Lack of market information:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers may face challenges in obtaining reliable market information on African countries, including market size, consumer preferences, and distribution channels.
3. **Infrastructure challenges:** Many African countries have inadequate infrastructure, including poor transportation networks, unreliable power supply, and limited access to banking and finance. This can make it difficult for Sri Lankan manufacturers to export their products to these countries.
4. **Cultural and language barriers:** Cultural and language differences can pose challenges for Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers in building relationships with potential customers and distributors in African countries.
5. **Political instability:** Political instability, including conflicts and civil unrest, can disrupt trade and investment in African countries, making it difficult for Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers to establish long-term business relationships.
6. **Competition from other exporting countries:** Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers may face stiff competition from other exporting countries, such as India, China, and Thailand, which have established footholds in the African market.

There are several non-tariff barriers that African countries impose, which can impact the import of rubber products. Here are some of the non-tariff barriers based on market reports:

Technical barriers to trade (TBTs): African countries may have different product standards and regulations than those of the exporting country. This can lead to difficulties in compliance with the local standards and regulations, which can delay or even prohibit the import of rubber products. For example, some African countries may require certification or testing of products before they can be sold in the local market.

Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures: SPS measures are measures taken by governments to protect human, animal, or plant health. In the case of rubber products, SPS measures can include regulations related to the use of certain chemicals or other additives that may have harmful effects on human or environmental health. Compliance with SPS measures can be difficult and costly for exporters.

Customs procedures: Customs procedures can be lengthy and complex in some African countries, which can delay the import of rubber products. For example, some African countries may require multiple inspections or document verifications, which can lead to delays at the border.

Licensing and quotas: Some African countries may require licenses or quotas for the import of rubber products, which can limit the amount of products that can be imported or increase the cost of importing.

Local content requirements: Some African countries may require that a certain percentage of the product be sourced locally, which can make it difficult for foreign exporters to enter the market.

12. How to overcome the barriers

To overcome these barriers, Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers can work with local partners and trade organizations, conduct market research, and tailor their products to meet the specific needs and preferences of African consumers. They can also seek support from their government and international organizations to address issues related to tariffs, infrastructure, and political. Here are some of the rubber import associations in South Africa, Egypt, Tanzania, Kenya, and West Africa:

1. **South African Rubber Manufacturing Association (SARMA):** SARMA is an association that represents the rubber manufacturing industry in South Africa. The association promotes the interests of its members and provides a forum for collaboration and exchange of ideas.
2. **Egyptian Rubber and Plastics Manufacturers Association (ERPMA):** ERPMA is an association that represents the rubber and plastics industries in Egypt. The association aims to promote the development of these industries and to support its members in domestic and international markets.
3. **Tanzania Rubber Industry Association (TRIA):** TRIA is an association that represents the rubber industry in Tanzania. The association aims to promote the development of the rubber industry and to support its members in areas such as marketing, training, and technology transfer.
4. **Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM):** KAM is an association that represents the manufacturing sector in Kenya, including the rubber industry. The association aims to promote the interests of its members and to support the development of the manufacturing sector in Kenya.
5. **West African Rubber Industry Association (WARIA):** WARIA is an association that represents the rubber industry in West Africa. The association aims to promote the development of the rubber industry and to support its members in areas such as marketing, research, and training.

These associations can be useful resources for Sri Lankan rubber product manufacturers who are interested in exporting their products to these countries. They can provide information on market trends, regulatory requirements, and business opportunities, as well as opportunities to network and establish business relationships with potential customers and partners in these markets.

13. Annexures

13.1. a. Annexure-List of Rubber products Sri Lanka exports to Africa

No	Products	2020	2021	2022
1	Pneumatic & Retreated Rubber Tyres & Tubes	19.66	20.64	21.68
2	Crepe Rubber	1.09	1.6	2.04
3	Industrial & Surgical Gloves of Rubber	0.51	0.77	1.26
4	Gaskets, Washers, Seals etc. of Hard Rubber	0.83	1.01	1.01
5	Rubber Plates, Sheets Rods of Vulcanized or Unhardened Rubber	0.29	0.57	0.47
6	Technically Specified Rubber	0.16	0.17	0.22
7	Sheet Rubber	-	0.01	0.1
8	Other Rubber Products	-	-	-
9	Hygienic or Pharmaceutical Articles	-	-	-
10	Synthetic Rubber	-	-	-
11	Latex Rubber	-	-	-
	Total :	22.53	24.78	26.77

Source: *Sri Lanka Customs*

13.1 b. List of Rubber products Sri Lanka exports to Africa- HS 6 Digit level

Code	Products	2020	2021	2022
H.401150	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	6.59	7.68	10.28
H.401290	-Retreaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber; solid or cushion tyres, tyre treads and tyre flaps, of rubber	7.11	8.11	7.4
H.401180	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1.55	1.7	2.15
H.400129	-Natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	1.09	1.6	2.04
H.401699	-Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.35	0.69	0.9
H.401190	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	2.05	1.5	0.77
H.401519	-Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves, mittens and mitts), for all purposes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.25	0.48	0.7
H.401511	-Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves, mittens and mitts), for all purposes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.25	0.29	0.56

H.400811	-Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.2	0.45	0.41
H.401170	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	0.22	0.39	0.28
H.401140	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	0.47	0.36	0.24
H.401320	-Inner tubes, of rubber	0.23	0.21	0.22
H.400122	-Natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	0.16	0.17	0.22
H.401120	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	1.17	0.59	0.21
H.401390	-Inner tubes, of rubber	0.1	0.08	0.11
H.400121	-Natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip		0.01	0.1
H.401691	-Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.07	0.09	0.06
H.400911	-Tubes, pipes and hoses, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber, with or without their fittings (for example, joints, elbows, flanges)	0.04	0.12	0.05
H.401693	-Other articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.41	0.23	0.04
H.401110	-New pneumatic tyres, of rubber	0.11		0.02
H.401310	-Inner tubes, of rubber	0.06	0.03	0.01
H.400821	-Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	0.05	-	-
	Total :	22.53	24.78	26.77

Source: ICT Trade Map

13.2 Annexure-List of African importers for the selected product:

Value in: USD Mn

No	Importers	2018	2019	2020	2021
	World	200,463	193,865	181,835	239,977
	Africa Aggregation	6,663	6,729	5,914	7,173
1	South Africa	1,305	1,228	961	1,389
2	Egypt	954	890	741	810
3	Morocco	625	575	518	686
4	Nigeria	298	412	318	374
5	Algeria	495	489	390	369
6	Ghana	196	181	283	334
7	Kenya	216	222	201	249
8	Tanzania, United Republic of	168	176	173	221

9	Libya, State of	153	191	100	199
10	Ethiopia	215	237	233	192
11	Zambia	157	136	137	190
12	Tunisia	172	153	151	171
13	Sudan	158	174	147	145
14	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	78	85	72	140
15	Angola	157	160	122	136
16	Zimbabwe	85	79	81	118
17	Côte d'Ivoire	91	101	101	117
18	Uganda	76	86	87	106
19	Mozambique	79	100	89	93
20	Somalia	65	58	59	88
21	Botswana	66	59	56	82
22	Guinea	59	78	81	82
23	Cameroon	78	70	80	80
24	Namibia	103	111	95	75
25	Burkina Faso	35	52	60	72
26	Djibouti	42	66	56	54
27	Mauritania	42	41	39	49
28	Senegal	52	59	68	49
29	Mali	62	68	52	49
30	Madagascar	40	43	37	47
31	Gabon	50	50	41	42
32	Mauritius	39	41	31	41
33	Rwanda	26	26	26	40
34	Malawi	33	33	33	37
35	Congo	23	21	16	31
36	Sierra Leone	13	12	12	24
37	Liberia	14	20	14	22
38	Togo	15	14	18	22
39	Eswatini	20	20	18	19
40	Benin	16	18	21	15
41	Burundi	11	10	10	15
42	Lesotho	10	8	11	15

43	Eritrea	19	15	15	13
44	Niger	9	13	12	13
45	Chad	9	10	11	11
46	South Sudan	6	5	7	11
47	Central African Republic	3	2	3	8
48	Equatorial Guinea	8	11	6	7
49	Seychelles	8	9	7	6
50	Cabo Verde	6	5	6	6
51	Gambia	1	1	2	2
52	Guinea-Bissau	1	2	1	2
53	Comoros	1	1	1	2
54	Sao Tome and Principe	1	1	1	1
55	Saint Helena	0	1	0	1
56	British Indian Ocean Territory	0	0	0	0
57	French Southern and Antarctic Territories	1	0	1	0
58	Western Sahara	0	0	-	0

Source: ICT Trade Map

13.3 Annexure-Tariff applied to Rubber products in South Africa -2022

Value in: USD Mn

HSNO	PROD_DESCRIP	CAGR (2018-22)	Tariff 2022(%)	SL exports to S.A	SL-Export to world	S.A import from world	SL Trade_Potential
'401150	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	0	0	0.1	23.8	3.6	3.5
'401290	Solid or cushioned tyres, interchangeable treads	-0.7	25	3.8	424.3	12.3	8.5
'401320	Inner tubes of rubber for bicycles	0	0	0.1	3	1.2	1.1
'401490	Rubber hygienic, pharmacy items except contraceptives	-	10	0.1	1.4	5.1	1.3
'401519	Gloves other than surgical, of rubber	13.7	15	0.5	201.3	22.7	22.2

'401691	Floor coverings, mats of rubber except cellular	0	15	0.1	8.6	6.9	6.8
'401693	Gaskets, washers and other seals of vulcanised rubber	41.5	8	0.8	16.8	77.2	16
'401699	Articles of vulcanised rubber nes, except hard rubber	0	6	0.1	35.2	93.1	35.1
'401700	Hard rubber (eg ebonite) in all forms, articles,	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0
'401590	Clothing and accessories except gloves, of rubber	0	20	0.1	0.1	3.2	0
'401180	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	-8.6	10	0.7	99.7	239.4	99
'401170	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	-16	10	0.2	33.5	31.1	30.9
'401190	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	0	10	0.1	5.8	10.4	5.7
'401512	Rubber surgical gloves	-	0	0.1	0	20.5	0.1
Grand Total			129	6.9	853.6	527	230.2

Source: ICT Trade Map

13.4 Annexure-Tariff applied to Rubber products in Egypt -2022

Value in: USD Mn

HSNO	PROD_DESCRIP	CAGR(2018-22)	Tariff 2022 (%)	SL exports to Egypt	SL-Export to world	Egypt import from world	SL Trade_Potential
'401150	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	0	5	0.3	23.8	2.2	1.9
'401290	Solid or cushioned tyres, interchangeable treads	-7	10	0.6	424.3	4.8	4.2
'401519	Gloves other than surgical, of rubber	0	10	0.1	201.3	15.7	15.6
'401693	Gaskets, washers and other seals of vulcanised rubber	0	5	0.1	16.8	31.8	16.7

'401180	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	-	5	0.2	99.7	40.2	40
'401170	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	-	5	0.5	33.5	17.1	16.6
'401190	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	-	10	0.1	5.8	0.8	0.7
'400811	Plate, sheet, strip of vulcanised cellular rubber	-	5	0.4	15.3	2.1	1.7
'401110	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for motor cars	-19.1	15	0.3	2.9	115.9	2.6
'401140	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for motorcycles	0	5	0.2	0.3	9	0.1
'401120	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for buses or lorries	-53.3	10	0.1	3	226.9	2.9
'400510	Compounded (carbon black, silica)	-	10	0	0.1	11.3	0.1
'400520	Rubber solutions, dispersions nes	-	10	0	0	5.1	0
'400591	Compounded unvulcanised rubber in plate, sheet, strip	-	10	0	0	4.3	0
Grand Total			115	2.9	826.8	487.2	103.1

Source: ICT Trade Map

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