

Continued upswing in trade with ACP countries

South Africa remains the main trading partner by a large margin, followed by Nigeria and Angola

The overall trade in goods (sum of imports and exports) between the EU-27 and the 79 countries making up the ACP group of countries (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) was valued at EUR 143.9 billion in 2008. This represents an increase of 14% compared to 2007 and a 57% increase compared to 2001. EU-27 trade with ACP countries has increased at a very steady pace since 2004, the value of imports being slightly higher than that of exports throughout the period observed. In 2008 however, the value of EU-27 imports increased faster than that of exports, resulting in a growing trade deficit (EUR 8.0 billion against EUR 1.8 billion in 2007).

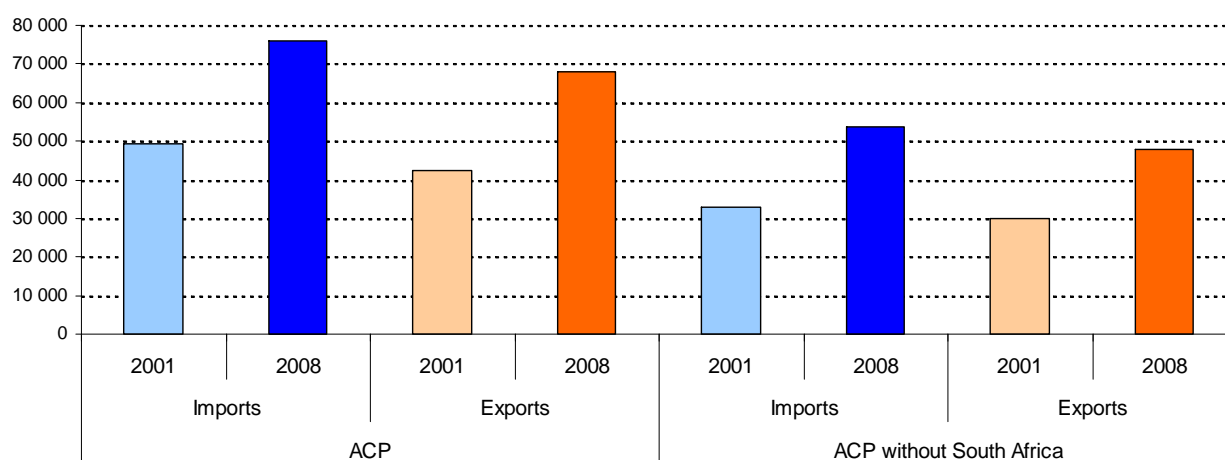
South Africa is clearly the most important partner among the ACP group, in terms of EU-27 imports and exports. Nigeria and Angola

follow at a considerable distance. The Caribbean and Pacific ACP countries combined have a share of around 10%.

In 2008, 47% of all EU-27 imports from ACP countries consisted of mineral fuels (mainly from Nigeria and Angola). EU-27 exports were dominated by machinery and transport equipment, with a share of 46%.

The share of the ACP countries in global extra-EU-27 trade remains fairly limited: in 2008, 5% of the total value of all goods (corresponding to EUR 76 billion) imported by the EU-27 from around the world originated from the ACP group of countries. Conversely, ACP countries were the destination of 8% (EUR 68 billion) of all goods the EU-27 exported outside its borders.

Figure 1: EU-27 external trade with ACP countries, 2001 and 2008 (EUR million)



Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

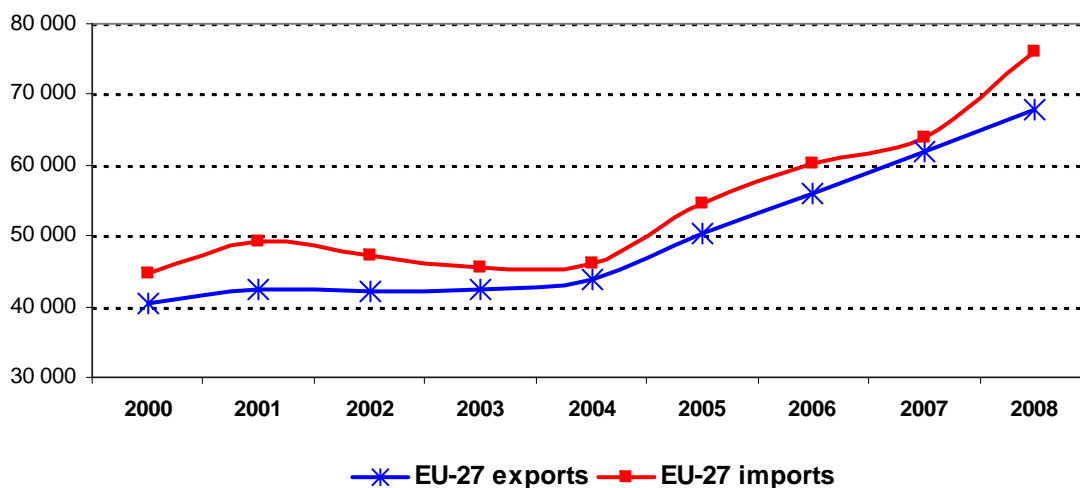
Steady growth of trade with ACP countries since 2004, but EU-27 trade deficit widens further in 2008

The development of the total value of imports and exports has roughly followed the same pattern during the period observed. EU-27 imports and exports picked up pace in 2004 and have been growing ever since. Figure 2 shows that although the curve representing EU-27 imports was consistently above that of exports, their development featured small fluctuations. This was essentially due to the development of world energy prices, as the main commodity imported remains energy products (see below). For instance, the value of imported 'Mineral fuels' increased by

25% between 2005 and 2006 (from EUR 16.2 billion to EUR 20.2 billion), remained virtually constant in 2007 (EUR 20.3 billion) and increased by an impressive 74% again between 2007 and 2008 (to reach EUR 35.4 billion).

World energy prices also have an effect on energy products exported to ACP countries, but their impact is less substantial due to their lower weight in the product mix. Still, between 2007 and 2008, EU-27 exports of 'Mineral fuels', of which more than half goes to Nigeria alone, increased by 51% (from EUR 4.9 billion to EUR 7.4 billion).

Figure 2: Development of EU-27 exports and imports to/from ACP countries, in EUR million

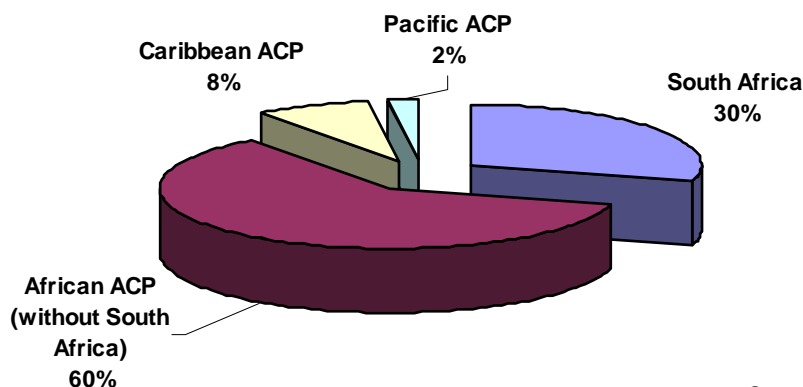


Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

Looking at the geographical distribution of extra-EU-27 trade with ACP countries, it appears that African ACP countries dominate, accounting for 90% of EU-27 imports and exports. South Africa is the main trading partner representing 30% of all EU-27 imports and exports (see Figure 3). Considering the Caribbean ACP countries, the main partners are

Trinidad and Tobago and the Dominican Republic for imports and Cuba and the Dominican Republic for exports. Among the Pacific ACP countries, the Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea were ranked first and second respectively in terms of both imports and exports.

Figure 3: EU-27 trade (imports and exports) with ACP countries, 2008



Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

South Africa, Nigeria and Angola: the top-3 for both imports and exports

The dominance of South Africa among the 79 ACP countries becomes apparent in the rankings (Table 1 and Table 2). In 2008, the EU-27 imported goods worth EUR 22.2 billion from this country, well ahead of Nigeria and Angola. These three countries together represented 60% of the value of EU-27

imports. Apart from South Africa, featuring a relatively balanced product mix, most countries are heavily reliant on energy products (Nigeria: 95% of the EU-27 imports in 2008; Angola: 98%; Equatorial Guinea: 97%; Trinidad and Tobago: 83%; Gabon: 62% – data not shown).

Table 1: EU-27 imports from ACP countries, 2008: TOP-10 origin countries

Rank	Country	Value (EUR million)	share in total EU-27 imports from ACP (%)
1	South Africa	22 245	29.3
2	Nigeria	15 380	20.2
3	Angola	7 717	10.2
4	Equat. Guinea	3 986	5.2
5	Côte d'Ivoire	3 158	4.2
6	Trinidad & Tobago	2 667	3.5
7	Cameroon	2 451	3.2
8	Ghana	1 249	1.6
9	Gabon	1 202	1.6
10	Kenya	1 135	1.5

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

The top 3 countries in terms of EU-27 imports also featured prominently in EU-27 exports. Together, these countries represent 54% of the total value of EU-27 exports to ACP countries. The concentration on a single product category is far less observed for EU-27 exports to ACP countries, although 'Machinery and transport

Table 2: EU-27 exports to ACP countries, 2008: TOP-10 destination countries

Rank	Country	Value (EUR million)	share in total EU-27 exports to ACP (%)
1	South Africa	20 228	29.8
2	Nigeria	11 209	16.5
3	Angola	5 277	7.8
4	Senegal	2 295	3.4
5	Ghana	1 926	2.8
6	Cuba	1 664	2.4
7	Côte d'Ivoire	1 486	2.2
8	Kenya	1 351	2.0
9	Sudan	1 272	1.9
10	Marshall Islands	1 256	1.8

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

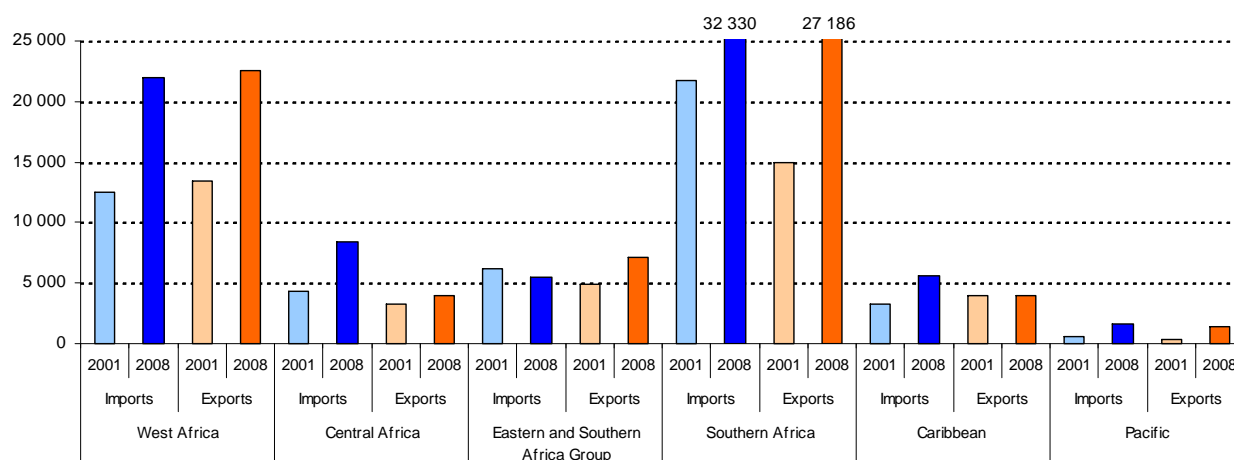
equipment' is often the largest category. Most surprising is the fact that the Marshall Islands show up in the ranking. With a value of around EUR 1.3 billion, extra-EU-27 exports to this 65 000 inhabitants archipelago in the North Pacific even precede countries such as Cameroon, Congo or Gabon (see below).

Trade with ACP regions: looking at countries with European Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

Considering the ACP regions composed of countries with EPAs¹, the Southern Africa region,

recorded the highest trade volumes, followed by the West Africa region (including Nigeria).

Figure 4: EU-27 trade with ACP regions, 2001 and 2008 (EUR million)



Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

¹ Explanations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs): see Methodological Notes

Trade with the individual ACP regions has generally increased between 2001 and 2008, except for EU-27 imports from the Eastern and Southern Africa group (EUR 5.2 billion in 2001, compared with EUR 4.8 billion in 2008) and EU-27 exports to the 16 countries composing the Caribbean ACP group (EUR 4.0 billion in both years).

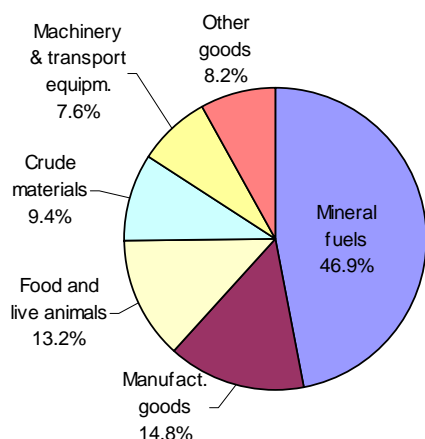
Proportionally, the highest increases were noted for the 14 Pacific ACP countries (EU-27 imports: +211%, EU-27 exports: +292%, compared with 2001), but the volumes remained low in absolute terms. For instance, the value of total EU-27 imports from the Pacific ACP countries in 2008 was roughly the same as the value of food product imports from Côte d'Ivoire alone.

Almost half of all EU-27 imports are 'Mineral fuels', while close to half of EU-27 exports are 'Machinery and transport equipment'

As mentioned above, energy products account for a considerable share of imports from ACP countries: indeed, in 2008, 'Mineral fuels' accounted for nearly half of the total. 'Manufactured goods' and 'Foods and live animals' (where 'live animals' play a very small role) follow with shares of 15% and 13% respectively.

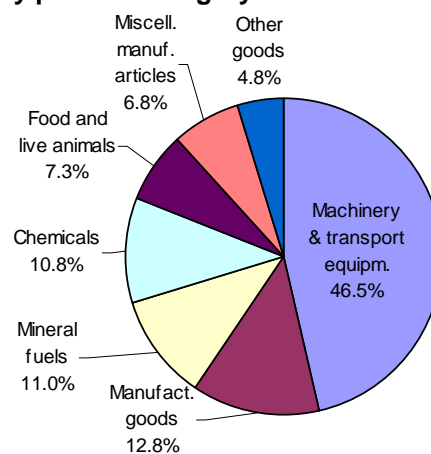
In parallel, 'Machinery and transport equipment' accounted for the largest share of EU-27 exports, followed by 'Manufactured goods'. 'Mineral fuels' comprised 11% of EU-27 exports: Nigeria, the main country of origin for this product group, also appears to be the main destination country (see below).

Figure 5: EU-27 imports from ACP countries, 2008, by product category



Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

Figure 6: EU-27 exports to ACP countries, 2008, by product category



Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

Between 2001 and 2008, the total value of extra-EU-27 imports from the ACP countries increased by 54%. The weight of 'Mineral fuels' is very substantial in 2008 (see Table 3); it represented only 24% of the total value of

EU-27 imports in 2001. Due to the importance of 'Mineral fuels', the shares of nearly all other product categories decreased, even if the monetary value of the individual category increased over the same period.

Table 3: EU-27 imports from ACP countries, by product category (SITC 1-digit), 2001 and 2008

	Value of total extra-EU imports from ACP countries (EUR million)			Change (%)	Share in total extra-EU imports from ACP countries		Share of ACP countries in worldwide extra-EU imports	
	2001	2008	2001-2008		2001	2008	2001	2008
TOTAL	49 193	75 983	54.5		100%	100%	5.0%	4.9%
Food and live animals (SITC 0)	8 487	9 934	17.1		17.6%	13.2%	16.4%	13.4%
Beverages and tobacco (SITC 1)	1 446	1 152	-20.3		3.0%	1.5%	22.7%	18.3%
Crude materials (SITC 2)	5 523	7 067	28.0		11.5%	9.4%	12.2%	10.5%
Mineral fuels (SITC 3)	11 421	35 373	209.7		23.7%	46.9%	7.2%	8.0%
Animal and vegetable oils (SITC 4)	228	517	126.7		0.5%	0.7%	8.4%	6.5%
Chemicals (SITC 5)	794	1 225	54.3		1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Manufactured goods (SITC 6)	9 796	11 209	14.4		20.3%	14.8%	8.9%	6.3%
Machinery & transp.equipm.(SITC 7)	5 832	5 760	-1.2		12.1%	7.6%	1.7%	1.4%
Miscell. manuf. articles (SITC 8)	2 084	1 390	-33.3		4.3%	1.8%	1.5%	0.7%
Other (not classified) (SITC 9)	2 558	1 870	-26.9		5.3%	2.5%	7.7%	5.2%

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

The last two columns of Table 3 present the share of the 79 ACP countries in the EU-27 world trade. For instance, in 2008, 18% of all ‘Beverages and tobacco’ products imported by the EU-27 from around the globe came from ACP countries. In 2001, this proportion still stood at 23%. Considering the EU-27 exports to ACP countries (Table 4), the value of ‘Machinery and transport equipment’ exports — the largest category — increased by 44% between 2001 and 2008, but

again largely due to the relative weight of ‘Mineral fuels’, its share actually decreased from 51% to 46%. The value of ‘Mineral fuels’ exports increased by 624% and their share rose from 2% in 2001 to 11% in 2008.

Ten per cent of the EU-27 worldwide exports of ‘Food and live animals’ went to ACP countries in 2008, down from 11% in 2001, despite a 32% increase in terms of value over the same period.

Table 4: EU-27 exports to ACP countries, by product category (SITC 1-digit), 2001 and 2008

	Value of total extra-EU exports to ACP countries (EUR million)		Change (%)	Share in total extra-EU exports to ACP countries		Share of ACP countries in worldwide extra-EU exports	
	2001	2008	2001-2008	2001	2008	2001	2008
TOTAL	42 511	67 943	59.8	100%	100%	4.8%	5.2%
Food and live animals (SITC 0)	3 691	4 867	31.9	8.8%	7.3%	10.6%	10.0%
Beverages and tobacco (SITC 1)	831	1 334	60.5	2.0%	2.0%	5.7%	6.9%
Crude materials (SITC 2)	520	838	61.0	1.2%	1.3%	3.5%	2.9%
Mineral fuels (SITC 3)	1 017	7 364	624.2	2.4%	11.0%	4.1%	9.1%
Animal and vegetable oils (SITC 4)	184	179	-3.0	0.4%	0.3%	8.6%	5.8%
Chemicals (SITC 5)	5 052	7 234	43.2	12.0%	10.8%	3.9%	3.5%
Manufactured goods (SITC 6)	5 451	8 596	57.7	13.0%	12.8%	4.4%	4.8%
Machinery & transp.equipm.(SITC 7)	21 612	31 144	44.1	51.4%	46.5%	5.2%	5.5%
Miscell. manuf. articles (SITC 8)	3 300	4 570	38.5	7.9%	6.8%	3.0%	3.3%
Other (not classified) (SITC 9)	368	882	140.0	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	2.4%

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

Oil and gas account for over 40% of EU-27 imports from ACP countries

According to the more detailed 2-digit SITC classification (see Methodological Notes) the 20 most traded products accounted for more than 90% of all EU-27 imports and over 80% of all EU-27 exports in 2008.

‘Petroleum, petroleum products’ and ‘Gas, natural and manufactured’ accounted for 42% of EU-27 imports from ACP countries. ‘Coal, coke and briquettes’ (ranked 7th) add another 4% to the ‘energy products’. ‘Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices’, mainly imported from Western African countries rank in fourth place. Their importance in terms of value is similar to ‘Non-metallic mineral manufactures’ or ‘Metalliferous ores’. The EU-27 imported EUR 2.7 billion worth of ‘Vegetables and fruit’ (8th rank), almost half of which originated from South Africa. This country also provides 80% of the ‘Gold’ (13th rank) and nearly the entire value (98%) of

‘Road vehicles’ (15th rank) imported by the EU-27 from ACP countries.

Table 5: EU-27 imports from ACP countries in 2008: Top-20 products

Rank	Product	Value (EUR million)	Share in total extra-EU-27 imports from ACP	
			share (%)	cumulated share (%)
1	Petroleum, petroleum products	27 143	35.7	35.7
2	Gas, natural and manufactured	4 824	6.3	42.1
3	Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4 137	5.4	47.5
4	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	4 059	5.3	52.9
5	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3 914	5.2	58.0
6	Non-ferrous metals	3 350	4.4	62.4
7	Coal, coke and briquettes	3 337	4.4	66.8
8	Vegetables and fruit	2 730	3.6	70.4
9	Iron and steel	2 690	3.5	73.9
10	General industrial machinery	1 919	2.5	76.5
11	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs	1 912	2.5	79.0
12	Other transport equipment	1 792	2.4	81.3
13	Gold, non-monetary	1 231	1.6	83.0
14	Cork and wood	979	1.3	84.3
15	Road vehicles	940	1.2	85.5
16	Sugars, sugar preparations, honey	936	1.2	86.7
17	Beverages	759	1.0	87.7
18	Crude animal and vegetable mat.	754	1.0	88.7
19	Articles of apparel	706	0.9	89.6
20	Organic chemicals	659	0.9	90.5

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

When looking at the detailed product level for 2008 EU-27 exports, the distribution of individual products appears to be more even, although the first ten products largely reflect the various categories of machinery and technical equipment.

‘Petroleum and petroleum products’ were nevertheless ranked first, with an individual share of 11% (more than half of which is destined for Nigeria alone), but ‘Road vehicles’ follow at a short distance (9% – of which half is destined for South Africa).

Table 6: EU-27 exports to ACP countries in 2008: Top-20 products

Rank	Product	Value (EUR million)	Share in total extra-EU-27 exports to ACP	
			share (%)	cumulated share (%)
1	Petroleum, petroleum products	7 275	10.7	10.7
2	Road vehicles	6 199	9.1	19.8
3	General industrial machinery	4 762	7.0	26.8
4	Specialised machinery	4 467	6.6	33.4
5	Other transport equipment	3 942	5.8	39.2
6	Telecomm. & sound record. equipm.	3 157	4.6	43.9
7	Electr. machinery and appliances	3 107	4.6	48.4
8	Power-generating machinery	2 878	4.2	52.7
9	Manufactures of metals	2 339	3.4	56.1
10	Medicinal and pharmaceutical prod.	2 285	3.4	59.5
11	Office & data processing machines	2 010	3.0	62.4
12	Miscellaneous manufactured prod.	1 820	2.7	65.1
13	Iron and steel	1 798	2.6	67.8
14	Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1 677	2.5	70.2
15	Cereals and cereal preparations	1 448	2.1	72.4
16	Chemical materials and products	1 317	1.9	74.3
17	Profess., scient. controlling instrum.	1 304	1.9	76.2
18	Beverages	1 131	1.7	77.9
19	Paper, paperboard, paper pulp art.	966	1.4	79.3
20	Dairy products and birds' eggs	871	1.3	80.6

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

The Marshall Islands are the main destination of ‘other transport equipment’ exported by the EU-27

Looking at the five main products and the five main countries of origin and destination for EU-27 imports and exports respectively, the image drawn in the previous sections are largely confirmed. The preeminence of the Marshall Islands regarding EU-27 exports of ‘Other transport equipment’ is however noteworthy (30% of total ACP countries). Linked to the

notion of ‘flags of convenience’, this Pacific archipelago features a fast-growing Maritime Registry resulting in a number of vessels being ‘sold’ to this country for the purpose of registration (see Methodological Notes). To a lesser degree, this also applies to Liberia and the Bahamas.

Table 7: EU-27 imports 2008: main countries of origin of the five most imported products

Rank	Petroleum and petrol. prod.			Gas, natural and manufact.			Non-metall.mineral manuf.			Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices			Metallifer. ores & metal scrap		
	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP
1	Nigeria	11 231	41.4%	Nigeria	3 408	70.6%	South Africa	3 071	74.2%	Côte d'Ivoire	1 375	33.9%	South Africa	1 912	48.8%
2	Angola	7 489	27.6%	Trinidad & Tobago	1 244	25.8%	Botswana	364	8.8%	Ghana	818	20.2%	Mauritania	541	13.8%
3	Equat. Guinea	3 802	14.0%	Equat. Guinea	67	1.4%	Congo, DR	202	4.9%	Nigeria	342	8.4%	Jamaica	453	11.6%
4	Cameroon	1 346	5.0%	Angola	56	1.2%	Lesotho	166	4.0%	Cameroon	307	7.6%	Guinea	404	10.3%
5	Trinidad & Tobago	963	3.5%	Congo	38	0.6%	Angola	109	2.6%	Kenya	220	5.4%	Gabon	145	3.7%

Table 8: EU-27 exports 2008: main destination countries of the five most exported products

Rank	Petroleum & petrol. prod.			Road vehicles			General industrial machinery			Specialised machinery			Other transport equipment		
	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP	Country	Value (EUR million)	Share in total ACP
1	Nigeria	3 955	54.4%	South Africa	3 112	50.2%	South Africa	1 621	34.0%	South Africa	1 379	30.9%	Marshall Islands	1 185	30.1%
2	Senegal	891	12.2%	Angola	572	9.2%	Nigeria	592	12.4%	Angola	583	13.1%	Liberia	716	18.2%
3	South Africa	477	6.6%	Nigeria	527	8.5%	Angola	408	8.6%	Nigeria	580	13.0%	Nigeria	376	9.5%
4	Togo	254	3.5%	Ghana	141	2.3%	Cuba	222	4.7%	Ghana	167	3.7%	South Africa	336	8.5%
5	Ghana	236	3.2%	Cameroon	134	2.2%	Trinidad & Tobago	153	3.2%	Sudan	128	2.9%	Bahamas	312	7.9%

Source: Eurostat ([DS_018995](#))

➤ METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Data sources:

The contents of this "Statistics in focus" are based on data available in Eurostat's Comext database (source Eurostat).

Methodology for external trade statistics:

In the methodology applied for the statistics on the trading of goods, extra-EU trade (trade between Member States and non-member countries) statistics do not record exchanges involving goods in transit, placed in a customs warehouse or given temporary admission (for trade fairs, temporary exhibitions, tests, etc.). This is known as "special trade". So the partner will be the country of final destination of the goods.

SITC classification

Information on commodities exported and imported are presented according to the SITC classification (Standard International Trade Classification) at a more general level (1-digit – Fig. 5 and 6, Tab. 3 and 4) and a more detailed level (2-digits – Tables 5 to 8). A full description is available through Eurostat's classification server RAMON, accessible through <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/>

Composition and definition of the different groups of countries and organisations:

EU-27: European Union composed of 27 Member States:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom

ACP countries: The EU's relations with the ACP are today governed by the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 and concluded for a period of 20 years.

For more information, follow the link:

http://ec.europa.eu/development/geographical/cotonouintro_en.cfm

"ACP" stands for "Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific". The 79 countries are the following:

- **ACP Africa countries:** Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Cost, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- **ACP Caribbean countries:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago.
- **ACP Pacific countries:** Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal State), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa), Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor), Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

The selection of ACP regions corresponds to the regions which are currently negotiating the **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** with the EU.

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) are designed as a response to globalisation by fostering the gradual integration

of the ACP countries into the global economy through regional integration with a focus on development.

EPAs were launched with the objective to comply with World Trade Organisation (WTO) rules and prevent other WTO members from challenging the trade preferences enjoyed by the ACP countries.

West Africa: negotiations were launched in October 2003.

Interim EPAs were agreed with the Ivory Coast and Ghana in December 2007. Since early 2008, there have been seven negotiation rounds. In June 2009, a timetable for an agreement by October 2009 was agreed. **Benin Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.**

Central Africa: negotiations were opened in October 2003. A roadmap for an EPA was signed in July 2004. In December 2007, the EU and Cameroon initiated an interim EPA.

Negotiations continue in 2009 with the objective to conclude a full Economic Partnership Agreement for the entire Central African region. **Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.**

Eastern and Southern Africa: Negotiations started in February 2004, the substantial 2nd phase being launched in February 2006. An interim EPA was agreed in December 2007. A full EPA is expected for the end of 2009. **Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**

Southern Africa: The first round took place in December 2004. Negotiations were accelerated throughout 2006. In November 2007, an interim EPA was concluded. At that time, Angola expressed its wish to join the talks. A final act was signed in June 2009, except with Namibia, South Africa and Angola, where there are still some outstanding issues. **Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania.**

Caribbean: Negotiations opened in April 2004. A full EPA was agreed in December 2007 and signed in Oct 2008, except for Haiti for which some issues remain to be solved. **Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, , St Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago.**

Pacific: Negotiations started in Sept. 2004. An interim EPA was signed with Fiji and Papua New Guinea. A full EPA for all countries is expected for the end of 2009. **Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal State), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.**

For more information, follow the link:

http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/bilateral/regions/acp/regneg_en.htm

Cuba, Timor-Leste (formerly: East-Timor) and Somalia are the only ACP countries that do not participate in the EPAs negotiations.

More information on the rapidly growing importance of the **maritime vessel register of the Marshall Islands** can be obtained through the following link:

<http://marinelink.com/Story/Marshall+Islands+Register+Grows+29+Percent-12046.html>

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Data on "External Trade Statistics":

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external_trade/data/database

More information about "General and regional statistics – International Statistical cooperation":

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/international_statistical_cooperation/africa_caribbean_pacific

Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building Office A4/125 L - 2920 Luxembourg

Tel. (352) 4301 33408 Fax (352) 4301 35349

E-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the:

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

2, rue Mercier

L - 2985 Luxembourg

URL: <http://publications.europa.eu>

E-mail: info@publications.europa.eu

Manuscript completed on: 12.11.2009

Data extracted on: 07.09.2009

ISSN 1977-0316

Catalogue number: KS-SF-09-085-EN-N

© European Communities, 2009