

The information contained in this sheet has been compiled by [Jaume Portell](#), journalist specializing in economics and international relations, in an activity 85% co-financed by ERDF funds in the framework of the [AfricanTech](#) project (1/MAC/1/1.3/0088) within the INTERREG VI D MAC 2021-2027 initiative.

## **COMOROS**

### **Macroeconomic Framework:**

The Comoros economy has been accelerating since 2022, growing at 2.6% annually, and is forecast to reach 4.6% in 2025, according to the African Economic Outlook. The drivers of this growth are agriculture and services, and in terms of demand, household consumption and the boost from remittances sent from abroad stand out. Inflation fell below double digits as commodity prices on the international market normalized. The economy is vulnerable to a decline in external financing or a decrease in international aid.

Comoros has seen its economy shift to the service sector over the last twenty years: services now account for 56.1% of GDP and employ workers leaving the agricultural sector (34% of GDP). Industry accounts for 9.4% of GDP. However, the decline of the agricultural sector reflects the precarious nature of employment in the countryside and the migration to services in urban areas, which in many cases is in the informal sector. The report points to the potential of the blue economy, digital services, and tourism as avenues for integrating the country's more educated population. It also points to the need to address deficits in both education and infrastructure to enable this more inclusive transformation.

The GDP of Comoros in 2023 was \$1.35 billion.

## **Debt and currency:**

Comoros had an external debt stock of \$409.3 million in 2023. In 2012, annual debt service payments amounted to \$12.3 million. By 2025, they had multiplied to \$43.7 million per year.

Comoros' debt is divided almost equally between multilateral (48%) and bilateral (52%) creditors. Among the multilateral creditors, the Trade and Development Bank (12%), an African organization based in Burundi and made up of several countries in East and Southern Africa, plays a prominent role. Another major creditor is the World Bank (12%).

Among the bilateral creditors, China (26%) is the most important, followed by Saudi Arabia (11%) and India (8%).

The Comorian franc has fluctuated in value over the last decade, but in 2025 it was exactly the same as in 2015: the exchange rate in both years was around 450 Comorian francs to the US dollar. At its worst, in 2022, the local currency reached a level of 500 francs per dollar; at its strongest (2018 and 2020), it reached 400 Comorian francs per dollar.

## **Imports and exports:**

In 2023, Comoros exported goods worth US\$101 million, with a poorly diversified export basket. Sixty-five percent of revenues came from a single product: cloves, which are used as a cooking spice. Ships (20%) and chemicals (5%) were other sources of revenue. Most of these products went to the Asian market, with Indonesia (24.6%) and India (23%) standing out. Turkey (16.3%), the United Arab Emirates (11%), the United States (3.3%), and France (3%) were next.

Imports totaled \$456 million in 2023. Of these, 8%—the most significant category—were purchases of gasoline abroad. Imports related to food, such as rice (6.5%), chicken (6.22%), water (4.68%), and sugar (1.58%), made up another significant group of expenditures. Machinery, appliances, vehicles, and medicines complete the picture of an economy largely dependent on imported consumer goods. Twenty-four point four percent of goods came from China, closely followed by the United Arab Emirates (21%). At a lower level than the previous partners are Tanzania (12%), France (6.68%), and India (5.84%).

### **Electricity:**

Electricity generation in Comoros doubled—from 0.06 TWh to 0.14 TWh—between 2010 and 2023 in an energy mix dominated by fossil fuels. In both 2010 and 2023, all electricity was generated from fossil fuels, according to data from the electricity think tank Ember.

### **Defense:**

Comoros' defense spending was mainly devoted to the purchase of a helicopter and a light aircraft, both second-hand, according to SIPRI, a Swedish institute specializing in trade in such products. The country's main supplier since 2000 has been Ukraine; the other was Brazil.

### **Demographics:**

Comoros has experienced population growth in a country where the majority of the population has continued to live in rural areas. In 1990, Comoros had 444,596 inhabitants, with 72% living in rural areas. By 2023, there were 850,387 Comorians, and 70% of the population remained rural. Life expectancy has increased from 56 years in 1990 to 64 years in 2022.

Half of the population is under 22.3 years old.

### **Technological innovation:**

In the Comoros, 42 out of every 100 inhabitants have an internet subscription via their mobile phone, according to the 2023 ICT Development Index. 85% of the population is covered by at least one 4G telephone line.