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1. Country / Territory Brief

Guinea is a least developed country located in West Africa. The country is at a turning point after decades of authoritarian rule since its independence from France in 1958; its first free and competitive democratic presidential and legislative elections were in 2010 and 2013, respectively. The new political context paved the way for new economic opportunities for Guinea. Guinea's mineral wealth makes it potentially one of Africa's richest countries. Bauxite is Guinea's main mineral resource as well as its main source of foreign currency. Political instability and low international commodity prices are big threats to Guinea's economy. The country is a member of the Economic Community of West African States and it benefits from the European Union’s Everything But Arms Initiative.
## 2. People and Economy

### 2.1 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (growth rates per annum)</td>
<td>10,314,678 in 2012 with growth rates of 2.6% p.a during 2008-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (people per sq. km of land area)</td>
<td>42 in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>50.0% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below 15 years of age</td>
<td>42.5% in 2008; 43.2% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>34.1% in 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>176 out of 186 in 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)**

![Graph showing the evolution of the Human Development Index](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme ([http://hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

**Health**

- Life expectancy at birth (years) (56); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (101.2) in 2012

**Education**

- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (183 out of 191) in 2012

**Income level**

- GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) ( ) in 2012

**Inequality**

- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (126 out of 191) in 2012

**Poverty**

- Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (6 out of 191) in 2012

**Gender**

- Gender inequality index (rank) ( ) in 2012

**Sustainability**

- Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) (n.a) in 2012
### Added value per sector (current US$ and % of GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>1,439</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6’976"

### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

Remittances as a Share of GDP
Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittance ($ millions)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance (% GDP)</td>
<td>113.6</td>
<td>162.8</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and “6,976 to be read 6’976”
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total import and export of goods of Guinea.]

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Guinea in 2013.]

ITC by country - Guinea
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph for export diversification]

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph for import diversification]
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Guinea

Source: ITC Trade Map

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Guinea

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Evolution of FDI Inflow in Guinea as % of GDP](image)

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.
## 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s exports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s exports 2013</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>260040 Aluminum ores and concentrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>730811 Gold in other semi-manufactured form - non-monetary gold plating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
<td>400122 Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>720010 Coal &amp; coke ppc, zoos, and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>861341 Machineries, vehicles, and other equipment (motorcycle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>440299 Wood - non-ferrous metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>870422 Diesel powered trucks with a GVW exceeding twenty two tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>861171 Line telephone sets with cordless handsets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>260011 Methanol (methyl alcohol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>861036 Food preparations nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>780199 Lead unwrought nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>811211 Women’s/children’s swimwear, of synthetic fibres, knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>520121 Cotton yarn, &gt;=95%, single, combed &gt;= 74.25, not ply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>410719 Leather “incl. parchment-dressed leather” of the whole hide and skins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>854808 Waste &amp; scrap of prime cell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Note: HS code suffix in the version 2007 has in product title means HS code is not specified.

### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s imports 2013</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
<td>271011 Light petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>841320 Parts of cranes, work-trucks, cranes, and other construction machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>133330 Wheat or spelt flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>200090 Medicaments, nes, in dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>751220 Bikes &amp; parts, cras, tr, td or te, crts, inedible, nes, etc, prod. opt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>851222 Motorcycles with reciprocating piston engine display &gt;= 5 to 250 cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
<td>100030 Rice, semi-rolled or wholly rolled, whether or not polished polished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>569900 Prefabricated buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>600810 Manganese dioxide primary cells and batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>520320 Plain weave cotton fabric &gt;=90% &gt;=100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>610120 Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>84.0%</td>
<td>603320 Footwear, outer sole/suppers of rubber or plastics, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>630900 Wool clothing and other wool articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>72.8%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>611320 Sanitary articles of paper, incl. toilet paper and paper (diapers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>613320 Men’s/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Note: HS code suffix in the version 2007 has in product title means HS code is not specified.

TC by country - Guinea 14
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries 2009</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>96.3 %</td>
<td>79.3 %</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td>96.7 %</td>
<td>86.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfinished products</td>
<td>40.9 %</td>
<td>96.3 %</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td>15.8 %</td>
<td>Belgium ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>10.5 %</td>
<td>47.0 %</td>
<td>52.3 %</td>
<td>96.3 %</td>
<td>Spain ; Russian Federation ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>16.6 %</td>
<td>81.4 %</td>
<td>79.5 %</td>
<td>51.4 %</td>
<td>Netherlands ; Sweden ; United States of America (mirror)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>53.8 %</td>
<td>53.8 %</td>
<td>65.1 %</td>
<td>51.4 %</td>
<td>Republic of Korea ; Belgium ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>12.6 %</td>
<td>91.4 %</td>
<td>73.4 %</td>
<td>51.4 %</td>
<td>Congo ; Egypt ; Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>7.1 %</td>
<td>40.8 %</td>
<td>68.3 %</td>
<td>51.4 %</td>
<td>Ireland ; Egypt ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food products</td>
<td>4.6 %</td>
<td>42.3 %</td>
<td>37.9 %</td>
<td>42.3 %</td>
<td>Morocco ; India ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>4.6 %</td>
<td>75.8 %</td>
<td>66.9 %</td>
<td>75.8 %</td>
<td>Australia ; Senegal ; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>3.3 %</td>
<td>55.8 %</td>
<td>66.7 %</td>
<td>55.8 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; Congo ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>3.2 %</td>
<td>76.4 %</td>
<td>71.3 %</td>
<td>76.4 %</td>
<td>Senegal ; Morocco ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>8.6 %</td>
<td>71.8 %</td>
<td>72.4 %</td>
<td>71.8 %</td>
<td>Israel ; Netherlands ; Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-13.0 %</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td>87.5 %</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td>France ; United States of America ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-27.6 %</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>48.5 %</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>Belgium ; Senegal ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>-36.2 %</td>
<td>74.8 %</td>
<td>56.6 %</td>
<td>74.8 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Republic of Korea ; China ; Morocco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries 2009</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>79.6 %</td>
<td>89.4 %</td>
<td>China ; Morocco ; United States of America</td>
<td>China ; Morocco ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>45.4 %</td>
<td>95.4 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Indonesia</td>
<td>China ; Indonesia ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>31.9 %</td>
<td>54.1 %</td>
<td>China ; France ; Spain</td>
<td>China ; Turkey ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>27.6 %</td>
<td>88.9 %</td>
<td>Netherlands ; United Kingdom ; Italy</td>
<td>Netherlands ; United Kingdom ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>24.6 %</td>
<td>68.2 %</td>
<td>China ; France ; Belgium</td>
<td>China ; France ; Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>22.4 %</td>
<td>47.8 %</td>
<td>Senegal ; Indonesia ; China</td>
<td>China ; Turkey ; Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>19.0 %</td>
<td>51.7 %</td>
<td>Pakistan ; Thailand ; Netherlands</td>
<td>India ; Pakistan ; Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>18.7 %</td>
<td>40.2 %</td>
<td>36.3 %</td>
<td>Brazil ; Morocco ; Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>18.1 %</td>
<td>66.0 %</td>
<td>China ; Belgium ; United States of America</td>
<td>China ; Belgium ; Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>18.0 %</td>
<td>42.2 %</td>
<td>China ; Republic of Korea ; Japan</td>
<td>China ; Turkey ; Senegal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Guinea in 2013

Losers in growing sectors

Winners in growing sectors

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Guinea in 2013

The country imports have increased
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Guinea (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013)</th>
<th>Current index (2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals (US$ 1646 m.)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food (US$ 118 m.)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food (US$ 2 m.)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

**Note:** The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country’s global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review. Only sectors where at least 1 country was included in the bar chart.

Given that the data reported is based on statistics for the country under review and figures are based on minor statistics, trade data reported by partner countries.

ITC by country - Guinea
## 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2011 | **ECOWAS Mango Export Strategy**  
The Mango Export Strategy for the Economic Community of Western African States... | Mango                                       |
The document first addresses the main results and main failures of the... |                                             |
| 2006 | **UNDAF Guinea 2007-2011**  
The UNDAF focuses on five main objectives:  i) economic growth and strengthening... |                                             |
| 2003 | **Diagnostic Trade Integration Study - Guinea**  
The DTIS aims at outlining the necessary reforms in order to increase... | Fisheries, Tourism, Coffee, Cotton, Rubber, Malacca Beans, Cashew, Pineapple, Mango, Banana,... |
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
### 4.3 Trade Facilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>According to the World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2012) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Guinea was ranked 115th out of 155 countries. Over the years from 2007 and 2012, the country has faced a decrease in its index figure as well as the international rank. However, in 2012, its overall performance is still better than that of other low-income or Sub-Saharan African economies. On the one hand, Guinea has competitiveness in customs, international shipments, and logistics competence compared to the comparable region and income level. Guinea was able to excel in, for example, customs thanks to the installation of the automated system for customs data (ASYCUDA++). It simplified customs procedures and reduced the time from 14 days to 48 hours. On the other hand, Guinea needs to further improve tracking and tracing and timeliness. According to the World Bank Doing Business Report (2013), it takes for Guinea respectively 36 and 31 days to export and import a standard container of goods. However, more than two third of the days – 23 days for each – are spent for preparing 7 to 9 documents, reflecting Guinea’s cumbersome registration procedures that hinder trade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Guinea)  
World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)  
WTO, 2011, Trade Policy Review (Guinea)

### Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

![LPI Diagram](image)

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Note: World Bank, 2012
Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Note: World Bank, 2012
Guinea has been unable to attract the capital necessary to exploit its immense potential because the country's business environment is unconducive to investment. The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) notes the extreme difficulties associated with pursuing economic activities in Guinea, and ranks the country 175th out of 189 economies. Protecting investors, paying taxes, and getting credits were found the most problematic and their performance levels were below the average of sub-Saharan Africa. Guinea remains unattractive for FDI, owing to the high level of corruption in government and lack of transparency in the judicial system. According to the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) (2013), Guinea was ranked 150th out of 177 countries. Moreover, as commercial matters are dealt with by the ordinary courts in Guinea, disputes between the State and foreign investors regarding application of the Investment Code are settled by other bodies. The United States Investment Climate Statement (2013) states that the Guinean judicial system, which has been historically underfunded, inefficient, and overtly corrupt, has consistently ruled in favour of government expropriation. Government officials, notably the Minister of Mines, wield enormous influence in judicial matters and decision-making. The high cost of and constraints on access to credit are also hampering the growth of a dynamic private sector. Because of the population's low purchasing power, the almost total lack of national savings that could be mobilized through traditional monetary channels, the absence of investment credits by a banking system which does not finance medium and long term operations, most private investment is self financed, or financed through microfinance schemes.

Source: Transparency International, 2013, Corruption Perceptions Index
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Guinea)
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Guinea)
WTO, 2011, Trade Policy Review (Guinea)

Source: World Bank, Doing Business
Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country’s legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified</th>
<th>97 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>47.8/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 / 193</td>
<td>92 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>10 / 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least developed country</td>
<td>5 / 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph

Presented a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
4.5 Infrastructure

Guinea’s infrastructure ranks almost the lowest, 147th out of 148 countries, in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (2013). The quality of roads, the quality of electricity supply and the ratio of fixed telephone lines are the second lowest (also 147th out of 148), while the quality of railroad and port infrastructure has some potential, which rank 114th and 119th respectively. In 2011, the road network currently covers 35,000 km, of which some 15 per cent are sealed. Poor road conditions hinder Guinea from developing its trade in goods and, in particular, attracting traffic from Mali and other landlocked countries. Moreover, Guinea has not exploited potential of hydroelectric power, despite its considerable amount of around 6,000 MW. In view of the low level of investment and the lack of maintenance of the existing infrastructure, the electricity supply is deficient, especially during the dry season, when there are frequent power cuts throughout Guinea. In 2012, the number of fixed telephone subscriptions was low as around 0.2 per 100 inhabitants. The supply of fixed telecommunications services is under the exclusive preserve of SOTELGUI, traditional operator, because there are no implementing texts for the new law, which ended SOTELGUI’s monopoly on 23 December 2005.

Source: WTO, 2011, Trade Policy Review (Guinea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>41.75</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Needs assessment and project design: Piloting the methodology and boosting the project pipeline

5.1.2 Recent projects

IA81 - PACT2 - Design of ECOWAS-TEN network of trade experts
Guinée - Renforcement des capacités en matière de commerce international agroalimentaire
ECOWAS Regional trade information networks
Senegal, Gambia and Guinea Bissau - Groundnut Sector Revitalisation
PACT 2 - ECOWAS Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue
PACT 2 - ECOWAS Networks of National and Regional TSIs
PACT 2 - ECOWAS Sector Strategy
PACT 2 - ECOWAS Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization
PACT 2 - ECOWAS Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations
Strengthening the pineapple export value chain in selected West African countries
ACP - Agri-food & agri-business sector strategy implementation
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
No data
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aissatou DIALLO</strong></td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0284</td>
<td><a href="mailto:diallo@intracen.org">diallo@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruben PHOOLCHUND</strong></td>
<td>Chief, Office for Africa</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0508</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phoolchund@intracen.org">phoolchund@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Gourmet Coffee Project: Adding Value to Green Coffee

Report on the 'Gourmet Coffee Project' launched in 1997 by the International Coffee Organization (ICO), Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), and International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO - describes the specific activities...

Read more

Expansion du commerce intra- et inter-régional entre les pays membres de la CEMAC et de l' UEMOA: Rapport de l'atelier de lancement

Read more
Réseau d'information commerciale et de gestion d'opportunités d'affaires - Mission d'évaluation et de présentation du projet dans les différents points focaux de l'UEMOA

No Image Available

Réseau d'information commerciale et de gestion d'opportunités d'affaires - Mission d'évaluation et de présentation du projet dans les différents points focaux de la CEMAC

No Image Available

Guinée Bissau: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

No Image Available

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés en Guinée Bissau - la première partie de l'étude est consacrée à l'analyse de la branche...
Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter- régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA - Livres scolaires, produits de l'édition et de la diffusion (résumé)

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

République du Congo: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires en République du Congo - examine la structure et la capacité de production de la branche d'activité concernée, ainsi...
Marchés mondiaux des fruits et légumes biologiques: Opportunités pour les pays en développement dans la production et l'exportation de produits horticole biologiques

Etude conjointe FAO-CCI-CTA sur l'agriculture biologique visant à soutenir les pays en développement dans leurs efforts pour diversifier les exportations par le biais de méthodes de production écologiques. Constitue une...

Comment approcher les banques: Un guide pour les exportateurs guinéens

Guide à l'intention des entreprises nationales en Guinée - traite de l'estimation des besoins financiers, des méthodes de paiement et des facilités de crédit pour les transactions commerciales; passe en...

Papua New Guinea : The Need for a Unique Strategic Framework : The National Response

Paper presented at ITC Regional Executive Forum : 'Small States in Transition : From Vulnerability to Competitiveness', Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 18-21 January 2004 - discusses the...

Market study on non-conventional energy equipment and machinery in China, India, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Singapore. Reviews overall trends in energy consumption and domestic production of energy equipment in...

Read more


Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires au Gabon - analyse la structure de l'offre des produits alimentaires à travers l'examen des caractéristiques générales de l'offre,...

Read more

République Centrafricaine: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires en République Centrafricaine - examine la structure de la branche d'activité concernée notamment la capacité et les facteurs de...

Read more
Rwanda: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires au Rwanda - décrit les principaux produits du pays et examine la structure de la branche d’activité; donne le...

Read more

Tchad: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires au Tchad - examine la structure de la branche d’activité concernée notamment les capacités et les facteurs de production,...

Read more

Sénégal: Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur les livres scolaires, l’édition et la diffusion

Read more
Matériel de production et de transformation pour énergies non classiques. - Vol. II : les perspectives du marché dans certains pays d’Asie

Etude de marché du matériel et des machines pour les énergies non classiques dans les pays suivants: la Chine, l'Inde, la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, les Philippines et Singapour. Examen des tendances générales...
World Markets for Organic Fruit and Vegetables: Opportunities for Developing Countries in the Production and Export of Organic Horticultural Products

Joint FAO-ITC-CTA study on organic agriculture aimed at assisting developing countries in diversifying exports through environmentally sound agricultural production methods. Provides a source of information on latest market developments and...

Read more
Expansion du commerce intra- et inter-régional entre les pays membres de la CEMAC et de l' UEMOA: Rapport de l'atelier de lancement

Revitalization of the Groundnut Sectors in the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal

Stratégie révisée de mise en oeuvre de l'agenda pour la competitivité de la filière coton-textile dans l'UEMOA 2011-2020
Guinée-Bissau: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires en Guinée-Bissau - fournit des informations sur la disponibilité des produits sélectionnés à l'exportation dans le secteur de la...

Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter-régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA

Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter-régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA: Livres scolaires, produits de l'édition et de la diffusion
Recueil d'études de cas relayant des expériences réussies de dialogue entre les secteurs public et privé dans des pays en développement - ces études décrivent les activités menées par des...

Labelling of Natural Products: The United States Market

Guide focusing on sustainability certification and labelling requirements of finished natural products in the United States - covers all categories of natural products, namely cosmetics, herbal dietary supplement, health food,...


User manual accompanying the Snapshot software tool, developed to diagnose enterprise needs related to its strategic management competence, production, marketing, export transaction capabilities and e-competence - explains the theory behind...
Companion module to 'The Business Management System : A Guide for Competitiveness (BMS)', reviewing the forty-five managerial activities included in (BMS) Manual - explains the purpose of the manual and briefly...

Guide pour la préparation de profils de marché

Définit le concept et l'objectif d'un profil de marché; explique la structure, les étapes et les instruments pour rédiger un profil de marché.

Financement pour le commerce

Guide décrivant les mécanismes et instruments appropriés qui pourraient être adaptés et mis en place par les économies en développement et en transition pour contribuer à améliorer le financement du...
Study focusing on the issue of 'air miles' (the number of miles (kilometres) a product has to be transported from the farmer/grower to various stages of production until it reaches...

Read more

International fibreboard case code = Code international pour l'emballage carton

The bulletin reproduces the ASSCO/FEFCO International Fibreboard Case Code. This is a numerically coded selection of the most common styles of fibreboard boxes and the interior fitments instructively illustrated.

Read more

The Andean Community, Mercosur & Chile: Sub-Regional Trade and Investment Opportunities in Essential Drugs

Read more
Comment approcher les banques : Un guide pour les exportateurs burkinabé

Guide à l'intention des entreprises nationales burkinabées - traite de l'estimation des besoins financiers, des méthodes de paiement et des facilités de crédit pour les transactions commerciales; passe en revue... Read more

Guía para la Comunidad Empresarial : Medidas Comerciales Correctivas en los Estados Unidos : Legislación, Prácticas y Procedimientos Antidumping, Compensatorios y de Salvaguardia. – Edición revisada

Guía sobre los procedimientos en materia de medidas comerciales correctivas (antidumping, derechos compensatorios y salvaguardias) con especial referencia a la legislación y prácticas de los Estados Unidos - explica el... Read more

New US Food and Drug Administration food labelling regulations

No Image Available

Read more
Progress with the European Eco-label

Read more

Designing bottles for recycling

Read more

Addressing the Use Divide: E-Solutions for Management

Report examining ways in which information and communication technologies can be used to assist business managers in SMEs with managerial activities - focuses on tasks that could benefit from similar...

Read more
PACKit Importing Country Module: Canada

Importing country profile of Canada prepared as part of Packaging Kit, aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing countries - provides Canada's international trade profile with major imports and...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Read more

South Africa: Demand Survey on Horticultural and Apicultural Products

Read more
**Intra-Asian Buyers/Sellers and Networking Meeting on Food Products**

Supply and demand survey on food products in Indonesia - gives an overview of the Indonesian food processing industry and examines its production capacity; reviews market characteristics, external trade, standards...

**PACKit Export Product Module : Furniture**

Product profile on wooden furniture and furniture made of similar natural raw materials (bamboo, rattan, etc.) prepared as part of Packaging Kit aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing...
Azerbaijan: Supply and Demand Survey on Food and Beverages (Ref. BSM Food and Beverages, Kazakhstan 2003)

Ile Maurice: Analyse des flux commerciaux

Le Business Management System : Un cadre de référence pour renforcer la compétitivité internationale

Guide présentant le concept du Business Management System (BMS) en tant que structure générique pour la gestion des entreprises commerciales - explique les principes du BMS; décrit les composants du...
Turkey: The Branding Concept


6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2007 SPS Capacity in Liberia
- 2006 SPS Capacity in Guinea
- 2005 Accès aux marchés des produits non-agricoles dans le cadre de l'OMC, des APEs et de AGOA: Cas de la CEMAC
- 2005 Intégration Régionale et Négociations de L'OMC sur le Commerce Des Services: Cas de L'Afrique Centrale
- 2009 Rapport annuel / Banque centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
- 2006 - Kyambalesa H; Houngnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2003 Etude d'identification et de promotion d'unités industrielles régionales dans la filière coton de l'UEMOA: Rapport final
- 2001 Recueil des textes officiels de l'UEMOA relatifs aux finances publiques des pays de la zone
- 2003 Etude visant l'élimination ou l'atténuation des effets des distorsions subies par les pays de l'UEMOA sur le marché international du coton fibre causées par les subventions pratiquées par les pays développés producteurs de coton, notamment les États-Unis d'Amérique et les pays de l'Union Européenne
- 2007 - Martijn, Jan Kees; Tsangarides, Charalambos G. Trade Reform in the CEMAC: Developments and Opportunities
- 2004 - Okamoto J, ed. Trade Liberalization and APEC
- 2008 La filière bois en Afrique centrale
- 2011 Pacific Island Taro Market Access Scoping Study
- 2007 - Helble, Matthias Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia Pacific: Estimating the Gains from Reform
- 2006 West African Financial Flows and Opportunities for People and Small Businesses
- 2007 EPA Negotiations in the Central African Region: Some Issues for Consideration
- 2002 Small Business and Trade in APEC: A Report Highlighting the Contribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises to the Asia Pacific Region
- 1997 Nouveau régime fiscal et douanier: réforme fiscalo-douanière
- 1996 - Webster L; Fidler P, eds. Informal Sector and Microfinance Institutions in West Africa
- 2008 State of Food and Agriculture in Asia and the Pacific
- 2006 Cotton in West Africa: The Economic and Social Stakes
- 2008 - D'Alessandro S Evaluation sous-régionale de la chaîne de valeurs oignon/échalote en Afrique de l'Ouest
- 2004 Participation à la gestion des pêches artisanales pour améliorer les moyens d'existence des pêcheurs en Afrique de l'Ouest: Une synthèse des entretiens et des études de cas réalisés en Mauritanie, au Sénégal, en Guinée et au Ghana
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
- 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
- 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
- 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
- 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
- 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments: De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
- 2006 Trading up: Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
- 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
- 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
- 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
- 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade: Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
- 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
- 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchmarking: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
- 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
- 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
- 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
- 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
- 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
- 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
- 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging: A RAPRA Market Report
- 2006 Doubling Aid: Making the Big Push Work
- 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS: Squaring the Circle?
- 2014 Africa Investor
- 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
- 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
- 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
- 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
- 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
- 2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control: An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
- 2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
- 2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
- 2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
- 2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions: Paving the Way
- 2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
- 2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
- 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
- 2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
- 2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Tariffs and Rules of Origin in APEC Member Economies (WebTR)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) = Communauté économique des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (CEDEAO)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) = Communauté Économique des Etats d’Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)
- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- APE - CEDEAO
- ESOKO
- Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade
- APEC Competition Policy and Law Database
- OHADA
- ECOWAS Press Releases
- Vanuatu Investment Promotion Authority (VIPA)
- Investir en Zone Franc
- OHADA LEGIS
- Philippines. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- International Gender and Trade Network
- Réseau des Systèmes d’Information des Marchés en Afrique de l’Ouest
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
ADB's Poverty Reduction
Opening Doors to New Markets
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Pacific Islands Trade & Invest (PT&I)
Consensus Economics
Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI)
West African Monetary Institute = Institut monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)
Corporación de Exportadores de El Salvador (COEXPORT)
Macau Trade and Investment Promotion Institute (IPIM)
Malta External Trade Corporation (METCO)
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Banco Nacional De Comercio Exterior (BANCOMEXT)
International Trade Administration (ITA) - U.S. Department of Commerce
Agri-Food Trade Service (ATS)
Business Curaçao
Cyberspace Curaçao - Business & Economy
New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
Lebanon.com
Sindex of Lebanon
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Department of Standards of Malaysia
Malaysian Timber Council (MTC)
Malaysia Trade and Industry Portal
Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
Info-Prod Research
Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)
Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry (LCCI)
Seckin Net
Turkey. Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade
## 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chambre de commerce, d'industrie et d'artisanat de Guinée</td>
<td>Qt Tombo Commune de Kaloum</td>
<td>Conakry</td>
<td>+224 454216/00224 454217</td>
<td>+224 452951</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cciag@otelgui.net.gn">cciag@otelgui.net.gn</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cciag.org/cciag.php">http://www.cciag.org/cciag.php</a></td>
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</tbody>
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