ITC by Country
Report

Burkina Faso
05/12/2014
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Located in the middle of West Africa, north of Ghana, Burkina Faso is a very strategic LDC in terms of West Africa's regional integration. Burkina Faso is a member of nearly all West African institutions and is home to the WAEMU headquarters. The country is striving to enhance its infrastructure and communication strategies (ICTs) with the support of key development institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank in order to boost its competitiveness. Burkina has placed itself as one of the leading players in the region for the export of cotton and also increasingly for the export of gold which has become its largest export commodity.

Burkina Faso is an eligible country under the Enhanced Integrated Framework and has already undertaken a tier 2 project to boost sesame exports in its efforts to diversify its economy. Furthermore, despite some minor trouble spots, the country has been experiencing well acclaimed years of political stability and has made significant efforts to enhance its business environment. Burkina is also part of ITC’s Ethical fashion initiative which promotes its well-known hand woven fabrics to the fashion industry.
2. People and Economy

2.1 People
2.2 Economy
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 trade for Burkina Faso from 2009 to 2013.](image)

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Burkina Faso in 2013.](image)
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

![Graph showing Burkina Faso's exports by region of destination (mirror)]

Source: ITC Trade Map.
Note: ITC Trade Map, 2013.
MR CA include Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
MIC include Africa excludes South Africa and South Korea.
Plot data excludes services trade.
Latin America include Caribbean countries exclude Brazil, Chile, Mexico.
Asia excludes Hong Kong, China, India, Japan.
Burkina Faso has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on minor statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

![Graph showing Burkina Faso's imports by region of origin (mirror)]

Source: ITC Trade Map.
Note: ITC Trade Map, 2013.
MR CA include Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
MIC include Africa excludes South Africa and South Korea.
Plot data excludes services trade.
Latin America include Caribbean countries exclude Brazil, Chile, Mexico.
Asia excludes Hong Kong, China, India, Japan.
Burkina Faso has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on minor statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).
### 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

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Burkina Faso
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

Evolution of FDI inflow in Burkina Faso as % of GDP

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.

ITC by country - Burkina Faso
### 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 (% of sector's exports)</th>
<th>Sector's leading exported product HSP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufactures</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>714612 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


#### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (% of sector's imports)</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product HSP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
<td>271011 Light petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
<td>271011 Light petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>222116 Cement clinker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>843992 Plastics of pipes, tubes and profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>843992 Plastics of pipes, tubes and profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>800248 Aircraft parts of unladen weight exceeding 10,000 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
<td>100196 Wheat nes and rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>000211 Sacks and bags (including cones) of polystyrene resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>854441 Electric conductors for a voltage exceeding 60 V, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>854441 Electric conductors for a voltage exceeding 60 V, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
<td>630991 Fertilising articles, of textile materials, knitted or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>450505 Exercise books of paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>401519 Gloves nes of rubber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>99.2%</td>
<td>999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>699529 Footwear, outer soles/ups of rubber or plastics, nes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's export growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector’s exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>85.9 %</td>
<td>90.5 %</td>
<td>China ; France ; Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>57.9 %</td>
<td>80.5 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>28.3 %</td>
<td>65.7 %</td>
<td>Finland ; France ; Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>24.3 %</td>
<td>90.9 %</td>
<td>Niger ; France ; Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>18.6 %</td>
<td>67.0 %</td>
<td>China ; Thailand ; Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>15.2 %</td>
<td>69.0 %</td>
<td>France ; Niger ; United States of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>13.7 %</td>
<td>43.8 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>5.8 %</td>
<td>86.5 %</td>
<td>France ; Niger ; Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>3.6 %</td>
<td>97.9 %</td>
<td>Italy ; Spain ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.7 %</td>
<td>93.7 %</td>
<td>Niger ; Brazil ; Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>-0.7 %</td>
<td>63.5 %</td>
<td>France ; Venezuela ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>4.7 %</td>
<td>72.1 %</td>
<td>Uganda ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-21.4 %</td>
<td>84.5 %</td>
<td>Belgium ; France ; Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>-21.9 %</td>
<td>98.1 %</td>
<td>Niger ; France ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>-22.6 %</td>
<td>92.6 %</td>
<td>Belgium ; Denmark ; Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

Note: Burkina Faso data not yet adjusted for trade statistics. The top trend FDI leaders and flowers are based on major statistics. Final data assessed for further research.

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Origin for Burkina Faso’s Imports (mirror)

<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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>91.8 %</td>
<td>67.6 %</td>
<td>Senegal ; South Africa ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>27.2 %</td>
<td>75.8 %</td>
<td>France ; Egypt ; United States of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>27.1 %</td>
<td>41.2 %</td>
<td>France ; China ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>26.2 %</td>
<td>81.7 %</td>
<td>France ; Morocco ; Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>22.9 %</td>
<td>50.5 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>18.3 %</td>
<td>57.6 %</td>
<td>France ; South Africa ; Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>17.4 %</td>
<td>43.9 %</td>
<td>France ; Brazil ; Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>15.8 %</td>
<td>53.9 %</td>
<td>Togo ; Canada ; France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>13.8 %</td>
<td>54.0 %</td>
<td>France ; Togo ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>10.7 %</td>
<td>68.0 %</td>
<td>France ; India ; Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>8.6 %</td>
<td>62.3 %</td>
<td>China ; France ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Burkina Faso (mirror)

- Fresh food (US$ 467 m.)
- Minerals (US$ 9 m.)
- Processed food (US$ 7 m.)
- Basic manufactures (US$ 5 m.)
- Leather products (US$ 3 m.)
- Chemicals (US$ 3 m.)
- Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 3 m.)
- Non-electronic machinery (US$ 2 m.)
- Textiles (US$ 2 m.)

Change in world market share index (2009-2013) vs. Current index (2013)

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.

* * *

ITC by country - Burkina Faso
# 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Arabic Gum Export Strategy (Stratégie Sectorielle pour la Gomme Arabique au Burkina Faso)</td>
<td>Arabic Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Arabic Gum Sector Export Strategy underlines the potential role of arabic...</td>
<td>Arabic Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ECOWAS Mango Export Strategy</td>
<td>Mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Mango Export Strategy for the Economic Community of Western African States...</td>
<td>Mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides a detailed analysis of the current situation of Burkina...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Stratégie Nationale de Promotion des Exportations (SNE)</td>
<td>Mango, Onion, Hides and Skins, Meat, Livestock, Sesame, Shea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides an overview of the trade performance of Burkina Faso...</td>
<td>Mango, Onion, Hides and Skins, Meat, Livestock, Sesame, Shea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>UEMOA Cotton and Textile Strategy</td>
<td>Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy aims to increase exports and productivity of the cotton sector...</td>
<td>Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>UNDAF Burkina Faso 2011 - 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is aligned with Burkina Faso's...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The study analyses Burkina Faso's recent economic context, concentrating on the steady...</td>
<td>Cotton, Livestock, Oilseeds, Cereals, Black-Eyed Pea, Fruits, Vegetables, Vegetable Oil, Hides and Skins, Textile Industry, Gold, Zinc, Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Burkina Faso 2025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The study provides an overview of the past and current context of...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides an overview of the main aspects and causes of...</td>
<td>Cereals, Cotton, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilseeds, Gold, Zinc, Tourism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

Burkina Faso is classified as a low-income country as well as a Least Developed Country (LDC). The country was ranked 133rd out of 138 countries in the latest World Economic Forum’s Enabling Trade Index (2014), which measures institutions, policies and services to facilitate the trade in countries. Burkina Faso relies heavily on cotton and gold exports for revenue. Despite its recent fast growth rate, the economy is vulnerable due to the volatile nature of international price for commodity. Approximately 90 percent of the population lives on subsistence agriculture. Around 65.8% of population live in poverty, whereas inequality and social exclusion are prevailing. Currently, Burkina Faso is facing the challenges of corruption, poor infrastructure, turmoil in neighbouring countries, etc. It is important for the country to diversify its commodity portfolio and lower its dependence on donors and natural resources.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access</td>
<td>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.

Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.

Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.

Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.

Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem).

Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.

Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012.

Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods.

Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.
Trade Policy and Market Access

Burkina Faso has been a member of WTO since 1995. Burkina Faso’s average MFN applied tariff in 2012 was 11.9 per cent. Agricultural exports into the country face higher barriers (14.6 per cent) compared to non-agricultural exports (11.5 per cent). Burkina Faso has not concluded any plurilateral agreements under the aegis of the WTO, yet its participation in WTO is largely limited due to lack of capability and resources. At regional level, Burkina Faso is an active member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), both of which are aimed to establish free movement of goods. One of its objectives is to promote trade within the WAEMU community by exempting certain import requirements for products of WAEMU origins. Half of the total trading value of Burkina Faso is conducted in an intra-community manner, and the government prioritizes export in sectors of cotton; livestock, meat, and hides and skins; shea nuts, sesame and mangoes; arts and crafts; and tourism. Moreover, being WAEMU member state, Burkina Faso has been applying the common external tariff (CET) since 2000, however a harmonizing framework for tariff bindings at community level is still in the preparatory phase. Burkina Faso is eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) program established by the US, and is currently negotiating for an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU under the framework of ECOWAS and WAEMU.

WTO, 2010, Trade Policy Review (Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali – Burkina Faso)

Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

Considering its compliance with Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Burkina Faso participate in the standard-setting organizations of Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The Directorate of Plant Protection and Market Preparation (DPVC), within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries (MAHRH), is responsible for phytosanitary safety and serves as the national enquiry point for the SPS Agreement. In recent years, the Government received technical and/or financial assistance to enhance the country’s SPS-related capacity from various donors. With regards to the technical barrier to trade (TBT) issue, the Standardization and Quality Promotion Bureau (FASONORM) is the national enquiry point on TBT and is working on standardization, quality, certification etc. So far, Burkina Faso has not issued any SPS or TBT notifications to the WTO.

WTO, 2010, Trade Policy Review (Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali – Burkina Faso)
4.3 Trade Facilitation

According to the 2014 World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index (LPI) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Burkina Faso is ranked 98th out of 155 countries and all scores including customs, international shipments, logistics competence, tracking and tracing, timeliness, and infrastructure are higher than the average scores of Sub-Saharan Africa region and lower income group. However, the OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (2013) suggests that Burkina Faso only performs better than the averages of Sub-Saharan African and low income countries in the area of internal border agency co-operation whereas its advance rulings, appeal procedures, harmonisation and simplification of documents and streamlining of procedures are below the averages of those countries. This is in line with the finding of the World Bank Doing Business report 2014, which estimates that the exporters wait 41 days and spend $2,455 for the export, whereas it takes 31 waiting days and costs $2,108 for other Sub-Saharan African countries, on average. With regard to importing, it takes 49 days and costs $4,430 for Madagascar, while 38 days and costs $2,793 for the comparator countries. So far, although the good international connectivity is a key for Burkina Faso to conduct international trade, and it is therefore essential to design adequate international road network and decrease documentation requirement, the government has not made much progress so far and its ability of road maintenance, high transport and transit costs and ability of enforcement to control borders remain challenges.

Source: OECD, 2013, Trade-Facilitation-Indicators (Burkina Faso)
World Bank, 2014, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Burkina Faso)
Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

The World Bank Doing Business 2014 ranked Burkina Faso 154th out of 189 economies. It performed relatively better in dealing with construction permits (60th), yet other indicators remain rather deficient, particularly those of trading across borders (174th) and paying taxes (160th). According to the 2014 Index of Economic Freedom, despite the fact that Burkina Faso had been on an upward trend in the index and its overall ranking is above the global average, the country is still among the “mostly unfree” category.

On the one hand, countries have made notable progress in advancing economic freedom and promoting regulatory reforms, such as simplifying the business start-up process and facilitating modest private-sector growth. On the other hand, systemic weaknesses remain in the protection of property rights, which is exacerbated by an inefficient judicial system that remains vulnerable to political influence, and hinder the development of a more dynamic entrepreneurial environment. Little progress has been achieved in the fight against corruption. The formation of monopolies and oligopolies is not regulated consistently due to strong performance of state-owned enterprises and their opposition, though the government remains partly committed to its privatization program. Although foreign trade officially follows non-discrimination principles, several factors—such as supplementary taxes on imports, targeted import bans, as well as significant non-tariff barriers such as inadequate infrastructure and corruption—limit foreign trade.

World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Burkina Faso)

The Business Environment: Doing Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business

Multilateral Trade Instruments

ITC by country - Burkina Faso
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>77 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>38.6/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument category</th>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World:</td>
<td>143 / 193</td>
<td>145 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region:</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>27 / 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level:</td>
<td>Least developed country</td>
<td>20 / 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph

Presents 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.

ITC by country - Burkina Faso
### 4.5 Infrastructure

<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>2.70</td>
<td>122</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>2.57</td>
<td>122</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>1.82</td>
<td>92</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>3.52</td>
<td>97</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>3.08</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network</td>
<td>60.61</td>
<td>121</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>3.73</td>
<td>129</td>
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<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>0.09</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
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</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Elaboration d’une stratégie sectorielle d’exportation et de développement de la filière amandes de karité au Burkina Faso

Coordination of African Regional Cotton Sector Strategies Implementation

Trade promotion and value addition for African cotton

5.1.2 Recent projects

Banker Forum (fr)

Expansion du commerce intra et inter-regional entre les Etats Members de la CEMAC, de l’UEMOA et les Trois Francophones Mekong (fr)

Ethical Fashion Initiative - Market Expansion

IA81 - PACT2 - Design of ECOWAS-TEN network of trade experts

PACT2 - ECOWAS - Mango: Product and Market Development

Strengthening the pineapple export value chain in selected West African countries

ECOWAS Regional trade information networks

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 Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations

ACCESS II for African Business Women in International Trade

ITC Africa network of enterprise level trainers and advisers

Trade leaders of Africa - training in market analysis and research

ACP - Cotton sector strategy implementation

ACP - Agri-food & agri-business sector strategy implementation

ACP - Agri-food & agri-business sector strategy development

Expansion du commerce intra et inter-regional pour les pays francophones du Mekong
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

5.2.2 Recent events

Mission commerciale des exportateurs ivoiriens des produits dérivés du manioc (fr)17/09/2014-Bobo Dioulasso

Mission commerciale des exportateurs ivoiriens des produits dérivés du manioc (fr)15/09/2014-Ouagadougou

UEMOA, ITC, Banque mondiale: Séminaire sur la facilitation des échanges (fr)21/07/2014-Ouagadougou

Atelier d'inauguration pour la filière Karité au Burkina Faso (fr)23/01/2014-Ouagadougou
5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aissatou DIALLO</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>Ruben PHOOLCHUND</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

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

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
Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Agricultural product, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Personnel Protection and Household Items

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

Burkina Faso: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés au Burkina Faso - la première partie de l'étude est consacrée à l'analyse des branches d'activité...
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 les produits alimentaires et agricoles, l’eau et l’assainissement, l’hébergement, les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage

Burkina Faso: Evaluation de l’état des connaissances et de l’utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l’information et de la communication (NTIC) liées au commerce
Burkina Faso: Etude de l’offre sur les produits alimentaires, produits agricoles, l’eau et l’assainissement, l’hébergement et les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage

Etude de l’offre sur les produits alimentaires, produits agricoles, l’eau et l’assainissement, l’hébergement et les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage au Burkina Faso - informe sur certains aspects...

Read more

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les textiles et l’habillement au Burkina Faso - dans la première partie consacrée à l’offre, l’étude fournit une description des produits couverts; examine l’offre...

Read more

Read more
Situation actuelle et perspective du secteur de l'emballage agro-alimentaire : Burkina Faso

Considère l'importance des produits agro-alimentaires dans les exportations nationales du Burkina Faso; passe en revue le secteur d'emballage des produits agro-alimentaires pour l'exportation; examine la situation de l'offre et de...
Expansion du commerce intra- et inter-régional entre les pays membres de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA: Rapport de l'atelier de lancement

Stratégie révisée de mise en œuvre de l'agenda pour la compétitivité de la filière coton-textile dans l'UEMOA 2011-2020

Document traitant de la stratégie révisée pour la mise en œuvre de l'agenda pour la compétitivité de la filière coton-textile dans les pays de l'UEMOA - présente les objectifs opérationnels...

Burkina Faso: Perspectives des entreprises

Rapport faisant partie d'une série de publications qui identifient les principaux obstacles relatifs aux mesures non tarifaires (MNT), auxquels le secteur privé est confronté - analyse l'expérience des entreprises exportatrices...
Burkina Faso: 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 Burkina Faso - examine la politique commerciale du Burkina Faso et passe en revue les caractéristiques de l’offre...

Read more

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

Read more
Evaluation du potentiel du 'm-business' en Afrique subsaharienne : Le cas du Burkina Faso

Etude sur la possibilité de renforcer la capacité d'exportation des PME au Burkina Faso, par l'utilisation du téléphone mobile pour les affaires ou 'm-business' - analyse la tendance et les...

Burkina Faso: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les livres scolaires, l'édition et la diffusion

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les livres scolaires, l' édition et la diffusion au Burkina Faso - examine l' offre des produits concernés sur le marché burkinabé...

Etude de la demande sur le riz au Burkina

Etude de la demande sur le riz au Burkina - analyse le secteur de l'importation du riz dans le pays: passe en revue la taille du marché et ses caractéristiques,...

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
- 2010 Stratégie sectorielle pour la promotion et la valorisation de la gomme arabique au Burkina Faso : 2011-2016
- 2007 SPS Capacity in Liberia
- 2006 SPS Capacity in Guinea
- 2009 Rapport annuel / Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
1996 - Webster L; Fidler P, eds. Informal Sector and Microfinance Institutions in West Africa
2005 Investir au Burkina Faso : Un pôle émergent en Afrique de l'Ouest
2006 Cotton in West Africa: The Economic and Social Stakes
2006 Africa Foreign Investor Survey 2005
2010 Transport and Logistics Costs on the Tema-Ouagadougou Corridor
2008 - D'Alessandro S Evaluation sous-régionale de la chaîne de valeurs oignon/échalote en Afrique de l'Ouest
2006 Manuel qualité pour les filières cotonnières UEMOA
2006 - Sy, Amadou N R Financial Integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union
2008 Perfils 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 Benchlearning: 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
- 2011 - Foro Público de la OMC
- 2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania
- 2011 - Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia : An Exploratory Study
- 2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries
- 2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared
- 2011 - Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada
- 2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States : An Assessment
- 2011 - India and Latin America and the Caribbean : Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations
- 2009 - Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development
- 2013 - Human Resource Management
- 2011 - Goswami A G; , eds. Exporting Services : A Developing Country Perspective
- 2011 - Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)
- 2008 - Guides de bonnes pratiques phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique
- 2010 - Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report : A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture
- 2014 - Human Relations
- 2008 - Romania: Organic Agriculture
- 2011 - A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain
- 2008 - Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production
- 2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India's Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market
- 2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements : How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?
- 2007 - Environment and Regional Trade Agreements

ITC by country - Burkina Faso
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Portail officiel du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso
- Ministère des finances et du budget du Burkina Faso
- Portail des PME/PMI au Burkina Faso
- Burkina Faso, Ministère de la culture, des arts et du tourisme
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) = Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)
- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- APE - CEDEAO
- ESOKO
- OHADA
- ECOWAS Press Releases
- Maison de l'entreprise du Burkina Faso (MEBF)
- Investir en Zone Franc
- OHADA LEGIS
- Réseau des Systèmes d'Information des Marchés en Afrique de l'Ouest
- Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative (3ADI)
- Opening Doors to New Markets
- Union nationale des producteurs de coton du Burkina (UNPCB)
- West African Monetary Institute = Institut monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
- African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)
- ProKarite
- Chambre de commerce, d'industrie et d'artisanat du Burkina Faso
## 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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade Point Ouagadougou</td>
<td>ONAC</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>+226 311300 1</td>
<td>+226 311469</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@onac.bf">info@onac.bf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.tradepoint.bf">www.tradepoint.bf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopérative des Artisans Handicapés de Tigoung Nonma</td>
<td>cité An II, Rue 6.42, Porte 058</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>+226 50 38 01 31</td>
<td>+226 76 29 38 56</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tigoung.nonma@gmail.com">tigoung.nonma@gmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.tigoungnonma.com/">http://www.tigoungnonma.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fédération Nationale des Artisans du Burkina Faso (FENABF)</td>
<td>Ouagadougou, SIAO, Espace Art et Métiers</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>226 50461490</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Service</td>
<td>Porte 1103, Rue du Dr Goarnisson, Sector 1</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>226 307 191</td>
<td>226 314 290</td>
<td><a href="mailto:unais@asonet.bf">unais@asonet.bf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.internationalservice.org.uk/">http://www.internationalservice.org.uk/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union of Cotton Producers of Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Secteur 5, Rue 32 N° 177 02</td>
<td>Bobo Dioulasso 02</td>
<td>+226 20 97 33 10</td>
<td>+226 20 97 20 59</td>
<td><a href="mailto:unpcb@asonet.bf">unpcb@asonet.bf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.unpcb.org">www.unpcb.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association des Producteurs de Coton Africains</td>
<td>BP 1799, Rue 50, Porte 1107</td>
<td>Bobo Dioulasso</td>
<td>+223 222 63 67</td>
<td>+223 222 63 67</td>
<td><a href="mailto:communication@aproca.net">communication@aproca.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.aproca.net">www.aproca.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salon International de l'Artisanat de Ouagadougou</td>
<td>(CODEPA)</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>226 50 37 32 56</td>
<td>226 50 37 32 60</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sgp@siao.o.bf">sgp@siao.o.bf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.siao.bf">http://www.siao.bf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maison des entreprises du Burkina Faso</td>
<td>132 Avenue de Lyon</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>+226 50398058</td>
<td>+226 50398062</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@me.bf">info@me.bf</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.me.bf">http://www.me.bf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agence pour la promotion des exportations du Burkina Faso</td>
<td>30, avenue Léo Frobénius</td>
<td>Ouagadougou</td>
<td>+22650315513</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:boundidji@hotmail.com">boundidji@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.apex-burkina.bf">http://www.apex-burkina.bf</a></td>
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