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1. Country / Territory Brief

The Republic of the Congo is a country located in Sub-Saharan Africa and is currently classified as a middle-income country. Following its independence in 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo became the Republic of the Congo. More recently, despite an improved overall economic situation, Congo is still suffering from the lingering effects of the 1990s civil wars that continue to weigh heavily on economic and social recovery. The country has also been a WTO member since 1997.

Although the country is rich in natural resources which give it a substantial comparative advantage in integrating into global value chains, Congo's primary role in international production networks is restricted to the export of primary inputs due to structural obstacles. Additional untapped resources in the country include large quantities of base metal, gold, iron and phosphate deposits.
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

![Graph showing the evolution of trade ratio to GDP for goods in Congo.]

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services

![Graph showing the evolution of trade ratio to GDP for services in Congo.]

ITC by country - Congo
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Congo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,358</td>
<td>10,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,463</td>
<td>7,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7,681</td>
<td>16,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,369</td>
<td>6,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,417</td>
<td>8,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.4 Trade Map

List of importing markets for a product exported by in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products
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

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

No Data Available for these criteria

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

No Data Available for these criteria
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing the Evolution of FDI inflow in Congo as % of GDP from 2002 to 2013. The highest percentage is 31.4% in 2007, followed by 21.3% in 2006 and 19.2% in 2005. The lowest percentage is 2.3% in 2003.]

Source: ITC based on World Bank IFS.
3.2 Sector Trade Performance
### 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></td>
<td>The Congo National Development Plan is composed of four books. Book...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ECCAS Coffee Export Strategy</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The rationale of the strategy arises from the decrease in coffee production...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ECCAS Cotton and Textile Export Strategy</td>
<td>Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy envisages the creation of a competitive and integrated value-chain, able...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>UNDAF Congo 2009 - 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF builds on the priorities set by the PRSP and it...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides an overview of the process which led to the...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>National AGOA Strategy Report for Congo Brazzaville</td>
<td>Petroleum Sector, Natural Gas, Coffee, cocoa - specialty varieties only as...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document reports on the current economic situation in the Republic of...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

The Republic of The Congo is classified as a lower middle income country in Central Africa. The past decade has been characterized by strong and steady economic growth of 6 per cent per annum on average, following incessant violent conflict and stagnation throughout the 1990s. With the economy essentially oil-based, the booming prices during the 90s served to stabilize the economic situation. During the same period, state control increased whilst the economy lacks liberalization in key industries. Reforms towards a market economy and transparency in the oil sector have been continuously slow, despite World Bank/IMF pressure. The Congo has a natural infrastructure asset in the Pointe-Noire port yet road and rail networks remain in a poor state, leaving the port under-utilized. The agriculture and manufacturing sectors would benefit from improved infrastructure, along with electricity access and a more developed financial system. The largest challenge in front of the country is to promote further economy diversification, to advance economic freedom, to resolve institutional weakness, and to rehabilitate the infrastructure.

WTO, 2013, Trade Policy review (CEMAC: Congo)

Trade Policy and Market Access

The Republic of the Congo is a member of the main regional economic communities, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and the Economic Community of Central African states (ECCAS). The overlapping of these regional economic communities with different levels of liberalization in their respective domestic markets has created constraints to harmonisation and alignment. The Congo, as a member of the CEMAC customs union, adopts the CEMAC common external tariff (CET) and its simple average MFN tariff rate in 2013 was 18.1 per cent. For a large percentage of imported manufactured goods, the tariff rates can be as high as 3 per cent plus other duties and taxes. High non-tariff barriers such as the overtaxing of goods are major obstacles to regional trade. Despite the establishment of the free trade area among CEMAC countries, the level of intra-community trade remains low; distortion of CET and numerous non-tariff barriers form major impediments to trade in the region.


Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

According to the WTO, the Congo has not yet established an operational sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) enquiry point, nor has it notified any measure (ordinary or emergency) to the WTO SPS. The Ministry responsible for health is in charge of applying SPS measures relating to human health and food, and the Ministry responsible for agriculture is in charge of applying SPS measures and the protection of animal health, in both cases, in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of trade. The Congo complies with the provisions of the FAO International Plant Protection Convention, the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius, and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). The importation and exportation of animal and plant products are subject to prior authorization and the issue of SPS certificates. On the other hand, the Congo does not have a national regulatory framework for standardization and quality management, or an official technical barrier to trade (TBT) entry point. The lack of the SPS operation system and TBT measures constitute a constraint on the country’s economic integration, particularly in the aspect of export. Therefore, the government is seeking technical assistance and capacity building to bring laws and regulations up to international standards.

OECD, 2010, Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements and Technical Barriers to Trade: An African Perspective
## 4.3 Trade Facilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2012) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, the Congo was ranked 149th out of 155 countries. All indicators except timeliness are below the averages of the low income and Sub-Saharan Africa countries. This is mostly in line with the finding of the OECD Trade Facilitation Indicator that the Congo performed better in the area of internal border agency cooperation, whilst its performance for involvement of the trade community, advance rulings, harmonisation and simplification of documents and automation is below the averages of Sub-Saharan African and low middle income countries. The World Bank’s Doing Business Report (2014) also reaffirms that the Congo’s performance in facilitating trade across border is lower than the regional average and its comparator economies. In specific, the Congo requires more documents, more days and higher cost to export and import than the average of Sub-Saharan African, and the procedures are proved to be lengthy and costly. Nonetheless, local government has taken reforming measures to decrease the cost, time and number of documents. For instance, World Bank (2014) has observed a recent implementation of prearrival processing of ship manifests and improvements in customs administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD, 2013, Trade Facilitation Indicators (Congo)  
World Bank, 2010, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="LPI Score Chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) ranked the Congo 185th out of 189 countries, one position better than the previous year, yet the overall performance remain deficient. Among all indicators, the Congo performs relatively better in the area of getting credits and resolving insolvency. As suggested by the 2014 Index of Economic Freedom, the Congo is ranked 169th across world in terms of its economic freedom. It is acclaimed by government to welcome foreign investment, yet the lengthy and costly administrative processes, bureaucracy, and ineffective governmental decision-making severely dampened the country’s attractiveness to foreign business (U.S. Department of State 2013). With regards to the regulatory environment, heavy state involvement in the leading economic sectors, pervasive corruption, and lack of transparency, remained major obstacles dampening private-sector dynamism and led to uneven economic development. The Congolese government is also accused of being weak in judiciary and incapable of enforcing contracts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heritage Foundation, 2014, Economic Freedom Index (Congo)  
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Congo)  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Congo)  
World Bank, 2011, Can OHADA Increase Legal Certainty in Africa?

### The Business Environment: Doing Business

![Image](diagram.png)

Source: World Bank, Doing Business

### Multilateral Trade Instruments
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.

Instrument ratified: 79 / 266 instruments
Ratification rate: 29.7%
Weighted score: 40.7/100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World: 142 / 193</td>
<td>134 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region: Sub-Saharan Africa 26 / 47</td>
<td>23 / 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level: Developing country 72 / 88</td>
<td>68 / 88</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 - Congo
4.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a key to the diversification of the Republic of Congo’s economy. According to the U.S. Department of State (2013), weak infrastructure, particularly poor transportation systems, lack of broadband internet, and inconsistent electric and water supply, stays one of the biggest hurdles for local economic development. For example, inefficiency in the power sector creates significant hidden costs and drives power tariffs up. Power outages are frequent and 82 per cent of businesses have generators that cover more than half of their needs at high costs. The country’s ICT sector has been developed under the sector strategy, with an aim to become a regional ICT hub. A legal and policy framework for regulation of the telecommunication sectors has increased competition in the country’s mobile phone sector. However, fixed telephone contracts are under the public monopoly with low penetration, which is a constraint to raising internet penetration. The country’s road network is currently undergoing a major paving and restoration effort including a new Pointe-Noire corridor towards the Central African Republic. The project will help to improve transit efficiency. Financial services in the Congo are liable to the CEMAC common banking regulations, although the issue of a lack of professionalism in the sector remains. The financial system remained underdeveloped and is dominated by banks. In recent years, the microcredit market has been booming, resulting in the declining influence of the traditional banking industry. The Congo has one of the leading ports in the Gulf of Guinea region with the potential to become an ever more important hub through the massive recent investment to expand capacity, improve connecting infrastructure and ease bureaucratic procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Congo)

World Bank, 2011, The Republic of Congo’s Infrastructure
WTO, 2013, Trade Policy review (CEMAC: Congo)
5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

No Current Projects Found!

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)

Exploratory project on deepening and broadening ITC and CDE relationship

PACT2 - ECCAS - Coffee: Product and Market Development

ECCAS Regional trade information networks

PACT 2 - ECCAS Appui juridique pour les entreprises de l'Afrique occidentale et centrale

PACT 2 - ECCAS Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue

PACT 2 - COMESA Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue

PACT 2 - ECCAS Networks of National and Regional TSIs

PACT 2 - COMESA Networks of National and Regional TSIs

PACT 2 - ECCAS Sector Strategy

PACT 2 - COMESA Sector Strategy

PACT 2 - ECCAS Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization

PACT 2 - COMESA Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization

PACT 2 - ECCAS Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations

PACT 2 - COMESA Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations

ACCESS II for African Business Women in International Trade

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
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>Ekutu BONZEMBA</td>
<td>Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0330</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bonzemba@intracen.org">bonzemba@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>

ITC by country - Congo 23
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

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

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
Congo: Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur les livres scolaires, l'édition et la diffusion

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

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)
Congo: Evaluation de l’état des connaissances et de l’utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l’information et de la communication (NTIC) liées au commerce

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
Indicative COMESA Customs Tariff Rates and National Rates for Zimbabwe

Document lists Zimbabwe national tariffs and COMESA tariffs side by side for all commodities on the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

République Démocratique 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 Démocratique du Congo - examine la structure de la branche d'activité concernée notamment les capacités et les...


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,...
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
Market Opportunities in South Africa as a Result of the SADC Trade Protocol - Subregional Trade Expansion in Southern Africa

Document was prepared for providing statistical up-date of trading complementarities between the South African Customs Union (SACU), and members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and to capture potential...
Expansion du commerce intra- et inter-régional entre les pays membres de la CEMAC et de l’UEMOA: Rapport de l’atelier de lancement

Building Markets : Regional Integration, Responding to Necessity. - Kenya

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum : 'Bringing Down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - provides an overview of...

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 au Congo - examine les caractéristiques de l’offre et de la demande de certains produits alimentaires tels que: animaux...
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

Etude de la demande sur le riz au Congo

Etude de la demande sur le riz au Congo - 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

- 2004 The Services Sector in Southern Africa
- 2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
- 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
- 2006 - Grant C Southern Africa and the European Union: the TDCA and SADC EPA
- 2006 - Cadot, Olivier The Origin of Goods : Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements
- 2003 Global Competitiveness and Regional Market Integration
- 2006 - Kyamablesa H; Hougnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2007 - Martijn, Jan Kees; Tsangarides, Charalambos G. Trade Reform in the CEMAC : Developments and Opportunities
- 2009 - Garrett, Nicholas; Mitchell, Harrison Trading Conflict for Development : Utilising the Trade in Minerals from Eastern DR Congo for Development
- 2009 - Erasmus G Safeguards and Trade Remedies in the SADC and ESA Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2008 La filière bois en Afrique centrale
- 2009 Regional Strategy for Cotton -to -Clothing Value Chain
- 2012 Policy Priorities for International Trade and Jobs
- 2007 EPA Negotiations in the Central African Region : Some Issues for Consideration
- 1997 Nouveau régime fiscal et douanier: réforme fiscale-douanière
- 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Resulting from SACU Trading Agreements
- 2003 - De la Rocha M The Cotonou Agreement and its Implications for the Regional Trade Agenda in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 2010 - Kiratu S; Roy S Beyond Barriers : The Gender Implications of Trade Liberalization in Southern Africa
- 2010 - Bursvik E Supporting Regional Integration in East and Southern Africa : Review of Select Issues
- 2010 Regional Agricultural Trade for Economic Development and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa : Conceptual
  Background and Fields of Action for Development Cooperation
- 2013 e-COMESA Newsletter
- 2006 - Meyn, Mareike Regional Integration and EPA configurations in Southern and Eastern Africa : What are the feasible
  alternatives?
- 2011 ZDA Spotlight
- 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 - Gebresellassie 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
- 2011 - 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
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Africa Fine Coffees Association (AFCA)
- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)
- COMESA Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) = Communauté Economique des Etats d'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)
- SADC Trade Development Programme
- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- OHADA
- Investir en Zone Franc
- OHADA LEGIS
- Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism
- Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative (3ADI)
- Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA)
- TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA)
- COMESA Statistical Database (COMSTAT)
- Cross Border Trade Desk (CBT DESK)
- Fédération des entreprises du Congo (FEC)
- Organisation InterAfricaine du Café (OIAC) = InterAfrican Coffee Organization (IACO)
- African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)
- Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)
- TradeAfrica.biz
- Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW)
- APC Africa ICT Policy Monitor
- République du Congo-Brazzaville
- Leather Trade Information Portal (LMIP)
- COMESA afriBUSINESS
6.2 Trade Contacts