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6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts
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Guinea Bissau is a LDC in Western Africa situated between Guinea and Senegal. The country is the latest member to join the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and is also a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Guinea Bissau’s economy heavily relies on agriculture and excels in the export of cashew nut, peanuts, palm kernels but also fish, shrimp and sawn lumber. Its major export partners are India, followed by Nigeria and Togo.

Socially, the country has been impacted by a period of political instability which has greatly affected its economy. Guinea Bissau scores very low on UNDP’s Human Development Index but is expected to make tremendous progress thanks to the government’s efforts to diversify its economy. In this regard, ITC expertise has been requested to enhance the country’s trade capacities particularly for agricultural commodities. It had already received ITC assistance under PACT2 in its activities concerning the ECOWAS zone. Furthermore, Guinea Bissau abundant resources of minerals such as gold and bauxite and also oil, are still not efficiently exploited due to lack of adequate structures. They constitute another viable path for the country’s quest for a diverse economy.
## 2. People and Economy
### 2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 1,516,920 in 2012 with growth rates of 2.3% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 54 in 2012 |
| Female population | 50.3% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 41.6% in 2008; 42.3% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 41.8% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | NA |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 176 out of 186 in 2012 |

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

![Graph showing the evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI) for Guinea-Bissau and other countries over the years 2008 to 2012](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) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

### Health
- Life expectancy at birth (years) (54): 69.3 years in 2012
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (129.1) in 2012

### Education
- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (179 out of 191) in 2012

### Income level
- NA

### Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (127 out of 191) in 2012

### Poverty
- NA

### Gender
- NA

### Sustainability
- NA

---

**ITC by country - Guinea Bissau**
2.2 Economy

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittance ($ millions)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance (% GDP)</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>586.8</td>
<td>NA</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

[Graph showing the evolution of the total imports and exports of goods of Guinea-Bissau (mirror)]

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services

[Graph showing the evolution of the total imports and exports of services of Guinea-Bissau (mirror)]
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Guinea-Bissau (mirror)

- 2013: 290 (import) / 177 (export)
- 2012: 296 (import) / 177 (export)
- 2011: 317 (import) / 386 (export)
- 2010: 227 (import) / 174 (export)
- 2009: 294 (import) / 103 (export)

3.1.4 Trade Map

List of importing markets for a product exported by Guinea-Bissau in 2013 (Mirror)
Product: TOTAL - All products
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph showing the prospects for market diversification for products exported by Guinea-Bissau in 2013. The graph compares export growth to partner and import growth from the world.](image)

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph showing the prospects for market diversification for products imported by Guinea-Bissau in 2013. The graph compares export growth to partner and import growth from the world.](image)
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

![Graph showing export evolution by region](image1)

**Guinea-Bissau’s exports by region of destination (mirror)**

- **Rest of the World**
- **EU**
- **OECD**
- **Arab States**
- **Latin America**
- **BRICS**
- **E&SA/Asia**

**Basics:** 
Traded lines.
Total: $25,341 million.
- **OECD (including the US)**: $11,385 million.
- **Rest of the World**: $13,956 million.
- **Arab States**: $346 million.
- **Latin America**: $248 million.
- **BRICS**: $439 million.
- **E&SA/Asia**: $338 million.

**Note:** Data is represented in mirror to reflect trade orientation.

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

![Graph showing import evolution by region](image2)

**Guinea-Bissau’s imports by region of origin (mirror)**

- **Rest of the World**
- **EU**
- **OECD**
- **Arab States**
- **Latin America**
- **BRICS**
- **E&SA/Asia**

**Basics:** 
Traded lines.
Total: $25,341 million.
- **OECD (including the US)**: $11,600 million.
- **Rest of the World**: $13,956 million.
- **Arab States**: $346 million.
- **Latin America**: $248 million.
- **BRICS**: $439 million.
- **E&SA/Asia**: $338 million.

**Note:** Data is represented in mirror to reflect trade orientation.
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-Bissau

![Graph showing the composition of trade in services exported by Guinea-Bissau from 2009 to 2020.](image)

Source: ITC Trade Map

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Guinea-Bissau

![Graph showing the composition of trade in services imported by Guinea-Bissau from 2009 to 2020.](image)

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing Evolution of FDI inflow in Guinea-Bissau as % of GDP from 2002 to 2013.]

Sources: ITC based on World Bank data.

ITC by country - Guinea Bissau
### 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 2005-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (%IIE) in sector's exports</th>
<th>Sector's leading exported product H56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
<td>99.3%</td>
<td>080111 - Cashews, in shell, fresh or dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>080111 - Iron ores &amp; concentrates, other than roasted iron pyrites, non-agglomerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
<td>440999 - Logs, non-coniferous, raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
<td>390190 - Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>390190 - Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>69.5%</td>
<td>841220 - Hydraulic power engines &amp; motors, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>151190 - Palm oil and its fractions refined but not chemically modified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>050810 - Waste &amp; scrap of iron &amp; steel, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
<td>870421 - Diesel powered trucks with a GVW not exceeding five tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>521402 - Women's/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>999999 - Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>851270 - Parts of telephones sets, telephones for cellular networks other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>540200 - Footwear of rubber or plastics, upper strips assembled by plucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>730990 - Structures &amp; parts of structures, n.e.s (ex prefab buildings of wood, not nes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Index.

Note: H56 codes refer to the revision 2007. N.e.s in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2005-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (%IIE) in sector's imports</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product H56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>150120 - Matt or synthetic paper, pept of Ch 19 &lt;35%, cacao 080111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>600122 - Petroleum coke, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>600122 - Petroleum coke, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>100662 - Rice, brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>200850 - Medicaments nes, in dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>801931 - Machine for public works, building or the like nes (exng individ devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>801931 - Diesel powered trucks with a GVW not exceeding five tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>390300 - Articles of plastics or of other materials nes (ex prefab buildings of wood, not nes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>861702 - Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission of raw materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>630400 - Static converters, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>630400 - Static converters, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
<td>440720 - Lumber, tropical hardwood, sawn, lengthwise &gt;6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>630900 - Sacks &amp; bags, for pack of goods, nes or of other textile materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>611900 - Men's/boys garments nes, of other textile materials, not nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>630200 - Footwear of rubber or plastics, upper strips assembled by plucks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Index.

Note: H56 codes refer to the revision 2007. N.e.s in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

*The information has not been verified for trade statistics for this report. Underline and figures are based on various estimates. Figures are expressed in constant 2005 prices.*
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

#### Sectoral diversification in destination for Guinea-Bissau’s exports (mirror)

<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>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>153.7 % 98.6 % 99.8 %</td>
<td>Portugal, United Kingdom, Canada</td>
<td>United States of America, Japan, Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>74.5 % 75.1 % 95.9 %</td>
<td>Thailand, India, Portugal</td>
<td>China, Taiwan, Prodec, China, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>53.1 % 96.4 % 99.3 %</td>
<td>China, Cape Verde, Greece</td>
<td>China, Portugal, Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>15.9 % 99.3 % 99.3 %</td>
<td>India, Togo, Spain</td>
<td>India, Togo, Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>12.3 % 84.5 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Egypt</td>
<td>India, Portugal, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>11.1 % 90.4 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Dominican Republic, Portugal</td>
<td>Egypt, Sao Tome and Pr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-17.8 % 90.9 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Portugal, France, Croatia</td>
<td>Portugal, Benin, Cze Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-26.7 % 106.0 % 52.8 %</td>
<td>France, Brazil, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal, France, South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>-29.5 % 98.6 % 72.9 %</td>
<td>Belgium, Spain, Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal, Beirut, Meks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>-29.8 % 97.0 % 95.0 %</td>
<td>Italy, Belgium, Canada</td>
<td>Morocco, France, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-35.5 % 99.6 % 71.9 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Germany, Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Senegal, Pakistan, Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>-42.9 % 96.6 % 95.6 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Mexico, Montenegro</td>
<td>Slovenia, Spain, Meks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-44.4 % 98.1 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Spain, France</td>
<td>Cape Verde, Portugal, B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>-59.5 % 100.0 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>France, Ireland, Portugal</td>
<td>Cape Verde, Portugal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

**Note:** Figures are not estimated to total exactly 100% due to rounding errors. The data is based on import statistics from the country’s customs service, prior to 2009.

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

#### Sectoral diversification in origin for Guinea-Bissau’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>Wood products</td>
<td>17.4 % 74.3 % 85.4 %</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, France</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>15.9 % 61.4 % 68.0 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Senegal, Brazil</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>13.8 % 62.9 % 64.4 %</td>
<td>Spain, Portugal, France</td>
<td>Portugal, France, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>8.6 % 68.8 % 45.2 %</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, Morocco</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>7.3 % 83.4 % 80.4 %</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, China</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>6.8 % 63.0 % 76.4 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Latvia, Senegal</td>
<td>Portugal, Spain, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>6.5 % 73.9 % 67.2 %</td>
<td>Portugal, Senegal, China</td>
<td>Portugal, Senegal, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>3.2 % 96.6 % 91.9 %</td>
<td>Senegal, Portugal, China</td>
<td>Senegal, China, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>-0.4 % 71.5 % 52.5 %</td>
<td>France, Portugal, China</td>
<td>Portugal, France, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>-3.5 % 89.3 % 99.2 %</td>
<td>India, Netherlands, Senegal</td>
<td>Portugal, Senegal, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>-4.5 % 63.6 % 87.0 %</td>
<td>China, Senegal, Thailand</td>
<td>China, India, Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>-8.0 % 71.4 % 73.7 %</td>
<td>Thailand, Senegal, Brazil</td>
<td>India, Pakistan, United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Graph showing Trade Performance Index of Guinea-Bissau](image)

- **Trade Performance Index of Guinea-Bissau (mirror)**

  - **Fresh food (US$ 156 m.)**
    - Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013): 68
    - Current index (2013): 150
  - **Wood products (US$ 10 m.)**
    - Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013): 55
    - Current index (2013): 138

**Source:** International Trade Centre (ITC)

**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 change in the index is the difference in world market share index and the current index ranking for the sector under review.
### 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><strong>ECOWAS Mango Export Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Mango Export Strategy for the Economic Community of Western African States...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The PRSP provides an overview of the main challenges and opportunities faced...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td><strong>Cashew and beyond: diversification through trade</strong></td>
<td>Rice, Petroleum Sector, Tourism, Fisheries, Cashew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The DTIS outlines policy actions to be carried out in order to...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td><strong>UEMOA Cotton and Textile Strategy</strong></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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td><strong>UNDAF Guinea-Bissau 2008-2012</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF, in allignement with the objectives expressed in the PRSP and...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
4.3 Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

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

## Multilateral Trade Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified:</th>
<th>52 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate:</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score:</td>
<td>27.2/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World:</td>
<td>183 / 193</td>
<td>181 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region:</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>45/47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level:</td>
<td>Least developed country</td>
<td>43/48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

### 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.

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ITC by country - Guinea Bissau

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## Guinea-Bissau

<table>
<thead>
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<td>42/48</td>
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(Click for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.)
4.5 Infrastructure
5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Coordination of African Regional Cotton Sector Strategies Implementation

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)

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

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

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

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aissatou DIALLO</td>
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</tr>
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</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

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

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
Guinée Bissau: 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 en Guinée Bissau - la première partie de l'étude est consacrée à l'analyse de la branche...

Read more

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)

Read more

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

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

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

Report assessing the situation of the groundnut sector in the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, with a view to identify the constraints faced by the sector, and to put forward recommendations...
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...

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

Read more
6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2007 SPS Capacity in Liberia
- 2006 SPS Capacity in Guinea
- 2009 Rapport annuel / Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
- 2006 - Kyamablesa 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 Etats-Unis d'Amérique et les pays de l'Union Européenne
- 2006 West African Financial Flows and Opportunities for People and Small Businesses
- 1996 - Webster L; Fidler P, eds. Informal Sector and Microfinance Institutions in West Africa
- 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
- 2006 Manuel qualité pour les filières cotonnières UEMOA
- 2006 - Sy, Amadou N R Financial Integration in the West African Economic and Monetary Union
- 1986 Traité instituant la Communauté économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et protocoles annexes. - Mis à jour
- 2006 EPA Negotiations, West Africa : Executive Brief
- 2006 - Alaba, Olumuyiwa B EU-ECOWAS EPA : Regional Integration, Trade Facilitation and Development in West Africa
- 2006 SPS Capacity in Sierra Leone
- 2009 - Twerefou D K Mineral Exploitation, Environmental Sustainability and Sustainable Development in EAC, SADC and
**ECOWAS Regions**

- 2006 Overview of the Regional EPA Negotiations: West Africa-EU Economic Partnership Agreement
- 2007 - Wodon, Quentin, ed. Growth and Poverty Reduction: Case Studies from West Africa
- 2007 - Ramirez G; Tsangarides C G Competitiveness in the CFA Franc Zone
- 2006 Le coton en Afrique de l'Ouest: Un enjeu économique et social
- 2010 - Rolland JP; Alpha A Etude sur la cohérence des politiques commerciales en Afrique de l'Ouest
- 2011 - Rolland J P; Alpha A Analyse de la cohérence des politiques commerciales en Afrique de l'Ouest
- 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 del 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

### 6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) = Communauté économique des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (CEDEAO)
- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- APE - CEDEAO
- ESOKO
- ECOWAS Press Releases
- Investir en Zone Franc
- Opening Doors to New Markets
- West African Monetary Institute = Institut monétaire de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
- African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)
6.2 Trade Contacts