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ITC encourages the reprinting and translation of its publications to achieve wider dissemination. Short extracts of this document may be freely reproduced, with due acknowledgement of the source. Permission should be requested for more extensive reproduction or translation. A copy of the reprinted or translated material should be sent to ITC.
The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in central Africa with the highest poverty rate in the world. Although CAR possesses abundant natural resources, they are under-exploited, with exports concentrated on wood and diamonds and subsistence agriculture accounting for almost one third of GDP. The political situation in CAR has been unstable since its independence from France in 1960 due to repeated conflicts within the sub-region itself as well as frequent political unrest in the country. In 2013, a major security and humanitarian crisis engulfed the country.
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

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Central African Republic

- 2013: 129 (import), 48 (export)
- 2012: 221 (import), 116 (export)
- 2011: 215 (import), 104 (export)
- 2010: 210 (import), 90 (export)
- 2009: 212 (import), 81 (export)

3.1.4 Trade Map

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

Share in Central African Republic's exports, %
- N.A.
- 0 - 1.5%
- 1.5 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 50%

ITC by country - Central African Republic
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Central African Republic in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

Prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Central African Republic in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products
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

Evolution of FDI inflow in Central African Republic as % of GDP

Source: ITC based on World Bank ITC.
### 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 (2005-2012)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s exports</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>58.0% 100.0% 100.0%</td>
<td>730201 Diamonds industrial unworked or simply sawn, cleaned, or cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>37.8% 98.7% 96.6%</td>
<td>440100 Logs, tropical hardwoods nos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>7.2% 99.4% 99.3%</td>
<td>520100 Cotton, not carded or combed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>2.4% 96.3% 60.5%</td>
<td>682961 Front and shovel loaders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.6% 94.6% 94.2%</td>
<td>999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>1.5% 88.9% 65.9%</td>
<td>870110 Diesel powered tractors w/a GVW exc five tonnes or no more than ten tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>0.5% 84.3% 100.0%</td>
<td>851100 Electric cables, electrical equipment or apparatus of other types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>0.4% 73.9% 93.6%</td>
<td>406120 Pneumatic tires new of rubber for buses or tractors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.1% 100.0% 100.0%</td>
<td>400400 Carbohydrates, sugars, starches, and similar products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.0% 80.5% 100.0%</td>
<td>720100 Cartridges, paper and cardboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>0.0% 100.0% 100.0%</td>
<td>854100 Apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, image or other data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.0% 100.0% 100.0%</td>
<td>855200 Boards, panels, excluding electrical control panels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.0% 100.0% 100.0%</td>
<td>150900 Woven fabrics of cotton, &gt;=65%, more than 200 g/m², printed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

#### 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 (HS6) in sector’s imports</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>27.2% 45.7% 50.4%</td>
<td>510100 Wheat or wheat flour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>16.1% 78.0% 81.9%</td>
<td>330400 Medicaments, excluding insulin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>9.7% 48.3% 51.7%</td>
<td>873000 Automobiles with diesel engines of a capacity of more than 2000 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>9.2% 46.2% 38.2%</td>
<td>650200 Portland cement, ordinary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>8.2% 31.5% 32.4%</td>
<td>852300 Generators, sets, semi-diesel engines, of a capacity of less than 75 kVA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>6.3% 29.5% 51.3%</td>
<td>851800 Instruments and appliances used in medical or veterinary sciences, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>6.1% 57.0% 51.4%</td>
<td>851110 Telephones for cellular networks, mobile telephones or fixed telephones of other kind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>5.8% 89.9% 79.8%</td>
<td>100600 Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.4% 30.4% 33.3%</td>
<td>631702 Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>2.1% 86.1% 100.0%</td>
<td>610000 Worn clothing and other worn articles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.8% 87.3% 86.5%</td>
<td>400300 Textiles, warp, knitting, embroidery, &amp; similar products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.5% 40.1% 71.3%</td>
<td>401000 Cartons, boxes and cases, paperboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>1.4% 91.5% 94.7%</td>
<td>271010 Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.4% 82.6% 54.3%</td>
<td>450200 Footwear, outer soles &amp;uppers of rubber or plastics, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.2% 28.4% 78.3%</td>
<td>420300 Belts and braidings of leather or of composition leather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

#### Sectoral Diversification in destination for Central African Republic’s exports

<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 2009</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>101.5 % 100.0 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Cameroon, Chad, Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>71.1 % 100.0 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Cameroon, China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>57.4 % 98.3 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Cameroon, United States of America, France</td>
<td>Chad, Cameroon, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>49.5 % 100.0 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>France, Niger, France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>35.0 % 94.3 % 77.3 %</td>
<td>France, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Chad, Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>5.5 % 97.0 % 99.9 %</td>
<td>France, Switzerland, Cameroon</td>
<td>China, Congo, Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>3.2 % 100.0 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>-0.3 % 59.2 % 53.0 %</td>
<td>Belgium, Canada, France</td>
<td>Republic of Korea, Chad, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>-6.0 % 78.0 % 95.1 %</td>
<td>China, Germany, France</td>
<td>Germany, China, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>-18.4 % 39.2 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Belgium, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Belgium, United Arab Emirates, China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>-44.9 % 100.0 % 99.0 %</td>
<td>United States of America, France, Cameroon</td>
<td>Chad, Cameroon, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-65.3 % 99.1 % 100.0 %</td>
<td>Chad, France, Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

#### Sectoral diversification in origin for Central African Republic’s imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports 2009</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries 2009</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>1.4 % 73.3 % 69.7 %</td>
<td>France, Netherlands, Belgium</td>
<td>France, Netherlands, India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>-6.8 % 76.3 % 59.0 %</td>
<td>France, China, Cameroon</td>
<td>France, China, United States of America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-9.1 % 50.1 % 56.2 %</td>
<td>France, Cameroon, United States of America</td>
<td>France, Brazil, Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-9.9 % 72.3 % 58.5 %</td>
<td>France, South Africa, Lebanon</td>
<td>France, China, Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>-10.3 % 65.9 % 62.4 %</td>
<td>France, China, Cameroon</td>
<td>France, United States of America, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>-12.7 % 53.1 % 69.4 %</td>
<td>France, Cameroon, Senegal</td>
<td>Namibia, France, United Arab Emirates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>-14.2 % 64.6 % 74.5 %</td>
<td>France, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, France, Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>-14.9 % 89.5 % 85.7 %</td>
<td>China, Côte d’Ivoire, France</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, China, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-15.8 % 86.0 % 89.2 %</td>
<td>France, Togo, Denmark</td>
<td>France, China, Senegal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Central African Republic in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Central African Republic in 2013

ITC by country - Central African Republic
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Bar chart showing trade performance index of Central African Republic for minerals, wood products, and fresh food.](chart)

**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 market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review. Only sectors with more than USD 100 million exports are considered.
## 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>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>2011</td>
<td>UNDAF Central African Republic 2012-2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF is aligned with the PRSP and it focuses on the...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Diagnostic Trade Integration Study - Central African Republic</td>
<td>Mining Industry, Cotton, Coffee, Forestry, Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The DTIS analyses current Central African Republic's economic situation with focus on...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy provides an overview of the current social and economic situation...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

The Central African Republic is classified as a low income country. As a fragile post-conflict state, the CAR has been exposed to a delicate political and security situation for more than a decade. The country has faced difficulty in transforming the economy, which has led to a highly vulnerable business climate and basic infrastructure deficit. Also, poor transport infrastructure has severely affected the CAR’s intra-regional trade. A primarily rural and agrarian economy with foreign trade dependent on the extractive industries, the CAR is especially vulnerable to changing climate conditions and global demand for diamonds and wood; and for this reason suffered a contraction in GDP contribution of the industrial sector to 13.1 per cent in 2011.

African Development Bank, 2013, African Economic Outlook (Central African Republic)

Trade Policy and Market Access

The CAR has been a founder member of the WTO since 1995. Within the multilateral trading system, the CAR bounded 62.3 per cent of tariff lines. The average MFN applied tariff in 2011 was 17.8 per cent with agricultural products facing higher rates (21.9 per cent) and non-agricultural products facing slightly lower rates (17.2 per cent). The country is also a member of regional economic communities including; the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD). The overlapping of these regional markets has created constraints to harmonisation and alignment of trade policy. The CAR applies CEMAC’s common external tariff (CET), which is 18.1 per cent on simple average in 2013 and grants tariff preferences to imports originating in the other CEMAN countries. Despite the establishment of the free trade area among CEMAC countries, the level of intra-community trade has remained low; distortion of the CET and numerous non-tariff barriers form impediments to trade in the region. High non-tariff barriers such as overtaxing of goods; random checkpoints along corridors; highway robbers; and the poor state of major highways are obstacles to regional trade (African Development Bank 2013).


Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

According to the WTO Trade Policy Review, the CAR has neither national regulatory framework on standardization and quality management, including national standards, nor is a member of the International Standardization Organization. The country is creating the institution authorized to adopt international standards and formulate national standards. As the common effort at the regional level, the countries signed an agreement creating the Central African Sub-regional Metrology Organization and launched the CEMAC Regional Infrastructure-Quality Development Project (IQ-CEMAC). Concerning sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, The CAR complies with International Plant Protection Convention, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the World Organization for Animal Health. It checks the implementation of SPS regulations through relevant Directorate and Code. However, the lack of an operational SPS system and the inadequate infrastructure hamper the development of trade and the quality of local products. At the regional level, the Regional Food Safety Programme has laid the foundation for the harmonization of the rules, addressing the pesticides as one of phytosanitary measures. The organization for Coordination of the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa oversees the process of harmonization of national pharmaceutical policies.

4.3 Trade Facilitation

According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, the CAR was ranked 98th out of 155 countries. Indices for infrastructure and international shipments are behind the regional average indices of Sub-Saharan African countries, whereas indices for the rest were higher than those countries. Transport costs in Central Africa are among the highest on the African continent while for the CAR which is a landlocked country, transit costs account for 33 per cent of export value. The waiting period can take up to 80 per cent of the total delivery time for merchandise from the CAR, compared to 20 per cent in East Asia, which significantly raises transit costs. The time-consuming and costly features are confirmed by the World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) that finds: exporting one standard container of goods takes 46 days and costs USD 5,490. Importing the same container of goods takes 46 days and costs USD 5,555. The country has adopted the regional integration strategy and committed to promote regional trade facilitation and the consultation process was revived in 2012 for the institutions affected by traffic strain in the corridor between Bangui in the CAR and Douala in Cameroon (WTO 2013).

African Development Bank, 2013, African Economic Outlook (Central African Republic)
World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Note: World Bank, 2012
### Description

The World Bank Doing Business report (2013) ranked the CAR 188th out of 189 economies, an increase of one position from the previous year. The CAR’s performance in all the 10 categories was below the regional average of Sub-Saharan Africa. The economy is widely liberalized with no screening of foreign investment and all economic sectors remain open to foreign investment. Yet political instability and widespread corruption have discouraged significant investment and affected government procurement, dispute settlement and taxation. Majority of business environment reforms have been deficient or even regressive such as construction permits becoming more expensive. However, the CAR passed a regulation to allow banks to access declaring and retrieving information on-line from the public registry as well as one that broadened the range of assets that can be used as collateral – these improvements are reflected in the comparably higher ranking for getting credit to other categories. The country is a member of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), which has brought Central African Republic’s business laws in line with other African member countries; however, implementation challenges remain (World Bank 2013; U.S. Department of State 2012).

Source: U.S. Department of State, 2012, Investment Climate Statement (CAR)  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (CAR)

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### The Business Environment: Doing Business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business

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### Multilateral Trade Instruments

| ITC by country - Central African Republic | 20 |
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>64 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>33.4/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Central African Republic

Ratification rates (non weighted Z)

- **WTO**
- **Contracts**
- **Customs**
- **Dispute resolution**
- **Environment and products**
- **Human Rights and Labour Standards**
- **Intellectual property**
- **Transport and telecommunications**
- **Good Governance**
- **Products**
- **Institutional Participation**
- **Finance, payments and insolvency**
- **Investments**
- **Treaties law**
- **All categories**

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### Instruments ratified

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

ITC by country - Central African Republic
4.5 Infrastructure

The state of infrastructure is extremely poor in the CAR. Basic services including electricity, telecommunication and banking are frequently lacking if not absent completely beyond the capital city, Bangui. For example, only 8 per cent of the population living in urban areas have access to electricity. The low rate of penetration is mainly due to the lack of infrastructure and competition. Important reforms in the energy sectors banks have been implemented including liberalizing policies, however, as of today the electricity sector is still monopolised by a single operator, which produces, distributes, and markets electricity throughout the country. Moreover, the telecommunication sector is operated by the state owned service provider of fixed telephone and internet, the Société centrafricaine des telecommunications (SOCATEL), and several service providers of mobile telephone. Teledensity is very low and despite exponential growth in mobile telephone subscribers, the system for mobile communications only covers the capital. The banking sector also has oligopolistic market structure where only four commercial banks from the most important urban centers (Bangui, Bambari). The market is poorly differentiated and offers scant opportunities for domestic investors.


World Bank, 2011, The Central African Republic’s 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)

PACT2 - ECCAS - Coffee: Product and Market Development

ECCAS Regional trade information networks

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

PACT 2 - ECCAS Sector Strategy

PACT 2 - ECCAS Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization

PACT 2 - ECCAS Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations

ACP - Cotton sector strategy implementation

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

RCA - Diagnostic du potential d'exportation
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</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekutu BONZEMBA</td>
<td>Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0330</td>
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6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

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

6.1.1 ITC publications

Gourmet Coffee Project: Adding Value to Green Coffee

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

Read more

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

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

Résultats de l'étude de l'offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés en République Centrafricaine

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)
République Centrafricaine: Évaluation 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: Étude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

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

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

Read more

Mercados mundiales de frutas y verduras orgánicas: Oportunidades para los países en desarrollo en cuanto a la producción y exportación de productos hortícolas orgánicos

Estudio conjunto de la FAO-CCI-CTA sobre los productos hortícolas orgánicos teniendo por objeto ayudar a los países en desarrollo en diversificar las exportaciones a través de métodos de producción agrícola...

Read more

République centrafricaine: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les textiles et l'habillement

Etude de l'offre et la demande de textiles et habillement en République Centrafricaine- dans la première partie consacrée à l'offre, l'étude fournit une description des produits couverts et examine la...

Read more

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

Read more

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

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

Read more

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

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

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

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

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

Read more
World markets for organic fruit and vegetables
Opportunities for developing countries in the production and export of organic horticultural products

Joint FAO-ITC-CTA study on organic agriculture aimed at assisting developing countries in diversifying exports through environmentally sound agricultural production methods. Provides a source of information on latest market developments and...
République centrafricaine: 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 en République Centrafricaine - examine l’offre des produits concernés sur le marché centrafricain dans...

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

Potentiel d’exportation de la République centrafricaine

Etude analysant le potentiel d'exportation de la République Centrafricaine (RCA) - identifie les produits qui présente un potentiel d'exportation important pour la RCA, ainsi que les marchés prioritaires pour ces...

Read more
République centrafricaine: Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires

Etude de l'offre et de la demande sur les produits alimentaires en République centrafricaine - donne un aperçu du marché centrafricain et analyse la structure de l'offre de produits alimentaires;....

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
6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2007 - EU's Footprint in the South : Does European Community Development Cooperation make a Difference for the Poor?
- 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
- 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
- 2007 - Martijn, Jan Kees; Tsangarides, Charalambos G. Trade Reform in the CEMAC : Developments and Opportunities
- 2008 EPA Negotiations : Where do we Stand?
- 2013 Great Insights
- 2009 Negotiation Trade in Services with the EC: Analysis of Options and Opportunities for African Countries
- 2009 - Bilal S; , eds. The Interim Economic Partnership Agreements between the EU and African States : Contents, Challenges and Prospects
- 2008 La filière bois en Afrique centrale
- 2007 EPA Negotiations in the Central African Region : Some Issues for Consideration
- 2009 Trade in Services and EPAs : The Way Forward for EAC
- 1997 Nouveau régime fiscal et douanier: réforme fiscale-douanière
- 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Resulting from SACU Trading Agreements
- 2009 - Makhan, Davina Linking EU Trade and Development Policies : Lessons from the ACP-EU Trade Negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2006 - Bakhache, Said Assessing Competitiveness After Conflict :The Case of the Central African Republic
- 2006 Policy Issues for African Countries in Multilateral and Regional Trade Negotiations
- 2006 EPA Negotiations, West Africa : Executive Brief
- 2006 - Ackerman, Frank Implications of REACH for the Developing Countries : Possible Ways and Means to Preserve their Interest
- 2006 Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements : Phase Three : Horticulture in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Mid-Term Report (Revised Draft)
- 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 - Käröf, 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
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Africa and Europe in Partnership
- Organic Cotton Europe
- Africa-Europe Partnership
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) = Communauté Economique des Etats d’Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)
- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- OHADA
- Interpress Service News Agency (IPS)
- Investir en Zone Franc
- OHADA LEGIS
- Africannuaire
- European Business Council for Africa and the Mediterranean (EBCAM)
- Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)
- europafrique.org
6.2 Trade Contacts