

ANNEX 2 – BURKINA FASO

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1 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Main features

1.1. The economy of Burkina Faso is founded mainly on crop-farming, livestock-raising and gold production, which makes its performance heavily dependent on weather vagaries and the international prices of gold and cotton, the latter being its primary cash crop. The Burkina economy's vulnerability to external shocks is further exacerbated by its heavy reliance on hydrocarbons as the main energy source. Gross national income (GNI) per capita was about €554 equivalent in 2015 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Main macroeconomic indicators, 2009-2016

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices (€ million) ^{a, b}	6,024	6,780	7,714	8,691	8,989	9,278	9,907	10,470
Per capita nominal GDP (€)	398	434	480	524	526	528	547	561
Population (million)	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.6	18.1	18.6
In rural areas (% of total population)	75.2	74.3	73.5	72.7	71.8	71.0	70.1	69.3
Inflation (CPI, variation %)	2.6	-0.8	2.8	3.8	0.5	-0.3	1.0	-0.2
Interest rate on deposits, annual %	5.8	5.9	6.3	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0	n.a.
Interest rate on loans, annual %	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.0	7.9	8.7	n.a.
GDP by type of expenditure, at constant 1999 prices (% change)^b								
GDP	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.5	5.7	4.2	4.0	5.9
Consumption	1.7	3.0	4.6	7.0	6.2	4.3	3.9	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	15.7	23.5	20.5	23.8	9.6	-13.0	6.0	7.2
Private	17.6	27.3	50.9	14.8	-4.5	-9.6	8.4	4.3
Public	14.1	20.0	-9.7	38.6	28.9	-16.5	3.5	10.4
Balance	10.8	4.1	20.1	43.1	10.7	-22.6	7.2	-5.1
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	17.5	52.1	26.0	4.2	18.0	13.4	8.5	14.7
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	13.2	22.3	22.9	24.3	13.6	-7.5	7.9	5.2
GDP by type of expenditure, at current prices (% of GDP)^b								
Consumption	90.2	83.5	80.2	79.2	82.5	82.9	81.8	80.2
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	22.9	24.5	26.4	29.3	31.8	25.4	25.3	25.9
Private	10.8	11.6	15.8	16.8	15.3	13.5	13.4	13.3
Public	12.1	12.9	10.6	12.6	16.5	11.9	11.9	12.6
Variation in inventories	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9
Balance	-15.0	-10.4	-8.1	-11.6	-15.0	-8.8	-7.6	-7.0
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	12.7	19.2	25.0	25.5	26.2	26.1	29.0	31.6
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	27.7	29.6	33.2	37.2	41.1	34.9	36.6	38.6
Distribution of GDP at current basic prices (% GDP)^c								
Agriculture, fishing, livestock and hunting, and forestry	35.6	35.6	33.8	35.1	35.6	35.2		
Agriculture	18.9	19.5	18.3	19.3	18.9	18.6	n.a.	n.a.
Livestock	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.1	n.a.	n.a.
Forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	n.a.	n.a.
Mining and quarrying	3.3	7.7	11.6	11.4	8.8	9.2	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.5	5.9	6.4	n.a.	n.a.
Energy (electricity, gas, water)	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
Construction and public works	5.6	6.5	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.3	n.a.	n.a.
Services	46.5	42.5	40.3	41.7	45.0	44.7	n.a.	n.a.
Transport	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
Post and telecommunications	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
Commerce	12.8	11.6	10.6	10.7	13.1	11.2	n.a.	n.a.
Banks and insurance	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
Public administration and non-profit institutions	19.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.8	20.5	n.a.	n.a.
Other services	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	-1.4	-1.1	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	n.a.	n.a.
Public finance (% GDP)								
Total income and grants	19.5	19.8	20.7	22.4	24.5	21.7	19.8	20.5
Total income excluding grants	13.6	15.3	15.7	17.5	19.0	17.5	16.3	17.9
Tax revenue, of which	12.5	12.7	13.7	15.6	16.8	15.5	14.4	15.6
Taxes on goods and services	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	8.2	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.7
of which VAT	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.4
Foreign trade taxes	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
Non-tax income	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3
Grants	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.2	3.5	2.6
Total expenses and net loans, of which:	24.3	24.2	23.0	25.5	28.0	23.9	21.1	23.7
Current expenses	12.6	11.9	12.4	14.5	13.9	15.3	14.2	16.2
Capital expenses	10.9	10.9	9.6	10.9	12.9	8.6	7.0	7.6

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Overall balance excluding grants	-10.6	-8.9	-7.4	-8.0	-9.1	-6.4	-4.9	-5.8
Overall balance	-4.8	-4.4	-2.3	-3.1	-3.6	-2.2	-1.3	-3.2
External public debt (start of period)	23.2	25.1	23.2	22.6	22.0	23.2	24.9	23.6
External sector								
CFAF/US\$ (annual average)	472.2	495.3	471.9	510.5	494.0	494.4	591.4	593.0
Real effective exchange rate (variation %) ^d	2.3	-8.3	1.7	-0.7	1.8	4.1	-6.4	-5.3
Nominal effective exchange rate (variation %) ^d	5.1	-3.3	4.2	-0.2	6.1	10.3	-0.7	2.5
Current account (% GDP)	-4.5	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-11.3	-8.1	-8.1	-7.0
Gross official reserves (US\$ million)	1,296	1,068	957	1,025	628	297	260	
In months of imports of goods and services	7.6	4.8	3.2	3.0	1.5	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
FDI inflows (€ million)	72.6	26.6	103.3	256.3	369.2	268.9	150.9	n.a.
% of GDP	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	1.5	n.a.
Inward FDI stock (€ million)	411.3	267.2	465.4	776.4	1 169.0	1 276.1	1 517.0	n.a.
% of GDP	6.8	3.9	6.0	8.9	13.0	13.8	15.3	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

a The CFA franc, which is the common currency of the WAEMU countries, is pegged to the euro at a rate of: €1 = CFAF 655.96.

b Estimates for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

c Estimates for 2014.

d A minus sign (-) indicates a depreciation.

Source: Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), IMF.

1.2. Burkina Faso has one of the highest population growth rates in the world, estimated at 3.1%, with a fertility rate of 5.5 births per woman. In 2017, its population was estimated at over 19 million (compared to 15.2 million in 2009), of whom about 70% were living in rural areas. The rural exodus to Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso continued during the review period.

1.3. Classified as a "least developed country", Burkina Faso is also one of low-human development as measured by its Human Development Index (HDI), which, despite rising marginally since the last review of its trade policy, ranks 183rd out of 188 countries. The poverty rate has fallen slightly in recent years, from an estimated 46.7% of the total population in 2009 to 40.1% in 2014.¹ Nonetheless, poverty remains widespread and is particularly prevalent in rural areas. The literacy rate was 34.5% in 2014, while the gross primary school enrolment rate increased from 78% in 2011 to 86.1% in 2016.

1.4. The Burkina economy remains highly vulnerable to external shocks (notably fluctuations in commodity prices) and weather conditions, since agriculture, livestock farming and forestry altogether generate about one third of GDP (Table 1.1) and provides employment for 80% of the economically active population. The extractive industries grew strongly between 2009 and 2015, contributing about 10% of GDP, although their share fluctuates with gold prices on world markets. Services continue to make a substantial contribution of about 45% to national GDP.

1.5. Burkina Faso faces many development constraints, both domestic and external. Private sector development is still hampered by many factors such as poor road and transport infrastructure, high costs and a scarcity of financing and electricity, all of which is compounded by corruption and the threat of terrorism.

1.6. Burkina Faso's land-locked condition is also a major constraint on economic development, making imports more expensive and undermining export competitiveness. While transport accounts for between 10% and 15% of the cost of goods in countries with a coastline in the subregion, it represents 25% to 45% or even 60% of the cost price in some cases such as Burkina Faso. The bulk of these costs stem from port clearance and land transit²; and they are compounded by the time spent in transport (a function of the distances to be covered), the formalities that have to be fulfilled, and the risks associated with the transport process.

¹ National Institute of Statistics and Demography (2015), *Annuaire statistique 2014*. The poverty threshold was set at CFAF 153,530 in 2014.

² Ministry of Trade, Business Promotion and Crafts (2010), *Stratégie nationale de promotion des exportations*.

1.7. As a member of both WAEMU (of which it hosts the Commission) and ECOWAS, Burkina Faso has implemented the community provisions of these institutions, including WAEMU's monetary and exchange rate policies (with a common currency, the CFA franc) and the ECOWAS common customs policy (including the common external tariff (CET)) (common report).

1.2 Recent economic trends

1.8. Burkina Faso's annual real GDP growth averaged 5.3% between 2009 and 2015, with a peak in 2010 reflecting a mining boom. Growth was mainly sustained by gold and cotton production, which generated over 80% of the country's export earnings; but it was held back in 2014 and 2015 by falling commodity prices. Inflation has generally remained below the community target of 3%, except in 2012 when it reached 3.8%.

1.9. The macroeconomic and structural reforms implemented since 2009 include measures to broaden the tax base and raise awareness of fiscal responsibility among economic agents, together with efforts to modernize the tax and customs administrations. The authorities have also succeeded in fostering financial sector development, making it easier to start a business, grant construction permits and register property, with positive results on the business climate (section 2.4). The authorities have also persevered with efforts to restructure and revive ailing public enterprises.

1.10. The debt-to-GDP ratio was halved between 1995 and 2012 (Table 1.1), chiefly thanks to attainment of the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Nonetheless, Burkina Faso posted an uninterrupted succession of budget deficits (including grants) in 2009-2015; and development assistance continues to finance a large proportion of its public investment.

1.11. The balance-of-payments current account deficit widened considerably in 2013 to represent more than 11% of GDP (Table 1.1). This trend reflects a worsening trade deficit (goods and services), despite export growth; while current transfers were insufficient to fully bridge the current account gap. Burkina Faso's trade balance has been permanently in deficit except in 2011 and 2012, when the trade balance turned positive thanks to the performance of the gold subsector. Total imports grew vigorously between 2009 and 2013 on the back of strong domestic demand, particularly for capital goods, petroleum products and food products (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Balance of payments, 2009-2016

(€ million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^b
Current account balance	-273	-137	-115	-126	-1 013	-752	-807	-729
Goods and services	-640	-504	-501	-456	-1 202	-841	-917	-821
Goods (net)	-346	-100	22	165	-501	-196	-218	-95
Goods exports (f.o.b.)	648	1,201	1,726	2,232	2,005	2,077	2,131	2,328
of which: Cotton	148	173	198	255	328	361	325	302
Livestock products	53	57	58	41	43	40	33	30
Hides and skins	39	43	51	29	23	19	11	11
Shea nuts	27	30	23	14	32	37	41	41
Gold	274	781	1,299	1,772	1,257	1,220	1,335	1,556
Zinc	n.a.	0	0	0	19	66	50	45
Cashew nuts	n.a.	6	16	25	39	32	79	82
Goods imports f.o.b.	-994	-1,301	-1,704	-2,067	-2,507	-2,273	-2,348	-2,423
Goods imports c.i.f.	-1,260	-1,709	-1,977	-2,781	-3,287	-2,699	-2,777	-2,866
of which: food products	-103	-104	-158	-190	-220	-206	-229	-243
Other fast-moving consumer goods	-81	-82	-106	-120	-82	-89	-85	-85
Petroleum products	-274	-336	-500	-608	-713	-688	-493	-432
Intermediate goods	-252	-326	-348	-442	-566	-513	-613	-670
Capital goods	-285	455	-592	-708	-925	-776	-940	-993
Services (net)	-294	-404	-523	-621	-700	-645	-699	-726
Credit	110	225	299	327	374	341	352	406
of which: travel	48	55	54	66	115	102	99	110
Debit	-404	-629	-822	-949	-1 074	-986	-1 052	-1 131
of which: freight and insurance	-177	-226	-303	-417	-526	-453	-393	-482

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^a	2016 ^b
Primary income	-4	-5	-6	-60	-142	-271	-304	-239
of which: debt interest	-13	-16	-19	-20	-20	-22	-24	-33
Secondary income	370	372	392	389	331	360	414	330
Public administration	275	274	291	274	195	174	222	127
Other sectors	95	98	100	115	135	186	192	203
of which: migrant remittances	61	80	147	151	220	274	322	307
Capital account	203	151	139	210	363	305	234	386
Financial account	-400	-115	-50	93	-430	-250	-998	-706
Direct investment	-51	-29	-30	-200	-325	-216	-196	-274
Portfolio investment	-12	-24	-15	-25	-11	131	-5	130
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other investment	-338	-62	-6	318	-94	-166	-798	-562
Errors and omissions (net)	13	2	-7	5	-6	-6	7	0
Overall balance	343	131	67	-4	-226	-203	432	363

n.a. Not available.

a Projection.

b Projection.

Source: Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO).

1.12. Burkina Faso also has a large deficit on its commercial services account, mainly reflecting merchandise freight and insurance payments. Remittances by Burkina workers abroad grew nearly fivefold between 2009 and 2015. Aside from these transfers, trade has grown in importance, with the goods and services trade to GDP ratio rising from 40% in 2009 to over 59% in 2015.

1.3 Trade performance

1.13. Gold and cotton accounted for 75% of Burkina Faso's merchandise exports in 2015 (Table A1.1 and Chart 1.1). Since 2009, gold has been the leading export product, while other exports include sesame seeds, shea nuts and live cattle.

1.14. Burkina Faso's exports are mainly sent to Europe (57% in 2015, compared to 70% in 2009), particularly Switzerland, which is the main destination for gold exports (Table A1.2 and Chart 1.2). Asia absorbed 26% of exports in 2015, compared to 13% in 2009, while the main African markets are the ECOWAS countries and South Africa.

1.15. Burkina Faso's main imports are fuels, food products (including rice), materials and equipment, vehicles, cement, medicines and fertilizer (Table A1.3). The structure of the import basket has remained relatively stable despite fluctuations in international market prices of petroleum and food products.

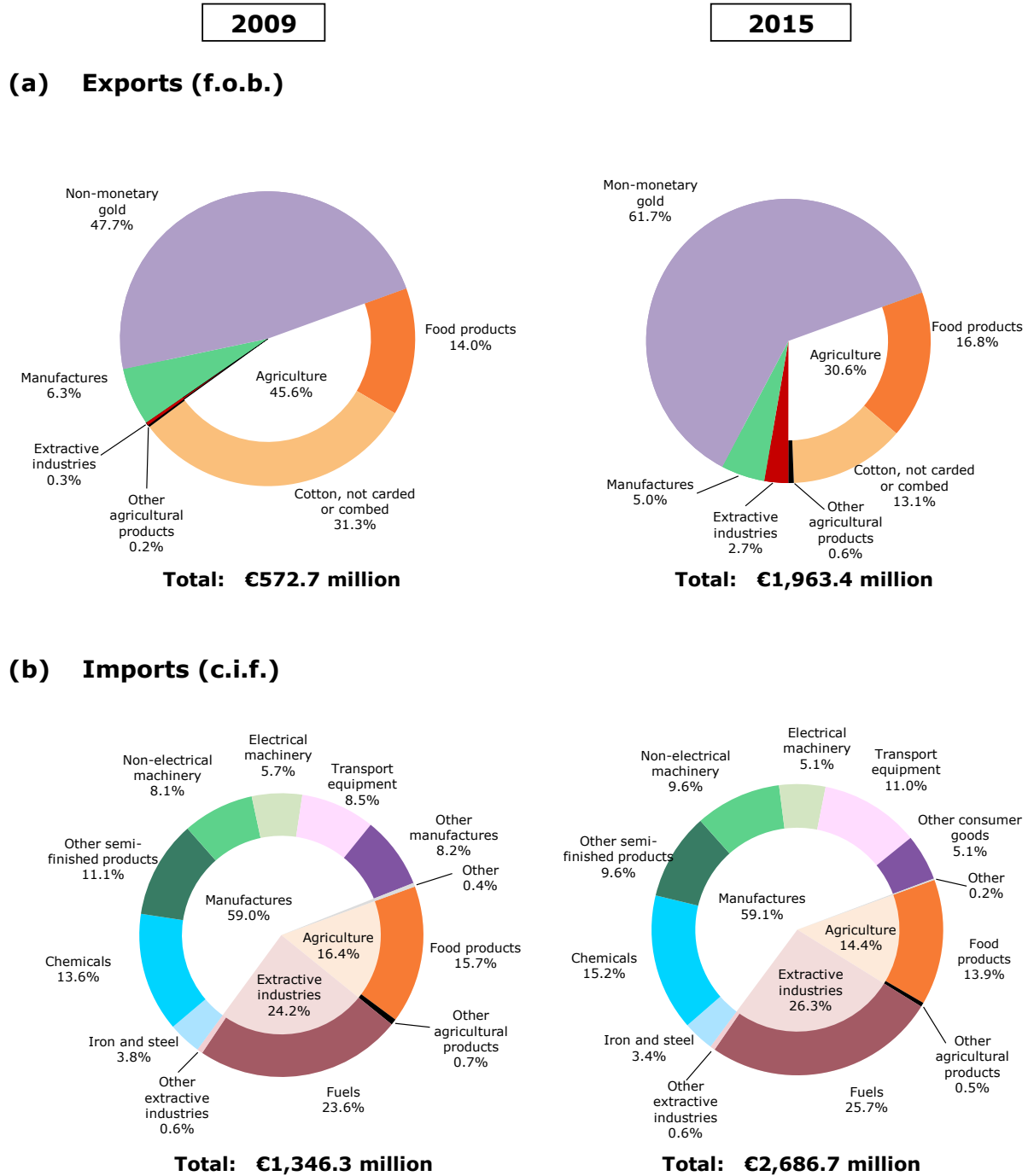
1.16. The European Union, in particular France, remains the main source of Burkina Faso's non-community merchandise imports, followed by China (Table A1.4), although imports from other countries in the region remain substantial; those from other WAEMU member States accounted for about 15% of total import value in 2015 (and nearly 45% in 2014).

1.4 Foreign direct investment

1.17. Although foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to Burkina Faso remain weak in absolute terms, they have actually increased sharply since 2012, with a significant peak in 2013 (Table 1.2). The mining sector, including gold production, attracts most of this investment. The FDI stock stood at around US\$1.682 billion in 2015, equivalent to about 15% of GDP.³ The main investors are France, Canada, Lebanon and the Russian Federation. Burkina Faso's outward FDI stock is small at around US\$283 million.

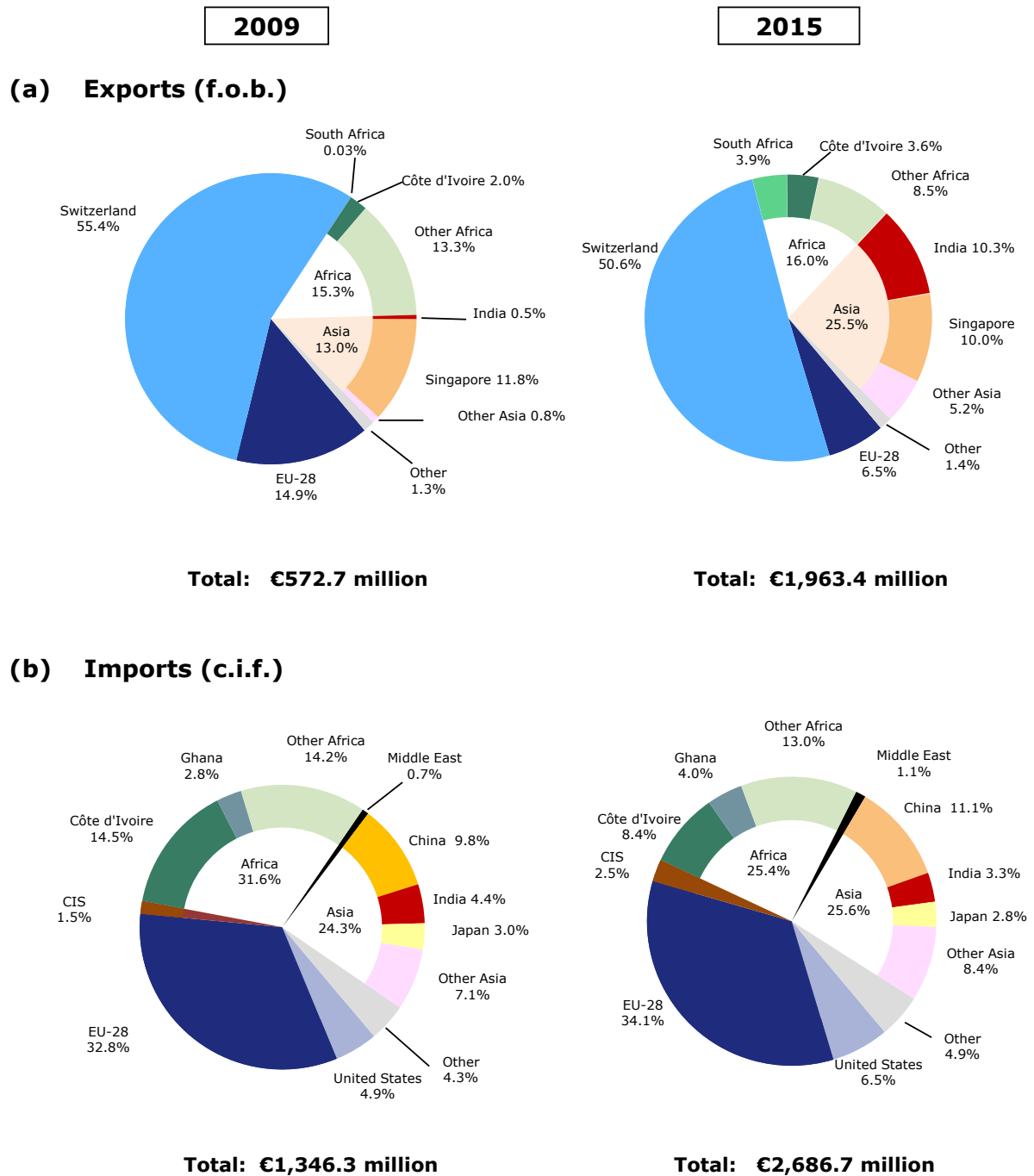
³ UNCTAD (2016), *World Investment Report*.

Chart 1.1 Structure of merchandise trade, 2009 and 2015



Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Chart 1.2 Direction of merchandise trade, 2009 and 2015



Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UNSD, Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

2 TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGIMES

2.1 Overview

2.1. Under the 1991 Constitution, as last amended in 2015, the President of Burkina Faso is the Head of State and is elected by universal suffrage for a once renewable five-year term (Article 37). Adopted in November 2015, the latest amendment to the Constitution confirmed and specified that the number of presidential terms of office is strictly limited to two, in other words one term renewable once only. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, at the latter's proposal, the other members of the Government.

2.2. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the National Assembly, which has 127 members elected by direct universal suffrage for five-year terms. Draft laws may be initiated by the Government, the National Assembly or by a group of 15,000 citizens who are entitled to vote. After deliberations in the National Assembly, a draft law may be adopted or rejected. If the law is adopted, the President must promulgate it within 21 days. Legislative texts are published in the Official Journal of Burkina Faso.¹ Table 2.1 shows the main legal instruments adopted by Burkina Faso to regulate trade and investment matters that fall within the realm of national powers.

Table 2.1 Domestic trade and investment-related laws and regulations

Area	Instrument/text
Import and export procedures	Law No. 12-2013/AN on the general import and export regime
Investment	Decree No. 2010-524/PRES/PM/MCPEA/MEF establishing the conditions for implementing Law No. 62/95/ADP
Mediation in civil and commercial matters	Law No. 052-2012/AN on mediation in civil and commercial matters
Standardization, certification, accreditation and quality promotion	Law No. 011-2007/AN establishing a national standardization, certification, accreditation and quality promotion system
Sanitary and phytosanitary protection	Law No. 52-1256 on plant protection
Competition policy	Law No. 33-2001/AN, amending Law No. 015/94/ADP on the organization of competition
Government procurement	Decree No. 2008-173/PRES/PM/MEF
Intellectual property	Law No. 032-99/AN on the protection of literary and artistic property
Fisheries and aquaculture policy	Decree No. 2014-790/PRES/PM/MRAH/MEF
Mining and quarrying	Law No. 036-2015/CNT containing the Mining Code
Electricity	Law No. 053-2012/AN establishing the general regulations governing the electricity subsector
Civil aviation	Law No. 013-2010
Telecommunications	Law No. 061-2008/AN establishing the general regulations governing communications services networks
Postal activities	Law No. 028/2010 establishing the general regulations governing postal activities

Source: WTO Secretariat.

2.3. International agreements and treaties, including those relating to trade and covered by Title XIII of the Constitution, are signed by the President of Burkina Faso (or by the competent ministers to whom the President has delegated authority); they must be ratified by presidential decree, following the passing of a law by the National Assembly authorizing it (Article 148 *et seq.*). Ratified treaties and agreements (for example, the WTO Agreements), once published in the Official Journal, take precedence over laws, "subject, in the case of each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party". Such acts are immediately applicable as law in the State of Burkina Faso and automatically enforceable.

2.4. The Government may request the National Assembly for authorization to adopt, by ordinance and for a period set by an enabling law, measures that normally require legislation. Decrees are issued under an existing law. The President may also submit to popular referendum any draft law concerning a matter of national interest, except for the number or duration of presidential terms of office. The Economic and Social Council advises on the preliminary drafts of laws, ordinances and decrees submitted to it and on any problem of an economic or social nature.

¹ Some texts are also available online at: <http://www.legiburkina.bf>.

2.5. Judicial power is vested in the courts and tribunals. The Constitution enshrines the principle of an independent judiciary. The High Council of the Judiciary is chaired by the President of the Court of Cassation. The President of Burkina Faso is the guarantor of the independence of the justice system. The Constitutional Council determines the constitutionality of laws, parliamentary regulations, ordinances and international agreements. Organic laws are automatically submitted to it before promulgation.

2.6. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Crafts (hereinafter Ministry responsible for trade) is the authority mainly responsible for formulating, evaluating and implementing the Government's trade and industrial policies; it is also responsible for private-sector promotion.² The Ministries responsible, *inter alia*, for the economy, finance, development and agriculture play a significant part in trade policy matters through some of their departments and agencies, including the Directorate-General of Customs.

2.7. Meetings between the Government and the private sector are organized annually on specific topics and are coordinated by the Ministry responsible for trade. Stakeholders agree on a programme of priority measures to be implemented during the following year. A Joint Technical Committee has been appointed to ensure follow-up of the recommendations resulting from these meetings. It comprises representatives of several ministries and the private sector (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF), Burkina National Employers' Council (CNPB), among other professional organizations). The CCI-BF represents the interests of industrial enterprises located in Burkina Faso. The Industries Trade Group (GPI) is a forum in which enterprises can exchange ideas, adopt positions and find solutions to problems of common interest. Besides, thanks to an Internet portal (www.burkinapmepmi.com), small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in Burkina Faso can make themselves better known.

2.2 Trade policy formulation and objectives

2.8. Published in 2005, the National Prospective Study entitled "Burkina 2025"³ sets out the vision for the development of Burkina Faso up to 2025. Drawing on the lessons from the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD)⁴ adopted in 2010 but which yielded real GDP growth (5.5%) that fell far short of expectations (10%) and mixed results in terms of reducing poverty (which is about 40.1%)⁵, the Government adopted the National Economic and Social Development Programme (PNDES), which is the current reference document for global policies and strategies as well as sectoral and local development policies.

2.9. The overall objective of Burkina Faso's trade policy is to create an environment conducive to the development of exports, imports and investment with a view to achieving sustained economic growth and alleviating poverty. The country's trade policy is strongly influenced by the provisions of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which it is a member, and by its WTO commitments. The ECOWAS common external tariff is currently Burkina Faso's principal trade policy instrument (common report, sections 2 and 3).

2.10. The 2011-2020 Sectoral Policy for Industry, Trade and Crafts (POSICA) determines the priority sectors under the National Export Promotion Strategy (SNE). The SNE has identified six buoyant subsectors, all of which are in the agricultural sector and the focus of promotional activities.

2.3 Trade agreements and arrangements

2.3.1 Relations with the World Trade Organization

2.11. Burkina Faso is party to several trade agreements. The country had been a GATT contracting party since 1963 and became a founding Member of the WTO on 3 June 1995. It has

² The Ministry has a website (commerce.gov.bf) which is not regularly updated.

³ National Council for Prospective Studies and Strategic Planning (2005), *Étude nationale prospective "Burkina 2025"*.

⁴ Ministry of the Economy and Finance (2011), *Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable*. The SCADD replaced the 2000 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, revised in 2003.

⁵ CFAF 153,530 per capita per annum, or €166.

not signed any of the WTO plurilateral agreements. It accords at least MFN treatment to all its trading partners. Burkina Faso has never been a party or third party to any WTO dispute. WAEMU member States have taken common positions on numerous issues in the multilateral negotiations under the Doha Agenda (common report). Burkina Faso's main notifications to the WTO are listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Notifications to the WTO, August 2016

Area	Most recent notification	Year
Market access	Article XXVIII:5 of the GATT 1994 - Schedule XLVI (G/MA/327)	2015
Agriculture	Quantitative restrictions (G/MA/NTM/QR/1/Add.12)	2014
	Table DS:1 - Domestic support (G/AG/N/BFA/11)	2014
Anti-dumping	Table ES:1 - Export subsidies (G/AG/N/BFA/12)	2014
	Article 16.4 - Semi-annual reports (G/ADP/N/180/Add.1/ Rev.3)	2014
Trade in services	Articles 16.4 and 16.5 (G/ADP/N/193/BFA)	2014
	Articles III.4: and IV:2 - Contact and enquiry points (S/ENQ/78/Rev.12)	2010
State-trading enterprises	Article XVII:4(a) of the GATT 1994 and paragraph 1 of the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII - New and full notification (G/STR/N/15/BFA)	2014
Import licensing	Article 7.8 - Replies to Questionnaire on Import Licensing Procedures (G/LIC/N/3/BFA/6)	2014
Trade-related investment measures	Article 6.2 - Publications in which TRIMs may be found (G/TRIMS/N/2/Rev.19/Add.3)	2014
Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	G/SPS/N/BFA/2	2015
Subsidies and countervailing measures	Article 32.6 - Laws and regulations (G/SCM/N/1/BFA/1)	2014
	Article 25.11 and 25.12 (G/SCM/N/202/BFA)	2014
	Article XVI:1 of the GATT 1994 and Article 25 - New and full notification (G/SCM/N/253/BFA)	2013

Source: WTO, Central Registry of Notifications database.

2.12. Between January 2010 and September 2016, Burkina Faso participated in 249 trade-related technical assistance activities organized by the WTO. This participation took place mostly through online courses and regional seminars.

2.3.2 Regional and preferential agreements

2.13. Burkina Faso is also a founding member of the African Union, ECOWAS and WAEMU (common report, section 2). In the ECOWAS framework (plus Mauritania), Burkina Faso took part in the negotiations on an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union (common report, section 2).

2.14. As a least developing country, Burkina Faso enjoys preferential access to more developed country markets through non-reciprocal preferences accorded, among others, by the European Union under the "Everything But Arms" initiative, the United States under the AGOA, and under the Generalized System of Preferences of other countries. Burkina Faso's products enjoy free access to the markets of the other ECOWAS countries, of which, like all WAEMU countries, it is also a member (common report, section 2).

2.4 Investment regime

2.15. As at May 2017, investment was regulated by five texts: an Investment Policy Law⁶, which supplements the 2010 Investment Code, in particular by redefining productive investment and ruling out portfolio investments, for example. It defines more precisely the concepts of foreign direct investment and productive investment; a new policy law defines SMEs/SMIs so as to better identify measures to promote them. The 2013 Law on Growth Poles⁷ and that on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)⁸, also of 2013, form the legislative framework for investment. Moves were afoot in 2017 to consolidate these texts which, according to the authorities, are coherent and do not overlap.

⁶ Law No. 023-2013/AN of 30 May 2013 containing the Investment Policy Law in Burkina Faso.

⁷ Decree No. 2013-555/PRES/PM/MEF of 5 July 2013 adopting the Policy Document for the promotion of growth poles in Burkina Faso.

⁸ Law No. 020-2013/AN of 23 May 2013 establishing the legal framework for public-private partnership.

2.16. The Investment Code as revised in 2010 stipulates the same rights and obligations for domestic and foreign enterprises. The 2010 amendment mainly concerns the approval regimes. Approval is required only in the event that the investor is requesting privileges. The revised Code contemplates four incentives regimes, of which three are based solely on the level of investment and job creation, and one is intended for exporting enterprises (Table 2.3).⁹ The regimes specify an investment and job creation minimum, in keeping with the following thresholds: CFAF 100,000,000 and 20 jobs (Regime A); CFAF 500,000,000 and 30 jobs (Regime B); CFAF 2,000,000,000 and 40 jobs (Regime C); and CFAF 1,000,000,000 and 30 jobs (Regime D). In the case of the Regime D, at least 80% of output must be exported. The revised Code nevertheless lowers the investment and job creation thresholds to one quarter for enterprises in the crop farming, forestry, livestock raising and aquaculture sectors.

Table 2.3 Main tax concessions under national incentive schemes

	Regime A	Regime B	Regime C	Regime D
Requirements				
Amount of the investment	CFAF 100 million to 500 million	CFAF 500 million to 2 billion	At least CFAF 2 billion	At least CFAF 1 billion
Job creation	At least 20 jobs	At least 30 jobs	At least 40 jobs	At least 30 jobs
Production for export	n/a	n/a	n/a	At least 80%
Concessions granted				
VAT	Exemption on operating equipment			
Profits tax	Carryover of previous taxable profit deficits for two additional years	Carryover of previous taxable profit deficits for three additional years	Carryover of previous taxable profit deficits for four additional years	
	Possibility to deduct from taxable profit up to 50% of the investment amount, up to 50% of taxable profit			
Business tax	Exemption from the proportional charge for five years	Exemption from the proportional charge for six years	Exemption from the proportional charge for seven years	
Employers' and apprenticeship tax (TPA)	Exemption for five years	Exemption for six years	Exemption for seven years	

n/a not applicable.

Source: UNCTAD (2012).

2.17. The approval regime covers all sectors apart from commercial and trading activities¹⁰; exploring for and exploiting minerals subject to the Mining Code; banking and financial services; and telecommunications activities other than operations of approved telephone companies (the latter are therefore eligible). The mining sector has its own incentives under the Mining Code (section 4.2.1). The Investment Code guarantees the freedom to transfer capital, income and dividends.

2.18. The role of the Presidential Investment Council (CPI) is to organize the discussion of issues relating to the promotion and development of private, public, domestic and foreign investment and the improvement of the business climate and to make recommendations. It has 30 members appointed by the President of Burkina Faso for a renewable two-year term. An Investment Promotion Agency (API-BF) was set up in 2013 as the executive arm of the CPI.¹¹ It is the main host and support institution for foreign investors and for investment promotion in Burkina Faso. The procedure for the prior authorization of investment remains in force (Article 8 of the Code).

2.19. All industrial investments require prior site authorization from the Ministry responsible for industry. Investors are thus required to file a site authorization application setting out the nature of the investment project, its physical location, the number of jobs to be created, a list of the equipment involved, and the investment and financing plans.

2.20. Over recent years Burkina Faso has implemented a number of important reforms designed to enhance both its business climate and the conditions for investing in the country. According to

⁹ Law No. 62/95/ADP of 14 December 1995 on the Investment Code (revised in 2010), and UNCTAD (2012), *Guide de l'investissement au Burkina Faso*.

¹⁰ The activities of traders are governed by Law No. 013-2013/AN of 7 May 2013.

¹¹ The API-BF replaces the former National Investment Promotion Agency (ANPI).

the World Bank's *Doing Business* report, Burkina Faso ranked 143rd among 189 countries in 2016, as against 147th in 2010. Improvements have been observed especially as pertains to "Starting a business", where Burkina Faso ranks 78th. However, the poor quality of infrastructure (transport, electricity, justice system, health, education) means that its business climate remains problematic. Persisting tensions in the subregion and the presence of Islamist terrorist groups exacerbate the feeling of insecurity, which negatively impacts investment. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index ranked Burkina Faso 76th out of 168 countries in 2015.

2.21. In 2009, Burkina Faso introduced commercial courts; the two jurisdictions of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso are operating. In jurisdictions that do not have a commercial court, the High Court performs that function.¹² A 2015 amendment opened the way for SME/SMI concerns to be addressed. This initiative is part of the move to modernize the commercial justice system so as to enable enterprises to settle their disputes rapidly, transparently and efficiently. According to the authorities, the average time for the handling of cases has been cut from two years to 100 days at the most. In 2012, Burkina Faso passed a law on mediation in civil and commercial matters.¹³ This law offers an alternative dispute settlement method by facilitating recourse to mediation/arbitration for settling contractual disputes. Between 2013 and 2015, 96 cases were handled through mediation.

2.22. The *Maison de l'entreprise du Burkina Faso* (MEBF), set up in 2002 and managed mainly by the private sector, acts as an information and advice centre for entrepreneurs, in particular those starting up SMEs. The MEBF also offers several windows to facilitate administrative formalities, namely the Construction Permit Facilitation Centre (CEFAC), the Ouagadougou Business Formalities Centre (CEFORE) and the Directorate of single windows for trade and investment (DCGU-CI), the latter falling under the Ministry responsible for trade. The single windows are connected to the virtual liaison system for import and export transactions (SYLVIE) platform.

2.23. Burkina Faso has signed 15 bilateral investment treaties, of which six have been ratified and are now in force with Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, Guinea, Malaysia, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

¹² Law No. 022-2009/AN of 12 May 2009.

¹³ Law No. 052-2012/N of 17 December 2012.

3 TRADE POLICIES AND PRACTICES BY MEASURE

3.1 Measures directly affecting imports

3.1.1 Customs procedures, valuation and requirements

3.1. Natural persons wishing to engage in a commercial activity, including foreign trade, must obtain a traders' card (CPC) - a requirement that does not apply to legal persons. The permit is valid for three years and is renewable. The CPC application file can be lodged with any Business Formalities Centre (CEFORE) or with the Regional Directorates of Economic Affairs. Foreign natural or legal persons must submit a request for authorization to engage in a commercial activity to the Minister responsible for trade. The authorization is issued by the Directorate of single windows for trade and investment (DGU-CI) (section 2.4) and is valid for three years; persons requesting it must be resident in Burkina Faso, have paid the residence tax and be of good standing.

3.2. Law No. 012-2013/AN of 7 May 2013 determines Burkina Faso's general regime for imports and exports, defining the criteria for the import and export of goods. Pursuant to this Law and as part of the Programme to monitor, follow up and verify all import transactions, a prior import declaration (DPI) is required for any import transaction of an f.o.b. value of CFAF 500,000 or more; this regime was introduced for the purposes of economic control. The DPI is the basic document for customs formalities and financial settlements. It enables control of the outflow of foreign currency and its offsetting against imported goods, thereby facilitating customs inspection and the regulation of financial relations with foreign countries. It constitutes an inspection order given to the inspection company (see below). Moreover, it allows statistics on imports to be collected and monitored and, according to the authorities, protects the interests of importers and consumers inasmuch as it helps to improve control of the quality of imported goods. According to the authorities, the DPI is a trade facilitation tool.

3.3. An electronic platform, the virtual liaison system for import and export transactions (SYLVIE), has been operating since February 2016 under a public-private partnership (Burkina Government through the customs administration (AD) - Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF)) and with financial support from the Investment Climate Facility for Africa. The company responsible for managing the SYLVIE platform (SOGESY) is in charge of its technical management. In May 2017, the following structures were connected to SYLVIE: 13 banks; eight insurance companies; the DGU-CI (section 2.4); 42 approved brokers; COTECNA; the Directorate-General of Customs (DGD); the BCEAO; 12 government departments; and 26 importers or exporters.

3.4. The following documents are required for customs formalities and are issued through the SYLVIE platform: a DPI; a foreign exchange authorization; an import certificate (for imports exceeding CFAF 10 million (€15,000)); a foreign exchange commitment; an export declaration from the country of origin; and an import insurance certificate (for imports exceeding CFAF 500,000 (€762)). The other documents to be attached are the commercial invoice, transport documents and, where applicable, a national conformity certificate, a certificate of origin, and a phytosanitary or sanitary certificate. Consideration is being given to streamlining these documentary requirements with a view to making the procedure paperless. By May 2017, Burkina Faso had not yet ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, although it has notified its category A measures and established the National Trade Facilitation Committee by decree.

3.5. Since 2004, the firm COTECNA has implemented an import inspection programme (PVI), either pre-shipment or at destination. If the inspection is satisfactory, an inspection certificate is issued for attachment to the customs declaration. The PVI provides for two types of mandatory inspection: if the value is at least CFAF 3 million (€4,573), pre-shipment inspection is mandatory, but the customs administration may decide that inspection is also necessary at destination; if the value does not exceed CFAF 3 million, inspection at destination is mandatory. Imports from WAEMU/ECOWAS are not exempt from the PVI.

3.6. COTECNA has had an exclusive contract for inspection since 2004 with the latest contract dating from August 2016. Checks verify whether the goods are eligible for importation and their quality and quantity. COTECNA also determines the basic data required for tax assessment purposes (tariff description, customs value and origin), although its opinion only serves as a guide and is in no way binding on the DGD. Apart from imports whose value falls below the minimum

threshold, the regulatory framework establishes a long list of goods exempt from preshipment inspection because of their nature or consignee. Some goods such as cereals, live animals, perishable consumer goods and medicines are exempt from the PVI. COTECNA's net remuneration, payable by the DGD monthly, is calculated as follows: a lump sum of CFAF 360 million each month, plus 1% of the total value of the adjustments made as a result of its intervention, with a ceiling of CFAF 430 million for the total of the two sums.

3.7. The clearance system incorporates a four-channel risk management system: green (good for release), blue (*a posteriori* control), yellow (inspection of documents) and red (full-scale physical inspection of the goods). According to the authorities, the processing of customs declarations takes around 72 hours after registration of the detailed declaration and provided that all the necessary documents are in order; the World Bank's *Doing Business 2017* report estimates the time at 102 hours, i.e. over four days.

3.8. Burkina Faso declares that it applies the WAEMU customs valuation regulations, based on the WTO provisions (common report, section 3.1.2), and has notified its regulatory framework to the WTO Customs Valuation Committee.¹ Nevertheless, reference values still apply to 39 tariff lines.

3.1.2 Rules of origin

3.9. Burkina Faso's only notification to the WTO on rules of origin dates back to 1998.² The WAEMU rules of origin apply in Burkina Faso (common report, section 3.1.3). The approval processes for the two preferential schemes (WAEMU and ECOWAS) are managed by each national approval committee; certificates of origin are issued by the Ministry responsible for trade.

3.1.3 Customs tariffs

3.1.3.1 Overview

3.10. On 1 January 2015, Burkina Faso exchanged the WAEMU common external tariff (CET) for that of ECOWAS. According to the authorities, Burkina Faso applies only the other entry duties and taxes allowed by the two communities in addition to the CET. The same applies to the regimes adopted by the two communities with regard to internal taxes (common report, section 3). The revenue collected by the customs administration from customs duty on imports showed a substantial increase from 2010 to 2013, but then decreased (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Taxes on trade and international transactions, 2010-2015

(CFAF billion)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Customs duty	75.0	87.6	118.0	132.0	114.7	112.2
VAT (internal and entry)	116.0	153.2	226.9	257.0	220.7	214.7
Tax on beverages	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.4
Tax on cola	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tax on tobacco	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
Tax on coffee/tea	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.5
Tax on petroleum products	31.7	35.5	46.3	33.0	51.0	65.3
Statistical tax	8.9	10.0	14.6	16.8	13.8	14.5
Toll	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total tax revenue	237.8	306.0	430.4	464.4	422.5	430.8

Source: Burkina authorities.

3.1.3.2 Bindings

3.11. Burkina Faso's bindings at the WTO concern 40% of its tariff lines (common report, section 3.1.4.1). Burkina Faso inherited the tariff bindings made by France when it was a colony. Moreover, during the Uruguay Round, it bound the tariffs applicable to all agricultural products (with the exception of those already covered by the bindings previously made by France on its behalf) and to the products of Chapters 45, 46, 47 and 49 of the Harmonized System at the ceiling rate of 100%. The other duties and taxes on imports of these same products were bound at 50%.

¹ WTO document G/VAL/N/1/BFA/1/Rev.1 of 21 January 2004.

² WTO document G/RO/N/19 of 23 January 1998.

In May 2017, applied rates higher than the bound rates covered 620 bound tariff lines (common report, Table 3.9). Burkina Faso has reserved the right to amend its schedule of concessions during the three-year period commencing on 1 January 2015.³

3.1.3.3 Tax concessions

3.12. Burkina Faso grants exemptions from customs duties and taxes to enterprises approved under the Investment Code (section 2.4), and the Mining Code (section 4.2.1). The measures on unilateral suspension of customs duty on the import of certain food products, in effect from 2008 to 2011, have been lifted. In 2016, a limited number of new goods transport vehicles were temporarily exempted from customs duty.

3.1.4 Other taxes affecting imports

3.13. The Burkina authorities state that they have never had recourse to the special import tax (TCI) and do not currently apply the supplementary protection tax (TCP). Since January 2016, however, Burkina Faso has applied an import adjustment tax (TAI) (common report, section 3.1.5.3) at a rate of 15% on certain insecticides for use in agriculture. According to the authorities, this tax is intended to protect SAPHYTO, which produces such goods.

3.14. There is also a levy on imports in the form of the contribution to the PVI amounting to 1% of the f.o.b. value (section 3.1.1). Goods being carried by road to Burkina Faso or in transit must pay a contribution (at the rate of 0.25% of the declared value) to the guarantee fund managed by the CCI-BF. A tax of CFAF 200 is levied for each seal affixed to the packages, with the exception of postal parcels and vehicles.

3.15. Introduced in Burkina Faso in 1993, VAT is applied at a single rate of 18%. The VAT imposed at the customs cordon is calculated on the basis of the c.i.f. value plus entry duty and, where applicable, other internal taxes. Burkina's VAT regime is more or less consistent with WAEMU's harmonized regime (common report, section 3.1.6.1 and Table 3.10); for example, the products and services exempt from VAT include medicines and pharmaceuticals, school supplies, live animals, staple food products, machinery for crop-farming and livestock-raising, and international air transport.

3.16. Burkina Faso also shows a degree of flexibility as regards the application of the harmonized excise duty regime (common report, section 3.1.6.2). In practice, excise duty is in fact levied only on imports. The rates applied in May 2017 were 10% on coffee, tea, cola, non-alcoholic beverages, as well as cosmetic and perfumery products; alcoholic beverages, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were taxed at 30%. In addition, there was a 40% tax on "luxury products".

3.17. Burkina Faso still has taxes on petroleum products (TPP), diesel fuel (CFAF 50/litre) and premium-grade petrol (CFAF 125/litre)⁴; the community provisions prescribed elimination of the disparities between products in the TPP as of 31 December 2007.

3.18. Burkina Faso's advance on profits tax (AIB) regime complies with the maximum rates determined by the WAEMU regulations (section 3.1.6), but is not in conformity with its principle of neutrality: the rate of the advance is 5% for imports cleared for home use, but within the country the purchase of goods by persons established in Burkina Faso is subject to an AIB of only 2%, or even 1% for cement, sugar, wheat flour and cola nuts, and 0.2% for the sale of hydrocarbons. The AIB may be deducted from corporation tax or carried over to the following financial years if there is a loss.

3.1.5 Import prohibitions and restrictions, and import licensing

3.19. The import prohibitions and restrictions imposed by WAEMU member States must in principle be consistent with WAEMU rules (common report, section 3.1.8). Burkina Faso has

³ WTO document G/MA/327 of 8 January 2015.

⁴ In 2013, the Burkina Government temporarily lowered these rates because of the difficult situation faced by the Burkina National Hydrocarbons Company (SONABHY) in order to allow it to restore its financial balance.

notified the WTO that it does not maintain quantitative restrictions⁵, and it has replied to the questionnaire on import licensing procedures.⁶ The special import authorization (ASI) scheme, however, is similar to a non-automatic import licensing scheme for some products and also applies to imports from other member States (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Products subject to special import authorization

Category/List of products	Special authorization/ Technical notice	Need for approval	Legal basis, Remarks
1. All goods			- Law No. 12-2013/AN of 7 May 2013 on the general import and export regime
2. Regulated substances listed in Annexes A, B, C, D and F to the Montreal Protocol 3. Products or appliances containing or functioning with regulated substances listed in Annexes A, B, C, D and F to the Montreal Protocol	ASI issued by the Ministry responsible for trade following an opinion from the Ozone Office	No	- Montreal Protocol - Notice to traders No. 97/-005/MCIA/SG/DGC of 11 March 1997 Products concerned: air conditioning appliances for motor cars and trucks; refrigeration appliances and air conditioners/heat pumps, for example: refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, water coolers, ice makers, air conditioning devices and heat pumps, compressors; aerosols other than those used for medical purposes; portable fire extinguishers; insulation panels and coating for pipes; prepolymers.
4. Chemical products listed in Annex 3 to the Rotterdam Convention, products listed in the annexes to the Stockholm Convention	Favourable opinion on import authorization from the Directorate-General of Environmental Conservation	No	- Rotterdam Convention - Stockholm Convention
5. Arms, civilian ammunition, military effects	ASI from the Ministry responsible for trade	No	n.a.
6. Explosives and by-products, cyanide	"ASI" from the Ministry responsible for trade, import authorization from the Ministry responsible for mining and licence to operate the mine for mining companies. Opinion of the Ministry responsible for the environment required only for cyanide.	No	- Rotterdam Convention - Stockholm Convention
7. Seed cotton	ASI signed by the Minister responsible for trade	No	- Order No. 2012-0262/MICA/SG/DGCE/DGCI/IGAE/SP-SFCL of 21 December 2012 on procedures for importing seed cotton - Communiqué No. 012-016/MICA/SG/DGCE/DGCI/IGAE/SP-SFCL of 31 December 2012
8. Other products One-day-old chicks, eggs, broiler or frozen chickens, meat, turkey rumps, fish, milk and dairy produce of animal origin, etc. Veterinary medicines Sugar	"ASI" or endorsement of the invoice	No	- Zatou AN VII -16 FP-PRES of 22 November 1989 containing the Animal Health Code - Decree No. 98-132/PRES/PM/MRA of 6 April 1998 containing the Regulations for veterinary pharmacy - Kiti No. AN VII-0113/FP/AGRI-EL of 22 November 1989 containing the Regulations for the animal health police

⁵ WTO document G/MA/NTM/QR/1/Add.12 of 3 May 2011.

⁶ WTO document G/LIC/N/3/BFA/6 of 28 July 2014.

Category/List of products	Special authorization/ Technical notice	Need for approval	Legal basis, Remarks
9. Biomedical equipment, reagents and medical consumables, pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements, cosmetic products	"ASI", endorsement of the invoice or simply an attestation	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation No. 06/2010/CM/UEMOA of 1 October 2010 on procedures for approving pharmaceutical products for human use in WAEMU member States - Decree No. 2003-382/PRES/PM/MS/MFB/MCPEA containing the national nomenclature for proprietary drugs and generic medicines authorized in Burkina Faso - Decree No. 2008-524/PRES/PM/MS/MEF/ of 9 September 2008 containing the Regulations on the import, possession and distribution of medicines obtained through donations and medical samples - Order No. 2013-537/MS/CAB of 31 May 2013 containing the Regulations on in vitro medical diagnostic devices and medical consumables
10. Digital terrestrial television sets and decoders	Endorsement of the import invoice by the Burkina Broadcasting company	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 022-2013/AN of 28 May 2013 containing the Regulations on terrestrial sound and television broadcasting - Decree defining the minimum technical specifications for receivers to be used for digital terrestrial television (DTT)
11. Pesticides	Prior authorization of the order (APC) for each order	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 041/96/ADP of 8 November 1996 establishing pesticide control in Burkina Faso - Law No. 006/2013/AN of 2 April 2013 containing the Environment Code
12. Plastic bags and wrapping	Approval certificate issued by the Ministry responsible for the environment Results of the conformity analysis provided by the Burkina Standardization and Metrology Agency (ABNORM)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 017-2014/AN of 20 May 2014 prohibiting the production, import, marketing and distribution of non-biodegradable plastic bags and wrapping
13. Plant seeds	Technical import notice	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 010-2006/AN of 31 March 2006 containing the Regulations on plant seeds
14. Lubricants	Results of the ABNORM analysis	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No. 2002-146/PRES/PM/MEF/ MCPEA/MCE containing the Regulations on the distribution of petroleum products and by-products

n.a Not available.

Note: The ASI in inverted commas are technical notices.

Source: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Crafts, Directorate of single windows for trade and investment, Single window for trade, 3 May 2017.

3.20. Furthermore, explosives, arms, civilian ammunition, military effects, appliances using freon, sugar and animal products can be imported only with an ASI. Approved products originating in WAEMU and ECOWAS are not subject to this requirement, with the exception of arms.⁷ The ASI for sugar is signed by the Minister responsible for trade and is granted pro rata to applications by operators, taking into account estimated domestic production, in combination with a system for administering the latter. According to the authorities, the purpose of the ASI regime is to control imports of "highly sensitive" goods and/or observance of the Government's international commitments.

3.1.6 Anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures and other measures

3.21. Burkina Faso has no domestic legislation on anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures.⁸ There are provisions at the community level (common report, section 3.1.9). Burkina Faso has also notified the WTO that it has no trade-related investment measures.⁹

⁷ Decree No. 2009-301/PRES/PM/SECU/MATD/MED/DEF/MECV/MJ/MCPEA of 8 May 2009 on the arms and civilian ammunition regime in Burkina Faso.

⁸ WTO document G/SCM/N/1/BFA/1 of 16 September 2011.

⁹ WTO document G/TRIMS/N/2/Rev.19/Add.3 of 21 June 2010.

3.22. The National Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS) maintains buffer stocks, which are distributed through pilot outlets located throughout Burkina Faso; maize, millet, sorghum and rice are sold at fixed subsidized prices (CFAF 6,000/50 kg, except for rice at CFAF 7,500/50 kg). The agreed level of the stock is set at 25,000 tonnes for all categories. Buffer stocks may also be kept by the Burkina National Hydrocarbons Company (SONABHY), although this did not occur during the period 2009-2016. The two buffer stocks are supplied through open invitations to tender.

3.2 Measures directly affecting exports

3.2.1 Customs procedures and requirements

3.23. The registration formalities applicable to imports of goods for commercial purposes (section 3.1) also apply to exports. All exports are subject to a detailed declaration to customs. The export document needed for customs formalities is issued through the SYLVIE platform.

3.2.2 Taxes, duties and levies

3.24. Exports are usually free of all duties and taxes and are not subject to VAT. The exceptions include trade in certain live animals and raw hides and skins, which is subject to a "livestock subsector contribution", in practice only levied upon export in the following amounts: bovine animals CFAF 3,000 (€4.6) per animal; sheep and goats CFAF 250 per animal; poultry CFAF 50 per head; raw hides and skins CFAF 100 per kg. Burkina Faso also imposes a tax of CFAF 500 per export certificate for works of art, which goes to the National Cultural Promotion Fund.

3.2.3 Export prohibitions and restrictions and export licensing

3.25. The export of young animals (donors and females) is prohibited. In August 2016, the Government adopted a decree banning the export of donkeys, horses, camels and their products. The export of charcoal has been suspended since 2004. Ivory and gold require a special export authorization (ASE); the Ministry of Tourism has to authorize the export of articles belonging to the cultural heritage. Live wild animal species, together with all hunting trophies, and wildlife products, also require certificates for any form of export and, where applicable, a CITES permit.

3.2.4 Export support and promotion

3.26. Burkina Faso has notified that it does not grant any subsidies that directly or indirectly affect exports or imports.¹⁰ It has also notified that it did not grant any export subsidy for agricultural products during the years 2010 to 2013.¹¹

3.27. Nevertheless, under the Investment Code, tax concessions are given to enterprises approved under the exporting enterprise regime (enterprises exporting at least 80% of their total output) (section 2.4). The Export Promotion Agency of Burkina Faso (APEX-Burkina) was set up in 2011¹² with the task of promoting exports of Burkina products and services. The services most commonly supplied are training, support and assistance at trade fairs and events and business contacts. APEX focuses on sectors with potential identified in the National Export Promotion Strategy (SNE) (section 2.2). Support for the export of cotton and gold is not among APEX's tasks.

3.3 Measures affecting production and trade

3.3.1 Incentives

3.28. Burkina Faso grants certain tax concessions under the Investment Code (section 2.4) and the Mining Code (section 4.2). Various support measures are also available to agricultural producers under the rural development and food security policy (section 4.1.2). Burkina Faso does not grant any subsidies for research and development or regional subsidies, although the

¹⁰ WTO document G/SCM/N/253/BFA of 15 March 2013.

¹¹ WTO documents G/AG/N/BFA/8 of 13 September 2011, G/AG/N/BFA/10 of 18 March 2013, and G/AG/N/BFA/12 of 5 August 2014.

¹² APEX replaced the former National Foreign Trade Office.

Government subsidizes the price of butane gas and fuel used by the Burkina National Electricity Company (SONABEL) to generate electricity (section 4.3.3).

3.3.2 Standards and other technical regulations

3.29. Law No. 011-2007/AN of 24 May 2007 governs standardization, certification, accreditation and quality promotion in Burkina Faso; it defines the categories of standards, together with procedures for their drafting, approval and implementation. Recent developments include the revision of the 2012 "National Quality Policy" in 2016 in order to reduce overlapping among bodies controlling the quality of imports. The Burkina Standardization and Metrology Agency (ABNORM) was set up in July 2012 following the amalgamation of the Directorate-General of Quality and Metrology and the Standardization and Quality Promotion Directorate (FASONORM), but the change in national enquiry point has not yet been notified to the WTO.¹³ ABNORM is responsible for implementing national policy on standardization, certification, quality control and promotion, metrology and accreditation.

3.30. ABNORM is tasked with drawing up national standards from the identification of needs right through to approval. The general interest is protected by establishing technical committees composed of various stakeholders and by holding public consultations. Approved draft standards become the subject of an approval order, which specifies whether the standard is to be mandatory (technical regulation). In May 2017, 313 Burkina national standards were in effect, 311 of which were mandatory. The standards in force are revised every five years.

3.31. As far as certification is concerned, the implementing texts lay down the criteria for issuing the national mark showing conformity with standards and the procedures for intervention by certifying bodies in Burkina Faso, including their approval and monitoring of their activities. A decree determining the criteria for using the national conformity mark was enacted in 2016¹⁴, while the product certification procedure was being put in place. For accreditation, the countries concerned have set up the West African Accreditation System (SOAC) (common report, section 3.3.2).

3.32. ABNORM also plays a role in implementing the national metrology and quality promotion policy. In addition to keeping the national reference standards, it is ensuring compliance with technical regulations on quality and metrology; controlling measuring instruments; and organizing training of economic operators in quality and metrology matters. As part of the WAEMU/ECOWAS "quality" programme (common report, section 4.3), Burkina Faso hosts the regional reference standards laboratory for temperature.

3.33. At the import stage, ABNORM checks that non-food products comply with national and international standards by means of visual, documentary or analytical inspection, in conformity with the WTO Agreements according to the authorities. It issues a national conformity certificate (CNC), which is required for customs clearance. It is also responsible for monitoring product quality on domestic markets. It may take up to three samples of any imported product within its competence. In some cases, it carries out a preliminary analysis of samples of products requiring a CNC before issuing an import authorization; a similar document is issued by the Directorate of Plant Protection and Market Preparation (DPVC) for seed and seedlings. When the consignment arrives at the customs cordon, ABNORM takes a fresh sample with a view to issuing a CNC.

3.3.3 Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements

3.34. Burkina Faso has four structures responsible for sanitary and phytosanitary control. The DPVC in the Ministry responsible for agriculture is in charge of phytosanitary inspection, controlling the preparation and quality of agricultural products and products of agricultural origin, whose conformity with the prevailing standards has to be certified by three documents: a phytosanitary certificate; a certificate of origin and an inspection note (BV) containing the results of the analysis undertaken by the exporting country. The authority may ask for additional analyses. After the procedures have been completed, a phytosanitary inspection report is issued. The authorities are currently considering possibilities for streamlining the procedures. Genetically modified organisms

¹³ Decree No. 2012-821/PRES/PM/MEF/MICA of 8 October 2012.

¹⁴ Decree No. 2016-1248/PRES/PM/MCIA/MINEFID of 30 December 2016 determining the criteria for using the national mark showing conformity of products, processes and services with the standards.

and by-products must be labelled and bear the indication "Products based on genetically modified organisms" or "Contains genetically modified organisms" (section 4.1).

3.35. The National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP) of the Ministry of Health carries out sanitary controls, confirmed by a sanitary quality certificate. Animal health controls are the responsibility of the Directorate-General of Veterinary Services (DGSV) of the Ministry of Animal Resources. Where live animals are concerned, an import authorization must be issued by the DGSV before any importation takes place. If an inspection gives rise to doubt, the measures provided in the Animal Health Code apply: placement under observation (seizure); quarantine; and partial or total destruction.

3.36. The DPVC operates a network of 21 phytosanitary control posts on the land borders and at Ouagadougou Airport. It is also the national enquiry point for the SPS Agreement and the focal point for the Codex Alimentarius and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Phytosanitary risks are managed by a multidisciplinary team set up in 2006.¹⁵ In carrying out its activities, the team may seek advice from any natural or legal person whose professional, technical or scientific expertise is deemed necessary.

3.37. The draft law on plant protection, already notified to the WTO and in the process of being adopted in May 2017, regulates the sanitary protection of plants and plant products.¹⁶ Based on the IPPC, the implementing decree for this law establishes the procedures for phytosanitary control upon importation and exportation, during transit and within national territory.¹⁷ It also defines the scope of the law in terms of products subject to phytosanitary control. Kiti No. AN VII 113 FP-AGRI-EL of 22 November 1989 still governs all matters relating to animal health in Burkina Faso.

3.38. Whenever products falling within its competence are imported, ABNORM may take up to three samples. Moreover, in some cases, it carries out a preliminary analysis of samples of products requiring a CNC before issuing an import authorization; a similar document is also issued by the DPVC for seed and seedlings. The results of the analysis (if found to be in conformity) must be attached to the prior import declaration when it is forwarded to the inspection company (COTECNA).

3.39. Special marking and labelling provisions regulate clearance for home use of certain products such as electric batteries, rice, fertilizer, boxes of matches and packets of cigarettes. A number of legal instruments determine the criteria for selling tobacco.¹⁸ For example, importers must apply to the Ministry responsible for trade for approval and, after receiving it, submit a price determination application, deposit a sample and submit a certificate of analysis for the brand to be imported issued by the LNSP. Seed packets must provide detailed information that enables the seed to be traced. The name, address and trade name of the distributor must be indicated legibly.

3.3.4 Competition and price control policy

3.40. A new competition law was adopted in May 2017 to replace the previous legislation.¹⁹ The Law's provisions on the organization of competition in Burkina Faso apply to all production, distribution or services activities, including those conducted by legal persons under public law. The aim of the revision was, *inter alia*, to adapt Burkina's legislation to the relevant community regulations (common report, section 3.3.5).

3.41. Free pricing is the principle in Burkina Faso. Nonetheless, the Government may regulate the prices of some products in order to deal with situations where free competition is unlikely to determine prices. The prices of products subject to control can be fixed according to four regimes:

¹⁵ Order No. 2006/014/MAHRH/MESSRS/MECV on the creation, responsibilities, composition and functioning of the phytosanitary risks analysis team.

¹⁶ WTO document G/SPS/N/BFA/1 of 7 August 2015.

¹⁷ WTO document G/SPS/N/BFA/2 of 7 August 2015.

¹⁸ Decree No. 2011-1051/PRES/PM/MS/MEF of 30 December 2011, Joint Order No. 2015-366 of 7 April 2015, and Kiti (Decree) No. AN IV-392/CNR/CAPRO.

¹⁹ Law No. 33-2001/AN of 4 December 2001, amending Law No. 15/94/ADP of 5 May 1994.

monitored free pricing (observation without any particular constraints); controlled pricing (ceiling prices); fixed prices; and frozen prices or margins.²⁰

3.42. In May 2017, the list of products subject to fixed prices comprised 21 groups of products or services, two services having been added in 2014 (transport and parking services).²¹ The Directorate-General of Economic Control and Suppression of Fraud (DGCRF) in the Ministry responsible for trade is in charge of monitoring effective implementation of pricing policy. In addition to the DGCRF at central level, the regional directorates of trade, industry and crafts are also responsible for effective implementation. The other products concerned are sugar, wheat flour, bread, milk and dairy produce, soap, cement, reinforcing bars, metal sheets, hydrocarbons, essential generic medicines, public tariffs (water, electricity), school supplies, and tobacco.

3.43. Up to April 2016, the fixed price regime affected five groups of products: hydrocarbons, adjusted each month according to global price trends (section 4.3.2); school textbooks; essential generic medicines and medical consumables; public water and electricity tariffs (section 4.3.3); and tobacco products. In April 2016, broken rice, soap and sugar were added to this list.²² The controlled pricing regime applies to the following products and services: domestic cereals, edible oil, wheat flour, bread, cement, reinforcing rods, metal sheets, transport services and parking services. It is the DGCRF's responsibility to ensure the effective implementation of pricing policy.

3.44. Until 2023, three companies in the cotton subsector have a monopoly on the purchase of seed cotton in the areas allocated to them (section 4.1.3.2). In the telecommunication market, competition is monitored by the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP) (section 4.5.2.2). Competition in the financial services subsector is the responsibility of WAEMU's Banking Commission (common report, section 4.4.4). Consumers' interests are represented by the Burkina Consumers' Organization (OCB).

3.3.5 State trading, State-owned enterprises and privatization

3.45. Burkina Faso has notified that it does not have any trading enterprises that fall under the WTO provisions on state trading (Article XVII of the GATT).²³ SONABHY has a monopoly on the import of hydrocarbons but is not considered a State-trading enterprise. The State also has a legal monopoly on the import of tobacco products, granted to 27 approved importers in May 2017 under an authorization procedure. According to the authorities, competition is free, without any restrictions as to the volume imported. Operators must apply to the Ministry responsible for trade for approval, submit a price determination application (sections 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 above), a certificate of analysis of the brand to be imported issued by the LNSP.

3.46. In 2010, the Privatization Commission, which was the technical structure entrusted with implementing the policy on State withdrawal, was replaced by a permanent secretariat in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for privatization. No State-owned enterprise has been privatized since Burkina Faso's previous review in 2010. On the contrary, some State-owned enterprises intended for privatization since 2001 have remained under Government control because of their role deemed to be sensitive or strategic. This is the case for electricity companies, SONABEL, water and sanitation companies and the National Water and Sanitation Board (ONEA). In the event that privatization of SONABHY were to be envisaged, the government authorities announced that it would only be partial and that the State would retain a majority holding. Privatization of the Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou airports has also been deferred. The State still owns the National Postal Services Company (SONAPOST) and SONAGESS (food stocks), the National Lottery and the Burkina Broadcasting company. In addition, a company breeding one-day-old chicks was set up by the Government in December 2014. The State also owns 49% of the capital of Air Burkina, 23% of that of ONATEL (the former telecommunication services monopoly) and, through the Mine Holdings Company of Burkina Faso (SOPAMIB) created in 2013, 10% of the Perkoa mine.

²⁰ Decree No. 2003-615/PRES/PM/MCPEA/MFB.

²¹ Order No. 2014-0020/MICA/SG/DGCRF of 4 February 2014 lists the goods and services currently subject to controlled prices.

²² *Le Pays*, 28 April 2016, "Produits de grande consommation : De nouveaux prix fixés". Viewed at: <http://lepays.bf/produits-de-grande-consommation-de-nouveaux-prix-fixes>.

²³ WTO documents G/STR/N/1-15/BFA of 9 September 2014.

3.3.6 Government procurement

3.47. There has been a marked drop in the total amount of government procurement (Table 3.3). As a percentage of GDP, the value of government procurement fell from 6.9% in 2009 to 2% in 2016.

Table 3.3 Government procurement by award procedure, 2010, 2015 and 2016

	2010		2015		2016	
	Number	Amount (€ million)	Number	Amount (€ million)	Number	Amount (€ million)
Total, of which:	1,051	396	501	296	336	209
Open invitation to tender	487	338	243	181	164	162
Restricted invitation to tender	55	24	21	10	5	1
Request for prices	387	3	51	1	48	20
Request for proposals	73	13	89	23	66	25
Direct agreement	49	18	97	82	53	20

Source: Directorate-General of Government Procurement.

3.48. In 2017, a new law replaced the 2008 Decree on the general regulations for government procurement.²⁴ This new framework modifies the procedures for awarding government procurement contracts and the thresholds depending on the nature of the service and the type of authority, in conformity with the relevant WAEMU rules (common report, section 3.3.6).

3.49. Discrimination based on the nationality of bidders and distortion of free competition between public and private bidders are specifically prohibited. Pursuant to community requirements, regulatory and control roles are fulfilled by two separate structures: the Regulatory Authority for Government Procurement (ARCOP) is the national body responsible for regulation, settlement of disputes and the evaluation of the system for awarding government procurement contracts and public service concessions; and the Directorate-General for the Control of Government Procurement and Financial Commitments (DG-CMEF) is in charge of a priori control of procedures for awarding government procurement contracts and public service concessions and their performance. The DG-CMEF also has an online database on the award of Burkina government procurement contracts.²⁵

3.50. The procedures for awarding government procurement contracts depend on the threshold (amount), the nature of the service and the type of contracting authority. An invitation to tender is mandatory in the following cases: (a) supplies, equipment and day-to-day services, if the amount exceeds CFAF 50 million, except for State-owned companies (CFAF 75 million); and (b) works (CFAF 75 million), except for State-owned companies (CFAF 100 million). A price request procedure may be followed for supplies, equipment, day-to-day services and works amounting to between CFAF 10 million and CFAF 75 million (up to CFAF 100 million for State-owned companies). A request for quotation is made for Government procurement not exceeding CFAF 10 million, a streamlined procedure that is not published.

3.51. Invitations to tender and price requests are published in the government procurement journal and in at least one national newspaper. An invitation may be open (with or without prequalification). In special cases, the contracting authority may turn to restricted competition or direct negotiation (private agreement).

3.52. Depending on the nature and term of the contract, the contractor may be required to provide a performance guarantee, which may not exceed 5% of the basic contract price. Contracts for intellectual services exceeding CFAF 30 million are subject to a procedure calling for an expression of interest while below this threshold there is a simplified procedure.

3.53. The regulatory framework provides for the appointment of someone to take charge of the contract, with responsibility for implementing the award procedures and monitoring performance.

²⁴ Law No. 039-2016/AN of 2 December 2016 establishing the general regulations on government procurement.

²⁵ Online information viewed at: <http://www.dgmp.gov.bf/index.php/revue-des-marches/acces-public>.

In accordance with WAEMU provisions, bids submitted by community companies may be given a preference margin of 15%.

3.3.7 Intellectual property rights

3.54. Burkina Faso has been a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) since 1975 and has signed several WIPO-administered treaties, including the Berne Convention (copyright), the Paris Convention (industrial property) and the Rome Convention (protection of performers). It is also a member of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (common report, section 3.3.4). The regulatory framework for intellectual property in Burkina Faso has remained unchanged since the previous review. It includes Law No. 032-99/AN of 22 December 1999 on the protection of literary and artistic property, which remains the key legislation in this regard. Article 13 of the Investment Code, revised in 2010, guarantees equal protection of intellectual property for Burkina and foreign companies.

3.55. Burkina Faso has two authorities with competence for intellectual property rights: the National Industrial Property Centre (CNPI) in the Ministry responsible for industry is the leading industrial property structure and also acts as the national liaison with OAPI.²⁶ The protection of copyright and related rights is entrusted to the Burkina Copyright Bureau (BBDA) in the Ministry responsible for culture. Table 3.4 provides statistics on applications and the granting of titles since the previous review.

Table 3.4 Statistics on applications and granting of titles, 2009 and 2012-2015

Title	2009	2012	2013	2014	2015
Patents	4	1	1	5	7
Trademarks	28	50	46	45	58
Trade names	29	59	135	156	n.a.
Renewal of industrial designs	n.a.	4	5	1	5

n.a. Not available.

Source: Burkina authorities.

3.56. The BBDA manages the income raised from imposition of various taxes, notably at the customs cordon, as well as the copyright royalties earned. A 10% levy on the c.i.f. value is charged on imports of virgin recording media²⁷ and a 0.25% levy on the c.i.f. value applies to imports of equipment for copying literary and artistic works.²⁸ These two levies are intended to pay the authors of the works to be copied. An import permit is also required for these media.²⁹

3.57. In addition to collecting income (including from abroad) and distributing it among right holders, the BBDA is charged with combating piracy and raising awareness among artists and the public. In 2011, it published several practical handbooks for publishers, the police, court officers, and users of protected works. As part of its collaboration with the customs services, the BBDA issues the permits required to import phonograms and videograms.

3.58. There has been a marked increase in the number of works declared to the BBDA in recent years, from 2,791 in 2009 to 11,450 in 2013. The sums distributed by the BBDA rose from CFAF 311 million to CFAF 468 million (€0.7 million) over the same period. The National Committee to Combat Piracy of Literary and Artistic Works, in operation since October 2013, informs the public and heightens awareness regarding compliance with the legislation on literary and artistic property. It also carries out checks and institutes legal proceedings against infringements of the Law on the protection of literary and artistic property.

²⁶ Order No. 01-117/MCPEA/SG/DNPI of 24 December 2001.

²⁷ Decree No. 2000-575/PRES/PM/MAC/MEF of 20 December 2000.

²⁸ Decree No. 2000-577/PRES/PM/MAC/MEF of 20 December 2000.

²⁹ Order No. 2003-77/MAC/MEF on procedures for issuing import permits for literary and artistic works and virgin media.

4 TRADE POLICIES BY SECTOR

4.1 Agriculture

4.1.1 Overview

4.1. The agricultural sector employs more than 80% of the economically active population, accounts for about 25% of GDP and is the main source of food and income. An essentially agricultural country of the Sahel, Burkina Faso continues to face the challenge of ensuring the sustainable food and nutritional security of its people. Burkina agriculture is characterized by poor productivity due to a difficult climate, insecurity of tenure, problems with access to inputs, worn-out farming equipment and lack of financing. Only 44% of farmers have access to mechanization services; between 2011 and 2015, the proportion of farmers with access to improved seed rose from 15% to 19% and mineral fertilizer consumption per hectare from 40 kg to 50 kg. Moreover, agricultural production is regularly exposed to natural disasters, in particular, locust invasions, floods and droughts. The sector is composed of around 900,000 small family farms of less than 5 hectares in size with generally poor yields. Except for cotton and rice, the farmers consume most of what they produce.

4.2. Agricultural production is dominated by cereals (sorghum, millet, maize and rice), these being the main food crops, by cotton, the main cash crop, and by livestock breeding. Cereals are grown on more than 77% of the area farmed and account for more than 70% of total production (Table 4.1). The arable area is estimated at around 9,000,000 hectares (one third of the national territory). Agriculture's share of the total area rose from 8% in 1984 to more than 17% in 2011.¹ Although the total irrigated area is still small, it has increased, from 58,000 hectares in 2008 to 134,000 hectares in 2015.

Table 4.1 Production of main food crops, 2009/2010-2015/2016

(Tonnes)

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Millet	970,927	1,147,894	828,741	1,078,374	1,078,374	972,539	946,184
Sorghum	1,521,468	1,990,227	1,505,543	1,923,805	1,880,465	1,707,613	1,435,640
Maize	894,558	1,133,452	1,076,754	1,556,316	1,585,418	1,433,085	1,469,612
Rice	213,584	270,658	240,865	319,390	305,382	347,501	325,138
Fonio	26,101	18,315	14,502	20,659	19,887	8,562	13,091
Total cereals	3,626,637	4,560,547	3,666,405	4,898,544	4,869,723	4,469,300	4,189,665

Note: The period extends from April to March.

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Demography (2015), *Annuaire statistique 2014*.

4.3. The vagaries of the weather result in fluctuations in the growth of crop and livestock production and hence in that of the economy as a whole: in volume terms, agricultural production grew strongly in the years with good rainfall but fell back sharply in 2011/2012 and 2014/2015. The forecasts for the 2016/2017 harvest were 4.7 million tonnes for cereals and 1.6 million tonnes for cash crops.

4.4. Although Burkina Faso's agricultural imports have increased significantly since its last review in 2010, they have decreased as a proportion of total imports (Chart 1.1), suggesting an increase in the level of food self-sufficiency; they are dominated by rice, tobacco, wheat and sugar. Agricultural exports are dominated by cotton, which accounted for 31% of exports in 2009, but only 13% in 2015 (Table A1.1). Conversely, exports of nuts have increased their share of the total.

4.1.2 Agricultural policy

4.5. The Ministry responsible for agriculture and water resources is tasked with formulating and applying government agricultural policy. It provides the producers with support and advice. The Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (SCADD, section 2.2) identifies the agricultural sector as being strategic for economic development and poverty reduction.² It stresses

¹ FAO (2013), *Review of Food and Agricultural Policies in Burkina Faso*.

² Ministry of the Economy and Finance (2011), *Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable*.

the need to strengthen and improve the conditions of the private sector where agriculture is concerned in order to enable agriculture to play its part as an engine of sustainable economic growth and job creation.

4.6. The National Programme for the Rural Sector (PNSR I covered the period 2011-2015)³ forms the political frame of reference for all interventions on behalf of the rural community. Its aim is to make a sustainable contribution to food and nutritional security, strong economic growth and poverty reduction. The PNSR is made up of 13 sub-programmes divided into five groups concerned with improvements in food security and sovereignty, higher rural incomes, the sustainable development of natural resources, improvements in access to drinking water and living conditions, and the development of a partnership between the actors in the rural sector. In May 2017, a PNSR II covering the period 2016-2020 was in process of being drawn up.⁴

4.7. The National Food and Nutritional Security Policy⁵ (PNSAN) serves as a frame of reference for all the measures taken to promote food and nutritional security. Food security measures are overseen by the National Food Security Council (CNSA), which is chaired by the Prime Minister. The specific objectives pursued are as follows: (a) sustainably increasing the level of domestic food production and its value added; (b) building market capacity to give people access to food products; (c) sustainably improving the economic and nutritional conditions of the poor and vulnerable segments of the population; (d) strengthening the system for the prevention and management of economic crises in a manner consistent with the constructions of structural food security; (e) building up the capacity of the actors and promoting the good governance of food security. Production subsidies under the PNSAN cost CFAF 9 billion (€13.7 million) in 2014-2015 and CFAF 5.8 billion (€8.8 million) in 2015-2016, for the purchase of fertilizer.

4.8. Burkina Faso has notified the WTO that it did not grant any subsidies for agricultural exports between 2010 and 2016⁶ and that it did not apply any domestic support measures between 2009 and 2013.⁷ Production eligible for State aid is determined at ministerial level. Numerous technical cooperation activities in the agricultural sector are financed by donors.

4.9. The national policy on security of tenure in rural areas, adopted in 2007, aims to ensure that all rural actors have access to land and that their investment is guaranteed. This policy was reinforced by Law No. 034-2009/AN containing the rural land regime. Under this Law, foreigners can obtain access to rural land in the same way as Burkina nationals.

4.10. The National Export Promotion Strategy (SNE) has identified six promising agricultural subsectors on which promotion activities are being focused. These are: sesame, shea, mangoes, onions, cattle, and hides and skins.

4.11. The National Security Stock Management Company (SONAGESS) maintains food stocks. These buffer stocks, nominally amounting to 50,000 tonnes for the national security stock (actually 15,000 tonnes in May 2017) and 25,000 tonnes for the intervention stock (12,300 tonnes in May 2017), are composed of cereals (millet, maize, sorghum, and rice). In addition to these physical stocks, there is also a financial reserve established by the Government's partners and with a value equivalent to around 25,000 tonnes of cereals, which can be mobilized if cereals production falls at least 7% short of domestic needs. Between 2010 and 2017 these stocks were totally mobilized only once, in 2012.

4.12. The Ministry responsible for agriculture is also tasked with the development of small village irrigation schemes. There are 1,121 holding ponds. The Ministry provides small farmers with subsidized irrigation equipment and helps them to impound water, which often enables them to harvest two crops per year despite there being only one rainy season.

³ Burkina Faso (2011), *Programme national du secteur rural (PNSR), 2011-2015*.

⁴ Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Security (2016), *Feuille de route 2016 - Sur la formulation du PNSR II*.

⁵ Burkina Faso (2013), *Politique nationale de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle*.

⁶ The latest notification made in this connection is contained in WTO document G/AG/N/BFA/12 of 5 August 2014.

⁷ WTO document G/AG/N/BFA/11 of 5 August 2014.

4.13. Burkina Faso authorized the growing and sale of genetically modified cotton in 2003, but the subsector gave up growing it in 2015 in favour of ordinary cotton; research is in progress in connection with the cultivation of genetically modified cowpea.

4.14. Where imports are concerned, the principal trade measure remains the ECOWAS customs duties (common report, section 3.1.4). Between 2008 and 2011, the Government suspended customs duties on certain food products, the prices of which had steeply increased or which are consumed by vulnerable groups, notably rice, oil, salt, milk-based products and food preparations for children. There have not been any other such measures since then. The sale and import of staple food products are exempt from VAT. Some agricultural products may be subject to price controls, namely, fixed prices or price ceilings (section 3.3.4). The export of young animals (donors and females), donkeys, horses and camels is prohibited.

4.15. Among the other trade policy measures in force in these subsectors, Law No. 050-2012/AN regulates the interprofessional organizations of the agricultural, forestry, pastoral, fisheries and wildlife subsectors in Burkina Faso. It provides for the introduction of marketing strategies accompanied by action plans and plans for the organization of fairs and promotion days.

4.1.3 Policies by subsector

4.1.3.1 Food crops

4.16. Around 4.2 million hectares, that is to say, three quarters of the cultivated area, are devoted to cereals production. The data for the main cereals crops are reproduced in Table 4.1; production has tended to increase, while remaining unstable from one year to the next. In the 2016/2017 season, Burkina Faso is aiming to produce 4.7 million tonnes of cereals. In periods of normal rainfall, cereal, groundnut and pea production covers all the country's needs.

4.17. Maize growing is developing rapidly, in particular in the cotton areas where the maize is integrated into the cotton production systems and able to benefit from the inputs intended for the latter. Rice is foremost among Burkina Faso's cereal imports, as domestic production covers only about one third of consumption. Rice imports amounted to around 377,000 tonnes in 2015. Domestic rice production faces strong competition from imported rice, despite the common external tariff of 10%.

4.18. Burkina Faso is a major producer of cowpeas, which can be grown in arid and degraded soils. Cowpeas are mainly found on small farms, where they are generally grown as a secondary crop in association with traditional cereals. Traditionally a food crop grown for own consumption or for local markets, cowpeas are gradually acquiring the status of a cash crop. Production has increased markedly in recent years, with 168,000 tonnes in 2014/2015 as compared with 114,000 tonnes in 2009/2010.

4.19. Fruit and vegetable production is steadily on the rise. According to the last agricultural census, more than 747,000 tonnes of vegetables (tomatoes, aubergines, onions, potatoes) were harvested in 2008 as against 166,000 tonnes in 2005. Moreover, annual domestic fruit production is estimated at 389,000 tonnes, 62% of which corresponds to mangoes and 22% to cashew nuts. Large quantities of groundnuts are also produced, mainly for the domestic market.

4.20. There is no direct State intervention in food production. However, since 2008, the State has subsidized 45% to 60% of the selling price of fertilizer, depending on its market price. For example, in 2014, it made available 22,346 tonnes of fertilizer subsidized at a cost of CFAF 9.09 billion (€13.9 million), as well as seeds of improved varieties, agricultural equipment and draught animals, likewise subsidized. By 2016 the fertilizer subsidy had fallen to CFAF 2.7 billion (€4.12 million).

4.1.3.2 Cotton subsector

4.21. Burkina Faso is one of the biggest cotton producers in Africa. Cotton ranks first in terms of agricultural production and second as an export resource, after gold. It is estimated that there are 350,000 cotton farms directly providing a living for nearly four million people. Thus, cotton growing is one of the main sources of cash income for the rural population, and a strategic product

for reducing poverty. Cotton is grown all over the country, except in the Sahel zone in the north. Although tending to increase, production volumes and values have been unstable from one year to the next (Table 4.2). Yields vary with the size of the farm, the equipment used, rainfall, and pressure from parasites. A minority of producers farm relatively large areas, but most work small farms of three to five hectares.

Table 4.2 Cotton production, 2009-2017

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Producer price of cotton (CFAF/kg)	160	172	245	225	235	235
Seed cotton production (1,000 tonnes)	484	530	441	895	587	693
Cotton lint production:						
- 1,000 tonnes	169.4	140.8	173.6	295.5	246.3	291
- CFAF billion	131,810	190,805	165,422	219,051	198,573	n.a.
Area cultivated (1,000 hectares)	406	463	395	651	n.a.	n.a.
Yield (tonne/hectare)	1.2	0.898	0.972	1.070	0.885	0.936

n.a. Not available.

Source: Information provided by the Burkina authorities.

4.22. Seed cotton is produced by around 350,000 individual producers, grouped together in about 9,500 "simplified cooperative societies". These societies have federated to form cotton producers' unions, at department and provincial levels and then at national level within the umbrella body, the National Union of Cotton Producers' Cooperatives (UNPCB), which shares the financing of the groups' inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) with the cotton companies that process the seed cotton into lint, with the aid of the State.

4.23. The Inputs Fund, set up with an initial endowment of CFAF 10 billion (€15.2 million), operates as a guarantee fund, enabling the cotton companies to raise, through the banking system, the resources needed to finance the supplies required by the producers on the basis of competitive bidding by several suppliers, with the certainty of being able to pay those suppliers by irrevocable letter of credit. The latter was chosen as the only mode of payment of the suppliers with a view to reducing the costs of purchasing the inputs and ensuring the security of the transactions, while obtaining preferential treatment for fertilizer orders on the international market.

4.24. Three private cotton companies (SOFITEX, FASO COTON and SOCOMA) do the ginning and exploit the lint and associated products (seed, lint waste). Up until 2023 these companies will have a monopoly on the purchase of seed cotton in their areas, assigned to them under a Protocol of Agreement on Specifications.⁸ In particular, this Protocol requires the companies: (a) to supply the producer groups with quality inputs on credit; (b) to discharge the input loans upon delivery of the seed cotton; and (c) to collect all the seed cotton produced in their respective areas and pay for it at a price no lower than the floor price negotiated by the stakeholders at the beginning of the season. The three cotton companies are grouped in the Cotton Companies Trade Association (APROCOB) which, with the UNCPB, belongs to the Burkina Joint-Trade Cotton Association (AICB), which manages the subsector. A price-smoothing fund, jointly managed by APROCOB and UNCPB, was established in 2006 for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the floor price to the producers.

4.25. The Smoothing Fund is fed by means of a so-called top-up system. This contribution is made when the reference selling price for the previous season is higher than the ceiling for that season, thus producing a surplus. This surplus generated on the sales of the cotton companies is used to top up the Fund or to pay the producers a rebate or a supplementary price. In 2015 and 2016, the Fund was almost in deficit, but in 2017 the situation is expected to improve.

4.26. The purchase prices of seed cotton and its products are derived from a cotton price-setting mechanism adopted in 2006 with the support of the State and the French Development Agency (AFD). The seed cotton price calculations take into account the trend price of the lint over the last consecutive three seasons; the floor price for the lint, which corresponds to 95% of its trend price;

⁸ Protocol of agreement on the specifications applicable to cotton subsector operators in Burkina Faso (period 2013-2023).

and the share of the value of the lint and oilseed production returned to the producers, which amounts to 58-62% depending on the level of production and prices. The floor price for seed cotton and, where appropriate, the rebate and the supplementary price are calculated in the month of March, when the production level can be accurately estimated.

4.27. The value of the seed is enhanced by processing by the oil refineries and cattle feed manufacturers. As far as the lint is concerned, 95% is exported unprocessed; the rest is processed on the spot by Filature du Sahel (FILSAH), for export and to meet the needs of the craft industry. FILSAH's capacity has been expanded to enable it to satisfy the increased domestic demand for thread.

4.28. Burkina Faso is a member of the "Cotton-4" group of large West African cotton-producing countries. According to the authorities, as a result of the downward pressure it exerts on world prices, the support which some countries provide for their cotton producers is one of the direct causes of the problems encountered by Burkina's cotton planters. For this reason, Burkina Faso, with other countries of the subregion, is actively campaigning for the elimination of these subsidies (common report, section 4).

4.1.3.3 Cattle subsector

4.29. Livestock-raising accounts for around 7.3% of Burkina Faso's GDP. It is mainly of the pastoral type, either transhumant or sedentary and extensive. On the other hand, few intensive livestock farms have been developed. The sector's productivity remains low. The cattle herd consists chiefly of bovine animals (around 9.1 million), sheep (9.3 million) and goats (13.9 million), but also of other animals such as pigs (2.3 million), asses, horses and camels.⁹ The poultry flock, estimated at 35.8 million birds, is also large and an important source of protein for the population. Moreover, there are 175 milk processing units spread across the country.

4.30. The Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources is responsible for the subsector. The National Livestock Sustainable Development Policy¹⁰ (PNDEL) was adopted by the Government in 2010 and covers the period up to 2025. Its aim is to promote competitive and environmentally friendly livestock-raising, around which genuine value chains supported by market-oriented trade associations can be organized.

4.31. Imports of meat and cattle are subject to sanitary measures (section 3.3.3). Moreover, most animal products can only be imported by means of a special import authorization (section 3.1.5).

4.32. Livestock remains an important export item for Burkina Faso. Most exports consist of live animals destined for neighbouring countries, in particular Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. In 2014, bovine animal exports amounted to US\$10.1 million.¹¹ Meat exports remain at a low level despite several programmes designed to support the subsector. On the other hand, exports of hides and skins are significant, as is the informal trade in these products with neighbouring countries. In 2014, exports were of the order of US\$2.5 million. Restrictions were recently imposed on exports of ass and horse skins.

4.1.3.4 Sugar subsector

4.33. The *Nouvelle société sucrière de la Comoé* (SN-SOSUCO), 28% of which is State-owned, is the only company that produces and processes sugar cane in Burkina Faso. It has an area of 4,000 hectares under cultivation and one processing plant. Since 2008, sales on the domestic market had been channelled through the Sugar Distribution Company (SODI Sucre), which closed down (in 2012). In May 2017, SN-SOSUCO's production was being marketed by private distributors and depots belonging to the company, at prices fixed by the latter.

4.34. The National Sugar Observatory, established in 2008, has the task of balancing the needs of the market, SN-SOSUCO production and imports and preventing import fraud. It is composed of

⁹ The last national cattle survey was in 2003. The next one is planned for 2017.

¹⁰ Ministry of Animal Resources (2010), *Politique nationale de développement durable de l'élevage*.

¹¹ There is a great deal of informal trade, especially exports of live animals; it is extremely difficult to quantify.

the Ministries responsible for trade and finance, the SN-SOSUCO and several other bodies such as the customs administration, the anti-fraud committee, the Directorate-General of Taxes and COTECNA.

4.35. A special import authorization (ASI) is needed to import sugar (section 3.1.5), in order to ensure that domestic production can be marketed at a price that enables the industry to survive. Since April 2016, sugar has also been subject to a ceiling price determined by the Government and currently fixed at CFAF 17,500 per 25-kg box (€1.6/kg).

4.36. Estimated at 33,000 tonnes in 2014/2015, the SN-SOSUCO's production is believed to cover less than 30% of domestic needs. Sugar imports amounted to US\$35 million in 2014 (98,000 tonnes), as compared with US\$14 million in 2009 (24,500 tonnes).

4.1.3.5 Fisheries subsector

4.37. Fish production in Burkina Faso ranges between 18,000 and 23,000 tonnes per year, as against 12,000 tonnes in 2008. Almost all this production is consumed inside the country. There is also some small-scale production of shrimps. However, domestic production is far from sufficient to cover the country's needs, with around 67,000 tonnes of fish, worth US\$11.5 million, having to be imported in 2014.

4.38. In 2014, the Government adopted a Fishing and Aquaculture Policy¹², with the aim of increasing and diversifying production, by improving the productivity of existing fisheries, introducing new fisheries based on recently built and planned reservoirs, and promoting aquaculture. The Government invested more than CFAF 10 billion (€15 million) in the development of the subsector within the context of a fish subsector action plan (2011-2014). In May 2017 the action plan had not been renewed.

4.1.3.6 Other agricultural products

4.39. Shea is one of the main agricultural export products. Annual production amounts to around 75,000 tonnes. Traditionally, women play the main role in this subsector. In 2014, shea nut exports had a value of US\$49 million, while the corresponding figure for shea butter was US\$14.5 million.

4.40. There has been a sharp expansion in sesame production in Burkina Faso because it is easy to grow and the production costs are low. Some 322,000 tonnes were produced in 2014/2015, as compared with 93,000 tonnes in 2009/2010. The great majority of this production is exported. Sesame seed exports amounted to US\$170 million in 2015, three times their value in 2009.

4.2 Mining

4.2.1 Overview

4.41. Burkina Faso has extensive mineral reserves, particularly of gold, phosphate, magnesium, zinc, lead, silver, iron, nickel and cobalt. There is also evidence of micro-diamonds in the Barsalgo region, copper at Diénémera and bauxite at Fara. The mining sector's share of GDP increased from 3% to 11% between 2009 and 2011-2012, mainly owing to the mining boom in the gold sector, before falling back again somewhat later (Table 1.1). The sector accounts for around 10% of merchandise exports (Table A1.1) and 20% of State revenue. Overall, revenue from mining has tripled, reaching CFAF 168 billion (€257 million) in 2014, as against only CFAF 46 billion in 2009.

4.42. The sector is one of the sources of growth identified by the Government. The Mining Sector Policy 2014-2025, adopted in May 2013, is a means of implementing economic growth and poverty reduction strategies.¹³ It is the main reference document for actors in the Burkina Faso mining sector.

¹² Decree No. 2014-790/PRES/PM/MRAH/MEF of 16 September 2014.

¹³ Ministry of Mining and Energy (2013), *Politique sectorielle des mines, 2014-2025*.

4.43. The latest revision of the Constitution in 2015 affirmed that "natural resources belong to the people and must therefore be used to improve their living conditions, with due respect for sustainable development". On 26 June 2015, a new Mining Code was adopted with the aim of reviewing the distribution of mining income.¹⁴ The Code governs all operations relating to the exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits, as well to the treatment, transport, processing and marketing of mineral substances with the exclusion of water and liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons. According to the authorities, the new legislation is aimed at reinforcing the measures for the protection of the mining environment, and improving mining's contribution to State revenue and the development of the local communities. The new Code maintains the same rights, incentives and obligations for domestic and foreign enterprises.

4.44. The new Mining Code provides for the establishment of a Local Development Mining Fund to help finance the development plans of local authorities, especially those in which the sites are located. It is resourced by a contribution from the State amounting to 20% of the taxes and proportional fees collected, and 1% of the mining companies' turnover.¹⁵ The decrees adopting the Fund were in process of being signed in May 2017.

4.45. It is estimated that over one million people work in small-scale mining (as against only 6,000 in industrial mines). In view of the environmental problems created by small-scale mining and the proliferation of clandestine sites and to reduce fraud, in November 2015 the Government set up the National Agency for the Supervision of Small-Scale and Semi-Mechanized Mining (ANEEMAS).

4.46. The authorities point out that industrial mining is faced with the weakness of national capacity to monitor mining projects and the shortage of national expertise in the various aspects of mining. They also deplore the low level of value-added of Burkina mining products, which are generally exported unprocessed, and the disregard for training programmes aimed at transferring skills to Burkina nationals under the agreements concluded between the State and the mining companies. The Mine Holdings Company of Burkina Faso (SOPAMIB) was set up in 2013 to manage the State's holdings in the mining companies.¹⁶

4.47. The Mining Code provides for exploration and industrial exploitation permits; authorizations for semi-mechanized small-scale mining and for quarrying; and, where marketing is concerned, the authorization to buy and sell, which also covers the export of mineral substances. On 31 December 2016, there was a total of 582 mining titles and authorizations in force, including 405 exploration permits; 19 industrial exploitation permits; 32 semi-mechanized small-scale mining authorizations; 64 traditional small-scale gold mining authorizations; and 62 quarrying authorizations.

4.48. With a view to promoting good governance in the mining sector, Burkina Faso has committed itself to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Kimberley Process. Having acquired candidate country status on 15 May 2009, Burkina Faso became a "compliant country" (compliant with EITI principles) on 27 February 2013. At the moment, Burkina Faso is not producing any diamonds. However, it has taken steps with a view to participating in the Kimberley Process.

4.49. The Burkina Chamber of Mines (CMB), established in May 2011, is a trade association set up for the purpose of developing the mining sector. The mission of the National Corporation of Small-Scale Mine Workers and Operators of Burkina is to organize small-scale mine workers and operators.

4.50. With a view to facilitating investment in the mining sector, the State grants concessions to holders of mining titles (customs exemptions on purchases of mining goods and equipment, exemptions from direct taxes), which have been left unchanged by the new Mining Code. Every year, the mining administration receives more than 10,000 requests for exemptions. There are no

¹⁴ Law No. 036-2015/CNT of 26 June 2014 containing the Burkina Faso Mining Code.

¹⁵ Decree No. 2017-0024/PRES/PM/MEMC/MINEFID/MATDSI on the organization, functioning and collection procedures for the Local Development Mining Fund.

¹⁶ Decree No. 2014-590/PRES/PM/MICA/MEF/MME of 10 July 2014 establishing the Mine Holdings Company of Burkina Faso (SOPAMIB). Viewed at: http://www.legiburkina.bf/m/Sommaires_JO/Decret_2014_00590.htm.

measures in place to encourage the processing of mining products before they are exported. The main charges and taxes levied on the extraction and trading of mining products are the fixed charges (levied per hectare on the substances extracted from quarries and mines), the proportional (to the volume extracted and its concentration) charges, the surface taxes (exploration), and the proportional fees (large mines).

4.2.2 Mining products

4.2.2.1 Gold

4.51. Gold is by far the most exploited mining resource in Burkina Faso and, since 2009, its leading export product. There are indications of the presence of gold almost everywhere in the country. Burkina Faso has quickly risen to fourth place among Africa's gold producers, gold production having climbed from 12.2 tonnes in 2009 to 36.5 tonnes in 2015 (Table 4.3). Most of this production is exported to Switzerland.

Table 4.3 Gold production and exports, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production (tonnes)	12.2	23.1	32.6	30.2	33.0	36.5	36.5
Average price (ounce)	973.0	1,224.7	1,568.6	1,668.8	1,411.2	1,265.8	1,158.2
Exports (US\$ million)	379.8	883.7	1,790.4	n.a.	1,484.4	1,462.9	1,344.4
Gold's share of exports (%)	46.2	67.5	76.7	72.4	62.2	59.7	61.7
Mining-related State revenue (mainly from gold, CFAF million)	15,757	46,346	127,427	189,565	191,408	168,493	168,410

n.a. Not available.

Source: Directorate-General of Mines and Geology, UN Comtrade database, National Institute of Statistics and Demography.

4.52. In 2017, Burkina Faso had eight industrial gold mines in operation.¹⁷ In parallel with these industrial units, small-scale panning for gold is flourishing on numerous sites. The buying, selling and export of gold produced on a small scale in Burkina Faso are subject to prior authorization. Gold trading (domestic and international) in Burkina Faso includes the precious metals offices, agencies authorized to buy and sell gold, which are subject to the proportional fees and fixed charges.

4.2.2.2 Phosphate

4.53. Burkina Faso has abundant natural phosphate deposits. Since the 1960s, work has been under way with a view to using the phosphates to remedy the phosphorus deficiency in the soils. The deposits at Kodjari, in particular, are said to contain 30 million tonnes of reserves. So far, however, there has not been any large-scale production of phosphate from this site.

4.2.2.3 Manganese

4.54. The manganese deposit at Tambao is one of the largest in the world, with reserves estimated at 19 million tonnes, but its large-scale exploitation is being hampered by transport difficulties. At present, Burkina Faso has only one small producing manganese mine, at Kiéré. The taxation system comprises proportional fees, fixed charges and surface charges.

4.2.2.4 Zinc

4.55. Burkina Faso became one of the African countries that produce zinc ore when the Perkoa zinc mine began operating in January 2013. The mine's reserves are estimated at 6.3 million tonnes, with a 14.5% zinc content, and are expected to last for 12 years. In 2015, the mine exported 137,344 tonnes of zinc concentrate, as compared with 135,369 tonnes in 2014. The State holds 10% of the shares. In addition to zinc, it is expected that the Perkoa mine will produce a lead-silver concentrate. The taxation system is the same as that for manganese described above.

¹⁷ Namely, Taparko, Youga, Mana, Kalsaka, Inata, Essakane, Guiro-Bayildiaga and Bissa-Zandkom.

4.2.2.5 Quarried materials

4.56. The quarrying subsector has boomed in recent years. For example, granite production was 428,000 m³ in 2014, as compared with 99,000 m³ in 2010. Abundant deposits of granite, dolomitic limestone and feldspar are to be found all over the country. In 2016, some 60 quarrying authorizations were issued, as compared with 41 in 2010.

4.3 Energy and water

4.3.1 Overview

4.57. The Burkina energy context is characterized by the population's predominant use of biomass energy; the country's dependence on fossil fuels; poor and inequitable access to modern forms of energy; and the very low level of development of endogenous renewable energy sources.¹⁸ However, since the adoption of the National Economic and Social Development Programme (PNDES), special emphasis has been placed on renewable energy with the inauguration in 2016 of a hybrid photovoltaic/diesel power station ("Flexy énergie" project); the construction of two solar power stations planned for 2017; and the electrification by photovoltaic solar system of the social and community infrastructure of 59 rural localities. A new energy law was adopted in April 2017 (section 4.3.3).

4.3.2 Hydrocarbons

4.58. Burkina Faso does not produce any oil. Petroleum products account for more than a quarter of imports in value terms (Chart 1.1.). The Burkina National Hydrocarbons Company (SONABHY) is the State enterprise, under the authority of the Ministry responsible for trade, charged with supplying the country with hydrocarbons. It holds a monopoly on the import and storage of hydrocarbons.¹⁹ According to the authorities, SONABHY is well managed and its privatization is not on the agenda.

4.59. The prices of hydrocarbons and butane gas, together with the duties and taxes levied on hydrocarbon imports, are fixed monthly by the Interministerial Hydrocarbons Price Setting Committee (CIDPH), as a function of the world price and "other charges that contribute to the determination of prices".²⁰ In 2015, these duties and taxes amounted to CFAF 131 billion (€200 million, as compared with an import value of €500 million).

4.60. Hydrocarbons are distributed by a score of distribution companies which are either subsidiaries of multinationals or domestic distributors operating under authorizations specifying their profit margin, the main one being Total (28% of the quantity sold). Two types of authorizations are necessary to engage in distribution: a technical authorization issued in the form of an order of the Minister responsible for energy, and a trading authorization issued by order of the Ministers responsible for trade and energy. Distributors must undertake to obtain their supplies only from SONABHY or some other entity approved by the State.

4.61. The prices of the butane gas and fuel oil used by the Burkina National Electricity Company (SONABEL) for generating electricity (see below) are subsidized by the State.²¹ In 2016, the subsidies disbursed by the State for these two products amounted to CFAF 57.7 billion (€88 million).

4.3.3 Electricity

4.62. The electrification rate remains low, at around 19%, with 60% in urban areas and 3% in rural ones. Load shedding and random power cuts are often used to ration supplies. The total installed power of Burkina Faso's generating plant amounts to 250 MW, of which 32 MW is provided by hydroelectric and 218 MW by thermal power stations. A large proportion of the electricity consumed in Burkina Faso is imported, in particular from Côte d'Ivoire, but also from

¹⁸ Ministry of Mines and Energy (2013), *Politique sectorielle de l'énergie, 2014–2025*.

¹⁹ Kiti (decree) No. 85-035/CNR/PRES/PRECO of 9 October 1985.

²⁰ Joint Order No. 2016-013/MCIA/MINEFID on the composition of the hydrocarbons price structures.

²¹ Joint Order No. 2016-015/MCIA/MINEFID listing the elements of the price structure for butane gas and setting butane gas prices.

Ghana and Togo (Table 4.4). This shortage of electricity acts as a drag on the country's economic activity.

Table 4.4 Electricity production and imports, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nominal installed power (MW)	261	298	247	285	325
Total energy produced (GWh)	530	625	731	870	999
Thermal energy	448	528	625	780	906
Hydroelectric energy	82	97	106	91	94
Energy imported (GWh)	495	515	532	488	443
Imports from Côte d'Ivoire	449	469	482	435	382
Imports from Ghana	44	44	48	51	58
Imports from Togo	1	2	2	3	3
Total energy produced and imported	1,025	1,140	1,262	1,359	1,442
Number of SONABEL customers	401,476	436,250	472,441	508,499	544,825
Power stations installed by the FDE	26	26	36		

Source: ARSE, SONABEL, Electrification Development Fund (FDE).

4.63. In May 2017, the electricity subsector was still governed by Law No. 053/AN of December 2012, which was about to be replaced by a new law adopted to regulate the energy sector in April 2017. The new law liberalizes generation and distribution; transport will remain within the SONABEL monopoly and independent producers will have to sell to SONABEL.

4.64. SONABEL, a State-owned enterprise, remains almost the only generator of electricity in Burkina Faso, although self-generation has been allowed since 2012. Its generating resources consist of 24 diesel-fuelled thermal power stations and four hydroelectric power stations. SONABEL also owns the transmission and distribution network.

4.65. Electricity tariffs are proposed to the Government by SONABEL, on the basis of a study of its production costs, and referred for approval to the Regulatory Authority for the Electricity Subsector (ARSE). SONABEL's tariffs are the same all over the country. The price per kWh has not changed since 2006; for high voltage, the rate is CFAF 118 during peak periods and CFAF 54 during high-consumption hours for industrial users and CFAF 139 and CFAF 84, respectively, for other consumers. When the price determined does not cover SONABEL's costs, the company receives a subsidy in the form of exemptions (partial or total) from the duties and taxes normally payable on fuel purchases.

4.66. The electrification of the country, by building up generating capacity, extending the grid and undertaking interconnection projects with neighbouring countries, is one of SONABEL's main missions. An interconnection between Bolgatanga in northern Ghana and Ouagadougou, composed of 200 km of 225-kV lines, should enter into service in 2017. Two other projects form part of the ECOWAS Power Pool (common report, section 4.2.2); they involve the construction of lines linking Burkina Faso with Benin, Mali, Nigeria, and Niger.

4.67. The main aim of the Electrification Development Fund is to promote fair coverage of the national territory by developing rural electrification.²² It is financed by an electrification development tax, State budget appropriations and contributions from the development partners. Since 2010, the Fund's investments have made it possible to supply about 30,000 customers with electricity.

4.3.4 Water

4.68. The latest amendment to the Constitution, adopted in November 2015, made it clear that access to drinking water and sanitation was a social right (Article 18). The Ministry in charge of water resources is responsible for the supply of drinking water and sanitation, insofar as they fall outside the jurisdiction of the National Water and Sanitation Board (ONEA), which has the exclusive right to supply water in urban areas. A communal sectoral development plan for drinking water supply and sanitation must be drawn up by each rural commune, jointly with the central services of the State.

²² Viewed at: <http://www.fde.bf>.

4.69. In conformity with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the objective of the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (PNAEPA) was to halve, between 2005 and 2015, the proportion of people without adequate access to drinking water and sanitation. This objective was not fully achieved, especially where sanitation is concerned. On the other hand, the level of access to drinking water in urban areas reached 92% in 2016, as compared with the target of 87%. In rural areas, the level was 65.3% in 2016, as compared with a target of 76%. The level of access to sanitation in urban areas was 36.1% in 2016, as compared with a target of 57%. In rural areas, access to sanitation remains very inadequate, with a level of 13.7% in 2016 as compared with a target of 54%.

4.4 Manufacturing sector

4.70. The manufacturing sector remains modest in size, with a share of GDP that stood at 6.4% in 2014 and has been in decline since 2009 (Table 1.1). The agri-food branch predominates, followed by the chemical, cement and textile industries. The market regime for these industries is one of free competition. There are no support measures apart from tariff protection and the concessions accorded under the Investment Code. Most of the manufactured products consumed are imported. The main exports are processed fruit and vegetables, livestock products, and cotton. Manufactured products account for only 5% of Burkina Faso's total exports (Table A1.1).

4.71. The Industrial Development Strategy (SDI)²³, adopted in 1998, remains the reference document for manufacturing policy and targets the main investment sectors. The aim of the SDI is to promote competitive industries, especially SMEs and SMIs, in particular in the area of agropastoral product processing. The State is endeavouring to provide a favourable environment for business, *inter alia* through the incentives contained in the Investment Code (section 2.4). The sector continues to face numerous constraints, including quality and transport costs and the low level of access to electricity.

4.72. Craft activities are an essential component of the Burkina private sector. There are many - often informal - craft trade enterprises in traditional manufacturing areas such as building, forging, repair and maintenance, precious metals, food trades, wood and straw, textiles and clothing, leather and skins, and arts and crafts. Craft products have the advantage of often being unique or artistic and not having to compete with other imported manufactures. There is also an export potential. The Chamber of Craft Trades of Burkina Faso (CMA-BF) is a public institution under the supervision of the Ministry responsible for trade; it represents the general interests of the craft trades sector. A national development strategy for the cultural and creative industries was developed by the Government in 2013.²⁴

4.5 Services

4.5.1 Overview

4.73. The tertiary sector's contribution to GDP is of the order of 44%, with commerce as the principal activity. Burkina Faso is traditionally a net importer of services, and the deficit in the balance of trade in services has widened considerably since 2009 (Table 1.2); however, exports of services have also increased since 2009 to reach €372 million, while imports have risen to CFAF 705 billion (€1.07 billion). The *Maison de l'entreprise du Burkina Faso* (MEBF, section 2.4) has been notified to the Council for Trade in Services as the contact point.²⁵ Tourism is the only sector in which Burkina Faso has made specific commitments under the GATS.

4.74. In Burkina Faso imports of services are subject to VAT and to a 20% deduction at source on services provided by non-residents (there is a convention that precludes double taxation between WAEMU members).

²³ Ministry of Trade, Business Promotion and Crafts (1998), *Stratégie de développement industriel*.

²⁴ Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2013), *Stratégie nationale de développement des industries culturelles et créatives*.

²⁵ WTO document S/ENQ/78/Rev.12 of 22 December 2010.

4.5.2 Principal subsectors

4.5.2.1 Financial services

4.75. The contribution made by the financial sector (insurance excluded) to Burkina Faso's GDP is of the order of 3%. At the end of 2015, the Burkina banking sector consisted of 13 banks, four financial establishments and numerous microfinance institutions. There are three banks that specialize in housing, agricultural loans and microfinance, respectively, while the rest offer a general service. At the end of 2015, the State held shares in two microfinance establishments and in five of the 17 banks or financial establishments, with a consolidated share of 14% of the total capital of these institutions. At the end of 2015, loans to customers amounted to CFAF 2,042 billion (€3.1 billion), or 28% of GDP, as compared with CFAF 671 billion at the end of 2009. The banks have generally performed well in recent years. At the end of 2016, the proportion of past-due loans was 6.35% of the total. Banking services are subject to the WAEMU common banking regulations and the prudential provisions of the WAEMU Banking Commission, which is also responsible for surveillance (common report, section 4.4.4).

4.76. At the end of 2014, there were 85 Burkina microfinance institutions registered with the BCEAO, mainly savings and loan cooperatives but also institutions financed by non-governmental organizations and/or by the State. Their total number of customers was 2.3 million. Deposits totalled CFAF 152 billion (€232 million) and loans outstanding CFAF 111 billion (€169 million).

4.77. Burkina Faso is a member of the Inter-African Conference on Insurance Markets (CIMA), whose Code governs the provision of direct non-marine insurance services in the countries concerned (common report, section 4.4.3). In Burkina Faso, the regulatory agency for the insurance sector is the Insurance Directorate within the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

4.78. In May 2017, the Burkina insurance sector consisted of 16 companies, of which eight offered life and eight non-life insurance. The State holds shares in the National Insurance and Reinsurance Company (SONAR, 21.2%) and in the company Allianz (12.49%). Insurance market turnover has grown strongly, reaching CFAF 58 billion (€88.3 million) in 2015, as compared with CFAF 18 billion in 2008 and CFAF 34 billion in 2011. The volume of savings accumulated by the insurance market in 2015 was CFAF 121 billion. Despite its considerable expansion in recent years, the sector remains weak with an average annual premium of around CFAF 3,000 (€4.6) per inhabitant.

4.79. In addition to third-party motor vehicle insurance, which is compulsory under the CIMA Code, building insurance has been mandatory since 2012. Only the third-party motor vehicle insurance premium is fixed, in conformity with the CIMA Code. The other premiums are freely determined.

4.5.2.2 Telecommunications and postal services

4.80. The Burkina telecommunication sector is open to competition. Law No. 061-2008/AN of 27 November 2008 establishing the general regulations governing electronic communication services networks in Burkina Faso transposes the directives and other texts adopted at community level into national law (common report, section 4.4.1). The Law promotes the principle of free competition and envisages the development of new networks based on the principle of technological neutrality. The Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP), an independent institution under the technical supervision of the Prime Minister's Office, is responsible for regulating the sector.²⁶ ARCEP's main tasks are to approve interconnection agreements among operators, settle disputes, and process applications for licences, which are granted by the Prime Minister's Office. ARCEP also has the explicit task of preventing market distortions such as the introduction of excessive prices and possible cross-subsidies.

4.81. A specific tax on telecommunication companies is levied at the rate of 5% of net turnover, in addition to which there is a regulation fee and a contribution to training and research (1% and 0.5% of net turnover, respectively). Moreover, corporation tax is levied at the normal rate of

²⁶ Viewed at: <https://www.arcep.bf>.

27.5% of profits; the employers' and apprenticeship tax amounts to 3% of wages; and the business tax to 8% of turnover.

4.82. Public network operators are required to publish their technical and tariff conditions for interconnection. Connection, subscription and communications tariffs must respect the principle of equality of treatment for users and be established so as to prevent any discrimination based on geographical location. The Law defines the "powerful operators" for a relevant market; ARCEP must approve their proposed tariffs before they can be applied.²⁷

4.83. In May 2017, three telephony operators (Orange Burkina, Telecel Faso, and ONATEL) shared the market, each of them with comprehensive licences (fixed, mobile, Internet). Orange was in the process of installing its fibre optics. In 2010, ARCEP initiated a process of introduction of a fourth operator, which proved unsuccessful as there were no bidders. A second unsuccessful attempt was made in 2013. The number of mobile telephone subscriptions (active SIM cards) was 15.4 million at the end of December 2016 (as against 5.8 million in 2010), which gives a mobile teledensity of 81%.²⁸ In 2016, Burkina Faso had 75,700 fixed telephony subscribers, as compared with 144,000 in 2010. The State holds 21% of ONATEL's capital.

4.84. A Universal Service Fund was established in 2000; it is financed by contributions paid to ARCEP by the operators and equivalent to 2% of their turnover.²⁹ At the end of 2015, the Fund contained nearly CFAF 36 billion (€55 million).

4.85. Postal services are provided by the State-owned National Postal Services Company (SONAPOST) and include mail transport, money transfer and national savings bank services. SONAPOST has about 109 post offices and employs 1,109 staff across the country. In Burkina Faso, postal activities are regulated by Law No. 028/2010 of 25 May 2010, which determines and defines the scope of the universal postal service, the reserved services and the services open to competition. Mail weighing less than 2 kg falls within the SONAPOST monopoly, but in practice the "parallel post", in particular the private transport enterprises, compete with SONAPOST for this segment. The principal international express delivery companies have a presence in the market.

4.5.2.3 Transport

4.5.2.3.1 Land and river transport

4.86. Road transport is of key importance for Burkina Faso's international trade, with most imports transiting through the coastal ports and continuing their journey by truck. At the end of 2013, the road network measured 15,300 km, including around 3,600 km of paved roads, 2,200 km of dirt roads, and 7,200 km of improved tracks. During the rainy season, quite a few villages are therefore not accessible by motor vehicle. The National Road Safety Board contributes to the formulation and implementation of an overall road safety policy. In recent years, recommendations on road safety have been drawn up and several new weigh stations have been brought into service.

4.87. To some extent, Burkina Faso's access to international markets by sea is handicapped by its situation as a landlocked country, as the goods must transit through the ports of neighbouring countries, in particular Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Tema (Ghana), Lomé (Togo) and Cotonou (Benin), all more or less 1,000 km away from Ouagadougou. As a result, imports are more expensive and exports less competitive (section 1.1). As a transit country, Burkina Faso is called upon to respond to the accessibility and security requirements of certain neighbouring countries, in particular Niger and Mali, in connection with the supply and export of strategic goods and materials (Annexes on Mali and Niger).

²⁷ Decree No. 2010-451/PRES/PM/MPTIC/MEF/MCPEA defining the general conditions of interconnection of electronic communications networks and services and of access to these networks and services, of 12 August 2010.

²⁸ Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications (2015), *Rapport annuel d'activités, 2014*.

²⁹ Decree No. 2000-408/PRES/PM/MCIA of 13 September 2000; repealed by Decree No. 2011-093 based on the new law. Access to the universal service and the corresponding fund are governed by Law No. 061-2008/AN of 27 November 2008 and its implementing regulations.

4.88. In 2014, the Burkina Government initiated a reform process with a view to modernizing road transport.³⁰ The road transport regulations date mainly from a 1984 order entrusting the allocation of freight to the Burkina Shippers' Council, under existing bilateral transport agreements with the countries concerned.³¹ These agreements include the cooperation agreement between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire on maritime transport and transit, signed on 14 October 1989, which provides for freight sharing on the basis of 2/3 for Burkina Faso and 1/3 for Côte d'Ivoire. A similar agreement has concluded with Benin and Togo.

4.89. According to the community texts, a public road transport licence may only be obtained by nationals of Burkina Faso or an ECOWAS or WAEMU member country or a third country that grants reciprocity to Burkina nationals. In practice, this licence is not required and road transport is dominated by the informal sector; one of the objectives of the 2014 decree is to make the licence compulsory.

4.90. A railway links Ouagadougou and Abidjan. A total of 1,260 km long (including 620 km on Burkina territory) and managed since 1995 by the private company SITARAIL, it provides between 20 and 30% of freight transport between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The concession agreement between the Burkina State and SITARAIL has been renewed up until 2030. Freight traffic increased from 678,000 tonnes in 2011 to 800,000 tonnes in 2015. Passenger transport was 83,000 in 2015, as compared with around 500,000 passengers in 2007. Several programmes to rehabilitate and extend the rail network are being implemented, in particular the construction of a Kaya-Tambao line at the expense of a mining company.

4.91. River transport in Burkina Faso is mostly informal, in view of the difficulties in accessing the surrounding road network, especially in the rainy season. The predominant means of transport is the dugout canoe, either paddled or equipped with an outboard motor. Burkina Faso does not have any specific regulations on river navigation. According to the authorities, ways of making better use of river transport are being examined.

4.5.2.3.2 Air transport

4.92. Burkina Faso has two international airports, at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, and some 15 secondary airfields. In 2010 and 2011, major works were carried out at Ouagadougou Airport to improve security and passenger reception; the airport handles more than 100 commercial flights per week. In 2016, there were 13 companies serving the airport. Air traffic has increased substantially since Burkina Faso's last review, but is still under 600,000 passengers per year. At around 8,000 tonnes per year, the air freight market is relatively weak, consisting predominantly of green beans and mangoes, mainly destined for Europe.

4.93. A new Civil Aviation Code adopted in 2010 takes into account the changes that have been introduced into the international civil aviation regulations, as well as the community and regional provisions (common report, section 4.4).³² Burkina Faso has signed bilateral air agreements with 26 third countries, of which 18 are currently being exploited. The authorities have indicated that the Government favours multi-designation to facilitate the freedoms of the air. It is applying the "horizontal" agreement between WAEMU and the EU. Foreign companies, including community members, are not authorized to engage in cabotage. Air Burkina, whose fleet currently consists of three aircraft, is the oldest air transport company in the subregion; 49% of its capital is held by the State.

4.94. Burkina Faso has implemented the WAEMU Directive on the legal status of civil aviation administrations; thus the National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC), operational since 2011, is responsible for regulation and monitoring. The WAEMU Directive on ground-handling has also been transposed into national law.³³ However, Burkina Faso has invoked the provision of the Directive permitting limits on the number of providers and self-handling: a (public) administrative agency is responsible for management and ground handling for all the companies, except for Air Burkina, which does its own handling.

³⁰ Decree No. 2014-683/PRES/PM/MIDT/MEF/MATS/MICA of 1 August 2014 establishing the categories of road transport and the requirements for practising as a haulier.

³¹ Order No. 26 MEC.MCODIM.MF of 5 March 1984.

³² Law No. 013-2010.

³³ Decree No. 2012-1077/PRES/PM/MPPEN of 31 December 2012 on ground handling at airports.

4.5.2.4 Tourism

4.95. In 2015, Burkina Faso had 447 tourism establishments and 144 travel agencies. Between 2009 and 2015, there was a sharp fall in the number of arrivals (Table 4.5). Nevertheless, Burkina Faso has numerous cultural and tourist attractions. The constraints on the sector's development include the relatively high cost of air transport, poor access to some tourist sites, the often underdeveloped infrastructure and reception facilities, the high price of visas and the terrorist threat.

4.96. Hotel and restaurant services and travel agencies and tour operators services are Burkina Faso's only specific commitments under the GATS.³⁴ The Schedule of Commitments specifies that the number of foreign travel agencies may not exceed one third of the national total, a provision that is applied in practice although it does not feature in any of the regulations.

Table 4.5 Tourism, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
International tourists	269,227	274,330	237,725	237,457	217,988	191,102	163,492
Hotel room occupancy (%)	45	46.4	39.1	43.8	46.7	32.65	33
Travel agencies	n.a.	50	69	76	88	96	144

n.a. Not available.

Source: Ministry of Tourism.

4.97. The Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism is responsible for the government's tourism policy.³⁵ The Burkina National Tourism Board, established in 1989, is a public body whose main mission is to promote and exploit the national tourism heritage. It is responsible for disseminating Burkina Faso's brand image, listing and developing tourism resources, and advising private operators on making investments. Promotion activities include the Ouagadougou International Tourism and Hotel Trade Fair, which has been held annually since 2004. A Cultural and Tourism Development Fund was established in October 2015 to increase the volume of investment in this sector.³⁶ Its provisional budget for 2017 is CFAF 500 million (€760,000). Under the heading of aid for the tourism sector, the Government may offer subsidies, loans and guarantees to help promoters to implement their projects using resources from this fund. Exemption from customs duties on imports of hotel fittings and equipment may also be granted, together with capacity building and support and advice on tourism trades and on obtaining access to financing for tourism projects.

³⁴ WTO document GATS/SC/14 of 15 April 1994.

³⁵ Decree No. 2016-006/PRES/PM/SGG-CM of 8 February 2016.

³⁶ Decree No. 2016-729/PRES/PM/MCAT/MINEFID of 8 August 2016.

5 APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1. 1 Structure of exports, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World (US\$ million)	795.5	1,288.1	2,312.4	2,411.0	2,650.5	2,845.6	2,177.5
World (€ million)	572.7	972.6	1,663.4	1,876.4	1,996.3	2,144.8	1,963.4
	(Percentage share)						
Total primary products	45.9	28.5	20.7	25.9	38.2	41.8	33.3
Agriculture	45.6	28.0	20.4	20.0	28.5	28.5	30.6
Food	14.0	10.5	8.7	7.7	11.8	11.0	16.8
2225 - Sesame (Sesamum) seeds	6.0	4.3	2.4	3.7	6.1	4.6	7.8
0577 - Edible nuts (excluding nuts chiefly used for the extraction of oil)	0.4	0.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	4.0
2237 - Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, n.e.s.	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
0579 - Fruit, fresh or dried, n.e.s.	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
2223 - Cotton seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
4229 - Other fixed vegetable fats, crude, refined or fractionated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
0813 - Oilcake and other solid residues	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
0449 -other	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
0011 - Bovine animals, live	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Agricultural raw materials	31.6	17.5	11.7	12.3	16.7	17.5	13.7
2631 - Cotton (other than linters), not carded or combed	31.3	17.3	11.4	12.2	16.6	17.4	13.1
2634 - Cotton, carded or combed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Mining	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.0	9.7	13.3	2.7
Ores and other minerals	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	2.6
6861 - Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	2.5
Fuels	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	8.7	9.7	0.0
Manufactures	6.3	2.8	1.9	8.4	5.8	6.8	5.0
Iron and steel	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Chemicals	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Other semi-manufactures	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Machinery and transport equipment	1.7	0.8	0.6	5.9	3.2	4.3	3.0
Power-generating machinery	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other non-electrical machinery	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Automotive products	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.9
Other transport equipment	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Textiles	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other consumer goods	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Other	47.7	68.6	77.4	65.6	56.0	51.4	61.7
9710 - Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	47.7	68.6	77.4	65.6	56.0	51.4	61.7

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on data from the UNSD Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table A1. 2 Destination of exports, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World (US\$ million)	795.5	1,288.1	2,312.4	2,411.0	2,650.5	2,845.6	2,177.5
World (€ million)	572.7	972.6	1,663.4	1,876.4	1,996.3	2,144.8	1,963.4
	(Percentage share)						
America	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
USA	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other America	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Canada	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Europe	70.5	72.6	77.6	67.3	58.0	59.1	57.2
EU(28)	14.9	9.1	8.3	8.4	5.4	8.7	6.5
France	5.2	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.1	2.7
United Kingdom	3.9	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.7	1.4
Denmark	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Netherlands	0.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Germany	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
EFTA	55.4	63.5	69.2	58.4	52.2	50.0	50.6
Switzerland	55.4	63.5	69.2	58.4	52.2	50.0	50.6
Other Europe	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Africa	15.3	20.3	15.6	20.6	22.3	26.5	16.0
South Africa	0.0	11.2	10.3	9.1	5.4	4.0	3.9
Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.3	5.2	3.6
Togo	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.5
Ghana	4.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4
Niger	3.0	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4
Mali	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.5	6.6	8.8	1.3
Middle East	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6
United Arab Emirates	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
Asia	13.0	5.6	5.8	8.3	18.9	13.8	25.5
China	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.8	5.2	1.2	3.0
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.7
Other Asia	12.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	11.5	11.6	21.8
India	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	10.3
Singapore	11.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.2	6.8	10.0
Viet Nam	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Memorandum:</i>							
WAEMU	9.2	6.2	3.0	8.0	12.6	18.9	9.3
ECOWAS ^a	13.6	9.0	5.3	10.1	14.8	21.9	11.9

a WAEMU members are also included in the calculations.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on data from the UNSD Comtrade database.

Table A1. 3 Structure of imports, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World (US\$ million)	1,870.3	2,048.2	2,406.4	3,568.0	4,365.4	3,575.1	2,979.8
World (€ million)	1,346.3	1,546.5	1,731.1	2,776.9	3,287.9	2,694.7	2,686.7
	(Percentage share)						
Total primary products	40.6	38.7	41.7	39.9	39.0	44.9	40.7
Agriculture	16.4	15.9	17.3	13.6	12.5	13.1	14.4
Food	15.7	15.1	16.6	13.1	12.1	12.7	13.9
0423 - Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
1223 - Other manufactured tobacco	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7
0412 - Other wheat and meslin, unmilled	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3
0612 - Other beet or cane sugar	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Agricultural raw materials	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Mining	24.2	22.9	24.5	26.2	26.5	31.8	26.3
Ores and other minerals	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Fuels	23.6	22.0	23.6	25.8	26.0	31.3	25.7
Manufactures	59.0	60.9	58.1	60.1	60.8	55.0	59.1
Iron and steel	3.8	4.8	4.5	5.5	4.9	5.6	3.4
Chemicals	13.6	13.8	15.6	13.0	13.7	14.1	15.2
5429 - Medicaments, n.e.s.	4.6	3.9	4.6	2.8	4.0	4.4	4.4
5629 - Fertilizers, n.e.s.	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.0
5416 - Glycosides	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3
Other semi-manufactures	11.1	11.4	10.1	9.2	10.2	9.3	9.6
6612 - Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.3
6996 - Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Machinery and transport equipment	22.3	22.9	21.6	27.0	26.1	20.5	25.7
Power-generating machinery	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7
Other non-electrical machinery	6.4	7.2	6.2	10.6	10.9	6.4	8.8
7239 - Parts	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.5
7283 - Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, etc.	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.1
Office machines and telecommunications equipment	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.3
Other electrical machinery	4.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8
Automotive products	5.0	5.1	4.3	6.3	6.1	5.1	6.5
7812 - Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, n.e.s.	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4
7821 - Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5
7832 - Road tractors for semi-trailers	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1
Other transport equipment	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.6
7851 - Motor cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textiles	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other consumer goods	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on data from the UNSD Comtrade database (SITC Rev.3).

Table A1. 4 Origin of imports, 2009-2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World (US\$ million)	1,870.3	2,048.2	2,406.4	3,568.0	4,365.4	3,575.1	2,979.8
World (€ million)	1,346.3	1,546.5	1,731.1	2,776.9	3,287.9	2,694.7	2,686.7
	(Percentage share)						
America	8.2	8.7	7.7	12.4	10.0	3.8	10.3
USA	4.9	4.0	4.3	7.0	6.2	2.3	6.5
Other America	3.3	4.7	3.4	5.4	3.8	1.5	3.8
Brazil	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.4
Europe	33.8	31.7	34.4	32.4	34.9	22.9	35.2
EU(28)	32.8	30.2	33.1	30.6	33.6	21.9	34.1
France	12.8	10.3	12.1	8.4	8.6	11.1	9.0
Netherlands	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.0	8.6	1.3	7.6
Spain	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.8
Belgium	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Germany	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.9
Italy	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.2
United Kingdom	1.9	3.7	4.4	7.9	3.5	0.3	1.8
Sweden	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.1
EFTA	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other Europe	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	1.5	2.8	3.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.5
Russian Federation	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.0
Africa	31.6	33.1	30.3	27.9	27.7	53.9	25.4
Côte d'Ivoire	14.5	16.0	10.7	9.5	8.9	16.9	8.4
Ghana	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	5.8	4.0
Togo	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.2	12.1	3.3
South Africa	3.6	2.7	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.6
Morocco	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.9
Mali	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.4
Middle East	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
Asia	24.3	22.6	23.1	21.6	26.1	17.2	25.6
China	9.8	9.7	9.8	8.9	9.7	9.0	11.1
Japan	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	0.7	2.8
Other Asia	11.5	10.3	10.9	9.9	13.5	7.6	11.7
India	4.4	2.8	3.7	3.4	4.7	3.5	3.3
Thailand	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.0
Korea, Republic of	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Memorandum:</i>							
WAEMU	21.3	22.8	19.7	18.1	19.0	44.8	14.9
ECOWAS ^a	25.6	26.8	26.0	22.9	22.6	50.9	19.3

a WAEMU members are also included in the calculations.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on data from the UNSD Comtrade database.