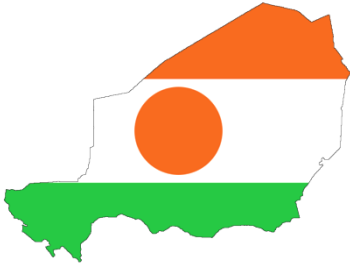


## Country Profile:

# Republic of Niger



**Estimated Population** 16,069,000 (as of year 2011)<sup>1</sup>

**Estimated Growth Rate (Average Annual %)** 3.5 (2010-2015)<sup>2</sup>

**Rank in the world based on population** 63<sup>rd</sup> <sup>3</sup>

**Capital** Niamey

**Language** French (Official Language)

**Currency** CFA Franc (XOF) <sup>4</sup>



**Location** <sup>5</sup> Niger, in West Africa's Sahara region, is four-fifths the size of Alaska. It is surrounded by Mali, Algeria, Libya, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, and Burkina Faso. The Niger River flows through the country's only fertile area in the southwest. Elsewhere the land is semiarid.



<sup>1</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Niger>

<sup>2</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Niger>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctypopl.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Niger>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.infoplease.com/country/niger.html>

### Early History and Colonialism

Numerous Neolithic remains of early pastoralism have been found in the desert areas of Niger. Ptolemy wrote of Roman expeditions to the Air Massif. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D., Tuareg migrated from the desert to the Air region, where they later (c.1300) established a state centered at Agadez. Agadez was situated on a major trans-Saharan caravan route that connected N Africa with present-day N Nigeria. In E Niger, Bilma, a salt-mining center, was another important trans-Saharan route that linked N Africa with the state of Bornu (located in present-day NE Nigeria).

In the 14th century the Hausa (most of whom lived in what is now N Nigeria) founded several city-states in S Niger. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century much of west and central Niger came under the Songhai empire (centered at Gao on the Niger River in present-day Mali), and after the fall of Songhai at the end of the 16th cent. East and central Niger passed to Bornu. In the 17th century the Djerma people settled in south west Niger near the Niger River. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Fulani gained control of south Niger as a result of the holy war waged against the Hausa by the Muslim reformer Usman dan Fodio.

At the Conference of Berlin (1884–85) the territory of Niger was placed within the French sphere of influence. The French established several military posts in south Niger in the late 1890s, but did not occupy Agadez until 1904 because of concerted Tuareg resistance. In 1900, Niger was made a military territory within Upper Senegal–Niger, and in 1922 it was constituted a separate colony within French West Africa. Zinder was the colony's capital until 1926, when it was replaced by Niamey. The French generally governed through existing political structures and did not alter substantially the institutions of the country; they undertook little economic development and provided few new educational opportunities.

### Independence and Its Aftermath

National political activity began when Niger received its own assembly under the French constitution of 1946, which established the French Union. The first important political organization was the Niger Progressive party (PPN), a part of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (which had branches in most French West African territories). In the mid-1950s a leftist party (later called Sawaba) headed by Bakary Djibo became predominant in the colony. However, when it unsuccessfully campaigned for complete independence in a 1958 referendum, the PPN (which favored autonomy for Niger within the French Community) regained power.

Niger achieved full independence on Aug. 3, 1960, and Hamani Diori, the leader of the PPN, became its first president; he was reelected in 1965 and 1970. In the early 1960s, sporadic campaigns of rebel warfare were waged by the outlawed Sawaba party (most of whose members lived in exile). Otherwise, Niger enjoyed political stability, despite its weak economy and occasional ethnic conflicts; the PPN maintained firm control of the government. Close ties were retained with France, which gave Niger considerable aid.

The country was severely affected by the Sahelian drought of 1968–75; much of its livestock died and crop production fell drastically. In 1974, Diori was overthrown in a military coup led by Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché, who cultivated ties with members of the European Community, neighboring African nations, and Arab nations. The uranium boom of the early 1980s caused disparities in wealth that led to civil unrest. A coup attempt was quickly put down by the government in 1983, and fear of opposition prompted frequent cabinet changes to ensure that officials were loyal.

Kountché died in 1987 and was succeeded by Gen. Ali Seybou as head of state. Seybou vowed to dismantle the ruling Supreme Military Council and introduce civilian rule. In 1991, a 1,204-member national conference suspended the constitution and dissolved the government. A transitional civilian government ruled until 1993, when Mahamane Ousmane was elected president in free elections. However, an opposition coalition subsequently won control of the legislature, leading to a protracted stalemate. Conflict between the government and the Tuareg in the early 1990s, in part over uranium mining on traditional Tuareg lands, subsided with the signing of a peace accord in 1995. Some Tuaregs, however, continued sporadic attacks into the 21st cent. By 2007 a more serious uprising broke out, but two of the three rebel groups agreed to a cease-fire in 2009.

In Jan., 1996, the government was ousted in a coup led by Col. Ibrahim Baré Mainassara. Presidential elections held in July, 1996, were won by Mainassara, who replaced the independent electoral commission with a handpicked one during the two-day poll. Mainassara was assassinated by members of his presidential guard in Apr., 1999, and Maj. Daouda Malam Wanké became head of state. France, the country's major aid donor, suspended aid following the coup. In Nov., 1999, elections were held for a new president and parliament; a retired colonel, Mamadou Tandja, was elected president. There were tensions in 2000 with neighboring Benin over some long-disputed islands in the Niger River; their ownership was finally settled in 2005 by the International Court of Justice. Tandja, whose first term was marked by relative stability, was reelected in Dec., 2004.



**Hamani Diori**  
first President of the  
Republic of Niger

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/world/niger-country-africa-history.html>



Col. Mamadou Tandja

Niger's agriculture was hurt by a major locust outbreak and drought in 2004, leading to famine and a need for international food aid in 2005. In Oct., 2006, the government began expelling Mahamid Arabs who had emigrated from Chad mainly during the 1970s and 80s; although the move, which was soon suspended after neighboring nations requested it to be halted, was ostensibly for security reasons, observers believed that political, racial, and economic rivalries lay behind the expulsion.

In 2009 the president, who had said he would step down at the end of his second term, sought to hold a referendum on allowing him to run for a third term, but the constitutional court ruled (May) that it was illegal. The vote was also opposed by parliament, but Tandja dismissed parliament and assumed executive powers, and subsequently announced he would hold a referendum. When the court again ruled in June that the referendum was illegal, Tandja dismissed the court, provoking opposition's protests and leading to government crackdown.

In the August vote Tandja claimed an overwhelming victory, but the opposition charged the president with hugely inflating the number of voters. The referendum approved constitutional changes that increased the president's powers, extended his current term by three years, and ended term limits. The opposition subsequently boycotted the October elections for a new parliament, in which two thirds of the seats were won by Tandja's party, and Tandja mounted a crackdown on opposition politicians. In Feb., 2010, the military ousted Tandja, but the coup leaders asserted they would restore civilian rule as soon as possible. Major Salou Djibo was named head of the junta (the Supreme Council for the Restoration of Democracy), and Mahamadou Danda, a civilian and former communications minister, was named prime minister. In October, a number of junta officers, including the deputy military leader, were dismissed or arrested in association with an alleged coup plot, and a new constitution was approved in a referendum at the end of the month. The following month the Economic Community of West African States court called for Tandja to be released, but he remained in custody until May, 2011. In Mar., 2011, Mahamadou Issoufou, an opposition leader, was elected president in a runoff.



Mahamadou Issoufou  
Current president



### Political System <sup>7</sup>

Niger is governed under the constitution of 2010. The executive branch is headed by a president, who is popularly elected for a five-year term and may be reelected to a second term. The prime minister is appointed by the president. The unicameral National Assembly has 113 members who are popularly elected for five-year terms. Administratively, the country is divided into eight regions, including the capital district.

### Important Political Figures

#### The President <sup>8</sup>

Mahamadou Issoufou (born 1952) is a Nigerien politician who has been President of Niger since 7 April 2011 . Issoufou was Prime Minister of Niger from 1993 to 1994, President of the National Assembly from 1995 to 1996, and he has been a candidate in each presidential election since 1993. He led the Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS-Tarayya), a social democratic party, from its foundation in 1990 until his election as President of Niger in 2011. During the Presidency of Mamadou Tandja (1999–2010), Issoufou was the main opposition leader.



President  
Mahamadou Issoufou

#### Governor of Central Bank of West African States (Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) <sup>9</sup>

Born in 1949, Tiémoko Meyliet Koné, is married with five children. A veteran of the BCEAO, he has worked as an associate of Alassane Ouattara, when he was governor of the central bank. An economist by training, Koné was competitively recruited after graduate school, and has spent most of his career at the BCEAO. Previous positions are Deputy National Director of the BCEAO for Côte d'Ivoire and Central Director of program and financial operations at BCEAO headquarters in Dakar. He was also the National Director of the BCEAO for Côte d'Ivoire and the International Monetary Fund Deputy Governor from 1991 to 1998. From 2007-2010, Mr. Koné successively served as the Minister of Construction, Urbanization and Housing, and finally, since December 2010, has served as the Special Advisor to the President of the Republic, in charge of Economic and Monetary Affairs.



Tiémoko Meyliet Koné  
Governor of BCEAO

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/world/niger-country-africa-government.html>

<sup>8</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahamadou\\_Issoufou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahamadou_Issoufou)

<sup>9</sup> <http://forum-americas.org/profile/tiemoko-meyliet-kone>

Indicator	Indicator Value		
	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	6.169 %	11.237 %	2.151 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	XAF 3,618.54 Billion.	XAF 3,353.26 Billion.	XAF 2,991.24 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 7.311 Billion	US\$ 6.575 Billion	US\$ 6.345 Billion
GDP Deflator	151.114 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	148.674 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	147.525 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	XAF 144,239.63 .	XAF 140,070.55 .	XAF 129,824.67 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	XAF 217,965.87 .	XAF 208,248.00 .	XAF 191,523.88 .
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 440.411	US\$ 408.33	US\$ 406.256
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 14.168 Billion	US\$ 13.129 Billion	US\$ 11.595 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 853.428	US\$ 815.352	US\$ 742.428
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.016 %	0.016 %	0.015 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	255.401	255.409	257.97
Investment (% of GDP)	37.701 %	39.267 %	45.714 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	18.758 %	21.611 %	21.028 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	98.026 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	96.36 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	95.913 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	1.729 %	0.465 %	2.944 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	98.981 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	97.421 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	96.776 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	1.601 %	0.667 %	1.442 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	1.712 %	-2.455 %	8.132 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	9.335 %	2.966 %	6.317 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	18.802 %	18.329 %	-3.847 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	17.92 %	21.007 %	-4.228 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 0.031 Billions	US\$ 0.031 Billions	US\$ 0.297 Billions
Value of Oil Exports	US\$ 0.359 Billions	US\$ 0.2 Billions	US\$ 0 Billions
Population	16.601 Million	16.102 Million	15.618 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	XAF 895.972 Billions.	XAF 743.061 Billions.	XAF 542.255 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	24.761 %	22.159 %	18.128 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	XAF 1,049.08 Billions.	XAF 860.523 Billions.	XAF 586.997 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	28.992 %	25.662 %	19.624 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	XAF -153.111 Billions.	XAF -117.462 Billions.	XAF -44.743 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	-4.231 %	-3.503 %	-1.496 %
Total Government Net Debt (National Currency)	XAF 594.925 Billion.	XAF 142.503 Billion.	XAF 75.173 Billion.
Total Government Net Debt (% of GDP)	16.441 %	4.25 %	2.513 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	XAF 1,417.93 Billion.	XAF 1,041.21 Billion.	XAF 827.889 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	39.185 %	31.051 %	27.677 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	XAF 3,618.54 Billions.	XAF 3,353.26 Billions.	XAF 2,991.24 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ -1.39 Billion	US\$ -1.161 Billion	US\$ -1.566 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	-19.016 %	-17.657 %	-24.687 %

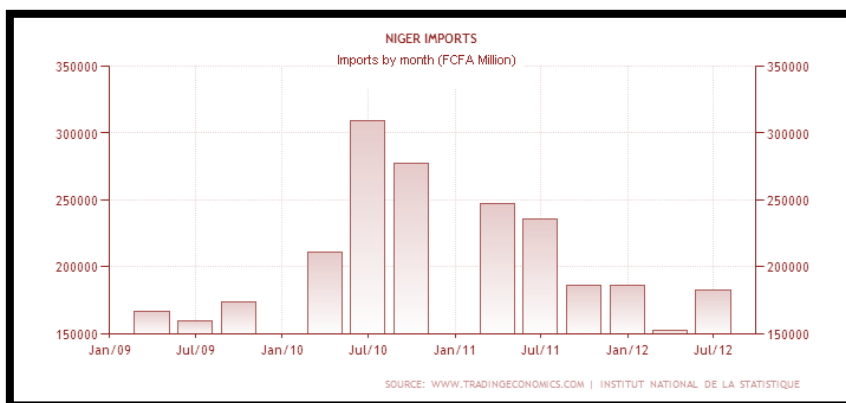
## Analyzing Foreign Trade <sup>11</sup>

The landlocked Sub-Saharan nation's economy centers on subsistence crops, livestock and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. However, frequent droughts, desertification, inadequate funds and strong population growth have undercut the economy's performance. Currently under military rule, Niger has several ethnic rebel groups. Enhanced debt relief received from the IMF in 2000, under the latter's program for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), and further debt relief in 2005 enabled Niger to reduce its annual debt service obligations significantly. The debt relief program also enabled the African nation to spend on basic health care, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention, rural infrastructure and other programs aimed at poverty reduction. The country's future growth is highly dependant on its ability to exploit its extensive resource base of oil, gold, coal and other mineral resources.

Niger's economic growth varies depending on the level of rainfall and its impact on the agricultural output. The government has taken several steps to improve the economy's condition and is actively seeking foreign private investment and believes that it will lead to improved economic growth levels. Significant private investments have been attracted to the country's uranium and telecommunications segments but poor legal and physical infrastructure has made it difficult for small firms to operate in these segments. Foreign aid represents nearly 8% of Niger's GDP and over 40% of its government revenues.

## Import Profile <sup>12</sup>

Imports in Niger increased to 182513.20 million FCFA in the second quarter of 2012 from 152052 million FCFA in the first quarter of 2012. Imports in Niger is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique. Niger Imports averaged 207183.12 million FCFA from 2009 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 309233.80 million FCFA in June of 2010 and a record low of 152052.00 million FCFA in March of 2012. Niger's main imports are: cereals, petroleum products, machinery and manufactured goods. Niger's main import partner is France with 20 percent of total imports. Others include: China, Belgium, Togo and other West African countries.



## Main Imports & Main Import Partners (Year 2012)

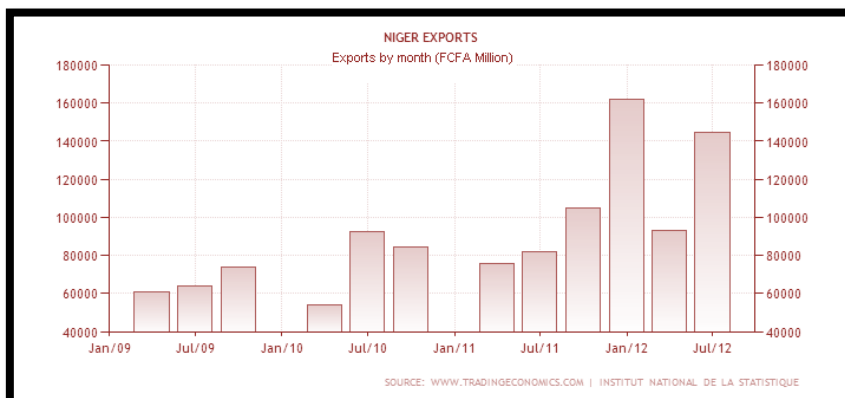
Major Import Products	Main Import Partners
Cereals	France
Petroleum products	China
Machinery	Belgium
Manufactured goods	Togo
	Other West African Countries

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.economywatch.com/world\\_economy/niger/](http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/niger/)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/niger/imports>

### Export Profile <sup>13</sup>

Exports in Niger increased to 144824.80 million FCFA in the second quarter of 2012 from 93223 million FCFA in the first quarter of 2012. Exports in Niger is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique. Niger Exports averaged 91001.53 million FCFA from 2009 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 162217.00 million FCFA in December of 2011 and a record low of 54178.90 million FCFA in March of 2010. Niger is Africa’s most important uranium ore exporter (75 percent of the country’s total exports). Others include: gold, onions, beans and meat. Niger main export partners are France (55 percent of total exports), United States, Switzerland, Nigeria and Ghana.

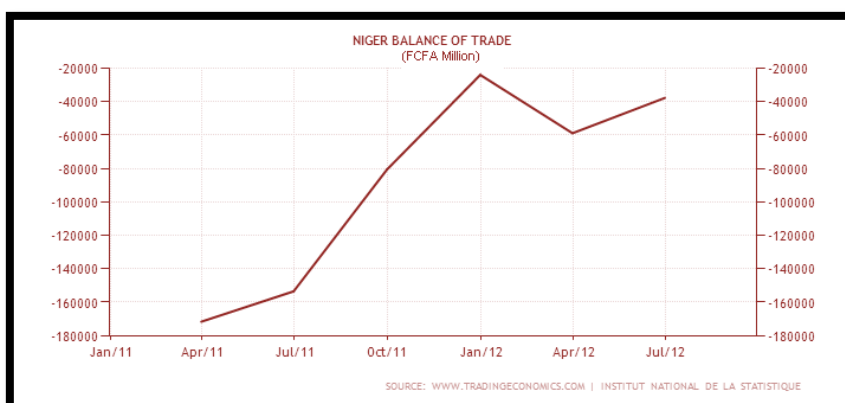


### Main Exports & Main Export Partners (Year 2012)

Major Export Products	Main Export Partners
Uranium ore	France
Gold	United States
Onions	Switzerland
Beans	Nigeria
Meat	Ghana

### Trade Balance <sup>14</sup>

Niger recorded a trade deficit of 37688.20 million FCFA in the second quarter of 2012. Balance of Trade in Niger is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique. Niger Balance of Trade averaged a deficit equivalent to 116181.65 million FCFA from 2009 until 2012, reaching the best deficit at 23901.00 million FCFA in December of 2011 and the worst deficit at 216809.90 million FCFA in June of 2010.



<sup>13</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/niger/exports>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/niger/balance-of-trade>

## **Trade Policy** <sup>15</sup>

Niger attaches considerable importance to concluding the Doha Development Agenda and resolving the world economic crisis. It has therefore taken an approach that should help to ensure that export subsidies are eliminated and domestic support to farmers in the developed countries considerably reduced, while at the same time improving aid for trade and, in particular, strengthening the integrated framework for trade related technical assistance.

As part of the effort to build up its capacity to negotiate and to formulate and implement trade policy, Niger issued Order No. 2009 09/MCI/N/DCE of 19 February 2009 creating an inter institutional technical advisory committee to assist with its trade policy. This committee is sub divided into four sub committees, including the pluridisciplinary sub committee to follow up the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, introduced by Decision No. 07/MCI/N/DCE of 1 April 2009.

### **Agriculture**

Niger reaffirms its will to work towards a broader opening up of agricultural markets, while stressing that foreign trade in agriculture has not improved to the extent expected, particularly as regards exports. While Niger does not grant any production subsidies, it does provide advisory support to farmers.

### **Market Access for Non Agricultural Products**

Niger bound certain tariff lines for non agricultural products upon accession to the WTO. At the same time, in the framework of regional and subregional integration, efforts to harmonize tariffs led to the implementation of the Common External Tariff (CET) at the WAEMU and ECOWAS levels.

### **Services**

Niger attaches particular importance to the liberalization of certain services sectors such as telecommunications, tourism and hotel services. The principle of special and differential treatment must be maintained in order to enable the LDCs to increase their share in world trade in services. Niger has bound some of these reform measures in the framework of its initial offer on trade in services.

### **Intellectual Property**

In the intellectual property area, Niger relies above all on the Bangui Agreement which represents its national legislation on industrial property. For copyright matters, already governed by a number of texts, it set up the Niger Copyright Office (Bureau Nigérien du Droit d'Auteur BNDA).

### **Rules**

Niger has a number of legal, legislative and regulatory texts whose aim is to make rules more flexible and transparent as provided for by the WTO. The origin of these texts is national, subregional, regional and multilateral.

### **Trade Facilitation**

Niger values the negotiations on trade facilitation because they contribute to the development of international trade flows and the elimination of barriers to trade. Some of the measures adopted under the structural adjustment programmes go beyond its multilateral commitments in the area of foreign trade procedures, in particular as regards import and export formalities. A national trade facilitation committee was created in April 2009 to determine the action needed to implement the measures and to define the country's negotiating positions.

### **Aid for Trade**

Niger is working towards ensuring a substantial increase in aid for trade. It also supports the idea that this aid for trade should not be linked to the ongoing Doha development negotiations in the WTO.

### **Special and Differential Treatment**

Niger is particularly interested in operational special and differential treatment that could genuinely help the LDCs to raise their level of development and join the international trading system

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<sup>15</sup> [www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tpr\\_e/g223\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g223_e.doc)

## Trade Policy Table 16

<b>Basic indicators</b>						
Population (thousands, 2011)		16,069	<b>Rank in world trade, 2011</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)		6,017	Merchandise	147	150	
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)		11,763	excluding intra – EU trade	121	124	
Current account balance (million US\$, 2009)		-1,320	Commercial services	172	131	
Trade per capita (US\$, 2008-2010)		232	excluding intra-EU trade	146	105	
Trade to GDP ratio (2008-2010)		65.1				
			Annual percentage change			
			2011	2010	2011	
	Real GDP (2005=100)		130	8	2	
	Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		...	...	...	
	Import of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		...	...	...	
<b>Trade policy</b>						
<b>WTO accession</b>	13 December 1996		<b>Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)</b>			0.015
<b>Trade policy review</b>	11, 13 November 2009		<b>Import duties collected</b>			
<b>GPA accession</b>	-		in total tax revenue			...
<b>Tariff and duty free imports</b>			to total imports			...
Tariff binding coverage (%)		96.7	<b>Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force</b>			
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	<u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry			38
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs – services EIAs notified to WTO			2 - 0
All goods	44.6	11.9	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)			...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	84.2	14.6	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)			...
Non-agricultural goods	38.3	11.5	Safeguards (26 October 2011)			0
Non-ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0	<b>Number of disputes (complainant-defendant)</b>			
MFN duty free imports (% (2010) in agricultural goods (AOA)		0.0	Requests for consultation			0 – 0
in non-agricultural goods		3.2	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports			0 – 0
<b>Services sectors with GATS commitments</b>		7	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)			0 – 0
			Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)			0 – 0
<b>Merchandise Trade</b>						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)		1,250	17	4	20	
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)		2,400	17	5	4	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>		0.01	<b>Share in world total imports</b>		0.01	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>			<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>			
By main commodity groups (ITS)			By main commodity groups (ITS)			
Agricultural products		11.6	Agricultural products		14.6	
Fuels and mining products		54.5	Fuels and mining products		15.5	
Manufactures		4.5	Manufactures		49.0	
By main destination			By main origin			
1. European Union (27)		67.4	1. European Union (27)		34.5	
2. Switzerland		9.3	2. China		26.9	
3. Nigeria		5.4	3. United States		5.8	
4. United States		4.7	4. Nigeria		4.6	
5. Ghana		3.6	5. Togo		4.2	
<b>Commercial Services Trade</b>						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2010	2005-2010	2009	2010	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)		126	8	-21	26	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)		843	25	23	15	
		<u>2010</u>			<u>2010</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>		0.00	<b>Share in world total imports</b>		0.02	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>			<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>			
By principal services item			By principal services item			
Transportation		6.6	Transportation		63.8	
Travel		83.6	Travel		10.9	
Other commercial services		9.6	Other commercial services		25.4	
<b>Industrial Property</b>						
	<b>Patents grants by patent office</b>			<b>Trademark registrations by office</b>		
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1996
Simple average final bound		44.6	84.2	38.3	Binding coverage		Total 96.7
Simple average MFN applied	2011	11.9	14.6	11.5			Non-Ag 96.2
Trade weighted average	2010	11.1	13.8	10.6	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	2.3	0.3	1.9	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0<=5	5<=10	10<=15	15<=20	25<=50	50<=100	>100	NAV in %
Tariff lines and import values (in %)										
<b>Agricultural products</b>										
Final bound		0	0.4	1.3	0	0.1	74.3	0.7	23.2	0
MFN applied	2011	0	26.2	15.2	0	58.6	0	0	0	0
Imports	2010	0	18.9	29.4	0	51.7	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>										
Final bound		0.6	11.3	6.5	5.3	4.1	68.3	0	0.0	0
MFN applied	2011	1.9	40.1	20.9	0	37.2	0	0	0	0
Imports	2010	3.2	35.2	30.4	0	31.2	0	0	0	0

Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	133.9	0	200	100	19.0	0	20	0.0	0
Dairy products	32.8	0	50	100	16.3	0	20	1.1	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	78.6	0	200	100	17.4	0	20	0.8	0
Coffee, tea	50.0	0	50	100	15.6	0	20	0.4	0
Cereals & preparations	87.1	0	200	100	13.2	0	20	8.3	0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	49.4	0	50	100	10.7	0	20	1.4	0
Sugars & confectionary	200.0	0	200	100	11.3	0	20	1.1	0
Beverages & tobacco	168.7	0	200	100	18.6	0	20	1.9	0
Cotton	50.0	0	50	100	5.0	0	5	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	50.0	0	50	100	9.1	0	20	0.2	0
Fish & fish products	43.9	3.5	50	100	14.4	0	20	0.1	0
Minerals & metals	47.5	0.8	50	96.3	11.7	1.5	20	24.0	2.5
Petroleum	15.9	0	50	100	7.2	22.9	10	11.3	0.1
Chemicals	49.7	0	200	96.0	7.2	4.5	20	6.2	27.1
Wood, paper, etc.	48.2	0	50	100	11.2	5.1	20	0.9	12.3
Textiles	40.8	0	50	90.8	16.4	0.3	20	3.0	7.5
Clothing	25.7	0	50	100	20.0	0	20	0.2	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	37.2	0	50	73.3	13.0	1.3	20	1.2	2.1
Non-electrical machinery	9.6	3.5	50	100	7.0	0	20	15.2	0
Electrical machinery	10.3	0	50	100	11.2	0.4	20	8.0	0.8
Transport equipment	24.2	0.2	50	100	8.7	2.5	20	9.7	0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	49.4	0	50	99.3	14.4	2.1	20	5.0	0.2

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification 95% trade in no. of		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty free imports	
	In million US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL in %	Value in %
<b>Agricultural products</b>									
1. Ghana	2010	11	1	2	15.7	19.9	19.9	71.4	99.7
2. European Union	2010	2	3	3	2.9	2.7	2.7	100.0	100.0
3. Cote d'Ivoire	2010	0	1	1	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	100.0
4. Australia	2010	0	4	5	1.7	2.5	2.5	100.0	100.0
5. China	2010	0	1	1	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>									
1. Australia	2010	3	14	23	4.2	1.9	1.9	100.0	100.0
2. United States	2010	2	13	36	2.9	0.5	0.5	91.8	99.1
3. European Union	2010	2	24	54	3.1	1.8	1.8	100.0	100.0
4. Korea, Republic of	2010	2	3	4	7.1	6.4	0.0	6.3	16.8
5. Burkina Faso	2010	1	9	10	14.9	18.0	16.8	9.0	88.8

## Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements <sup>18</sup>

Since its last trade policy review in 2003, Niger signed a trade and investment agreement with Nigeria; and with a view to creating an environment conducive to the development of trade with other countries, through WAEMU it also signed an agreement with the United States and embarked on the negotiation of trade and investment agreements with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Lebanon.



### **ECOWAS** <sup>19</sup>

The **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**; French: *Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, CEDEAO*) is a regional group of fifteen West African countries (Benin - Burkina Faso - Cape Verde – Gambia – Ghana – Guinea - Guinea-Bissau - Ivory Coast – Liberia – Mali). Founded on 28 May 1975, with the signing of the Treaty of Lagos, its mission is to promote economic integration across the

region.

Considered one of the pillars of the African Economic Community, the organization was founded in order to achieve "collective self-sufficiency" for its member states by creating a single large trading bloc through an economic and trading union. It also serves as a peacekeeping force in the region. The organization operates officially in three co-equal languages—French, English, and Portuguese.

The ECOWAS consists of two institutions to implement policies—the ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, formerly known as the Fund for Cooperation until it was renamed in 2001.

A few members of the organization have come and gone over the years. In 1976 Cape Verde joined ECOWAS, and in December 2000 Mauritania withdrew, having announced its intention to do so in December 1999.



**The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** <sup>20</sup> is an international organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". The OIC has a permanent delegation to the United Nations, and is the largest international organization outside the United Nations. The official languages of the OIC

are Arabic, English and French.



<sup>18</sup> [www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tpr\\_e/g223\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g223_e.doc)

<sup>19</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ECOWAS\\_Flag.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ECOWAS_Flag.png)

<sup>20</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation\\_of\\_Islamic\\_Cooperation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation)

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