ITC by Country Report

Cote d'Ivoire
05/12/2014
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1. Country / Territory Brief

Côte d’Ivoire is second largest economy in West Africa and a top world exporter of cocoa and cashews, boasting enormous economic potential. A civil war in 2002 split Côte d’Ivoire between rebel-held north and government-controlled south. A peace agreement signed in March 2007 brought back some stability in the country. Despite efforts made by the new government to address economic and security challenges, the country remains fragile. Côte d’Ivoire is heavily dependent on agriculture, which engages two-thirds of the population. The country is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans and a significant producer and exporter of coffee and palm oil.
2. People and Economy

2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 191,765,567 in 2012 with growth rates of 0.9% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 23 in 2012 |
| Female population | 50.7% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 24.6% in 2008; 26.4% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 83.7% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | 6.0% in 2012 |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 85 out of 186 in 2012 |

![Human Development Index Evolution](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

Health | Life expectancy at birth (years) (73); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (14.4) in 2012
Education | Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (112 out of 191) in 2012
Income level | GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) (10,097) in 2012
Inequality | Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (70 out of 191) in 2012
Poverty | Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (79 out of 191) in 2012
Gender | Gender inequality index (rank) (64 out of 191) in 2012
Sustainability | Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) (n.a) in 2012
2.2 Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector added value</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>%GDP</td>
<td>US $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>39,383</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>83,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>171,545</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>392,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>109,478</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>233,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>358,733</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>931,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value in US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6’976"

Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

Remittances as a Share of GDP

Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3,575</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,643</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total import and export of goods of Côte d'Ivoire (mirror) from 2009 to 2013.](image)

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Côte d'Ivoire in 2013.](image)
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph showing prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Côte d'Ivoire in 2013.](image)

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph showing prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Côte d'Ivoire in 2013.](image)
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Côte d'Ivoire

Source: ITC Trade Map

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Côte d'Ivoire

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing the evolution of FDI inflow in Côte d'Ivoire as a percentage of GDP from 2002 to 2013.](image)

*Source: ITC based on World Bank data.*
### 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

#### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products in sector's exports</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
<td>27230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>27230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>93989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>93989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>26201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>60309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>71392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>71392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>60971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>60971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>60127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>61231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>61231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Note: USD values not converted for trade statistics, the HSH special code series was revised and hence we cannot compare trade data across periods.

#### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products in sector's imports 2009</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>27230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>10031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>304490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>71102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>71102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>71102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>17012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>31042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>85712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>854443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>490411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>56230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>93929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>61230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>60309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map. Note: USD values not converted for trade statistics, the HSH special code series was revised and hence we cannot compare trade data across periods.
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>21.3 %</td>
<td>55.3 %</td>
<td>92.2 %</td>
<td>Mexico ; United States of America ; Lebanon ; Mexico ; Denmark ; Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>15.9 %</td>
<td>74.5 %</td>
<td>49.7 %</td>
<td>France ; United Kingdom ; Mozambique ; Belgium ; France ; Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>13.3 %</td>
<td>45.5 %</td>
<td>69.2 %</td>
<td>France ; Italy ; United States of America ; France ; Niger ; Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>9.1 %</td>
<td>77.5 %</td>
<td>66.3 %</td>
<td>Benin ; Senegal ; France ; Senegal ; South Africa ; Senegal ; Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>5.6 %</td>
<td>62.5 %</td>
<td>69.2 %</td>
<td>Senegal ; Senegal ; United Kingdom ; United States of America ; Senegal ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>8.3 %</td>
<td>89.1 %</td>
<td>89.5 %</td>
<td>Benin ; Niger ; Senegal ; Benin ; Niger ; Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>6.7 %</td>
<td>62.1 %</td>
<td>73.1 %</td>
<td>France ; Netherlands ; Belgium ; France ; Netherlands ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>6.3 %</td>
<td>45.7 %</td>
<td>39.4 %</td>
<td>Netherlands ; United States of America ; France ; Netherlands ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>6.1 %</td>
<td>67.6 %</td>
<td>52.1 %</td>
<td>Italy ; China ; Senegal ; Senegal ; China ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>1.2 %</td>
<td>67.4 %</td>
<td>66.1 %</td>
<td>France ; Italy ; Senegal ; France ; Senegal ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.6 %</td>
<td>61.3 %</td>
<td>57.6 %</td>
<td>Senegal ; Niger ; Togo ; Senegal ; Niger ; Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>-6.9 %</td>
<td>68.4 %</td>
<td>77.8 %</td>
<td>Germany ; Netherlands ; India ; Canada ; Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>-2.5 %</td>
<td>98.1 %</td>
<td>98.3 %</td>
<td>Congo ; France ; Niger ; France ; Italy ; Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>-5.4 %</td>
<td>76.3 %</td>
<td>78.1 %</td>
<td>Benin ; Senegal ; Niger ; Togo ; Niger ; Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>-13.3 %</td>
<td>92.9 %</td>
<td>69.7 %</td>
<td>Italy ; Senegal ; Togo ; Italy ; Senegal ; Niger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: All data have been estimated to high precision for the full period under study and figures are based on methodology that data were converted to current currency.

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a. 2009-2013)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>24.6 %</td>
<td>48.0 %</td>
<td>44.1 %</td>
<td>France ; United States of America ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>18.0 %</td>
<td>83.1 %</td>
<td>90.5 %</td>
<td>China ; France ; Italy ; China ; France ; Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>14.8 %</td>
<td>62.1 %</td>
<td>64.6 %</td>
<td>France ; China ; Belgium ; China ; France ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>14.4 %</td>
<td>41.0 %</td>
<td>50.3 %</td>
<td>France ; China ; Spain ; China ; France ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>14.2 %</td>
<td>49.0 %</td>
<td>57.0 %</td>
<td>France ; United States of America ; United Kingdom ; United Kingdom ; France ; Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>13.9 %</td>
<td>43.9 %</td>
<td>39.6 %</td>
<td>France ; China ; United States of America ; France ; China ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>12.6 %</td>
<td>50.0 %</td>
<td>44.9 %</td>
<td>France ; Belgium ; China ; France ; China ; Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>11.5 %</td>
<td>62.4 %</td>
<td>64.0 %</td>
<td>France ; China ; Belgium ; France ; China ; Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>10.8 %</td>
<td>44.7 %</td>
<td>36.0 %</td>
<td>France ; Brazil ; Spain ; France ; Malaysia ; Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>8.3 %</td>
<td>36.3 %</td>
<td>36.6 %</td>
<td>France ; Sweden ; South Africa ; France ; China ; Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>7.8 %</td>
<td>69.6 %</td>
<td>65.3 %</td>
<td>Thailand ; France ; Pakistan ; France ; Thailand ; India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Trade Performance Index of Cote d’Ivoire (mirror)](image)

- Fresh food (US$649 m): 28
- Minerals (US$1.275 m): 117
- Processed food (US$410 m): 107
- Wood products (US$392 m): 105
- Transport equipment (US$52 m): 121
- Chemicals (US$45 m): 87
- Textiles (US$24 m): 119
- Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$21 m): 118
- Basic manufactures (US$16 m): 121
- Non-electronic machinery (US$9 m): 94
- Leather products (US$6 m): 110
- IT & consumable electronics (US$5 m): 117
- Electronic components (US$4 m): 111

**Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013)**

**Current index (2013)**

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country’s global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products.

The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review.

Only sectors with at least 100 observations are compared.

ITC values are not yet updated to these statistics for the 2013 period under review and figures are based on minor statistics trade data reported by partner countries.
### 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

#### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2011 | ECOWAS Mango Export Strategy  
The Mango Export Strategy for the Economic Community of Western African States, Mango |
| 2010 | Programme National d'Investissement Agricole (PNIA)  
The plan firstly provides an overview of the recent economic performance of Fisheries, Livestock, Meat, Rice, Cocoa, Coffee, Palm Oil, Cotton, Pineapple, Banana, Thuna Cans, Animal Feed (Maize and Soya), Forestry |
| 2010 | UEMOA Cotton and Textile Strategy  
The strategy aims to increase exports and productivity of the cotton sector, Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry |
| 2009 | FIRCA Plan Strategique  
The Plan aims to restore production chains in the agricultural sector after... Live Animals, Fisheries, Coffee, Cocoa, Rice, Cotton, Palm Oil, Cashew, Banana, Pineapple, Mango, Hevea (Rubber Tree) |
| 2009 | Stratégie de Relance du Développement et de Réduction de la Pauvreté  
The documents first provides an overview of the current economic and social... Cocoa, Coffee, Palm Oil, Rubber, Banana, Sugar Industry, Cashew, Live Animals, Meat, Fisheries, Dairy Products |
| 2008 | UNDAF Côte d'Ivoire 2009 - 2013  
The UNDAF contributed to the elaboration of national policies and of... |
| 2001 | L’Etude prospective du secteur forestier en Afrique (Côte d’Ivoire)  
The Forest Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA) Côte d’Ivoire plan provides an... Forestry, Wood Industry, NWFPs |
| 1993 | Plan Directeur du Développement Agricole  
The Plan outlines the main problems and issues in Ivorian agriculture, including... Cocoa, Coffee, Hevea (Rubber Tree), Coconut, Cotton, Sugar Industry, Fruits, Cereals,... |
### 4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

#### Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is classified as a lower-middle-income economy country. The country was ranked 126th out of the 132 countries in the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Enabling Trade Index (2012), which measures institutions, policies and services to facilitate trade in countries. Due to its relatively young population (with some 40 per cent of the population under 14), a coastline extending for 550 km, many water sources, and heavy rainfall, Côte d'Ivoire has great potential for sustainable economic growth. Until the late 1990s, it managed to integrate different sectors of activity into its economy very well. The social and political tension (2000-2011) held back growth and weakened the Ivorian economy’s competitiveness. Today the country's infrastructure is still one of the best and most extensive in the West African sub-region.

*WEF, 2012, Global Enabling Trade Report
WTOWTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)*

#### Table: Indicator, Units, Rank/132, Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country's tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs , index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>6.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>6.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trade Policy and Market Access

Côte d'Ivoire has been part of the WTO since its creation in 1995. Côte d'Ivoire has been showing willingness in complying with the multilateral trading system and considers it as a trigger to its regional integration and development. Côte d'Ivoire’s average MFN applied tariff in 2012 was 11.9 per cent. Agricultural imports into the country face higher tariff barriers (14.6 per cent) compared to non-agricultural imports (11.5 per cent). Côte d'Ivoire has been part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) since its creation in April 1973, which objective was achieved with the common external tariff put in place in 2013 and the free movement of people, capital and goods within the bloc. Côte d'Ivoire has set up an initial framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. This agreement combines the benefits of a trade agreement with development assistance targeted at Côte d'Ivoire but its final goal remains to conclude a full EPA with all the members of the West African region.

WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)

WTO, 2012, Tariff Profile (Côte d'Ivoire)

Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

Upon its accession to the WTO, Côte d'Ivoire undertook to comply with the requirements of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) and Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement). With respect to SPS measures, the Ivorian regulatory framework for such measures appears to be outdated and fragmented. Côte d'Ivoire has not set up a risk management system for the purposes of SPS inspection at the customs cordon and its SPS certification system remains complicated, and not based on risk analysis. With respect to TBT measures, CODINORM coordinates the formulation and approval of Ivorian standards and provides certification services in Côte d'Ivoire. In principle, imports are treated in the same way as Ivorian products and must be accompanied by proof of their compliance with the technical regulations in force, issued by CODINORM. Nevertheless, there is neither control to ensure compliance with these regulations nor is the statutory time-frame for updating the standards and technical regulations being observed.

WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)
### 4.3 Trade Facilitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire has been part of the WTO since its creation in 1995. Côte d’Ivoire has been showing willingness in complying with the multilateral trading system and considers it as a trigger to its regional integration and development. Côte d’Ivoire’s average MFN applied tariff in 2012 was 11.9 per cent. Agricultural imports into the country face higher tariff barriers (14.6 per cent) compared to non-agricultural imports (11.5 per cent). Côte d’Ivoire has been part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) since its creation in April 1973, which objective was achieved with the common external tariff put in place in 2013 and the free movement of people, capital and goods within the bloc. Côte d’Ivoire has set up an initial framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. This agreement combines the benefits of a trade agreement with development assistance targeted at Côte d’Ivoire but its final goal remains to conclude a full EPA with all the members of the West African region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD, 2013, Trade Facilitation Indicators (Côte d’Ivoire)  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Côte d’Ivoire)  
World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)  

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

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)  
Note: World Bank, 2012
Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Note: World Bank, 2012
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Description
The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) ranked Côte d’Ivoire 167th out of 189 economies. The economy is largely supported by private companies (accounting for 85 per cent of GNP). During the social and political tension, many companies, especially in the industrial sector, temporarily closed and gave the space to the informal sector. High domestic production costs, related to electricity, transportation and access to credit are found as the main obstacle to business. Including some of aforementioned sectors, the monopolistic or oligopolistic market structure is not consistently regulated. As the world’s biggest producer of cocoa, the country’s cocoa and coffee trade is to a large extent run by multinational companies that integrate into the world economy. Moreover, Côte d’Ivoire is one of the most open countries to foreign equity ownership, with its commitment to doubling foreign investment over the next several years. There are no significant limits on foreign investment nor are there different treatments between foreign and national investors, in terms of the level of foreign ownership or investing sector.

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014, Country Report (Côte d’Ivoire)
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Côte d’Ivoire)
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Côte d’Ivoire)

The Business Environment: Doing Business

Multilateral Trade Instruments

Abstract
The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country’s legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified:</th>
<th>94 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate:</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score:</td>
<td>45.8/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World:</td>
<td>104 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region:</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level:</td>
<td>Developing country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank, Doing Business

International Trade Centre
Graph
Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified
Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
4.5 Infrastructure

The WEF Global Competitiveness Report (2013) ranked Côte d'Ivoire 96th out of 148 countries. Progress has been made as a result of a slightly better macroeconomic environment, which led Côte d'Ivoire to gain 5 positions, as it was ranked 131th in 2012. Inadequate maintenance during the decade of social and political tension led to generalized deterioration of basic infrastructure, with electricity and water supplies frequently cut off, degradation of the roads and railways, and the proliferation of road blocks. Overall, however, Côte d'Ivoire's infrastructure is still one of the best and most extensive in the West African sub-region and the country could rapidly return to and even exceed its pre-crisis level (WTO 2012). It is noteworthy that among foreign investors, French firms have traditionally dominated key infrastructure sectors in Côte d'Ivoire. For example, French companies currently serve as the national electric utility provider, the (partial) manager of the port of Abidjan, and the public water utility provider for Abidjan. Although the banking sector survived the tension relatively well, it suffered from the increase in government arrears and the temporary closure of banks in the north and west. A legal framework for capital market is also in place. The West African Regional Stock Exchange (BRVM) is located in Abidjan with 37 listed companies as of 2012, having continued operations throughout the crisis.

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014, Country Report (Côte d'Ivoire)
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Côte d'Ivoire)
WEF, 2013, Global Competitiveness Report
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure (How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads (How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards))</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure (How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards))</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure (How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways)</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure (How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards))</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) (Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network)</td>
<td>91.23</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop (According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.)</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop (The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects
- Coordination of African Regional Cotton Sector Strategies Implementation
- Trade promotion and value addition for African cotton
- PACIR Côte d'Ivoire - Appui institutionnel et opérationnel pour l'amélioration du cadre des affaires

5.1.2 Recent projects
- Banker Forum (fr)
- Expansion du commerce intra et inter-regional entre les Etats Members de la CEMAC, de l'UEMOA et les Trois Francophones Mekong (fr)
- IA81 - PACT2 - Design of ECOWAS-TEN network of trade experts
- Strengthening the pineapple export value chain in selected West African countries

ECOWAS Regional trade information networks
- PACT 2 - ECOWAS Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue
- PACT 2 - ECOWAS Networks of National and Regional TSIs
- PACT 2 - ECOWAS Sector Strategy
- PACT 2 - ECOWAS Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization
- PACT 2 - ECOWAS Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations
- Non-tariff measures - increasing transparency and understanding

ITC Africa network of enterprise level trainers and advisers
- Trade leaders of Africa - training in market analysis and research
- Strengthening the pineapple export value chain in selected West African countries

ACP - Cotton sector strategy implementation
- ACP - Agri-food & agri-business sector strategy implementation
- Expansion du commerce intra et inter-regional pour les pays francophones du Mekong
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events

PACIR: Cérémonie de présentation de la Stratégie Nationale d'Exportation de la Côte d'Ivoire (fr) 13/11/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Dialogue public privé sur l'état des lieux de l'intégration régionale (fr) 17/09/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Dialogue public-privé sur les négociations des services dans le cadre de l’APE 16/09/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation APE-TEC CEDEAO (fr) 12/08/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation TEC CEDEAO (fr) 08/08/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation APE (fr) 05/08/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation OMC-Agriculture (fr) 30/07/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Programme de formation: Recherche et analyse de marchés à l’export (fr) 15/07/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation APE-TEC CEDEAO et OMC (fr) 15/07/2014-Abidjan

PACIR - Formation APE-TEC CEDEAO et OMC (fr) 01/07/2014-Bouaké

PACIR: Atelier de sensibilisation à l'intelligence économique et la veille stratégique (fr) 13/06/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Réunion du Comité De Coordination (CDC) du Réseau National d’Information Commerciale (RNIC) (fr) 12/06/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Dialogue public-privé sur les projets du Programme de l’accord de partenariat économique 04/06/2014-Abidjan

PACIR - Lancement officiel de la plateforme MAOC (fr) 28/05/2014-Abidjan

PACIR - Séminaire sur l’analyse de marchés pour les exportateurs (fr) 28/05/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Mini dialogue public-privé sur la facilitation des échanges 13/05/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Présentation du module de formation sur l’OMC 06/05/2014-Abidjan


PACIR: Formation d'équilibre général calculable (fr) 08/04/2014-Grand-Bassam

PACIR: 4ème consultation de la Stratégie nationale d'exportation (SNE) (fr) 01/04/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Journée de la Médiation en Côte d'Ivoire (fr) 27/03/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Formation de la Commission nationale APE 24/03/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Présentation du module de formation sur l'intégration régionale en Afrique 18/03/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : 2ème réunion du CNSOC (fr) 12/03/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Présentation du module de formation sur l’accord de partenariat économique (APE) 05/03/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Rencontre acheteurs-vendeurs sur le manioc (fr) 11/02/2014-Abidjan

PACIR: Formation pour les entreprises ivoiriennes du secteur du manioc (fr) 10/02/2014-Abidjan
PACIR: Troisième consultation de la Stratégie Nationale d'Exportation (SNE) (fr) 05/02/2014-Abidjan

PACIR : Table Ronde (fr) 17/12/2013-Abidjan

PACIR: Exportation des produits vivriers dans l'espace UEMOA à partir de Bouaké (fr) 04/12/2013-Bouaké

PACIR: Formation RNIC 27/11/2013-Abidjan

PACIR: Consultation sur le Mécanisme d'Alerte aux Obstacles au Commerce (fr) 27/11/2013-Abidjan

PACIR : Formation APE 21/11/2013-Abidjan

PACIR : DPP sur le TEC CEDEAO, l'APE Regional AO-UE et l'OMC (fr) 14/11/2013-Abidjan

PACIR: Formation d'équilibre général calculable (fr) 05/11/2013-Abidjan

PACIR: Formation de formateurs aux outils d'analyse de marchés de l'ITC 30/04/2013-Abidjan
5.3 ITC Contacts

Ruben PHOOLCHUND
Chief, Office for Africa
+41 22 730 0508
phoolchund@intracen.org
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

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

6.1.1 ITC publications

The Packaging Sector in Selected African Countries: Côte d'Ivoire

One in a series of studies on the ‘Packaging Sector in Selected African Countries’ - reviews the economic environment in Côte d'Ivoire and its relevance to packaging sector; looks at...

Côte d'Ivoire: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur le bois et ses produits dérivés en Côte d’Ivoire - la première partie de l’étude est consacrée à l’analyse des branches d’activité...
Expansion du commerce intra- et inter-régional entre les pays membres de la CEMAC et de l' UEMOA: Rapport de l'atelier de lancement

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Agricultural product, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Personnel Protection and Household Items

Réseau d'information commerciale et de gestion d'opportunités d'affaires - Mission d'évaluation et de présentation du projet dans les différents points focaux de l'UEMOA
Côte d'Ivoire: Evaluation de l'état des connaissances et de l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication (NTIC) liées au commerce

Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter-régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA - Livres scolaires, produits de l'édition et de la diffusion (résumé)

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur les produits alimentaires et agricoles, l'eau et l'assainissement, l'hébergement, les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage
Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur le bois et ses produits dérivés

Clefs de l'exportation: Manuel pour les PME exportatrices. - Côte d'Ivoire

Guide à l'intention des PME de la Côte d'Ivoire. Fournit une vue globale de l'activité d'exportation, sous forme de questions/réponses, associe à chaque question une à quatre sources pour permettre...

The Packaging Supply Chains in Sub-Saharan Africa

Report summarising the results of a series of country studies and audits of the packaging sectors, industries and supply chains in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and...
Côte d'Ivoire: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les textiles et l’habillement

Etude sur l’offre et la demande de textiles et d’ habillement en Côte d’Ivoire - fournit une description des produits couverts et de la méthodologie utilisée; donne le profil des exportateurs...

Read more

Le secteur de l’emballage dans plusieurs pays africains : Côte d’Ivoire

Une des études d’un série consacrée au ‘secteur de l’emballage dans plusieurs pays africains’- passe en revue l’environnement économique en Côte d’Ivoire et ses liens avec le secteur de l’emballage;...

Read more

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

Read more
Côte d'Ivoire: Bringing the Poor into the Export Process: Is Linking Small Producers and Big Exporters a Solution?

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Bringing the Poor into the Export Process: Linkages and Strategic Implications', Berlin, Germany, 27-30 September, 2006 - presents the APEX-CI (Association pour... Read more

Stratégie révisée de mise en œuvre de l'agenda pour la compétitivité de la filière coton-textile dans l’UEMOA 2011-2020

Document traitant de la stratégie révisée pour la mise en œuvre de l’agenda pour la compétitivité de la filière coton-textile dans les pays de l’UEMOA - présente les objectifs opérationnels... Read more

Comment approcher les banques: un guide pour les exportateurs de Côte d'Ivoire

Guide à l’intention des entreprises nationales de Côte d'Ivoire traitant de l'estimation des besoins financiers, des méthodes de paiement et des facilités de crédit pour les transactions commerciales - passe... Read more
Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter-régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA

Analyse statistique des flux des échanges commerciaux intra- et inter-régionaux de la CEMAC et de l'UEMOA: Livres scolaires, produits de l’édition et de la diffusion

Côte d'Ivoire: Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les livres scolaires, l’édition et la diffusion

Etude de l’offre et de la demande sur les livres scolaires, l’édition et la diffusion en Côte d’Ivoire - examine l’offre des produits concernés sur le marché ivoirien...
Etude de la demande sur le riz en Côte d'Ivoire - analyse le secteur de l'importation du riz dans le pays: passe en revue la taille du marché et ses...

Read more

In-Country Business Alliances : The Case of a Market-Led Poverty Reduction Program in Côte d'Ivoire

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum : 'Business for Development : Implications for Export Strategy-Makers' , Cancún, Mexico, 6-9 September, 2003 - uses the example of the programme entitled 'Projet...

Read more

Collaboration public-privé pour réussir à l'exportation : Études de cas : Barbade, Ghana, Inde, Thaïlande et Malaisie

Recueil d'études de cas relayant des expériences réussies de dialogue entre les secteurs public et privé dans des pays en développement - ces études décrivent les activités menées par des...

Read more
Labelling of Natural Products: The United States Market

Guide focusing on sustainability certification and labelling requirements of finished natural products in the United States - covers all categories of natural products, namely cosmetics, herbal dietary supplement, health food,...

Read more


User manual accompanying the Snapshot software tool, developed to diagnose enterprise needs related to its strategic management competence, production, marketing, export transaction capabilities and e-competence - explains the theory behind...

Read more

The Activities of the Business Management System : Activity Content Guide. - Revised ed

Companion module to 'The Business Management System : A Guide for Competitiveness (BMS)', reviewing the forty-five managerial activities included in(BMS) Manual - explains the purpose of the manual and briefly...

Read more
Guide pour la préparation de profils de marché

Définit le concept et l'objectif d'un profil de marché; explique la structure, les étapes et les instruments pour rédiger un profil de marché.

Read more

Financement pour le commerce

Guide décrivant les mécanismes et instruments appropriés qui pourraient être adaptés et mis en place par les économies en développement et en transition pour contribuer à améliorer le financement du...}

Read more

Airfreight Transport of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables : A Review of the Environmental Impact and Policy Options

Study focusing on the issue of 'air miles' (the number of miles (kilometres) a product has to be transported from the farmer/grower to various stages of production until it reaches...

Read more
International fibreboard case code = Code international pour l'emballage carton

The bulletin reproduces the ASSCO/FEFCO International Fibreboard Case Code. This is a numerically coded selection of the most common styles of fibreboard boxes and the interior fitments instructively illustrated.

The Andean Community, Mercosur & Chile: Sub-Regional Trade and Investment Opportunities in Essential Drugs

Comment approcher les banques : Un guide pour les exportateurs burkinabé

Guide à l'intention des entreprises nationales burkinabées - traite de l'estimation des besoins financiers, des méthodes de paiement et des facilités de crédit pour les transactions commerciales; passe en revue...
Guía para la Comunidad Empresarial : Medidas Comerciales Correctivas en los Estados Unidos : Legislación, Prácticas y Procedimientos Antidumping, Compensatorios y de Salvaguardia. – Edición revisada

Guía sobre los procedimientos en materia de medidas comerciales correctivas (antidumping, derechos compensatorios y salvaguardias) con especial referencia a la legislación y prácticas de los Estados Unidos - explica el...

Read more

New US Food and Drug Administration food labelling regulations

Read more

Progress with the European Eco-label

Read more
Designing bottles for recycling

Addressing the Use Divide: E-Solutions for Management

Report examining ways in which information and communication technologies can be used to assist business managers in SMEs with managerial activities - focuses on tasks that could benefit from similar...

PACKit Importing Country Module: Canada

Importing country profile of Canada prepared as part of Packaging Kit, aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing countries - provides Canada's international trade profile with major imports and...
Indonesia: Supply and Demand Survey on Food Products

Supply and demand survey on food products in Indonesia - gives an overview of the Indonesian food processing industry and examines its production capacity; reviews market characteristics, external trade, standards...

Read more

PACKit Export Product Module: Furniture

Product profile on wooden furniture and furniture made of similar natural raw materials (bamboo, rattan, etc.) prepared as part of Packaging Kit aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing...

Read more

Azerbaijan: Supply and Demand Survey on Food and Beverages (Ref. BSM Food and Beverages, Kazakhstan 2003)

Read more
6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
- 2007 SPS Capacity in Liberia
- 2006 SPS Capacity in Guinea
- 2009 Rapport annuel / Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
- 2006 - Kyamalesa H; Houngnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2003 Etude d'identification et de promotion d'unités industrielles régionales dans la filière coton de l'UEMOA: Rapport final
2001 Recueil des textes officiels de l’UEMOA relatifs aux finances publiques des pays de la zone
2003 Etude visant l’élimination ou l’atténuation des effets des distorsions subies par les pays de l’UEMOA sur le marché international du coton fibre causées par les subventions pratiquées par les pays développés producteurs de coton, notamment les États-Unis d’Amérique et les pays de l’Union Européenne
2009 The Role of Certification and Producer Support in Promoting Gender Equality in Cocoa Production
2006 West African Financial Flows and Opportunities for People and Small Businesses
2007 Cashew Marketing and Consumption in West Africa : Current Status and Opportunities
1995 - Wangwe S M Exporting Africa: Technology, Trade and Industrialization in Sub-Saharan Africa
2013 Africa Competitiveness Report
1993 - Laporte B Réformes des systèmes de commercialisation et de stabilisation des filières café et cacao au Cameroun et en Côte d’Ivoire
2006 Cotton in West Africa : The Economic and Social Stakes
2008 - D’Alessandro S Évaluation sous-régionale de la chaîne de valeurs oignon/échalote en Afrique de l’Ouest
2006 Manuel qualité pour les filières cotonnières UEMOA
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6.1.3 Selected online information sources

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- Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle = African Intellectual Property Organization
- APE - CEDEAO
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- ECOWAS Press Releases
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- Chambre de commerce et d'industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI)
- Anacarde.com
- West African Monetary Institute = Institut monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

ITC by country - Cote d'Ivoire
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade Point Abidjan</td>
<td>APEX-CI</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>00225</td>
<td>+2254031</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cic@apexci.org">cic@apexci.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.apexci.org">www.apexci.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inter Coton - Association interprofessionnelle de la Filière Coton</td>
<td>Siège Social : immeuble Ollo 5ème Etage 17 B.P. 988</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
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<td>225 20 30 33 17</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abthiero@aviso.ci">abthiero@aviso.ci</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.intercoton.org">www.intercoton.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association pour la Promotion des Exportations de Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<td>225 20224325</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.caci.or.ci">www.caci.or.ci</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association pour la Promotion des Exportations Agricoles Non-traditionnelles de Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Abidjan Plateau-Résidence Esculape</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>225 20210561</td>
<td>225 20210561</td>
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<tr>
<td>CODINORM</td>
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<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>+225 20 30 0518/215512/228329 TBT</td>
<td>+225 20 21 56 11 ISO,IEC,TBT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:codinorm@powernet.ci">codinorm@powernet.ci</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.codinorm.cm">http://www.codinorm.cm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confédération générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire</td>
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<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>+255 20300820</td>
<td>+25520225009</td>
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