



Country Profile

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

ICDT 2025

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General Data

General info

- Capital: Yamoussoukro
- Type of State: Republic
- Location: West Africa - Area: 33,2880 km²
- Time Zone: GMT

Demography

- Population : 31 934 230 - 2024
- Natural increase: 2.5% - 2023
- Official and business language: French

Currency

- CFA Franc (XOF)
- 1 USD = 626.86 XOF - November 2022

macro economy

- GDP: 87.1 MMUSD – 2024 Growth: 6.2% - 2023
- GDP per capita: 2,723 USD - 2023
- Employment rate of people aged 15 and over: 63.1 % - 2019

International trade

- Imports – 2024: 17.219 MM USD
- Exports – 2024: 20.548 MM USD

FDI

- FDI stocks in 2021: USD 12.821 billion
- Inward FDI flows in 2021: USD1.382 billion

Strong facts

Agricultural wealth
(world's leading
producer of cocoa,
coffee, sugar, cashew
nuts, rubber)

Hydrocarbon
resources

Country rich in
minerals (gold,
copper, iron,
manganese, bauxite)

Growing middle
class

Favorable business
climate



GDP growth (annual %)



In 2024, Côte d'Ivoire's economy grew by an estimated 6.1%, driven by strong public investment and rising oil exports from new offshore fields. Inflation eased to 3.8%, and the fiscal deficit narrowed to 4% of GDP.

Looking ahead, 2025 growth is projected between 6.3% and 7%, supported by increased hydrocarbon output and private sector investment. Inflation is expected to fall below 3%, and the fiscal deficit is forecasted to reach the WAEMU target of 3% of GDP.

The National Plan of Development (PND 2021-2025) aims at making private investment a motor of the country's economic growth. In order to facilitate business, a programme of dematerialization of services and administrative acts has been put into place. The political situation has stabilized and the country has adopted major reforms, such as the adoption of a new constitution and the creation of a Senate, improving the business climate. The country enjoys diversified mining and farming resources, a network of infrastructure in the process of modernisation, a strategic coastal location and a stable economy.



Doing Business in Côte d'Ivoire



Côte d'Ivoire offers a dynamic environment for doing business, driven by strong economic growth, political stability, and a strategic location in West Africa. The country boasts a diversified economy with key sectors such as agriculture, mining, energy, and services. Abidjan, its economic capital, is a vibrant hub with modern infrastructure and access to regional markets.

The government has implemented reforms to improve the business climate, including streamlined administrative procedures and investment incentives. Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), providing currency stability and access to a common market.

Opportunities abound in agribusiness, renewable energy, digital services, construction, and manufacturing.

Foreign investors benefit from a youthful, growing population and a government eager to attract capital. With its resilience and forward-looking policies, Côte d'Ivoire remains a compelling destination for business in Francophone Africa.



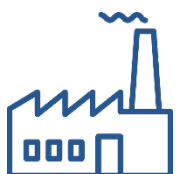


Main sectors of activity



1%

Share of agriculture in GDP
It employs 7% of the population



49.8 %

Share of industry in GDP
It employs 15% of the population



49.2 %

Share of services in GDP
They employ 78% of the population



Sector Strategies



Côte d'Ivoire has adopted a new National Development Plan with an allocation of more than US\$93 billion for the period 2021-2025. The latter aims to accelerate people's access to education, drinking water, electricity, health care, social protection and employment. It will also pursue the development of the private sector, giving it a fresh impetus, to make it truly the engine of the Ivorian economy.

This involves, primarily, the local transformation of raw materials, the strengthening of infrastructure and the promotion of national champions, in order to create more jobs, particularly for young people and women.

To this end, the NDP 2021-2025 focuses on six pillars: accelerating the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and the development of clusters; developing human capital and promoting employment; developing the private sector and investment; strengthening inclusion, national solidarity and social action; balanced regional development, preserving the environment and combating global warming; and strengthening governance, modernizing the state and cultural transformation.

The implementation of this plan will be structured around the following points: to develop the national industry to make it a driving force of the economy and a provider of promising job opportunities; to ensure a better productivity of factors, especially human capital, allowing a harmonious creation of wealth on the whole territory and to strengthen the governance of the State in order to accompany the private sector in a process of growth without leaving anyone behind.



Infrastructure



Maritime

Port Autonome d'Abidjan (PAA): 2nd largest West African transshipment port. (The port has a container terminal (TC2) with a length of 1,100 meters (quay length) and a depth of 18 meters (draft), and a grain terminal with a capacity of 50,000 tons of bulk food / ship. The port of San Pedro is the country's second largest port, located close to the border with Liberia. It is the world's leading cocoa exporting port in 2018 (more than 800,000 tons of cocoa exported).



Road

The road network is composed of 86,400 km of roads, including 244 km of highways, 6,543 km of interurban roads and 4,314 km of urban roads. In February 2019, an agreement was signed for the construction of a highway (1,080 km) linking Lagos and Abidjan, which would connect the main cities of the region (Accra, Cotonou and Lomé).



Airport

The main international airport is Abidjan-Félix Houphouët-Boigny Airport. It transported up to 2.26 million people in 2019 and 24,800 tons in 2018. Projects to increase the airport's capacity are in progress, knowing that the country has six other airports on its territory, for domestic traffic (Bouaké, San Pedro, Korhogo, Man, Odienné, Yamoussoukro).



Railway

The Ivorian railway network, a key transportation means for trade with Niger and Burkina Faso, is undergoing rapid development with plans to increase the number of passengers from 200,000 to 800,000 and the quantity of goods transported from 800,000 tons to 5 million tons by 2025. More than \$400 million has been invested in the renovation of the rail network to achieve these goals. One of the main rail projects in Côte d'Ivoire is the refurbishment of the Abidjan-Ouagadougou line.



Promising Sectors



01

Agriculture : The country has a strong agricultural potential; 53% of the land is used for farming. Opportunities in Sales or rental of machinery and equipment for the construction of irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting and storage, Sales or rental of machinery, equipment and mechanization and post-harvest processing, maintenance facilities, local manufacturing and sales of cold chain improvement solutions.

02

Industrial Equipment: The government of Côte d'Ivoire plans to develop the industrial sector so that it generates 40% of the country's GDP within 10 years. Several industries such as mining, construction (objective: 150 social housing units) and chemicals present high development potentials that could generate a strong demand for industrial materials and equipment. Mines: 2,740 million tons of iron, 290 million tons of nickel, 1,214 million tons of

03

Environment : Opportunities for the creation of water treatment infrastructures (wastewater treatment plants, pipelines, water treatment plants, water towers) for the main urban centers; Abidjan, Bouaké, San Pedro. Implementation of new technologies and equipment for treatment and purification.

04

Energy: The development of renewable energy projects would accelerate the achievement of the energy mix target of 42% renewable energy by 2030 set by the national authorities. Opportunities: Distribution and installation of solar energy equipment and materials; Construction and installation (hydropower); Management and maintenance (geothermal energy); Production of biomass (bioenergy) with agricultural waste.

05

Health: Investment opportunities in private clinics, and centers specializing in cardiology, oncology, nephrology, and biomedical analysis laboratories. The gradual implementation of Universal Health Coverage will increase the demand for various types of biomedical equipment. Furthermore, the development of Côte d'Ivoire's middle class will lead to an increase in the demand for quality care, especially with access to modern medical equipment.

06

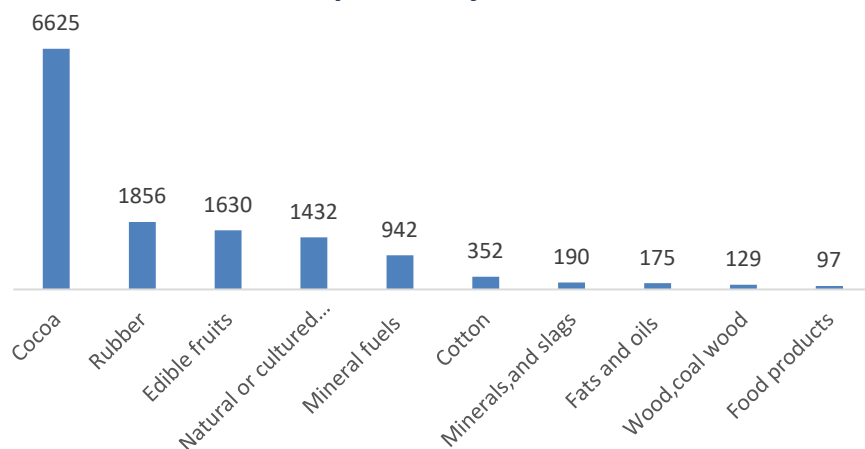
Pharma-cosmetics : Opportunities in the establishment of factories for the production of medicines, particularly dental products, and the production of pharmaceutical products from natural ingredients. Creation of cosmetics production plants and training schools for the production of cosmetic products in compliance with quality standards and the use of local natural ingredients;



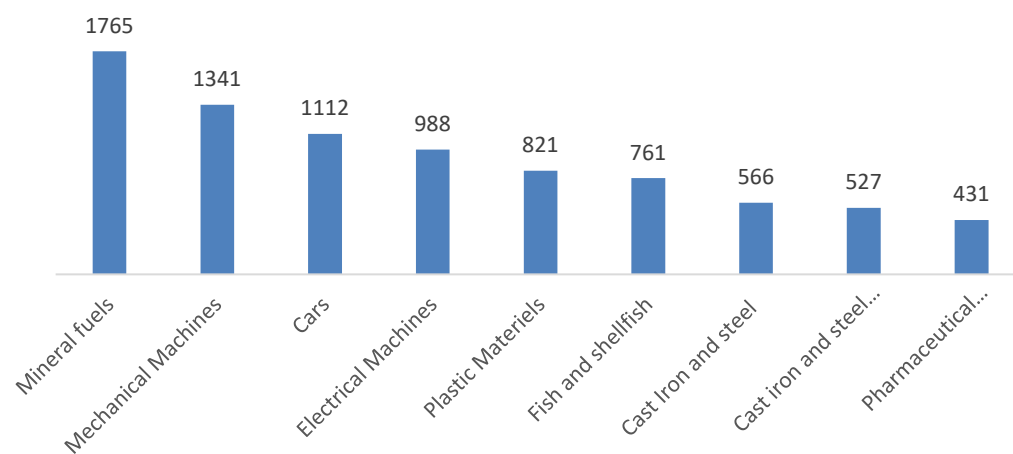
International trade



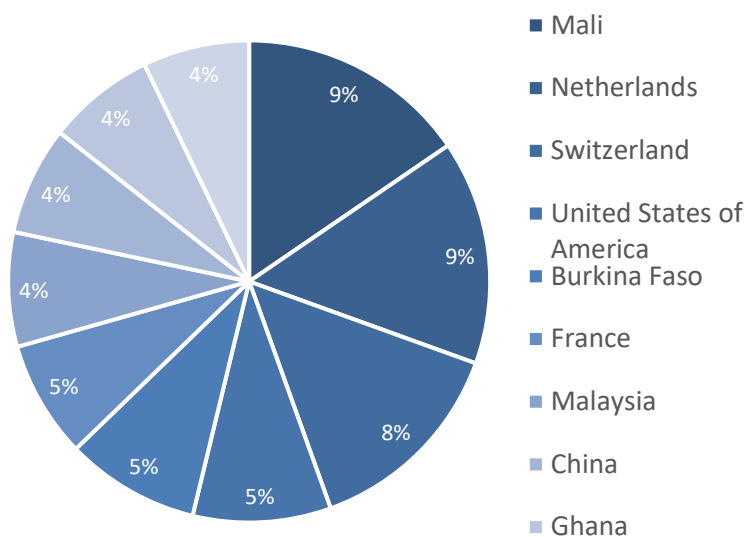
Main Products Exported by Cote d'Ivoire in 2024- M USD



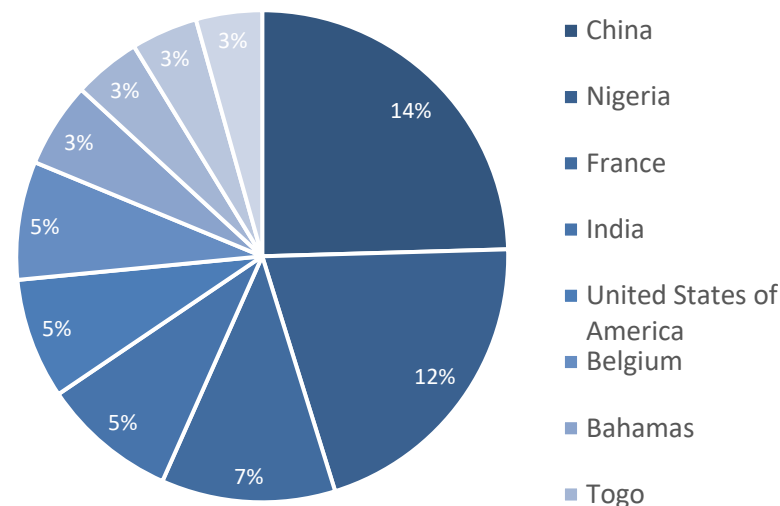
Main Products Imported by Cote d'Ivoire in 2024 - MUSD



Main customers of Cote d'Ivoire in 2024



Main suppliers of Cote d'Ivoire in 2024

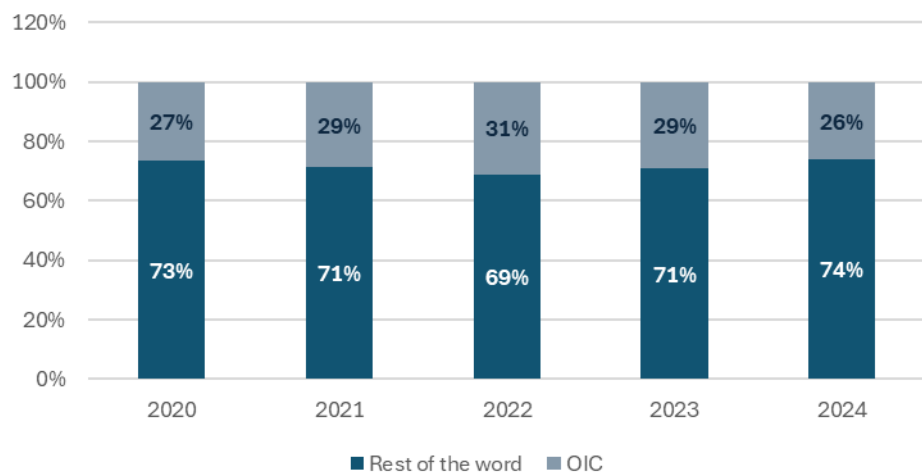




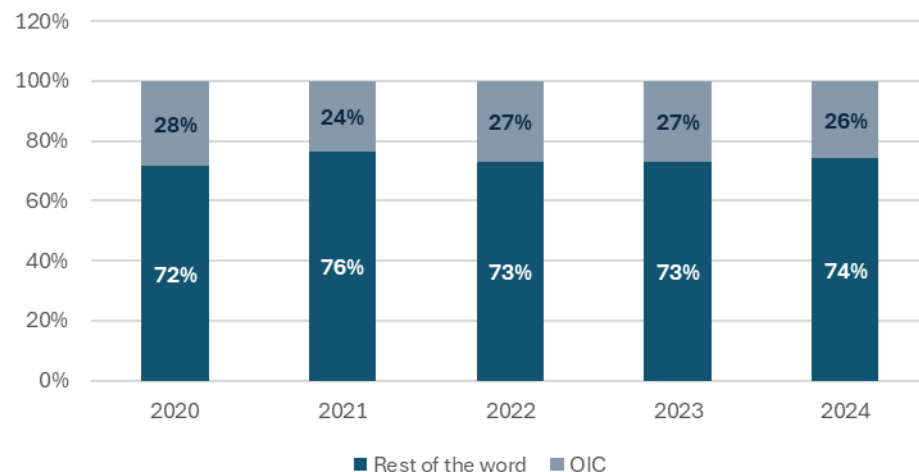
Intra-OIC Trade



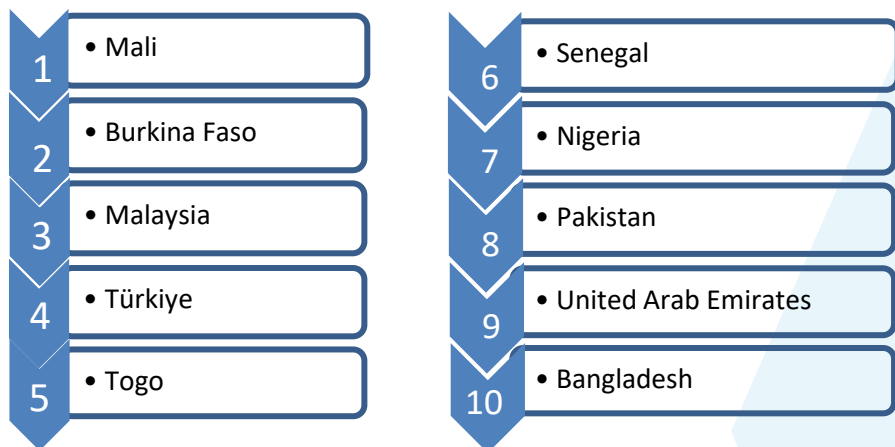
Share of OIC in Ivoirian Exports



Share of OIC in Ivoirian Imports



Top 10 Customers, OIC Members in 2024

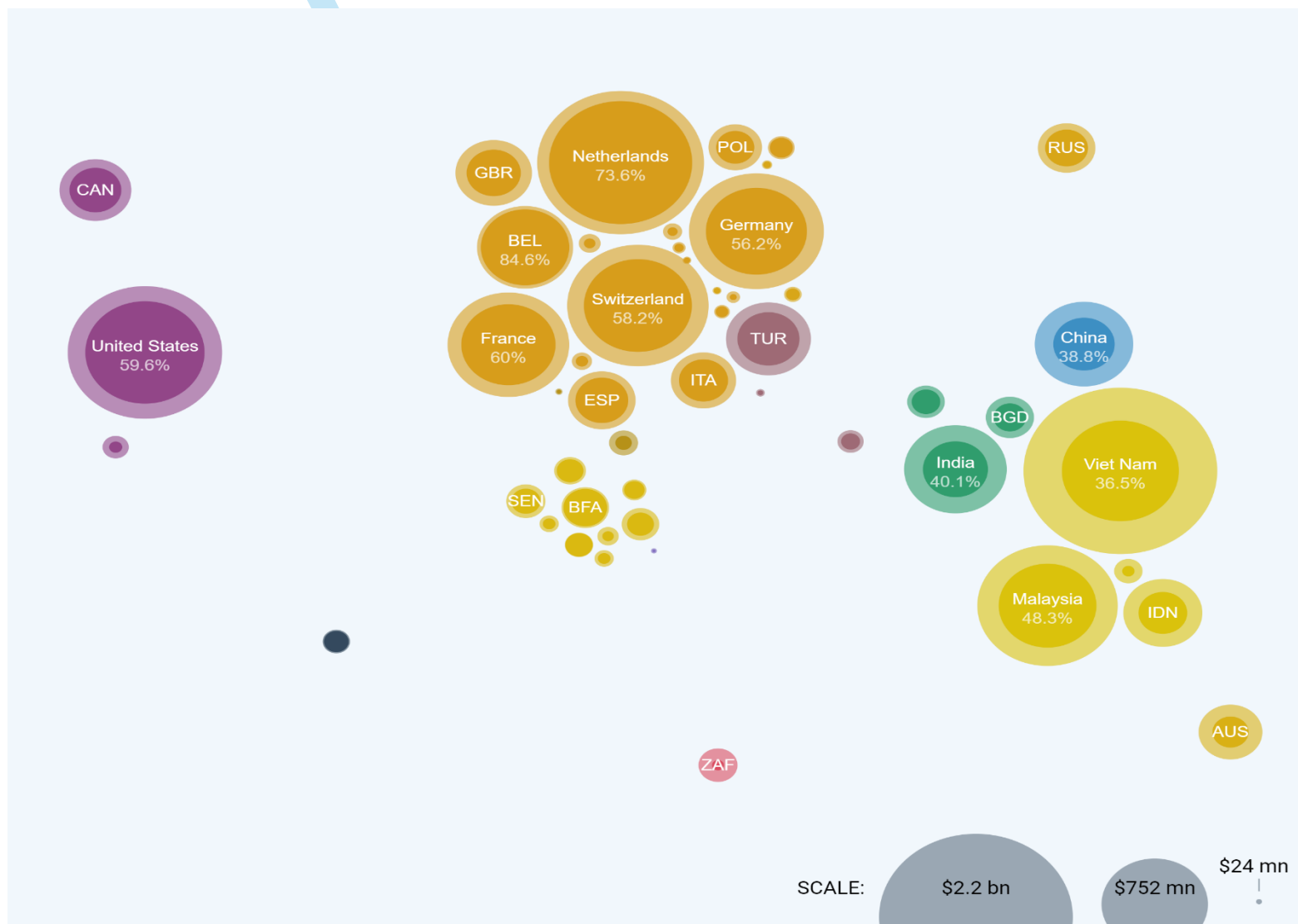


Top 10 Suppliers, OIC Members in 2024





Export potential of Cote d'Ivoire by country of destination



Source: International Trade Center

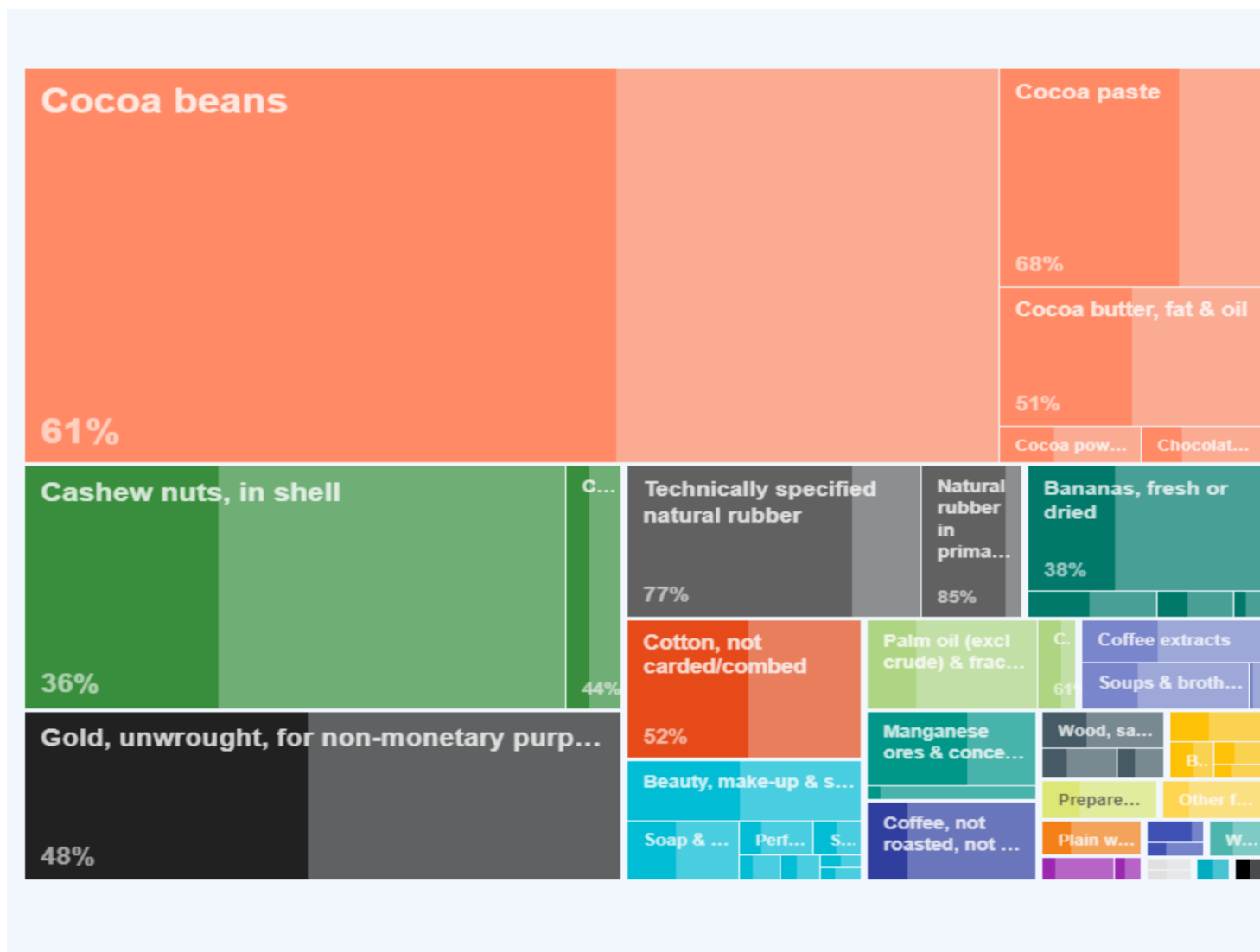
Within the OIC region, the markets with the highest export potential are located in South East Asia and East Africa.



Export potential of Cote d'Ivoire by product



Source: International Trade Center



Côte d'Ivoire's products with potential

Legend

- Export potential
- Realized potential
- Cocoa beans & products
- Nuts
- Precious metals
- Natural latex & rubber
- Fruits
- Vegetal textile fibers
- Beauty products & perfumes
- Vegetable oils & fats
- Food products n.e.s. (processed or preserved)
- Mineral resources
- Coffee
- Wood
- Plastics & rubber
- Fish products (processed)
- Footwear
- Cotton (fabric)
- Chemicals
- Vegetal residues & animal feed
- Cereals (processed)
- Paper products

The products with the greatest export potential are Cocoa, nuts, precious metals, latex and Natural Rubber.



Market Access



Customs Duties and Taxes

Average rate: 12.1%

Average rate of agricultural products: 15.8%

Average rate of non-agricultural products: 11.5%

Trade agreements

Member of WTO;

Member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)

Member of ZLECAF

Commercial agreements :

- United Kingdom - Ivory Coast

- EU - Ivory Coast

Fairs and Exhibitions

For more information, visit the website:

https://www.eventseye.com/fairs/c0_salons_cote-d-ivoire.html

Public markets

Cote d'Ivoire's calls for tenders are published on the website: <https://www.marchespublics.ci>

Investing in Cote d'ivoire



Why Cote d'ivoire

Abundant raw materials at competitive prices (cocoa, rubber, oil palm, cashew)

Privileged access to markets (WAEMU, ECOWAS, EU and USA)

Modern and quality infrastructures

A reliable energy supply:

A qualified, abundant and competitive workforce

A stabilized macroeconomic framework, an effective system for supporting and facilitating private investment.

Special Economic Zones

Grand Bassam Technology Park designed to host international companies operating in the ICT and biotechnology sectors

Korhogo Special Economic Zone: regional and cross-border SEZ with Burkina Faso and Mali (zone with high agricultural and mining potential)

Implemented Measures

- Tax exemptions ranging from 50% to 75% over a period of five (5) to fifteen (15) years depending on the area of investment (Tax on profits, including the minimum flat tax, the contribution of patents and licenses, the contribution payable by employers, the tax on income from securities for dividends and the tax on real estate.

- Tax credits determined as a percentage of the amounts invested.
- Existing and strongly supported settlement procedure, the legal framework of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) is adopted.
- Additional tax exemptions and tax credits in case of high reliance on local employment.



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