

Cote d'Ivoire



Introduction

Cote d'Ivoire, also known as Ivory Coast, is a country in West Africa bordered by the Gulf of Guinea. Neighboring countries include Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, and



Ghana. Cote d'Ivoire is mostly flat, with mountains in the northwest and a forested interior. The government system is a public, multiparty presidential regime. The chief of state is the president, and the

head of government is the prime minister. Cote d'Ivoire has a primarily traditional economic system in which the economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and related

activities. Cote d'Ivoire is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).



Location: Western Africa

Capital City: Yamoussoukro (0 GMT)

Chief of State: President Alassane Dramane

Ouattara

Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Robert Breugré

Mambé

Currency: Communaute Financiere Africaine

franc (XAF)

Major Languages: French (official), 60 native dialects

with Dioula the most widely

spoken

Primary Religions: Muslim 42.9%, Catholic 17.2%,

Evangelical 11.8%, Methodist 1.7%, other Christian 3.2%, animist 3.6%, other religion 0.5%, none 19.1%

note: the majority of foreign migrant workers are Muslim (72.7%) and Christian (17.7%) (2014 est.)

Calling Code: 225 Voltage: 220

Key Websites

Main Government Page: gouv.ci

Commerce Ministry: commerce.gouv.ci Investment Promotion cepici.gouv.ci Agency:

Key Economic Facts

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Income Level (by per capita GNI):	Lower Middle Income					
Level of Development:	Developing					
GDP, PPP (current international \$):	\$184.12 billion (2022)					
GDP growth (annual %):	6.74% (2022)					
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):	\$6,538.30 (2022)					
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):	\$29,752,406,899.80 (2021)					
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):	12.20% (2020)					
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):	-\$2.87 billion (2021)					
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):	5.28% (2022)					
Labor force, total:	10,787,278 (2022)					
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):	2.64% (2022)					
Imports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$19.25 billion (2022)					
Exports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$17.40 billion (2022)					
GDP Composition %						

Agriculture Services Industry Manufacturing

	54		
17		22	0
			0

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	104 / 178
Global Competitiveness Index	118 / 141
Global Enabling Trade Index	105 / 136
Index of Economic Freedom	81 / 176
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	50 / 160
Inward FDI Potential Index	126 / 139
KOF Index of Globalization	120 / 185
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	106 / 139
Open Budget Index	51 / 114

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: B - Political and economic uncertainties and an occasionally difficult business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is appreciable.

Business Climate rating: B - The business environment is mediocre. The availability and the reliability of corporate financial information vary widely. Debt collection can sometimes be difficult. The institutional framework has a few troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run appreciable risks in the unstable, largely inefficient environments rated B.

Strengths

- Variety of resources: agricultural wealth (world's largest producer of cocoa, coffee, sugar, cashew nuts, rubber), hydrocarbons and ore (gold, copper, iron, manganese, bauxite)
- · Infrastructure undergoing modernization
- Expanding middle class, although poverty still affects 30% of the population and child labor has not been eradicated
- · Improving business climate and governance
- Inflation kept in check through membership of the WAEMU and its common currency

Weaknesses

- Vulnerable to climatic hazards and changes in the price of cocoa, the main export product
- Deficiencies remain in the management of public finances, infrastructure, access to banking services and the business environment, despite the progress made
- Low government revenues (about 15% of GDP)
- Massive informal economy: 90% of employment and 70% of added value; illegal cocoa production undermines prices
- Large wealth gap between Abidjan and the rest of the country

U.S. Embassy

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https://ci.usembassy.gov