

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: July 16, 2024

Report Number: IV2024-0006

Report Name: FAIRS Country Report Annual

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Post: Accra

Report Category: FAIRS Country Report

Prepared By: Isaac Yao

Approved By: Russell Nicely

Report Highlights:

This report marks the first annual update on Cote d'Ivoire's food and feed regulations, detailing the government regulatory bodies and enforcement mechanisms. It provides comprehensive information and guidance on import requirements, procedures, and documentation necessary for compliance.

Contents

Executive Summary:.....	3
Section I. Food Laws.....	3
A. Food Safety Regulatory Bodies	3
Section II. Labeling Requirements.....	4
A. General Requirements.....	4
B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements	5
Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations	7
Section IV. Food Additive Regulations	8
Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants	8
Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures	9
Section VII. Other Specific Standards.....	10
A- Vitamin- and mineral-enrichment requirements	10
B- Other Standards.....	10
Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights.....	11
Section IX. Import Procedures	12
Section X. Trade Facilitation.....	12
Appendix I. Key Government Regulatory or Agency Contacts.....	14
Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts.....	16

Disclaimer: This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IVORIAN IMPORTING'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary:

Experiencing one of the fastest sustained economic growth rates in Sub-Saharan Africa in the last decade, Côte d'Ivoire is the world's leading cocoa and cashew producer and maintained a 2 percent GDP growth rate in 2020. As the largest economy in the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Cote d'Ivoire has averaged 8.2 percent GDP growth between 2012-2019. The country is expected to average 6.5 percent in the next year according to the World Bank. Côte d'Ivoire, resuming its high-growth trajectory, remains a pivotal regional economic hub and a host country for numerous regional events hosted by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and beyond.

For calendar year (CY) 2023, Côte d'Ivoire imported \$26.8 million of food and agricultural products from the United States. The top U.S. exported products to the country are soybean meal (44 percent), ethanol, alcoholic beverages (18 percent) beef and beef products (14 percent), seafood products (9 percent) soup and other food preparations (4 percent) and bulk rice (3 percent). Given the economy's heavy reliance on agriculture, there are abundant business prospects in agribusinesses, particularly in the value-added processing of cocoa, cashews, rubber, cotton, palm oil, tropical fruits (such as mangoes), and rice. The growing Ivorian middle class, responding to recent reliable economic growth and political stability, is drawing significant foreign direct investments into the consumer goods sector. This presents an opportunity for U.S. suppliers to enter the market.

This report acts as a summary to aid American exporters exploring the Ivorian market. It offers an annual review of Cote d'Ivoire's regulations concerning food and feed, as well as the relevant governmental regulatory entities and their enforcement procedures. It furnishes details and advice regarding import criteria, processes, and paperwork. An accompanying report, FAIRS Export Certificate Report, will be forth coming soon.

Section I. Food Laws

A. Food Safety Regulatory Bodies

Food safety in Côte d'Ivoire is a joint effort involving various ministries: Health and Public Hygiene, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Animal and Fisheries Resources.

The Ministry of Agriculture, specifically through the Directorate of Plant Protection, Control, and Quality, assumes responsibility for overseeing the health inspection of plant and plant-based products during import and export operations. Phytosanitary inspections unfold at key locations, including the seaports of Abidjan and San-Pedro, the International Airport of Abidjan, and specific land border posts, ensuring thorough scrutiny of agricultural products for both imports and exports.

The Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources directs the health inspection of animals, animal products, and derivatives during import, export, and local consumption. The Directorate of Veterinary Services and Quality is designated for this specific task. These inspection activities extend from border regions to establishments engaged in the treatment and transformation of animal products, primary processing units, modern distribution hubs, and collective dining facilities.

The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, represented by the National Institute of Public Hygiene, the National Nutrition Program, and healthcare institutions, conducts health inspections and issues sanitation certificates to establishments, including vessels. It formulates directives and standards on nutrition, while overseeing and managing nutritional diseases. A health police force has been established to support preventive, monitoring, and control activities within the Ministry's inspection and control services.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry holds the responsibility for overseeing and regulating international trade in Côte d'Ivoire. Collaborating closely with various ministries and organizations, it ensures that imported and exported products adhere to health safety standards. The ministry plays a pivotal role in shaping trade policies to promote product safety and facilitate international exchanges.

Public laboratories involved in analyzing food safety include the National Laboratory for Support to Agricultural Development (LANADA), the laboratory of the National Institute of Public Hygiene (INHP), the National Laboratory of Public Health (LNSP), and the National Laboratory for Quality Testing, Metrology, and Analysis (LANEMA).

In addition to these laboratories, private and university research laboratories also contribute to food safety. Among them are the International Anti-Pollution Center (CIAPOL), the laboratory of the UFR in Biochemistry and Food Science, the laboratory of the National Polytechnic Institute Houphouët-Boigny (INPHB), and the Pasteur Institute of Côte d'Ivoire (IP-CI). All these laboratories play a role in the physico-chemical and microbiological control of food products and drinking water.

Section II. Labeling Requirements

A. General Requirements

Labeling Requirements in Cote d'Ivoire is supplemented by the [Decree No 92-487](#) of 26 August 1992 on the labelling and preservation of food.

Pursuant to Decree No. 92-487 of 26 August 1992 on the labelling and presentation of food, the label must indicate:

- brand label;
- list of ingredients;
- net quantity;
- sell-by date and specific storage conditions;
- name and address of the manufacturer, packager or seller;
- place of origin or of provenance e.g., “made in “or “location name”, or both of these in the case of re-packaged goods;
- instructions for use, whenever is necessary to ensure appropriate use of the product, and, where applicable, specific conditions of use, particularly precautions.

Additionally, the information required on labels must be written in French. If not in French, it should have a clear and understandable translation. Only abbreviations allowed are those specified by regulations or international conventions. (see in [article 6](#))

B. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

When pre-packaged foodstuffs are intended to be presented to the consumer unprocessed, the following information must appear on the pre-packaging or on a label attached to it:

- brand label;
- The net quantity;
- The date up to which the foodstuff retains its properties and the indication of special storage conditions must be grouped together in the same visual field.

When pre-packaged foodstuffs are not intended to be presented as is to the consumer, the sales value, the manufacturing batch number (if applicable), as well as the use-by date must appear on the prepackaging or on a label attached to it.

Other information may only appear on delivery notes or documents given to the recipient of the goods, which must be kept at the place of use.

A list of ingredients consisting of all the ingredients of the food product, enumerated in descending order of their weight at the time of their use, is required on all foodstuffs. The following foodstuffs are exempt from ingredient listing:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes: or any other feculent product which has not been peeled, cut or similarly processed;
- Carbonated waters with this characteristic in their name;
- Cheese, butter, fermented milks and creams, to the extent that these products have only had milk products, enzymes and micro-organism cultures added to them for their manufacture, or salt needed for the manufacture of cheeses;
- Products consisting of a single ingredient;
- Flavoring agents for which the carrier and additives must be indicated.

Listing the net quantity of pre-packaged foodstuffs is not compulsory for products whose net quantity is less than five grams or five milliliters, with the exception of spices and aromatic plants ([refer to article 17](#)).

Under the packer's responsibility (refer to article 20), the label is required to include a date until which the foodstuff retains its specific properties under appropriate conditions. In the case of foodstuff which are perishable within six weeks and foodstuff for which health regulations specify a shelf life, this date is mandatory. In all other cases, the best-before date is needed. The date is accompanied, where

appropriate, by an indication of the storage conditions, and in particular the temperature it should be stored at.

[There are specific labelling requirements concerning milk products.](#) First, the name under which pasteurized, sterilized, and flavored milks are sold must be printed in dark, highly visible characters at least 8 millimeters high on containers with a capacity of more than half a liter and 5 millimeters high for those with a capacity of half a liter or less. Then, the sales name for pasteurized milk must be followed, as appropriate, by the words “whole-skimmed “or “semi-skimmed”. These words are inscribed in the same visual field as the sales name. The mandatory labeling information required by this decree must be written in french or include at least one easily understandable translation without any abbreviations other than those provided for by regulations or international conventions ([refer to article 6](#)).

Finally, the labelling of pasteurized milk must also include:

- An expiration date stamped in characters at least 5 millimeters wide for containers with a capacity of more than half a liter, and at least 3 millimeters wide for those with a capacity of less than or equal to half a liter, followed by the words “keep refrigerated”;
- The approval number of the processing plant;
- The fat content.

Furthermore, the labelling of flavored milks must include:

- The sales name "flavored milk " accompanied, where appropriate, by the word "homogenize ". These indications are entered under the same conditions as the sales name;
- However, milk flavored with chocolate or cocoa may be sold under the name "chocolate milk" or "cocoa milk";
- Indication of the flavoring agent used;
- The fat content expressed in gram per liter, attached to the sales name;
- Mention of the stabilizer and dose used, where applicable.

Containers containing "flavored milk under pressure" and "flavored gelled milk" must bear, in addition to the name, the following information:

- The aromatic material used;
- The capacity in centiliters;
- The words “keep cool” in very legible characters.

The following foodstuffs are exempt from date indication:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including tubers which have not been peeled, cut or similarly treated;
- Wines, sparkling wines;
- Beverages containing 10°C or more by volume of alcohol;
- Beverages packaged in engraved bottles and not bearing a label;

- Bakery and pastry products which by their nature are consumed within twenty-four hours of manufacture;
- Vinegar, cooking salt, solid sugars;
- Confectionery products consisting of flavored or colored sugars, chewing gum;
- Fermented cheeses intended to mature totally or partially in their prepackaging;
- Oysters, mussels and other live shellfish intended for raw consumption.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

For products labeled skimmed or semi-skimmed the following requirements must be met as described in [decree 83-808](#) and meet the following conditions:

1. The product must be in a sealed container, preventing any liquid and microorganisms at temperatures below 55°C;
2. The treatment, either by heat or an approved method, should aim to destroy or fully inhibit enzymes and microorganisms, preventing any toxins. These elements could otherwise spoil or make the product unsafe for people to eat.

Furthermore, [decree 83-808, articles 23 and 24](#), prohibits keeping, selling, or offering for sale skimmed or semi-skimmed dairy products if their containers show signs of deformity, such as bulging or leaks, indicating changes in food conditions or spoilage.

Regarding seafood products, according to [Law 66/MIPARH](#) dated July 1st, 2010, packaging and items in contact with fish products should adhere to specific regulations. These regulations include:

1. They should not have the potential to change the taste, smell, or other sensory qualities of the preparations and fish products;
2. They must not transfer any substances to these products that could be harmful to human health;
3. The packaging material should be strong enough to provide effective protection for the products.

Dairy products labeled as "condensed milk, partly skimmed milk, skimmed milk, condensed skimmed milk, sugar or non-sugar" should be placed in a container that is impermeable to lipids, gases, and microorganisms. Producers are responsible for filling and hermetically sealing containers of condensed milk before delivering them intact to consumers. Retail packaging should not exceed 5 kgs of concentrated milk.

Milk products identified as "milk powder", "partly skimmed milk powder", "skimmed milk powder", "milk powder sugar", "skimmed milk powder sugar", "partly skimmed milk powder sugar" should be packaged in sealed containers holding a minimum of 25 kgs of goods. When the can or container is opened, they should not contain more than 4 percent moisture. The manufacturer is in charge of filling and sealing the packages before delivering them intact to the user.

Moreover, the import and sale of skimmed or semi-skimmed milk powder for human consumption are allowed under [decree 83-808, article 28](#), the following conditions:

- for retail sale, it is permitted in tins weighing up to 500 grams;
- for industrial milk powder, the minimum packaging requirement is 25 kg in metal containers or 4-ply kraft bags, which must be lined with a polyethylene bag.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

If powdered milks have sucrose added, they can be marketed under their specific name, accompanied by the term "sugar." Milk powders with added fruit, fruit extracts, or aromatic substances must be labeled with the name of the milk powder, followed by the name of the fruit or aromatic substances. If colorants are used, the label must include the phrase "colorant authorized."

According to ministerial order number 25, enriched wheat flour for human consumption must contain iron and folic acid, with a minimum concentration of sixty parts per million (60 ppm) and one and a half parts per million (1.5 ppm), respectively. These micronutrients should be provided in electrolyte form.

According to Law 2018-12, all salt used for human and animal consumption in Cote d'Ivoire must be iodized. "Iodized salt" refers to salt intended for human and animal consumption enriched with iodine at a minimum ratio of 30 parts of iodine per 1,000,000 parts of salt. This iodine should be in the form of potassium iodate.

The same law stipulates, [under article 3](#) that oil intended for both human and animal consumption must be fortified with vitamin A, with a minimum proportion of eight micrograms of retinol equivalent per gram of oil (8 ug RE/g) of this vitamin. This supplement should be provided in the form of retinyl palmitate or its equivalent. Specifically, fortification with vitamin A applies to the importation of the following refined edible oils for human and animal consumption, excluding olive oils:

- Refined edible palm oil fortified with vitamin A (palm olein);
- Refined edible cottonseed oil fortified with vitamin A;
- Refined edible peanut oil fortified with vitamin A;
- Refined edible soybean oil fortified with vitamin A;
- Refined palm kernel edible oil fortified with vitamin A;
- Refined sesame edible oil fortified with vitamin A;
- Refined edible sunflower oil fortified with vitamin A (sunflower, medium-oleic sunflower, high-oleic sunflower);
- Refined rapeseed edible oil fortified with vitamin A (rapeseed, low erucic acid rapeseed);
- Refined edible corn oil enriched with vitamin A.

Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

Legally phytosanitary protection in Côte d'Ivoire is governed by two key decrees. First, there is [Decree No. 159/MINAGRA](#) issued on June 21, 2004, which prohibits the use of 67 active substances in agricultural plant protection products. Second, there is [Decree 89-02](#) dated January 4, 1989, which outlines regulations regarding the approval, manufacturing, sale, and use of pesticides within the country.

The primary objective of this regulatory framework is to safeguard plants and plant products, ensuring a conducive physical and natural environment that promotes sustainable development. This is achieved by effectively preventing and controlling the entry and spread of harmful organisms within the national territory.

Cote d'Ivoire has established comprehensive legislation regarding chemical management, with a specific focus on pesticide management. Some key elements of this legislation include:

- The [Ivorian Constitution of 2000, Article 19](#);
- Decree No. [159/MINAGRA](#) of June 21, 2004, which prohibits 67 active substances used in the production of agricultural plant protection products;
- [Law 98-755](#) of December 23, 1998, known as the Water Code, aimed at protecting water against pollution;
- [Law 98-651](#) of July 7, 1998, for the protection of public health and the environment against the effects of industrial, toxic, and nuclear waste and harmful substances;
- [Decree 97-678](#) of December 3, 1997, aimed at protecting the marine and lagoon environment against pollution;
- The [Environmental Code of October 3, 1996](#);
- [Law 96-553](#) of July 18, 1996, known as the Mining Code, which promotes the rational use of chemicals, particularly mercury;
- Decree 90-1170 of October 10, 1990, amending Decree 61-381 of December 1, 1961, which regulates the control and packaging of agricultural products for export;
- [Decree 89-02](#) of January 4, 1989, concerning the approval of the manufacture, sale, and use of pesticides in Cote d'Ivoire;
- The Penal Code, with articles 328, 429, 433, and 434, which impose penalties for pollution caused by chemicals and hazardous waste;
- [The Labor Code](#), which ensures chemical safety for workers in factories;
- Decree 67-321 of July 21, 1967, which addresses the chemical safety of workers in factories, aligning with the Labor Code.

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

In accordance with [Article 108 of Law No. 2016-554](#) of July 26, 2016, relating to fishing and aquaculture, it is prohibited to market certain species of venomous fish products in Côte d'Ivoire. Fish products derived from toxic fish of the families Tetraodontidae, Molidae, Diodontidae, and Canthigasteridae must not be marketed.

Except for accidental introductions, the introduction of live aquatic species is subject to prior authorization from the Minister responsible for Fisheries Resources. The procedure for obtaining prior authorization is specified by the Minister responsible for Fisheries Resources through a ministerial decree. The application for authorization to introduce live aquatic species must include:

- Information about the applicant;
- The purpose of the operation;
- The designation of the operation location;
- The equipment or machinery used;
- The scientific and common names of the species concerned;
- The CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) number of the species in question;

- The stage of development of the species, as well as the quantity;
- The country of origin and the source;
- The original habitat;
- The entry point of the species;
- Biosafety measures;
- The life history trait.

The Border Inspection and Veterinary Sanitary Control Department (SICOSAV) is responsible for conducting sanitary and quality inspections on live animals, animal products, and fishery products that are being imported or exported. Additionally, it oversees inspections on the imports and local manufacturing of these items to issue the necessary sanitary certificates for their commercial distribution.

The Veterinary Services Department is in charge of animal health and veterinary public hygiene. Its responsibilities include inspecting the health and hygiene conditions at facilities involved in the primary storage, distribution, and marketing of meat and fisheries products. Additionally, it collaborates with the Minister for Health and Public Hygiene to test medicines, veterinary products, and materials. Moreover, it works alongside the Minister for Industry to oversee the processing of animal and fisheries products.

The Ministry of Agriculture holds the responsibility for safeguarding plant varieties. To aid in risk management, the ministry follows the guidelines outlined in the IPPC International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, particularly ISPM32.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

A- Vitamin- and mineral-enrichment [requirements](#)

- NI 4522 Refined edible soybean oil fortified with vitamin A – Specifications (2018)
- NI 4523 Refined edible peanut oil enriched with 2018 vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4524 Refined edible cottonseed oil fortified with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4525 Edible corn oil - refined with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4526 Refined edible coconut oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4527 Refined edible palm oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4528 Refined edible palm kernel oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4677 Iodized food salt – Specifications (2018)

B- Other [Standards](#)

- NI 4635 on milk and dairy products - Best before date, microbiological criteria and milk composition (1993)
- NI 4640 on milk and dairy products - Fresh cheese - Specifications. (1993)
- NI 4639 on milk and dairy products - Butters – Specifications (2002)
- NI 4638 on milk and dairy products - Yoghurt – Specifications (2002)
- NI 156/NI 4698 Beverages - Mango juice – Specifications (1993)
- NI 157/NI 4699 Beverages - Papaya Juice – Specifications (1993)
- NI 158/NI 4700 Beverages - Guava juice – Specifications (1993)
- NI 159/ NI 4701 Beverages - Soursop juice - Specifications (1993)

- NI 4501 Soft Drinks - Pineapple Juice - Specifications (2008)
- NI 4506 Beverages - Apple juice - Specifications (2008)
- NI 4507 Beverages - Grape juice - Specifications (2008)
- NI 4508 Drinks - Blackcurrant juice - Specifications (2008)
- NI 4509 Non-alcoholic beverages- general standards for fruit juices- Specifications (2008)
- NI 4510 Beverages - General standard for vegetable juices - Specifications (2008)
- NI 4662 Non-alcoholic beverages - Natural mineral waters - Specifications (2020)
- NI 4711 Non-alcoholic beverages- mineral waters-(2021)
- NI 4688 Non-alcoholic beverages -Fruit juices, nectars and similar products -Specifications (2021)
- NI 4688 Non-alcoholic beverages -Fruit juices, nectars and similar products -Specifications (2021)
- NI 4689 Non-alcoholic beverages-Fruit drinks- Specifications (2021)
- NI 4502 Non-alcoholic beverages - Orange juice – Specifications (2008)
- NI 4503 Non-alcoholic beverages - Pomelo juice – Specifications (2008)
- NI 4504 Non-alcoholic beverages - Lemon juice – Specifications (2008)
- NI 4505 Non-alcoholic beverages - Tomato juice – Specifications (2008)
- NI 4661 Alcoholic beverages - Beers – Specifications (2002)
- NI 4663 Alcoholic beverages - Wines – Specifications (2002)
- NI 4665 Alcoholic beverages -spirit drinks- Specifications (2021)
- NI 4529 Soft wheat flour (bread-making) enriched with iron and 2018 folic acid - B specifications (2018)
- NI 4684 /NI 484 Attiéké – Specifications (2018)
- NI 4685 /NI 485 Dehydrated Attiéké – Specifications (2018)
- NI 711 Millet and cornmeal – Specifications (2013)
- NI 712 Millet and corn couscous – Specifications (2013)
- NI 4520 Cereal-based foods for infants and young children-Specifications (2018)
- NI 4521 Infant formulas – Specifications (2018)
- NI 4677 Iodized food salt – Specifications (2018)
- NI 4514 Vinegars – Specifications (2007)
- NI 4522 Refined edible soybean oil fortified with vitamin A – Specifications (2018)
- NI 4523 Refined edible peanut oil enriched with 2018 vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4524 Refined edible cottonseed oil fortified with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4525 Edible corn oil - refined with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4526 Refined edible coconut oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4527 Refined edible palm oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 4528 Refined edible palm kernel oil enriched with vitamin A- Specifications (2018)
- NI 0201011- Fishery products - Canned sardines and sardine-type products - Specifications

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Côte d'Ivoire, as a member of the [African Intellectual Property Organization](#) (OAPI) established under the Bangui Agreement and follows a unified law in the field of intellectual property. The Ivorian Copyright Bureau ([BURIDA](#)) is tasked with the collective management and protection of copyright and related rights in the country. The national strategy for exports recognizes that infringements on intellectual property, including industrial property, pose a significant barrier to the growth of local

industries. The clandestine importation of counterfeit products competes with domestic goods. On the export front, non-compliance with regulations is identified as a hindrance to business innovation in both the industrial and services sectors, as protecting such innovations becomes challenging in practice.

Section IX. Import Procedures

It is strongly recommended to locate a reliable importer/distributor to help in the import clearance process. Please check with your importer/agent if a particular export certificate or other documentation is required for importation.

Import procedure for meat and meat products and plant and plant products:

The importation of meat and meat products into Côte d'Ivoire is contingent upon obtaining an import authorization from the [Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery](#). Furthermore, a health certificate is mandatory for this process.

Import procedure for fish and seafood products (includes processed fish and seafood products):

The process for importing fish and seafood products is identical to the aforementioned procedure. To import meat and meat products into Côte d'Ivoire, an import authorization must be obtained in advance from the [Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries](#). Additionally, a health certificate is a prerequisite for its importation.

Import procedure for processed foods (excludes processed fish and seafood products):

In a similar vein, any manufacturer or holder of a trademark aiming to distribute alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content exceeding 20 percent by volume in Côte d'Ivoire must secure prior approval from the [Ministry of the Economy and Finance](#). The manufacturer is obligated to: limit the sale of items labeled "For sale in Côte d'Ivoire" to approved importers residing in Côte d'Ivoire; provide the Director of Customs with an updated list of these importers and the brands imported by each; and annually specify (by importer and by product) the quantities supplied with and without the "For sale in Côte d'Ivoire" label.

Importers dealing with materials for flavoring food and beverages also require approval from the [Ministry of Trade](#) to enhance their product offerings.

Import procedure for feed, feed ingredients or additives:

Similarly, the importation of feed, feed ingredients, or additives into Côte d'Ivoire necessitates a sanitary agreement from the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries. Importers of feed must adhere to the maximum content of harmful substances and toxic products as per the list outlined in [Decree No. 102 MINAGRAIMC](#) dated May 12, 1996.

Section X. Trade Facilitation

The Ivorian Government has enlisted the services of a private firm, [Webb Fontaine](#), to establish a single window for foreign trade (GUCE) aimed at streamlining procedures for border authorities and agencies. As per the Customs Authority, the majority of the 16 functionalities planned for inclusion in the GUCE were operational by May 2017.

The Automated Customs Clearance System (SYDAM World), initiated in 2009, has been connecting Customs with different Ministries and local agencies, such as ports, customs, and agricultural councils. This integration simplifies processes and enhances the efficiency of duty and tax collection. Among recent trade facilitation initiatives, the Customs' "advance import declaration" (DAI) and the Ministry of Trade's "import fact sheet" (FRI) were amalgamated in 2015 to form a quicker and cost-free electronic "import declaration form" (FDI). [The FDI](#) allows for the completion of the bank domiciliation process before the arrival of goods and is obligatory for processing the detailed declaration. If there are changes in the supplier, quantity, or value of the order beyond a 10 percent tolerance threshold, a new FDI is necessary.

Implemented in Côte d'Ivoire since January 2015, the [ECOWAS Common External Tariff \(CET\)](#) is fully enforced by Ivorian Customs.

Appendix I. Key Government Regulatory or Agency Contacts

MINISTRY OF ANIMAL RESOURCES AND FISHERIES

Plateau, Immeuble CAISTAB, 11th Floor

Phone: (+225) 27 20 21 34 23

<https://ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/>

DIRECTION DES PRODUCTIONS D'ELEVAGE (DPE)

Phone : (+225) 01 02 39 34 73

DIRECTION DES SERVICES VETERINAIRES (DSV)

Phone : (+225) 07 79 72 28 83

DIRECTION DE LA NUTRITION ANIMALE ET DE LA GESTION DE L'ESPACE PATORAL (DNAGEP)

Phone: (+225) 05 75 85 56 26

MINISTRY OF STATE, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Plateau, Immeuble CAISTAB, 24th and 25th floor

DIRECTION DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX, DU CONTROLE ET DE LA QUALITE (DPVCQ)

Phone : (+225) 07 47 54 44 62

DIRECTION DES PRODUCTIONS VIVRIERES ET DE LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE (DPVSA)

Phone: (+225) 07 58 40 40 10

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND SME PROMOTION

Phone : (+225) 27 20 33 16 00

DIRECTION DE LA REGULATION DES ECHANGES (DRE)

Phone : (+225) 27 20 21 13 24

LABORATOIRE NATIONALE D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE

email : info@lanada.ci

Guichet Unique Commerce Extérieure

<https://guce.gouv.ci>

DOUANES

<https://www.douanes.ci>

CODINORM (Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation)

<https://codinorm.ci>

Phone: 225 27 22 22 34 70 / 225 27 22 22 34 71

Email: info@codinorm.ci

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts

Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)
Foreign Agricultural Service
American Embassy
Cantonments, Accra, Ghana
Tel: +233 302741000
Email: AgAccra@usda.gov

Attachments:

No Attachments.

End of Report