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### **Report Highlights:**

This FAIRS-Côte d'Ivoire Country Report Annual - 2025 outlines the Ivorian government's requirements for imports of food and agricultural products destined for human and animal consumption. FAS Abidjan, Accra (Post) in this report provides U.S.-origin food manufacturers and exporters with an overview of key Ivorian laws, regulations, and requirements governing the import of food and agricultural products. The report provides details on the Ivorian government's regulatory bodies and enforcement mechanisms. This FAIRS-Côte d'Ivoire report also provides comprehensive information and guidance on overall import requirements, procedures, and documentation necessary for compliance. This report informs on trade restrictions and imports bans.

**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by the U.S. Embassy/USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) Abidjan, Accra for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While all possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since 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 IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.** [Note: Use Google Chrome to access the links that do not open in Microsoft Edge.]

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This FAIRS-Côte d'Ivoire Country Report Annual – 2025 provides U.S. food manufacturers and agricultural commodity exporters with an overview of key Ivoirian laws, regulations, and requirements governing the import of food and agricultural products. The report outlines regulations related to import procedures, labeling, packaging, and other relevant guidelines. The report also provides contact information for Ivorian regulatory agencies.

Côte d'Ivoire is a growing market with one of the strongest sustained economic growth rates in Sub-Saharan Africa. Côte d'Ivoire, despite its strong historic links to Europe does offer opportunities for U.S. exporters of bulk and intermediate food products; interest for U.S.-origin consumer-oriented food products is still developing.

In calendar year (CY) 2024, Côte d'Ivoire imported \$41.5 million worth of food and agricultural products from the United States. The top U.S. food and agricultural exports included soybean meal (33 percent), bulk rice (18 percent), ethanol included in beverages (27 percent), beef and beef products (7 percent), seafood products (6 percent), and soup and other food preparations (2 percent). In 2024, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate reached 6 percent; the World Bank projects for 2025, an average growth rate of 6.5 percent.

## SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

### A. FOOD SAFETY REGULATORY BODIES

Côte d'Ivoire's food safety regime is regulated by several Ivorian government bodies. These include: the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (*Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique*); the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (*Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural*); the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Promotion of Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) (*Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de la Promotion des PME*), and the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (*Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques*). These ministries, along with their corresponding sub-agencies oversee the production, export/import, and distribution of food products to ensure compliance with national and international standards.

- **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 for 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 Agriculture and Rural Development:** 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 of exports/imports take place at key locations, including the seaports of Abidjan and San-Pedro, the International Airport of Abidjan, and specific land border posts.
- **The Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources:** The Directorate of Veterinary Services and Quality is responsible for the export/import health inspection of animals, animal products, and derivatives, as well as for local consumption. 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 Commerce and Industry:** The ministry is responsible for overseeing and regulating Ivorian international trade. Collaborating closely with various ministries and organizations, it ensures that product exports/imports adhere to health safety standards. The ministry plays a pivotal role in shaping trade policies, while promoting product safety and facilitating international exchanges.

Côte d'Ivoire's food safety infrastructure is supported by a network of public laboratories, that include: the National Laboratory for Support to Agricultural Development (*Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole - LANADA*); the laboratory of the National Institute of Public Hygiene (*L'Institut National d'Hygiène Publique - INHP*); the National Laboratory of Public Health (*Laboratoire National de Santé Publique - LNSP*); and the National Laboratory for Quality Testing, Metrology, and Analysis (*Laboratoire National d'Essais de qualité, de Métrologie et des Analyses - LANEMA*). These are the key Ivorian testing and analysis institutions for ensuring the safety and quality of food products and water.

Private and university research laboratories also contribute to food safety. Contributors include: the International Anti-Pollution Center (*Le Centre Ivoirien Antipollution - CIAPOL*); the UFR Laboratory of Biochemistry and Food Science; the National Polytechnic Institute Houphouët-Boigny Laboratory (*Institut National Polytechnique - INPHB*); and the Pasteur Institute of Côte d'Ivoire (*Pasteur Institute of Côte d'Ivoire - IPCI*). Together, these laboratories conduct physical-chemical and micro-biological testing; monitoring food and water safety standards.

## **SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Côte d'Ivoire labeling requirements are governed by [Decree No. 92-487 \(August 26, 1992\)](#) (in French), which outlines the general rules for labeling and preservation of food.<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Decree No. 92-487 minimum labeling requirements include the following:

- 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 provenance, for examples, “made in “or “location name,” or both with re-packaged goods
- Instructions for use, whenever necessary to ensure appropriate use of the product, and where applicable, specific conditions of use, particularly precautions.

Decree No. 92-487 further stipulates that all required information must be written in French. If the label is not in French, it must include a clear and understandable translation. Abbreviations are permitted only if specified by regulations or international conventions, as outlined in Decree No. 92-487, Article 6.

### **B. OTHER SPECIFIC LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

**Requirements for Pre-Packaged Foodstuffs:** For pre-packaged foodstuff, for use by consumers in their unprocessed form, the packaging or label must include:

- Brand label
- The net quantity
- The date indicating until when the foodstuff retains its properties.
- Special storage conditions

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<sup>1</sup> See, Cote d'Ivoire, “Decree No 92-487 (August 26, 1992),” (in French), located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Ivc178128.pdf>.

For pre-packaged foodstuffs not intended to be presented as is to the consumer in their unprocessed form, the packaging or label must include:

- The sales value
- The manufacturing batch number (if applicable)
- The use-by date

Certain information may appear only on delivery notes or accompanying documents provided to the recipient of the goods. These documents must be kept at the place of use for reference.

For all foodstuffs, a list of ingredients is required and must include all components of the product, listed in descending order by weight at the time of their use. However, the following foodstuffs are exempt from the requirement to list ingredients:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes or any other starchy product, if they have not been peeled, cut or similarly processed.
- Carbonated waters with this characteristic in their name.
- Cheese, butter, fermented milks and creams, if they contain only milk products, enzymes, and micro-organism cultures, or salt needed for cheese production.
- Products consisting of a single ingredient.
- Flavoring agents, additives and flavoring substances or flavoring preparations; additives (including carriers and solvents) must be indicated.

The listing of the net quantity of pre-packaged foodstuffs is not compulsory for products whose net quantity is less than five grams or five milliliters, that is, except for spices and aromatic plants as outlined in Decree No. 92-487, Article 17.

Under the packer's responsibility (according 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 (6) 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.

**Labeling Requirements for Alcoholic Beverages:** Alcoholic beverages containing more than 20 percent alcohol, presented for retail sale in their original packaging, must meet specific labeling requirements before being released for consumption in Côte d'Ivoire. The label on the container (bottle) must include the following information, printed in indelible and bold letters:

- "For sale in Côte d'Ivoire," in letters at least 8 millimeters high.
- Approved Exporter License Number in letters at least 3 millimeters high.
- Name or initials of the importer in Côte d'Ivoire, followed by the year of shipment by the exporter and the serial number of each bottle or container, in letters at least 8 millimeters high.

The serial numbers must form an annual, continuous series that is specific to each brand and importer in Côte d’Ivoire (see, [GAIN-CÔTE D’IVOIRE | IV2024-0013 | Cote d’Ivoire – It’s Time for U.S. Wines in Abidjan](#)).<sup>2</sup>

**Labeling Requirements for Milk Products:** Milk products in Côte d’Ivoire are subject to specific labeling requirements under [Decree No. 83-808, implementing Law No. 63-301 \(June 26, 1963\)](#) (in French), aimed at preventing fraud in the manufacture and marketing of dairy products.<sup>3</sup>

The name under which pasteurized, sterilized, and flavored milks are sold must be printed in dark, highly visible characters. For containers with a capacity of more than half a liter, the characters must be at least 8 millimeters high, while for containers of half a liter or less, the characters must be at least 5 millimeters high. Additionally, the sales name for pasteurized milk must be followed by the words “whole,” “skimmed,” or “semi-skimmed,” as appropriate. These words must appear in the same visual field as the sales name to ensure clarity.

All mandatory labeling information required by this decree must be written in French or include at least one easily understandable translation. Abbreviations are not permitted unless explicitly provided for by regulations or international conventions, as outlined in Article 6. These requirements aim to ensure transparency and prevent consumer deception in the marketing of milk products.

Pasteurized milk must meet additional labeling requirements to ensure clarity and compliance with local regulations. Labels must 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.
- Fat content

Flavored milk is subject to further specific labeling requirements. Labels must include:

- The sales name “flavored milk” accompanied, where appropriate, by the word “homogenize,” displayed under the same conditions as the sales name.

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service, “GAIN- CÔTE D’IVOIRE | IV2024-0013 | Côte d’Ivoire – It’s Time for U.S. Wines in Abidjan,” located at: <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Cote%20d%27Ivoire%20-%20It%27s%20Time%20for%20US%20Wines%20in%20Abidjan%20 Accra Cote%20d%27Ivoire IV2024-0013.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> See, Cote d’Ivoire, “Decree No. 83-808,” which implements Law No. 63-301 of June 26, 1963, located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc7476.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference. In addition to the details on this page, this decree emphasizes that all quality aspects like pasteurized, sterilized, homogenized, flavored, skimmed, be mentioned with the dosage, portion, or percentage, where it fits.

- For milk flavored with chocolate or cocoa, the product 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.
- Indication of the stabilizer and dose utilized, where applicable.

Containers of “flavored milk under pressure” and “flavored gelled milk” must include specific labeling information in addition to the product name. Labels must indicate:

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

**Notable Exemptions from Date Labeling Requirements:** Certain foodstuffs are exempt from the requirement to display a date indication on their packaging. These exemptions include:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including tubers which have not been peeled, cut or similarly treated.
- Wines, sparkling wines.
- Beverages containing 10 percent 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 (24) 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**

**Packaging Requirements for products labeled as Skimmed and Semi-Skimmed:** Products labeled as “skimmed” or “semi-skimmed” must comply with the packaging requirements. These requirements include:

- The product must be packaged in a sealed container that prevents the entry of liquids and micro-organisms at temperatures below 55°C.
- The product must undergo treatment, either by heat or another approved method, to destroy or inhibit enzymes and micro-organisms that could produce toxins, spoil the product, or make it unsafe for consumption.

Articles 23 and 24 of Decree 83-808 prohibit the storage, sale, or offering of skimmed or semi-skimmed dairy products if their containers show signs of deformity, such as bulging or leaks, which indicate spoilage or unsafe conditions.

As per Article 28 of Decree 83-808, the import and sale of skimmed or semi-skimmed milk powder for human consumption are allowed under the following conditions:

- If for retail sales, packaging is permissible in tins weighing up to 500 grams.
- If for industrial use; packaging must be in metal containers or 4-ply kraft bags lined with a polyethylene bag, with a minimum weight of 25 kilograms (kg).

**Additional Requirements for Condensed Milk Products:** Products labeled as “condensed milk,” “partly skimmed milk,” “skimmed milk,” or similar must be packaged in containers that are impermeable to lipids, gases, and micro-organisms. Producers are responsible for hermetically sealing these containers before delivering them intact to consumers. Retail packaging must not exceed 5 kilograms.

**Additional Requirements for Milk Powder Products:** Products labeled as “milk powder,” “partly skimmed milk powder,” or “skimmed milk powder” must be packaged in sealed containers holding at least 25 kilograms. Once opened, the product must not contain more than 4 percent moisture. Manufacturers are responsible for filling and sealing the containers before delivering them intact to users.

**Labeling and Packaging Requirements for Seafood Products:** [Order No. 066/MJPARH \(July 1, 2010\)](#) (in French), which establishes health rules for the production and marketing of fishery products intended for consumption, outlines specific requirements for packaging and items in contact with fish products.<sup>4</sup> These regulations include:

- Packaging must not alter the taste, smell, or other sensory qualities of the fish or fish preparations.
- Packaging materials must not transfer any substances to the products that could be harmful to human health.
- Packaging must be durable and strong enough to provide effective protection for the products.

## A. PACKAGING SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

**Ban on Plastic Packaging:** Under [Order No. 065/PMCAB \(February 19, 2014\)](#) (in French), Côte d’Ivoire banned the import, distribution, and use of plastic packaging and bags made of low-density polyethylene and or other synthetic polymers that are not biodegradable.<sup>5</sup> This measure, aiming to improve food safety and protect the environment, specifically targets plastic materials classified under tariff heading 39.15 of the Harmonized System (HS).

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<sup>4</sup> See, Côte d’Ivoire, “Order No. 066/MJPARH (July 1, 2010),” located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/IVC178106.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference. This imposes sanitary inspection for all seafood before admission for sale and consumption.

<sup>5</sup> See, Cote d’Ivoire, “Order No. 065/PMCAB (February 19, 2014),” (in French), located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc140609.pdf> and the *Portail web d’informations commerciales*, located at: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/procedures-importations-2/sachets-plastiques-et-dechets-de-sachets-plastiques/>.

Despite the ban, enforcement remains incomplete, as various types of plastic packaging continue to be used in the market. To promote compliance, the government encourages the adoption of paper materials and biodegradable packaging alternatives.

## SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Côte d’Ivoire regulates the use of food additives to ensure public health and safety.

**Powdered Milk:** As per Decree 83-808, along with Implementing Law No. 63-301 (June 26, 1963), powdered milk products with added sucrose can be marketed under their specific name, accompanied by the term “sugar.” For milk powders containing fruit, fruit extracts, or aromatic substances, the name of the milk powder must be followed by the name of the fruit or aromatic substance. If colorants are used, the product must include “colorant authorized,” indicating compliance with additive regulations.

**Enriched Wheat Flour:** According to Ministerial Order No. 25, wheat flour intended for human consumption must be enriched with iron and folic acid. The minimum concentrations are 60 parts per million (ppm) for iron and 1.5 ppm for folic acid, both provided in electrolyte form.

**Iodized Salt:** As per [Law No. 2018-12](#) (in French), all salt intended for human and animal consumption must be iodized. The iodine content must be at least 30 parts per million (ppm), provided in the form of potassium iodate.<sup>6</sup>

**Vitamin A Fortification of Edible Oils:** Law 2018-12, Article 3 requires that oils intended for human and animal consumption be fortified with vitamin A. The minimum concentration is eight micrograms of retinol equivalent per gram of oil (8 µg RE/g), provided in the form of retinyl palmitate or its equivalent. This regulation applies to refined edible oils, excluding olive oils, and includes:

- Refined edible palm oil (palm olein)
- Refined edible cotton-seed oil
- Refined edible peanut oil
- Refined edible soybean oil
- Refined palm kernel oil
- Refined sesame oil
- Refined sunflower oil (medium-oleic, high-oleic)
- Refined rapeseed oil (low erucic acid rapeseed)
- Refined edible corn oil

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<sup>6</sup> See, Cote d’Ivoire, “Order Law No. 2018-12,” located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/IVC187419.pdf>. Note: This document is in French, the English title is provided for reference. This law requires that all salts be iodized before sale and consumption in the country.

## SECTION V: PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Côte d'Ivoire's regulatory framework for pesticides and other contaminants is designed to protect plants, plant products, and the environment while promoting sustainable development. This framework is governed by [Decree No. 159/MINAGRA \(June 21, 2004\)](#) (in French), which prohibits the use of 67 active substances in agricultural plant protection products.<sup>7</sup> The framework is also regulated by [Decree 89-02 \(January 4, 1989\)](#) (in French), which regulates the approval, manufacturing, sale, and use of pesticides within the country.<sup>8</sup> These measures aim to prevent and control the entry and spread of harmful organisms, ensuring a safe and sustainable agricultural environment.

Côte d'Ivoire counts on legislation to manage chemicals, with a particular focus on pesticide use. Key elements of this legislation include:

- Decree No. 159/MINAGRA (June 21, 2004), which prohibits 67 active substances used in the production of agricultural plant protection products.
- [Law No. 98-755 \(December 23, 1998\)](#) (in French), known as the Water Code, aimed at protecting water against pollution.<sup>9</sup>
- [Decree No. 88-651 \(July 7, 1998\)](#) (in French), for the protection of public health and the environment against the effects of industrial, toxic, and nuclear waste and harmful substances.<sup>10</sup>
- [Decree No. 97-678 \(December 3, 1997\)](#) (in French), aimed at protecting the marine and lagoon environments against pollution.<sup>11</sup>
- The [New Environment Code – 2014 \(Côte d'Ivoire\)](#) (in French), enacted by Law No. 2023-900 (November 23, 2023).<sup>12</sup>
- [The Mining Code – Law No. 2014-138 \(March 24, 2014\)](#) (in French), which promotes the rational use of chemicals, particularly mercury.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, Decree No. 159/MINAGRA (June 21, 2004): <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/IVC169859.pdf>. This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference. This confirms the prohibition of certain active substances in phytosanitary products and gives a list of the main ones.

<sup>8</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Decree No. 89-02 (January 4, 1989)" located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc3880.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference. This imposes an authorization / license after the technical inspection of the formulas of pesticides before the import or manufacturing.

<sup>9</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Law No. 98-755 (December 23, 1998)," located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc15630.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>10</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Decree No. 88-651 (July 7, 1988)," located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc195660.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>11</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Decree No. 97-678 (December 3, 1997)," located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc195675.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>12</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "New Environnemental Code -2014 (Côte d'Ivoire)," located at: <https://environnement.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/NOUVEAU-CODE-ENVIRONNEMENT-revis-u00AEdéfinitif-20-11-2014-final-1.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

- Decree 89-02 (January 4, 1989), concerning the approval of the manufacture, sale, and use of pesticides in Côte d’Ivoire (see, [Pesticides/Plant Protection Products - Portal web d’Informations Commerciales](#)) (in French).<sup>14</sup>
- The Penal Code, 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 (July 21, 1967) which addresses the chemical safety of workers in factories, aligning with the Ivorian Labor Code.

## **SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES**

### **A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

It is recommended to work with a carefully vetted local agent, broker, importer or distributor; while not legally required, these can provide an understanding of policies and procedures. An additional option is working with an association that counts on local representation and extensive knowledge of the Côte d’Ivoire market. An agent may represent several product lines. U.S. exporters need to ensure that agents have proper documentation, registration is required to operate in Côte d’Ivoire:

- The importer/agent has a registered company or business, capable of affecting a product(s) recall.
- The Côte d’Ivoire importer/agent must provide a contract, or proof of a manufacturer’s Power of Attorney, authorizing representation on issues relating to the product(s).
- The original Power of Attorney must be notarized in the country of origin. It must be signed by the company chairman or president, stating the product(s) being registered.
- The importer/agent coordinates imported food product(s) registration, registering the product(s) with the Ivorian Customs authority, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Promotion of SMEs, and Côte d’Ivoire’s national standards and certification body (*Côte d’Ivoire Normalisation – CODINORM*).

### **B. FACILITY REGISTRATION**

To register a manufacturing unit in Côte d’Ivoire, procedures are handled by the Centre for the Investments Promotion in Côte d’Ivoire (CEPICI). A one-stop-shop for investment coordination,

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<sup>13</sup> See, Côte d’Ivoire, “The Mining Code – Law No. 2014-138 (March 24, 2014),” located at: <https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/RCI-Code-minier-2014.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>14</sup> See, Pesticides/Plant Protection Products - *Portal web d’Informations Commerciales*, located at: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/procedures-importations-2/pesticides-plant-protection-products/>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

including registration with the commercial registry, tax authorities, and social security. Documentation required includes:

- Business Registration Certificate.
- Sanitary or Phytosanitary (SPS) Certificate, where applicable.
- Certificate of Manufacture, Free Sale, and/or a [U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Certificate](#).<sup>15</sup>
- Certificate of Analysis by product and variant and endorsed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs or an authorized officer.
- Radiation Certificate for food products (if food was subjected to or exposed to radiation).
- Documentation substantiating health, nutrition, superlative, and comparative, affixed on the label where applicable.
- A copy of the product label (model label).
- Two (2) product sample units of each product must be sent to the National Laboratory or related Ministry, for physical/laboratory analysis and vetting (four-to-eight weeks).

Before the start of operations, a technical committee led by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs inspects the facility for compliance.

### **C. PRODUCT REGISTRATION**

Procedures to register a product in Côte d'Ivoire depend on the type of product and whether it is being imported or manufactured locally. Importers must complete customs and inspection requirements, while products like pharmaceuticals and cosmetics have specific authorization processes. In addition, companies should consider registering their product's trademark with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) through the Ivorian Intellectual Property Office (OAPI). The regulations for the sale of pre-packaged food products in Côte d'Ivoire are as follows:

- Pre-packaged food must count with a clear, readable label.
- Pre-packaged food products must not show false, misleading, or deceptive images, and words, about their character, nature, value, substance, composition, merit, safety, quality, quantity, or origin.
- Manufacturers must provide a complete list of ingredients used in preparing the food item on the label with details of dosage, percentage, etc.
- Recommend storage and handling conditions along with a shelf life.
- Indicate on the label if a pre-packaged food item has not been exposed to radiation.
- Submission of a Certificate of Free Sale from the competent health authority from the country of origin, indicating that sale of the product does not contravene the country's food laws.

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<sup>15</sup> See, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, "FDA Export Certification, located at: <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/fda-export-certification>.

In accordance with [Law No. 2016-554 \(July 26, 2016\), Article 108](#) (in French), pertaining to fishing and aquaculture, it is prohibited to market certain species of venomous fish products in Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>16</sup> Fish products derived from toxic fish of the families *Tetraodontidae*, *Molidae*, *Diodontidae*, and *Canthigasteridae* may not be marketed.

Except for accidental introductions, the entry of live aquatic species is subject to prior authorization from the Ministry for Fisheries Resources. The procedure for obtaining prior authorization is granted by ministerial decree. The application for authorization to introduce live aquatic species must include:

- Information about the applicant
- The purpose of the operation
- The operation's location
- The equipment or machinery utilized
- The scientific and common names of the species
- 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
- Life history traits

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 responsible for 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 Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs to oversee the processing of animal and fisheries products.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible 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.

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<sup>16</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Law No. 2016-554 (July 26, 2016)," located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc159952.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

## D. ADVERTISEMENT REQUIREMENTS

In Côte d'Ivoire, product advertising must be truthful, verifiable, and not mislead consumers. This is enforced by the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ANRMP) and the Consumer Code. Advertisers must also be aware of and respect the diverse cultural, religious, and social norms of the country. Messages and support must be validated by regulatory bodies like the CSP before diffusion. Advertisers must include the advertising agency's name. Using minors requires written authorization from a legal guardian.

Specific rules apply to certain sectors. Alcohol advertising is permitted with conditions (have an authorization and clearly mention that the abuse can be dangerous for the health). Medicine advertising is highly regulated and needs health authority approval, monitored by the *Autorité Ivoirienne de Régulation Pharmaceutique* (AIRP). Tobacco and e-cigarette advertising is banned. Advertising of breastmilk substitutes is restricted. Advertisers should not encourage excessive energy consumption, except for renewable energy.

## SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS/LAWS

### A. BIOTECHNOLOGY

Ivorian [Law No. 2016-553 \(July 26, 2016\)](#) (in French) created a national biosafety framework for managing genetically engineered (GE) products, focusing on risk assessment and containment.<sup>17</sup> The authorization for GE products requires the following documentation:

- Taxonomic, ecological, and reproductive behavior of the GE organism.
- Identification of the exporter, recipient, vector, and gene introduced.
- Information on potential risks to other organisms and the environment.
- Usage directions and recommendations.

Products containing GE ingredients must be explicitly labeled with the words, "This product contains genetically modified organisms." This is in addition to the standard labeling rules. GE products must be placed in quarantine before being distributed or commercialized.

### B. VITAMIN ENRICHMENT REQUIREMENTS

**Wheat Flour and Vegetable Oil Products:** Wheat flour, per Côte d'Ivoire regulations, should be fortified with iron and folic acid, and labeled accordingly. In addition to the known standard information, the label must include the following specific information: iron and folic acid fortified wheat flour; the rate of iron and folic acid or the quantity in milligram (mg), gram (g) or kilogram (kg). In the same line, vegetable oil should be fortified with vitamin A and mentioned

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<sup>17</sup> See, Côte d'Ivoire, "Law No. 2016-553 (July 26, 2016)," located at: <https://www.droitci.info/files/72.07.16-Loi-du-26-juillet-2016-portant-regime-de-biosecurite.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

in the labeling.<sup>18</sup> CODINORM issues a certificate of conformity after the quality verification by the national public health laboratory.<sup>19</sup>

**Infant Formula:** The sale of infant formulas in Côte d’Ivoire is strictly regulated and subject to a joint authorization from the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs and of Health. At the same time, Côte d’Ivoire has committed to increasing the rate of exclusive breastfeeding by 2030, which could influence the recommendations and availability of infant formulas, although first- and second-stage infant formulas will still be necessary for non-breastfed babies. In accordance with Interministerial [Decree No. 689/MSHPCMU/MCI \(August 2, 2021\)](#) (in French), from March 1, 2023, infant formula can no longer be sold in supermarkets or stores, but only in pharmacies.<sup>20</sup> In the labeling of infant formula, labels must not contain any representation of infants, or other illustrations that idealize artificial feeding, it must show the following statement: “Use only on the advice of a professional health worker,” “Breast milk is the ideal food for infants,” “complementary food must not be administered to infants under six (6) months of age,” and “Breastfeeding must continue until the age of two (2) years” on the cases or boxes of infant formula. It must show the manufacturer’s address and representative if the manufacturer is not headquartered in Côte d’Ivoire.

**Halal Labeling:** There are no specific and official requirements for Halal labeling in Côte d’Ivoire (see, [GAIN-CÔTE D’IVOIRE | IV2025-0002 | Côte d’Ivoire Halal Overview - 2025](#)).<sup>21</sup>

**Food/Feed Containing “Genetically Modified” (Genetically Engineered) Ingredients:** Côte d’Ivoire’s biosafety law (Law No. 2016-553) requires prior authorization from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), along with concurrence from the Ministry of Animal Resources to import any food or feed containing genetically modified (GM) (i.e., genetically engineered – GE) ingredients. However, the process requires submitting a formal request to the National Biosafety and Biosecurity Commission (CNBIOS).<sup>22</sup> The law stipulates that fraudulent or accidental entry of GE/GMO products is sanctionable.

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<sup>18</sup> Non-fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil products are inadmissible. These products must be tested by the National health laboratory or any accredited laboratories. See, Côte d’Ivoire Ministry of Economy and Finances, “Circular 1382 (February 14, 2008),” for wheat flour and vegetable oil fortification requirements, located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc167183.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> CODINORM harmonizes standards; CODINORM’s catalogue is located at: <https://www.codinorm.ci/catalogue/>.

<sup>20</sup> This measure aims to increase infant health security, seeking to reach 100 percent breastfeeding of infants. See, Côte d’Ivoire, “Interministerial Decree No.689/MSHPCMU/MCI (August 2, 2021),” located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc224102.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture/Foreign Agricultural Service Abidjan, Accra, “GAIN-CÔTE D’IVOIRE |IV2025-0002| Côte d’Ivoire Halal Overview – 2025,” located at: [https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Cote%20d%27Ivoire%20-%20Halal%20Overview%20-%202025\\_Accra\\_Cote%20d%27Ivoire\\_IV2025-0002.pdf](https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Cote%20d%27Ivoire%20-%20Halal%20Overview%20-%202025_Accra_Cote%20d%27Ivoire_IV2025-0002.pdf).

<sup>22</sup> Ivorian [Law No. 2016-553 \(July 26, 2016\)](#) covers the regulations on Genetically Modified (GM) products and mentions the establishment of a National Biosafety and Biosecurity Committee, which has yet to be seated. So far GM products are not admitted, except the ones for research purposes under authorization and pharmaceutical products containing GM ingredients. Located at: <https://www.droitci.info/files/72.07.16-Loi-du-26-juillet-2016-pportant-regime-de-biosecurite.pdf>.

## C. DIETETIC OR SPECIAL USE FOODS, HALAL/KOSHER, PLANT-BASED MEAT, DAIRY ALTERNATIVES

Côte d’Ivoire does not regulate Halal or Kosher certification. Religious groups organize and manage such certification. Halal certification bodies do exist, facilitating growing market demand for Halal certified products.

## SECTION VIII: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATORS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Côte d’Ivoire, is a member of the [African Intellectual Property Organization](#) (OAPI).<sup>23</sup> The Ivorian Copyright Bureau ([BURIDA](#)) is tasked with the collective management and protection of copyright and related rights in the country.<sup>24</sup> 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, but protecting innovation is challenging in practice.

**Trademarks:** In Côte d’Ivoire, trademark protection requires registration with the African Intellectual Property Organization, which centralizes the registration and issuance of trademark titles and provides protection across its 17 member-states through a single application. To be protected, a trademark must be distinctive, lawful, non-deceptive, and available. The registration fee is approximately US\$600 for a class of products or services.

**Geographical Indicators:** Côte d’Ivoire recently participated in the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement, additional requirements for international GI protection took effect on May 12, 2025. Côte d’Ivoire has taken steps to develop its GI framework. The National Committee for Geographical Indications and Collective Trademarks (CMC) has facilitated the registration of the country’s first GIs, such as *Attiéké des Lagunes* and *Café des Montagnes de Man*. Successful GI applications depend on demonstrating the strong link between the product and the local environment, know-how, and traditions.

## SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

It is advisable to establish a relationship with a reliable importer/distributor/agent to help in the import clearance process. Check with your importer/distributor/agent if a particular export certificate or other documentation is required for importation.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> In Côte d’Ivoire, trademark management is handled by the Ivorian Intellectual Property Office (OAPI). To protect a trademark in Côte d’Ivoire, it must be registered with the OAPI. See, *Marques – OAPI | Office Ivoirien de la Propriété Intellectuelle*, located at: <https://oipi.ci/service/marques/>.

<sup>24</sup> BURIDA is located at: <https://www.buridaci.com/web/>.

<sup>25</sup> Import procedures and required documents detailed in the following link: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/imports/>.

**Import Procedure for Meat and Meat Products and Plant and Plant Products:** The import of meat and meat products into Côte d’Ivoire is contingent upon obtaining an import authorization from the [Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries](#).<sup>26</sup> See, also [Fair Trade Meat and Meat Products](#) import procedures.<sup>27</sup>

**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 procedures for meat and meat products and those of plant and plant products. To import fish and seafood 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 import (see, [Côte d’Ivoire Fish and Seafood Import Procedures](#)).<sup>28</sup>

**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](#).<sup>29</sup> The manufacturer is obligated to: 1) limit the sale of items labeled “For sale in Côte d’Ivoire” to approved importers residing in Côte d’Ivoire; 2) provide the Director of Customs with an updated list of these importers and the brands imported by each; and 3) 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 Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs 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 \(May 12, 1996\)](#) (in French).<sup>30</sup>

## A. DUTIES

As a member of Economic Community of West African States, Côte d’Ivoire implements the [ECOWAS Common External Tariff \(CET\) – ECOWAS Trade Information System \(ECOTIS\) 2016](#).<sup>31</sup> The CET has five (5) rate bands, along with other levies and charges. Côte d’Ivoire applies an 18 percent value-added tax (VAT) to imports, as well as commodity specific excise

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<sup>26</sup> The Ivorian Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries is located at: <https://ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/accueil/>

<sup>27</sup> *Portail web d’Informations Commerciales*, “Fair Trade Meat and Meat Products,” located at: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/procedures-importations-2/viandes-foraines-et-produits-charcutiers/>.

<sup>28</sup> *Portail web d’Informations Commerciales*, “Fishery Products and Derivatives,” located at: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/procedures-importations-2/produits-de-la-peche-et-derives>.

<sup>29</sup> Located at: <https://finances.gouv.ci/>.

<sup>30</sup> See, Côte d’Ivoire, *Journal Officiel* (official gazette), (June 20, 1996), for Decree No. 102 MINAGRAIMC (May 12, 1996), located at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/IVC178149.pdf>. Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

<sup>31</sup> ECOWAS Trade Information System (ECOTIS), “Trade Policy, ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET),” located at: [https://ecotis.ecowas.int/?page\\_id=24111](https://ecotis.ecowas.int/?page_id=24111).

taxes (with varying ranges). To help boost trade, the Ivorian government has decided not to collect the VAT (0% VAT) on all unprocessed and natural food products imports.

**Table 1: ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) Rates, Levies, and Charges**

CET Rates	Categories
0%	Essential social commodities
5%	Basic raw materials, capital goods and specific inputs
10%	Intermediate products
20%	Final consumer goods
35%	Specific goods for economic development
Percentage	Other Levies and Charges
0.8%	WAEMU Levy
0.2%	African Union Levy
0.5%	ECOWAS Levy
1%	Processing fee

Source: Côte d’Ivoire Tax Office (Customs); FAS Abidjan, Accra office research.

## SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

The Ivorian government implemented [GUCE trade platform](#), that serves as a single window for foreign trade.<sup>32</sup> This platform streamlines procedures for border authorities and agencies, enhancing efficiency and transparency in foreign trade operations.

The Automated Customs Clearance System (SYDAM World), launched in 2009, connects Customs with various Ministries and local agencies, including ports, customs offices, and agricultural councils. This integration simplifies customs procedures and improves the efficiency of duty and tax collection, reducing administrative burdens for traders.

Among recent trade facilitation initiatives, Ivorian Customs “Advance Import Declaration” (DAI) and the Ministry Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs “Import Fact Sheet” (FRI) were amalgamated in 2015 to form a quicker and cost-free electronic “[Import Declaration Form](#)” (FDI) (in French).<sup>33</sup> The FDI allows for the completion of the banking 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.

Since January 2015, Côte d’Ivoire has fully implemented the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), ensuring compliance with regional trade standards and harmonizing tariff structures across member-states.

<sup>32</sup> *Portail web d’Informations Commerciales*, located at: <https://pwic.gouv.ci/en/about-us/>.

<sup>33</sup> *Portail web d’Informations Commerciales*, “Import Declaration Form,” located at: [https://pwic.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/documents/GUIDE\\_INTERACTIF/DOCUMENTS/6610\\_FDI\\_IM\\_.pdf](https://pwic.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/documents/GUIDE_INTERACTIF/DOCUMENTS/6610_FDI_IM_.pdf). Note: This document is in French. The English title is provided for reference.

## APPENDIX I: KEY GOVERNMENT REGULATORY OR AGENCY CONTACTS

Agencies	Role
Ministry of Tourism and Leisure – Ministère Tourisme et des Loisirs Address: Plateau, Immeuble Postel 2001, 19 <sup>th</sup> Floor Phone: (+225) 27-20242659/ 27-20242664 Website: <a href="https://tourisme.gouv.ci/">https://tourisme.gouv.ci/</a>	National Tourism Authority
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Développement – Ministère de l’Agriculture et du Développement Rural Address: Plateau, Immeuble CAISTAB, 24 <sup>th</sup> & 25 <sup>th</sup> Floor Phone: (+225) 27-20214238/ 27-20214615 Website: <a href="https://agriculture.gouv.ci/">https://agriculture.gouv.ci/</a>	National Agricultural and Rural Development Authority
Ministry of Animal Husbandry – Ministère de l’Élevage Côte d’Ivoire Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD) - Direction des Services Vétérinaires Address: Plateau, Immeuble N’SIA, 17 <sup>th</sup> Floor Phone: (+225) 27-20218972	National Animal Health Authority
Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries – Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques Address Secrétariat du Ministre Immeuble CAISTAB, 11 <sup>ème</sup> Phone: (+225) 20-229930 and (+225) 20-213423 Website: <a href="https://www.ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/accueil/">https://www.ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/accueil/</a>	National Livestock and Fisheries Authority
Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries – Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques Plateau, Immeuble CAISTAB, 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor Phone: (+225) 27 20 21 34 23 <a href="https://ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/">https://ressourcesanimales.gouv.ci/</a> Direction des Production d’Elevage (DPE) Phone: (+225) 01 02 39 34 73 Direction des Services Vétérinaires (DSV) Phone: (+225) 07 79 72 28 83 Direction de la Nutrition Animale et de la Gestion de L’Espace Pastoral (DNAGEP) Phone: (+225) 05 75 85 56 26	National Livestock and Fisheries Authority
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SME – Ministère du Commerce, de l’Industrie et de la Promotion des PME Phone: (+225) 27 20 33 16 00 Direction de la Régulation des Echanges (DRE) Phone: (+225) 27 20 21 13 24	National Commerce and Industry Authority
National Laboratory for Support to Agricultural Development – Laboratoire National d’Appui au Développement Agricole (LANADA) email: <a href="mailto:info@lanada.ci">info@lanada.ci</a>	Agricultural Laboratory and Research Center
Guichet Unique Commerce Extérieure <a href="https://guce.gouv.ci">https://guce.gouv.ci</a>	Foreign Trade Portal
DOUANES <a href="https://www.douanes.ci">https://www.douanes.ci</a>	Customs Authority
CODINORM (Côte d’Ivoire Normalisation) <a href="https://codinorm.ci">https://codinorm.ci</a> Phone: 225 27 22 22 34 70 / 225 27 22 22 34 71 Email: <a href="mailto:info@codinorm.ci">info@codinorm.ci</a>	Standards and Norms, Harmonization of Standards

## APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS

USDA/FAS Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) – Coastal West Africa Region	
U.S. Embassy/FAS OAA Accra No. 24 Fourth Circular Road Cantonments Accra, Ghana Tel: +233 (0) 30 274-1590 Email: <a href="mailto:AgAccra@usda.gov">AgAccra@usda.gov</a>  Websites: <a href="https://fas.usda.gov/regions/ghana">https://fas.usda.gov/regions/ghana</a> <a href="http://www.fas.usda.gov">http://www.fas.usda.gov</a>	U.S. Embassy/FAS OAA Abidjan Abidjan, Cocody Riviera Golf 01 B.P. 1712 Abidjan 01, Côte d’Ivoire Tel: +225 2722 494 000 Email: <a href="mailto:AgAbidjan@usda.gov">AgAbidjan@usda.gov</a>  Websites: <a href="https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/cote-divoire">https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/cote-divoire</a> <a href="http://www.fas.usda.gov">http://www.fas.usda.gov</a>

Links to U.S. Government Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• USDA/FAS Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS): <a href="https://www.fas.usda.gov/GATS">https://www.fas.usda.gov/GATS</a></li><li>• USDA/FAS Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN): <a href="https://gain.fas.usda.gov/">https://gain.fas.usda.gov/</a></li><li>• U.S. Department of Commerce/International Trade Administration (ITA) - Ghana Country Commercial Guide: <a href="https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ghana-market-overview">https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ghana-market-overview</a></li><li>• U.S. Department of Commerce/International Trade Administration (ITA), Côte d’Ivoire – Country Commercial Guide, Customs Regulations, located at: <a href="https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/cote-divoire-customs-regulations">https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/cote-divoire-customs-regulations</a></li></ul>

### Attachments:

No Attachments