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To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Acting Secretary

Subject: Côte d'Ivoire—Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

This paper provides background information to the staff report on the 2000 Article IV consultation discussions with Côte d'Ivoire (SM/00/120, 6/16/00), which is proposed to be brought to the agenda for discussion on Wednesday, July 12, 2000.

Mr. Tahari (ext. 36682), Mr. M. Lewis (ext. 38027), and Mr. Tsaveas (ext. 34282) are available to answer technical or factual questions relating to this paper prior to the Board discussion.

Unless the Documents Section (ext. 36760) is otherwise notified, the document will be transmitted, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Executive Board and with the appropriate deletions, to the WTO Secretariat on Friday, June 30, 2000; and to the African Development Bank, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union, following its consideration by the Executive Board.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

Prepared by a staff team consisting of Mr. A. Tahari (head), Mr. M. Lewis,
Mr. N. Tsaveas (all AFR), Mr. J. Fournel (FAD), Mr. N. Blancher (PDR),
and Mr. P. Ewencyk (Resident Representative)

Approved by the African Department

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Côte d'Ivoire: Basic Data

Area, population, and GDP per capita

Area	322,463 sq. kilometers
Resident population	
Total (1999 est.)	16.4 million
Annual growth rate	3.8 percent
GDP per capita (1999)	CFAF 421,200 (equivalent to US\$685)

	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)				
Gross domestic product				
Nominal GDP (In billions of CFA francs)	5,548	6,176	6,629	6,900
Real GDP (percent change)	6.9	6.6	4.5	2.8
Primary sector	28.3	27.0	27.9	26.3
Secondary sector	21.8	24.0	25.1	26.1
Tertiary sector	50.0	49.0	47.0	47.6
Consumption	75.7	75.3	74.9	77.4
Total investment	16.7	18.2	18.5	15.8
Fixed investment	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.3
Change in stocks 1/	1.1	2.7	2.5	-0.5
Resource balance	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.9
Gross domestic savings	24.3	24.7	25.1	22.6
Prices				
	(Percent change)			
Implicit GDP deflator	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.3
Consumer price index (annual average)	2.7	5.6	4.5	0.7
Central government finances				
	(In billions of CFA francs)			
Revenue	1,232	1,328	1,389	1,272
Expenditure	1,397	1,514	1,600	1,514
<i>Of which</i>				
Current expenditure	1,093	1,142	1,144	1,186
Overall fiscal balance (payment order basis) 2/	-125	-142	-161	-202
Foreign financing (net, excluding arrears)	163	-59	168	-18
Domestic financing (net)	-55	83	102	68
Change in external arrears	2	121	-121	32
	(In percent of GDP)			
Revenue	22.2	21.5	20.9	18.4
Current expenditure	19.7	18.5	17.3	17.2
Capital expenditure	5.5	6.0	6.9	4.7
Overall fiscal balance (payment order basis) 2/	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.9

Côte d'Ivoire: Basic Data

	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Money and credit	(In billions of CFA francs; end of period)			
Net foreign assets	24	54	40	-27
Net domestic assets	1,356	1,495	1,606	1,687
Credit to the government	484	490	534	656
Credit to the economy	1,024	1,175	1,219	1,117
Other items (net)	-152	-170	-147	-86
Money and quasi money	1,381	1,549	1,646	1,660
Balance of payments	(In millions of U.S. dollars)			
Exports, f.o.b.	4,281	4,076	4,157	4,183
<i>Of which</i>				
Cocoa	1,595	1,406	1,540	1,485
Coffee	297	357	379	248
Imports, f.o.b.	-2,763	-2,744	-2,777	-2,834
Trade balance	1,518	1,331	1,380	1,349
Services (net)	-1,609	-1,451	-1,427	-1,390
Transfers (net)	-418	-371	-398	-407
Current account 2/	-509	-490	-445	-447
Official capital (net) (medium and long term)	-69	-227	-70	-363
Other capital and errors and omissions (net)	262	454	373	330
Overall surplus/deficit	-316	-263	-142	-479

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Including reporting differences on external trade in the compilation of the national accounts and balance of payments.

2/ Including grants.

I. RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS¹

A. Introduction

1. Côte d'Ivoire adopted a Fund-supported program in early 1994 following the devaluation of the CFA franc. Under this program, progress was made in reducing financial imbalances, controlling inflation, liberalizing the economy, and establishing a sound basis for sustainable economic growth necessary to reduce poverty.² Building on the progress made during 1994-97, Côte d'Ivoire adopted in early 1998 a second three-year Fund-supported program aimed at completing the unfinished reform agenda, achieving durable economic growth and medium-term financial viability, and reducing poverty. While progress was initially made under both these programs, there were serious difficulties in policy implementation that eventually affected the economic performance.

2. Over the 1994-98 period, real GDP growth averaged 5½ percent, providing the first sustained improvement in per capita GDP since the late 1970s (Text Table 1 and Statistical Appendix Table 1). During this period, the external current account deficit (including grants)³ was lowered from 11 percent of GDP in 1993 to 4 percent in 1998; the external debt burden was reduced; and, after the initial pass-through of higher import prices following the devaluation, inflation settled at about 2 percent on an annual basis. Côte d'Ivoire's economic situation was further boosted by resurgent concessional aid flows between 1994 and 1998. Significant progress was made in consolidating public finances during this period, with the overall fiscal deficit declining from about 12 percent of GDP in 1993 to 2½ percent in 1998. Moreover, the Ivoirien authorities made notable progress on the structural front, moving ahead on reforms in the agriculture and financial sectors, and on the privatization program.

3. Since late 1998, however, some of this momentum has been lost. Weaknesses have reemerged on the fiscal front; progress on structural measures has slowed; and a number of governance issues have surfaced. By end-1999, substantial domestic and external arrears had accumulated. In addition, little progress has been made on the authorities' ambitious social sector agenda. The economy has also been adversely affected by a sharp downturn in the terms of trade, with cocoa prices now 40 percent below their level at end-1998, as well as by a significant slowdown in disbursements of external assistance. In this context, economic growth has slowed considerably, falling in 1999 below 3 percent for the first time since 1994, and investment has slipped with the private sector's adoption of a more cautious stance in the current uncertain political environment following the December 1999 coup d'état.

¹ Côte d'Ivoire's economic database is fairly comprehensive but remains weak in a number of areas, in particular, in the national accounts, with frequent revisions.

² For more details see SM/95/301 (12/1/95) and SM/98/67 (3/9/98).

³ Grants are small (about ½ of 1 percent of GDP) in Cote d'Ivoire relative to other countries in the region.

Table 1. Côte d'Ivoire: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1991-99

	1991-93 Annual Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(Annual percentage change)							
Real GDP	-0.2	2.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	4.5	2.8
Per capita real GDP	-4.0	-1.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	0.9	-0.8
Consume price index (annual average)	2.6	26.0	14.1	2.7	5.6	4.5	0.7
(end of period)	2.8	32.2	7.7	3.5	5.2	2.0	1.6
Broad money	-2.1	47.0	17.0	3.0	12.2	6.3	0.9
(In percent of GDP)							
Overall fiscal balance	-12.0	-6.5	-4.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.9
External current account balance	-11.3	-1.0	-5.8	-4.8	-4.6	-3.9	-4.0
Gross domestic investment	8.3	11.1	13.6	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.3
Gross domestic savings	9.7	22.4	20.4	24.3	24.7	25.1	22.6
Gross national savings	-2.2	11.5	9.9	10.8	13.6	14.6	11.8

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

B. Growth, Investment, and Savings⁴

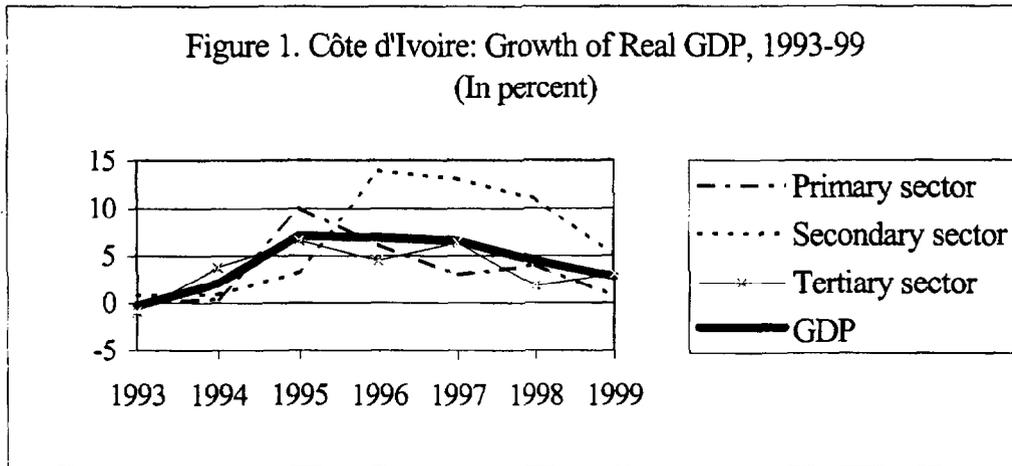
Recent developments in output

4. During the five years preceding the devaluation (1989-93), the overall deterioration in competitiveness contributed to a stagnation in real GDP, with per capita output falling by about 3½ percent annually. This period was marked by sharp declines in construction, manufacturing, and services, barely offset by growth in the primary sector that mainly reflected a sustained rise in the production of food crops.

5. Following the devaluation in 1994, real GDP growth resumed, rising above 7 percent in 1995 (Figure 1). The resumption of growth was initially concentrated in certain traded goods, offsetting the devaluation-induced contraction in the nontraded goods sectors and in the sectors sheltered from competition, which initially both suffered from the reduction in

⁴ Private sector consumption and savings data are only loosely based on information provided by firms and household surveys. Thus, observations and analytical results based on these data should be treated with caution.

real disposable income. Subsequently, activity in almost all sectors of the economy picked up, with strength in traded goods continuing and output in nontraded goods registering strong gains during 1995-97 in line with resurgent domestic demand. The pickup in demand was fueled in part by foreign assistance, which doubled in U.S. dollar terms between 1993 and 1995.



Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

6. In 1998, private sector activity remained buoyant, and investment and imports increased noticeably during the year. Manufacturing activity, in particular, registered a strong increase. However, total output growth was weakened somewhat by poor climatic conditions that lowered production of both food and export crops.

7. GDP growth continued to decelerate in 1999, falling below 3 percent despite a rainfall-induced boost in agriculture output, as the drop in commodity prices beginning in mid-1998 and rising political tension began to have an impact on real income and private sector activity. The 40 percent drop in world cocoa prices, combined with declines in other key export prices, had a negative impact on rural incomes and affected the profitability of enterprises active in the agriculture sector. The drop in commodity prices also had a depressing effect on the public finance position, both through the direct impact of a smaller cocoa stabilization surplus and the indirect effect of reduced economic activity on tax receipts. 1999 was also marked by a virtual halt in disbursements of external budgetary support, owing to the lack of an operative program supported by the Fund and governance issues involving funds from the European Union. Initial indications in 2000 are that economic activity will remain subdued: the full impact on incomes of the drop in cocoa prices is expected to be felt this year.

8. Output in the **primary sector** fluctuated widely over the 1994-99 period, largely owing to variations in climatic conditions, with growth averaging 4 percent a year, slightly

higher than population growth (3.8 percent). The production of food crops, which rely almost exclusively on rain-fed agriculture, increased only slightly over the entire period.⁵ production of root crops (primarily yams and cassava), which in volume terms account for about half of all food crops, remained stagnant, while output of cereals registered average annual increases of about 5 percent (Statistical Appendix Table 9). The cultivation of maize, which responds well to the climate and soil conditions of central Côte d'Ivoire, has picked up considerably in recent years.

9. Regarding export crops, production of cocoa, which had already been Côte d'Ivoire's most important export and agriculture crop, jumped considerably in 1995 (see Section II), rising from 0.9 million tons to a record 1.2 million tons; since then, output has remained strong, and the level of 1.2 million tons was matched in the 1998/99 crop year.⁶ This expansion of output was due in part to improved tree varieties planted in the late 1980s and early 1990s, which came into production by 1995 (cocoa trees take three-five years after planting to bear beans suitable for processing). A second factor was the expansion in the early 1990s of the total acreage planted with cocoa.⁷ Despite the improvement in tree varieties just noted, yields of just over half a ton per hectare in Côte d'Ivoire remain low compared with other cocoa-producing countries, and quality has slipped below market benchmarks. The low yields are due in part to the relatively low levels of fertilizer use in Côte d'Ivoire.

10. Production of coffee, Côte d'Ivoire's second-largest export, has experienced wide swings. After falling to 126,000 tons in 1994, in large part because of adverse weather conditions, coffee production rebounded steadily to over 300,000 tons in 1998, before collapsing again in 1999 owing to poor rains. Output of most other cash crops, notably palm oil, rubber, and fruits, increased only slightly over the 1994-99 period in the face of weak world prices (Statistical Appendix Table 10). Cotton production, which is centered in the northern part of the country, has, however, been more successful, increasing by almost 9 percent annually on average. In the forestry sector, the production of timber declined by about 14 percent between 1994 and 1998 (Statistical Appendix Table 12). In light of the decline in forest cover in Côte d'Ivoire, the authorities have tightened considerably their control over timber harvesting. Output in the petroleum sector, which is included in the primary sector for national accounts purposes, picked up considerably in 1995 from a low base and doubled in 1996 (to about 25,000 barrels per day, including the petroleum

⁵ 1999, however, saw an increase in output of food crops of 7 percent.

⁶ For national accounts purposes, output from a given crop year is included in the earlier of the two years (i.e., output from the 1995/96 crop year is included in the national accounts for 1995).

⁷ Short-term price movements likely had only a minor impact on these planting decisions. In the early 1990s, world prices for cocoa were at very low levels. For Côte d'Ivoire, the econometric link, even with lags of up to five years, is very weak between output and producer prices for cocoa.

equivalent of natural gas). Growth in that sector has been slow since that time; nonetheless, value added still represents only ½ of 1 percent of GDP. Exploration for drilling sites, however, remains active, and new oil and gas fields are expected to come onstream in the next few years.

11. In the **secondary sector**, manufacturing and industrial activity initially remained subdued following the devaluation, with output rising only about 2 percent annually in 1994 and 1995. However, 1996-98 saw a vigorous expansion in manufacturing activity, in line with the rise in domestic demand and investment. At end-1998, the industrial production index stood at 57 percent above its level at end-1993 (Statistical Appendix Table 15). This rise was initially based on greater utilization of existing capacity, but subsequently was due to an extension of plant and equipment. The rate of expansion slowed in 1999, in line with the softening in domestic demand, as activity in a number of industries contracted during the year. In specific subsectors, textile and clothing production almost doubled over the 1994-99 period as Ivoirien firms took advantage of their renewed competitiveness. In the energy sector, production also doubled, as several new generating plants came onstream (Statistical Appendix Table 16). The Azito project, which became operational in 1998, utilizes Côte d'Ivoire's offshore natural gas production to generate electricity. Construction and the manufacturing of construction materials soared over 1994-99, reflecting increased investment in plants by private enterprises, expanded public works by the government, and reflows of household savings for use in home construction. In the area of agro-industry, the cocoa-processing industry is undergoing a significant expansion, with capacity rising from 187,000 tons of beans to 285,000 tons between 1997 and 2000. Although capacity utilization in this industry is at a rate of about 70 percent, this ratio is expected to rise with the recent prohibition of the export of low-grade beans, which must be absorbed by local processors. In contrast, agro-industries such as grain milling and bottling, which are oriented mainly toward the domestic market, have increased by only 2-3 percent annually on average.

12. **The tertiary sector** encountered steady declines in the early 1990s, in line with the slowdown in economic activity and contraction of public expenditure. The rebound in 1994 in tertiary sector output was led by a strong increase in government services, with commercial activity picking up more slowly; other services, which include an estimate of services in the informal sector, remained depressed owing to the initial drop in real income following the devaluation. Activity in the tertiary sector expanded by some 6 percent annually over 1995-97, in line with the overall expansion in economic activity. Transport and commerce picked up considerably, as reflected in the huge increase in activity at the Port of Abidjan, which saw its traffic volume rise by 21 percent during those years, making it the third-largest port in sub-Saharan Africa in volume terms. However, by 1998, external trade had begun to flatten, with slower growth in transport and commerce paired with weak growth in other services, presaging the overall softening of economic activity. In 1999, this trend continued, with output growth in the services sector matching the tepid growth of the economy as a whole. In addition to the areas just mentioned, demand for financial and insurance services has been stagnant, and government services have increased only slightly. This situation is expected to persist in 2000.

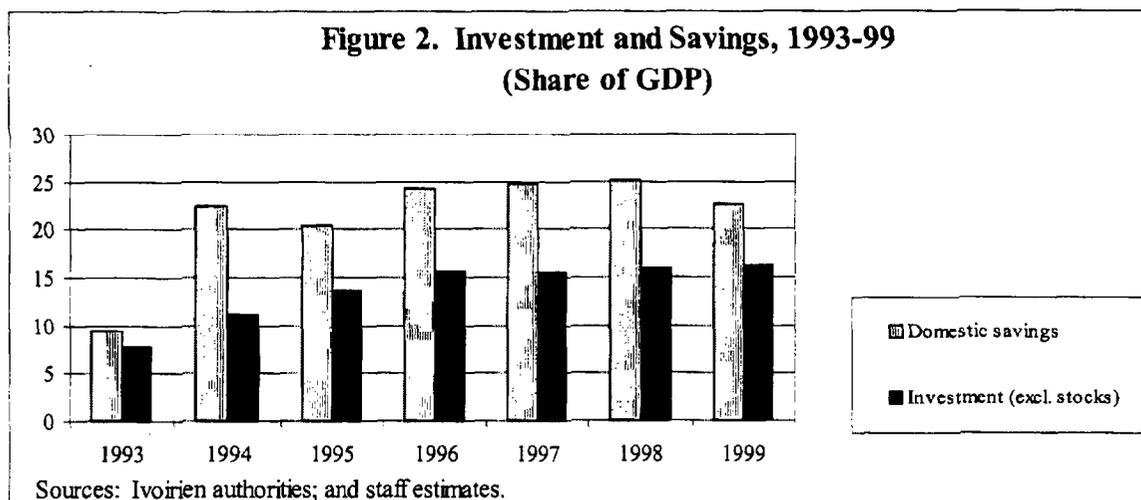
Investment, savings, and consumption

13. During 1989-93, **real consumption** declined by almost 1 percent a year, with per capita household consumption falling by almost 4 percent annually. At the same time, investment fell sharply, by almost 25 percent in real terms. Enterprises became increasingly reluctant to invest in light of the poor economic situation and in growing anticipation of the devaluation of the CFA franc. In addition, the weak fiscal position led to a compression of public investment. Although net dissavings in the public sector declined over the 1989-93 period, it was not sufficient to offset the sharp fall in private sector savings.

14. Following the 1994 devaluation, domestic demand recovered, led by fixed investment; at the same time, the external sector ceased to be the drag on the economy that it had been in 1990-93. As a share of nominal GDP, domestic **investment** rose from about 8 percent in 1993 to 16 percent in 1998 (Figure 2 and Statistical Appendix Table 4). While a stronger fiscal position and a resumption of aid flows contributed to an acceleration in the public investment program, the boost in investment was largely driven by a surge in private investment, which rose by almost 6 percent of GDP between 1993 and 1998. Key sectors benefiting from increased private investment included agro-processing (in particular, cocoa processing), oil and gas drilling, and power generation and transmission. More recently, there have been substantial investments in the telecommunications sector, notably with the installment of a sizable cellular network. Investment in transportation infrastructure picked up as well over the period, although primarily with the aim of rehabilitating existing roads, rail lines, and airports. Weakening private sector confidence led to a slowdown in firm-level investment. Public investment also fell owing to the ongoing fiscal difficulties, a situation that was aggravated as the absence of domestic counterpart funds blocked disbursements of donor-supported projects.⁸

15. **Domestic savings** rebounded dramatically following the devaluation. The ratio of gross domestic savings to GDP rose by 13 percentage points to 22 percent of GDP in 1994 as consumption fell both in real terms and as a share of GDP. Total domestic savings increased to almost 25 percent of GDP by 1998, primarily because of the steady improvement in public finances. Over this period, the rebound in private consumption in 1995-97 led to a dip in private savings, although in 1998 the share of private savings in GDP rose by about 2 percent to match the boost in investment that year. These trends, however, did not extend to 1999. On the public finance side, a continued increase in public consumption, coupled with a sharp drop in revenue, led public savings to fall as a share of GDP by 2 percent. At the same time, private sector savings remained roughly constant, and, as a result, total domestic savings declined by almost 2 percent of GDP.

⁸ Public investment in 1998 was particularly high owing to exceptional investments (0.6 percent of GDP) in the rural sector, financed by surpluses from cocoa/coffee stabilization operations.



Inflation and labor market

16. As measured by the consumer price index (CPI), **inflation**, which surged to 32.2 percent on a year-on-year basis in 1994 in the wake of the devaluation, on account of the full pass-through of the price adjustments after the devaluation, dropped to 3.5 percent by end-1996 (Statistical Appendix Tables 6 and 7). Since that point, inflation in Côte d'Ivoire has largely reflected the low levels of world inflation, with changes in end-of-period CPI remaining at about 2 percent in 1998 and 1999.⁹ Restrained wage policies pursued by the authorities have been important in containing increases in unit labor costs and prices of nontradables. At the same time, the prudent stance taken by the monetary authorities has ensured that domestic demand pressures have been limited.

17. Information on the Ivoirien **labor market** remains sparse. Although the authorities regularly provide data on the civil service, only sporadic data are available on formal private sector employment, and very little concrete information on the informal sector has been aggregated. In this context, information on unemployment is highly uncertain. Bearing in mind these caveats, data from the 1995 household survey cite a labor force of 6.6 million people, or 46 percent of the estimated population (14.2 million) in 1995. Of the total labor force, employment in the formal sector amounted to 464,000, including public sector employment of 241,000—118,700 in the civil service, about 15,000 in the military (including gendarmes), and the balance in public enterprises and other public entities—and 223,000 workers in the private formal sector (3 percent of the total labor force). The unemployment rate was estimated at 4 percent, but this is a figure which should be taken with extreme caution.

⁹ These figures mask strong intra-annual variations in price levels, which mirror the agriculture season and movements in food prices. Food items are heavily represented in the CPI, accounting for 32 percent of the basket used.

C. Fiscal Developments and Policy

18. Côte d'Ivoire has made significant progress in the context of Fund-supported programs in moving to a more sustainable fiscal path. However, because the country's debt ratio is relatively high and its fiscal position remains fragile, the commitment to fiscal discipline requires renewed strengthening. This section presents recent developments in fiscal policy in Côte d'Ivoire and highlights a set of key issues in this area.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Revenue and grants	18.1	20.6	22.8	22.9	22.2	21.7	19.0
Revenue	17.6	19.9	22.1	22.2	21.5	20.9	18.4
Primary expenditure	21.3	19.2	20.0	19.4	19.6	19.8	17.6
<i>Of which</i>							
Wages	10.7	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.2
Investment	3.1	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.9	4.7
Interest on public debt	8.7	7.9	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.3
Primary fiscal balance	-3.2	1.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.4
Overall balance	-11.9	-6.5	-4.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.9
Public debt ratio	184.7	219.6	186.5	179.1	170.3	121.1	124.0
Foreign debt	141.9	183.9	157.9	154.7	149.1	102.1	97.8
Domestic debt	42.9	35.7	28.6	24.4	21.2	19.1	26.2

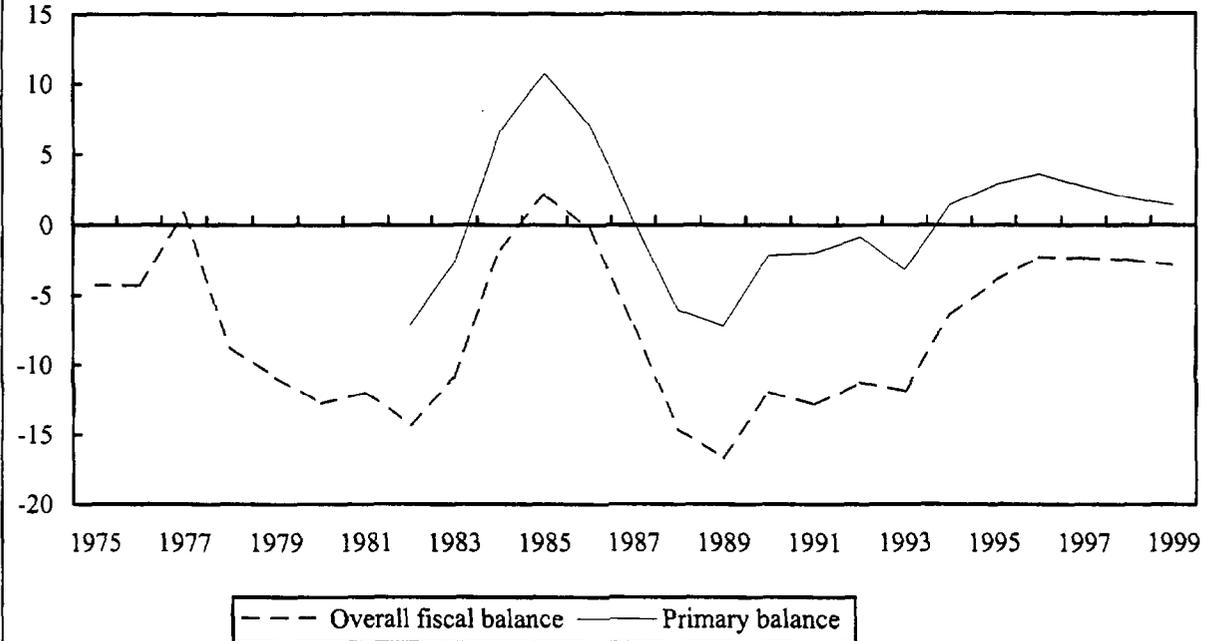
Source: Statistical Appendix Tables 1 and 19.

Overview of fiscal policy

19. Fiscal policy did not adjust to the end of the cocoa and coffee price boom in the late 1970s and was put on a clearly unsustainable track. Overall fiscal deficits (on a payment order basis and including grants) averaged about 10 percent of GDP from 1978 to 1993, excluding three years from 1984 to 1986 when commodity prices recovered temporarily. Between 1989 and 1993, the overall fiscal deficit, although declining, stood between 16½ percent and 11 percent of GDP (Text Table 2 and Figure 3). In this context, public debt accumulated rapidly, rising from less than 50 percent of GDP in 1978 to a high point of 220 percent in 1994 (Figure 4).¹⁰

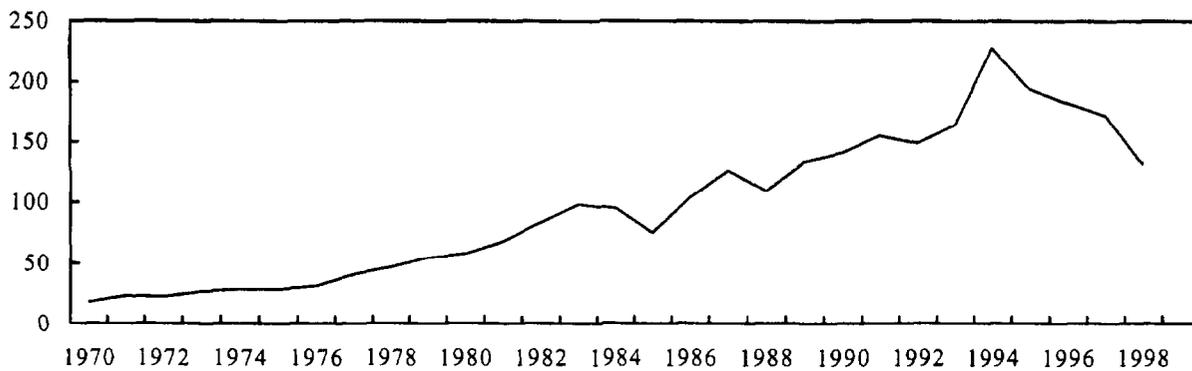
¹⁰ The 1994 ratio of public debt to GDP of 220 percent breaks down into 184 percent of GDP for the external public debt ratio and 36 percent of GDP for the domestic public debt ratio.

Figure 3. Côte d'Ivoire: Central Government Fiscal Balance, 1975-99
(In percent of GDP)



Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

Figure 4. Côte d'Ivoire: Total Public External and Domestic Debt
Outstanding, 1970-99
(In percent of GDP)



Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

20. Following the 1994 devaluation, the fiscal situation improved markedly, fueled by strong economic growth and adjustment measures. The overall fiscal deficit was reduced from 11.9 percent of GDP in 1993 to 2.3 percent in 1996 (Statistical Appendix Table 19). Similarly, the primary balance moved from a deficit of 3.2 percent of GDP in 1993 to a surplus of 3.6 percent in 1996. At the same time, the public debt ratio fell from 220 percent of GDP in 1994 to 179 percent of GDP in 1996 (over the same period, the external debt ratio fell from 184 percent to 155 percent of GDP and the domestic debt ratio dropped from 36 percent to 24 percent of GDP).

21. However, despite the progress made, the fiscal situation remained fragile. After 1996, the improvement stalled and difficulties in fiscal management reemerged, marked by poor revenue collection, weak control over expenditure, and persistent cash-flow tensions. By 1997, arrears¹¹ resulting mainly from unrecorded off-budget spending and DENO (*dépenses engagées non ordonnancées*—spending committed for which payment orders have not been issued)¹² had started accumulating, hence blurring the fiscal position. In 1998 and 1999, the fiscal situation worsened. The primary surplus declined to 1.9 percent of GDP in 1998 and 1.4 percent of GDP in 1999, and the overall deficit started rising again, to 2.4 percent of GDP in 1998 and 2.9 percent in 1999. Moreover, DENO and arrears amounted to 3.8 percent of GDP at end-1998¹³ and more than 7 percent of GDP at end-1999 (Box 1). Of the total at end-1999, DENO represented 1.9 percent, expenditure arrears 4.1 percent, domestic debt-service arrears 0.6 percent, and external debt-service arrears 0.5 percent.

¹¹ Arrears include all nonpayment of financial obligations due. They cover current and investment expenditures as well as debt-service obligations. Amounts also include the float, i.e., the customary administrative time lag between the issuance of payment orders and the actual cash transfer, which is not to exceed three months. The float amounts to less than 0.8 percent of GDP.

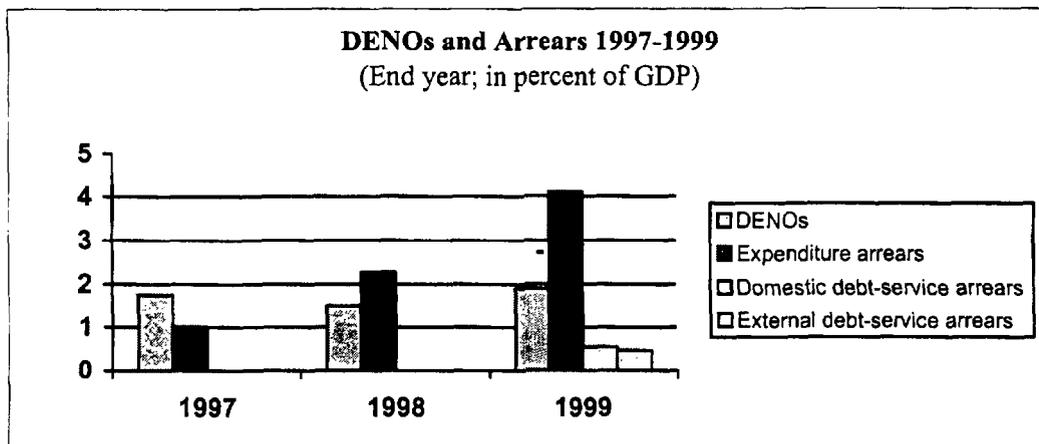
¹² In most cases, DENO reflect expenditure that has been effectively executed. In 1999, the amount also includes procurement undertaken without prior commitment.

¹³ This figure takes into account the outstanding arrears at end-1998 as revealed by a 1999 external audit and resulting mainly from off-budget spending. This audit was undertaken to consider claims from private sector companies regarding unpaid bills. The auditors rejected CFAF 130 billion in claims, retaining only CFAF 106 billion, which are included in the above total. These amounts are subject to change as the companies can contest the rejection of their claims before signing memoranda of understanding with the government. This review process is still under way.

Box 1. Fiscal Management—DENOs and Arrears

In Côte d'Ivoire's budget execution system, current and investment expenditures are subject to a three-stage process: (a) the commitment stage when the line ministry contracts with a supplier; (b) the payment order stage (*ordonnancement*) when the items have been delivered, the invoice is received and the order to pay is issued; and (c) the cash payment itself.¹ Controls are made in principle at every stage, either by the financial controller² at stage (a) and (b), or by the treasury at stage (c). However, DENOs (spending committed for which payment orders have not been issued) may appear if commitments are not fully recorded and bills are not processed at the payment order stage. Arrears may also build up if processed payment orders are not paid, either owing to administrative delays, or to cash tensions, or in case of off-budget spending.

Côte d'Ivoire has a mixed record in public expenditure management, and the buildup of DENOs and arrears has been a recurrent feature, especially since 1997. In 1999, the stock of DENOs and arrears increased tremendously, not only blurring Côte d'Ivoire's fiscal position but also undermining the credibility of government commitments. The figure below provides an illustration of this recent evolution.



Multiple factors contribute to the buildup of DENOs and arrears. While poorly integrated expenditure systems and weak control over public expenditure management processes are important, other underlying causes include: (a) poor prioritization of expenditures; (b) absence of sanctions in case of mismanagement; (c) unwillingness of spending units to adhere to spending limits; (d) lack of consistency between fiscal management policy and cash-flow availability; and (e) insufficient commitment from the authorities to ensure the implementation of administrative measures underlying revenue forecasts and to avoid off-budget spending.

While all these factors have contributed significantly to the accumulation of arrears and DENOs in Côte d'Ivoire, the recent accumulation of DENOs occurred also in the context of poor revenue performance in the absence of measures required to strengthen the efficiency of tax collection, reduce exemptions, and combat fraud. The arrears revealed by the 1999 audit resulted mostly from off-budget spending, caused by a lack of commitment from governmental authorities to ensure the enforcement of basic public accounting rules.

¹ Large expenditure categories such as wages, interest payments, and electricity, water and telecommunications bills, partially or totally escape this scheme and undergo automatic transfer processes without these steps.

² Until 1999, the payment order stage was centralized at the Ministry of Finance, with a central unit (SACO) recording payment orders. The new computerized decentralized system will rely more on line ministries and financial controllers.

Revenue collection, tax policy, and WAEMU integration

22. **The steady increase in revenue collection** was a major cause of the improvement in the fiscal situation from 1994 to 1996 (Statistical Appendix Table 20). Tax revenue increased by an average annual rate of 24 percent, reflecting the impact of the devaluation, strong GDP growth, and the effects of tax policy measures. The ratio of total revenue (excluding grants) to GDP increased steadily, rising from 17.6 percent in 1993 to 22.2 percent in 1996. In 1997, the ratio fell to 21.5 percent although it remained high in relation to comparator countries (in 1995, the ratio for Côte d'Ivoire was 22.1 percent, versus an average of 14.1 percent in African CFA franc zone countries and 18.1 percent in Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF)/Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) countries).¹⁴ While all components of tax revenue showed a strong progression during the period, the reintroduction of an export tax on cocoa and coffee in 1994,¹⁵ the creation of a large-taxpayer unit in 1996, and other actions to curb fraud and tax evasion played a significant role in the favorable outturn.

23. **The slowdown in tax revenue growth at the end of 1997 became more pronounced in 1998** (2.6 percent growth against a 7.3 percent rise in nominal GDP). This trend continued in 1999 as tax revenue largely stabilized (0.6 percent increase) and the revenue-to-GDP ratio fell to 18.4 percent, close to its 1993 level. Although the economic slowdown accounted for part of Côte d'Ivoire's poor revenue performance in 1998 and 1999, other factors played a prominent role. In particular, continued fiscal fraud, large exemptions, weak enforcement of tax collection, the offsetting of tax duties against government arrears as cash tensions developed, and delays in adopting the tax measures needed to compensate for the implementation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) common external tariff (CET—see Box 2) were all factors that contributed to the poor tax collection record in 1998-99.

24. **The surge in domestic and import tax exemptions**, a growing cause of poor revenue collection, illustrates the deterioration of the monitoring capacity on the revenue side during the past three years. Total exemptions rose from CFAF 17.8 billion (0.3 percent of GDP) in 1996 to CFAF 80.8 billion (1.2 percent of GDP) in 1999. The loss of revenue under specific domestic value-added tax (VAT) exemption regimes (mainly exemptions under the investment, petroleum, and mining codes, and special exemptions accorded by ministries, as well as those for embassies) increased from CFAF 5.5 billion in 1996 to CFAF 8.8 billion in

¹⁴ See George T. Abed and others, *Fiscal Reforms in Low-Income Countries: Experience Under IMF-Supported Programs*, IMF Occasional Papers No. 160 (Washington: International Monetary Fund, 1998).

¹⁵ The export tax had been suspended in 1989.

Box 2. Côte d'Ivoire: WAEMU Harmonization on Customs and the VAT

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) integration has induced significant changes in Côte d'Ivoire's tax system centered around the adoption of the common external tariff (CET) by January 1, 2000 and the harmonization of value-added tax (VAT) and excise taxes by January 1, 2002.¹ The main requirements may be summarized as follows:

For the CET,

- classifying items along four categories with tariff rates of 0 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent, and 20 percent;
- dismantling minimum tariff collections, additional taxes, and reference values;
- adopting a minimum 5 percent tariff rate on previously exempted goods and services under the investment, mining and petroleum codes, and on public works; and
- possibly adopting transitional measures to accommodate the drop in tariff protection on certain items.

For the VAT,²

- adopting a single VAT rate ranging from 15 percent to 20 percent;³
- adopting a common list of exempted goods and services--the list is limited to basic goods and services (the first tranche of water and electricity, basic food, pharmaceuticals and medical services), bank and insurance operations, and some international trade-related operations;
- dismantling VAT exemptions for the investment, mining, and petroleum codes, and public works; and
- broadening the taxable base to a common definition including custom duties and excise taxes.

Harmonization will simplify the current system of taxes and tariffs, and increase its overall efficiency. In the short run, it also raises challenges, owing to the revenue losses resulting from the introduction of the CET. The loss has been estimated⁴ at 0.8 percent of GDP, including a partial impact in 1999 and the full impact in 2000.

Côte d'Ivoire complied with the CET in advance of the requirements. Transitional measures were adopted in March 1998 (reduction of the highest duty rate from 35 percent to 25 percent) and in July 1999 (reclassification of goods according to the four WAEMU categories). In January 2000, the CET, with a maximum rate of 20 percent, was in place. Regarding VAT, measures were adopted, together with the revised 2000 budget, in April 2000. Regarding the adoption of a single rate, Côte d'Ivoire should be in a position to fully comply with WAEMU requirements by January 1, 2001, one year before the official deadline.

In spite of the broad compliance with WAEMU requirements, Côte d'Ivoire's tax and tariff system remains prone to too many exemptions related to imports (mainly petroleum, mining, and investment codes, specific public works, and ad hoc agreements). The overall cost may have reached some CFAF 72 billion in 1999 (1 percent of GDP). The WAEMU directives prohibits the use of new ad hoc exemptions. However, even if the Ivoirien authorities tend to comply with this rule for the future, the cost of past exemptions will remain high in the next few years, as investment projects benefiting from exemptions continue and related imports rise.

¹ For customs, harmonization principles are defined by regulation 02/97/CM/UEMOA of November 28, 1997. For VAT and excise taxes, harmonization principles are defined respectively by directives 02/98/CM/UEMOA and 03/98/CM/UEMOA, adopted on December 22, 1998.

² As an exception, harmonization in the transportation sector has been delayed until 2004.

³ The single-rate range allows flexibility for the WAEMU countries in implementing the harmonization. In the case of Côte d'Ivoire, the single rate should be fixed between 18 percent and 20 percent to ensure no revenue loss.

⁴ January 1999 FAD technical assistance mission.

1999¹⁶ (i.e., a rise of 60 percent, while the number of exemption requests rose by only 5 percent over the period). Regarding VAT and tariff exemptions on imports, the loss of revenue is larger, with the amount rising to CFAF 72 billion in 1999 from CFAF 12 billion in 1996.¹⁷ The VAT accounts for half the loss. Exemptions granted under the investment code and under specific agreements for 12 major public works account for more than 70 percent of the total revenue loss.

Expenditure policy and management

25. Over the period 1994–99, total spending increased from CFAF 1,152 billion to CFAF 1,514 billion; as a percent of GDP, it fell from 27 percent to 22 percent. Primary expenditure decreased from 21.3 percent of GDP in 1993 to 17.6 percent of GDP in 1999, remaining under 20 percent of GDP from 1994 onward. This apparent restraint does not, however, reflect the increase in DENOs and arrears in the last three years, as noted above. By end-1999, the stock of DENOS stood at 1.9 percent of GDP and arrears at 5.2 percent.

26. The authorities were successful in containing **the wage bill**, which increased by 5.3 percent on average annually over the period, enabling the share of wages in primary expenditure to decrease from 40 percent in 1994 to 35 percent in 1999;¹⁸ the decrease was due to modest nominal wage increases and a reduction in staffing. The military wage increase of 30 percent in 2000 will, however, partially reverse this trend and raise the wage bill to over 37 percent of primary expenditure.

27. Prior to 1999, expenditure priorities focused on restoring **public investment**,¹⁹ with investment outlays increasing from 4.6 percent of GDP in 1994 to 6.9 percent in 1998. In 1999, however, owing to cash tensions, difficulties resulting in part from the adjustment to a new public expenditure management framework implemented in the course of the year

¹⁶ The revenue losses mentioned here are estimates provided by the Ivoirien authorities on domestic VAT alone. While there are other significant exemptions on domestic taxes (the tax on profits for example), no consistent data series are available on these exemptions. For 1996, these other exemptions were altogether equivalent to the ones on domestic VAT (CFAF 5.6 billion).

¹⁷ Ivoirien authorities and staff estimates. These figures cover exemptions split into 13 categories and mostly replicating the domestic VAT exemption categories mentioned above.

¹⁸ Part of this decrease was related to the national public agencies' change of status into public or mixed-capital firms. A voluntary departure program, before the normal retirement age of 55, also provided some flexibility in reducing staffing. The definition of wages was slightly modified in 1998, and again in 1999, but this did not affect the overall picture.

¹⁹ The definition of public investment used in the fiscal data differs somewhat from that used in the national accounts. Nonetheless, changes in investment from one year to the next are very close for the two definitions.

(Box 3), and, more generally, delays in the completion of projects, execution of the public investment program suffered, and the investment-to-GDP ratio fell back to 4.7 percent of GDP.

Box 3. Côte d'Ivoire: Introduction of a Computerized Expenditure Management System (SIGFIP)¹

The need to generate higher-quality fiscal data, address the recurrent shortcomings in public expenditure, and accommodate the WAEMU directives on public expenditure management has led Côte d'Ivoire to undertake reforms of the public expenditure management framework.

The Ivoirien authorities, backed by Fund technical assistance, designed a new public expenditure management framework, which was implemented in early 1999. It included (i) budget classification reform; (ii) unification of current and investment expenditures under the same preparation and execution processes—in line with WAEMU directives on public finance; (iii) a general attempt at streamlining budget processes; and (iv) a new computerized system to monitor public expenditures (SIGFIP).

SIGFIP is based on a computerized network connecting line ministries, financial comptrollers, and the Ministry of Finance. The commitment and the payment order stages for most expenditures (excluding wages and interest payments) are decentralized in line ministries. Commitments and payment orders are entered in the system by *ordonnateurs*² and validated by financial comptrollers. The Ministry of Finance has direct access to SIGFIP data and can closely monitor the budget execution.

Although the system is an efficient tool to produce more reliable and timely fiscal data, its introduction in the course of 1999, together with the other aspects of the public expenditure management reform produced delays in the implementation of investment projects. While poor training of staff and cash-flow tensions largely accounted for these delays, some rigidities within the system also contributed to inefficiencies. A review of SIGFIP procedures recommended that some flexibility should be allowed to remedy initial shortcomings. Its main recommendations point to (i) making project managers *ordonnateurs* for their projects; (ii) creating petty cash procedures to deal with current expenditures on a daily basis; and (iii) using the decentralized network of public accountants and financial comptrollers to limit administrative transmission delays. To be successful and safeguard the reliability of fiscal data, this increased flexibility will need to be paired with stronger enforcement of the guidelines on reporting and management duties to ensure these are respected by project managers and decentralized public accountants.

¹ Système Intégré de Gestion des Finances Publiques.

² The issuers of the payment order.

28. **Priority spending in the health and education sectors** increased during the 1993-98 period (Statistical Appendix Tables 22 and 23).²⁰ Excluding the wage bill, this spending increased by roughly 20 percent annually. Including the wage bill, the increase was less marked, and, after an initial decrease in the wake of the devaluation, the share in GDP of spending on health and education was globally maintained between 1995 and 1998 at 5.8 percent. During this period, some 700 classrooms and 50 clinics were constructed each year by the state. In 1999, however, spending on health and education fell to 5.4 percent of GDP, and the physical execution of classrooms and clinic construction lagged far behind schedule. Indeed, the original 1999 program included the construction of 1,020 classrooms, of which none were effectively completed by the end of the year. Only 198 classrooms were finished in 1999, all of them from programs initiated in previous years. Regarding clinics, although the execution of the 1999 construction program was largely achieved, the number of clinics that became truly operational remained far lower due to equipment and staff shortages.²¹ Although social indicators have improved in recent years, they remain low in comparison with other countries with similar GDP per capita. The gross primary education enrollment rate is still under 75 percent. Health conditions remain precarious; vaccination rates are low (only 50 percent of children between 1 and 2 years old) received vaccinations; and there is a growing impact of HIV/AIDS.

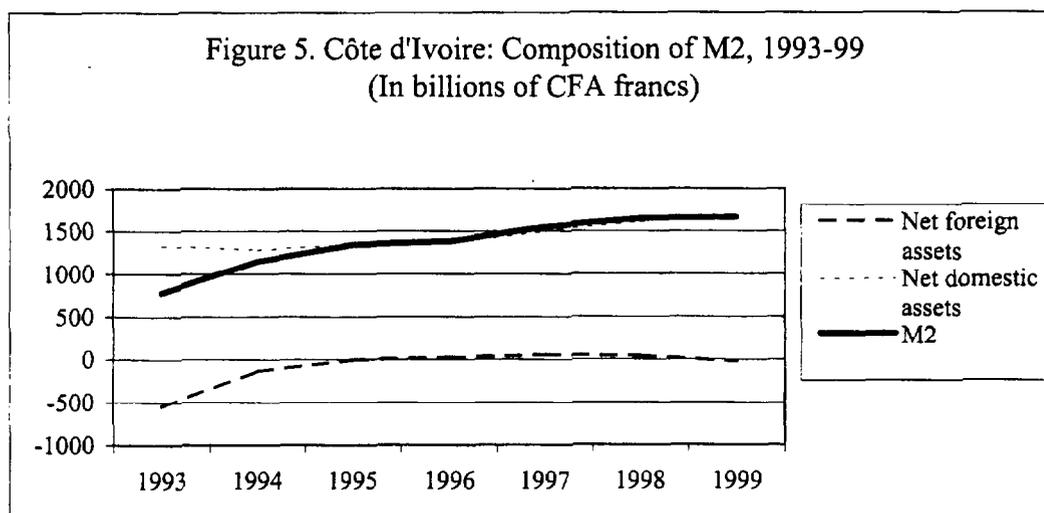
D. Monetary and Credit Developments²²

29. The 1994 devaluation was followed by a strong recovery of money demand, which continued through 1997 (Figure 5 and Statistical Appendix Table 29). During this period, credit to the private sector surged with the improved business climate and the progressive easing of interest rates. At the same time, net credit to the government declined, reflecting a strengthened public finance position. In this context, and consistent with the positive differential maintained between the central bank's rediscount rate and the French money market rate, Côte d'Ivoire's contribution to the net foreign assets of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) improved considerably until 1997, erasing the substantial pre-1994 net deficit position (Statistical Appendix Table 30). However, in 1998 net foreign assets declined, and turned negative again in 1999.

²⁰ For more details on poverty reduction and social policies, see Section III of SM/98/67 (3/9/98).

²¹ This does not include classrooms and clinics built by the private sector.

²² See Section III for a review of the financial sector.



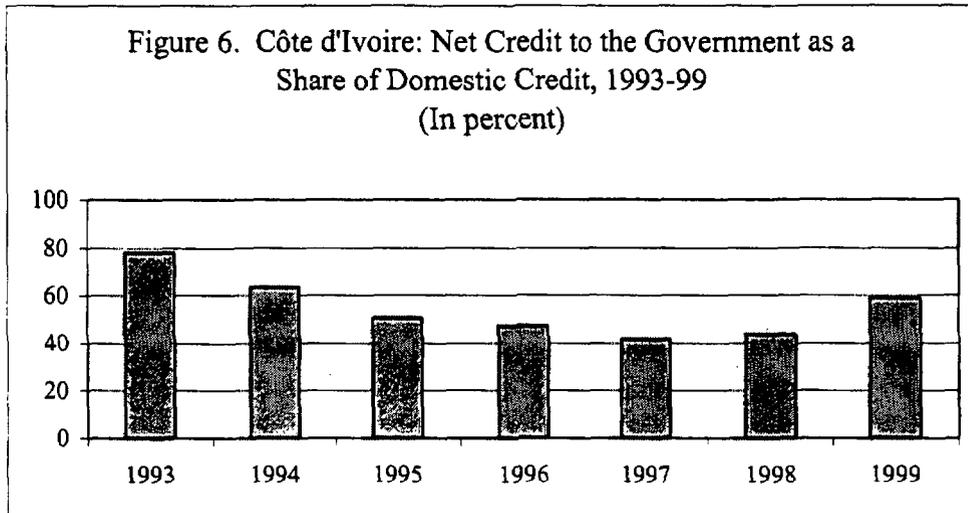
Source: BCEAO.

30. In 1998, the money supply increased broadly in line with nominal GDP, although credit demand in the private sector remained weak, largely owing to a slow pickup in crop credit near the end of the year (Statistical Appendix Table 31). The demand for crop credit was affected by climatic conditions that delayed the beginning of the harvest in the cocoa and coffee sectors. In addition, banks proved reluctant to lend to certain exporters in light of nonperforming crop credits from previous years. In contrast to the 1994-97 period, emerging fiscal weaknesses resulted in a sharp pickup in net credit to the government in 1998 (Statistical Appendix Table 32), while net foreign assets declined slightly during the year. 1998 was also marked by a strong increase in the share of currency in circulation in broad money, in large part because the rise in producer prices for cocoa and coffee led to greater cash holdings by the rural population. There was some shift in bank lending from short-term (including crop-related) credit to long-term credit as some investment picked up. However, bank lending in Côte d'Ivoire remained oriented predominantly toward short-term credits, given the higher cost of long-term resources (sight deposits in Côte d'Ivoire are generally not remunerated), as well as the difficulties with recovering nonperforming loans.

31. Broad money rose by 1 percent in 1999 as a 7 percent increase in net credit to the government (1.5 percent of GDP) was offset by a sharp drop in credit to the economy (Figure 6). The deteriorating fiscal position led the authorities to draw close to the maximum allowed advances from the central bank (*avances statutaires*—capped at CFAF 233 billion);²³ in addition, there was a substantial use of public deposits held in commercial banks. The lower credit to the economy largely reflected the decline in crop credit, which fell by two-thirds, mainly because (i) lower world prices for cocoa and coffee reduced the financing needs of the sector; (ii) banks remained reluctant to lend to certain

²³ The limit on the *avances statutaires* was previously set at 20 percent of tax revenue from the prior year. However, the *avances statutaires* have been capped at CFAF 233 billion since 1998, and the BCEAO intends to eliminate the recourse to these *avances* in the coming years.

exporters in light of nonperforming crop credits; and (iii) exporters increasingly arranged financing from abroad. The contribution of Côte d'Ivoire to the foreign assets of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) fell in 1999.



Sources: BCEAO; and staff estimates.

32. Monetary policy in Côte d'Ivoire is set by the regional central bank, the BCEAO, which aims to conduct a prudent policy consistent with the fixed peg to the euro.²⁴ Regarding the use of **central bank interest rates**, the BCEAO, after an initial sharp increase in the discount rate following the devaluation, progressively eased credit conditions. The discount rate was lowered from 14.5 percent in January 1994 immediately after the devaluation to 7.5 percent by December 1995 and to 6 percent by September 1997 (Statistical Appendix Table 34). The rate was raised briefly in late 1998 in advance of the shift of the peg of the CFA franc from the French franc to the Euro, but it was lowered again in January 1999 to 5.75 percent, where it has remained.²⁵ The movements of rates on the regional money market, which is intermediated by the BCEAO, have largely mirrored movements in the discount rate and currently stand at about 5 percent. Since late 1998, there has been little activity on the regional money market, and no injections of liquidity by the monetary authorities. Activity on the regional interbank market has remained subdued, with rates averaging slightly above the money market rate.

²⁴ Prior to January 1, 1999, the CFA franc was pegged to the French franc.

²⁵ At the same time, the BCEAO raised the reserve requirement ratio from 1.5 percent to 9 percent (differential rates were applied throughout the WAEMU zone), before lowering it again to 1.5 percent.

33. In recent years, the BCEAO has diversified the range of debt instruments and monetary policy instruments at its disposal. In August 1994, the authorities issued, in coordination with other WAEMU member countries, CFAF 186 billion in 12-year government securities with the aim of mopping up the commercial banks' excess liquidity that had emerged following the devaluation, in part because of the return of flight capital. By September 1995, the entire stock of these securities had been sold, mostly to banks in other WAEMU countries. In August 1996, to further absorb excess liquidity in the banking system and widen the number of indirect instruments, the BCEAO introduced auctions of central bank bills. The most recent innovation in indirect instruments was the issuance in 1999 by Côte d'Ivoire of treasury bills on the regional money market.

E. External Sector Developments

34. Côte d'Ivoire is an open economy relative to other countries in the region, as the sum of its exports and imports has averaged over 60 percent of GDP since 1994 (Statistical Appendix Tables 37 and 38). Consequently, shifts in **the terms of trade** have a large impact on national income. Following the 1994 devaluation, the resumption of economic growth and domestic demand was aided considerably by a strong upturn in the terms of trade, which rose 28 percent cumulatively in 1994 and 1995 (Statistical Appendix Table 43). This improvement reflected sharp increases in world prices for cocoa, coffee, cotton, and other agricultural export crops, as well as declining import prices.²⁶ Côte d'Ivoire was initially spared the terms of trade shock precipitated by the Asian crisis in late 1997, as strong prices for cocoa and coffee offset adverse movements in world prices of other commodities. By late 1998, however, cocoa and coffee prices had started to decline, a trend that continued through 1999 with an adverse impact on the economy. Although at end-1999 Côte d'Ivoire's terms of trade were about 9 percent higher than they had been at end-1993, most of this gain is likely to be lost in 2000 when the full impact of the drop in cocoa prices is felt (Text Table 3).²⁷

35. After appreciating by 3½ percent in 1998, the consumer price index-based **real effective exchange rate** (REER) depreciated by about 6 percent in 1999, in large part reflecting the strengthening of the dollar against the euro (Statistical Appendix Tables 52 and 53). At end-1999, Côte d'Ivoire's REER was 28 percent lower than the 1994 predevaluation level, indicating—by this measure—that a large part of the competitiveness gains had been preserved.

²⁶ Movements in world prices for petroleum are largely neutralized in Côte d'Ivoire's balance of payments. The development of offshore reserves coupled with substantial exports of refined products to other countries in the subregion, has significantly reduced net imports of petroleum products.

²⁷ Although world cocoa prices started falling in the second half of 1998, the impact in 1999 was mitigated because a large part of the crop had been sold forward at earlier, higher prices.

Table 3. Côte d'Ivoire: Key External Indicators, 1991-99

	(Percent change)						
	1991-93 Annual Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 Est.	1999 Est.
Exports							
Value	-5.6	123.3	19.7	14.9	8.6	2.5	5.4
Volume	-5.0	8.5	5.1	22.0	4.4	1.8	7.6
Unit value (in CFA francs)	-0.5	105.8	13.9	-5.8	4.0	0.7	-2.0
Imports							
Value	0.8	76.7	38.3	14.4	13.3	1.7	6.9
Volume	0.3	-3.7	40.7	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.2
Unit value (in CFA francs)	0.6	83.5	-1.7	7.4	8.0	-2.9	2.7
Terms of trade	-1.1	12.1	15.9	-12.3	-3.7	3.8	-4.6

Sources: BCEAO; and staff estimates.

36. Regarding **export developments**, the huge boost in cocoa exports starting in 1995/96 accorded cocoa an even more dominant share of Côte d'Ivoire's exports; however, this trend is now receding owing to the adverse evolution of world prices (Statistical Appendix Table 39). In this vein, despite efforts at diversification of exports, Côte d'Ivoire has so far remained very dependent on primary commodities. In particular, cocoa and coffee still represented 35 and 6 percent, respectively, of total exports in 1999, roughly the same proportions as in the early 1990s. On the **import side**, volumes have mirrored trends in investment, posting a sustained progression (above 5 percent a year) between 1996 and 1999. Through 1998, imports were led by strong growth in imports of capital goods. Côte d'Ivoire has continued to run a deficit in the **services account** (including factor income), in part because of the continued heavy interest burden of public debt.

37. Reflecting these developments, the external current account deficit fell significantly following the devaluation, and since 1998 has remained close to 4 percent of GDP. However, the situation started to deteriorate in 1999, and this adverse trend is expected to accelerate in 2000, in line with developments in the terms of trade, as noted above; the current account deficit is projected to jump to approximately 5½ percent of GDP in 2000.

38. Regarding the **capital account** of the balance of payments, the most noticeable development over recent years has been the sharp slowdown in external assistance in 1999 (Statistical Appendix Table 45), which led to a widening in the overall balance of payments deficit from 1 percent of GDP in 1998 to 4 percent in 1999. This came after the substantial resurgence of external support starting in 1994; this support, which led to comprehensive debt restructurings from the Paris Club and London Club, providing Côte d'Ivoire with sizable short-term relief.

39. Côte d'Ivoire's major trading partners have not shifted substantially in recent years (Statistical Appendix Tables 40 and 42). Although France has remained a key export destination (close to 30 percent of the total), the European countries' share has declined somewhat, while exports to Africa and Latin America have increased slightly; these trends accelerated in 1999. Principal import markets remained essentially unchanged.

40. Between 1995 and 1999, Côte d'Ivoire's external public debt declined in absolute terms, from US\$16 billion to about US\$12 billion, and as a share of GDP, from 158 percent to 98 percent (Statistical Appendix Tables 48 and 49). This drop primarily reflects the reduction in debt owed to commercial banks following the 1998 debt-restructuring agreement with the London Club. Such debt represented approximately 23 percent of the total stock of public external debt at end-1999, against 39 percent in 1994. The stock of debt to Paris Club members represented 41 percent of total public external debt at end-1999. France is the major bilateral creditor (22 percent at end-1999), followed by the United States (4 percent) and Germany (3 percent). Finally, debt to multilateral creditors amounted to 36 percent of the total in 1999, of which the World Bank Group (20 percent), the African Development Bank (6 percent) and the Fund (5 percent).

41. Concurrently with Board approval of the ESAF arrangement in March 1998, the Fund and the World Bank agreed that Côte d'Ivoire had qualified for assistance under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC Initiative). However, in light of the delays in reaching understanding on a Fund-supported program, the schedule of the completion point (originally set for March 2001) will have to be revised at the time of presentation of a new enhanced HIPC Initiative decision point document.

F. Structural Policies²⁸

42. Since 1994, the Ivoirien authorities have embarked on a wide-ranging structural reform agenda aimed at reducing the weight of the public sector in the economy and expanding economic incentives for private sector development. The ultimate objectives are to increase income and employment, while ensuring that public resources are directed to priority public expenditure (especially health, education and basic infrastructure). In the agriculture sector, a range of reforms was carried out, culminating in the liberalization of coffee marketing in October 1998 and the liberalization of cocoa in August 1999 (see Section II). Following the extensive **price and trade liberalization measures** put in place during 1994-97, the authorities moved ahead with implementing the WAEMU common external tariff (Text Table 4), with the effect of lowering the average tariff rate from 18 percent to 14 percent. The combination of tariff reductions and the liberalization of exports resulted in a substantial opening of Côte d'Ivoire's trade regime. The classification of Côte d'Ivoire's trade restrictiveness on the 10-point scale developed to assess trade reforms in Fund-supported programs was lowered from 9 prior to 1997 to 5 at the beginning of 2000.

²⁸ A fuller discussion of reforms carried out during 1994-97 is given in SM/98/67 (3/9/98). Reforms in the cocoa/coffee and financial sectors are discussed in detail in the respective chapters of this document.

It is expected to be further reduced to 2 with the anticipated full liberalization of petroleum imports later this year and full compliance with WAEMU agreements.²⁹

Table 4. Côte d'Ivoire: Customs Tariff Rates, 1997-2000 1/				
(In percent)				
	1997	1998 2/	1999 3/	2000 4/
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	5	5	5	5
Category III	10	10	10	10
Category IV	15	15	25	20
Category V	20	20	--	--
Category VI	35	25	--	--
Statistical tax	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0
Community solidarity tax	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0

Source: Ivoirien authorities.
 1/ Rates include *droit de douane* and *droit fiscal*.
 2/ Implemented March 1998.
 3/ Implemented July 1999.
 4/ Implemented January 2000.

43. In the area of **privatization**, a study on the privatization of public enterprises in Côte d'Ivoire since 1994 was completed in October 1998. The study concluded that privatization had overall been successful and the economic results encouraging. Notably, labor productivity, profitability, and employment increased on average following privatization. Since 1998, 13 enterprises have been privatized, including a major bank, BIAO (Statistical Appendix Table 27). In addition, state shares in 7 other enterprises were sold on the regional stock market (some of these enterprises had earlier been the subject of partial privatizations) and 3 enterprises were liquidated. Progress, however, has been slow on two large privatizations. A call for bids for the petroleum refinery (SIR), the largest company in the Ivoirien economy, was launched, and a potential buyer chosen. However, the new authorities wished to reexamine the dossier and will reissue a new call for bids in mid-2000.

44. In the area of **financial sector reform**, to address the weaknesses in the national postal and savings agency (SIPE), the government adopted decrees in June 1998 separating the postal services from the financial services. While this reform compelled the authorities to examine more closely the financial operations of the two new entities and consider how they

²⁹ For details on the computation of the trade restrictiveness index, see EBS/97/163 (8/27/97).

might be made more viable, the new postal savings agency (Caisse d'Épargne et des Chèques Postaux—CECP) has continued to accumulate sizable losses. The authorities have also been addressing, in collaboration with the regional banking commission, the nonperforming crop credits that arose in the cocoa and coffee sectors in 1997. The Ministry of Justice has urged the banks to pursue their claims and, in order to encourage the banks to follow up on favorable court decisions, has suspended the deposit that creditors are normally required to post in order to enforce court decisions on recoveries.

G. Conclusion

45. The strong rebound in Côte d'Ivoire's economic performance following the 1994 devaluation permitted the first sustained improvement in per capita income after several years of decline. The impressive growth performance was paired with a return to low inflation and a sizable reduction in external imbalances. At the same time, the authorities made substantial progress on a wide-ranging reform program. Central to these efforts was a reduction in the overall fiscal deficit, which allowed a steady improvement in public savings and a reduction in the debt burden. Significant progress was also made in the structural area, improving the climate for private sector activity and precipitating a strong boost in private investment. However, weak policy implementation in the last two years and very unfavorable external developments have combined to threaten many of the gains achieved since 1994. On the fiscal side, revenue performance has slipped considerably, expenditure control remains a major difficulty, and Côte d'Ivoire continues to be highly dependent on external assistance. In the structural area, implementation of key measures has slowed down. At the same time, the sharp downturn in the terms of trade has adversely affected economic activity, with a sizable impact on incomes, particularly in the rural sector.

46. In the face of these difficulties, Côte d'Ivoire should move ahead with steadfast implementation of its reform agenda and not backtrack on the gains achieved thus far. The authorities should redouble their efforts to consolidate the fiscal situation and ensure that resources are available for priority public expenditure. In this vein, continued actions to strengthen revenue performance through improvements in tax and customs administration and the fight against fraud are essential. Likewise, a concerted effort is needed to contain nonpriority spending, avoid off-budget outlays, and ensure implementation of priority public expenditure, especially in the social sectors. On the structural front, the authorities recognize that the private sector is the engine of growth and employment, and to this end they should strengthen the climate for private sector activity through continued public enterprise reform, a strengthening of the judicial system, and a correction of weaknesses in the financial sector. Renewed efforts will likewise be needed to adequately address governance issues and improve the management of public resources. Progress on all these fronts should allow Côte d'Ivoire to achieve its growth potential and bring about a sustained reduction in poverty, while ensuring internal and external financial viability over the medium term.

II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COCOA AND COFFEE SECTORS³⁰

A. Background

47. With more than a 40 percent share of global output, Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer of cocoa.³¹ The cocoa sector, which accounts for about 15 percent of GDP and 35 percent of total exports, has a key impact on Côte d'Ivoire's macroeconomic performance. The coffee sector is also an important crop in Côte d'Ivoire, representing 6 percent of total export receipts and making Côte d'Ivoire Africa's largest producer of robusta coffee. A strong link exists between developments in the cocoa and coffee sectors and the evolution of poverty in Côte d'Ivoire. According to the World Bank, 75 percent of the poor live in rural areas, where poverty increased after 1985 in line with the country's economic decline and the drop in world prices for cocoa and coffee.³² The World Bank identified producer prices of principal export crops as key determinants of income opportunities.³³ For these economic and social reasons, it is essential that the major gains recently achieved in liberalizing these sectors and raising the share of the world price received by producers are sustained, so that increased efficiency and competition in the cocoa and coffee sectors allow for higher producer prices, which will directly benefit the rural poor.

48. Following the steady output growth and favorable international prices in the 1970s and early 1980s, sharp declines in world prices, beginning in the mid-1980s, led to a fall in output and revealed the weaknesses of the stabilization system in place. During the 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire price stabilization fund (CAISTAB)³⁴ posted substantial financial losses and generated sizable public liabilities, and its ability to provide support to the sector vanished. A reform program was gradually initiated in 1989 and accelerated following the 1994 CFA franc devaluation. More recently, adverse world price developments have led to a fall in producers' income and stalled progress in reducing rural poverty. This section provides a brief update on the reforms achieved and the impact of the decline in world prices.

³⁰ This section focuses mainly on the cocoa sector.

³¹ Ghana and Indonesia are the world's second- and third-largest cocoa producers, with market shares of 14 percent and 13 percent, respectively (1998/99).

³² World Bank, "Poverty in Côte d'Ivoire: A Framework for Action," June 1997.

³³ Cocoa producers are typically small farmers operating on plots of land of between 2 and 10 hectares; large-scale plantations are rare.

³⁴ Caisse de stabilisation et de soutien des prix des productions agricoles, created in 1962. The CAISTAB guaranteed a fixed price to exporters at the beginning of each season and also set an indicative minimum price for cocoa and coffee producers.

B. The Liberalization of the Cocoa and Coffee Sectors

Completing a decade of reforms (1989-99)

49. **Initial reform efforts.**³⁵ Côte d'Ivoire initiated key reforms of its cocoa and coffee sectors in 1989, with the support of the World Bank and other donors. This effort aimed at improving the financial equilibrium of the sector and reducing government involvement. However, despite some gains, a number of measures were not carried out: by the early 1990s, the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of CAISTAB's operations had not significantly improved, and operational audits had not been followed up with remedial actions. In addition, given the increasingly overvalued exchange rate in the early 1990s, the financial viability of the sector was restored only through cuts in producer prices. This situation led to a deterioration in the quality of cocoa and coffee and produced a dampening of output, with many farms increasingly neglected or abandoned. On the whole, agricultural income fell dramatically during the early 1990s, triggering a rise in rural poverty.

50. **The post devaluation agenda.** The authorities launched a new reform program of the cocoa and coffee sectors in 1995, supported by the World Bank's agricultural sector adjustment credit and in cooperation with other donors, including the Fund. This time, most reforms were carried out as planned, in particular (i) a reduction in the role of CAISTAB in domestic and external marketing to provide a larger role for private sector participation in the sector; (ii) cuts in CAISTAB's operating expenses, which acted as an implicit tax on producers, and increased transparency of its operations; and (iii) a reduction in the unitary tax applied to cocoa exports (*droit unique de sortie*—DUS), and its elimination for coffee exports.

51. **The achievement of full liberalization.** Following the liberalization of the coffee sector in October 1998, the 37-year-old price-fixing mechanism for cocoa was eliminated on August 12, 1999, and a new institutional framework was introduced. In particular, the dissolution of the old CAISTAB led to the creation of the new CAISTAB, a mixed public-private company whose role was limited to regulatory and advisory functions.³⁶ In parallel, a new farmers' organization was created, the Fédération Ivoirienne des Producteurs de Café-Cacao (FIPCC), to better coordinate the interests of the farmers. In April 2000, the decision was taken to abolish the new CAISTAB, which is to be replaced by a fully private entity that will manage a privately run system of forward sales.

³⁵ See also SM/95/301 (12/1/95) and SM/98/67 (3/9/98) for detailed descriptions of past developments in the cocoa market, as well as a fuller discussion of the previous price stabilization scheme.

³⁶ Including maintaining quality control, registering exports, and disseminating market information to producers.

Remaining reforms

52. Now that the administered price structure has been abolished, the fundamental objectives of the liberalization of Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa (and coffee) sector are within reach: reducing marketing costs in order to increase the producers' share of world prices, allowing producers' income to vary with world prices, and creating strong and independent producers' organizations. In addition, the transfer of the risks of cocoa exporting from the public to the private sector should help promote a stronger and more efficient financial sector.³⁷

53. However, given the inherited lag in private sector development in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector, as well as the need to limit the risks of disruption in the transition to a liberalized environment, a full set of measures to accompany the reform process was designed in collaboration with external experts. So far, the degree of implementation of those measures has been limited. Significant progress is still needed to secure a sound and more stable framework allowing for competitive and efficient private sector operations.

54. A key priority is to strengthen producers' organizations. Thus far, such structures (Organisation de Producteurs Agricoles; OPAs) are not yet fully organized and vary considerably in their technical, financial, and managerial capacity. The new legal framework governing OPAs, which came into effect at the beginning of 2000, should help build up the credibility of cooperative structures, improving their access to the credit and institutional support available to the sector. A particular effort should be made to widen management training in order to build capacity at the OPA level. At end-January 2000, about 130 OPAs had been registered in the cocoa and coffee sectors.³⁸

55. Against this background, investment in rural areas is another priority. It will be critical to improve transport infrastructure to reduce costs and help promote competition among buyers and transporters. In parallel, a producers' information system should provide real-time information on market conditions and costs at all levels of the sector to all its participants.

56. Other recommendations have been made with the aim of contributing to the stability of world prices and producer prices, given Côte d'Ivoire's weight in world cocoa production and the strong impact of developments in Côte d'Ivoire on world price movements. For example, it has been suggested that Côte d'Ivoire might benefit from shifting the current system of export taxation from a unitary tax to a variable rate, which would fall when international prices are low and increase when they evolve more favorably. While such a

³⁷ In the past, the allocation of export rights by the CAISTAB was perceived as carrying an implicit sovereign guarantee. This created strong incentives for excessive risk-taking by the banking system in cocoa export financing.

³⁸ In late 1999, prior to the implementation of the new legal framework, less than 15 percent of all producers were members of Groupements Villageois Coopératifs, the local cooperative structures that predated OPAs.

	1990/91	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 Est.	1999/2000 Proj.	Average Annual Increase, 1990-2000 (In percent)
Production	2,506	2,713	2,683	2,795	3,030	1.9
<i>Of which</i>						
Côte d'Ivoire	804	1,099	1,010	1,224	1,239	4.4
Ghana	293	323	409	397	430	3.9
Indonesia	150	325	331	365	385	9.9
Grindings	2,331	2,736	2,791	2,764	2,860	2.1
Surplus/deficit 1/	150	-50	-135	3	140	

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; International Cocoa Organization, 2000; and staff estimates.
1/ Gross crop adjusted by subtracting 1 percent for loss in weight.

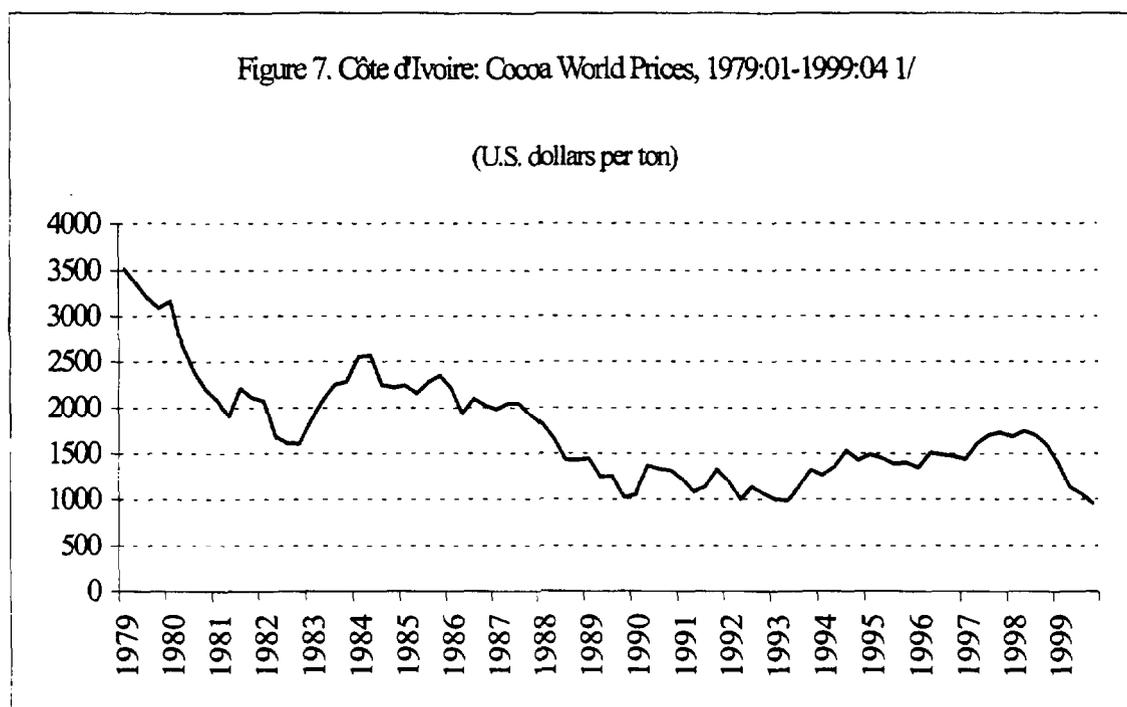
59. A separate issue that has hung over the market for some time is the European Union (EU) decision to allow the use of vegetable oils other than cocoa butter in chocolate, which had formerly been prohibited under EU regulations. The European Parliament has approved a directive that permits the use of 5 percent of non-cocoa-butter oils in chocolate, under strict labeling guidelines and restricting the non-cocoa-butter oil used to a set of "tropical oils." A wide range of estimates of the impact on cocoa consumption of this decision have been cited, from 50,000 to 250,000 tons (about 2-9 percent of world consumption), although a more narrow estimate suggests an impact of 100,000 to 140,000 tons.

60. **World prices.** In the mid-1980s, increasing output by cocoa producers, in combination with subdued international demand, prompted a protracted decline in cocoa prices on world markets. Traditionally, volatility in world cocoa production has been substantial while world consumption has remained particularly price inelastic. As a result, and as is the case for many commodity markets, small fluctuations in world supply and demand conditions lead to huge variations in market prices.

61. After a rebound that started in September 1993, world prices have again been declining steadily since the second half of 1998 (Figure 7). Lingering concerns that major world producers, particularly Côte d'Ivoire—but also Ghana and Indonesia—may post record crops have played a significant role in such market behavior. Prices continued to drop as a large 1999/2000 harvest in Côte d'Ivoire was confirmed amid no sign of strong pickup in world demand. At end-1999, world prices reached their lowest levels since the early 1970s, some 40 percent below their end-1998 level. In the first half of 2000, prices have firmed slightly as uncertainties remain about the upcoming harvest.

62. The extent to which the recent change in European regulations on cocoa consumption has already been reflected in current cocoa prices, or whether it will continue to depress world prices, is unclear. In relation to developments in Côte d'Ivoire, world prices, following

an initial jump in the aftermath of the December 1999 coup d'état in Côte d'Ivoire and absent a sufficient pickup in world demand for cacao, quickly stabilized and converged toward levels prevailing in late 1999.



1/ International Cocoa Organization prices, c.i.f., U.S. and European ports.

Impact of developments in Côte d'Ivoire on the market

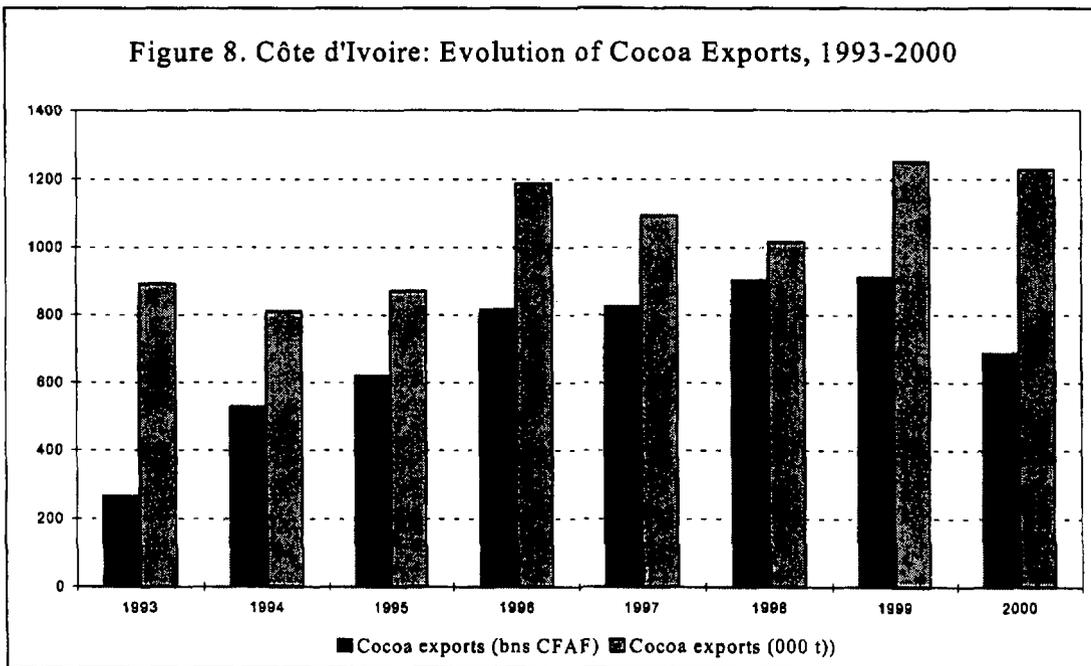
63. Some observers have attributed world price developments to the **liberalization of the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire**. They argue that the end of the stabilization system and of the forward contracts guaranteed by CAISTAB has turned the Ivoirien market largely into a spot market, which puts immediate downward pressure on prices. The growing gap between spot and future prices does indicate some additional pressure on spot prices. Nonetheless, the argument that liberalization is responsible for world price movements seems to have little merit. First, it is clear that world oversupply conditions have been instrumental in pushing prices lower and thus, irrespective of changes in Côte d'Ivoire, there is little room for optimism regarding a strong improvement in world prices in the short term. Second, spot prices may be particularly depressed, but if such an argument were valid future prices would be substantially higher. However, future prices likewise remain at very low levels. While the forward premium has increased from about 1 percent to 1.2 percent per month, this change accounts for only a small part of the large drop in prices since late 1998.⁴² Third, most of the

⁴² The growing forward premium may reflect increased uncertainty about future delivery in the absence of a stabilization system, rather than additional pressure on spot prices.

fall in world prices occurred when the stabilization system was still in place. Finally, CAISTAB's mismanagement of the sector in 1998 and 1999 (by not enforcing export contracts), a sequence of events unrelated to the liberalization, added substantial pressure on the market at a vulnerable time for world prices.

Impact of world price developments on Côte d'Ivoire

64. Since 1995, Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa output has remained at high levels by historical standards, between 1 million and 1.2 million tons, against levels generally between 700,000 and 800,000 tons in the 1980s. Owing to favorable weather conditions, the 1999/2000 harvest has reached levels in line with volumes of recent years (about 1.2 million tons) (Figure 8). Following the 1994 devaluation of the CFA franc, until early 1998/99, before the world price drop, indicative producer prices increased sharply, rising from CFAF 315 per kilogram (44 percent of export prices) at the beginning of the 1994/95 agricultural season to about CFAF 575 per kilogram (63 percent of export prices) during the first half of the 1998/99 agriculture season (Statistical Appendix Tables 11 and 14). However, in the 1998/99 season, **the slump in world cocoa prices reversed this favorable trend**, and the CAISTAB was obliged to reduce the producer price for the remainder of that season to CFAF 460/per kilogram. As world prices continued their decline, producer prices have hovered around CFAF 300 per kilogram during the 1999/2000 season.



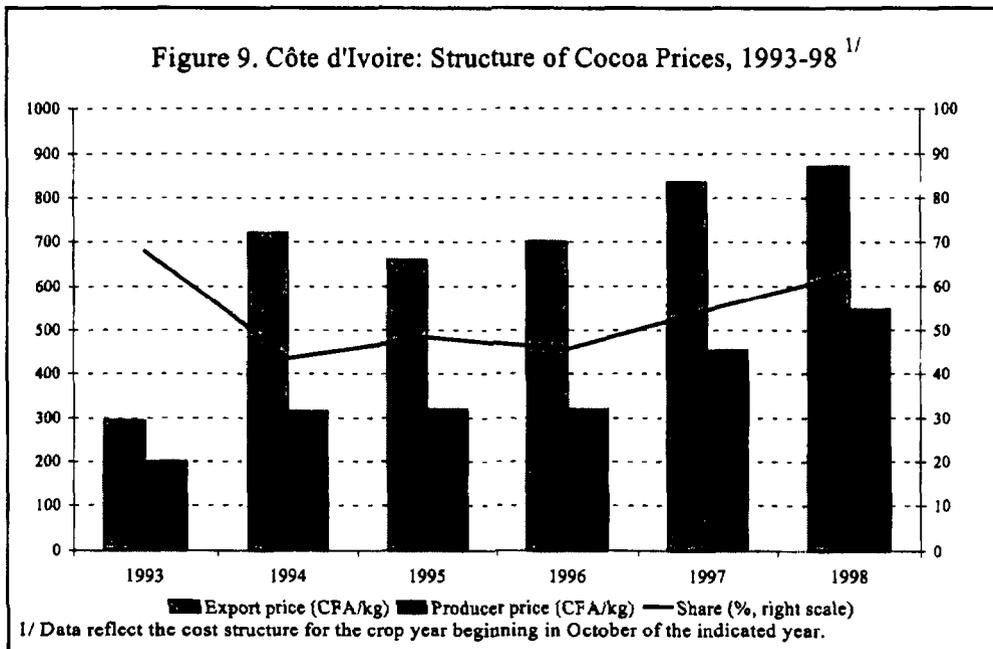
Sources: CAISTAB; and staff estimates.

65. The **macroeconomic impact** of the fall in world prices is also significant (see Section I). After peaking in value terms at approximately CFAF 900 billion in 1998 and 1999, and despite still high export volumes, Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa exports are projected to decline sharply in 2000 in value terms (to CFAF 688 billion). This reflects the fact that the full impact of the latest drop in world cocoa prices on export receipts will be felt in 2000.

Such an adverse development largely explains the deterioration in the external current account deficit, which is expected to increase from 4 percent of GDP in 1999 to about 5½ percent of GDP in 2000.

D. Raising the Farmers' Share of Export Prices

66. A key objective of the liberalization is to raise the share of world prices that accrues to cocoa (and coffee) producers. Since the 1994 devaluation, producers have received an increasing (63 percent in 1998/99) share of world prices but it is still lower than in other cocoa-producing countries (Figure 9). Other countries have developed liberalized marketing systems which have permitted producers to receive as much as 80-85 percent of the world price. In Côte d'Ivoire, despite the elimination of the CAISTAB, a number of well-identified obstacles to higher producer prices are still in place. In particular, the chain of intermediaries remains complex and costly, given the limited availability of transport and the multiplicity of small-scale producers. In October 1999, the government reduced the tax on exported cocoa to CFAF 125 per kilogram (from CFAF 150 per kilogram) in order to ease the impact of lower world prices on the sector.



Sources: CAISTAB; and staff estimates.

67. Several initiatives have emerged since the 1999 liberalization of the cocoa sector that would aim to reestablish some of the perceived benefits of stabilization for cocoa growers, in particular to reduce variability in the prices paid to them. Producer organizations have recently proposed a mechanism to set prices for the crop season based on forward sales by the private sector (PVAM—Prix de Vente Anticipé à la Moyenne). However, promoting such a scheme would raise serious difficulties, including its financing (in particular its initial funding) and the risk of reintroducing implicit public liabilities, even if the system is ostensibly private. In addition, since producer organizations are still nascent, identifying

credible producer representation at the national level is still a challenge. For its part, the government in March 2000 implemented a ban on the export of small or low-grade cocoa beans to reduce supply pressures on the world market and encourage more quality control in Ivoirien cocoa production. However, the actual impact of these measures is hard to predict and could well be only marginally favorable, at least in the near term.

E. Conclusion

68. The government's task of staying the course and maintaining the reforms implemented in recent years is undeniably made more difficult by the sharp drop in world cocoa prices. The risk that a fall in domestic cocoa prices may be used to discredit the liberalization process was not unforeseen. However, as discussed above, the link between liberalization and the drop in producers' prices must be discarded. Past experience in other countries demonstrates that agricultural liberalization has clearly benefited the poor through increased producer prices. Thus, continued efforts are needed to strengthen producer organizations, so that they can better take advantage of the new liberalized environment.

III. THE FINANCIAL SECTOR⁴³

A. Overview

69. The financial sector in Côte d'Ivoire remains dominated by the banking system, which comprises 15 deposit money banks with 160 branches. In addition, the sector includes 7 nonbank credit institutions and 27 insurance companies. A wide range of microcredit and local savings institutions also provide financial services to rural areas and to small and medium-sized enterprises. The Ivoirien financial sector is complemented by the regional stock exchange—the successor to the Abidjan Stock Exchange—which began operations on September 16, 1998. Banking supervision in Côte d'Ivoire is carried out by the regional banking commission, which supervises banks and nonbank financial institutions in the subregion through on-site inspections and off-site analysis of monthly statistics to ensure compliance with the existing prudential regulations. Enforcement of banking commission recommendations rests with the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

B. The Banking Sector

70. Côte d'Ivoire's banking sector was significantly strengthened in the early 1990s in the context of a financial sector restructuring program that included, inter alia, the liquidation of several banks, the settlement of government arrears, and the recapitalization of banks. At end-1998, the banking system totaled CFAF 1,417 billion (21 percent of GDP) in loans and CFAF 1,387 billion in deposits. Banking activity is concentrated among the five largest banks, which (excluding Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement—CAA) hold close to 85 percent of the deposits and loans, with the largest two accounting for nearly half of total

⁴³ This section updates Appendix II of SM/99/126 (6/3/99).

activity. The sector is still facing some weaknesses, and several sources of systemic risk remain:

- Recent information from the banking commission indicates that, as of December 31, 1999, the position of the banking system vis-à-vis the prudential regulations was as follows:⁴⁴ (i) 1 bank out of 15 lacked the minimum equity capital (CFAF 1 billion); (ii) 4 banks (holding 38 percent of deposits) were in violation of the risk concentration rules; (iii) 6 banks (holding 56 percent of deposits) were not in compliance with the liquidity ratio; (iv) 7 banks (holding 69 percent of deposits) had a ratio of long-term resources to long-term credits below the prudential minimum; and (v) no bank was in compliance with the portfolio structure ratio (which stipulates that 60 percent of a bank's lending portfolio must qualify for refinancing at the central bank—the system of *accords de classement*).
- Although only one bank was not satisfying the capital adequacy ratio, the ratio was set at 4 percent of risk-weighted assets, below the international norm of 8 percent. Similarly, the current risk concentration rule caps the amount a bank can lend to a single borrower at 100 percent of its equity capital, whereas the international standard is 25 percent. However, new prudential regulations have been adopted, effective January 2000, that are more in line with the level of international standards and practices recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. In particular, the minimum rate of own capital to risk-weighted assets is being increased from 4 percent to 8 percent. The ratio of the highest exposure to own capital was reduced from 100 percent to 75 percent. Banks have been granted a two-year adjustment period to meet these new ratios.
- Losses of cocoa and coffee exporters during the 1996/97 and 1997/98 crop years led to a stock of CFAF 80 billion of nonperforming crop credits at end-1999 (about 6 percent of banks' total assets). The two banks most seriously hit by those nonperforming loans were either fully controlled by the state (but privatized in early 2000) or one in which the state retained a significant minority stake. The process of recovering those assets has been disappointingly slow. Although 17 judgments had been reached in the 23 pending cases as of end-March 2000, only CFAF 3 billion, out of a total of CFAF 64 billion for those 23 cases, had been collected.
- More generally, at end-1998, the bad loans of the system as a whole (CFAF 344 billion) represented nearly 25 percent of total outstanding credit, necessitating an overall provisioning effort of CFAF 230 billion, or nearly ten times the net earnings of the entire system in 1998.

⁴⁴ To avoid identifying a particular bank, whenever only one bank is in breach of a prudential criterion, its share of deposits is not shown.

- In past years, there has been a predominance of coffee/cocoa industry financing, leading to sectoral concentration of risk and a concentration on a few borrowers (fewer than ten customers). While these problems remain, and constitute a structural weakness of the Ivoirien banking system, there was a sharp drop in crop credit in 1999. This fall reflects in part a reduction in the sector's financing needs owing to lower producer prices, as well as the continued reluctance of banks to lend to certain exporters in light of nonperforming crop credits. In addition, exporters increasingly arranged financing from abroad through the head offices of their external partners.
- The banking system has so far been unable to mobilize long-term savings: 90 percent of deposits are of less than six months duration. The percentage of households with bank accounts is only 11 percent.
- The institutional framework of banking activity is insufficiently organized. The professional banking association does not play an active role; the legislation governing the activity is still not well known by those required to comply with it; and the recovery of bad bank loans is difficult, despite the adoption of legislation containing simplified procedures under the OHADA treaty.
- Continued efforts to restructure the banking system should be pursued. One major bank, the BIAO, has now been privatized, and the authorities aim to reduce their stake in another, the SIB (49 percent at present). However, the difficulties concerning the postal and savings entity (CECP—the former SIPE) and CAA have not been resolved. In the case of the CECP, accumulated operating losses are estimated at more than CFAF 60 billion (0.9 percent of GDP). The authorities need to examine closely the causes for these losses and implement a strategy for putting the CECP on a sound financial footing. The CAA, which in 1998 received a banking license, as well as a five-year waiver of prudential regulations, has encountered significant liquidity difficulties.

C. The Insurance Sector

71. Insurance operations in Côte d'Ivoire are governed by the rules of the Conference Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances (CIMA), which comprises most CFA zone countries and is based in Libreville, Gabon. CIMA's code of conduct closely follows French laws on insurance. Licensing and supervision of insurance companies are carried out by the Commission Régionale de Contrôle des Assurances (CRCA), although the Ivoirien Ministry of Finance still has the right to refuse a license, even if approved by the CRCA. National supervisors can also make on-site inspections, or request one from the CRCA, and they are responsible for the implementation of the CRCA's decisions.

72. The sector comprises both mutually owned and incorporated companies. At the end of 1998 (the last year for which detailed data are available), there were 27 insurance companies, including 10 life insurance companies (with one new entry in 1998) and 17 specializing in IARD (fire, accidents, and various risks). Insurance companies can be licensed to operate in either sector but not in both (as a principle of specialization—many

companies, however, are related through common shareholders). There has been a sharp decline in the number of companies since the early 1990s, when more than 40 companies were active, owing to mergers or liquidations as a result of financial problems.

73. The total assets of insurance companies were CFAF 171 billion at end-1998, while the premiums collected in 1998 totaled CFAF 105 billion, of which CFAF 75 billion (or more than 70 percent) for the IARD sector. There is considerable concentration in the life insurance sector, with the first two companies accounting for more than half the premiums paid, while in the IARD sector there is less evidence of concentration, with the five largest companies controlling little more than half the market.

74. There are no reinsurance companies in Côte d'Ivoire, but local companies are required to reinsure part of their exposures with two regional reinsurance organizations. These are CICARE, whose shareholders are the CIMA members, and Africa-Re, whose headquarters are in Lagos. Insurance companies have to reinsure 15 percent of their exposure with CICARE and 5 percent with Africa-Re.

75. Seven insurance companies were classified by regulators as being in "difficulties," requiring an injection of CFAF 6.5 billion to attain the minimum prudential requirements. The authorities do not consider that any of the companies in difficulty are large enough to have systemic effects. In some cases, it was expected that revaluing their assets at market prices would go a long way toward meeting the prudential requirements.⁴⁵

76. The authorities consider that the main systemic problem of the insurance sector is the lack of liquidity of most companies, as a large part of investments are in real estate. There is evidence of intense competition in the IARD sector, especially in the automobile insurance subsector, as evidenced by low and falling premiums, which partly explains why the companies in this sector faced larger problems in meeting prudential standards. The authorities have the right to impose minimum levels of premiums, but this right is difficult to enforce and has seldom been respected.

D. The Regional Stock Exchange

77. The regional securities exchange (BRVM) began operations on September 16, 1998, succeeding the preexisting Abidjan Stock Exchange. At present, the market handles 38 shares, 37 of them Ivoirien, although the company with the highest capitalization is the Senegalese firm, SONATEL (Statistical Appendix Table 36). Capitalization of the market at end-April 2000 amounted to about CFAF 910 billion. During 1999, daily trades averaged about CFAF 215 million, while the index of the ten most widely traded shares (BRVM-10) registered a decline of about 3 percent between its inception in September 1998 and end-December 1999. Partly influenced by political developments in Côte d'Ivoire at the end of 1999 and the ongoing adverse economic difficulties, the index declined by another

⁴⁵ Book values of real estate holdings were increased by 40 percent across the board after the 1994 devaluation of the CFA franc.

14 percent in the first four months of 2000. Of the sectoral indices, only the one representing financial companies has shown slight gains since their inception in June 1999, with the agricultural index having declined the most, by almost 40 percent over the same period.

78. Trades are handled exclusively by brokerage firms (Sociétés de Gestion et d'Investissement—SGI). Of the 16 authorized SGIs, 9 are Ivoirien, including 5 bank subsidiaries. In early 2000, one SGI ceased its activities owing to financial problems, while there was one new entry. Market activity, dominated by share transactions, expanded with the introduction of the Decentralized Electronic Quotation system in March 1999. Transactions are guaranteed by the Investor Protection Fund, which is financed by the SGIs.

79. The market still lacks depth and liquidity, as insurance companies and other investors with a “buy-and-hold” strategy purchase most issues. Moreover, the price formation mechanism and the monitoring of trades are not sufficiently transparent to allow for efficient price discovery and encourage outsiders to participate. The lack of liquidity is exemplified by the fact that most share prices and even the sectoral indices remain constant for many days in a row. Industrial and utilities shares account for more than 70 percent of total market capitalization.

80. The bond market, operating in the context of the BRVM, is still underdeveloped, as there are not a sufficient number of issues to allow for a deepening of the market or the establishment of a well-defined yield curve and benchmarking. Traded bonds are not credit rated, in the absence of which the regional securities commission requires that every bond issue be fully guaranteed by another institution. Although the primary market is active, with bonds valued at CFAF 160 billion issued in 1999, the secondary market remains very shallow. Of 30 bond issues listed, only 6 are traded regularly.

E. Conclusion

81. The financial sector in Côte d'Ivoire, although more developed than in many other African countries, faces significant challenges. The sector has largely rebounded from the problem of nonperforming credits in recent years but still suffers from a lack of depth, insufficient capitalization, failure of banks to comply with all the prudential ratios, and recurring governance problems, linked in part to a continued state role in key financial institutions. In addition, there is a need for financial institutions to develop new products that will attract long-term savings. The government can assist by providing a stable financial framework that offers sufficient latitude for financial innovation, while strictly enforcing prudential norms and existing laws, especially those relating to recovery of claims and bankruptcy.

82. Encouraging the entry, *de novo* or through acquisitions, of new companies may have beneficial effects if well managed. New entrants with better capitalization, and better access to external credit markets, possibly through their parents, can introduce greater stability and intensify competition without imposing systemic risks, ultimately reducing costs for borrowers.

Table 1. Côte d'Ivoire: Selected National Accounts Indicators, 1993-99

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(In billions of CFA francs)							
GDP (nominal)	2,946.2	4,256.0	4,987.7	5,548.2	6,176.2	6,628.2	6,899.7
Gross domestic spending (nominal)	2,913.2	3,838.0	4,718.8	5,125.7	5,772.6	6,189.5	6,425.7
Resource balance (+ = surplus)	33.0	418.0	268.9	422.5	403.6	438.7	474.0
(Percentage changes)							
Real GDP	-0.3	2.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	4.5	2.8
Nominal GDP	-0.2	44.5	17.2	11.2	11.3	7.3	4.1
GDP deflator	0.0	41.5	9.4	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.3
Real GDP per capita	-4.0	-1.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	0.9	-0.8
(Volume change in percent)							
Primary sector 1/	0.0	0.4	10.0	6.1	3.0	4.0	0.7
Secondary sector	0.8	0.9	3.3	13.9	13.1	11.0	5.1
Tertiary sector 2/	-0.9	3.8	6.6	4.5	6.4	1.8	3.1
(In percent of GDP)							
Primary sector 1/	35.1	27.8	29.0	28.3	27.0	27.9	26.3
Secondary sector	20.5	18.4	19.8	21.8	24.0	25.1	26.1
Tertiary sector 2/	44.4	53.8	51.2	50.0	49.0	47.0	47.6
Resource balance (+ = surplus)	1.1	9.8	5.4	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.9
Gross domestic savings	9.4	22.4	20.4	24.3	24.7	25.1	22.6
Gross domestic investment (including changes in stock)	7.8	11.1	13.6	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.3
	8.3	12.5	14.9	16.7	18.2	18.5	15.8

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique (INS); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

1/ Including oil production and other extractive industries.

2/ Including import taxes and duties and public administration.

Table 2. Côte d'Ivoire: GDP by Origin, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs at current market prices)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Primary sector	1,033.2	1,184.0	1,445.4	1,567.9	1,670.3	1,848.1	1,815.6
Food crops	717.0	746.0	825.4	894.4	908.9	1006.7	1,040.5
Export crops	257.0	363.0	549.0	585.0	669.4	742.6	670.9
Forestry	54.2	70.0	63.0	70.7	72.6	82.2	83.8
Petroleum extraction	5.0	5.0	8.0	17.8	19.4	16.6	20.4
Secondary sector	604.0	784.0	990.0	1,207.3	1,482.0	1,665.5	1,798.7
Agro-industries	171.0	233.0	282.0	325.2	371.3	425.8	484.5
Energy (including petroleum refining)	163.0	198.0	224.0	286.4	329.0	342.9	391.5
Construction and public works	59.0	83.0	131.0	196.4	285.0	319.8	352.6
Other industries	211.0	270.0	353.0	399.3	496.7	577.1	570.2
Tertiary sector	1,309.0	2,288.0	2,552.3	2,773.0	3,023.9	3,115.2	3,285.3
Transportation	266.0	434.0	469.0	489.0	536.6	555.5	592.8
Other services	235.0	565.0	632.0	720.0	788.7	816.5	875.5
Trade services	275.0	660.0	812.0	850.0	960.0	993.9	1,042.6
Import duties and taxes	152.0	190.0	225.3	239.1	259.9	251.1	248.6
Public administration	381.0	439.0	414.0	474.9	478.7	498.0	525.8
GDP	2,946.2	4,256.0	4,987.7	5,548.2	6,176.2	6,628.8	6,899.7
Memorandum items:							
Population (millions)	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.4
GDP per capita (in thousands of CFA francs)	223.5	310.7	350.7	376.6	404.7	419.2	421.2
(in U.S. dollars)	789.5	559.5	702.7	736.1	693.3	714.5	685.0

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique (INS); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

Table 3. Côte d'Ivoire: Supply and Use of Resources, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs at current market prices)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Supply of resources							
GDP	2,946.2	4,256.0	4,987.7	5,548.2	6,176.2	6,628.2	6,899.7
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	814.0	1,409.0	1,782.1	2,142.5	2,384.8	2,452.7	2,584.3
Total	3,760.2	5,665.0	6,769.8	7,690.7	8,561.0	9,080.9	9,484.0
Use of resources							
Consumption	2,669.0	3,304.2	3,972.6	4,201.5	4,648.2	4,961.9	5,338.2
Private	2,185.0	2,749.2	3,378.8	3,502.3	3,950.7	4,228.6	4,534.7
Public	484.0	555.0	593.8	699.2	697.5	733.3	803.5
Gross fixed investment	230.9	473.0	679.3	864.5	959.4	1,062.1	1,124.6
Private	121.4	298.2	471.7	633.5	629.3	657.5	833.9
Public	109.5	174.8	207.6	231.0	330.1	404.6	290.7
Change in stocks 1/	13.3	60.8	66.9	59.7	165.0	165.5	-37.2
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	847.0	1,827.0	2,051.0	2,565.0	2,788.4	2,891.4	3,058.3
Total	3,760.2	5,665.0	6,769.8	7,690.7	8,561.0	9,080.9	9,484.0

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique (INS); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

1/ Including reporting differences on external trade in the compilation of the national accounts and balance of payments.

Table 4. Côte d'Ivoire: Supply and Use of Resources, 1993-99

(In percent of GDP)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Supply of resources							
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	27.6	33.1	35.7	38.6	38.6	37.0	37.5
Total	127.6	133.1	135.7	138.6	138.6	137.0	137.5
Use of resources							
Consumption	90.6	77.6	79.6	75.7	75.3	74.9	77.4
Private	74.2	64.6	67.7	63.1	64.0	63.8	65.7
Public	16.4	13.0	11.9	12.6	11.3	11.1	11.6
Gross fixed investment	7.8	11.1	13.6	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.3
Private	4.1	7.0	9.5	11.4	10.2	9.9	12.1
Public	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.1	4.2
Change in stocks 1/	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.7	2.5	-0.5
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	29.2	44.4	41.1	46.2	45.1	43.6	44.3
Total	127.6	133.1	135.7	138.6	138.6	137.0	137.5

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique (INS); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

1/ Including reporting differences on external trade in the compilation of the national accounts and balance of payments.

Table 5. Côte d'Ivoire: Deflators of Sectoral Output, 1993-99

(Annual percentage changes; base year=1986)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Primary sector	2.3	14.1	11.0	2.2	3.4	6.4	-2.5
Food crop agriculture	0.3	2.0	6.7	5.0	8.0	4.0	-3.4
Export agriculture	3.6	45.1	29.8	0.8	1.2	9.3	-5.4
Forestry	37.0	15.6	-8.6	5.3	0.9	2.0	4.0
Petroleum	-8.7	-8.8	-28.9	7.4	3.5	-8.9	20.0
Secondary sector	-3.8	28.7	22.2	7.0	8.5	1.3	2.8
Agro-industries	-5.4	49.8	28.5	1.9	3.5	1.0	4.0
Energy	-2.2	16.3	10.6	8.4	2.6	-3.5	3.8
Construction	-0.8	33.8	28.3	22.9	6.5	2.0	2.1
Other industries	-4.5	21.8	24.7	5.7	2.4	3.0	4.0
Tertiary sector	0.2	68.4	4.6	3.9	2.5	1.2	2.3
<i>Of which</i>							
Transportation	7.2	54.3	6.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	4.0
Services	-5.7	152.2	6.7	6.1	1.9	2.0	4.0
Overall GDP	0.1	41.5	9.4	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.3

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique (INS); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

Table 6. Côte d'Ivoire: Consumer Price Inflation in Abidjan, 1990-99

(Average percentage change from year earlier)

	High-Income Price Index 1/	Moderate-Income Price Index 2/	Low-Income Price Index 3/	Harmonized Index (H.C.P.I.) 4/
1990	0.9	-1.6	-0.7	...
1991	0.8	0.9	1.6	...
1992	1.2	5.4	4.2	...
1993	0.4	3.1	2.4	...
1994	33.9	24.5	26.1	...
1995	10.8	11.4	14.2	...
1996	3.5	2.2	2.7	...
1997	4.1	4.3	5.6	...
1998	1.2	4.1	6.4	4.5
1999	1.6	-3.0	-4.0	0.7
1990 I	1.5	-1.5	-0.5	...
1990 II	0.8	-2.1	-0.8	...
1990 III				
1990 IV				
1991 I	-0.2	0.4	1.5	...
1991 II	1.2	1.1	1.6	...
1991 III	1.5	0.6	1.9	...
1991 IV	1.2	1.4	1.6	...
1992 I	1.6	3.0	2.7	...
1992 II	0.9	6.1	4.3	...
1992 III	1.8	6.6	5.5	...
1992 IV	0.6	5.8	4.3	...
1993 I	0.0	5.6	3.7	...
1993 II	-0.1	2.4	2.1	...
1993 III	0.3	2.3	1.7	...
1993 IV	1.3	2.0	2.2	...
1994 I	25.0	14.5	15.3	...
1994 II	33.5	23.6	25.6	...
1994 III	36.6	29.2	30.5	...
1994 IV	40.6	30.9	32.7	...
1995 I	18.9	18.9	22.4	...
1995 II	11.9	13.5	16.1	...
1995 III	8.1	7.7	10.4	...
1995 IV	5.5	6.4	8.6	...
1996 I	2.9	2.8	3.2	...
1996 II	3.5	1.6	2.1	...
1996 III	3.7	2.4	2.7	...
1996 IV	4.1	2.2	2.8	...
1997 I	5.2	4.2	5.0	...
1997 II	3.9	4.6	5.9	...
1997 III	3.4	4.7	6.5	...
1997 IV	3.7	3.6	5.1	...
1998 I	0.9	3.8	5.7	4.9
1998 II	1.3	6.0	9.2	7.1
1998 III	1.7	5.0	7.3	4.0
1998 IV	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.2
1999 I	2.1	-1.7	-1.6	1.2
1999 II	1.9	-5.7	-7.3	-1.8
1999 III	1.2	-3.3	-4.4	1.5
1999 IV	1.4	-1.3	-2.5	2.0

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; Institut National de la Statistique; and staff estimates.

1/ European-type household.

2/ African-type household, headed by a professional.

3/ Based on a basket of goods derived from a new household consumption survey.

4/ The harmonized consumer price index was adopted by all members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and put in place in January 1998.

Table 7. Côte d'Ivoire: Decomposition of Consumer Price Index, 1997-99 1/

(Index, 1996=100, unless otherwise indicated)

	Weight 2/ (1996=100)	1997				1998				1999			
		Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
Foodstuffs	32.2	106.3	111.1	110.3	109.1	116.8	130.8	115.3	110.9	113.3	115.5	114	106.3
Clothing	7.4	102.3	103.3	103.5	100.1	104.8	103.8	104.2	105.7	110.2	109.7	108.2	108.5
Housing and public utilities	13.9	100.6	100.4	100.8	99.7	101.9	101.0	101.1	103.9	104.7	104.7	108.4	105.9
Household equipment	5.7	101.1	100.6	105.0	105.0	105.5	107.8	108.4	108.8	110.5	110.6	110.6	111.6
Health services and medicinal drugs	4.6	100.5	100.9	101.0	101.4	103.2	105.0	104.3	104.8	105.5	104.8	104.2	104.3
Transportation and vehicles	9.6	100.8	100.6	101.9	100.7	100.5	102.4	102.3	101.0	99.4	100.1	118	118.4
Leisure and show	4.2	100.6	101.1	101.8	99.8	102.3	102.6	102.6	102.8	101.9	104.2	104.2	104.2
Education	3.0	101.1	102.7	101.1	108.8	104.5	104.4	104.6	105.2	104.7	104.8	104.6	106.9
Hotel-Coffee-Restaurant	12.3	102.3	102.9	107.3	107.3	106.4	107.2	107.3	109.9	113.0	113.1	113.1	113.1
Others goods and services	7.1	101.8	104.8	107.4	110.4	110.3	107.6	107.4	107.3	106.9	111.8	112	112.2
Consumer price index (CPI)		102.9	104.8	105.7	105.2	108.3	112.9	108.0	107.3	108.8	110.0	111.6	109.0
CPI monthly rate of change (in percent)		0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	-1.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
CPI 12-month change (in percent)						5.2	6.8	-0.3	2.0	0.5	-2.6	3.3	1.6
Annual average					104.2				108.9				109.7
Annual average (change in percent)					4.2				4.5				0.7

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; and Institut National de la Statistique.

1/ The harmonized index presented here was introduced by the member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) in January 1998.

2/ The weights used are on the basis of household surveys carried out in the WAEMU in 1996.

Table 8. Côte d'Ivoire: Price Structure of Oil and Gas Products, 1997-99
(In CFA francs per liter, unless otherwise indicated)

	Gasoline		Kerosene	Diesel Fuel	Jet Fuel		Heavy Fuel (FO 180)
	Premium	Regular			DDO1	DDO2	
As of October 1997							
Ex-refinery price	137.0	127.7	126.2	122.7	134.4	134.4	92.4
Oil-specific tax (TSPP)	151.9	136.2	0.5	48.0	59.5	1.5	1.5
Customs duties	13.7	12.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical levy	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.4
Value-added tax (VAT)	61.2	56.0	15.1	34.8	39.5	15.5	10.7
Harbor user tax	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transport equalization tax	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Security stock fees and SYDAM	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
VAT on parafiscal taxes	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Price before margins	389.4	358.0	178.8	230.7			
Price before margins (CFAF per kg.)					240.3	158.1	110.2
Memorandum item:							
Observed mean retail price	441.0	411.0	203.0	276.0			
Observed mean retail price (CFAF per kg.)					261.2	176.0	124.8
Total fiscal contribution after margin	241.6	219.9	29.4	96.2	107.2	22.8	16.5
As of December 1998							
Ex-refinery price	83.1	75.5	81.4	76.0	83.0	83.0	63.3
Oil-specific tax (TSPP)	153.7	137.7	0.5	48.1	59.5	1.5	1.5
Customs duties	8.3	7.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical levy	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6
Value-added tax (VAT)	49.5	44.5	9.8	25.2	28.9	9.6	7.4
Harbor user tax	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transport equalization tax	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Security stock fees and SYDAM	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
VAT on parafiscal taxes	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.0
Price before margins	318.8	289.3	118.3	173.4			
Price before margins (CFAF per kg.)					195.6	116.6	94.2
Memorandum item:							
Observed mean retail price	400.0	365.0	175.0	243.0			
Observed mean retail price (CFAF per kg.)					240.0	140.0	115.0
Total fiscal contribution after margin	233.5	210.5	24.8	92.9	103.1	17.9	14.9
As of December 1999							
Ex-refinery price	147.0	137.8	151.6	120.5	127.9	120.2	101.0
Oil-specific tax (TSPP)	153.7	137.2	0.5	48.5	57.0	1.5	1.5
Customs duties	14.7	13.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical levy	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
Value-added tax (VAT)	63.8	58.5	18.2	36.8	38.9	14.5	12.2
Harbor user tax	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transport equalization tax	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Security stock fees and SYDAM	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
VAT on parafiscal taxes	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Price before margins	405.1	372.9	202.2	243.1			
Price before margins (CFAF per kg.)					236.2	147.8	124.8
Memorandum item:							
Observed mean retail price	490.0	454.0	260.0	315.0			
Observed mean retail price (CFAF per kg.)					291.0	191.0	166.0
Total fiscal contribution after margin	269.3	245.7	54.8	120.0	111.0	25.9	22.8

Source: Ministère des Ressources Minières et Pétrolières, Direction des Hydrocarbures.

Table 9. Côte d'Ivoire: Estimates of Food Crop Production, 1993-99

(In thousands of tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Cereals							
Rice (paddy)	676.0	701.0	764.0	833.0	789.7	749.4	779.8
Maize	517.0	535.9	556.2	569.0	512.1	766.0	795.5
Millet	48.0	49.2	50.4	53.1	50.4	49.2	51.8
Sorghum	28.0	28.5	25.0	25.3	24.0	23.4	24.7
Fonio	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.1	9.6
Other food crops							
Yams	2,771.0	2,823.6	2,869.0	2,924.0	2,684.2	2,806.6	2,888.6
Plantain bananas	1,509.0	1,564.1	1,608.0	1,653.0	1,553.8	1,701.9	1,739.7
Cassava	1,233.0	1,276.2	1,365.5	1,356.0	1,220.4	1,227.4	1,287.5
Taros	331.0	340.3	352.2	361.0	350.2	341.4	359.7
Groundnuts (unshelled)	35.3	36.7	38.2	39.6	39.6	40.3	42.1

Sources: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales; and Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjuncture et de la Prévision Economique.

Table 10. Côte d'Ivoire: Production and Exports of Cash Crops, 1993-99 1/

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Coffee							
Production	150.2	126.0	189.1	186.4	281.8	311.0	143.0
Exports	226.5	128.8	144.8	166.0	271.0	252.0	118.0
Coffee beans	226.3	136.3	144.9	146.4	257.4	236.1	119.8
Processed coffee 2/	5.7	7.5	5.7	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.5
Cocoa							
Production	739.6	951.7	1061.6	1,105.4	1,158.0	1,201.0	1,253.0
Exports	808.8	809.8	892.9	1,222.0	1,124.0	1,016.0	1,175.0
Cocoa beans	789.4	694.6	741.3	1,054.0	992.6	895.4	1,113.0
Processed cocoa 2/	83.1	85.5	117.8	106.9	124.9	159.1	175.0
Bananas							
Production	195.1	173.0	191.0	215.8	217.2	225.6	257.0
Exports	172.8	156.2	176.5	194.2	195.5	203.1	241.6
Pineapples							
Production	179.9	204.9	209.7	243.5	249.5	213.4	252.0
Exports of fresh fruit	125.9	134.1	135.9	170.4	175.0	149.4	201.8
Cotton							
Production: seed cotton	105.6	115.6	92.8	96.4	114.1	115.1	156.5
Exports (lint)	95.8	101.0	88.1	73.4	93.6	122.3	131.5
Palm oil							
Production	255.8	267.7	249.5	265.7	296.9	278.1	264.3
Exports	196.8	147.7	119.8	99.4	73.2	101.7	101.0
Sugar							
Production	125.3	125.4	118.9	120.9	120.3	108.1	135.9
Exports	37.4	31.6	10.9	27.5	40.4	11.1	24.2
Rubber							
Production	83.1	77.5	68.0	90.5	107.6	108.3	106.4
Exports	71.6	75.7	79.6	97.0	109.6	114.4	119.8

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and staff estimates.

1/ Export (calendar year basis) data provided in this table are not consistent with Statistical Appendix Tables 24 and 39, which are based on customs data.

2/ Bean equivalent.

Table 11. Côte d'Ivoire : Export Prices and Costs of Cocoa and Coffee, 1993-99 1/

(In CFA francs per kilogram)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 2/	1999 2/
Cocoa							
Producer price	200	315	320	320	455	547	...
Other costs	94	164	132	145	149	153	...
Stabilization margin	0	44	48	85	80	21	5
Export tax 3/	0	200	160	150	150	150	125
Export price, f.o.b.	294	722	660	700	834	871	502
Coffee							
Producer price	170	650	700	500	520	552	...
Other costs	112	222	198	196	184	...	...
Stabilization margin	-12	217	-172	-18	72	12	5
Export tax 3/	0	200	110	10	10	10	10
Export price, f.o.b.	270	1,289	836	688	786	802	768
Memorandum items:							
Cocoa export price, c.i.f.	325	797	730	768	910	949	571
Coffee export price, c.i.f.	298	1,365	918	758	846	866	833
Export tax on cocoa (as percent of export price, c.i.f.) 3/	0.0	25.1	21.9	19.5	16.5	15.8	21.9
Export tax on coffee (as percent of export price, c.i.f.) 3/	0.0	14.7	12.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2

Sources: Caisse de stabilisation et de soutien des prix des productions agricoles (CAISTAB); Bureau National d'Etudes Technique et de Développement (BNETD); and staff estimates.

1/ The data reflect the cost structure for the crop year beginning in October of the year indicated. Data for the 1993 crop year reflect the situation prior to the January 1994 devaluation.

2/ The stabilization system abolished in October 1998 for coffee and August 1999 for cocoa. From these dates, respectively, the stabilization margin reflects the licensing fee for CAISTAB; as of these dates, the figures for producer prices and export prices, f.o.b., are estimates.

3/ The export tax was suspended in 1989 and reintroduced in January 1994. In early 1994, the export tax represented 27 percent of the prevailing export price (c.i.f.) for cocoa and 18 percent of the export price (c.i.f.) for coffee.

Table 12. Côte d'Ivoire: Production and Exports of Lumber, 1992-98 1/

(Volume in thousands of cubic meters)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Production 2/	2,132	1,966	2,482	2,363	2,109	2,111	2,132
Local processing 2/	845	814	985	957	939	939	1,932
<i>Of which</i>							
Sawn wood	611	578	699	679	646	600	613
Exports	721	781	998	921	898	751	591
Logs	250	320	439	377	404	139	91
Sawn wood	471	461	559	544	494	612	500

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and Direction des Grands Travaux.

1/ Export data provided in this table are not consistent with Statistical Appendix Table 39, which is based on customs data.

2/ Roundwood equivalent.

Table 13. Côte d'Ivoire: Production, Imports, and Exports of Fisheries, 1993-99 1/

(Volume in thousands of metric tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Production							
Industrial production	29.6	28.3	26.2	30.7	23.8	28.0	28.1
Trawler	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	6.0	7.0
Sardine fishing	24.7	23.7	21.0	25.6	19.5	21.5	20.6
Shrimping and tuna boating	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Artisanal production	40.3	45.6	44.0	42.0	43.3	44.6	48.0
Coastal	26.8	30.0	32.7	30.4	31.3	32.1	35.0
Continental	13.5	15.6	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.5	13.0
Aquaculture	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0
Total production	70.3	74.0	70.5	73.8	67.6	73.4	77.1
Imports	209.5	170.1	227.9	218.9	228.3	267.1	286.8
Exports of canned fish	49.9	43.5	57.1	61.4	49.1	58.3	45.4

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and Ministère du Développement Rural.

1/ Export data provided in this table are not consistent with Statistical Appendix Table 39, which is based on customs data.

Table 14. Côte d'Ivoire: Producer Prices in Agriculture, 1993-99 1/

(In CFA francs per kilogram)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cocoa 2/	200	315	320	320	455	547	...
Coffee 2/	170	650	700	500	520	520	...
Cotton (white)	90	150	160	170	180	200	175
Paddy (first quality)	75	75	110	110	121	121	...
Oil palm fruit	20	22	22	22	26	30	...
Pineapple (industrial use)	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (first quality)	175	200	250	250	...	...	...
Groundnuts	82	110	110	110	...	...	...
Copra (Grade I)	81	110	110	...	...	...	...
Maize	62	68	68	80	80	67	...
Sugar (white cubes) 3/	300	350	350	400	500	500	500

Sources: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales; and *Annuaire des statistiques agricoles*, 1993.

1/ As of 1999, all the prices shown reflect prices negotiated between producer groups and processors/exporters, or observed market prices.

2/ The prices are quoted for the crop season (October - September) beginning in the year indicated. The 1998 figure for cocoa is a weighted average of the price for the main crop (CFAF 575 per kilogram) and the intermediate crop (CFAF 460 per kilogram).

3/ Retail price.

Table 15. Côte d'Ivoire: Indices of Industrial Production by Category, 1993-99

(October 1984-September 1985 = 100)

	Weight	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Extraction of petroleum and minerals	14.1	3.0	2.8	32.8	77.5	71.5	53.8	55.0
Grains and flour	3.3	34.5	32.3	27.5	26.0	31.0	34.5	30.0
Preserves and food preparation	5.0	136.5	140.5	122.3	143.5	158.0	180.3	205.0
Drinks and ice	3.7	68.8	67.3	84.0	96.5	99.8	109.3	103.3
Vegetable oils	9.6	154.3	160.0	151.8	153.5	161.3	170.0	197.5
Other foodstuffs and tobacco	7.8	124.5	88.3	85.5	98.3	109.0	120.5	123.3
Textiles and clothing	12.3	92.5	102.3	125.0	125.5	147.8	205.0	196.8
Leather articles and footwear	0.9	11.3	8.0	8.3	22.8	23.5	15.0	12.5
Wood industries	3.6	74.3	84.0	76.8	69.3	64.8	79.0	68.0
Derived petroleum products	9.9	131.3	144.5	139.0	146.8	156.5	166.3	151.0
Chemical products	5.9	94.5	112.8	111.5	121.5	149.0	239.0	233.3
Rubber and derived products	2.3	131.5	156.3	145.3	165.3	239.8	246.5	251.0
Construction material and glass	1.2	115.3	120.0	134.3	161.5	233.0	48.8	57.5
Transport material	0.8	61.0	66.0	46.3	65.5	61.8	91.8	77.8
Mechanical and electrical industries	4.7	62.5	61.3	79.8	76.8	77.8	271.5	263.0
Miscellaneous industries, press, and publishing	2.4	135.8	135.0	140.8	154.3	163.8	172.0	168.3
Electrical energy and water	12.7	121.5	129.3	155.3	171.0	205.8	208.8	243.3
Overall index	100.0	94.5	97.8	106.5	119.5	133.8	148.4	153.1

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; and Institut National de la Statistique.

Table 16. Côte d'Ivoire: Production and Consumption of Electrical Energy, 1993-99

(In gigawatt-hours)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Production of electricity	2,182	2,355	2,489	2,502	2,753	3,988	4,787
<i>Of which</i>							
Hydroelectric energy	1,098	1,175	1,776	1,777	1,868	1,366	1,745
Thermal energy and others	1,084	1,180	712	725	885	2,622	3,042
Consumption of electricity	1,862	1,957	2,140	2,309	2,498	2,803	2,880
<i>Of which</i>							
Low tension	799	841	915	989	1,099	1,248	1,332
Medium and high tension	1,063	1,116	1,225	1,320	1,400	1,555	1,548

Source: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique.

Table 17. Côte d'Ivoire: Indices of Turnover in Commerce, 1993-99

(Rates of growth in percent)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 1/ Est.
Food	3.7	44.2	-14.6	43.4	14.4	31.2	...
Textiles and leather	-27.8	44.3	16.4	11.3	-14.6	12.4	...
Automobiles	-19.5	43.2	52.9	18.9	-3.0	9.4	...
Primary materials and equipment	-12.4	78.5	33.1	9.2	-18.0	9.7	...
Services	-4.1	25.7	29.0	15.0	-4.3	-11.1	...
Other	-5.3	47.5	19.7	-7.6	-4.1	5.6	...
Overall index	-9.6	49.9	19.4	10.2	-1.5	13.2	-7.8

Sources: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Conjoncture et de la Prévision Economique; and Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).
1/ On the basis of the revised index.

Table 18. Côte d'Ivoire: Evolution of the Minimum Wage Rates, 1978-99 1/

(In CFA francs)

	Rates Applicable After :									
	1976 Aug. 1	1978 Jan. 1	1979 Jan. 1	1982 Jan. 1	1994 2/ Feb. 1	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Minimum guaranteed wage 3/										
Hourly	115.0	143.8	158.1	191.4	212.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	212.0
Daily 4/	920.0	1,150.0	1,265.0	1,531.2	1,696.0	1,696.0	1,696.0	1,696.0	1,696.0	1,696.0

Source: Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ The official guaranteed minimum wage has remained unchanged since January 1, 1982. Actual wages substantially exceed the minimum rate.

2/ Wage rates have not changed since February 1, 1994.

3/ Minimum guaranteed interprofessional wage rate for professions in industrial firms with the 40-hour workweek.

4/ On the basis of an eight-hour workday.

Table 19. Côte d'Ivoire: Central Government Financial Operations, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Revenue and grants	533.0	876.6	1,138.3	1,272.4	1,372.1	1,439.1	1,311.6
Revenue	518.0	846.9	1,103.3	1,231.9	1,328.0	1,388.5	1,271.6
(as percent of GDP)	17.6	19.9	22.1	22.2	21.5	20.9	18.4
Tax revenue	435.3	678.5	897.4	1,040.7	1,112.9	1,142.0	1,149.1
Price Equalization Fund surplus (CGPPGC)	11.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Stabilization Fund surplus (CSSPPA)	18.1	112.7	135.9	70.1	84.0	131.6	1.0
Social security contributions	37.6	42.6	52.2	74.3	83.1	79.2	83.7
Other nontax revenue	15.8	10.8	17.8	46.9	48.1	35.7	37.8
Grants (for projects only)	15.0	29.7	35.0	40.5	44.1	50.5	40.0
Total expenditure	883.9	1,152.0	1,342.7	1,397.2	1,513.9	1,599.7	1,513.9
Primary expenditure	628.0	817.8	999.5	1,075.1	1,210.7	1,313.4	1,215.3
(as percent of GDP)	21.3	19.2	20.0	19.4	19.6	19.8	17.6
Wages and salaries	314.6	328.0	346.3	389.6	408.1	415.2	425.3
Social security benefits	39.8	51.3	65.2	68.8	73.6	76.5	76.0
Subsidies and other current transfers	26.2	42.3	51.7	40.6	54.9	55.9	59.5
Other current expenditure	156.6	201.2	256.1	272.1	301.8	309.9	326.9
Investment expenditure	90.8	195.0	280.1	304.0	372.3	455.9	327.6
(as percent of GDP)	3.1	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.9	4.7
Of which: financed by project loans	46.4	97.5	121.5	139.0	130.7	151.1	124.8
Primary balance, including grants (payment order basis) 1/	-95.1	58.8	138.8	197.3	161.4	125.6	96.3
(as percent of GDP)	-3.2	1.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.4
Interest due on public debt	255.9	334.2	343.2	322.2	303.2	286.3	298.6
(as percent of GDP)	8.7	7.9	6.9	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.3
Domestic debt	47.4	44.6	41.5	35.7	38.6	34.6	35.6
External debt 2/	208.5	289.6	301.7	286.5	264.6	251.7	263.0
Overall balance, including grants (payment order basis)	-351.0	-275.4	-204.4	-124.8	-141.8	-160.7	-202.3
(as percent of GDP)	-11.9	-6.5	-4.1	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.9
Overall balance, excluding grants (payment order basis)	-366.0	-305.1	-239.4	-165.3	-185.8	-211.2	-242.3
(as percent of GDP)	-12.4	-7.2	-4.8	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-3.5
Domestic financing	129.8	-207.2	25.8	-54.5	83.3	101.8	213.8
Bank financing	74.6	-77.7	63.3	-26.3	4.2	48.9	105.7
Of which: IMF counterparts (net)	-14.1	55.5	45.4	48.2	-11.6	100.6	-4.8
Nonbank financing	70.5	-56.4	-28.5	-22.5	-44.5	10.3	-87.2
Transfers from public enterprises	7.8	36.1	33.1	29.9	29.6	29.2	38.1
Privatization proceeds and sale of assets	4.0	9.3	37.0	55.1	145.6	34.1	21.8
Change in arrears (net)	-27.1	-118.5	-79.1	-90.7	-51.7	-20.8	135.4
External financing	221.1	468.0	208.9	165.2	61.7	47.4	14.0
Cash and deposits	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-2.2	-10.6	10.1	0.0
Drawings on loans	174.9	560.5	364.3	283.4	164.8	320.6	145.0
Amortization due	-222.9	-326.3	-385.9	-307.5	-275.4	-352.4	-359.3
Change in arrears (net) 2/	269.1	-352.6	7.1	2.1	120.9	-120.9	32.4
Debt rescheduling	0.0	587.7	223.4	189.4	62.0	334.4	195.9
London Club up-front payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-144.4	0.0
Coverage adjustment 3/	0.0	0.0	-23.9	0.0	-3.2	6.9	-25.5
Errors and omissions	0.0	-14.6	6.4	-14.1	0.0	-4.6	0.0
Memorandum items:							
Primary balance, excluding foreign-financed investments	-63.7	126.6	225.3	295.8	248.0	226.3	181.1
(as percent of GDP)	-2.2	3.0	4.5	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6
Overall domestic balance (narrow definition) 4/	32.9	-166.1	133.9	155.4	297.7	194.8	336.9
(as percent of GDP)	1.1	-3.9	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.9	4.9

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Revenue and grants minus primary expenditures (i.e., excluding all interest).

2/ Excluding late interests due to the commercial banks.

3/ Difference between the coverage of the net credit to the government as defined in the monetary survey and that applicable to central government financial operations.

4/ Equivalent, with the opposite sign, to the net transfer of resources from abroad (excluding project aid).

Table 20. Côte d'Ivoire: Central Government Revenue, 1993-99

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)							
Total revenue	518.0	846.9	1,103.3	1,231.9	1,328.0	1,388.5	1,271.6
Tax revenue	435.3	678.5	897.4	1,040.7	1,112.9	1,142.0	1,149.1
Direct taxes	100.6	126.4	202.1	252.2	303.5	327.7	322.3
Taxes on profits	19.4	33.9	91.2	126.5	147.2	166.2	143.6
Individual income taxes	49.7	58.0	68.8	77.0	97.8	104.8	115.8
Employers' contributions 1/	13.6	16.3	17.0	19.4	22.4	26.0	27.8
Real estate taxes	8.2	7.1	11.7	13.8	15.2	13.3	13.0
Taxes on dividend income	9.7	11.1	13.4	15.4	20.9	17.5	22.1
Indirect taxes (excluding petroleum products)	116.6	131.0	167.3	200.1	227.3	240.0	241.2
Value-added tax (VAT) and withholding tax (ASDI)	74.5	82.8	107.6	136.8	145.6	146.8	132.5
Turnover tax on services	9.2	11.5	15.6	15.8	20.1	20.2	21.1
Excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco	10.5	9.7	12.0	10.0	14.2	16.7	17.4
Taxes on water	3.5	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Registration and stamp taxes	13.1	15.9	20.6	24.7	30.6	33.5	47.9
Business and professional licences	3.7	5.0	6.8	9.1	9.5	14.8	13.1
Other indirect taxes	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.6	7.3	8.0	9.2
Taxes on petroleum products	81.9	90.8	98.9	100.1	96.9	96.2	96.9
Excise taxes	57.1	63.2	59.2	62.4	61.2	62.8	62.3
Value-added tax (VAT)	23.3	23.5	26.1	28.8	30.5	28.3	29.3
Customs duties	1.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	2.9	5.0	5.3
Price differential (ADSP - CAA)	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.0	2.3	0.1	0.0
Taxes on imports (excl. petroleum products)	130.4	189.8	251.7	282.5	311.9	320.2	311.8
Customs, fiscal, and statistical duties	62.5	84.0	116.9	128.6	153.0	162.2	143.5
Other import charges	11.2	19.0	21.6	23.4	20.6	14.1	21.8
Value-added tax (VAT)	56.7	86.8	113.3	130.5	138.4	143.9	146.5
Taxes on exports	5.7	140.5	177.4	205.7	173.2	158.0	176.9
Coffee and cocoa	0.0	126.2	162.7	196.4	165.9	150.2	169.9
Wood and kola	5.7	14.3	14.6	9.4	7.3	7.8	7.0
Nontax revenue	82.7	168.4	205.9	191.2	215.1	246.5	122.5
Price Equalization Fund surplus	11.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stabilization Fund surplus 2/	18.1	112.7	135.9	70.1	84.0	131.6	1.0
Social security contributions	37.6	42.6	52.2	74.3	83.1	79.2	83.7
Other nontax revenue	15.8	10.8	17.8	46.9	48.1	35.7	37.8
Of which: petroleum	0.0	0.0	4.9	27.8	29.1	17.3	0.0
Memorandum items:							
Domestic taxes on goods and services (including VAT on imports)	253.7	304.5	365.8	421.7	457.4	475.0	479.3
Import duties (excluding VAT on imports)	73.8	103.0	138.4	152.1	173.5	176.3	165.3
Tax revenue excluding export taxes	429.5	538.0	720.0	834.9	939.6	984.1	972.2
Levies on cocoa and coffee sector	29.3	241.2	298.6	266.5	249.9	281.8	170.9
Nominal GDP at market prices	2,946.2	4,256.0	4,987.7	5,548.2	6,176.2	6,628.8	6,899.7
(In percent of GDP)							
Total revenue excluding levies on cocoa and coffee	16.6	14.2	16.1	17.4	17.5	16.7	16.0
Levies on cocoa and coffee	1.0	5.7	6.0	4.8	4.0	4.3	2.5
Total revenue	17.6	19.9	22.1	22.2	21.5	20.9	18.4
Tax revenue	14.8	15.9	18.0	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.7

Sources: Ivorian authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Including the government's contribution to pensions from 1995 onward.

2/ The stabilization system will be eliminated from 2000 onward; from that point, registration taxes from the coffee/cocoa sectors will be included in indirect taxes.

Table 21. Côte d'Ivoire: Public Investment Program, 1995-2001

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Economic development	90.1	112.7	103.3	99.2	96.6	66.7	71.3
Agriculture	76.3	93.0	70.6	74.9	84.0	56.5	60.7
Industry and mining	3.8	5.9	18.9	14.5	7.3	9.5	4.2
Tertiary sector	10.0	13.8	13.7	9.8	5.3	0.7	6.4
Support for economic development	71.6	66.6	71.1	100.1	87.1	77.2	96.2
Transportation	40.9	45.3	49.2	79.5	74.0	64.7	80.0
Mail and telephone services	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy	30.1	21.4	21.9	20.6	13.1	12.5	16.2
Social development	75.6	135.6	119.3	129.8	88.1	61.8	116.6
Urban planning and housing	42.2	67.5	54.7	70.2	37.5	19.3	57.2
Social intervention	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.8	0.7	1.2	1.3
Health	22.0	44.0	43.5	39.1	32.6	34.0	41.0
Others	8.0	20.6	17.7	17.7	17.3	7.3	17.1
Cultural development	42.0	40.6	49.1	52.5	74.1	54.5	87.0
Arts and culture	10.7	11.3	13.9	11.7	9.2	0.7	4.0
Education	31.3	29.2	35.2	40.8	64.9	53.8	83.0
Support activities	33.3	46.2	69.1	75.4	51.8	47.8	53.7
General administration	19.5	32.0	52.1	58.5	33.5	34.8	40.0
Defense	5.2	6.2	9.1	7.9	3.9	2.1	5.8
Domestic security	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	3.9
Others	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.6	9.3	6.6	4.0
Total 1/	312.6	401.7	411.9	457.0	397.7	308.0	424.8

Source: Ministère de la Planification et du Développement.

1/ The 2000 and 2001 figures of this table do not take into account any investment spending related to the clearance of the stock of spending committed for which payment orders have not been issued (DENOs).

Table 22. Côte d'Ivoire: Education Expenditure, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Primary	101.4	108.9	112.0	112.5	122.0	132.1	132.8
Wage bill	93.4	95.5	94.4	92.3	95.8	99.5	107.2
Operating expenditures	4.4	5.4	6.9	8.6	12.2	13.3	16.3
Transfers and subsidies	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	2.7
Investments	0.5	3.7	6.0	6.8	8.9	14.2	6.6
General secondary	60.3	65.6	68.0	80.8	83.7	89.2	82.1
Wage bill	44.0	43.6	43.2	52.7	58.0	61.1	59.3
Operating expenditures	1.7	2.6	3.3	5.9	9.0	11.0	15.8
Transfers and subsidies	14.0	14.9	15.4	16.7	11.0	13.4	4.3
Investments	0.6	4.5	6.1	5.5	5.7	3.8	2.7
Technical secondary	10.7	9.7	12.5	12.6	17.3	22.9	25.8
Wage bill	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.3	8.6
Operating expenditures	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.8	4.9	12.6
Transfers and subsidies	2.1	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.5	1.4
Investments	0.5	0.4	2.5	2.4	4.7	6.2	3.2
University 1/	21.3	25.2	30.9	31.7	36.1	36.4	42.5
Wage bill	7.8	8.2	8.7	11.9	12.6	12.4	15.7
Operating expenditures	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.5	6.3
Transfers and subsidies	9.8	9.1	10.2	10.8	12.1	12.3	5.4
Investments	1.9	4.4	8.5	5.0	6.5	6.3	15.1
Technical higher level 1/	9.6	11.6	12.9	14.4	18.4	21.8	20.5
Wage bill	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.8	6.1
Operating expenditures	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.5	6.3	6.8	7.8
Transfers and subsidies	1.9	3.3	3.9	5.8	6.3	9.2	4.0
Investments	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.6
Total	203.3	221.0	236.2	252.0	277.4	302.4	303.7
Current expenditure	199.8	207.5	212.7	231.4	250.3	270.9	273.6
Wage bill (including technical assistance)	156.8	157.8	156.8	167.4	178.4	185.2	196.9
Operating expenditure	12.2	16.8	18.9	23.2	35.0	41.4	58.8
Transfers and subsidies	30.9	32.9	37.0	40.9	36.9	44.4	17.8
Investments	3.5	13.5	23.6	20.5	27.2	31.5	30.1
Memorandum items:							
Share of the budget devoted to education (in percent) 2/							
In government primary current expenditure	37.2	33.3	30.4	30.5	30.7	33.4	31.3
In government investment expenditure	3.8	6.9	8.4	6.8	7.3	6.9	9.2
In government primary expenditure	32.4	27.0	24.1	23.7	23.4	23.9	25.3

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and World Bank estimates.

1/ For 1999, split between university and technical higher education is estimated based on previous year's data

2/ Based on fiscal data as shown in Statistical Appendix Table 19, but primary expenditures exclude off-budget and unidentified expenditures.

Table 23. Côte d'Ivoire: Health Expenditure, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Primary	13.2	18.0	17.5	21.0	22.4	25.2	18.3
Wage bill	10.2	11.1	11.1	12.0	11.5	9.6	9.5
Operating expenditure	2.0	3.3	4.5	5.6	6.3	7.8	6.2
Investment	1.0	3.6	1.9	3.4	4.6	7.8	2.6
Secondary	8.1	9.6	9.2	9.4	13.2	14.1	13.8
Wage bill	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	7.4	8.2	11.3
Operating expenditure	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.1	2.2
Investment	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.3
Tertiary	12.8	16.1	21.5	22.5	25.9	22.9	24.4
Wage bill	7.1	8.5	8.9	9.0	12.4	10.2	11.5
Operating expenditure	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.7	7.3	7.2	7.9
Investment	1.3	2.8	7.0	7.8	6.2	5.6	5.0
General administration	11.4	18.2	14.5	12.6	8.2	15.3	9.5
Wage bill	6.4	7.3	8.5	8.3	3.6	7.3	4.0
Operating expenditure	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.8	5.2
Investment	3.0	7.9	3.0	2.5	2.0	4.2	0.4
Total	45.5	61.9	62.7	65.5	69.7	77.5	66.1
Current expenditure	38.6	45.3	49.1	50.4	54.6	58.2	57.8
Wage bill	28.5	31.9	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.3	36.3
Operating expenditure	10.1	13.4	15.6	15.6	19.7	22.9	21.5
Investment	6.9	16.6	13.6	15.1	15.1	19.3	8.3
Memorandum items:							
Share of the budget devoted to health (in percent) 1/							
In government primary current expenditure	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.6
In government investment expenditure	7.6	8.5	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	2.5
In government primary expenditure	7.2	7.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.5

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and World Bank estimates.

1/ Based on fiscal data as shown in Statistical Appendix Table 19 but excluding off-budget and unidentified expenditures.

Table 24. Côte d'Ivoire: Financial Operations of the Agricultural Price Stabilization Fund (CSSPPA), 1993-99 1/

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(In billions of CFA francs)							
Revenue	23.5	271.4	671.2	288.3	314.4	307.7	196.3
Result of stabilization operations 2/	22.4	270.4	669.2	283.9	310.5	304.8	195.5
Cocoa	18.5	230.5	517.9	296.6	295.7	267.8	192.7
Coffee	3.9	39.9	151.3	-12.7	14.8	37.0	2.8
Other revenue	1.1	1.0	2.0	4.4	3.9	2.9	0.7
Expenditure	15.8	28.5	43.6	19.4	27.0	30.1	23.2
Administrative expenditure	15.8	26.6	40.4	19.1	25.5	28.2	21.2
Capital expenditure	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	2.0
Balance	7.7	242.9	627.6	268.9	287.5	277.6	173.1
Memorandum items:							
Stock of arrears (end of period)	12.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic	12.8	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(In percent of GDP)							
Result of stabilization operations 2/	0.8	6.4	13.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	2.8
Cocoa	0.6	5.4	10.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	2.8
Coffee	0.1	0.9	3.0	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
Balance	0.3	5.7	12.6	4.8	4.7	4.2	2.5
(In thousands of metric tons)							
Volume of exports 3/							
Cocoa	893.0	789.0	875.3	1,222.2	1,095.3	1,015.9	1,253.0
Coffee	140.0	144.0	160.8	166.2	267.6	252.2	150.0

Source: Caisse de Stabilisation et de Soutien des Prix des Productions Agricoles (CSSPPA).

1/ Data on a calendar-year basis.

2/ Stabilization result is before deduction of certain intermediate costs, exceptional spending agreed with, and, from 1994, the export tax.

3/ Including bean equivalent of locally processed cocoa and coffee exports.

Table 25. Côte d'Ivoire: Financial Operations of the Social Security Funds, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Revenue	39.9	46.0	55.9	78.5	87.5	81.5	85.9
CNPS 1/	21.8	28.2	32.2	38.7	41.5	39.9	41.0
CGRAE 2/	18.1	17.8	23.7	39.8	46.0	41.6	44.9
Contributions	37.6	42.7	52.2	74.3	83.0	79.2	83.7
CNPS	19.7	25.0	28.9	34.5	37.4	37.6	38.8
CGRAE	17.9	17.7	23.3	39.8	45.6	41.6	44.9
Other receipts	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
CNPS	2.1	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.3
CGRAE	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Expenditure	47.7	60.9	74.3	82.2	85.5	95.0	90.4
CNPS	22.3	27.8	29.3	32.9	35.7	41.2	37.3
CGRAE	25.4	33.1	45.0	49.3	49.8	53.7	53.1
Payment of benefits	39.8	51.3	65.2	68.8	73.6	76.5	76.0
CNPS	14.6	18.6	20.5	24.0	24.6	26.5	24.9
CGRAE	25.2	32.7	44.7	44.8	49.0	49.9	51.1
Other current expenditure	7.8	9.3	8.5	9.1	10.6	13.6	12.6
CNPS	7.6	9.0	8.2	8.8	10.1	11.6	11.5
CGRAE	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.0	1.1
Capital expenditure	0.1	0.3	0.6	4.3	1.3	4.9	1.8
CNPS	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.9
CGRAE	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	1.8	0.9
Operating balance	-7.7	-14.9	-18.4	-3.7	2.0	-13.5	-4.5
CNPS	-0.5	0.4	2.9	5.8	5.8	-1.3	3.7
CGRAE	-7.3	-15.3	-21.3	-9.5	-3.8	-12.1	-8.2
Net lending, CNPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase (+) in bank deposits, CNPS	-0.6	5.2	1.0	-1.8	-1.9	-5.1	-4.1

Sources: Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS); Caisse Générale de Retraite des Agents de l'État (CGRAE); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; and staff estimates.

1/ National social security fund.

2/ Pension fund for government employees.

Table 26. Côte d'Ivoire: Domestic Debt of the Central Government, 1993-99 1/

(In billions of CFA francs at end of year)

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total debt stock	Of which: Arrears												
Total domestic debt	1,263.0	378.3	1,517.3	253.3	1,447.5	193.5	1,367.2	142.3	1,317.4	113.7	1,315.0	152.1	1,391.5	284.4
By creditor group														
BCEAO	400.0	0.0	352.8	0.0	306.9	0.0	306.7	0.0	323.5	0.0	329.9	0.0	342.2	0.0
Statutory advances	213.9	0.0	171.5	0.0	141.5	0.0	149.2	0.0	181.8	0.0	204.0	0.0	232.0	0.0
Consolidated debt	186.1	0.0	181.3	0.0	165.4	0.0	157.5	0.0	141.7	0.0	125.9	0.0	110.1	0.0
Commercial banks 2/	248.2	11.7	291.6	0.0	374.2	0.1	358.1	0.7	376.0	0.0	387.7	0.0	356.1	0.0
Debt of the CAA	221.9	3.4	254.6	0.0	274.9	0.1	230.1	0.7	217.8	0.0	179.4	0.0	204.3	0.0
Debt of the CSSPPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt of the treasury for bank recapitalization	26.3	8.3	37.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	128.1	0.0	158.2	0.0	208.4	0.0	151.9	0.0
Nonbank sector	614.8	366.6	873.0	253.3	766.4	193.4	702.4	141.7	617.8	113.7	597.4	152.1	693.3	284.4
CAA bonds	75.3	20.7	87.1	1.2	84.2	0.9	96.0	0.5	90.2	0.0	87.4	0.0	72.6	0.0
Other debt of the CAA	22.0	19.6	221.2	0.0	218.9	0.0	219.0	0.0	226.3	0.0	207.7	0.0	218.3	0.0
Debt of the CSSPPA	171.8	3.2	159.1	2.4	139.7	1.6	120.9	1.6	76.9	1.6	27.5	1.6	7.3	1.6
Debt of the treasury 3/ 4/	345.7	323.1	405.6	249.7	323.6	190.9	266.5	139.6	224.4	112.1	262.8	150.5	395.1	282.8
By debtor agency														
CAA	505.4	43.8	744.1	1.2	743.4	1.0	702.6	1.1	676.0	0.0	640.9	0.0	605.3	0.0
Debt to BCEAO	186.1	0.0	181.3	0.0	165.4	0.0	157.5	0.0	141.7	0.0	125.9	0.0	110.1	0.0
Other debt	319.3	43.8	562.9	1.2	578.0	1.0	545.0	1.1	534.3	0.0	515.0	0.0	495.2	0.0
Treasury	585.9	331.4	614.1	249.7	564.4	190.9	543.8	144.6	564.5	112.1	666.1	150.5	779.0	282.8
Debt to BCEAO	213.9	0.0	171.5	0.0	141.5	0.0	149.2	0.0	181.8	0.0	204.0	0.0	232.0	0.0
Debt to banks	26.3	8.3	37.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	128.1	0.0	158.2	0.0	199.4	0.0	151.9	0.0
Debt to nonbanks 3/ 4/	345.7	323.1	405.6	249.7	323.6	190.9	266.5	144.6	224.4	112.1	262.8	150.5	395.1	282.8
CSSPPA	171.8	3.2	159.1	2.4	139.7	1.6	120.9	1.6	76.9	1.6	27.5	1.6	7.3	1.6
Debt to banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt to nonbanks	171.8	3.2	159.1	2.4	139.7	1.6	120.9	1.6	76.9	1.6	27.5	1.6	7.3	1.6

Sources: Caisse autonome d'amortissement (CAA); Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances; Ministère du Plan et de Développement; and Caisse de stabilisation des prix des productions agricoles (CSSPPA).

1/ Including floating debt.

2/ Arrears on domestic commercial bank debt service are not specifically identified. According to the Ivoirien authorities, they amounted to CFAF 38.4 billion at the end of 1999.

3/ Including debt of autonomous public entities.

4/ Including the unrecorded expenditures/arrears between 1995 and 1998 revealed by a 1999 audit of private sector claims.

Table 27. Côte d'Ivoire: Privatizations, 1992-2000

Company	Branch	Nominal Capital (In CFA francs)	State Share (In percent)	Date of Privatization
BINEA	Publishing	134,000,000	100.0	Apr. 1992
Recreation Center of Assinie and Assouindie	Tourism	...	100.0	Apr. 1992
COSMIVOIRE	Oils and soaps	702,000,000	13.2	Apr. 1993
NOVALIM-NESTLE	Food processing	2,600,000,000	7.8	Apr. 1993
CAPRAL-NESTLE	Food processing	3,600,000,000	15.7	May 1993
FILTISAC	Spinning and weaving	2,115,000,000	34.4	Jan. 1994
SAPH	Agriculture (hevea)	8,770,700,000	55.3	Jun. 1994
SICOR	Agriculture (cocoa)	1,000,000,000	51.0	Aug. 1994
SICABLE	Cables	555,000,000	35.0	Oct. 1994
Complexe Sucrier de Marabadiassa	Agriculture (sugar)	...	100.0	Nov. 1994
SICF	Railways	3,000,000,000	100.0	Dec. 1994
ELF OIL-CI	Petroleum	310,000,000	50.0	Jan. 1995
SOGB	Natural rubber	21,601,840,000	94.8	Feb. 1995
CAI SINEMATIALI	Agro-industry	...	100.0	Feb. 1995
CAI ANGUELEDOU	Agro-industry	...	100.0	Feb. 1995
SIFIDA	Finance	...	...	Feb. 1995
SMB	Asphalt	1,300,000,000	92.0	May 1995
SILO DE SAN PEDRO	Flour mill	...	100.0	May 1995
DOMAINE HEVEICOLE DE L'ETAT-BETTIE	Natural rubber	...	100.0	May 1995
SHELL-CI	Petroleum	1,800,000,000	50.0	Jul. 1995
SIFAL	Lubricants	140,000,000	30.0	Jul. 1995
COFINCI	Finance	...	...	Jul. 1995
RIZIERES D'ETAT	Rice processing	...	100.0	Sep. 1995
Pêche et Froid CI (PFCI)	Fishery	250,000,000	18.0	Dec. 1995
CHOCODI	Chocolate	450,000,000	49.0	Dec. 1995
SACO	Chocolate	3,732,000,000	16.3	Dec. 1995
SIVOM	Handling operations in ports	2,000,000,000	49.0	Mar. 1996
DOMAINE HEVEICOLE DE L'ETAT-CAVALLY	Natural rubber	...	100.0	Mar. 1996
SIPRA	Poultry Products	750,000,000	33.0	Mar. 1996
SIFERCOM	Metallic construction	210,000,000	19.6	Jun. 1996
SAFICA	Notebook manufacturing	160,000,000	16.6	Jun. 1996
SAFBAIL	Leasing	420,000,000	41.1	Sep. 1996
SIDELAF	Road signals	396,000,000	45.3	Sep. 1996
PALMINDUSTRIE	Agriculture (palm oil)	34,000,059,000	100.0	Dec. 1996
CI-TELECOM	Telecommunications	4,000,000,000	98.0	Feb. 1997
Assets of PALMINDUSTRIE	Agriculture (palm oil)	...	100.0	Mar. 1997
SIEM	Metallic packaging	1,889,220,000	10.4	Mar. 1997
Hôtel Ivoire 1/	Tourism	8,250,860,000	100.0	May 1997
TRITURAF	Cottonseed oil	1,300,000,000	5.0	Jun. 1997
SODESUCRE	Sugar production	30,500,000,000	100.0	Jul. 1997
HOTELS EX-SIETHO	Tourism	...	100.0	Sep. 1997
PHCI	Agriculture (palm oil)	250,000,000	17.0	Oct. 1997
PETRO-IVOIRE	Petroleum	530,000,000	35.0	Oct. 1997
SBB/BRACODI	Brewery	800,600,000	11.1	Nov. 1997
SAGA-CI	Goods transportation	...	0.1	Mar. 1998
SIFROID	Cold storage	620,000	49.0	May 1998
CIDT	Cotton processing	7,200,000,000	70.0	Jun. 1998
SOCEF	Cooling products	900,000,000	44.4	Jun. 1998
SHAD	Cocoa/coffee marketing	...	5.1	Sep. 1998
SISA	Shipping	...	75.0	Oct. 1998
SIVOA	Oxygen and acetylene	874,000,000	21.0	Dec. 1998
BIAO-INVESTISSEMENT	Banking	500,000,000	100.0	Jul. 1999
AIR INTER IVOIRE	Air transportation	70,000,000	7.0	Aug. 1999
SEPBA	Agro-industry	392,000,000	14.6	Aug. 1999
ABIDJAN CATERING	Catering	...	34.0	Sep. 1999
SHAD	Cocoa/coffee marketing	30,000,000	5.1	Oct. 1999
BIAO-CI	Banking	2,000,000,000	100.0	Jan. 2000

Source: Comité de Privatisation.

1/ Hôtel Ivoire is now under a 15-year management contract to a private operator.

Table 28. Côte d'Ivoire: Central Government and National Public Agencies, 1993-99 1/

(In average number of staff and wages)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	(In thousands)						
Average number of staff	123.9	120.7	118.7	116.2	117.4	110.1	113.2
(variation in percent)	...	-2.6	-1.7	-2.1	1.0	-6.2	2.8
Central government	108.3	105.2	103.2	102.6	103.4	99.6	104.0
Civil servants	97.3	94.1	92.2	91.5	91.9	93.5	97.8
Teachers	45.0	45.5	45.9	45.9	53.3	54.3	57.8
Others	52.2	48.6	46.3	45.6	38.6	39.2	40.0
Non-civil servants	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.5	6.1	6.2
National public agencies	15.6	15.6	15.5	13.6	14.0	10.5	9.2
Civil servants and temporary staff	11.6	11.6	11.6	9.7	9.3	8.2	7.3
Non-civil servants	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.3	1.9
Memorandum items:							
Participants in voluntary departure program	...	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.3
Scholarship recipients	86.4	84.8	83.7	83.7	...	...	...
	(In millions of CFA francs)						
Average wages	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8
(variation in percent)	...	7.4	3.7	0.0	1.5	10.2	4.5
Central government	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Civil servant wages, including indemnities	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
Civil servant wages, excluding indemnities	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Teachers	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Others	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Non-civil servants	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
National public agencies	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.5
Civil servants and temporary staff	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Others	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.1	6.6

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates and calculations.

1/ Excluding the military.

Table 29. Côte d'Ivoire: Monetary Survey, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated; end of period)

	1993 1/	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			
							March	Jun.	Sept.	Dec. Est.
Net foreign assets	-549	-136	-6	24	54	40	229	143	-3	-27
Net domestic assets	1,328	1,282	1,347	1,356	1,495	1,606	1,544	1,528	1,609	1,687
Net credit to the government	593	529	508	484	490	534	597	607	667	656
<i>Of which</i>										
Customs duty bill	-18	-27	-19	-23	-22	-18	-17	-15	-16	-19
Postal checking deposits	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3
Credit to the economy	758	836	1,002	1,024	1,175	1,219	1,069	1,018	1,026	1,117
Crop credit	80	173	236	185	248	171	107	78	58	52
Ordinary credit	678	663	766	840	927	1,048	961	940	968	1,066
Other items, net	-23	-83	-163	-152	-170	-147	-121	-97	-84	-86
Broad money	779	1,146	1,341	1,381	1,549	1,646	1,774	1,671	1,606	1,660
<i>Of which</i>										
Currency in circulation	272	392	451	473	572	667	691	621	524	617
Memorandum items:										
Ratio: base money/broad money	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Velocity of circulation	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	...	...	...	4.2

Source: Banque Centrale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Situation before the devaluation, which led to the revaluation of the external assets and liabilities of the BCEAO and of the commercial banks held on January 11, 1994.

Table 30. Côte d'Ivoire: Summary Accounts of the Central Bank, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs; end of period)

	1993 1/	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			
							March	Jun.	Sep.	Dec. Est.
Net foreign assets	-482	-107	3	23	71	69	176	112	-16	-2
Assets	1	109	259	317	373	479	584	533	399	413
Liabilities	-482	-217	-256	-294	-302	-410	408	421	415	415
<i>Of which</i>										
Net IMF position	-61	-182	-222	-269	-265	-371	-371	-383	-378	-378
Counterpart to SDR allocation	-14	-31	-29	-28	-30	-31	-31	-32	-32	-32
Net domestic assets	777	570	512	528	545	679	590	602	624	681
Net credit to the government	446	427	356	396	422	536	551	561	572	541
Claims on the government (excluding IMF)	400	299	180	179	194	216	228	244	257	245
Counterpart to net use of Fund resources	59	173	219	267	255	356	356	356	351	351
Government deposits (including currency held)	-13	-46	-43	-50	-28	-36	-33	-39	-36	-56
Claims on deposit money banks	325	130	141	126	105	115	20	0	24	100
Net claims on other financial institutions	7	5	12	14	13	15	15	16	15	14
Other items, net	0	8	3	-8	5	14	5	25	12	26
Base money	295	462	516	551	616	748	766	713	608	679
Currency in circulation	272	392	451	473	572	667	691	621	524	617
Liabilities to deposit money banks	23	69	64	76	42	78	72	90	92	59
Deposits on the money market	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other deposits	13	41	49	61	22	55	48	68	71	17
Currency held by banks	10	18	14	15	21	23	24	22	21	42
Other deposits	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	3

Source: Banque Centrale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Situation before the devaluation, which led to the revaluation of the external assets and liabilities of the BCEAO and of the commercial banks held on January 11, 1994.

Table 31. Côte d'Ivoire: Summary Accounts of the Deposit Money Banks, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs; end of period)

	1993 1	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			
							March	Jun.	Sept.	Dec. Est.
Net foreign assets	-67	-28	-10	1	-17	-29	53	32	13	-25
Net domestic assets	572	780	897	904	990	1,006	1,026	1,016	1,067	1,066
Net position vis-à-vis the BCEAO	-304	-68	-94	-50	-59	-47	55	85	72	-39
Reserves	21	67	58	75	45	67	74	85	96	61
<i>Of which:</i> currency held	10	18	14	19	22	23	24	22	21	42
Liabilities to the BCEAO	-325	-134	-152	-124	-105	-115	-20	0	-24	-100
Net credit to the government	163	127	169	109	86	14	60	59	107	131
Claims on the government	262	324	409	418	424	413	408	385	383	383
Deposits of the government	-99	-197	-240	-310	-338	-399	-348	-327	-276	-252
Credit to the private sector	734	804	971	987	1,140	1,186	1,037	987	995	1,084
Crop credit	80	173	236	185	248	171	107	78	58	52
Ordinary credit	654	631	735	803	891	1,015	929	909	937	1,033
Other items, net	-21	-83	-148	-142	-176	-147	-125	-114	-108	-111
Deposits of the private sector	505	751	888	905	973	977	1,080	1,048	1,080	1,041

Source: Banque Centrale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Situation before the devaluation, which led to the revaluation of the external assets and liabilities of the BCEAO and of the commercial banks held on January 11, 1994.

Table 32. Côte d'Ivoire: Crédit to the Government, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs; end of period)

	1993 1/	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			
							March	June	Sep.	Dec.
Currency held	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
Deposits at the BCEAO	12	45	42	48	26	35	30	37	34	54
Bank deposits	99	197	240	310	338	399	348	327	276	252
<i>Of which:</i> CSSPPA	7	22	47	75	59	73	50	37	16	18
CGPPGC	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Customs duty bills	18	27	19	23	22	18	17	15	16	19
Total claims	130	270	302	382	388	453	397	381	327	326
Liabilities to the BCEAO (excluding IMF)	400	299	180	179	194	216	228	244	257	245
Counterpart to net use of Fund resources 2/	59	173	219	267	255	356	356	356	351	351
Liabilities to banks	262	324	409	418	424	413	408	385	383	383
<i>Of which:</i> CSSPPA	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CGPPGC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits in postal checking accounts	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3
Total liabilities	723	798	810	866	877	988	994	988	994	982
Net credit to the government 3/	593	529	508	484	490	534	597	607	667	656

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Situation before the devaluation, which led to the revaluation of the external assets and liabilities of the BCEAO and of the commercial banks held on January 11, 1994.

2/ BCEAO valuation.

3/ Defined as the net position of the government (PNG, definition of the BCEAO) plus net claims on the Caisse de Stabilisation et de Soutien des Prix des Productions Agricoles (CSSPPA) and the CGPPGC.

Table 33. Côte d'Ivoire: Distribution of Credit to the Economy, 1993-99 1/

	1993 1/	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Sep. Est.
(In billions of CFA francs; end of period)							
Short term	580.8	811.2	887.0	677.9	756.7	622.8	548.8
Medium term	190.2	244.9	252.5	209.3	191.2	302.7	341.1
Long term	11.2	19.4	23.4	144.1	115.2	40.7	29.1
Total	782.2	1,075.5	1,162.9	1,031.3	1,063.1	966.2	919.0
Agriculture, fishing, and livestock	14.1	15.7	16.2	11.2	11.0	9.5	8.7
Forestry	9.7	14.6	14.6	11.8	15.3	13.5	7.9
Manufacturing industry	158.0	175.4	200.1	191.6	156.8	173	229.3
Extractive industry	1.0	8.3	19.4	7.6	10.3	8.6	7.6
Energy	46.1	58.4	59.9	38.8	31.9	28.0	26.4
Building and construction	21.5	28.2	26.6	18.0	17.3	14.5	17
Transportation	49.7	43.2	46.8	42.3	34.2	51.3	89.7
Commerce	407.7	607.7	693.1	491.3	566.6	422.6	294.2
Services and other	74.4	123.9	86.2	218.8	219.7	245.3	238.2
(In percent of total)							
Short term	74.3	75.4	76.3	65.7	71.2	64.5	59.7
Medium term	24.3	22.8	21.7	20.3	18.0	31.3	37.1
Long term	1.4	1.8	2.0	14.0	10.8	4.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, and livestock	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Forestry	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.9
Manufacturing industry	20.2	16.3	17.2	18.6	14.7	17.9	25.0
Extractive industry	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Energy	5.9	5.4	5.2	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
Building and construction	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
Transportation	6.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	5.3	9.8
Commerce	52.1	56.5	59.6	47.6	53.3	43.7	32.0
Services and other	9.5	11.5	7.4	21.2	20.7	25.4	25.9

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Information on the sectoral distribution of credit is collected by the Centrale des Risques; it does not cover all outstanding credit of the banking system and does not reflect adjustments undertaken in the monetary survey. Thus, the totals reported here differ from those in the

Table 34. Côte d'Ivoire: Central Bank Lending Rates, 1989-2000

(Percent per annum; end of period)

	Rediscount Rate (TES)	Special Rate for Advances to Treasury 1/	Repurchase Rate	Avg. Monthly Money Market Rate (TMM)	Interbank Rate
1989					
October 2/	10.500	9.250	...	10.250	...
November	11.000	9.625	...	10.625	...
December	11.000	9.975	...	10.975	...
1991					
November	11.000	9.725	...	10.725	...
1992					
August	13.000	9.725	...	12.725	...
November	12.500	9.725	...	11.975	...
1993					
April	12.500	9.725	...	11.225	...
May	12.500	9.725	...	10.225	...
October 3/	12.500	9.725	10.500	9.350	...
November	12.500	9.725	9.250	8.500	...
December	10.500	9.725	8.750	7.510	...
1994					
January	14.500	7.794	12.750	7.940	8.190-12.000
February	14.500	7.799	12.750	9.250	6.000-11.750
June	12.000	8.118	10.250	8.850	2.500- 9.250
July	12.000	5.224	8.750	7.040	3.750- 8.250
August	10.000	5.224	7.750	5.940	3.750- 7.250
September	10.000	5.224	7.250	5.670	2.750- 6.750
December	10.000	4.500	7.000	5.500	3.750- 7.000
1995					
January	9.000	4.500	7.000	5.500	4.750- 6.250
June	8.500	4.500	6.500	5.500	5.000- 6.500
August	8.500	4.500	6.500	5.500	5.000- 7.000
December	7.500	4.595	6.500	6.021	5.000- 7.250
1996					
January	7.500	4.506	6.500	5.500	5.250- 7.250
May	7.500	4.365	6.500	5.210	4.750- 7.000
June	7.500	4.365	6.500	5.360	4.750- 6.000
Early July 4/	7.500	5.307	6.500	5.961	5.000- 7.500
Mid-July	7.500	5.307	6.500	5.250	5.000- 6.000
Early August 5/	7.250	5.307	6.250	5.250	5.000- 7.000
Mid-August	7.000	5.307	6.000	5.250	4.500- 6.250
September	7.000	5.307	6.000	5.250	4.000- 6.000
October	6.500	5.169	6.000	5.250	3.500- 5.000
December	6.500	5.169	6.000	5.050	4.000- 5.500
1997					
January	6.500	5.051	6.000	5.040	4.750- 5.500
February	6.250	5.051	5.750	5.110	4.500- 5.750
April	6.250	5.008	5.750	5.000	5.000- 5.500
September	6.000	5.020	5.500	5.020	4.000- 5.500
December	6.000	5.003	5.500	4.960	4.000- 5.500
1998					
August	6.250	4.950	5.750	4.950	4.700-6.250
1999					
January	5.750	4.950	5.250	4.950	5.000-6.500
2000					
January	5.750	4.950	5.250	4.950	4.400-7.000
February	5.750	4.950	5.250	4.950	4.950-7.000

Source: Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Rate applicable to advances to government under Article 16 of the BCEAO statutes.

2/ The lending rate structure was reformed in 1989, involving the abolition of the preferential discount rate and the creation of a special rate for advances to the treasury.

3/ Introduction of a weekly auction system on the money market on October 18, 1993.

4/ Beginning of money market auctions using the Dutch auction system.

5/ Auctions of central bank bills using the Dutch auction system were introduced in August 1996 but are not included in the calculation of the average money market rate.

Table 35. Côte d'Ivoire: Commercial Bank Interest Rates, 1992-2000

(In percent per annum; end of period)

	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Dec. 1993	Jan. 1994
Demand deposits	free	free	free	free
Time deposits from CFAF 500,001 - 5,000,000 ^{1/}				
Less than six months	8.50 min.	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
Six months to one year	9.50 min.	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
More than one year	10.50 min.	free	free	free
Certificates of deposit over CFAF 500,000 ^{1/}				
Six months to one year	9.50 min.	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
More than one year	10.50 min.	free	free	free
Passbook savings	8.50 fixed	4.50 min.	8.00 min.	8.00 min.
Lending rates ^{3/}	17.50 max.	25.00 max.	29.10 max.	29.10 max.
	June 1994	Jul. 1994	Dec. 1995	Apr. 1996 to present
Demand deposits	free	free	free	free
Time deposits from CFAF 500,001 - 5,000,000 ^{1/}				
Less than six months	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
Six months to one year	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
More than one year	free	free	free	free
Certificates of deposit over CFAF 500,000 ^{1/}				
Six months to one year	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}	TMM-2% ^{2/}
More than one year	free	free	free	free
Passbook savings	8.00 min.	4.50 min.	4.50 min.	3.50 min.
Lending rates ^{3/}	29.10 max.	29.10 max.	29.10 max.	29.10 max.

Source: Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

^{1/} Effective October 1, 1993, rates on deposits over CFAF 5 million were completely liberalized.^{2/} TMM is the average monthly money market rate published by the BCEAO.^{3/} Since October 1993, the maximum rate has been set at 29.1 percent, replacing the old maximum, which discount rate plus 5 percent.

Table 36. Côte d'Ivoire: Stock Exchange Operations, 1993-99 1/

(In millions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Share issues	6,073	6,341	10,863	14,488	16,250	...	...
Bond issues							
Gross issues	2,177	2,356	22,397	16,414	1,000	17,000	...
Amortization	7,409	7,477	3,126	3,848	3,845	...	...
Net issues	-5,232	-5,121	19,271	12,566	-2,845	17,000	...
Secondary market	1,603	6,392	7,054	1,049	1,330	205,622	...
Introductory offers of shares	0	0	0	0	0	195,000	29,240
Sales of blocks of shares	0	4,080	2,650	2,260	...	2,197	30,876
Other share transactions 2/	2,298	2,047	4,247	7,687	14,220	8,408	...
Bond transactions	305	265	157	543	1,080	17	198
Number of quotations	60	59	62	49	50	39	50
Bonds	37	33	32	18	15	4	12
Shares	23	26	30	31	35	35	38
Market capitalization	122	224	425	517	756	1,031	1,074
Bonds	24	29	36	41	34	13	83
Shares	98	195	389	476	723	1,018	991
Memorandum items:							
Stock price index (1985=100)	91	129	277	358	438	...	...
BRVM-10 3/	...	...	...	...	...	95	97
BRVM composite 3/	...	...	...	...	...	98	91

Sources: Bourse des valeurs d'Abidjan and Bourse régionale des valeurs mobilières (BRVM).

1/ On September 16, 1998, the Abidjan Stock Exchange (ASE) was replaced by the regional stock exchange (BRVM).

2/ For 1997, this line includes sales of blocks of shares.

3/ The BRVM-10 is an index of the ten most active shares, and the BRVM composite is the index of all shares quoted on the BRVM (September 16, 1998 = 100).

Table 37. Côte d'Ivoire: Balance of Payments, 1993-99 1/

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Trade balance	208	700	681	777	777	810	830
Exports, f.o.b.	713	1,593	1,907	2,190	2,379	2,439	2,572
Of which: cocoa	268	528	620	816	821	903	913
coffee	69	138	212	152	208	222	153
Imports, f.o.b.	-505	-893	-1,226	-1,413	-1,602	-1,629	-1,742
Services, net	-484	-612	-772	-823	-847	-838	-855
Receipts	219	298	406	396	433	477	512
Factor income	11	20	19	21	23	25	26
Other services	208	278	386	375	409	452	486
Payments	-703	-910	-1,178	-1,219	-1,279	-1,315	-1,367
Factor Income	-398	-450	-512	-490	-496	-491	-525
Of which: Central government interest due 2/	-209	-290	-302	-286	-265	-252	-263
Other services	-305	-460	-665	-729	-783	-823	-842
Transfers, net	-46	-131	-198	-214	-216	-233	-250
Private	-86	-144	-219	-240	-244	-261	-278
Public	40	13	21	26	27	28	28
Current account	-323	-43	-289	-260	-286	-261	-275
Capital account	51	321	188	99	133	178	-20
Official medium- and long-term loans (net)	-53	223	-33	-35	-132	-41	-223
Project loans	31	68	87	97	83	96	83
Other bilateral and multilateral loans 3/	144	493	278	187	73	225	62
Central government amortization due 2/	-223	-326	-386	-307	-275	-352	-359
Public enterprises amortization due	-5	-11	-11	-11	-13	-9	-9
Other capital (including private capital, errors and omissions) 4/	105	98	220	134	265	219	203
Overall balance	-271	278	-101	-162	-153	-83	-295
Financing	271	-278	101	162	153	83	295
Official net reserves (increase: -)	-25	-441	-111	-20	-48	2	71
Operations account	-11	-515	-156	-68	-35	-98	76
IMF, net	-14	56	45	48	-13	100	-5
Other	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks (net)	12	-72	-19	-10	18	12	-4
Change in arrears	285	-353	7	2	121	-121	32
Rescheduling 5/ 6/	0	588	223	189	62	335	196
Up-front payment under the 1998 London Club debt operation	0	0	0	0	0	-144	0
Memorandum items:							
Operations account (in months of imports of goods and nonfactor services)	-6.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8
Total grants	72	112	94	96	79	87	81
Operations account (end-of-year)	-407	109	265	333	368	465	389
Outstanding arrears (end-of-year) 7/	1,632	3,051	3,080	3,577	3,698	0	32
Current account (percent of GDP)	-11.0	-1.0	-5.8	-4.8	-4.6	-3.9	-4.0
Public external debt service before the 1998 rescheduling 8/	49.3	36.0	32.9	25.0	20.8	26.7	20.0
Nominal GDP	2,946	4,256	4,988	5,548	6,176	6,629	6,900

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Reflects flow reschedulings from Paris Club creditors on Lyons terms in 1998-2001.

2/ Debt service due includes obligations to commercial banks, with the exception of interest on arrears. Reflects 1998 debt-reduction agreement with commercial banks. The debt-service numbers do not include cancelled debt-service obligations and direct payments by public sector enterprises.

3/ Includes program loans and European Union grants disbursed in the context of programmed financial assistance and price stabilization (Stabex) funds.

4/ Includes short-term capital and other private capital.

5/ Includes the deferred repayment of arrears on post-cutoff-date debt over a three-year period ended in March 2001, and the restructuring of pre-cutoff-date debt service and arrears due to official creditors.

6/ Based on the 1998 restructuring agreement with the Paris Club. Because the second PRGF arrangement was not approved, the second and third tranches of the rescheduling agreement did not become effective.

7/ Stock of arrears, mostly to commercial banks, except in 1997 when CFAF 120.9 billion of reschedulable arrears to the Paris Club were accumulated. All arrears were cleared in 1998 in the context of the Paris Club rescheduling and the agreement with commercial banks.

8/ In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services.

Table 38. Côte d'Ivoire: Balance of Payments, 1993-99 1/
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Trade balance	735	1,261	1,364	1,518	1,331	1,380	1,349
Exports, f.o.b.	2,519	2,869	3,820	4,281	4,076	4,157	4,183
Of which: cocoa	945	951	1,242	1,595	1,406	1,540	1,485
coffee	243	249	425	297	357	379	248
Imports, f.o.b.	-1,784	-1,608	-2,456	-2,763	-2,744	-2,777	-2,834
Services, net	-1,711	-1,102	-1,547	-1,609	-1,451	-1,427	-1,390
Receipts	773	536	813	774	741	813	833
Factor income	40	36	39	42	40	43	42
Other services	734	500	774	732	702	771	791
Payments	-2,484	-1,638	-2,359	-2,383	-2,192	-2,241	-2,223
Factor income	-1,407	-810	-1,026	-957	-851	-837	-854
Of which: central government interest due 2/	-736	-522	-604	-560	-453	-429	-428
Other services	-1,077	-829	-1,333	-1,425	-1,341	-1,403	-1,369
Transfers, net	-164	-236	-396	-418	-371	-398	-407
Private	-305	-259	-439	-470	-417	-445	-452
Public	141	23	43	52	47	48	45
Current account	-1,140	-78	-579	-509	-490	-445	-447
Capital account	181	578	376	193	227	303	-32
Official medium- and long-term loans, net	-188	402	-66	-69	-227	-70	-363
Project loans	111	122	173	189	143	163	135
Other bilateral and multilateral loans 3/	507	887	557	365	124	383	101
Central government amortization due 2/	-787	-588	-773	-601	-472	-601	-584
Public enterprises amortization due	-18	-20	-22	-22	-22	-16	-14
Other capital (including private capital, and errors and omissions) 4	369	176	442	262	454	373	330
Overall balance	-959	500	-203	-316	-263	-142	-479
Financing	959	-500	203	316	262	142	480
Official net reserves (increase: -)	-88	-794	-222	-39	-82	3	115
Operations account	-38	-928	-313	-133	-60	-167	124
IMF, net	-50	100	91	94	-22	170	-8
Other	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks, net	41	-130	-37	-20	31	20	-7
Changes in arrears	1,006	-635	14	4	207	-206	53
Rescheduling 5/ 6/	0	1,058	448	370	106	570	318
Up-front payment under the 1998 London Club debt operation	0	0	0	0	0	-246	0
Memorandum items:							
Operations account (in months of imports of goods and nonfactor services)	-6.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8
Total grants	253	202	188	187	135	148	132
Operations account (end of year)	-1,436	196	530	650	630	793	633
Outstanding arrears (end-of-year) 7/	5,764	5,496	6,171	6,993	6,336	0	53
Current account (in percent of GDP)	-11.0	-1.0	-5.8	-4.8	-4.6	-3.9	-4.0
Public external debt service before the 1998 rescheduling 8/	49.3	36.0	32.9	25.0	20.8	26.7	20.0
Nominal GDP	10,404	7,666	9,993	10,845	10,581	11,298	11,221

Sources: Ivorian authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Reflects flow reschedulings from Paris Club creditors on Lyons terms in 1998-2001.

2/ Debt service due includes obligations to commercial banks, with the exception of interest on arrears. Reflects 1998 debt-reduction agreement with commercial banks. Debt-service numbers do not include cancelled debt-service obligations and direct payments by public sector enterprises.

3/ Includes program loans and European Union grants disbursed in the context of programmed financial assistance and price stabilization (Stabex) funds.

4/ Includes short-term capital and other private capital.

5/ Includes the deferred repayment of arrears on post-cutoff-date debt over a three-year period ended December 1996, and the restructuring of pre-cutoff-date debt service and arrears due to official creditors.

6/ Based on the 1998 restructuring agreement with the Paris Club. Because the second PRGF arrangement was not approved, the second and third tranches of the rescheduling agreement did not become effective.

7/ Stock of arrears, mostly to commercial banks, except in 1997 when CFAF 120.9 billion of reschedulable arrears to the Paris Club were accumulated. All arrears were cleared in 1998 in the context of the Paris Club rescheduling and the agreement with commercial banks.

8/ In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services.

Table 39. Côte d'Ivoire: Value, Volume, and Unit Price of Major Exports, 1993-99

(Value in billions of CFA francs; volume in thousands of tons;
and f.o.b. unit value in CFA francs per kilogram)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Coffee, beans							
Value	56.8	105.7	169.2	119.8	174.3	176.9	95.4
Change (%)	52.0	86.3	60.0	-29.2	45.5	1.5	-46.1
Volume	226.3	136.3	144.4	148.5	244.9	222.6	117.7
Change (%)	8.4	-39.8	5.9	2.9	64.9	-9.1	-47.1
Unit value	250.8	775.8	1171.4	806.6	711.9	795.0	810.0
Change (%)	40.2	209.4	51.0	-31.1	-11.7	11.7	1.9
Cocoa, beans							
Value	223.6	454.7	549.2	720.3	707.8	740.5	776.4
Change (%)	10.4	103.3	20.8	31.1	-1.7	4.6	4.8
Volume	789.4	706.9	773.6	1054.0	939.1	835.8	1062.0
Change (%)	18.4	-10.5	9.4	36.3	-10.9	-11.0	27.1
Unit value	283.3	643.2	710.0	683.3	753.6	886.0	731.0
Change (%)	-6.7	127.0	10.4	-3.8	10.3	17.6	-17.5
Logs							
Value	12.0	27.8	25.8	20.9	8.5	5.9	7.0
Change (%)	67.3	131.0	-7.3	-19.2	-59.2	-31.2	20.2
Volume	268.4	329.0	283.0	304.5	155.9	155.9	155.9
Change (%)	38.4	22.6	-14.0	7.6	-48.8	0.0	0.0
Unit value	44.9	84.6	91.2	68.5	54.6	37.6	45.2
Change (%)	20.9	88.5	7.8	-24.8	-20.4	-31.2	20.2
Cotton fiber							
Value	32.1	68.8	69.0	58.7	76.9	67.1	58.8
Change (%)	16.5	114.2	0.3	-14.9	31.1	-12.7	-12.4
Volume	100.8	101.0	88.1	73.4	93.2	97.9	100.8
Change (%)	53.1	0.2	-12.8	-16.7	27.0	5.0	3.0
Unit value	318.5	681.2	783.3	799.6	825.1	685.9	583.0
Change (%)	-23.9	113.9	15.0	2.1	3.2	-16.9	-15.0
Pineapple							
Value	11.3	21.5	23.6	29.2	28.8	31.6	33.4
Change (%)	2.8	90.1	9.6	23.9	-1.2	9.7	5.6
Volume	125.9	143.4	149.5	170.4	174.6	186.8	192.4
Change (%)	5.9	13.9	4.3	14.0	2.5	7.0	3.0
Unit value	89.8	149.9	157.5	171.3	165.1	169.2	173.5
Change (%)	-2.9	66.9	5.1	8.8	-3.6	2.5	2.5
Bananas							
Value	18.4	32.2	41.3	44.7	39.9	40.8	38.8
Change (%)	31.1	75.2	28.0	8.4	-10.8	2.3	-5.0
Volume	175.6	155.7	181.7	194.2	195.5	207.2	209.3
Change (%)	14.8	-11.3	16.7	6.9	0.7	6.0	1.0
Unit value	104.8	207.1	227.1	230.3	204.0	196.9	185.2
Change (%)	14.2	97.6	9.7	1.4	-11.4	-3.5	-5.9
Palm oil							
Value	20.7	38.8	44.1	36.0	31.3	40.9	28.7
Change (%)	2.8	87.4	13.5	-18.3	-13.2	30.9	-29.8
Volume	210.8	163.2	135.7	111.1	86.9	92.1	94.9
Change (%)	20.5	-22.6	-16.8	-18.1	-21.8	6.0	3.0
Unit value	98.3	237.9	324.6	324.0	359.9	444.6	303.0
Change (%)	-14.7	142.1	36.4	-0.2	11.1	23.5	-31.9
Natural rubber							
Value	15.2	37.1	58.7	59.6	63.2	48.5	46.2
Change (%)	-5.8	144.2	58.0	1.6	6.0	-23.2	-4.8
Volume	71.5	71.0	83.1	97.0	109.6	118.3	121.9
Change (%)	-5.1	-0.7	17.0	16.7	13.0	8.0	3.0
Unit value	212.5	522.9	705.9	614.6	576.6	410.2	379.1
Change (%)	-0.7	146.0	35.0	-12.9	-6.2	-28.9	-7.6
Coconuts							
Value	2.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.3
Change (%)	5.4	102.6	2.4	2.6	3.7	8.4	6.8
Volume	34.1	34.1	34.5	34.8	35.2	37.3	39.5
Change (%)	2.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0
Unit value	60.7	123.0	124.7	126.6	130.0	133.0	134.0
Change (%)	3.0	102.6	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.8
Grains and oilseeds							
Value	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
Change (%)	3.0	102.6	2.4	2.6	7.8	8.4	8.3
Volume	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.4	17.3	18.4
Change (%)	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Unit value	70.8	143.5	145.5	147.7	151.7	155.2	158.6
Change (%)	3.0	102.6	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.2

Table 39. Côte d'Ivoire: Value, Volume, and Unit Price of Major Exports, 1993-99 (concluded)

(Value in billions of CFA francs; volume in thousands of tons; and f.o.b. unit value in CFA francs per kilogram)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Cocoa, transformed							
Value	43.9	73.2	70.6	95.7	120.0	162.9	137.1
Change (%)	-15.4	66.8	-3.6	-10.2	25.4	35.8	-15.9
Volume	83.2	82.3	79.5	106.9	124.9	144.1	152.8
Change (%)	-27.6	-1.1	-3.4	-16.6	16.9	15.3	6.0
Unit value	527.6	889.4	887.5	894.9	960.4	1,130.5	897.1
Change (%)	16.9	68.6	-0.2	7.7	7.3	17.7	-20.7
Coffee, processed							
Value	12.2	32.7	43.0	32.0	33.7	45.3	57.2
Change (%)	-27.5	168.3	31.4	-22.0	5.5	34.2	26.4
Volume	5.7	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.9	11.6	12.6
Change (%)	-28.6	32.3	9.4	-4.0	5.6	30.9	8.6
Unit value	2,139.0	4,337.7	5,209.6	3,810.6	3,806.2	3,901.3	4,539.3
Change (%)	1.5	102.8	20.1	-18.7	-0.1	2.5	16.4
Sawn wood							
Value	67.1	166.7	179.2	141.1	152.3	119.6	157.2
Change (%)	9.1	148.5	7.5	-28.3	7.9	-21.5	31.5
Volume	498.7	621.4	585.6	484.4	687.8	736.0	743.3
Change (%)	5.3	24.6	-5.8	-22.7	42.0	7.0	1.0
Unit value	134.5	268.2	306.1	291.3	221.4	162.5	211.5
Change (%)	3.6	99.5	14.1	-7.3	-24.0	-26.6	30.2
Textiles							
Value	3.9	17.6	16.4	18.2	22.3	23.7	25.2
Change (%)	-61.6	349.9	-6.7	-1.5	22.5	6.3	6.3
Volume	3.4	7.5	6.4	7.8	9.3	10.0	10.2
Change (%)	-56.6	120.6	-14.7	6.8	19.3	8.0	2.0
Unit value	1,147.6	2,340.7	2,560.7	2,350.9	2,412.7	2,374.0	2,474.6
Change (%)	-11.5	104.0	9.4	-7.7	2.6	-1.6	4.2
Pineapples, processed							
Value	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.1
Change (%)	-34.3	38.4	11.5	70.5	60.2	4.3	8.4
Volume	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.4	3.6	3.8
Change (%)	-26.1	-11.7	-8.3	27.3	71.2	6.0	4.0
Unit value	225.8	354.1	430.2	573.3	536.5	527.9	550.3
Change (%)	-11.1	56.8	21.5	33.9	-6.4	-1.6	4.2
Sugar							
Value	6.2	9.0	5.5	11.1	15.6	15.9	17.5
Change (%)	176.3	45.0	-39.4	88.7	40.9	1.7	10.0
Volume	39.4	35.8	33.9	57.7	69.0	73.2	77.6
Change (%)	144.7	-9.3	-5.2	62.0	19.6	6.0	6.0
Unit value	157.5	251.8	161.0	192.2	226.4	217.2	225.4
Change (%)	12.9	59.8	-36.1	16.4	17.8	-4.1	3.8
Fish products							
Value	18.6	64.0	125.7	110.7	126.0	148.6	160.0
Change (%)	-23.3	244.5	96.6	-9.7	13.8	18.0	7.6
Volume	30.5	49.7	55.4	56.6	56.0	62.9	65.4
Change (%)	-23.4	62.9	11.6	-5.7	-1.1	12.3	4.0
Unit value	608.8	1,287.1	2,267.9	1,954.8	2,250.0	2,362.5	2,445.2
Change (%)	0.1	111.4	76.2	-4.2	15.1	5.0	3.5
Cement							
Value	8.6	18.0	16.3	18.6	18.8	21.4	22.8
Change (%)	1.2	109.8	-9.1	-2.5	0.9	13.9	6.6
Volume	281.7	424.5	439.2	485.8	478.7	526.6	542.4
Change (%)	5.6	50.7	3.5	-2.1	-1.5	10.0	3.0
Unit value	30.4	42.3	37.2	38.3	39.2	40.6	42.0
Change (%)	-4.2	39.2	-12.2	-0.4	2.3	3.5	3.5
Crude petroleum							
Value	0.0	0.0	14.2	73.0	98.0	82.3	96.9
Change (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.7	34.2	-16.0	17.7
Volume	0.0	0.0	248.5	831.4	985.0	1,034.3	1,013.6
Change (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	234.6	18.5	5.0	-2.0
Unit value	...	62.9	57.0	87.9	99.5	79.6	95.6
Change (%)			-9.4	54.1	13.2	-20.0	20.1
Petroleum products							
Value	110.0	180.4	188.6	251.6	215.8	155.3	225.7
Change (%)	11.5	64.0	4.5	33.4	-14.2	-28.0	45.3
Volume	2,239.2	2,087.9	2,158.6	2,864.3	2,168.6	2,277.0	2,277.0
Change (%)	1.9	-6.8	3.4	32.7	-24.3	5.0	0.0
Unit value	49,113	86,400	87,368	87,850	99,500	68,207	99,126
Change (%)	9.4	75.9	1.1	0.6	13.3	-31.5	45.3
Other products							
Value	49.1	237.7	259.3	341.2	436.8	502.4	577.7
Change (%)	-33.0	384.1	9.1	31.6	28.0	15.0	15.0
Total exports	713.2	1,592.8	1,906.6	2,190.2	2,378.9	2,439.2	2,572.1

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

Table 40. Côte d'Ivoire: Direction of Exports, f.o.b., 1993-99

(In percent of total)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	60.6	62.4	65.6	60.5	58.0	56.8	50.1
European Union	57.0	60.0	61.7	56.2	53.3	52.0	45.4
<i>Of which</i>							
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.8	4.2	2.6	2.1
France	16.5	17.6	20.0	16.9	17.3	17.4	14.4
Germany	6.1	7.1	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	3.2
Italy	6.0	7.4	8.2	5.7	5.3	6.0	4.3
Netherlands	17.4	14.3	14.3	16.7	13.2	12.5	13.1
Spain	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7
United Kingdom	2.7	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.9
Other	3.7	2.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
Africa	26.6	26.2	23.1	23.5	27.2	27.1	25.9
<i>Of which: West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)</i>	11.6	11.0	10.6	11.3	12.8	13.6	14.8
Algeria	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4
Benin	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Burkina Faso	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.3
Cameroon	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8
Ghana	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.2
Mali	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.7
Morocco	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Niger	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Senegal	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6
Togo	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7
Tunisia	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other countries	10.6	11.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.4	6.0
Asia	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.6
China, People's Republic of	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Indonesia	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Japan	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Singapore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Taiwan Province of China	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3
Other countries	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.9
Western Hemisphere	6.2	4.6	5.0	10.6	9.7	11.1	17.7
Brazil	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	7.7
Canada	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
United States	5.7	4.0	4.3	8.2	7.5	9.0	8.5
Other countries	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.2
Other countries or areas	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7

Sources: IMF, *Direction of Trade Statistics*; and Ivorian authorities.

Table 41. Côte d'Ivoire: Merchandise Imports, c.i.f., 1993-99 1/

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco 2/	123.8	178.0	263.3	256.1	311.3	371.2	344.2
Dairy products	16.5	15.6	22.6	27.8	28.1	32.3	29.5
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	4.0	3.6	5.3	6.6	9.6	10.5	9.6
Fish and shellfish, fresh	31.7	56.9	72.1	75.2	90.5	112.6	106.6
Cereals	42.6	60.4	96.4	81.5	104.4	119.9	94.5
<i>Of which</i> : rice	27.9	42.0	52.6	44.7	64.6	81.9	68.5
wheat	8.8	18.1	29.2	25.8	29.7	36.2	25.3
Sugar	2.7	5.3	12.5	5.5	9.9	19.1	11.4
Beverages	3.3	5.2	8.2	8.4	9.7	10.9	12.0
Tobacco	2.3	3.5	7.5	9.3	10.6	13.4	18.4
Other products	20.8	27.5	38.7	41.7	48.5	52.5	62.2
Other consumer goods 3/	119.5	210.0	311.5	305.7	346.4	380.1	338.2
Cloth	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
Pharmaceutical products	33.1	45.2	61.9	61.2	63.3	67.6	68.9
Paper and stationery	7.8	10.1	12.8	13.7	15.6	16.1	17.7
Plastic products	19.1	44.2	65.1	60.9	73.1	84.9	71.0
Automobile 4/	12.9	22.6	50.7	56.3	59.4	55.0	51.1
Other	45.8	86.4	119.3	112.3	133.8	155.4	128.5
Raw materials and semifinished products 5/	206.3	383.7	469.4	556.8	547.3	543.5	595.2
Rubber products	6.9	15.4	25.0	22.0	25.4	27.5	28.6
Petroleum products	130.1	220.0	234.5	333.1	296.1	262.5	328.7
<i>Of which</i> : crude oil	113.3	184.0	185.5	242.5	254.1	195.0	240.4
Chemical products	13.8	29.2	37.1	40.9	45.5	45.3	45.1
Cotton	14.8	20.8	32.6	28.2	26.7	27.6	24.8
Other metal products	3.2	5.9	10.3	10.7	12.3	14.7	16.4
Fertilizers	4.6	17.7	24.2	22.1	30.9	41.5	26.6
Construction materials	8.7	23.7	29.1	30.4	35.7	36.6	38.8
<i>Of which</i> : clinker	6.8	19.6	23.8	25.5	29.9	29.6	31.0
Paper and boards	15.7	30.8	52.2	41.8	43.6	48.2	48.7
Other	8.6	20.3	24.3	27.6	31.2	39.5	37.5
Capital goods 6/	96.8	209.6	331.9	324.8	393.0	470.4	461.9
Mechanical	34.8	68.9	116.1	119.0	156.2	160.6	162.7
Electrical	18.8	41.4	56.4	55.7	75.7	116.9	136.6
Transportation material 7/	16.4	42.3	76.6	68.1	66.2	78.3	61.9
Precision instruments	4.9	10.8	16.1	20.2	23.7	18.0	20.3
Iron and steel products	21.8	45.2	66.3	61.6	69.9	94.6	79.0
Other	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.5
Total (customs basis), c.i.f.	546.3	981.3	1,376.0	1,443.4	1,598.1	1,765.2	1,739.5
Memorandum item:							
Imports (balance of payments basis), f.o.b	505.2	892.8	1,225.8	1,413.4	1,601.9	1,629.3	1,742.3

Sources: Direction des Douanes; and Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO).

1/ Not on a balance of payments basis.

2/ Consists of imports under the classification numbers 02; 04; 10; 11; 16; 17; 20; 21; 22; and 24.

3/ Includes imports under the classification numbers 30; 39; 49; 55; and 87.02.01 to 19.

4/ Imports of personal vehicles under the classification numbers 87.02.01 to 19.

5/ Includes imports under the classification numbers 25; 27; 31; 40; and 76.

6/ Includes imports under the classification numbers 73; 84; 85; 86; 87 (excluding 87.02.01 to 19); 88; 89; and 90.

7/ Consists of imports under the classification numbers 87; 88; and 89.

Table 42. Côte d'Ivoire: Origin of Imports, c.i.f., 1993-99

(In percent of total)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	53.9	55.9	59.1	53.5	55.9	59.7	57.2
European Union	50.7	51.9	54.8	49.9	50.7	53.7	50.9
<i>Of which</i>							
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.8
France	30.6	30.9	31.6	25.1	26.7	28.6	25.9
Germany	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.3
Italy	3.0	3.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.2	5.6
Netherlands	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5
Spain	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5
United Kingdom	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4
Other European countries	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.6	5.2	6.0	6.3
Africa	24.9	21.5	17.8	23.3	19.7	15.5	18.5
<i>Of which: WAEMU</i>	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benin	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameroon	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ghana	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Mali	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mauritania							
Morocco	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Togo	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Other countries	22.3	19.8	15.3	20.8	17.9	13.1	16.6
Asia	11.4	11.9	13.8	13.4	8.5	8.0	10.3
China, People's Republic of	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.5
Japan	3.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.4	4.3
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Taiwan Province of China	3.3	3.6	6.4	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Singapore	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Other countries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
Western Hemisphere	9.5	10.4	9.0	9.6	8.3	7.4	7.1
Brazil	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8
Canada	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
United States	5.3	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.2
Other countries	2.2	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.6
Other countries or areas	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	7.6	9.3	6.9

Sources: IMF, *Direction of Trade Statistics*; and Ivoirien authorities.

Table 43. Côte d'Ivoire: External Trade Indices, 1993-99

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(Index, 1985=100)							
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.							
Value index 1/	54.9	122.7	146.8	168.7	183.2	187.8	198.1
Volume index	128.5	139.5	146.5	178.7	186.7	190.0	204.5
Unit value index 1/	42.7	87.9	100.2	94.4	98.1	98.9	96.9
Merchandise imports, f.o.b.							
Value index 1/	71.5	126.3	174.7	199.9	226.6	230.4	246.4
Volume index	106.7	102.7	144.6	154.2	161.7	169.5	176.5
Unit value index 1/	67.0	122.9	120.9	129.8	140.2	136.1	139.7
Terms of trade index	63.8	71.5	82.9	72.7	70.0	72.7	69.3
(Annual percentage change)							
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.							
Value index 1/	-8.5	123.3	19.7	14.9	8.6	2.5	5.4
Volume index	-10.2	8.5	5.1	22.0	4.4	1.8	7.6
Unit value index 1/	1.8	105.8	13.9	-5.8	4.0	0.7	-2.0
Merchandise imports, f.o.b.							
Value index 1/	-3.8	76.7	38.3	14.4	13.3	1.7	6.9
Volume index	-8.0	-3.7	40.7	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.2
Unit value index 1/	4.6	83.5	-1.7	7.4	8.0	-2.9	2.7
Terms of trade index	-2.7	12.1	15.9	-12.3	-3.7	3.8	-4.6
(In percent of GDP)							
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	24.2	37.4	38.2	39.5	38.5	36.8	37.3
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	20.3	24.8	29.3	30.1	30.6	29.0	29.8

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Trade data in terms of CFA francs; balance of payments basis.

Table 44. Côte d'Ivoire: Services and Transfers, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Services, net	-484.4	-612.0	-772.0	-823.0	-846.7	-837.5	-854.8
Credit	219.0	297.6	405.6	396.0	432.7	477.1	512.2
Freight and insurance	35.1	58.0	21.2	24.4	26.5	27.2	28.7
Other transportation	46.5	55.7	78.1	85.7	93.6	104.0	112.1
Travel	17.9	28.7	44.3	48.6	53.1	59.0	63.6
Investment income	11.3	19.8	19.4	21.3	23.2	24.9	26.0
Other government	54.7	66.0	93.6	72.0	78.7	84.5	87.9
Other services	53.5	69.4	149.1	144.1	157.5	177.5	194.0
Debit	-703.4	-909.6	-1,177.6	-1,219.0	-1,279.4	-1,314.6	-1,366.9
Freight and insurance	-85.7	-140.4	-225.8	-244.8	-274.3	-282.2	-301.8
Other transportation	-66.5	-77.5	-88.9	-97.6	-102.5	-107.8	-109.9
Travel	-47.7	-65.3	-94.6	-108.8	-114.2	-120.2	-122.6
Investment income	-311.7	-426.6	-487.3	-464.8	-466.5	-459.0	-489.8
<i>Of which</i>							
Interest on government debt	-208.5	-289.6	-301.7	-286.5	-264.6	-251.7	-263.0
Other government	-33.4	-60.3	-70.5	-64.6	-67.8	-72.8	-52.5
Other services	-158.4	-139.5	-210.6	-238.4	-254.1	-272.7	-290.3
Transfers, net	-46.4	-131.2	-197.7	-214.1	-216.3	-233.4	-250.0
Public transfers	40.0	12.7	21.4	26.4	27.2	27.9	27.9
Credit	67.0	49.7	58.4	63.4	64.2	64.9	64.9
Debit	-27.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0
Private transfers	-86.4	-143.9	-219.1	-240.5	-243.6	-261.3	-278.0
Credit	15.0	29.6	26.3	28.9	33.2	35.6	37.0
Debit	-101.4	-173.5	-245.5	-269.4	-276.7	-296.9	-315.0
Memorandum items:							
Freight and insurance (as percentage of imports, c.i.f.)	5.9	5.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services, net (as percent of GDP)	16.4	14.4	15.5	14.8	13.7	12.6	12.4
Transfers, net (as percent of GDP)	1.6	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

Table 45. Côte d'Ivoire: Movements of Capital, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Capital flows, net	63.1	321.1	187.7	98.6	132.7	177.7	-20.8
Medium and long term	-37.5	271.3	194.4	112.1	90.6	104.8	-78.5
Official capital	-53.1	223.3	-32.7	-35.3	-132.2	-41.1	-223.0
Program loans	143.5	492.7	277.8	186.9	72.6	144.4	61.9
Project loans	31.4	67.8	86.5	96.5	83.2	95.7	83.1
Central government amortization due	-222.9	-326.3	-385.9	-307.5	-275.4	-352.4	-359.3
Public enterprises	-5.2	-11.0	-11.1	-11.3	-12.6	-9.3	-8.7
Other 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	0.0
Private capital	15.6	48.0	227.1	147.4	222.8	145.9	144.5
Direct investment	6.8	-14.0	117.0	114.0	183.2	145.1	120.3
Commercial credits	5.0	15.0	31.3	36.0	39.6	40.7	43.1
Other	3.8	47.0	78.8	-2.6	0.0	-39.9	-18.0
Short term	-10.3	115.6	22.1	60.8	27.2	9.4	-10.0
Official capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Private capital	-10.3	115.6	22.1	60.8	18.2	9.4	-10.0
Errors and omissions	110.9	-65.8	-28.8	-74.3	14.9	63.5	67.7

Sources: Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement (CAA); Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO); and staff estimates.

1/ Including contributions to London Club initial payment.

Table 46. Côte d'Ivoire: External Public Debt-Service Operations, 1993-99 1/

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Debt service (accrual basis)							
Interest payments	208.5	289.6	301.7	286.5	264.6	251.4	263.0
Official creditors	192.3	281.4	295.7	283.2	263.7	233.0	225.7
International institutions	87.6	153.8	138.8	133.5	128.1	106.2	98.0
Of which: IMF	6.4	7.6	5.3	4.9	2.9	2.9	1.8
Paris Club	104.7	127.6	156.9	149.7	135.6	126.8	127.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
Private creditors	16.3	8.2	6.0	3.2	0.8	16.1	31.4
London Club	12.4	6.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	14.6	31.4
Other	3.9	2.2	3.3	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.0
Amortization payments	237.0	371.3	430.0	332.5	288.3	352.1	364.1
Official creditors	159.2	307.7	386.3	326.0	281.0	320.6	318.9
International institutions	74.3	182.7	174.9	156.4	153.5	135.9	139.0
Of which: IMF	14.1	45.0	44.1	25.1	12.9	0.0	4.8
Paris Club	84.9	125.0	211.4	169.6	127.5	184.8	185.1
Private creditors	77.7	63.6	43.7	6.5	7.3	31.7	20.0
London Club	67.1	53.1	22.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	13.3
Other	10.6	10.5	21.6	6.5	7.3	24.9	6.7
Debt relief from Paris Club 2/	0.0	587.7	223.4	189.4	62.0	334.4	195.9
Interest	0.0	187.3	94.8	90.1	32.2	139.7	79.6
Principal	0.0	400.4	128.6	99.3	29.8	194.7	116.3
Debt relief from private creditors 2/	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Principal	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in arrears 3/	284.8	-352.6	7.2	2.1	120.9	-120.9	32.4
Interest	111.5	-179.1	2.7	0.0	57.9	-57.9	15.0
Principal	173.3	-173.5	4.5	2.1	63.0	-63.0	17.4
Debt service (cash basis)	160.7	413.5	501.1	427.5	370.0	390.0	398.8
Interest	97.0	278.6	204.2	196.4	174.5	169.6	168.4
Principal	63.7	134.9	296.9	231.1	195.5	220.4	230.4
Memorandum items:							
External public debt 4/							
In billions of CFA francs	4,180.1	7,828.2	7,876.9	8,468.2	8,921.6	6,581.2	6,776.5
In percent of GDP	141.9	183.9	157.9	152.6	144.5	99.3	98.2

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Debt service on government and government-guaranteed debt, including direct payments by public enterprises.

2/ Includes rescheduled arrears.

3/ The decline in arrears in 1994 includes cancellations by Belgium, France, and Switzerland, and reschedulings in the context of the Paris Club agreement of March 1994.

4/ Public and publicly guaranteed external debt.

Table 47. Côte d'Ivoire: External Debt Arrears, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs at end of year)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
Total arrears	1,632.3	3,051.3	3,079.9	3,577.4	4,181.7	0.0	32.4
Principal	953.2	1,497.5	1,304.4	1,304.4	1,367.4	0.0	17.5
Interest	667.4	1,553.8	1,775.5	2,273.0	2,814.3	0.0	14.9
Late interest 1/	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multilateral institutions 2/	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Principal	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Interest	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Paris Club	295.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.9	0.0	31.4
Principal	155.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	16.6
Interest	127.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	0.0	14.8
Late interest	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not previously rescheduled	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Principal	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
Interest	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Late interest	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rescheduled 1984-91	161.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.4	0.0	0.2
Principal	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.0
Interest	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	0.0	0.2
Late interest	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post-cutoff-date debt	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2
Principal	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
Interest	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
Late interest	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other bilaterals 2/	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Principal	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Interest	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
London Club	1,313.3	3,051.3	3,079.9	3,577.4	4,060.8	0.0	0.0
Principal	781.4	1,497.5	1,304.4	1,304.4	1,304.4	0.0	0.0
Interest 3/	531.9	1,553.8	1,775.5	2,273.0	2,756.4	0.0	0.0

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Late interest due to Paris Club creditors.

2/ Arrears to official or semiofficial creditors not covered by Paris Club reschedulings.

3/ Including late interest.

Table 48. Côte d'Ivoire: Total External Debt Outstanding, 1993-99 1/

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 Est.
(In billions of CFA francs)							
Total debt outstanding	5,042.7	9,329.7	9,503.0	10,224.1	10,894.7	8,764.0	9,061.6
Public debt	4,180.1	7,828.2	7,877.0	8,468.2	8,921.6	6,581.2	6,776.5
International organizations	1,130.3	2,177.5	2,089.5	2,182.8	2,260.3	2,356.0	2,413.1
<i>Of which</i>							
World Bank	546.5	1,211.8	1,150.4	1,219.0	1,255.0	1,275.9	1,345.1
IMF	64.4	175.4	209.1	260.8	255.2	356.8	351.0
Paris Club	1,637.1	2,521.0	2,667.7	2,684.8	2,580.0	2,709.0	2,773.8
Commercial banks	1,367.7	3,070.9	3,087.5	3,577.4	4,060.8	1,495.3	1,553.0
Other bilateral creditors	45.0	58.8	32.3	23.2	20.5	20.9	36.6
Private debt	862.6	1,501.5	1,626.0	1,755.9	1,973.1	2,182.8	2,285.1
Deposit money banks	91.2	88.5	62.4	12.8	81.8	93.5	...
Medium- and long-term debt	47.6	37.6	34.5	12.8	41.4	41.3	...
Short-term debt (net)	43.6	50.9	28.0	0.0	40.4	52.2	...
Other private debt 2/	771.4	1,413.0	1,563.6	1,743.1	1,891.3	2,089.3	...
(In billions of U.S. dollars)							
Total debt outstanding	17.1	17.5	19.4	19.5	18.5	14.9	15.8
Public debt	14.2	14.6	16.1	16.2	15.2	11.2	11.8
International organizations	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2
<i>Of which</i>							
World Bank	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
IMF	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Paris Club	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.8
Commercial banks	4.6	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	2.5	2.7
Other bilateral creditors	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private debt	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0
Deposit money banks	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	...
Medium- and long-term debt	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Short-term debt (net)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	...
Other private debt 2/	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	...

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Including principal arrears and excluding public enterprise nonguaranteed debt.

2/ Including suppliers' credits and trade financing.

Table 49. Côte d'Ivoire: Public External Debt and Debt-Service Indicators, 1993-99

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Medium- and long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt	4,180.1	7,828.2	7,876.9	8,468.2	8,921.6	6,581.2	6,776.5
Drawings 1/	174.9	661.0	453.8	356.7	155.8	240.1	145.0
Amortization due 1/	237.0	371.3	430.0	332.5	288.3	352.1	364.1
Rescheduling	0.0	600.0	223.4	189.4	62.0	334.5	195.8
Interest due 1/	208.5	289.6	301.7	-286.5	-264.6	-251.7	-263.0
Stock of arrears	1,632.2	3,051.3	3,079.9	3,577.4	3,698.3	0.0	32.4
Memorandum items:							
Fund purchases	0.0	100.5	89.5	73.3	0.0	98.5	0.0
Fund repurchases	14.1	45.0	44.1	25.1	12.9	0.0	5.0
Fund credit outstanding	64.4	175.4	209.1	259.6	267.4	363.9	379.5
Medium- and long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding (in percent of GDP)	141.9	183.9	157.9	152.6	144.5	99.3	98.2
Debt-service payments (in percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services) 2/	50.4	38.0	33.9	25.2	20.9	27.1	20.8
Before rescheduling and change in arrears	49.3	36.0	32.9	25.0	20.8	26.9	20.4
Principal	26.3	20.1	19.2	13.4	10.8	15.5	12.1
Interest	23.0	15.8	13.7	11.6	10.0	11.4	8.3
After rescheduling and change in arrears	18.4	23.4	22.7	17.6	9.9	11.4	6.2
Principal	7.5	7.9	13.3	9.7	4.6	5.5	3.0
Interest	10.9	15.5	9.4	7.9	5.3	5.9	3.2

Sources: Ivoirien authorities; and staff estimates.

1/ Public and publicly guaranteed debt, including Fund transactions. Does not include service on nonguaranteed debt of public enterprises through 1993.

2/ Includes debt service to the Fund.

Table 50. Côte d'Ivoire: Exchange Rate Developments, 1991-99

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Exchange rates									
Period averages									
CFA francs per U. S. dollar	282.11	264.69	283.16	555.20	499.15	511.55	583.70	586.73	614.90
CFA francs per SDR	397.21	367.92	390.76	805.05	741.24	742.65	801.96	795.60	840.76
End of period									
CFA francs per U. S. dollar	259.00	275.32	294.77	534.60	490.00	523.69	588.81	559.11	574.90
CFA francs per SDR	370.48	378.57	404.89	780.44	728.38	753.06	807.94	818.10	864.70
Exchange rate indices (1990=100) 1/									
U. S. dollars per CFA franc	96.60	102.80	96.00	49.04	54.40	53.08	46.51	46.27	44.28
SDRs per CFA franc	97.75	105.53	99.36	48.23	52.38	52.28	48.41	48.80	46.18
Nominal effective exchange rate 2/	106.20	121.11	138.84	78.51	83.60	84.14	81.02	84.65	83.69
Real effective exchange rate 2/ 3/	97.18	100.34	97.25	60.72	70.13	70.45	70.08	73.90	73.05

Sources: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, and Information Notice System.

1/ A decline in the index indicates a depreciation of the CFA franc; period averages.

2/ Trade weighted, excluding Brazil.

3/ Deflated by the relative consumer prices.

Table 51. Côte d'Ivoire: Bilateral and Multilateral Nominal Effective Exchange Rates, 1983-99

(1990=100) 1/

	Weight	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
European countries	62.81	101.51	100.31	101.38	101.52	100.23	98.93	98.76	100.00	99.24	100.98	104.65	52.61	53.32	53.19	52.43	52.49	52.40
France	21.58	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Germany	10.61	113.08	109.70	110.41	105.39	100.72	99.35	99.28	100.00	99.08	99.40	98.42	49.23	48.36	49.55	50.10	50.26	50.25
Italy	6.49	90.61	91.30	96.97	97.59	97.93	99.21	97.72	100.00	99.86	105.48	126.10	66.02	74.12	68.49	66.24	66.85	67.07
Netherlands	6.32	112.12	109.76	110.49	105.51	100.71	99.19	99.37	100.00	99.05	99.33	98.10	48.99	48.10	49.27	49.98	50.27	50.24
United Kingdom	5.86	84.07	83.20	83.89	95.52	98.48	91.40	92.77	100.00	97.28	104.22	113.92	57.00	61.47	60.65	50.70	49.58	48.64
Belgium	5.83	109.42	107.79	107.78	104.87	101.20	100.59	100.64	100.00	98.60	98.97	99.52	49.08	48.11	49.31	49.91	50.13	50.12
Spain	2.86	100.62	98.44	101.81	108.09	109.71	104.64	99.23	100.00	98.50	103.32	119.68	64.55	66.80	66.20	67.07	67.70	67.83
Switzerland	1.82	108.35	105.47	107.22	101.76	97.34	96.34	100.61	100.00	99.69	104.22	102.45	48.31	46.45	47.41	48.81	48.20	47.87
Sweden	1.44	92.81	87.10	88.23	94.60	96.96	94.62	92.91	100.00	98.59	101.10	126.31	63.91	65.71	60.27	60.15	62.02	61.76
Other industrial countries	23.45	77.22	67.72	68.10	83.37	92.69	90.06	84.60	100.00	95.32	101.60	94.15	47.30	51.76	51.44	46.26	46.77	42.92
United States	11.75	71.60	62.34	60.95	78.57	90.46	91.36	85.22	100.00	96.60	102.84	96.00	49.01	54.45	53.09	46.58	46.09	44.17
Japan	7.19	117.78	102.40	99.97	91.45	90.52	81.03	81.38	100.00	89.94	90.14	74.03	34.65	35.48	40.05	39.04	41.72	34.87
Canada	3.14	75.64	69.18	71.32	93.57	102.80	96.34	86.48	100.00	94.86	106.46	106.11	57.35	64.05	62.07	55.28	58.68	56.29
Australia	1.38	61.99	55.37	68.25	91.97	100.90	91.51	84.12	100.00	96.87	109.45	110.28	52.33	57.37	52.98	48.99	57.36	53.50
Developing countries	13.72	0.91	1.27	2.10	3.78	6.26	12.34	26.17	100.00	186.68	455.44	1,190.00	1,862.32	2,401.53	2,468.82	2,321.43	2,031.02	2,180.02
Brazil 2/	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.34	3.52	100.00	568.55	6,704.54	119.01	1,267.81	3,012.39	3,222.86	2,333.45	2,051.84	3,149.26
China	2.02	27.01	27.45	34.29	51.92	64.29	84.84	80.44	100.00	105.82	125.00	146.36	80.64	86.82	84.28	73.71	72.83	69.79
Malaysia	1.88	61.40	54.00	55.90	75.00	84.30	88.40	85.40	100.00	98.20	96.80	91.40	47.50	50.50	49.40	48.40	66.84	62.06
Colombia	1.65	11.10	36.80	42.20	68.10	84.90	88.20	84.50	100.00	92.40	89.20	80.40	44.30	51.70	48.80	41.60	130.67	48.38
Korea	1.40	78.20	70.90	75.00	97.70	105.00	94.40	80.80	100.00	100.00	113.30	108.80	55.60	59.20	60.30	62.50	91.01	74.14
Taiwan Province of China	1.31	106.70	91.90	90.40	110.80	107.10	97.20	83.80	100.00	96.40	96.30	93.70	48.20	53.70	54.30	48.70	57.41	53.06
Indonesia	1.29	35.00	34.60	36.70	54.90	80.60	83.40	81.70	100.00	102.00	113.10	108.50	57.40	66.30	67.50	73.40	249.29	99.81
Nominal effective exchange rate	99.98	53.85	53.94	57.72	64.89	70.04	74.64	80.58	100.00	106.20	121.11	138.84	78.51	83.60	84.14	81.02	84.65	83.69

Source: IMF, Information Notice System.

1/ Annual averages.

2/ 1993-99 expressed in thousands.

Table 52. Côte d'Ivoire: Bilateral and Multilateral Real Effective Exchange Rates, 1983-99

(1990=100) 1/

	Weight	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
European countries	62.81	99.40	96.36	94.30	101.17	104.22	107.17	103.92	100.00	96.88	99.23	101.91	63.25	71.88	72.13	73.86	75.48	75.39
France	21.58	99.26	96.13	92.54	99.00	102.51	106.76	104.19	100.00	98.52	100.34	100.33	62.45	70.13	70.98	74.08	76.07	76.25
Germany	10.61	94.70	93.60	93.95	98.70	100.50	104.80	102.75	100.00	97.30	97.78	93.65	57.68	63.93	66.34	69.56	71.50	73.03
Italy	6.49	108.00	102.49	101.40	106.10	108.57	111.95	104.90	100.00	95.56	100.28	116.70	74.20	91.00	83.10	83.40	85.18	84.85
Netherlands	6.32	91.90	90.80	91.12	95.40	98.02	102.50	102.61	100.00	97.67	98.95	97.27	59.80	66.10	68.20	71.43	72.94	71.90
United Kingdom	5.86	93.30	91.80	88.90	107.30	113.50	107.50	102.20	100.00	93.30	100.50	110.40	68.25	81.70	80.84	69.20	67.66	65.87
Belgium	5.83	101.44	97.92	95.12	100.30	101.80	107.00	104.93	100.00	97.16	99.24	99.10	60.45	67.00	69.21	72.86	74.88	74.59
Spain	2.86	124.76	114.30	110.50	118.60	122.30	118.94	106.74	100.00	94.50	97.70	110.60	71.85	81.60	80.34	84.28	86.36	85.21
Switzerland	1.82	97.60	96.30	96.40	99.59	100.40	104.50	106.90	100.00	95.70	100.20	97.40	57.60	62.50	65.00	70.33	71.82	71.28
Sweden	1.44	108.80	98.63	94.80	106.98	112.51	110.99	104.50	100.00	91.72	95.80	116.80	73.20	84.20	79.02	82.89	88.41	88.36
Other industrial countries	23.45	69.95	62.34	62.31	81.89	94.95	96.12	88.31	100.00	94.24	103.09	95.96	60.39	74.55	75.05	70.40	69.72	63.64
United States	11.75	70.29	61.20	59.00	81.67	97.10	100.80	90.60	100.00	94.25	101.60	93.99	59.30	73.50	71.49	64.75	55.23	61.65
Japan	7.19	98.20	87.20	85.00	84.70	89.50	85.20	84.60	100.00	88.60	91.00	75.30	44.30	52.10	60.30	61.17	67.17	56.68
Canada	3.14	76.39	69.81	70.70	97.46	109.80	105.90	91.40	100.00	91.45	105.50	105.25	72.09	0.54	88.40	81.80	88.92	84.52
Australia	1.38	75.40	67.47	79.40	107.50	116.40	105.40	90.90	100.00	95.39	111.30	112.50	66.22	79.80	73.80	72.00	86.20	79.85
Developing countries	13.72	68.04	63.90	68.09	95.99	111.30	112.60	94.04	100.00	103.78	112.65	104.11	59.41	66.69	65.11	61.14	74.20	81.54
Brazil	4.17	117.59	107.60	110.97	141.72	155.74	145.39	111.17	100.00	118.17	133.65	114.41	59.78	62.32	61.57	56.69	60.17	105.34
China	2.02	36.40	37.63	44.07	69.54	85.71	102.50	83.00	100.00	104.53	122.12	129.28	73.80	79.75	75.00	68.79	72.17	71.77
Malaysia	1.88	52.41	46.23	48.70	71.00	84.56	93.09	88.27	100.00	95.71	93.88	87.40	54.77	64.20	62.40	62.90	85.32	77.70
Colombia	1.65	36.70	36.80	42.10	68.09	82.90	88.20	84.50	100.00	92.40	89.20	80.40	44.30	51.70	48.80	41.60	45.22	153.63
Korea	1.40	80.00	73.92	77.80	108.62	120.49	108.30	88.46	100.00	93.10	103.60	96.82	59.00	69.00	68.80	72.00	101.04	82.29
Taiwan Province of China	1.31	88.80	79.87	80.40	107.24	110.00	105.50	88.00	100.00	94.66	94.40	91.00	57.10	70.20	70.80	66.31	79.77	74.09
Indonesia	1.29	43.50	40.63	41.90	64.80	93.26	95.59	88.91	100.00	95.10	101.99	91.20	56.16	68.20	66.09	70.80	160.29	188.33
Real effective exchange rate	99.98	89.02	84.06	83.30	96.34	103.30	105.08	98.72	100.00	96.49	100.66	99.16	60.89	70.32	70.56	70.03	74.73	73.25

Source: IMF, Information Notice System.

1/ Annual averages.

Table 53. Côte d'Ivoire: Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rates, 1993-2000

(1990 = 100) 1/

	Nominal	Real	Relative Price
1993	135.8	99.2	73.0
1994	78.5	60.9	77.4
1995	83.6	70.3	83.9
1996	84.1	70.6	83.8
1997	81.0	70.0	86.3
1998	84.6	74.7	88.1
1999	83.7	73.3	87.4
1997			
First quarter	81.8	70.0	85.5
Second quarter	80.7	69.1	85.5
Third quarter	79.3	68.8	86.6
Fourth quarter	82.3	72.0	87.4
1998			
First quarter	83.1	73.1	87.8
Second quarter	84.0	75.1	89.3
Third quarter	85.5	75.2	87.9
Fourth quarter	86.1	75.4	87.5
1999			
First quarter	85.6	75.1	87.6
Second quarter	83.5	72.3	86.5
Third quarter	83.2	73.2	87.8
Fourth quarter	82.4	72.4	87.7
2000			
First quarter	80.5	69.4	86.0
1998			
January	83.5	73.3	87.6
February	82.9	72.8	87.7
March	82.7	73.1	88.2
April	82.9	73.5	88.6
May	84.3	75.5	89.3
June	84.7	76.3	89.9
July	84.8	75.4	88.7
August	85.2	75.1	88.0
September	86.4	75.2	86.9
October	86.8	75.8	87.2
November	85.7	75.2	87.6
December	85.7	75.2	87.6
1999			
January	86.1	75.7	87.8
February	85.8	75.3	87.6
March	85.0	74.3	87.2
April	83.9	72.9	86.7
May	83.7	72.3	86.3
June	82.9	71.7	86.4
July	82.9	72.2	87.0
August	83.7	73.9	88.1
September	83.1	73.6	88.4
October	83.6	74.0	88.3
November	82.3	72.2	87.5
December	81.2	70.9	87.3
2000			
January	81.2	70.4	86.5
February	80.6	69.4	86.0
March	79.8	68.4	85.6

Source: IMF, Information Notice System.

1/ Period averages.

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System
(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.	Taxes on income and profits		
	In Côte d'Ivoire, income taxes consist of a number of schedular taxes on particular categories of income, and a general progressive income tax.		
1.1	Companies, partnerships, and individual enterprises		
1.1.1	Tax on industrial, commercial, and agricultural profits (<i>Impôt sur les bénéfices industriels, commerciaux et agricoles</i> (BIC))	Annual schedular tax levied on the net profits realized from activities carried on in Côte d'Ivoire. Medium-size enterprises are taxed on a simplified basis (<i>régime réel simplifié</i>). Small enterprises are subject to a global tax (<i>impôt synthétique</i>) that combines taxes on commercial and industrial profits, business licenses, and value-added tax (VAT).	Consumer cooperatives, low-cost housing companies, and agricultural credit institutions are exempt. Authorized deductions include property taxes and losses incurred during five previous years.
			Individuals 25 percent Companies 35 percent Minimum flat-rate tax of CFAF 2,000,000, or 0.15-0.5 percent of turnover, depending on the sector (maximum collection under the flat-rate is CFAF 30,000,000).
1.2	Individuals		
1.2.1	Tax on noncommercial profits (<i>Impôt sur les bénéfices non-commerciaux</i> (BNC))	Annual schedular tax levied on earnings from the practice of an independent professional activity.	Deductions as in 1.1.1. 35 percent Minimum flat-rate tax of 5 percent of gross income.
1.2.2	Tax on salaries and wages (<i>Impôt sur les traitements et salaires</i> (ITS))	Annual schedular tax levied on income from salaries, wages, pensions, and annuities of residents; withheld at source.	Family allowances and certain benefits are exempt. Pension fund contributions are deductible up to 6 percent. Presumptive allowance of 20 percent for expenses. 1.5 percent (on 80 percent of gross income).

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
1.2.3 National contribution (<i>Contribution nationale</i>)	Same base as 1.2.2.		<u>Taxable monthly Income (CFAF)</u> (80 percent of gross salary)	<u>Percent</u>
			0- 50,000	exempt
			50,001-130,000	1.5
			130,001-200,000	5.0
			Over 200,000	10.0
1.2.4 National solidarity levy (<i>Contribution nationale de solidarité</i>)	Annual levy on gross income from wages, salaries, and indemnities.	Pensions and annuities are excluded.	1 percent	
1.2.5 General income tax (<i>Impôt général sur le revenu (IGR)</i>)	Annual tax levied on total net income of residents.	Retirement fund contributions (up to 6 percent) and specified expenditures (on a presumptive basis up to 15 percent) are deductible. Taxable income is divided by a coefficient (up to 5) based on family situation. The tax itself is deductible from net income (i.e., the maximum rate on taxable income (tax exclusive) is 37.5 percent).	<u>Taxable income (CFAF)</u> (tax inclusive)	<u>Percent</u>
			0- 300,000	exempt
			301,000-547,000	10
			548,000-979,000	15
			980,000-1,519,000	20
			1,520,000-2,644,000	25
			2,645,000-4,669,000	35
			4,670,000-10,600,000	45
			Over 10,600,000	60
1.3 Taxes on income from movable capital			<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.3.1 Tax on income from securities (<i>Impôt sur le revenu des valeurs mobilières (IRVM)</i>)	Withholding tax on income from stocks and bonds.	Tax credit against IGR. IGR exemption for BRVM-quoted securities, and for West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) bonds.	Standard rate	12
			Distribution of profits exempt from BIC tax	18
			Bonds (lots)	15
			Certificates of deposit	25
			Bonds, five years and longer	6

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System
(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates												
1.3.2 Tax on income from claims (<i>Impôt sur le revenu des créances</i>)	Withholding tax on interest.	IGR exemption for savings and loans accounts, current accounts, local government borrowing, agricultural production cooperative, and agricultural financing.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Category</th> <th style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Standard rate</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest paid by Ivoirien banks to:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Individuals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Enterprises (companies or individual enterprises)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on three-year loans extended by financial institutions domiciled abroad for investment goods</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percent	Standard rate	18.0	Interest paid by Ivoirien banks to:		Individuals	13.5	Enterprises (companies or individual enterprises)	16.5	Interest on three-year loans extended by financial institutions domiciled abroad for investment goods	9.0
Category	Percent														
Standard rate	18.0														
Interest paid by Ivoirien banks to:															
Individuals	13.5														
Enterprises (companies or individual enterprises)	16.5														
Interest on three-year loans extended by financial institutions domiciled abroad for investment goods	9.0														
2. Social security contributions (<i>Charges sociales</i>)	(i) Family allowances; (ii) workmen's compensation; and (iii) pensions.	For (i), ceiling is annual salary of CFAF 840,000. For (ii), ceiling is monthly salary of CFAF 1,500,000.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) Employer</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5.5 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) Employer</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2-5 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) Employer</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.4 percent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Employee</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.6 percent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i) Employer	5.5 percent	(ii) Employer	2-5 percent	(iii) Employer	2.4 percent	Employee	1.6 percent				
(i) Employer	5.5 percent														
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Employee	1.6 percent														
3. Employers' payroll taxes (<i>Taxes sur les salaires à la charge des employeurs</i>)															
3.1 Payroll tax (<i>Contribution à la charge des employeurs</i>)	Annual tax payable by employers on total wages and salaries paid to expatriate staff in cash or kind.		11.5 percent												
3.2 Apprenticeship tax (<i>Taxe d'apprentissage</i>)	Annual tax payable by employers on total wages and salaries paid to staff in cash or kind.	20 percent presumptive allowance.	0.5 percent												
3.3 National contribution	Same base as 3.2	20 percent presumptive allowance.	1.5 percent												
3.4 Additional tax for vocational training	Same base as 3.2.	20 percent presumptive allowance.	1.5 percent												

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
4.	Taxes on property		
4.1	Tax on developed property (<i>Contribution foncière des propriétés bâties</i>)	Levied on the rental value of buildings constructed with nontraditional materials.	Standard 15 percent Partially exempted buildings 9 percent Main residence 4 percent Certain buildings vacant for more than one year 4 percent Buildings vacant for more than six months 7.5 percent
4.2	Tax on undeveloped property (<i>Contribution foncière des propriétés non-bâties</i>)	Levied on assessed market value of undeveloped urban property.	For first two years after purchase 4 percent Third year 5 percent Subsequent years 6 percent
4.3	Tax on insufficiently used land (<i>Surtaxe foncière sur les propriétés insuffisamment bâties</i>)	Levied on that portion of the market value in excess of three times the rental value.	Not applicable if circumstances beyond the owner's control prohibit construction. Same as 4.2.
5.	Taxes on goods and services		
5.1	Turnover and value-added tax (VAT)		
5.1.1	VAT (<i>Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée</i>)	Based on turnover less purchases.	Exports, some primary sector activities, and construction of low-cost housing are exempt from VAT. Standard 20 percent Reduced 11.1 percent

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates																		
5.1.2	Prepayment on various taxes (<i>Acompte sur divers impôts</i> (ASDI))	Prepayments on various taxes; withheld at source (sales or imports).	Sales to agricultural purchasing or production cooperatives, individual planters and farmers, nonindustrial fishermen; mining research companies engaged in exploration; and temporary admission prior to export are all exempt.																		
6.	Selective excises on goods	Levied at the distribution stage.	5 percent of sale price or c.i.f. customs value; 2.5 percent, 1.5 percent, and 0.2 percent on certain widely consumed products with small profit margins.																		
6.1	Petroleum products	In addition to the VAT on imports, specific taxes are also applicable.	<p><u>Tax per liter (in CFA francs)</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Premium gasoline</td> <td style="text-align: right;">157.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regular gasoline</td> <td style="text-align: right;">141.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel fuel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerosene</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.8</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Tax per kilogram (in CFA francs)</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Diesel oil (DDO)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diesel oil (DDO ad) exempted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Light fuel oil</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heavy fuel oil</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thick greases and mineral oils</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15.0</td> </tr> </table>	Premium gasoline	157.4	Regular gasoline	141.2	Diesel fuel	37.8	Kerosene	2.8	Diesel oil (DDO)	50.5	Diesel oil (DDO ad) exempted	1.5	Light fuel oil	1.5	Heavy fuel oil	1.5	Thick greases and mineral oils	15.0
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6.2	Alcoholic beverages (<i>Taxe spéciale sur les boissons alcoolisées</i> and <i>taxe additionnelle sur les boissons alcoolisées</i>)	Specific taxes.	<p><u>Tax per liter (in CFA francs)</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Champagne</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wines</td> <td style="text-align: right;">800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sparkling wines</td> <td style="text-align: right;">650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordinary wines</td> <td style="text-align: right;">110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20-30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ciders</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,900</td> </tr> </table>	Champagne	2,000	Wines	800	Sparkling wines	650	Ordinary wines	110	Beers	20-30	Ciders	100	Specific tax	2,500	Additional tax	2,900		
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Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System
(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates														
6.3	Nonalcoholic beverages	Specific taxes.	<u>Tax per bottle (in CFA francs)</u>														
6.4	Tobacco	Specific tax.	CFAF 2,000-6,000 per kilogram.														
6.5	Timber taxes (<i>Taxes forestières</i>)	Felling tax (<i>Taxe d'abattage</i>). Logging area tax (<i>Taxe de superficie</i>). First concession of logging area. Replacement tax. Public interest tax.	Rate is reduced by half for delivery to local sawmills CFAF 600-3,000 per cubic meter according to species. CFAF 100 per hectare per year. CFAF 300 per hectare per area. CFAF 200 per hectare area. CFAF 1,000,000 per logging area.														
7.	Selective taxes on services																
7.1	Tax on banking services (<i>taxe sur les prestations de services</i> (TPS))	Levied on all bank transactions.	Standard rate 25 percent On bank agios 10 percent														
7.2	Insurance tax	Levied on insurance premiums.	Life insurance and insurance against work-related accidents are exempt from this tax.														
			<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Category</u></th> <th style="text-align: right;"><u>Percent</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maritime and aviation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annuities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Export credits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Automobile insurance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other risks</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent</u>	Maritime and aviation	7.0	Fire	25.0	Annuities	5.0	Export credits	0.1	Automobile insurance	14.5	Other risks	14.5
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7.3	Tax on insurance brokers	Levied on fees paid to insurance brokers.	25 percent to 30 percent of payments or 7.5 percent.														

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
8.	Taxes on use of goods and property		
8.1	Business and professional licenses		
8.1.1	Business license tax (<i>Patentes</i>)	Annual tax levied on any individual or company engaged in trade, industry, or profession not expressly exempted.	Temporary exemption for new enterprises and permanent agricultural installations. Other definitive exemptions.
8.1.2	License tax (<i>Licenses</i>)	Annual tax levied on all wholesalers and retailers of alcoholic beverages.	Fixed levy depending on type of business, plus a proportional levy of 16 or 18.5 percent on the rental value of the premises.
8.2	Motor vehicle tax	Annual tax on motor vehicles and pleasure boats.	CFAF 75,600-672,000 depending on the type of establishment and the region. Plus surcharges of 10 percent for national contribution and of 100 percent as additional levy.
		Public administration and diplomats are exempt.	CFAF 5,000 to 250,000 depending on horsepower.

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System
(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
9.	Taxes on international trade			
9.1	Import duties			
9.1.1	Customs duty (<i>Droit de douane</i>) merged with fiscal import duty since January 1, 2000	Levied on c.i.f. or standard values. Tariffs are general, minimum, and preferential. Under the Lomé Convention, imports from the EU no longer receive preferential treatment in Côte d'Ivoire.	Certain foodstuffs and imports from the West African Economic Community member countries are exempt. Some equipment goods and raw materials are exempt under the Investment Code.	0, 5, 10, and 20 percent according to WAEMU categorization.
		Also, some items are subject to declining protection tax (<i>tax dégressive de protection</i>), which is incorporated within VAT.	Refined soja oil, refined arachide oil, refined cotton oil, refined coco oil, refined palm oil, cigarettes and tobacco substitutes, matches, polypropylene bags.	20 percent
9.1.2	VAT on imports	Levied on the c.i.f. or standard value of imports, plus customs and fiscal import duties.	Some goods (fertilizers, newspapers, cereals, and medicines) are exempt from VAT.	Standard 20 percent Reduced 11.1 percent
9.1.4	Special levy (<i>Prélèvement communautaire de solidarité</i> (PCS))	Levied on the c.i.f. or standard value of all imports shipped by sea from countries other than WAEMU.		1 percent
9.1.5	Petroleum taxes	(i) Fiscal import duty and statistical fee on c.i.f. value of imported goods, or on the ex-factory price of products manufactured by the public petroleum company.		

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
	(ii) VAT (standard rate) on c.i.f. value, including customs duty, statistical fee, and specific tax.	VAT can be deducted by industrial users only up to 60 percent.	Standard	20 percent
9.1.6	Import duty on alcoholic beverages (<i>Taxe additionnelle sur les boissons alcoolisées</i>)			CFAF 2,200 per liter of pure alcohol.
9.1.7	Tax on bullets (<i>Taxe sur les cartouches</i>)			CFAF 12 per bullet.
9.1.8	Statistical fee	Levied on the c.i.f. value of all imports other than WAEMU.	Diplomatic imports and imports in transit are exempt.	1 percent
9.2	Export duties			
9.2.1	Single export duty (<i>Droit unique de sortie</i>)	On cocoa, coffee, cola, shea, and cashew nuts, and timber.		
			<u>Category</u>	<u>Rate</u>
			Cocoa	CFAF 125 per kg.
			Coffee	CFAF 10 per kg.
			Cola nuts (ad valorem)	14 percent
			Cashew nuts	CFAF 10 per kg.
			Shea nuts	CFAF 10 per kg.
			Logs	1-25 percent
10.	Other tax and duties			
10.1	Stamp duties			
10.1.1	Registration duties	Levied on corporate and real estate transactions, and contracts.	Contracts for operations financed by certain public entities are exempt from these duties.	Fixed levy of CFAF 3,000-90,000, plus, for certain transactions, a proportional levy ranging from 0.5 to 10 percent.

Côte d'Ivoire: Summary of the Tax System

(Year 2000)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
10.1.2 Stamp duty	Levied on the following: (i) stamped paper; (ii) negotiable instruments; and (iii) receipts.	Public treasury is exempt.	(i) Fixed levy of CFAF 1,000-4,000 (ii) Proportional levy of 0.25-1 percent (iii) CFAF 0-100 exempt CFAF 100-50,000 CFAF 30 CFAF 50,000- 100,000 CFAF 80 by tranche of CFAF 1,000 CFAF 60
10.1.3 Residence permit	Stamp on identification card for security purposes.		<u>Rate (in CFA francs) per year</u> Non-Ivoirien Africans 5,000 Other foreigners 50,000
10.2 Airport tax	Levied on persons leaving the country by air.		CFAF 3,000
10.3 Tax on specific agricultural and fishing production (<i>prélèvement à titre d'impôt BIC sur certaines productions agricoles et produits de la pêche</i>)	palm oil tree (15 ha) rubber (10 ha) pineapple (5 ha) logs maritime fishing	Agricultural production under thresholds and certain fishing activities.	Palm oil, rubber, pineapples, and fishing: 5 percent Logs: 10 percent
10.4 Tax on fixed asset sales (<i>prélèvement sur cessions de biens immeubles</i>)	Levied on gains made by individuals and partnerships not subject to taxes on profit.		15 percent to 20 percent of sale price.

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