

PARTNER
COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY	COTE D'IVOIRE
Q2: ABOUT YOU	
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Q3: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply) :	Ministry to the Prime Minister , in charge of Economy and Finance; Department of Agriculture ; Ministry of Industry and Mines ; Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad ; Ministry of Economic Infrastructure ; Directorate General of Customs ; General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d' Ivoire (CGECI) Association for the Promotion of Exports in Ivory Coast (APEX -CI) ; Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI- CI) ; Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises of Côte d' Ivoire (FIPME) (*autotranslation)

PAGE 6: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4: Do you have Aid-for-Trade priorities?	Yes
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PAGE 7: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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Q5: Please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the 12 listed .(1 being the most important)

Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	1
WTO accession	5
Trade facilitation	2
Export diversification	3
Regional integration	4

Q6: Additional information.

Outside the WTO Accession , Cote d' Ivoire considers all given subjects, priority for development. (*)

PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2012? No

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: What are the top 3 drivers of these changes? (Please choose no more than 3 options) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q9: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

Q10: Have these changes been reflected in your national development strategy? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? *Respondent skipped this question*

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Q13: In which existing policy document(s) can trade facilitation be found as a priority? (You may tick more than one box)

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National sectoral strategy(ies),
National infrastructure development strategy,
Regional trade agreement,
Regional development strategy,
Regional infrastructure strategy

Q14: Additional information.

The National Export Strategy (NES) (*)

PAGE 11: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q15: Is trade facilitation included in new draft policy documents currently being updated and formulated? Yes

PAGE 12: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q16: Please indicate in which new draft policy documents, currently being updated or formulated, trade facilitation is included:

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National sectoral strategy(ies),
National infrastructure development strategy,
Regional trade agreement,
Regional development strategy,
Regional infrastructure strategy,
Other (please specify)
The National Export Strategy (NES)

Q17: Additional information.

Toutes ces Stratégies sont traduites en Projets exécutés aussi bien au niveau national que régional (*)

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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Q18: How important are trade costs for the competitiveness of your exports?

Very important

Q19: Additional information.

Very important because, among other things, the Non-Tariff Barriers create additional costs in export markets, it is necessary to eliminate or reduce sufficiently. (*)

Q20: Do your national policies address the issue of trade costs for exports?

Yes

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Q21: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for exports ?

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National infrastructure strategy,
Sector specific strategies (e.g. agriculture, etc.),
Other (please specify)
The National Export Strategy (NES). (*)

Q22: Additional information.

The National Development Programme (NDP) is divided by department and by sector , including the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP) (*)

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Q23: How important are trade costs for access to imports?

Very important

Q24: Additional information.

Very important because of the high costs of port fees and slow the supply chain. (*)

PAGE 17: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q25: Do national policies address the issue of trade costs for imports?

Yes

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Q26: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for imports?

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National infrastructure strategy,
Sector specific strategies (e.g. agriculture, etc.),
Other (please specify)
Ordinance No. 2013-662 of 20 September 2013 concerning the business competition (*)

Q27: Additional information.

In addition to this Ordinance, the Finance Act also deals with trade costs .

PAGE 19: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q28: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Access to trade finance

Q29: Additional information.

It should be noted that Côte d' Ivoire does not apply any export duties . Those checked items exclusively concern the borders of export markets.

PAGE 20: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q30: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Non-recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence ,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons

Q31: Additional information.

Services accompanying the goods trade, the costs of goods are passed on services (*)

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PAGE 21: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q32: In which regional markets to which you export merchandise goods and services do you face the highest trade costs? (Please select no more than 5 regions)	North America, Western Europe, East Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, West Africa, (please specify) West Africa (*)
Q33: Indicate your home region.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 22: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q34: FOR MERCHANDISE GOODS: For the markets which you have identified as the highest cost, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 option)	Border procedures (trade facilitation), Tariffs, fees and other charges, Non-Tariff Measures (including standards), Transport infrastructure, Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms), Access to trade finance
Q35: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q36: FOR SERVICES: For the markets which you have identified as the highest costs, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 options)	Poor network infrastructure (ICT, telecoms), Poor transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism), Recognition of professional qualifications, Restrictions on commercial presence, Restrictions on movement of natural persons, Inefficient government regulations, Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)
Q37: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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Q38: How have your trade costs evolved over the past 5 years ?

Between 0-10% reduction

Q39: Additional information.

The reduction is justified by the efforts of the regional and national levels , particularly through the resumption of the Inter-State Road Transit (SORT) , the establishment of the Single Window for Foreign Trade (GUCE) , the Investment Code , the Forest Code , the Mining Code and Ordinance on competition. (*)

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Q40: Does your Government use any of the following sources to address the issue of trade costs? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Research with private sector,
Research by government,
Research by national academic institution,
Research by donor funded project,
World Bank Doing Business Index,
World Bank Logistic Performance Index,
World Customs Organizations Time Release Study
,
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report

Q41: Additional information.

Ivory Coast has made progress in 10 places in the "Doing Business" ; the satisfaction of the World Bank at the end of its last assessment mission in Côte d' Ivoire. (*)

Q42: Do you validate the results? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, dialogue with private sector,
Yes, dialogue with government,
Yes, dialogue with national academic institution

Q43: Additional information.

The validation work on trade costs are held as part of a broad consultation among all stakeholders : public, private and civil society.

PAGE 26: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

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Q44: Is your government taking national action to reduce trade costs? Yes

PAGE 27: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q45: What national action is your government is taking ?(You may tick more than 1 box)

National government initiatives,
Joint public-private sector initiatives,
Private sector initiatives,
Initiatives supported by development partners,
Initiatives supported by non-governmental organizations

Q46: Additional information.

Other measures to reduce the costs of trade in Ivory Coast : the National Trade Information Network (RNIC) and Mechanism of Trade Barriers Alert (MAOC) set up as part of the Support Programme for Trade and Regional Integration. (*)

Q47: In which areas have national actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than one box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure,
Access to trade finance,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
,
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers
,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

PAGE 28: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

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Q48: Is your government engaged in regional actions to reduce trade costs?

Yes

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Q49: Please specify (You may tick more than 1 box)

Regional economic community,
Free trade agreements, Corridor initiatives,
Joint public-private sector initiatives,
Private sector initiatives,
Initiatives supported by development partners,
Initiatives supported by non-governmental organizations

Q50: In which areas have regional actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure,
Access to trade finance,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
,
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers
,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

Q51: Additional information.

Services accompanying the merchandise trade measures on goods impact services. (*)

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Q52: Is external support aligned with your national and regional needs to reduce trade costs ? Yes

Q53: Additional information.

National trade policy is established by regional arrangements and international cooperation. (*)

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Q54: How is external support aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

External support is aligned with national priorities to reduce trade costs

,

Dialogue with donors has resulted in attention to the issue of trade costs

,

Dialogue with South-South partners has resulted in attention to the issue of trade costs

,

Improved dialogue with the private sector has resulted in this being prioritized

,

Improved dialogue with regional partners has resulted in this being prioritized

Q55: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 32: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q56: Why is external support not aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q57: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 34: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q58: What impact would implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have on the evolution of your trade costs?

More than 10% reduction

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Q59: Additional information.

In light of the efforts, with the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, Côte d' Ivoire plans to record a reduction of over 10% in trade costs. (*)

PAGE 35: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q60: In which regions would the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have the biggest impact on the trade costs you face ? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

North America, Western Europe, East Asia,
North Africa and the Middle East, West Africa

Q61: Additional information.

Côte d'Ivoire mention here its traditional trading partners (*)

PAGE 36: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q62: Do you plan to seek Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ?

Yes, after TFA adoption

Q63: Have you undertaken a Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment?

Yes

PAGE 37: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q64: Please specify the organization(s) involved in and year(s) of each needs assessment.

WTO 2013

World Bank 2013

International Trade Centre 2014

Other 2012

(please specify)

The EU through PACIR since 2012 ; OIF in 2014; WCO since 2012

PAGE 38: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q65: Do you plan to request a new Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment or an update of an existing assessment?

No

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Q66: Please specify why.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 39: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q67: Where might you need support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)

To prepare category A, B, C notifications,
To develop national implementation plans,
To support scheduling of commitments,
To support national ratification,
To support implementation of specific TFA provisions
,
To align support with on-going national reform programmes
,
To align commitments with on-going regional programmes

PAGE 40: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q68: What difficulties do you face, or do you expect to face, in securing Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Lack of information on funding opportunities ,
Problems accessing external funds,
Ensuring TFA implementation is a priority in national development planning documents
,
Problems in formulating requests

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Q69: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, will prove the hardest to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Publication and availability of information,
Advance rulings,
Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency
,
Border agency cooperation,
Customs cooperation,
Other (please specify)
Payment electronically; Use of Customs Brokers

Q70: Additional information.

Côte d'Ivoire has notified the WTO of the measures in its class A July 30, 2014

PAGE 43: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q71: What have been the key factors in achieving successful reductions in trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Private sector engagement and commitment,
Alignment of projects with private sector priorities
,
Funding from development partners,
Alignment of donor support with national priorities
,
Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities

Q72: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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Q73: What outputs have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Updated customs legislation,
New rules on transit,
New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)
,
New conformity assessment procedures or processes
,
Creation of trade facilitation committees

Q74: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 45: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q75: What outcomes have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Reduction in border clearance times,
Increase in customs revenue,
Reduction in informal payments,
Increase in traffic flows through border posts

Q76: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 46: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q77: What impacts have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Diversification in export markets,
Diversification in export products,
Higher revenues for exporters,
Entry into new value chain,
Increase in foreign direct investment

Q78: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 47: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

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Q79: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services? (Please choose no more than 7 options)

Customs reform, Tariff reforms,
Support for compliance with Non-Tariff Measures
,
Removing domestic restrictions on commercial presence
,
Working with trade partners to remove restrictions on movement of natural persons
,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

Q80: Additional information.

Reforming other border agencies was made by among others, Borderless which aims to eliminate barriers to trade for competitive trade in West Africa. (*)

PAGE 48: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs make to the target of inclusive, sustainable growth? (Please choose no more than 7 options)

Increase in exports, Rise in employment,
Rise in female employment,
Diversification in export markets,
Diversification in export products,
Foreign direct investment, Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 50: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q83: Has the alignment of Aid-for-Trade support to your national needs and priorities changed since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in 2005?

Improved

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Q84: If it has improved, please specify why.(You may tick more than one box)

Better dialogue with donors,
Better dialogue with South-South partners,
Better dialogue with the private sector,
Better dialogue with regional partners

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Q85: Why has the alignment declined?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q86: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 53: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q87: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since it was launched in 2005?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development
,
More attention to trade issues in development ,
More priority given by national authorities to trade issues in national development planning
,
More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning
,
More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning
,
More priority given by NGOs to trade issues

Q88: Additional information.

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one

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two

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three

4
four

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four

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sixty

PAGE 54: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q89: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Respondent skipped this question

Q90: Additional information.

Ivory Coast is a PED therefore not affected by the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs (*)

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Q91: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (Please choose a maximum of 5 options)

Contribution of financing for development,

Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment

,

Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development

,

Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication through inclusive, sustainable development

,

Positive impacts on women's economic empowerment

Q92: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q93: How in your view could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?

- Harmonization of Aid by taking into account the priorities of recipient countries;
- Increased financial resources to meet the additional Help and emerging needs;
- Simplification of funding conditions and disbursement;
- Ownership by the recipient countries of Aid for Trade. (*)

PAGE 55: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q94: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.

This questionnaire very well addresses the theme raised by the 5th Review of Aid for Trade . (*)