



**African Continental Free Trade
Area National Committee
(AfCFTA-NC)**



Creating One African Market

Regulatory Assessment of Trade in Services in Côte d'Ivoire

Report

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Foreword

I would like to thank Professor Koné Salif at CIRES for his remarkable contribution to the survey, the assessment of questionnaires, and the preparation of the present report.

There were a number of difficulties in carrying out this study, mainly of a technical and operational nature.

The technical difficulties can be divided into two categories: designed related issues and , issues related to the reliability and availability of databases. Regarding the study's design challenges, considering that this study is intended to serve as an information base for service trade negotiations—and especially that it involves information that must be comparable across the fourteen (14) pilot countries—it would have been necessary for all national consultants to have a common and uniform understanding of the STRI evaluation methodology. To our knowledge, this was not the case. Consequently, each national consultant needed to familiarize themselves with the STRI methodology before applying it (which was our case).

As a result, each consultant had to master the methodology before applying it, which led to two major problems:

- (1) The comparability of statistics from national studies could be questioned, as each consultant applied their own understanding of the methodology.
- (2) The time required to master the STRI methodology extended the duration of the study, as this had not been foreseen in the initial planning.

In terms of data challenges, the STRI methodology is very demanding, requiring detailed data on regulatory arrangements and statistics (such as turnover or market share for each sub-sector). In Africa, the lack of a data culture has made the collection of this information more complex. Many experts had difficulty completing the questionnaires due to the lack of accurate data, especially for the informal sectors where turnover figures are not always available.

There were two types of operational difficulties:

- (1) The unavailability of experts from the various sectors.
- (2) Coordination challenges between the structures involved in data collection.

The time required to complete the questionnaires meant that the experts were not available throughout the study, which led to the incompleteness of some questionnaires, such as the one on postal services.

Similarly, coordination difficulties among the various experts and entities needed to fill out each questionnaire have prevented all questionnaires from being completed. All these reasons together should have led to an extension of the study's timeline in each country, with prior training of regional experts to ensure consistent STRI proficiency. Even today, some entities have yet to begin completing their questionnaires, despite repeated requests from national consultants, the head of the AfCFTA National Committee, and the involvement of the Minister of Trade and Industry. For instance, key sectors such as

transport and insurance services have still not provided their completed questionnaires.

Despite training sessions, meetings, and coaching conducted with the relevant entities, their experts, and AfCFTA Committee members, there remain gaps. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has been highly involved from the outset of the study to ensure effective and productive mobilization. Awareness-raising and training efforts for consultants and the AfCFTA Committee led to a strong Ivorian delegation's participation at the Cape Town Pledging Conference, though these efforts only marginally advanced the questionnaire completion process.

In the end, we have complete information for only 7 out of the 18 targeted sub-sectors, covering the five (5) priority sectors of the African Union.

My gratitude goes to the Minister of Trade and Industry, who led the mobilization of all stakeholders involved in the AfCFTA's implementation, and therefore, in this study.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
ARTCI	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
CEPICI	Investment Promotion Centre of Côte d'Ivoire
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
STRI	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
MOWCA	Maritime Organisation of West and Central Africa
WTO	World Trade Organization
AU	African Union
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UMOA	West African Monetary Union
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area

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I. Introduction

As part of the ongoing negotiations to set up a free trade area covering the entire African continent, known as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the African Union Commission wants to have relevant and conclusive information on the regulatory framework for trade in services and on the obstacles contained in these regulations. This regulatory audit should be able to guide and assist the negotiators from the various stakeholders in their exchanges using a mixed approach to negotiations.

This regulatory audit requires knowledge of the services defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO/GATS), in twelve (12) main categories according to the classification in force. These are: 1) business services, 2) communication services, 3) construction and related engineering services, 4) distribution services, 5) education services, 6) environmental services, 7) financial services, 8) health and social services, 9) tourism and travel services, 10) recreational, cultural and sporting services, 11) transport services and 12) other services not included elsewhere.

Since services are intangible and are not cleared through customs on entering or leaving a national territory, customs statistics are virtually useless for measuring trade in services. Trade in services is therefore characterised and measured by four types of consumption mode: Mode 1 -Cross-border supply, Mode 2 - Consumption abroad, 3 - Commercial presence and 4 - Temporary movement of natural persons. Each mode refers to a particular situation for trade in services.

However, the regulatory audit we are asked to carry out covers the following five main services: 1) financial services, 2) transport services, 3) communication services, 4) tourism services and 5) business services, including professional services for mode 1. It covers tourism-related services for mode 2. It covers all service sectors for mode 3 and only business services (including professional services) for mode 4.

Our methodological approach comprises two main phases: 1) a desk review phase and 2) a field survey phase.

As part of the desk review, the aim was to shed light on the regulatory framework for services in order to identify the main restrictions on trade in services according to their four modes of consumption.

The field surveys had two main objectives: firstly, to confirm, invalidate and, if necessary, correct the regulatory framework and the restrictions identified; secondly, to assess the importance of each restriction identified. Each field survey objective is the subject of specific questions, which are combined in a single questionnaire. Processing and compiling the results of this field survey made it possible to quantify the restrictive measures imposed by the regulatory framework on trade in services in Côte d'Ivoire

using the OECD's STRI (Index of Restrictions on Trade in Services) method.

This report, which presents the results of this regulatory audit, is divided into five main parts. In the second part, we present the issues involved in negotiating trade in services for Côte d'Ivoire through its positioning both globally and internally compared with the other sectors (primary and secondary in particular) of the Ivorian economy. The third part presents the general and specific regulatory framework for trade in services. The fourth part presents measures for quantifying restrictions on trade in services in Côte d'Ivoire. The fifth part is devoted to the appendices presenting each of the 18 questionnaires designed and other materials. We begin, however, by presenting our methodological approach in the first part.

I. Conduct of the Study

The implementation of this study consisted of four main activities: 1) appropriation of the STRI methodology and design of its implementation tools, 2) launch seminar, 3) field survey and 4) support for the AfCFTA Committee and the Ivorian delegation for the services negotiations.

A. Ownership of the STRI Method and Design of Tools for its Implementation

As part of the implementation of this study, it was necessary to carry out prior desk review in order to familiarise ourselves with the STRI methodology and to design the questionnaires required for its implementation. The STRI methodology is based on a quantitative analysis of existing regulations for the five priority service sectors selected by the African Union. The difficulty here is twofold:

- a lack of information on the said methodology, with
- a binary approach to regulatory assessment.

This is a new methodology introduced in regulatory assessments, which consisted mainly of qualitative analysis and opinion surveys of players in the target sector. In addition to its quantitative nature, the methodology is also innovative in that the survey is not an opinion poll, in other words, for each sub-sector chosen, only a single questionnaire should be filled in by common agreement with all the experts in that sub-sector.

Once the STRI methodology was mastered, the questionnaires needed for its application had to be developed for each sub-sector chosen for the African Union's five priority sectors.

B. Seminar to Launch the Study

Once the STRI methodology had been mastered and the tools were available, a seminar to launch the study was organised. Originally scheduled for Thursday 1 August 2019, it finally took place on Thursday 08 August 2019 at the Immeuble Postel 2001 on the 18th floor. For the mobilisation and involvement of all stakeholders, given the stakes of the study, the consultants requested and had the involvement of the Minister of Trade and Industry in person. The seminar was attended by members of the AfCFTA National Committee and the private sector. While it provided an opportunity for the Minister of Trade and Industry to raise awareness of the AfCFTA and recall the specific contexts of the study, the seminar also enabled the consultants to provide information and training on trade in services negotiations and the STRI methodology. During the seminar, the consultants also presented the questionnaires and provided training on how to fill them in. At the end of the seminar, the presentation documents were distributed to the participants, in particular to the experts of the AfCFTA Committee. The list of participants in this seminar is appended to the report.

C. Field Survey and Statistics from the Responses

The field survey questionnaires were distributed to the various structures on Monday 12 August 2019 after taking into account the concerns and observations of the AfCFTA Committee experts at the seminar to launch the study.

The field survey therefore effectively began on Tuesday 13 August 2019 and was due to end on 31 August 2019. It consisted of collecting qualitative and quantitative data from groups of experts for each questionnaire. The consultants made themselves available to each group of sector experts either by physical presence, E-mail or telephone exchanges to complete each questionnaire with AfCFTA experts, experts from the relevant ministries and private sector experts.

However, despite all our efforts, including the support of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, ongoing requests from consultants and requests from the head of the AfCFTA Committee to date only 4 of the 5 priority sectors have completed the questionnaires in at least one sub-sector. In particular, the transport services sector has returned only one questionnaire, which cannot be used according to the STRI methodology. This represents a coverage rate of 80% for the five sectors. In terms of sub-sectors, 18 were selected, spread across the AU's five priority sectors. Replies were received from 8 of them, representing a response rate of 44.44%. This partly explains the delay in presenting the provisional report, since they were waiting for at least 3/4 of the responses before finalising the report.

D. Support to the AfCFTA Committee of Côte d'Ivoire for the Trade in Services Negotiations

As part of Côte d'Ivoire's participation in the announcement of intent conference in Cape Town, the consultants requested and had a preparatory meeting. This enabled them to raise awareness, inform and train members of the AfCFTA Committee and representatives of the private sector in trade negotiations. The meeting provided an opportunity to gather the views of the private sector not only on certain elements of the questionnaires, but also on the services negotiations and their apprehensions regarding the AfCFTA. It also enabled the Ivorian delegation to draw up a roadmap for its discussions at the conference. The consultants were mobilised to provide their expertise to the Ivorian delegation present in Cape Town on 2 and 3 September 2019. Their presence in Cape Town was an opportunity for them to improve the answers given to certain questions and questionnaires with the experts from the sub-sectors present as well as players whose activities are cross-cutting (e.g. CEPICI).

II. Trade in Services in Côte d'Ivoire

To understand the implications of services for Côte d'Ivoire in the negotiations to establish the AfCFTA, it is necessary to: (a) identify the main characteristics of this trade at world level and possibly at African level, its composition, its evolution and its main players; (b) then to situate, as precisely as possible on the basis of existing data, Côte d'Ivoire's current position on these various parameters.

This first part will therefore comprise three sub-sections: the first is devoted to characterising trade in services at world level, with a focus on the African continent; the second characterises the position of the Ivorian economy in world trade in services; and the third characterises the weight of services in the Ivorian economy.

A. Characteristics, Composition and Main Actors in World Trade in Services

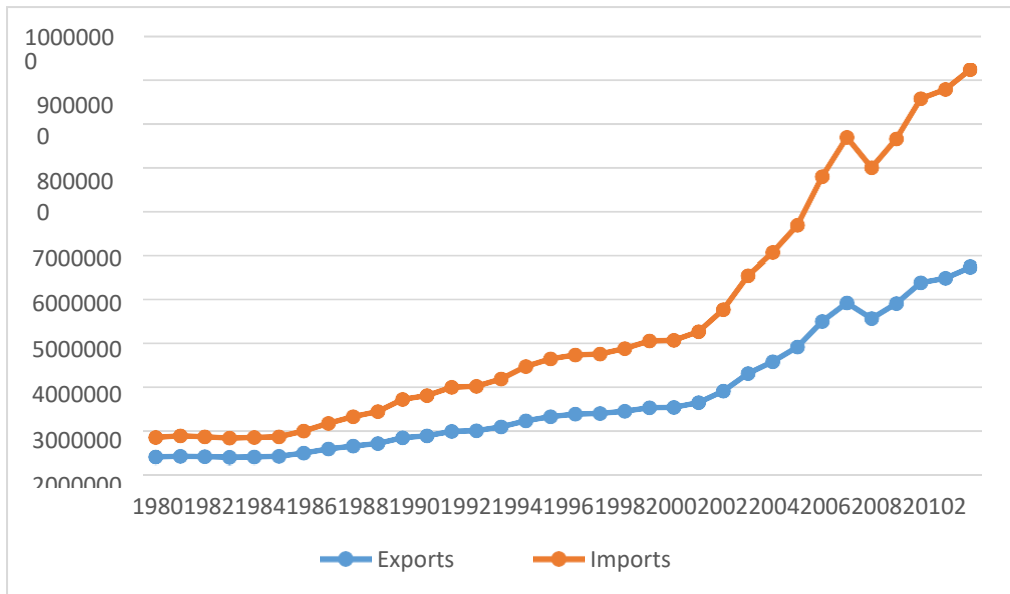
Global trade in services has grown significantly since the 1980s. Indeed, between 1980 and 2013, the export growth rate of services increased almost 12-fold (11.93%), while imports grew nearly 10-fold (10.05%), according to the figures provided by UNCTAD. This sharp growth in global trade in services has favored advanced economies in terms of market share, with 67.15% for exports and 58.14% for imports in 2013. However, this growth increasingly benefits emerging economies. For instance, developing economies, which accounted for only 31.17% of global imports of services in 1980, represented 37.71% by 2013. Similarly, their share in global exports of services increased from 18.55% in 1980 to 30.14% in 2013.

A deeper analysis reveals that while the trend in global trade in services is generally favorable to emerging economies as a whole, it is particularly advantageous for developing economies in Asia. This applies to both exports and imports. On the import side, developing Asia's share in global trade in services rose from 17.81% in 1980 to 28.56% in 2013. Developing Africa's share, however, decreased from 6.57% in 1980 to 3.80% in 2013. Developing America's share rose from 6.68% in 1980 to 5.20% in 2013, reached 3.60% in 2004.

As concerns exports, developing Asia's share rose from 10.3% in 1980 to 24.5% in 2013. Conversely, developing Africa's share fell from 3.4% in 1980 to 2.0% in 2013, and developing America's share declined from 4.8% in 1980 to 3.6% in 2013 after a low of 3.2% in 2004.

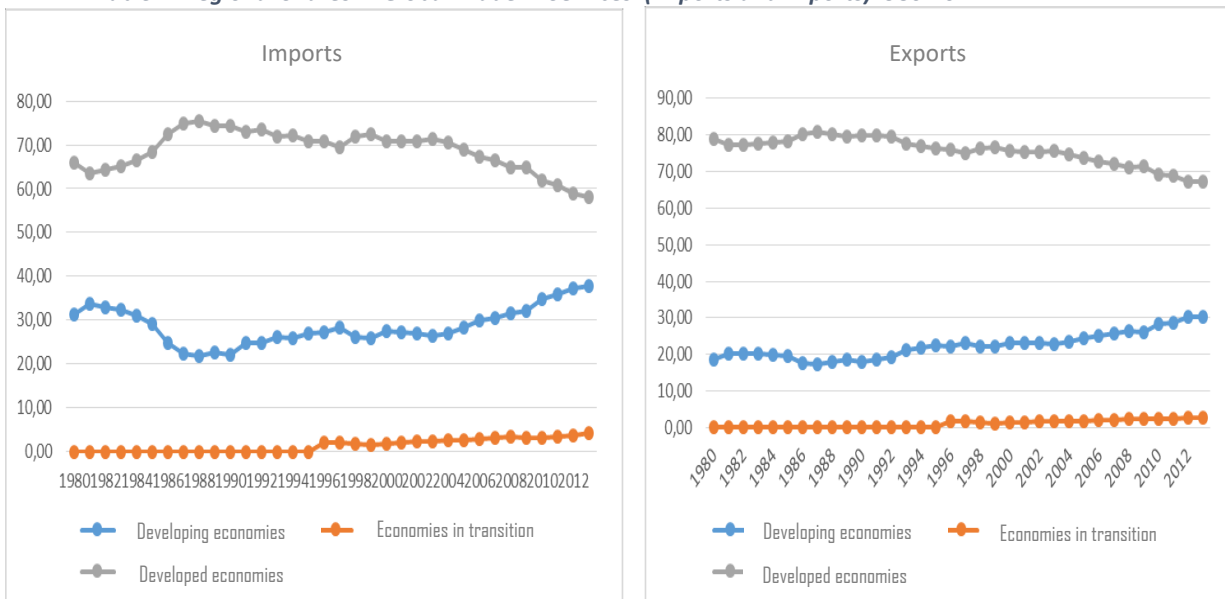
In summary, while global trade in services has grown strongly since the 1980s to the benefit of emerging economies overall, Africa holds only a marginal share, and its position is even weakening.

Table 1: Trends in Global Trade in Services (Exports and Imports), 1980-2012



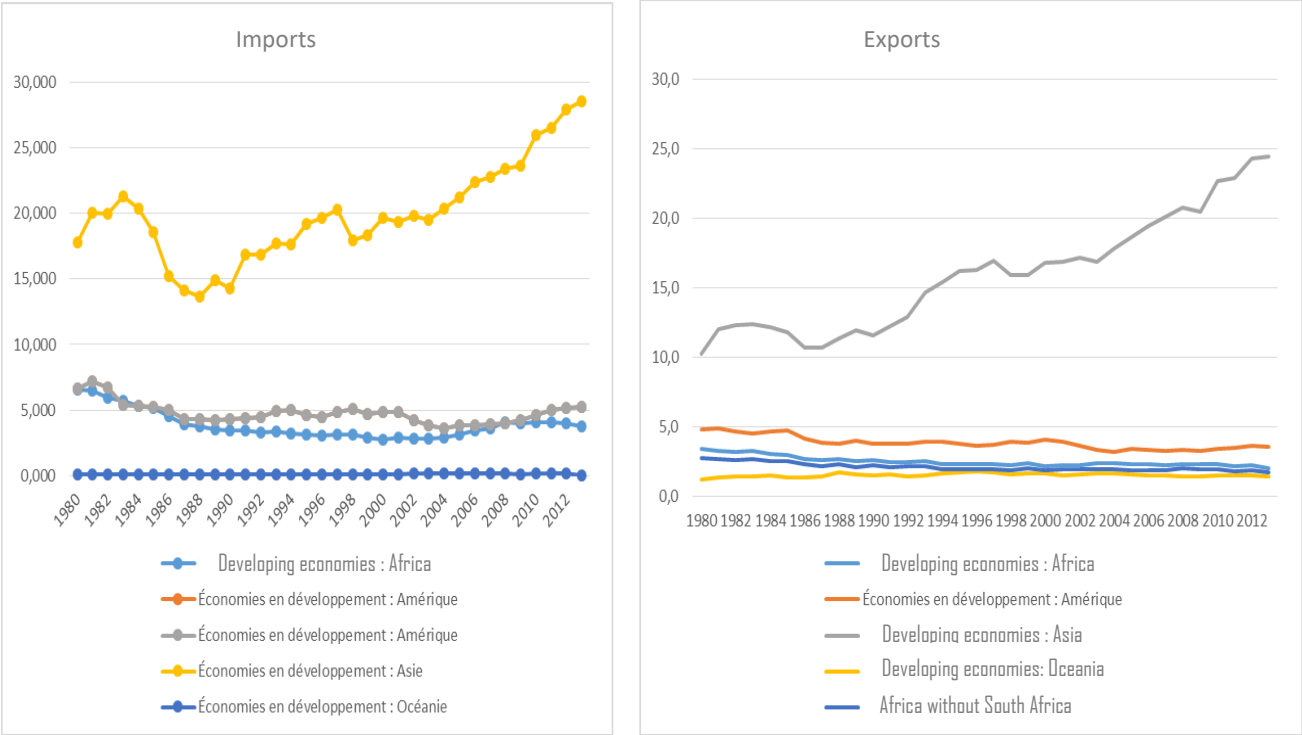
Source: UNCTAD

Table 2: Regional Shares in Global Trade in Services (Imports and Exports) 1980-2012



Source: UNCTAD

Table 3: Evolution of Share of Developing Regions in Global Trade in Services (imports and exports) in services over the period 1980-2012

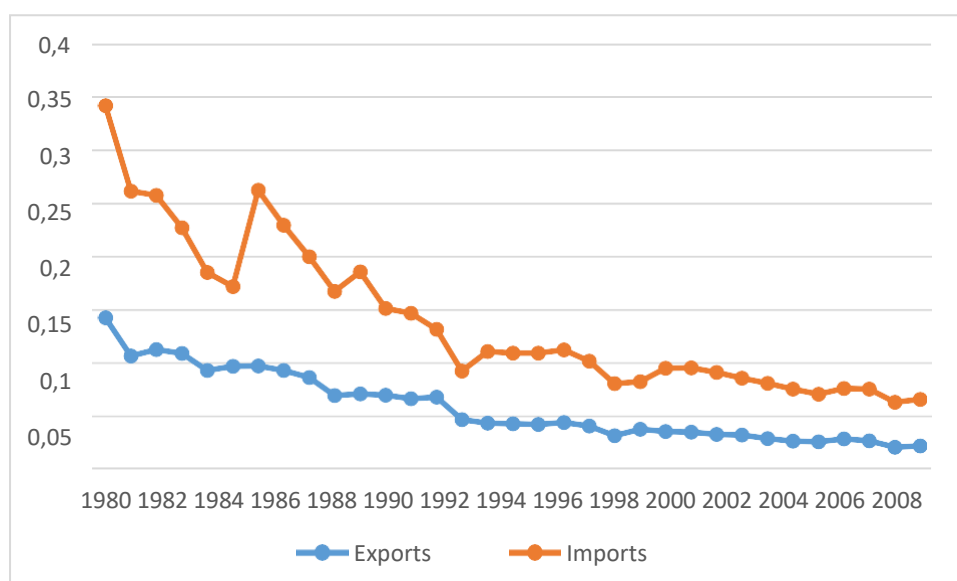


Source: UNCTAD

B. Côte d'Ivoire's Position in World Trade in Services

Côte d'Ivoire's competitive position in trade in services is relatively weak, both overall and across individual service sectors. Taken as a whole, whether in terms of imports or exports of services, Côte d'Ivoire's volume in global trade in services is not only low but also shows a decreasing trend over time. For example, according to UNCTAD data, Côte d'Ivoire's share of global services exports, which was 0.14% in 1980, fell to just 0.02% by 2012. Similarly, its share in global services imports dropped from 0.34% in 1980 to 0.07% in 2012.

Table 4: Côte d'Ivoire's Share in Global trade in services (Exports and Imports), 1980-2012



Sources: UNCTAD

C. Services in the Côte d'Ivoire Economy

The services sector plays a critical role in Côte d'Ivoire's economy, as reflected by the significant contribution of the tertiary sector to the country's GDP. According to Annex 3 of the UEMOA Trade Policy Review report (2018), the services sector has maintained a substantial, though gradually decreasing, share of Côte d'Ivoire's GDP since 2009. Specifically, services accounted for 43.5% of GDP in 2009, a figure that had declined to 40.6% by 2016. Nevertheless, the services sector remains dominant in terms of value-added creation, contributing approximately 50% of GDP, as detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Evolution of Sectoral Contributions to Côte d'Ivoire's GDP (1970-2017, in percentages)

YEAR	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	28,72	29,92	29,80	24,76	24,25	26,03	24,88	23,67
Industry	22,52	20,88	24,06	27,30	24,49	23,78	28,21	27,09
Services	48,76	49,20	46,13	47,94	51,26	50,20	46,92	49,24

Sources: UNCTAD

An analysis of the contributions of various services sub-sectors to Côte d'Ivoire's GDP reveals structural shifts over time. Between 1970 and 2000, sub-sectors like wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurants and hotels, as well as transport, storage, and communications, were the primary drivers, collectively representing 60.95% of total services value-added in 1970 and 51.04% in 2000. However, since 2005, other service activities have taken on a more prominent role, accounting for over 50% of GDP. This change reflects an ongoing structural transformation in the service sub-sectors contributing to the Ivorian economy.

Table 6 Shifts in Sub-sector Contributions to Côte d'Ivoire's GDP within the Services Sector, 1970-2017

YEAR	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
Wholesale, retail, restaurants and hotels	44,42	38,69	34,84	39,53	25,60	27,23	25,87	26,99
Transport, storage and communications	16,53	15,76	16,01	11,51	14,63	15,35	17,04	13,67
Other activities	39,05	45,56	49,15	48,96	59,77	57,42	57,09	59,35

Sources: UNCTAD

However, as the following table shows, Côte d'Ivoire's economy has a structural services trade deficit. In other words, Côte d'Ivoire imports more services than it exports (table 3).

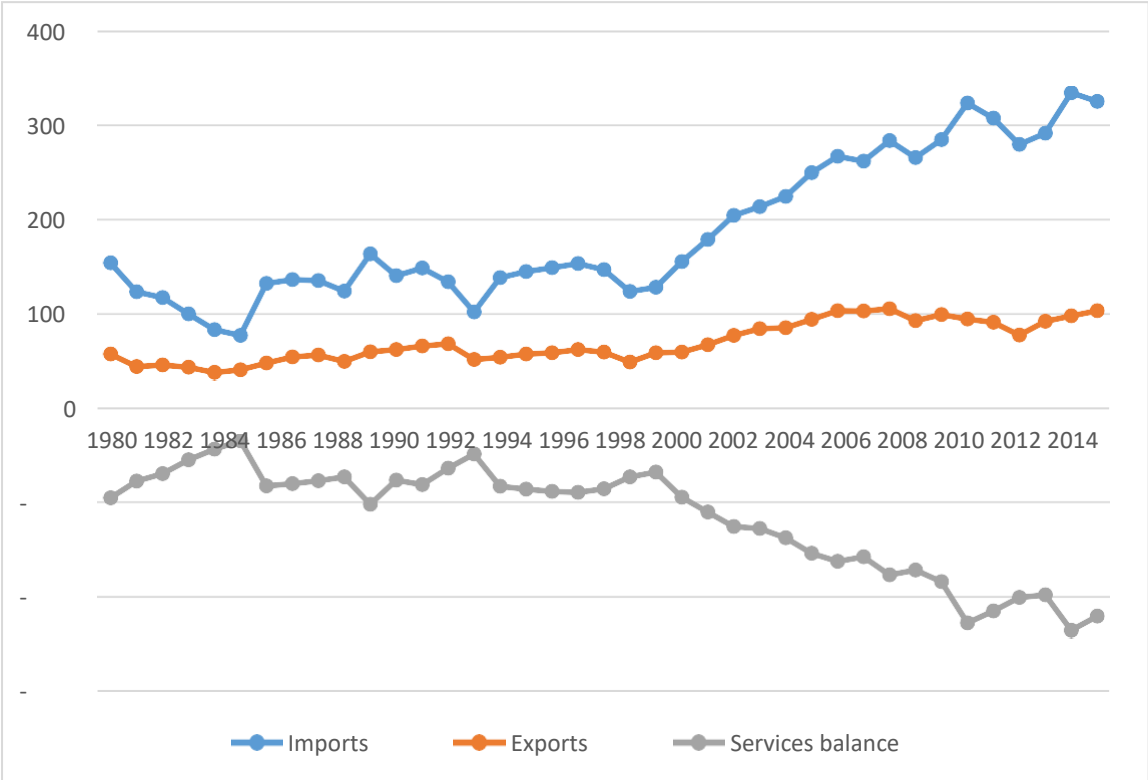
Table 7 Côte d'Ivoire's trade in services over the period 1980-2018 (in millions of US dollars)

YEAR	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018
Imports	1531	763	1626	1376	1227	2124	2825	2835	3221	3063	2784	3238
Exports	564	399	590	531	482	832	1046	984	935	903	766	1025
Services balance	-967	-364	-1036	-845	-745	-1291	-1779	-1850	-2286	-2160	-2018	-2213

Sources: UNCTAD and WORLD BANK

This services trade imbalance is further illustrated in the following graph, which shows the evolution of services exports, imports, and the overall trade balance between 1980 and 2018, highlighting the structural nature of this deficit.

Figure 5: Côte d'Ivoire's imports, exports and balance of services in thousands of US dollars between 1980 and 2018



Sources: UNCTAD and WORLD BANK

In terms of composition, Côte d'Ivoire's services trade is dominated by commercial services, which account for at least 83% of total services exports and over 89% of services imports. Government services constitute a very small portion of the country's services trade (see Annex 1 and Annex 2). Among commercial services, transport services, travel services, and other business services comprise the largest shares of Côte d'Ivoire's services trade. These three categories collectively represent over 60% of total services trade (exports and imports combined). However, their individual contributions vary depending on whether they are exports or imports. For instance, transport services made up over 17% of services exports from 1996 to 2010, while accounting for more than 50% of services imports during certain years. Similarly, other business services represent between 9% of total services imports and up to 23% of exports.

In conclusion, Côte d'Ivoire faces significant challenges in expanding its role in services trade on both the international and regional stages, particularly within the AfCFTA framework. Despite the notable role of services in Côte d'Ivoire's economy, the country's presence in the global services market remains marginal, even within Africa. Côte d'Ivoire is currently more of a consumer than an exporter of services.

III. Regulatory framework for the five priority services

This section outlines the regulatory texts governing the production, consumption, and marketing of services in Côte d'Ivoire, including a summary of key characteristics for each of the five priority service sectors.

To analyze regulatory constraints on trade in services, it's essential to distinguish between two types of regulation: horizontal regulation, which applies across all service sectors (and sometimes beyond), and sector-specific regulation, which pertains to individual sectors. While sector-specific regulations generally affect only the relevant sector, horizontal regulations can establish barriers to free trade in services. Therefore, both types of regulation should be considered in any regulatory review.

A. Horizontal Regulatory Framework

In Côte d'Ivoire, aside from the Constitution and Criminal Code, the Investment Code and Competition Act provide the primary potential sources of incentives or restrictions on trade in services.

1. Investment Regulations

As a member of UEMOA and ECOWAS, Côte d'Ivoire's investment regulatory framework includes four main texts:

- ECOWAS Common Investment Code (Supplementary Act No. A/SA.3/12/03), establishing community rules on investment within ECOWAS,
- UEMOA Investment Code,
- the Côte d'Ivoire Investment Code (Ordinance No. 2018-646 of 1st August 2018 on the Investment Code) and its implementing decree (Decree No. 2018-647 of 1st August 2018 setting out the terms and conditions for implementing Ordinance No. 2018-646 of 01 August 2018 on the Investment Code).

However, there is no UEMOA investment code. There is a draft code known as the Community Investment Code. On the other hand, the UEMOA has codes in various sectors that also govern investment conditions in each of these sectors.

2. Competition Regulations

The regulatory framework for competition, which is general to all activities, is another important source of regulation for trade in services. As in the case of investments, given Côte d'Ivoire's membership of UEMOA and ECOWAS, the texts of these two institutions, including the national text, have precedence within the State of Côte d'Ivoire, at least in principle. The main texts defining the regulatory framework for competition in services in Côte d'Ivoire are as follows:

- Order No. 2013-662 of 20 September 2013, on Competition
- Regulation No. 02/2002/CM/UEMOA of 23 May 2002, on Anti-Competitive Practices
- Regulation No. 03/2002/CM/UEMOA of 23 May 2002, on Procedures Applicable to Cartels and Abuse of Dominant Position within the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)
- Regulation No. 4/2002/CM/UEMOA of 23 May 2002, on State Aid within the

West African Economic and Monetary Union and Application Procedures for Article 88 (C) of the UEMOA Treaty

- Regulation No. 2/2002/CM/UEMOA of 23 May 2002, on Anti-Competitive Business Practices within the West African Economic and Monetary Union
- Directive No. 02/2002/CM/UEMOA on Cooperation between the Commission and National Competition Authorities of Member States for the Application of Articles 88, 89, and 90 of the UEMOA Treaty
- Supplementary Act A/SA.1/06/08 Adopting Community Competition Rules and Their Application within ECOWAS
- Supplementary Act A/SA.2/06/08 Establishing the Creation, Powers, and Operation of the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority.

3. Specific Regulatory Frameworks

The aim here is to identify the main regulatory texts in force as related to the five priority services of the AfCFTA, namely: 1) financial services, 2) transport services, 3) communication services, 4) tourism services and 5) business services including professional services.

a) Business Services (including professional services)

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, business services can be subdivided into six main sub-sectors: 1) professional services, 2) IT and related services, 3) research and development services, 4) real estate services, 5) leasing or rental services without an operator, and 6) other business services.

For the purposes of this study, we have selected professional services (legal services, audit, accounting and bookkeeping services, real estate services (architecture) and IT services).

(1) Legal Services (Lawyers)

The Ivorian regulatory framework for legal services, and in particular for the legal profession, is established by a number of texts, the main ones being the following:

- Regulation No. 10/06/CM/UEMOA/ of 25/07/06 on the free movement and establishment of lawyers who are nationals of the Union within the UEMOA region; and
- Regulation No 05/CM/UEMOA on the harmonisation of rules governing the legal profession in the UEMOA region.

Legal services, and in particular the lawyer profession, appear to be very sluggish in terms of the number of lawyers. Between 2010 and 2018, the number of lawyers increased by only 16.06%, from 492 in 2010 to 571 in 2018. The number of lawyers has an average annual growth rate of 1.891%, which is low in absolute terms. However, to assess its impact on the Ivorian economy, it should be compared with turnover and the number of cases handled by lawyers, as well as the average time taken to resolve cases requiring the involvement of lawyers.

(2) Architectural Services

Architectural services appear to be dynamic in Côte d'Ivoire, with a total of 178 architects in 2018 compared with 118 in 2010, representing an increase of 50.85% between 2010 and 2018 and an average annual rate of increase of 5.52%. However, this average annual rate of increase has not been regular since the number of architects fell between 2010 and 2011 by 2.54% and between 2012 and 2013 by 3.17%. In addition, the total number of architects in Côte d'Ivoire only increased by 0.76% between 2014 and 2015 and by 0.65% between 2016 and 2017. The fall in the total number of architects in Côte d'Ivoire between 2010 and 2011 can be explained by the fall in the number of registered architects (-6.10%) compared with (+5.56%) for registered architects. The same applies to the fall between 2012 and 2013, with (-6.17%) registered architects compared with (+2.22%) registered architects. The low growth in the total number of architects between 2014 and 2015 on the one hand and between 2015 and 2016 on the other is explained by the fall in the number of registered architects. The number of registered architects was stable between 2014 and 2015 (0.00% growth) and fell between 2015 and 2016 by 7.02%.

The Ivorian regulatory framework for architectural services is established by several texts, the main ones being the following (texts not yet available):

b) Communication Services

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

For the purposes of this study, only the sub-sectors of courier services (including postal services), telecommunications services and audiovisual services have been included.

(1) Courier Services (including postal services)

Courier services, including postal services, are governed in Côte d'Ivoire by a number of regulations:

- Law No. 2013-702 of 10 October 2013, Establishing the Postal Code
- Decision No. 2019-0486 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 16 May 2019, Granting Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Paykap International Côte d'Ivoire
- Decision No. 2019-0485 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 16 May 2019, Granting Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Intercontinentale Express Holding S.A.
- Decision No. 2017-0356 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 26 October 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Logistica
- Decision No. 2017-0355 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 26 October 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Factor Express
- Decision No. 2017-0343 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority (ARTCI) of Côte d'Ivoire dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional

- Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Coditrans
- Decision No. 2017-0342 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Edipresse
- Decision No. 2017-0341 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by DHL International Côte d'Ivoire
- Decision No. 2017-0340 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Générale Express
- Decision No. 2017-0339 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Top Chrono
- Decision No. 2017-0338 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Distrimat Inter Courrier Express-Fedex
- Decision No. 2017-0337 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 03 August 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by Colivoire Express
- Decision No. 2017-0277 of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI) dated 13 April 2017, Granting Provisional Authorization for the Operation of Postal Services by UTB Express S.A.

(2) Telecommunications Services

Telecoms services are dynamic in Côte d'Ivoire in terms of their turnover, the value of which has multiplied by around 1.45 between 2010 and 2018. However, this sharp increase in turnover contrasts with the trend in the number of telecommunications companies, which fell from 11 in 2010 to 8 in 2017, with 10 in 2015 and 9 in 2016. Similarly, the increase in the turnover of telecommunications companies contrasts with the change in the number of employees in the sector, which fell from 3,805 in 2010 to 2,403 in 2017 before rising to 2,546 in 2018. These trends suggest a trend towards concentration in the sector.

The Ivorian regulatory framework for telecommunications services (fixed and mobile telephones and the Internet) is established by a number of texts:

- Order No. 2012-293 of 21 March 2012, on Telecommunications/ICT
- Supplementary Act A/SA.1/01/07 on the Harmonization of Policies and the Regulatory Framework of the ICT Sector
- Directive No. 01/2006/CM/UEMOA on the Harmonization of Regulatory and Supervisory Policies in the Telecommunications Sector
- Directive No. 06/2006/CM/UEMOA Establishing the General Framework for Cooperation between National Regulatory Authorities in Telecommunications Matters
- Decree No. 2012-934 of September 19, 2012, on the Organization and Operation of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI)
- Decision No. 2013-0003 of 02 September 2013, of the ARTCI Regulatory Board on Internal Regulations

- Decision No. 2018-0454 of the Regulatory Board of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire dated 29 November 2018, Notifying Major Operators and Service Providers for 2019
- Decision No. 2018-0455 of the Regulatory Board of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire dated 29 November 2018, Setting the Termination Tariff Ceilings for Fixed Calls, Mobile Calls, and SMS for 2019
- Decision No. 2018-0456 of the Regulatory Board of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire dated 29 November 2018, Setting Wholesale National Roaming Tariff Caps for 2019
- Decision No. 2016-0238 of 06 December 2016, Capping Tariffs for National and International Capacity Services
- Decision No. 2017-0271 of the Regulatory Board of the Telecommunications/ICT Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire dated 13 April 2017, Amending Decision No. 2016-0238 of 06 December 2016, on Capping Tariffs for National and International Capacity Services.

c) Financial Services

According to the WTO classification, financial services are divided into three sub-sectors: 1) all insurance and insurance-related services, 2) banking and other financial services and 3) other services.

In this study, we have selected the banking services and insurance services sub-sectors.

(1) Banking Services

Banking services in Côte d'Ivoire demonstrate robust growth across multiple dimensions. Between 2010 and 2017, the number of banking and financial institutions increased from 21 to 30, reflecting a 42.86% rise. Employment in the sector also expanded significantly, with jobs growing from 5,781 to 8,699—a 50% increase, or an average annual growth rate of 6.12%. The sector's financial performance has been particularly dynamic, with turnover increasing 2.45 times, from CFA Francs 388,837 billion (659.045 billion USD) to CFA Francs 1,107,677 billion CFA Francs (1,877.417 billion USD), achieving an average annual growth rate of 16.66%.

The regulatory framework for banking services in Côte d'Ivoire is established through the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) and includes four key regulatory areas: 1 - Regulations on Banking, 2 - Regulations on Payment Systems, 3 - Regulations on Decentralized Financial Systems and 4 - Regulations on External Financial Relations

Regulations on Banking:

- Instruction to Banks and Financial Establishments Relating to the Centralization of Risks of 23 April 1979
- Single Authorization for Banks and Financial Establishments dated January 1, 1999
- Notice No. 01/2007/RB of 02 November 2007, to Banks and Financial Establishments on Raising the Minimum Share Capital of Credit Establishments in the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)
- Instruction No. 002-04-2010 Relating to the Conditions for the Appointment of Two (02) Statutory Auditors by Banking Establishments Not Making a Public Offering
- Instruction No. 003-04-2010 on the Procedures for Withdrawing the Authorization of Financial Credit Sales Establishments
- Notice No. 001-05-2010 on the Mandate of Statutory Auditors of Credit Establishments in the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)
- Framework Law of 03 December 2010, on Banking Regulations
- Instruction No. 011-12/2010/RB Relating to the Classification, Operations, and Legal Form of Banking Establishments
- Instruction No. 012-12/2010/RB Setting Out the Procedures for Obtaining Authorization as a Bank or Banking-Type Financial Establishment by Subsidiaries of a Credit Establishment Whose Authorization Has Been Withdrawn
- Instruction No. 013-12/2010/RB Setting the Penalty Amounts for Late Submission of Documents and Information to the Central Bank of West African States and the Banking Commission of the West African Monetary Union
- Instruction No. 014-12/2010/RB Setting the Amount of Financial Penalties Applicable to Credit Establishments by the Banking Commission of the West African Monetary Union
- Instruction No. 015-12/2010/RB Setting the Conditions for Carrying On the Business of Banking Intermediaries
- Instruction No. 017-04/2011 Establishing the List of Documents and Information Required for the Authorization File as a Credit Establishment
- Instruction No. 018-04/2011 Establishing the List of Documents and Information Required for the Declaration of Intent to Establish Under the Single Authorization
- Decision No. CM/UMOA/021/12/2012 Adopting the Draft Uniform Decree Relating to the Authorization of Banking Financial Establishments to Receive Public Deposits

- Decision No. CM/UMOA/010/06/2013 of 28 June 2013, Adopting the Draft Uniform Law on the Legal Interest Rate
- Decision No. CM/UMOA/016/09/2014 Setting the Remuneration Conditions for Regulated Savings Products in the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)
- Instruction No. 003-07-2019 on the Recognition of External Credit Assessment Institutions for Prudential Purposes

Regulations on Payment Systems:

- Directive No. 08/2002/CM/UMOA of 19 September 2002, on Measures to Promote Banking and the Use of Non-Cash Means of Payment
- Regulation No. 15/2002/CM/UEMOA of 19 September 2002, on Payment Systems in the Member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)
- Instruction No. 01/2003/SP of 08 May 2003, on the Promotion of Non-Cash Means of Payment and Determining Interest Payable in the Event of Non-Payment
- Instruction No. 141-04-07 of 30 April 2007, on the Accreditation Procedure for Qualification Bodies and the Assessment and Qualification Process for Certification Service Providers
- Instruction No. 009/07/RSP/2010 of 26 July 2010, on the System for Centralizing and Disseminating Payment Incidents in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)
- Uniform Act of 01 December 2011, on the Repression of Offences Relating to Cheques, Bank Cards, and Other Electronic Payment Instruments and Processes
- Instruction No. 008-05-2015 of 08 May 2015, Governing the Conditions and Procedures for Electronic Money Issuers in the Member States of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)
- Decision No. 31 of 29 September 2015, CM/UMOA, Relating to the Clearing and Settlement of Monetary Operations in the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)

Regulations on Decentralized Financial Systems

- Law of 29 December 2010, Regulating the Decentralized Financial System
- Instruction No. 001-01-17 of 17 January 2017, on Applications for Prior Authorization for Changes to the Legal Form and Corporate Denomination
- Instruction No. 002-01-17 of 17 January 2017, on the Procedures for Processing Individual Requests for Exemption from the Nationality Requirement
- Instruction No. 007-05-2018 of 16 May 2018, Setting the Terms and Conditions for the Application of Financial Penalties Imposed by the Banking Commission of

the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)

- Instruction No. 003-07-2019 of 27 August 2019, on the Recognition of External Credit Assessment Institutions for Prudential Purposes

Regulations on External Financial Relations

- BCEAO (2010) Guide for the Issuance of a Manual Foreign Exchange Licence from 01 October 2010
- Regulation on External Financial Relations of the Member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and Implementing Texts, December 2011 Edition
- Decision No. CM/UMOA/020/12/12 Adopting the Draft Uniform Law on Litigation for Infringements of Regulations Governing External Financial Relations in UEMOA Member States, with Two Draft Implementing Decrees
- Notice No. 002-06-2015 on the Processing of Pre-Financing for the Export of Goods
- Instruction No. 013-11-2015 on the Terms and Conditions for Conducting Rapid Money Transfer Activities as a Sub-Agent within the West African Monetary Union.

(2) Insurance and Insurance-Related Services

The regulatory framework for insurance and insurance-related services is set out in the CIMA Code.

d) Tourism and Travel Services

According to the WTO classification, services relating to tourism and travel are made up of four sub-sectors: 1) hotel and restaurant services (including catering services), 2) travel agency and tour operator services, 3) tour guide services, and 4) other services.

For the purposes of this study, we have selected the following sub-sectors: 1) hotel and restaurant services (including catering services), 2) travel agency and tour operator services and 3) tour guide services.

The regulatory framework for tourism and travel services is defined by a number of texts of two types: general texts and specific texts. The main general texts are as follows:

- Law No. 2014-139 of 24 March 2014 Establishing the Tourism Code
- Decree No. 2014-739 of 25 November 2014 Regulating Tourism Activities and Professions
- Decree No. 2014-740 of 25 November 2014 Regulating Tourist Restaurant

Establishments

- Decree No. 2014-741 of 25 November 2014 Regulating Tourist Accommodation Establishments
- Decree No. 2016-854 of 19 October 2016 Setting Conditions for Appointment of Sworn Agents of the Ministry of Tourism and the Modalities of Their Mission
- Order No. 00011/MINTOUR/CAB of 4 June 2019 on the Composition and Operation of the Tourism Establishment Commission
- Decree No. 2014-524 of 15 September 2014 on the Organization of the Ministry of Tourism.

(1) Travel agency and Tour Operator Services

The specific texts governing travel agencies and tour operators are as follows:

- Directive No. 02/2009/CM/UEMOA Amending Directive No. 02/98/CM/UEMOA of 22 December 1998 on Harmonization of Member States' VAT Legislation
- Decree No. 2013-841 of 11 December 2013 on Fees for Acts and Services Related to Tourism Activities.

(2) Tour Guide Services

The specific regulatory framework for tour guide services is set out in a single text:

- Order No. 014/MINTOUR/CAB of 10 September 2015 Setting the Procedures for Issuance and Withdrawal of Tourism Guide Approval.

(3) Hotel and Restaurant Services for Tourists

The specific regulatory framework for hotel and restaurant services is defined by three main texts:

- Directive No. 02/2009/CM/UEMOA Amending Directive No. 02/98/CM/UEMOA of 22 December 1998 on Harmonization of Member States' VAT Legislation
- Order No. 020/MINTOUR/CAB of 15 September 2015 on the Composition and Operation of the Licensing Commission for Tourism Establishments
- Order No. 006/MINTOUR/CAB of 4 August 2016 on the Composition and Operation of the Classification Commission for Tourism Establishments.

e) Transport services

According to the WTO classification, transport services comprise nine sub-sectors: 1) maritime transport services, 2) inland waterway transport services

3) air transport services, 4) space transport, 5) rail transport services, 6) road transport services, 7) pipeline transport services, 8) ancillary and auxiliary services for all modes of transport and 9) other transport services.

In this study, only maritime transport services, air transport services (freight and passengers), rail transport services (freight) and road transport services (goods) were included.

The regulatory framework for transport services is defined by several texts in Côte d'Ivoire:

Maritime Activities

There are several sources of maritime transport regulations in force: national, subregional (UEMOA), regional (ECOWAS) and African (OMAOC).

- Fiscal Annex to Ordinance No. 2009-382 of 26 November 2009 Establishing the State Budget for 2010 (Article 35)
- Fiscal Annex to Law No. 2004 Establishing the Finance Law of 2004
- Order No. 46/MEMT/DGAMP of 14 March 2005 on the Organization and Duties of the Directorate General of Maritime and Port Affairs
- Merchant Marine Code
- Decree No. 97-614 of 16 October 1997 on the Exercise of Port Handling and Maritime Consignee Professions in Ivorian Ports
- Decree No. 96-213 of 9 March 1996 on Ship Chartering and Freight Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
- Decree No. 97-615 of 16 October 1997 Regulating the Profession of Maritime Bunkering in Ivorian Ports
- Directive No. 02/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 on Maritime Search and Rescue and Environmental Protection within UEMOA
- Directive No. 04/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 Establishing a Harmonized Institutional Framework for the Maritime Sub-Sector within UEMOA
- Information Sheets on Licensing Procedures for Bunkering, Maritime Consignee, Port Handling, Maritime Expertise, and Fishing Ship Owners
- Regulation No. 02/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 on Maritime Transport within UEMOA
- Regulation No. 03/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 on Conditions for Exercising Maritime Transport Intermediary Professions within UEMOA
- Regulation No. 04/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 on Maritime Security and Safety within UEMOA

Port Activities

- Scales Port Fee Schedules (most recent in 2010)
- Order No. 6286tp of 10 November 1950 Establishing the Port as a Public Service under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Law No. 61-349 of 9 November 1961 Establishing the Merchant Marine Code
- Finance Law No. 726 of 31 December 1970 Transforming the Port Management Structure into an EPIC with Legal Personality and Financial Autonomy
- Decree No. 92-940 of 23 December 1992 Transforming the Port into a State-Owned Company with Private Management, as Amended by Decree No. 2001-143 of 14

March 2001 Approving the PAA Statutes

- Law No. 97-519 of 4 September 1997 Defining and Organizing State-Owned Companies
- Order No. 0082 of 5 May 1999 on the Operational Regulations of PAA and Decrees 98-PR/006 of 1 October 1998 and 99-318 of 21 April 1999 on Police Regulations
- Directive No. 03/2008/CM/UEMOA of 28 March 2008 on Port Service Providers within UEMOA
- Decree No. 95-385 of 13 April 1995 on Maritime Traffic Organization in Côte d'Ivoire
- Decree No. 96-212 of 9 March 1996 Liberalizing the Specialized Maritime Transport Regime
- Decree No. 96-213 of 9 March 1996 on Ship Chartering Operations in Côte d'Ivoire
- Order No. 00001/MTET/DTMFP of 12 March 1996 on the Application of the Decree Regulating Specialized Transport
- Order No. 00002/MDET/MEF of 12 March 1996 on Maritime Traffic Organization in Côte d'Ivoire
- Decree No. 97-614 of 16 October 1997 on Handling Activities
- Decree No. 97-615 of 16 October 1997 on Maritime Bunkering Activities.

Road Transport

- Order No. 0064 MET/CAB of 4 August 2000 on the interstate waybill.
- Order No. 95 MEF.DA establishing the National Office to administer the ECOWAS Brown Card.
- Decision A/DEC.8/5/79 granting a preferential regime for the transport of raw products.
- Protocol A/P1/5/82 on the establishment of the ECOWAS Brown Card.
- Convention A/P2/5/82, regulating interstate road transport (IRT).
- Convention A/P4/5/82 on interstate transport of goods (ITG).
- Convention A/P2/5/82 of ECOWAS, 29 May 1982, regulating interstate road transport.
- Convention A/P4/82 of ECOWAS, 29 May 1982 on interstate road transit.
- Decision A/DEC.2/7/85 Establishment of the ECOWAS Travel Certificate.
- Law No. 87-793 of 28 July 1987 ratifying the ECOWAS Brown Card system.
- Supplementary Convention A/SP.1/5/90 of 30 May 1990, establishing within the Community a Guarantee Mechanism for Interstate Road Transit Operations (ECOWAS).
- Supplementary Convention A/SP.1/5/90 of 30 May 1990, establishing within the Community a Guarantee Mechanism for Interstate Road Transit Operations (ECOWAS).
- Decree No. 98-406 of 22 July 1998 on the liberalization of temporary vehicle imports, including commercial vehicles for transporting goods and people.
- Order No. 0070-MT of 23 July 1998.
- Ordinance No. 2000-67 of 9 February 2000 setting the basic principles of the transport regime.
- Decree No. 2000-100 of 23 February 2000 establishing the National Committee on Land Transport.
- Decree No. 2000-101 of 23 February 2000 on the organization of urban and non-urban road transport for people.
- Decree No. 2000-102 of 23 February 2000 on the organization of public transport

for goods.

- Decision No. 08/2001/CM/UEMOA of 26 November 2001, adopting and setting the financing methods for a community program to build juxtaposed control posts at borders between UEMOA member states.
- Decision No. 08/2001/CM/UEMOA of 26 November 2001, adopting and setting the financing methods for a community program to build juxtaposed control posts at borders between UEMOA member states.
- Order No. 028/MT/CAB of 5 February 2002 setting the conditions and terms for registration in the register of urban transport operators for people.
- Order No. 029/MT/CAB of 5 February 2002 setting the conditions and terms for registration in the register of non-urban transport operators for people. Order No. 030/MT/CAB of 5 February 2002 setting the conditions for issuing and withdrawing urban transport permits for people, as well as permits for non-urban transport for people or goods.
- Order No. 075/MT/CAB Order No. 031/MT/CAB of 5 February 2002 setting the conditions of 28 March 2002 establishing arbitration committees for disputes.
- Regulation No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA of 26 November 2002 adopting the UEMOA Customs Code.
- Directive No. 08/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on reducing checkpoints on interstate roads in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).
- Decision No. 15/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on Practical Application Procedures of the regional control plan on interstate routes within UEMOA.
- Regulation No. 14/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on harmonizing standards and control procedures for the dimensions, weight, and axle load of heavy goods transport vehicles in UEMOA countries.
- Directive No. 08/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on reducing checkpoints on interstate roads within the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).
- Decision No. 15/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on Practical Application Procedures of the regional control plan on interstate routes within UEMOA.
- Regulation No. 14/2005/CM/UEMOA of 16 December 2005 on harmonizing standards and control procedures for the dimensions, weight, and axle load of heavy goods transport vehicles in UEMOA countries.
- Decree No. 2008-130 of 10 April 2008 approving the concession agreement dated 10 December 2007 for the production of biometric passports for the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the National Company for Administrative Document Publishing and Identification (SNEDAI).
- Directive No. 11/2009/CM/UEMOA of 25 September 2009 on harmonizing road maintenance strategies in UEMOA member states.
- Regulation No. 08/2009/CM/UEMOA of 25 September 2009, adopting the status of the UEMOA Community Road Network and its management procedures.
- Directive No. 11/2009/CM/UEMOA of 25 September 2009 on harmonizing road maintenance strategies in UEMOA member states.
- Regulation No. 08/2009/CM/UEMOA of 25 September 2009, adopting the status of the UEMOA Community Road Network and its management procedures.
- Decision No. 39/2009/CM/UEMOA of 17 December 2009, on the Creation and Management of UEMOA Corridors.
- Regulation No. 15/2009/CM/UEMOA of 17 December 2009, on the Legal Regime

of Joint Control Posts at Borders of UEMOA Member States.

- Decision No. 39/2009/CM/UEMOA of 17 December 2009, on the Creation and Management of UEMOA Corridors.
- Regulation No. 15/2009/CM/UEMOA of 17 December 2009, on the Legal Regime of Joint Control Posts at Borders of UEMOA Member States.

Rail Transport

- Convention of 30 April 1960 between Côte d'Ivoire and the Republic of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso) Establishing the ABIDJAN-NIGER Railway Authority.

Air Transport

- Decree No. 97-231 of 16 April 1997 Establishing the Organization and Operation of the National Civil Aviation Authority (ANAC)

IV. Measuring and Analyzing the STRI for Services in Côte d'Ivoire

This section aims to quantify and establish a synthetic index of restrictions on trade in services in Côte d'Ivoire. We will first outline our methodological approach for quantifying restrictions and then present and analyze the results.

A. Methodological Approach

Our approach comprises two main stages: a review of the STRI methodology and the design of sector-specific questionnaires in accordance with this methodology.

Stage 1 - This regulatory study, due to its quantitative nature, relies on the STRI (Services Trade Restrictiveness Index) methodology, according to the Terms of Reference. The methodology involves scoring and weighting trade restrictions using the Services Trade Restrictions Index (STRI) for five priority sectors. The STRI of these five sectors are composite indexes, each ranging from 0 (representing an open market) to 1 (representing a completely closed market to foreign service providers), with a binary scoring system. However, a binary scoring method raises questions about its suitability given the complexity of service trade restrictions. The STRI methodology, as developed by OECD, addresses this by providing a framework for binary scoring of nuanced and complex restrictive measures on trade in services.

The STRI methodology has three levels of aggregation:

1. **First Level:** Aggregates ratings from individual responses into five primary restriction types: (1) restrictions on foreign capital entry, (2) restrictions on the movement of people, (3) restrictions on competition, (4) other types of restrictions, and (5) regulatory transparency. This aggregation relies on sector expert assessments, using activity freedom and trade openness as benchmarks.
2. **Second Level:** allows to obtain an index for restrictions within a given sub-sector by weighting each of the five restriction types, as determined by sector experts.
3. **Third Level:** allows for the construction of the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) for each of the five priority sectors selected by the African Union, using each subsector's share in the overall revenue figures of the respective sector. This composite index thus enables a comparison of the level of restriction on services trade across the five chosen priority sectors.
4. **Stage 2** - Once the STRI methodology has been understood in its entirety, the difficulty then arises in designing relevant questionnaires for the five different service sectors selected, since the nature and problems of restrictions on trade in services between countries do not necessarily manifest themselves in the same way depending on the nature of the sectors. For example, the issue of restrictions on trade in legal services (lawyers and bailiffs) does not arise in the same way as restrictions on trade in transport services, since they relate to different professions that are regulated differently and also present different challenges for different countries. As a result, specific questionnaires had to be developed for each sub-sector of services selected. In the same way, between different service sectors the issue of restrictions on trade is sometimes posed differently, even though each sector often comprises several sub-sectors which may also comprise sub-sectors. In this respect, we have made choices with regard to the components of each area, as the time available

for the study did not allow us to cover all the sub-sectors of each sector of the five priority services selected by the AU.

B. Results and Analysis

The overall analysis shows that the situation of restrictions on trade in services in Côte d'Ivoire and the importance of the different types of restriction vary.

In terms of the synthetic index of restrictions on trade in services, the analysis shows that the legal services and architectural services sub-sectors have the highest levels of restrictions, with 0.85 points and 0.8475 points respectively out of a maximum level of 1 point. However, the travel agency and tour operator sub-sectors on the one hand, and the tourist hotel and catering sub-sector on the other, have the lowest levels of restrictions, with 0.05 points and 0.05 points respectively. The banking services sector even has a synthetic index of restrictions on trade in services of zero (0).

Table 8: Composite Index of Trade Restrictions

Services	STRI
Legal services	0.85
Architectural services	0.8475
Courier services (including postal services)	nd
Telecommunications services	0.3
Banking Services	0.00
Travel agency and tour operator services	0.05
Tour guide services	0.1
Hotel and catering services for tourists	0.05

Sources: Authors' Calculations

With regard to the relative importance of the different types of restriction on trade in services, the assessments of the sector experts for the seven (7) sub-sectors surveyed also vary. Analysis shows that, according to experts in the legal services and architectural services sectors, restrictions on the entry of foreigners into the domestic market are the most important. However, for experts in the tourism and travel services sectors, other discriminatory measures are the most important. According to experts in the courier and telecommunications services sectors, obstacles to competition are the most important. Similarly, for experts in the banking services sector, obstacles to transparency in regulation are the most important (see table 10).

Table 9: Relative Importance of the Five Types of Restriction on Trade in Services in Côte d'Ivoire

Services	Restrictions on Foreign Entry to the Market	Restrictions on the Movement of Persons	Other Discriminatory Measures	Obstacles to Competition	Transparency in Regulation
Legal Services	50	20	5	15	10
Architectural Services	23.5	23	15.25	23	15.25
Courier Services (including Postal services)	10	10	20	40	20
Telecommunication Services	10	10	20	40	20
Banking Services	10	0	5	5	80
Travel Agency and Tour Operator Services	5	5	80	5	5
Tour Guide Services	5	5	80	5	5
Hotel and Restaurant Services for Tourists	5	5	80	5	5

Source: Answers to questionnaires

The following table shows the relatively high number of restrictions depending on the type of service and the level of restriction. Analysis of this table shows that, with the exception of legal services and architectural services, the seven sub-sectors identified have a low level of restriction on trade in services, given that their levels of restriction are all below 0.3 points for a maximum of 1 point. However, in the case of legal services and architectural services, these individual indices of the level of restriction give fairly high STRI (Synthetic Index of the Level of Restriction).

Table 10: Level of Relative Restriction Indices by Type of Restriction

Services	Entry Restrictions of Foreigners on the Market	Restrictions to Traffic of People	Other Discriminatory Measures	Obstacles to Competition	Transparency in Regulation	STRI
Legal Services	0.50	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.85
Architectural Services	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.15	0.8475
Courier Services (including Postal Services)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1
Telecommunications Services	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.3
Travel Agency and Tour Operator Services	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Tour Guide Services	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1
Hotel and Restaurant Services for Tourists	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05

Sources: Authors' Calculations

C. Sectoral Restrictive Measures

1. Services for Business

a) Legal Services (Lawyers)

From the analysis of regulatory texts and certain study reports, it can be stated that the Ivorian domestic market for legal services, particularly for lawyers, is closed to foreign lawyers, with the exception of those from the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). Indeed, except for UEMOA nationals, the practice of law in Côte d'Ivoire is prohibited for non-nationals in all forms, including mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 3 (commercial presence), and mode 4 (movement of natural persons). This information is summarized in the following table.

Table 11: Restrictions on Trade of Legal services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	1
Restrictions on the movement of people	1
Other discriminatory measures	1
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	1

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

b) Architectural Services

Analysis of the regulatory framework for architectural services shows that the market is not very open to foreign architects, with the exception of those from the UEMOA. Indeed, this sub-sector has a restriction rate of 0.8475 points out of a maximum of 1 point. In particular, the entry of foreign capital is restricted insofar as foreign ownership cannot

exceed 49%, which implies a constraint in mode 3. Foreign entry is also constrained through mode 1 (cross-border supply) insofar as foreign companies are required to have assistance or an approved agency (branch or subsidiary) locally before being able to practise the profession of architect in Côte d'Ivoire. Similarly, there are constraints in terms of legal forms: not only is sole proprietorship prohibited, as it must always be in association with an approved local architect, but also the company form is only authorised if you are in association with an approved local architect. Although there are no quotas on the number of architectural practices authorised to practise, a commercial association is required between architects who are not locally authorised and locally authorised architects in order to practise in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, although the acquisition of land and property by foreigners is not prohibited on the one hand and is not subject to restrictions on the other, restrictions exist on the operation of the Board of Directors in the form of residence and nationality requirements, including for the manager of the foreign-owned company. There are also restrictions on the movement of people. While there are no quotas on the mobility of foreigners in the field of architectural services, no labour market tests beforehand, and no limit on the length of stay for architects, obtaining a licence or architect's permit is conditional on prior or permanent residence and domiciliation. As far as other discriminatory measures are concerned, they appear to be weak since foreign suppliers are not treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies, the public procurement market is open to any legal entity even though the regulator does not formally take comparable international standards and rules into account before setting new national standards, and only locally licenced architects can use the title 'Architect'. Competition appears to be severely restricted in that architects are required to pay a fee per project to the Architects' Association for its operation; there are compulsory minimum and/or maximum fees ranging from CFAF 145,000 to CFAF 505,000; and architects are prohibited from advertising or are subject to restrictions on advertising. There is no public consultation procedure open to interested parties, as decisions are taken and validated by the General Assembly, which is composed solely of registered local architects. It takes more than 15 days to obtain a visa, 30 days to set up an architectural firm and 300,000 CFA Francs (i.e. 595.92 USD) to obtain an architect's licence. (See Table 13 below).

Table 12: *Restrictions on Trade of Architectural Services*

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	1
Restrictions on the movement of people	1
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	1
Lack of transparency of regulations	1

Source: Answers to the questionnaire

c) IT services

As of this report, responses for this sub-sector have not yet been received.

2. Communication services

a) Courier services (including postal services)

The analysis of the regulatory framework for courier services does not allow us, given the information currently available, to make an overall assessment of the general level of restrictions on trade in this sub-sector. For the time being, it appears that despite the presence of a state-owned company, a competitive situation seems to be ensured by various regulations and restrictions. It also appears that other discriminatory measures are weak and that there is transparency in the regulation of courier services, including postal services, despite the fact that regulations are not published or communicated to the public before they come into force. This information is shown in the below table.

Table 13: *Restrictions on Trade of Courier Services, including Postal Services*

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	1
Restrictions on the movement of people	0
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	0

Source: Answers to the questionnaire

b) Telecommunications services

An analysis of the regulatory framework for telecommunications services in Côte d'Ivoire shows that the sub-sector is very moderately protected, with a restriction index of around 0.3 points to a maximum of 1 point. In detail, the sub-sector appears restrictive for foreign capital. Although foreign capital may represent 85% of the capital of a telecommunications company in Côte d'Ivoire, and there is no limit on the number of such companies, the conditions governing the composition of Boards of Directors and, above all, the economic conditions, the conditions of approval unless this is contrary to the national interest, and the notification conditions make it de facto restrictive for foreign capital to access the Ivorian market under mode 1 and mode 3. As regards the movement of persons, at this stage of our information, there do not appear to be any restrictions. Similarly, there do not appear to be any other discriminatory measures, since: 1) Foreign suppliers are not treated less favorably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies; 2) There is no discrimination in the application of financial or technical criteria of calls for tenders for projects; and 3) ARTCI has a formal obligation to take account of comparable

international standards and rules before setting new national standards.

In terms of competition, the Côte d'Ivoire government appears to have adopted ex-ante regulation to control the market power of the major operators and ensure a more competitive situation. Finally, transparency of regulation does not appear to be fully guaranteed insofar as licence agreements are accessible to the public and there is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers, but :

- 1) Information on spectrum (regulations, spectrum management table, spectrum taxes, etc.) is not accessible to the public;
- 2) Information on the use of spectrum is not publicly available;
- 3) Regulations are not published to the public before they come into force;
- 4) The time required to complete all official procedures for company registration is 120 days, where the benchmark is 20 days; and
- 5) The licence cost is 100,000,000,000 CFA Francs (i.e. approx. 69,491,525.42 USD).

Table 14: Restrictions on trade of telecommunications services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	1
Restrictions on the movement of people	0
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	1

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

3. Financial Services

Two financial services sub-sectors have been selected: 1) banking services and 2) all insurance and insurance-related services.

a) Banking Services

An analysis of the regulatory framework for banking services in Côte d'Ivoire shows a broadly open sub-sector. There are generally no restrictions on foreign entry or free movement of people, and no discriminatory measures or Barriers to fair competition. However, this overall openness includes certain detailed conditions. Foreign entities can hold up to 85% of bank capital, with limitations only for foreign branches, which have a limited lifespan, a nationality requirement for the manager (with possible exemption), and a notification obligation. Additionally, subsequent transfers of capital and investments require authorization. Key regulatory provisions include the requirement for a commercial presence to conduct lending, deposit-taking, payment services, and cross-border transfers for clients, though these requirements do not significantly hinder foreign capital entry.

The movement of people is entirely unrestricted. Discriminatory measures are limited to restrictions on (1) granting loans or establishing foreign currency deposits, (2) loans to non-residents from banks authorized in the country, and (3) capital mobilization in the domestic market by foreign banks.

Regarding competition, although the government controls at least one major banking institution and the supervisory authority has full authority over licensing and prudential measures, these controls do not hinder a fully competitive operation. Regulatory transparency is well maintained, with clear procedures for regulatory dissemination, public accessibility to licensing criteria, and a maximum period for regulatory bodies to respond to applications.

Table 15: Restrictions on trade of banking services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	0
Restrictions on the movement of people	0
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	N/A

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

4. Tourism and Travel Services

Three sub-sectors have been selected: 1) travel agency and tour operator services, 2) hotel and restaurant services and 3) tour guide services

a) Travel Agency and Tour Operator Services

Analysis of the regulatory framework for the tourism and travel services, specifically for the travel agency and tour operator sub-sector, indicates a generally open market in Côte d'Ivoire, with only minimal discriminatory elements. This sub-sector has a Trade Restriction Index of approximately 0.05 points on a scale of 0 to 1, suggesting a largely open environment. While there is no discrimination in market access across different operational modes, minor restrictions exist regarding national treatment. These involve limitations related to the use of foreign or international company names, requirements for domiciliation, recognition of foreign diplomas, labor market testing, and specific qualifications for board members.

Aligned with its GATS commitments, Côte d'Ivoire imposes few restrictions on trade in tourism-related services. The primary exception concerns the approval process, which takes 21 days, slightly longer than the Doing Business benchmark of 20 days. The approval fee is set at 700,000 CFA Francs, equivalent to 109.55% of GDP per capita, compared to the benchmark of 56%.

Côte d'Ivoire also maintains an open stance on foreign participation, consumer access, and commercial presence within the sector. Constraints on the physical movement of individuals are minimal, with labor market tests presenting only slight limitations, which are not practically binding or discriminatory.

Table 16: Restrictions on trade of travel agency and tour operator services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	0
Restrictions on the movement of people	1
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	0

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

b) Tour Guide Services

According to our evaluations, tourist guide services have a general trade restriction index of 0.01 points out of a maximum of 1 point, which shows a high level of opening, a very low level of discrimination and very few constraints on the development of these services.

As far as foreign presence is concerned, the regulations governing tourist guides do not contain any restrictions, either in terms of entry, legal forms, economic tests, association or similar restrictions. However, at this level, the regulations do contain restrictions in terms of nationality and residence, at the very least, on the composition of the board of directors and the identity of the manager.

With regard to the movement of people, restrictions appear in the form of conditions of nationality, residence and domicile for obtaining approval, but there are no quotas in this area. There are also no restrictions on the recognition of foreign diplomas and training courses. Nor is there any system for limiting licences. Overall, however, the movement of persons appears to be restricted and discriminatory in terms of national treatment.

As far as other discriminatory measures are concerned, the regulatory framework is constrained only because it does not require comparable international standards and rules to be formally taken into account before national standards are set.

With regard to competition, the only point of restriction concerns the limitation imposed on advertising, which is discriminatory in terms of national treatment. Lastly, transparency in regulation is open and non-discriminatory, except that regulations are not published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force, and it takes 21 days to obtain a licence, compared with the standard 20 days.

Table 13: Restrictions on trade of tour guide services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	1
Restrictions on the movement of people	1
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	0

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

c) *Hotel And Restaurant Services for Tourists*

Analysis of the regulatory framework for hotel and restaurant services for tourists shows that this sub-sector of services in Côte d'Ivoire is fairly open, with a restriction index of around 0.05 points for a maximum level of 1 point.

In particular, in terms of foreign entry, not only can non-nationals own 100% of the capital of a hotel or restaurant business, but the only existing restrictions relate to the nationality and residence of the manager and at least one member of the Board of Directors.

With regard to the movement of people, although there are no quotas, labour market tests are required, and residence and domicile conditions are necessary to obtain approval, although there is no limited licence system. However, although there are no restrictions on the recognition of foreign diplomas and training in this area, the movement of people can be considered to be constrained overall. In other words, the overall level of restriction could be 1.

There are no other restrictions, either on access to the national public market or on the use of foreign company names. In short, the level of restriction at this level is zero.

As far as competition is concerned, the level of restriction, both in terms of the operation of the market and the treatment of foreigners, is also equal to zero. In fact, there are no restrictions on hotel and restaurant services, whether in terms of the procedure for appealing against the regulator's decisions, compensation for disadvantaged foreign companies or advertising and marketing, even though the latter are reserved for holders of a licence or local authorisation.

Finally, in terms of regulatory transparency, the level of restriction can be estimated at zero insofar as the processing time for obtaining a visa is 2 days, there are only two procedures for obtaining approval, and you only have to wait 21 days.

Table 14: Restrictions on trade of hotel and restaurant services

Type of Restriction	Level
Restrictions on foreign entry	0
Restrictions on the movement of people	1
Other discriminatory measures	0
Barriers to fair competition	0
Lack of transparency of regulations	0

Source: Responses to the questionnaire

5. Transport Services

To date, no information has been received from the transport services sector that would enable the application of the STRI analysis method, despite repeated requests and the establishment of a dedicated working group by the Minister for Transport. Each of the four questionnaires submitted since Monday 12 August 2019, has yet to yield data.

Conclusion

The regulatory analysis for the AfCFTA negotiations has thus far covered only seven sub-sectors across the five priority service areas. Findings based on the OECD's STRI methodology reveal high restriction levels in legal and architectural services. Telecommunications services exhibit a moderate restriction level, while the tourism and travel services sub-sectors are relatively open, showing low levels of restriction.

V. Appendices

A. Appendix 1: Tables of exports and imports of services by Côte d'Ivoire

Table 14: Breakdown of Imports of Services by Côte d'Ivoire Over the Period 1996-2010

YEAR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Transport	39,69	38,46	39,65	40,43	42,10	39,42	35,41	39,47	45,00	51,44	51,11	52,49	56,87	55,92	57,19
Travel	15,32	13,52	13,97	15,20	15,42	14,69	23,15	21,76	18,77	16,66	16,69	14,96	13,40	13,14	12,46
Other services	44,99	48,02	46,38	44,37	42,49	45,89	41,45	38,77	36,23	31,89	32,20	32,55	29,73	30,94	30,35
including:															
– Communications	0,34	2,29	3,35	3,22	2,76	2,87	2,89	3,75	3,00	3,08	2,99	2,98	3,00	2,95	2,63
– Building and public works	0,45	0,44	0,43	0,44	0,32	0,73	0,11	0,09	0,20	0,11	0,18	0,21	0,30	1,32	0,65
– Insurance	3,14	2,83	2,89	2,91	3,04	2,42	2,20	2,56	3,17	3,00	2,93	2,94	2,90	3,27	3,17
– Financial services	8,02	8,10	6,99	7,11	7,15	6,61	5,84	6,21	6,12	5,63	5,78	5,79	5,21	5,11	4,56
– Computing and information	0,39	0,54	0,57	0,57	0,59	0,55	0,47	0,62	0,41	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,25	0,53	0,53
– Royalties and licence fees	1,10	1,09	1,69	1,05	0,69	1,84	0,41	0,60	1,08	0,49	0,43	0,88	0,80	0,78	0,62
– Other business services	21,50	23,30	22,82	22,11	20,99	24,26	23,17	17,97	15,48	12,58	13,01	10,55	10,75	10,54	9,42
– Personal, cultural and leisure services	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03
Public administration services n.e.c.	10,02	9,37	7,60	6,92	6,90	6,57	6,32	6,93	6,73	6,68	6,56	8,88	6,49	6,41	8,75
For the record: Commercial services	89,98	90,63	92,40	93,08	93,10	93,43	93,68	93,07	93,27	93,32	93,44	91,12	93,51	93,59	91,25

Sources: UNCTAD

Table 15: Breakdown of Imports of Services by Côte d'Ivoire Over The Period 1996-2010

YEAR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Transport	22,15	20,10	19,66	19,34	17,50	15,83	17,57	17,18	18,13	22,66	23,95	22,58	22,97	23,58	22,59
Travel	16,52	15,61	15,94	17,04	10,19	9,18	8,76	10,39	10,70	10,00	11,02	11,03	11,28	14,80	19,21
Other services	61,33	64,29	64,41	63,62	72,31	74,99	73,66	72,43	71,17	67,34	65,03	66,39	65,75	61,62	58,20
including:															
– Communications	0,90	8,51	9,24	7,56	8,15	7,37	9,61	10,68	10,73	10,33	10,40	10,42	10,39	9,99	9,46
– Building and public works	2,11	1,89	1,87	1,99	2,15	2,92	3,04	1,61	2,30	2,01	2,57	3,17	3,01	0,72	0,48
– Insurance	5,04	4,64	4,91	4,96	5,10	4,13	4,22	5,75	5,55	4,03	4,19	4,10	4,09	3,95	3,75
– Financial services	5,49	3,99	3,94	3,99	5,84	8,10	6,62	7,15	6,95	6,49	6,53	6,55	6,53	6,28	5,94
– Computing and information	0,07	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,56	0,24	0,58	0,59	0,58	0,58	0,58	0,56	0,53
– Royalties and licence fees	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,03	2,22	nd	nd	0,02	nd	0,00	nd	0,03	0,01	nd
– Other business services	31,24	31,72	31,18	31,59	36,91	38,38	37,24	31,32	29,04	27,64	24,39	24,64	24,67	24,28	23,07
– Personal, cultural and leisure services	nd	nd	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	nd	0,01	nd	0,01	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Public administration services n.e.c.	16,45	13,48	13,20	13,47	14,06	11,83	12,38	15,68	16,01	16,24	16,37	16,93	16,45	15,82	14,98
For the record: Commercial services	83,55	86,52	86,80	86,53	85,94	88,17	87,62	84,32	83,99	83,76	83,63	83,07	83,55	84,18	85,02

Sources: UNCTAD

Table 16: Proportion of Registered Architects and Licenced Architects in Côte d'Ivoire Over the Period 2010-2018

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of registered architects	30,51	33,04	35,71	37,70	36,64	36,36	37,25	34,42	37,08
Number of approved architects (or architectural agencies)	69,49	66,96	64,29	62,30	63,36	63,64	62,75	65,58	62,92
Total number of architects	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Data source: Order of Architects of Côte d'Ivoire

Table 17: Growth Rate in the Number of Architects Over the Period 201-2018

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total architects	-	-2,54	9,57	-3,17	7,38	0,76	15,91	0,65	15,58
Registered architects	-	5,56	18,42	2,22	4,35	0,00	18,75	-7,02	24,53
Approved architects (or architecture agencies)	-	-6,10	5,19	-6,17	9,21	1,20	14,29	5,21	10,89

Data source: Order of Architects of Côte d'Ivoire

B. Appendix 2: List of organisations and people surveyed

List of stakeholders and structures to be surveyed

1. Bar Association
2. Order of Chartered Accountants
3. Order of Physicians
4. Order of Pharmacists
5. Order of Architects and Urban Planners
6. Professional Association of Banks and Financial Establishments (APBEF)
7. Côte d'Ivoire Association of Insurers
8. Chamber of Commerce and Industry
9. National Federation of Industries and Services of Côte d'Ivoire
10. Transport Unions of Côte d'Ivoire
11. Directorate-General of Transport
12. General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire
13. Central Agency of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) in Côte d'Ivoire
14. Directorate-General of Higher Education of Côte d'Ivoire
15. Directorate-General of Technical and Vocational Education
16. Directorate-General of National Education
17. Directorate-General of Tourism
18. Directorate-General of the Postal Service of Côte d'Ivoire
19. Hotel and Restaurant Association of Côte d'Ivoire
20. Telecommunications Agency of Côte d'Ivoire (ATCI)
21. Ministry of Trade
22. Ministry of Economy and Finance
23. Directorate-General of the Ports of Abidjan and San Pedro
24. Ministry of African Integration and Ivoirians Abroad
25. Ministry of Transport
26. Ivorian Construction Group (GIBTP)
27. National Union of Building Contractors in Côte d'Ivoire (SYNEBACI)
28. Association of Insurance Companies of Côte d'Ivoire (ASACI)
29. National Union of Telecommunications Companies of Côte d'Ivoire (UNETEL)
30. Association of Private Schools and Universities of Côte d'Ivoire
31. Public Universities
32. Public Grandes Ecoles
33. Association for the Promotion of Exports of Côte d'Ivoire (APEX-CI)
34. Maritime Federation of Côte d'Ivoire (FEDERMAR)
35. High Authority for Audiovisual Communication (HACA)



African Continental Free Trade
Area National Committee
(AFCFTA-NC)



Creating One African Market

**CONSULTATION MEETING AHEAD OF THE AU SURVEY ON
TRADE IN SERVICES IN COTE D'IVOIRE**

Office of the Minister of Trade

located on the 18th Floor of the Postel 2001 Building

("Immeuble Postel 2001")

Thursday 08 August 2019

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18	National Civil Aviation Authority (ANAC)	Kouassi Germain AZOGO	+225 21 58 69 00 +225 77 73 78 97
19	National Agency of BCEAO	Karamoko DOSSO	+225 20 20 85 00 +225 07 87 40 33
20	General Directorate of Customs	Charles Désiré GNAKALÉ	+225 01 22 56 44
21	General Directorate of Côte d'Ivoire Post	Massamba DJAHOU	+225 20 00 69 50 / +225 67 77 84 10/ +225 08 83 83 30 / +225 57 04 88 31
22	National Union of Telecommunications Enterprises (UNETEL)		+225 20 21 60 43
23	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI)	Hermann ELLOH Lanciné FOFANA	+225 20 34 43 73 / +225 07 87 59 77
24	Côte d'Ivoire Tourism	Serge Oliver GADDAH	+225 20 25 16 00 / +225 08 80 55 52
25	Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (APBEF)	Evelyne KOUUMA	+225 20 32 20 08 +225 20 32 12 34
26	National Union of Building Contractors of Côte d'Ivoire (SYNEBACI)		
27	High Council of Road Transport Employers of Côte d'Ivoire		
28	Federation of Maritime Operators of Côte d'Ivoire (FEDERMAR)		+225 21 35 28 50
29	Félix Houphouët Boigny University	Professor Koffi ATTA	+225 42 13 85 85 +225 41 41 43 43
30	Nangui Abrogoa University	Dr. Koffi Eric KWADJO	+225 77 14 36 45
31	International University of Grand-Bassam		+225 22 41 30 41 / +225 21 30 36 40
32	Port Authority of Abidjan (PAA)	Tiemoko CHERIF	+225 21 23 80 10 / +225 08 55 85 36
33	Ivorian Building and Public Works Group (GIBTP)	Hamed TOURE	+225 22 43 77 91 / +225 77 93 97 87
34	Center for Foreign Trade Information and Promotion (CECIPI)	Mr. Aboubacar TOURÉ	+225 02 50 45 38
35	Transport Fluidity Observatory	Zoumana KONE	+225 05 47 28 56 / +225 07 13 21 14
36	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI)	Privat KOUAKOU	+225 07 80 34 11
37	Port Authority of Abidjan (PAA)	Jules KOUADIO	+225 44 31 58 15
38	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ARTCI)	Ramatoulaye N'GOM	+225 07 68 21 29
39	Directorate for Information, Coordination, and Strategic Research (DCISR)	Felix KOUAKOU	+225 07 13 57 57

Attendance List

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**MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE TO ANNOUNCE THE RELATED INTENTIONS
 TRADE IN SERVICES UNDER THE AFCFTA NEGOTIATIONS**
 (With the participation of the private sector)
 -02 and 03 September 2019 in cap du sud

AFFILIATION	FUNCTION
Ministry of Trade, Industry and SME Promotion	Technical Adviser [Signature]
Ministry of Trade, Industry and SME Promotion	Sub-Director [Signature]
Ministry of Tourism and Leisure	Technical Adviser [Signature]
Ministry of the Economy with Finance	Technical Adviser [Signature]
Centre for the Promotion of Investments in Côte d'Ivoire (CEPICI)	Project Manager [Signature]
Observatory of Transport Fluidity	Company Secretary [Signature]
National Agency for the Universal Telecommunications/ICT Service (ANSUT)	Chief Operating Officer [Signature]
Ivorian Copyright Office (BURIDA)	Head of Department [Signature]
Bar Association	Lawyer [Signature]
Professional Association of Banks and Financial Establishments (APBEF-CI)	Secretary General [Signature]
Ivory Coast Tourism	Director of Statistics [Signature]
Côte d'Ivoire Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (ARTCI)	Head of Department [Signature]
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI)	Research Officer
General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI)	Head of Co... [Signature]
National Federation of Industry and Services of Côte d'Ivoire (FINSCI)	Chief Executive Officer [Signature]
Autonomous Port of Abidjan	Technical Director [Signature]
Centre for Investment Promotion in Ivory Coast (CEPICI)	Project manager [Signature]
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	National Consultant [Signature]
Consultant	National Consultant [Signature]
Ministry of Trade, Industry and SME Promotion	Research Officer [Signature]

SERVICES PROVIDED TO COMPANIES: Professional Services (Legal Services)

I Sectoral Classification of Services by the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II BUSINESS SERVICES (INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES)

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, business services can be subdivided into six main sub-sectors: 1) professional services, 2) IT and related services, 3) research and development services, 4) real estate services, 5) leasing or rental services without an operator, 6) other business services.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

a. Legal services	861
b. Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	862
c. Tax advisory services	863
d. Architectural services	8671
e. Engineering services	8672
f. Integrated engineering services	8673
g. Urban planning and landscape architecture services	8674
h. Medical and dental services	9312
i. Veterinary services	932
j. Services of midwives, nurses, physiotherapists and paramedical staff	93191
k. Other services	

III MODES OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Legal services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinance, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Equity restrictions applicable to lawyers / companies (firms) not approved locally				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: companies are prohibited				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				
Commercial association is prohibited between lawyers who are not fully integrated (limited licence) and lawyers who are fully integrated.				
Commercial association between lawyers and other professionals is prohibited				
Ban on hiring locally-registered lawyers				
The number of practices authorised to operate is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: the majority of lawyers must be locally approved				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a locally qualified lawyer				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person must be a locally approved lawyer (registered with the Côte d'Ivoire bar)				
The establishment of foreign law firms is limited (subject to) by economic needs tests				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				

Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for persons transferred (internal transfer) within a company (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay for contractors providing legal services (months):				
Limitation of the maximum duration of stay for self-employed legal service providers (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a fully integrated lawyer				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a fully integrated licence to practise as a lawyer				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Domiciliation required to obtain a licence to practise as a fully integrated lawyer				
Domiciliation required for a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad to become a fully integrated lawyer: laws or regulations establish a process for recognising higher education qualifications in law obtained abroad (equivalence process exists)				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully-integrated lawyer: foreign lawyers must pass local examinations to become full members of the profession (assessment tests in spite of or as a substitute for the equivalence process)				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated lawyer: lawyers foreigners are required to have at least one year of local practice to become a full member of the profession (experience requirement).				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated lawyer: compulsory membership of a professional association of foreign lawyers is automatically granted if the lawyer has the required qualifications				
A system of licence restrictions has been introduced				
Foreign providers must repeat the entire university degree, practice and examination obtained (done) in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from providing legal services to the government or preferences are given to local suppliers.				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards,				

Use of foreign/international company names: use of foreign company names is prohibited				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner.				
Use of foreign/international company names: only lawyers holding a local licence may use the name or title of lawyer				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeals procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum compulsory				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum recommended				
Advertising and marketing: lawyers are prohibited from advertising or are subject to advertising restrictions.				
Advertising and marketing: only lawyers with a local licence are authorised to advertise and market legal services.				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

SERVICES PROVIDED TO COMPANIES:

Architectural Services

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II BUSINESS SERVICES (INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES)

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, business services can be subdivided into six main sub-sectors: 1) professional services, 2) IT and related services, 3) research and development services, 4) real estate services, 5) leasing or rental services without an operator, 6) other business services.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

a. Legal services	861
b. Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	862
c. Tax advisory services	863
d. Architectural services	8671
e. Engineering services	8672
f. Integrated engineering services	8673
g. Urban planning and landscape architecture services	8674
h. Medical and dental services	9312
i. Veterinary services	932
j. Services of midwives, nurses, physiotherapists and paramedical staff	93191
k. Other services	

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of

consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1, Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2, Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3, Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4, Presence of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Architectural Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign equities: maximum authorised proportion of foreign equities (%)				
Fairness restrictions applying to non-locally registered architects.				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: the prohibited company				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				
Any commercial association between architects and other professionals is prohibited.				
A commercial association is required between architects who are not locally registered (or with a limited licence) and locally registered architects.				
The number of architectural practices authorized for practice is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: majority must be made up of nationals				
Board of directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: the majority must be locally registered architects				

Board of Directors: at least one member must be a national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one of the architects must hold a licence				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a locally-licenced architect				
The establishment (creation) of foreign architectural practices is limited by economic needs tests (evaluation).				
The acquisition of land and property by foreigners is prohibited				
The acquisition of land and property by foreigners is subject to restrictions				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within the company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation of the maximum length of stay of transferees within a company (months):				
The maximum length of stay for contractual service providers is limited to (months):				
The maximum length of stay for independent service providers is limited to (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise architecture				
Residence required to obtain a licence to practise architecture: prior or permanent residence				
Residence required to obtain an architectural services licence: domiciliation				
Recognition of foreign architects' qualifications: laws or regulations establish a process for the recognition of higher education qualifications in architecture obtained abroad.				
Recognition of architects' foreign qualifications: foreign architects must pass local examinations to become full members of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications for architects: foreign architects are required to practise locally for at least one year to become a full member of the profession				
Recognition of architects' foreign qualifications: compulsory membership of an association of foreign architects is automatically granted if the architect has the required qualifications.				

Authorisation for architects to practise in their country of origin is required.				
A limited or temporary licence system is available for the practice of architectural services				
Foreign providers must repeat the entire university diploma, practice and examination in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably when it comes to taxes or eligibility for subsidies.				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from providing architectural services to the government, or preferences are given to local suppliers.				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards.				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is prohibited.				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner.				
Use of foreign/international company names: only locally licenced architects may use the title of Architect				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures are available in national regulatory systems, they shall be open to concerned or interested foreign parties.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market.				
Setting fees: mandatory minimum and/or maximum fees				
Fee structure: recommended minimum and/or maximum fees.				
Advertising and marketing: architects are prohibited from advertising or have restrictions on advertising.				
Advertising and marketing: only architects with a local licence are authorised to advertise and market their products. market these services.				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
A public consultation procedure is open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				

Time needed to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a company (in CFA Francs)				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market
 NT: National Treatment
 IR: Internal Regulations
 Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory
 ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation
 F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

BUSINESS SERVICES: IT SERVICES

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II BUSINESS SERVICES (INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES)

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, business services can be subdivided into six main sub-sectors: 1) professional services, 2) IT and related services, 3) research and development services, 4) real estate services, 5) leasing or rental services without an operator, 6) other business services.

IT AND RELATED SERVICES

- | | |
|---|-----|
| a. Consulting services equipment installation | |
| b. Software development services | 842 |
| c. Data processing services | 843 |
| d. Database services | 844 |
| e. Other services | |

III MODES OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

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MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Business Services (IT and Related Services)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, orders, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry :				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Non-residents are authorized for investments in local IT services companies by through minority stakes in local investment companies. Maximum foreign shareholding in local investment companies (%)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in government-controlled companies. national or provincial.				
Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised				

The number of companies authorized for business is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: majority of members must be nationals				
Board of Directors: the majority of its members must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Other restrictions				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for company transferees (months):				
Limiting the length of stay of contract IT service providers (months):				
Limiting the maximum length of stay for independent IT service providers (months):				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: discrimination in the application of financial or other criteria. technical aspects of the call for tenders				
Foreign participation in public contracts: restrictions on the offshoring of IT services by public authorities				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards.				

Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Enterprises or enterprises under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law				
Minimum capital requirement				
Lack of Transparency in Regulation				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations
Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

SERVICES PROVIDED TO COMPANIES: Professionals Services (Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services)

I **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
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II **BUSINESS SERVICES (INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES)**

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, business services can be subdivided into six main sub-sectors: 1) professional services, 2) IT and related services, 3) research and development services, 4) real estate services, 5) leasing or rental services without an operator, 6) other business services.

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a.	Legal services	861
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c.	Tax advisory services	863
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e.	Engineering services	8672
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j.	Services of midwives, nurses, physiotherapists and paramedical staff	93191
k.	Other services	

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Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, orders, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Fairness restrictions applicable to accountants and auditors/firms not approved locally				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: companies are prohibited				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				
Commercial association is prohibited between accountants and auditors and other professionals				
The number of accountancy firms authorised to operate is limited by quotas				

The establishment of foreign accountancy firms is limited (subject to) by assessments (examinations) of economic needs				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of directors: the majority must be locally approved accountants and auditors				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a chartered accountant and locally approved auditors				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a locally approved accountant and auditor				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contract staff providing accounting and/or auditing services (months):				
Limitation on the maximum length of stay for self-employed providers of accountancy and/or management services. audit period (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain an accountant's and/or auditor's licence				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain an accountant's and/or auditor's licence				
Residence required to practise accountancy and/or auditing: domicile				
Recognition of foreign accounting and auditing qualifications: the legislation establishes a process for the recognition of higher education qualifications in accounting and auditing obtained in France. Abroad				
Recognition of foreign accountants' and auditors' diplomas: foreign accountants and/or auditors are required to retake the examinations on the spot in order to be admitted to full membership of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications of accountants and auditors: accountants and/or auditors foreigners are required to practise for at least one local year to become full members of the profession.				

Recognition of foreign qualifications for accountants and auditors: compulsory membership of a professional association of foreign accountants and/or auditors is automatically granted if the accountant or auditor has the necessary qualifications.				
A limited or temporary licence system has been introduced				
Foreign providers must repeat the entire university diploma, practice and examination obtained in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from providing accounting, auditing and/or bookkeeping services to the government, or preferences are given to foreign suppliers. granted to local suppliers				
Applicable laws, regulations or standards require the use of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) or their equivalent. have adopted.				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules and/or audit before setting new national standards.				
Use of foreign/international company names: use of foreign company names is prohibited				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner.				
Use of foreign/international company names: only locally authorised accountants and auditors may use the name or title Accountants and Auditors				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum compulsory				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum recommended				
Advertising and marketing: accountants and/or auditors are prohibited from advertising or are subject to restrictions on advertising.				
Advertising and marketing: only locally authorised accountants and/or auditors are authorised for advertising and marketing. to market these services.				
Lack of transparency of regulations				

Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

COMMUNICATION SERVICES: COURIER SERVICES (INCLUDING POSTAL SERVICES)

I Sectoral Classification of Services by the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II COMMUNICATION SERVICES

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

COURIER AND POSTAL SERVICES

A.	Postal services	7511
B.	Courier services	7512

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications

or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Courier and postal services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, orders, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Maximum foreign shareholding authorised for (%)				
Non-residents are authorized for shares in local courier companies in local investment companies. Maximum foreign shareholding in local investment companies (%).				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised				

Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Monopoly on delivery of letters (kg)				
Monopoly on package delivery (kg)				
Monopoly on Express delivery (kg)				
The number of licences available to courier companies is limited				
Licences are subject to an economic needs assessment.				
Restrictions on establishments of foreign-controlled companies				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on length of stay for intra-company transferees (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of independent service providers (months)				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably as regards taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Explicit discrimination in favour of local RD companies and others				

The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local companies				
Before setting new national standards, regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules.				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures are available in national regulatory systems, they are also open to affected or interested foreign parties.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Enterprises or enterprises under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
Minimum capital requirement				
The government can overturn the regulator's decision				
Legal separation between the regulator and service operators is necessary				
The designated postal operator obtains preferential tax treatment				
Designated postal operators receive preferential treatment in customs clearance procedures				
The designated postal operator obtains exemptions from transport bans				
Prices for postal services are regulated				
Accounting separation is compulsory				
An appropriate cost allocation system exists				
Access to the postal network is granted on a non-discriminatory basis				
Restrictions on ground handling				
Cargo handling restrictions				
Restrictions on storage and warehouses				
Quality and/or performance standards for courier services other than universal services				
A dispute resolution mechanism exists				
The regulator's decision may be appealed				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
A public consultation procedure is open to all interested parties, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				

Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Time elapsed between submission of an accepted customs declaration and customs clearance (days)				
Treatment before arrival is possible				
A de minimis regime is in place (in CFA Francs)				
Goods may be released before duty is determined and paid.				
The scope of the monopoly (reserved area) of the designated postal operator is clearly defined on the basis of objective criteria				
The licensing/authorisation process and the appeals process are transparent and based on objective criteria				
Fees required to obtain a licence / authorization for (in CFA Francs)				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

COMMUNICATION SERVICES: TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FIXED, MOBILE AND INTERNET SEPARATELY, WHERE APPLICABLE)

I **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II **COMMUNICATION SERVICES**

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

a. Telephone services	7521
b. Packet-switched data transmission services	7523
c. Circuit-switched data transmission services	7523**
d. Telex services	7523**
e. Telegraph services	7522
f. Fax services	7521**+7529**
g. Private leased circuit services	7522**+7523**
h. E-mail services	7523**
i. Voice courier services	7523**
j. Direct permanent information search and database server services	7523**
k. Electronic data interchange services	7523**
l. Value-added/enhanced fax services, including recording and retransmission and recording and retrieval	7523**
m. Code and protocol conversion services	N/C
n. Direct information and/or data processing services (including - transaction processing)	843**
o. Other services	

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Telecommunications services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, orders, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on entry to foreign markets				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum percentage of foreign ownership authorised (%) (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Non-residents are authorized for investments in telecommunications service providers through minority stakes in local investment companies: maximum limit of foreign ownership of these investment companies (%). (fixed, mobile, internet)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in government-controlled companies. national or provincial (fixed, mobile, Internet).				

Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised (fixed, mobile, Internet).				
The number of companies authorised to operate is limited by quotas (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national (fixed, mobile, internet)				
Board of Directors: majority must be resident (fixed, mobile, internet)				
Board of Directors: at least one must be national (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Board of Directors: at least one must be a resident (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
The head person in charge must be a national (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
The head person in charge must be a resident (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Check/verification: notification (fixed, mobile, internet)				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Other restrictions				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on length of stay for intra-company transferees (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of independent service providers (months)				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably as regards taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: discrimination in the application of financial or other criteria technical aspects of tendering for projects				

Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards,				
Other restrictions				
Barriers to fair competition				
The regulator's decision may be appealed.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
National companies or companies under public control are subject to exclusion or restriction. total or partial exemption from the application of general competition law (fixed, mobile, Internet).				
State or provincial governments have special voting rights (e.g. preferred shares) in all companies in the sector (fixed, mobile, Internet).				
The government can overturn decisions by the telecommunications regulator				
Access to and use of public telecommunications services are compulsory (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Wholesale access prices are regulated (fixed, mobile, internet)				
Interconnection is compulsory (fixed, mobile)				
Prices and interconnection conditions are regulated (fixed, mobile)				
Interconnection and/or access agreements are made public				
Local loop unbundling is necessary				
Local loop unbundling prices are regulated				
Collocation or site sharing is compulsory				
Resale of public telecoms services to other telecoms service providers, including foreign providers, is compulsory (fixed, mobile).				
The tariffs and conditions applicable to the resale by dominant undertakings of public telecommunications services to other telecommunications service providers are regulated (fixed, mobile)				
Secondary spectrum trading is authorised				
Mobile termination rates are regulated				
Wholesale roaming charges are regulated				
Retail roaming charges are regulated				
Number portability is required (fixed, mobile, VOIP)				
Porting times and conditions are regulated (fixed, mobile, VOIP)				
Dialing parity is required (fixed, mobile, VOIP)				

Vertical separation is required (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Contracts relating to universal service obligations are powers granted (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Minimum capital required (fixed, mobile, Internet)				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Licence agreements are available to the public				
Spectrum information (regulations, spectrum management table, spectrum taxes, etc.) is available to the public				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

COMMUNICATION SERVICES: AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES (FILMS)

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II COMMUNICATION SERVICES

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES

a. Production and distribution and services	9611
b. Motion picture projection services	9612
c. Radio and television services	9613
d. Radio and television broadcasting services	7524
e. Sound recording services	n.a.
f. Other services	

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Communication Services : Audiovisual services (Films)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, orders, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Limitation of foreign ownership: maximum proportion of foreign ownership authorised (%) (production and distribution)				
Non-residents are authorized for investment in local film production and distribution through of minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign shareholding in local investment companies (%).				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in government-controlled companies. national or provincial.				

Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised				
Legal form: other limitations				
The number of companies authorized for business is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Broadcasting quotas are in place for films				
Screen quotas are in place				
Film import duties				
Restrictions on film rentals				
Restrictions on downloading and streaming affecting cross-border trade				
Other limitations				
Restrictions on the movement of persons				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of independent service providers (months):				
There are measures in place to facilitate the temporary entry of artists, crew and cast members				

Other limitations				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably when it comes to taxes				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited				
Lining is regulated				
Local content: replication conditions				
Local content: obligations to dub and/or subtitle locally				
Local content: distribution and team limitations				
International standards on the protection of artistic work apply				
Royalties and licence fees collected are distributed in a fair and non-discriminatory manner				
Discriminatory censorship fees and procedures				
Other limitations				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to be restricting competition on a given market				
National undertakings or undertakings under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Limiting advertising				
Vertical integration is controlled and regulated				
Other limitations				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public comment procedure open to interested parties				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a business (as a % of per capita income)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Intellectual property rights are applied				
Other limitations				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment IR:

Internal Regulations Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

COMMUNICATION SERVICES: AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES (SOUND RECORDINGS)

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II COMMUNICATION SERVICES

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES

a. Production and distribution services and videotapes	9611
b. Motion picture projection services	9612
c. Radio and television services	9613
d. Radio and television broadcasting services	7524
e. Sound recording services	N/C
f. .0	
g. Other services	

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Sound Recording Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Limits on foreign entry				
Limitation of foreign ownership: maximum percentage of foreign ownership authorised (%)				
Non-residents are authorized for investment in local sound recording through minority shares in local investment companies. Maximum foreign participation in local investment companies (%).				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised				

Legal form: other limitations				
The number of companies authorized for business is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Quotas: part of the airtime on television or radio is reserved for national music				
There is a legal monopoly on copyright management				
Restrictions on downloading and streaming affecting cross-border trade				
Other limitations				
Restrictions on the movement of persons				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of independent service providers (months):				
There are measures in place to facilitate the temporary entry of artists, cast and crew				
Other limitations				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably when it comes to taxes				

Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited				
Local content: subsidies for the production of films or television programmes are subject to local content requirements for music.				
Local content: distribution and team limitations				
International standards on the protection of artistic work apply				
Foreign rights holders are authorized for joining a local copyright management organization				
Fees collected are distributed in a fair and non-discriminatory manner				
Other limitations				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures are available in national regulatory systems, they are also open to interested foreign parties.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
Companies or firms under public control are subject to an exclusion or exemption the application of general competition law.				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Minimum capital requirement				
Arbitration structures exist to deal with commercial disputes between rights users and collective rights managers.				
Vertical agreements: territorial or customer group sales restrictions are subject to regulation.				
Anti-competitive behaviour such as cartels is prohibited				
Other limitations				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public comment procedure open to interested parties				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a business (as a % of per capita income)				

Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Intellectual property rights are applied				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

COMMUNICATION SERVICES: AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES (BROADCASTING)

VI. SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II COMMUNICATION SERVICES

According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) classification, communication services are subdivided into five main sub-sectors: 1) postal services, 2) courier services, 3) telecommunications services, 4) audiovisual services and 5) other communication services not included elsewhere.

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES

a. Production and distribution of film and videos	9611
b. Motion picture projection services	9612
c. Radio and television services	9613
d. Radio and television broadcasting services	7524
e. Sound recording services	n.a.
f. Other services	

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Broadcasting services

A – General Overview

- Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Foreign ownership restrictions: maximum foreign ownership authorised for audiovisual and broadcast media (%)				
Limitation of foreign ownership: maximum proportion of foreign shareholding authorised for terrestrial television broadcasters (%)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Legal form: only joint ventures are authorised				

Quotas are in place for the broadcast or re-broadcast of films.				
Airtime is regulated by quotas				
The number of foreign channels is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Foreign channels are subject to an economic needs assessment.				
There are residence requirements for television producers				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Restrictions on downloading and streaming affecting cross-border trade				
Other limitations				
Restrictions on the movement of persons				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of independent service providers (months):				
There are measures in place to facilitate the temporary entry of artists, cast and crew				
Other limitations				
Other discriminatory measures				
Television channels receive discriminatory subsidies or tax breaks				

There are discriminatory subsidies or tax breaks for programme production				
Grants and tax relief on audiovisual work are subject to culture tests				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited				
Dubbing is regulated				
Mandatory local treatment, dubbing and subtitling				
Producers of foreign programmes have to recruit part of the cast and crew among local professionals				
International standards on the protection of artistic work apply				
Other limitations				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures are available in national regulatory systems, they are also open to affected or interested foreign parties.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to be as restricting competition on a given market				
Foreign providers can appeal against decisions by the broadcasting regulator				
Foreign suppliers obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major television channel				
National undertakings or undertakings under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
Minimum capital requirement				
Public television channels are subject to rules that affect competition with private broadcasters				
Vertical integration is monitored and regulated				
Other limitations				
Note: There is at least one dominant broadcaster				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Broadcasting licences are granted in a transparent manner				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
A public consultation procedure is open to all interested parties, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time needed to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				

Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a business (as a % of per capita income)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Intellectual property rights are applied				
Other limitations				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment IR:

Internal Regulations Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

FINANCIAL SERVICES: BANKING SERVICES

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II FINANCIAL SERVICES

According to the WTO classification, financial services are divided into three sub-sectors: 1) all insurance and insurance-related services, 2) banking and other financial services and 3) other services.

BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES (EXCLUDING INSURANCE)

a. Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public	81115+81119
b. Loans of all types, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transactions	8113
c. Financial leasing	8112
d. All settlement and monetary transfer services	81339
e. Safeguards and commitments	81199
f. Transactions on own account or on behalf of clients, whether on a stock exchange, an over-the-counter market or any other market:	
– money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, etc.)	81339
– currencies	81333
– products, including but not limited to futures and options	81339
-foreign exchange and money market instruments, including swaps, forward rate agreements, etc.	81339
-negotiable securities	81321*
-other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including metal	81339

- g. Participation in issues of all types of securities, including safeguarding and placing as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of services related to such issues 8132
- h. Money broking 81339
- i. Asset management, e.g. cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodian and fiduciary services 8119+81323
- j. Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, including securities, derivatives and other negotiable instruments 81339 or 81319
- k. Advisory and other financial services auxiliary to all the activities included in Article 1B of document MTN.TNC/W/50, including credit rating and financial analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, and advice on acquisitions, restructurings and corporate strategies 8131 or 8133
- l. Provision and transfer of financial information, and processing of financial data and related software, by providers of other financial services 8131

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships,

representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Financial Services (Banking Services)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on market entry				
Maximum foreign ownership (%)				
Statutory or legal limit on the number of shares that can be acquired by foreign investors in government-controlled companies				
Joint-Venture required				
Foreign subsidiaries are prohibited				
Foreign branches are prohibited				
Restrictions on foreign branches				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				

Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Quotas or economic needs tests are applied when awarding licences.				
Stricter licensing criteria for foreign companies				
The acquisition of land and property by foreigners is restricted				
Limiting the number of branches				
Only national banks can establish their own ATM networks				
Limiting the number of ATMs per bank				
Each ATM is considered a separate branch in the licensing and authorization process.				
Certain banking services are reserved for national suppliers				
A commercial bank is prohibited from carrying on insurance business				
A commercial bank is prohibited from carrying on securities activities				
Certain financial products are reserved for legal monopolies				
Commercial presence required: taking deposits				
Commercial presence required: loan				
Commercial presence required: payment services				
Restrictions on cross-border transfers by customers				
Restrictions on E-banking				
Other restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				

Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on length of stay for intra-company transferees (months)				
Limitation on length of stay for contractual service providers (months)				
Limitation on length of stay for self-employed service providers (months)				
Other restrictions on the movement of people				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers receive less favourable treatment in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited				
Restrictions on granting loans or establishing foreign currency deposits				
Restrictions on lending to non-residents by banks authorised in the country				
Restrictions on foreign banks raising capital on the domestic market				
Discrimination in access by foreign-controlled banks to the central bank's discount window				
Subsidiaries of foreign banks are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme, on an equal footing with national banks.				
Non-discriminatory access to wholesale payment systems				
Non-discriminatory access to retail payment systems				
Non-discriminatory access to clearing houses				
Deviation from international standards : Basel standards				
Deviation compared with international standards: accounting rules				
Deviation from international standards: transparency and AML / CFT rules				
Other restrictions in other discriminatory measures				
Barriers to fair competition				
The appeal procedures available in national regulatory systems are also open to foreign parties concerned.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition				
The government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Publicly controlled companies are subject to exclusion or exemption from general competition law				

Regulated contractual interest rates (loans)				
Ceiling on outstanding interest rates (loans)				
Maximum loan value				
Regulated interest rates (deposits)				
Regulated bank charges				
Regulatory approval required for new products or services				
Regulatory approval required for new rates and charges				
Managed credit systems				
The conditions and costs of early repayment are subject to regulations				
The related product is regulated				
Existence of a register of guarantees and access for all lending institutions to information relating to guarantees				
Advertising is prohibited or subject to restrictions				
The supervisory authority has full authority over licensing and the application of prudential measures				
Term of office of the heads of the supervisory authority				
The government can overturn supervisory decisions				
The government exercises discretionary control over the funding of the supervisory agency				
Other restrictions on Barriers to fair competition				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
The regulations are communicated to the public before they come into force.				
Public consultation procedure open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers				
Visa processing time (working days)				
Time taken to complete all official procedures for registering a company (days)				
Cost of completing all official business registration procedures (% of per capita income)				
Number of official company registration procedures				
Powers are allocated on the basis of publicly accessible criteria				
The regulator has a maximum period in which to decide on applications				
Time to resolution of insolvency (in years)				
Cost of resolving the insolvency (as a % of the value of the estate)				
Other restrictions on regulatory transparency				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

FINANCIAL SERVICES: INSURANCE SERVICES

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II FINANCIAL SERVICES

According to the WTO classification, financial services are divided into three sub-sectors: 1) all insurance and insurance-related services, 2) banking and other financial services and 3) other services.

ALL INSURANCE AND INSURANCE-RELATED SERVICES

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Life, accident and sickness insurance services | 8121 |
| b. Non-life insurance services | 8129 |
| c. Reinsurance and retrocession services | 81299 |
| d. Services auxiliary to insurance (including brokerage and agency services) | 8140 |

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes,

drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Financial Services (Insurance Services)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on market entry				
Maximum proportion of foreign equities (%): life, non-life, reinsurance, brokerage				
Statutory or legal limit on the number of shares that can be acquired by foreign investors in government-controlled companies: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Joint ventures required: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Restrictions on foreign subsidiaries: life, non-life, reinsurance				
No foreign branches: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Restrictions on foreign branches : life, non-life, reinsurance				
Board of Directors: majority must be national: life, non-life, reinsurance				

Board of Directors: at least one member must be national: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident: life, non-life, reinsurance				
The head person in charge must be a national: life, non-life, reinsurance, etc.				
The head person in charge must be resident: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Check/verification: notification: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments: life, non-life, reinsurance				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions : life, non-life, reinsurance				
Quotas or economic needs criteria are applied when granting licences: life, non-life, reinsurance, etc.				
Period elapsed since the applicant's incorporation in his country of origin before obtaining an licence: life, non-life, reinsurance				
The criteria for obtaining a licence are stricter for foreign companies: life, non-life, reinsurance, etc.				
Insurance companies are prohibited from carrying out banking activities				
Insurance companies are prohibited from engaging in securities-related activities.				
Certain insurance activities are reserved for legal monopolies				
Certain insurance activities are reserved for national providers				
Commercial presence required: life insurance, general insurance, commercial insurance, MAT, reinsurance				
Exception to the commercial presence requirement for insurance that is not available on the domestic market: non-life, MAT, reinsurance				
Exception to requirements for local presence of a resident intermediary in the cross-border provision of life insurance, non-life insurance, MAT, and reinsurance services.				
Other restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				

Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on length of stay for intra-company transferees (months)				
Limitation on length of stay for contractual service providers (months)				
Limitation on length of stay for self-employed service providers (months)				
Agents and brokers: you must be a national or citizen to work as an agent or broker				
Agents and brokers: prior or permanent residence required to practise				
Agents and brokers: you need a local diploma to practise				
Agents and brokers: local examination required to practise				
Agents and brokers: at least one year's local professional experience in the sector is required to exercise				
Actuaries: membership of professional association closed to foreigners				
Actuaries: a local examination is required to practise				
Actuaries: no process for recognising foreign higher education qualifications				
Actuaries: at least one year's local professional experience in the sector is required to practise.				
Appointed actuaries must be nationals or residents				
Other restrictions on the movement of people				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers have had less favourable treatment as regards taxes and eligibility for subsidies: life, non-life, reinsurance, etc.				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited				
Restrictions on drawing up insurance contracts in foreign currency				
Deviations compared with international standards: transparency and AML/CFT rules				
Deviation compared with international standards: accounting rules				
Compulsory cessions by foreign-owned insurers to domestic reinsurers: life, non-life				
Limitation on the proportion of risks that can be ceded to foreign reinsurers: life, non-life				
Discriminatory financial requirements for foreign reinsurers: life and non-life				
Other restrictions in other discriminatory measures				
Barriers to fair competition				
The appeal procedures available in national regulatory systems are also open to foreign parties concerned.				
Foreign companies receive compensation for perceived commercial practices as restricting competition				
Arbitration structures are in place to deal with reinsurance disputes				

The government controls at least one major company in the sector: life, non-life, reinsurance, etc.				
Publicly controlled companies are subject to exclusion or exemption from general competition law				
National companies or companies under public control are subject to rules that affect competition with private insurers.				
Compulsory cession of all or part of the risks for specified reinsurers: life, non-life				
Upper limit on the proportion of risks that can be ceded to reinsurers: life, non-life				
Insurance premiums, charges or margins are regulated: life, compulsory insurance, other, etc.				
Restrictions on the duration or value of insurance policies: life, compulsory insurance, other non-life insurance				
Regulatory approval required for new insurance products or services: life, compulsory insurance, other non-life insurance.				
Regulatory approval required for new rates or charges: life insurance, compulsory insurance, other non-life insurance				
Advertising is prohibited or subject to restrictions				
The supervisory authority has full authority over licensing and the application of prudential measures				
Term of office of the heads of the supervisory authority				
The government can overturn supervisory decisions				
The government exercises discretionary control over the funding of the supervisory agency				
Other restrictions on Barriers to fair competition				
Regulatory transparency				
The regulations are communicated to the public before they come into force.				
Public consultation procedure open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers				
Visa processing time (working days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures for registering a company (days)				
Cost of completing all official business registration procedures (% of per capita income)				
Number of official company registration procedures				
Powers are allocated on the basis of publicly accessible criteria				
The regulator has a maximum period of time in which to decide on applications				
Other restrictions on regulatory transparency				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES: TRAVEL AGENCY AND TOUR OPERATOR SERVICES

I **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II **TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES**

According to the WTO classification, health and social services are made up of four sub-sectors: 1) travel agency/tour operator and restaurant services (including catering services), 2) travel agency/tour operator and tour operator services, 3) tour guide services, and 4) other services.

TRAVEL AGENCY/TOUR OPERATOR AND TOUR OPERATOR SERVICES

B. Travel agency/tour operator services and tourist trip organizer 7471

III **MODE OF SUPPLY**

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Travel Agency and Tour Operator Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Fairness restrictions applicable to travel agents and/or tour operators				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: companies are prohibited				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				
Commercial association is prohibited between travel agencies and/or non with locally approved travel agencies and/or tour operators				

Commercial association is prohibited between travel agencies and/or tour operators and other professionals				
Ban on hiring locally approved travel agents and/or tour operators				
The number of travel agency and/or tour operator establishments is limited by quotas.				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: majority must be locally approved				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be approved locally				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be locally approved				
The number of foreign travel agency and/or tour operator establishments is limited by reviews (studies) of economic needs				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: company transferees				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual suppliers of travel agent and/or tour operator services (months):				
Limitation on the maximum length of stay for self-employed service providers (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a travel agent and/or approved tourist organisers				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a travel agent and/or approved tour operator				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a travel agent and/or approved tourist organisers				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to work as an approved travel agency/tour operator				

Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Domiciliation required to obtain a licence to operate as a travel agency and/or tour operator approved tour operators				
Domiciliation required for a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad to become a fully integrated travel agent and/or tour operator: laws or regulations establish a process for the recognition of higher education qualifications as travel agents and/or tour operators. obtained abroad				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a travel and/or tour operator agent fully integrated tourism: foreign travel agencies and/or tour operators must undergo local assessments (examinations) to become a full member of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a travel agent and/or tour operator tourism r fully integrated: foreign travel agents and/or tour operators are required to work locally for at least one year to become a full member of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated lawyer: compulsory membership of a professional association a travel agent and/or tour operator is automatically granted if the travel agent and/or tour operator has the following qualifications required				
A system of licence restrictions has been introduced				
Foreign providers must repeat the entire university degree, practice and examination obtained in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from providing services travel agents and/or tour operators to the government or preferences are granted local suppliers				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards.				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is prohibited.				
Use of foreign/international company names: use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner				

Use of foreign/international company names: only locally licenced travel agents and/or tour operators may use the name or title of travel agent. and/or foreign tourism organisers				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to be restricting competition on a given market				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum compulsory				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum recommended				
Advertising and marketing: travel agencies/tour operators are prohibited from advertising or have restrictions on advertising.				
Advertising and marketing: only travel agencies and/or tour operators with a licence local authorities are authorized for advertising and marketing tourist travel services				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES: TOUR GUIDE SERVICES

VII. **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II **TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES**

According to the WTO classification, health and social services are made up of four sub-sectors: 1) travel agency/tour operator and restaurant services (including catering services), 2) travel agency/tour operator and tour operator services, 3) tour guide services, and 4) other services.

TOUR GUIDE SERVICES

C-Tour guide services

7472

III **MODE OF SUPPLY**

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include

international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Tour Guide Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Equity restrictions applicable to non-locally-approved tour guides				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: companies are prohibited				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				

Commercial association is prohibited between tour guides that are not fully integrated (limited licence) and tour guides that are fully integrated.				
Commercial associations between tour guides and other professionals are prohibited				
Ban on hiring locally-approved tour guides				
The number of Tour guide establishments authorised to operate is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: the majority of tour guides must be locally approved				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be an accredited local Tour guide				
The head person must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be an approved local Tour guide				
The establishment of foreign tour guides is restricted (subject to) by examinations (assessment) of economic needs				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for persons transferred (internal transfer) within a company (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay for contractual service providers (months):				
Limitation on the maximum length of stay for self-employed service providers (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a fully-integrated Tour guide licence				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a fully integrated Tour guide licence				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Domiciliation required to obtain a licence to operate as a fully-integrated Tour guide				
Domiciliation required for a licence to practice under a limited licence				

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad to become a fully-integrated Tour guide: laws or regulations establish a process for recognising educational diplomas. higher law degrees obtained abroad (equivalence process exists)				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become fully integrated tour guides: foreign tour guides must pass local examinations to become full members of the profession (assessment tests in spite of or as a substitute for the equivalence process).				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated Tour guide: the foreign tour guides are required to have at least one year's local practice in order to become a member at in the profession (experience requirement).				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated Tour guide: compulsory membership of a professional association of foreign tour guides is automatically granted if the Tour guide has the required qualifications				
A system of licence restrictions has been introduced				
Foreign providers must repeat the entire university degree, practice and examination obtained (done) in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from providing tour guide services to the government, or preferences are given to local suppliers.				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards,				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is prohibited. prohibited				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner.				
Use of foreign/international company names: only locally-licenced tour guides may use the name or title of tour guides.				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeals procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum compulsory				

Rates: minimum and/or maximum recommended				
Advertising and marketing: tour guides are prohibited from advertising or are subject to advertising restrictions.				
Advertising and marketing: only locally-licensed tour guides are authorized for advertising and marketing tour guide services				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES : HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SERVICES (INCLUDING CATERING SERVICES)

I **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II **TOURISM AND TRAVEL SERVICES**

According to the WTO classification, health and social services are made up of four sub-sectors: 1) hotel and restaurant services (including catering services), 2) travel agency and tour operator services, 3) tour guide services, and 4) other services.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SERVICES (INCLUDING CATERING)

- A. Hotel and restaurant services (including catering)
641- 643

III **MODE OF SUPPLY**

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Hotel and restaurant services (including catering)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
Equity restrictions applicable to hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers				
Legal form: sole proprietorship prohibited				
Legal form: companies are prohibited				
Legal form: partnerships are prohibited				
Commercial association is prohibited between hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers who do not have a licence. with approved hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers				
Commercial associations between hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers and other professionals are prohibited.				
Ban on hiring locally-approved restaurant/hotel/catering staff				
The number of hotel establishments is limited by quotas				

The number of restaurants/catering establishments is limited by quotas				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: majority must be locally approved				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be approved locally				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be locally approved				
The number of establishments run by foreign hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers is submitted by economic needs assessments (reviews)				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on the length of stay for intra-company transferees (months):				
Limitation on the length of stay of contract staff providing restaurant and/or catering services (months):				
Maximum length of stay for self-employed restaurant and/or catering service providers (months):				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to work as a hotelier				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a caterer				
Nationality or citizenship required to obtain a licence to practise as a restaurateur				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practise as a hotelier				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practise as a restaurateur				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practise as a caterer				
Prior or permanent residence required to obtain a licence to practice under a limited licence				
Domiciliation required to obtain a licence to operate as an approved hotelier and/or restaurateur/caterer				
Domicile required for a licence to practice under a limited licence				

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad to become a fully integrated hotelier and/or restaurateur: laws or regulations establish a process for recognising diplomas vocational training in hotel and/or restaurant management obtained abroad				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully integrated hotelier and/or restaurateur/caterer: foreign hoteliers and/or restaurant owners must pass local exams to become full members of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully-integrated hotelier and/or restaurateur/caterer: foreign hoteliers/restaurant owners are required to have at least one year's practice. to become a full member of the profession.				
Recognition of foreign qualifications to become a fully-integrated lawyer: compulsory membership of a professional association of foreign hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers is a prerequisite for becoming a fully-integrated lawyer . automatically granted if the hotelier and/or restaurateur/caterer has the required qualifications A system of licence restrictions has been introduced				
Foreign service providers must completely redo the professional diploma, practical training and examination obtained in their country of origin.				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes or eligibility for subsidies				
Current laws, regulations or standards require the use of hotels, restaurants and caterers.				
Foreign suppliers face stricter health and hygiene standards				
Foreign participation in public contracts: foreign suppliers are prohibited from supplying hotel and/or restaurant/catering services to the government or preferences are granted to local suppliers				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards.				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is prohibited. prohibited				
Use of foreign/international company names: the use of foreign company names is only authorised alongside that of a local partner.				
Use of foreign/international company names: only hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers with a local licence may use the name or title of hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers. restaurateurs/caterers				
Barriers to fair competition				

Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum compulsory				
Rates: minimum and/or maximum recommended				
Advertising and marketing: hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers are prohibited from advertising or are subject to advertising restrictions.				
Advertising and marketing: only hoteliers and/or restaurant owners/caterers with a local licence are authorised for advertising and marketing legal services.				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
There is a public consultation procedure open to interested parties and/or the regulator has a formal mechanism for consulting stakeholders, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES (PASSENGER AND FREIGHT)

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II TRANSPORT SERVICES

According to the WTO classification, transport services comprise nine sub-sectors: 1) maritime transport services, 2) inland waterway transport services, 3) air transport services, 4) space transport, 5) rail transport services, 6) road transport services, 7) pipeline transport services, 8) ancillary and auxiliary services of all modes of transport and 9) other transport services.

AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES

a. Passenger transport	731
b. Freight transport	732
c. Aircraft rental with crew	734
d. Aircraft maintenance and repair	8868**
e. Ancillary air transport services	746

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Air transport services (passengers and freight)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum proportion of foreign ownership authorised for domestic traffic (%)				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum proportion of foreign ownership authorised for international traffic (%)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or local governments. provincial.				
Only joint ventures are authorised (domestic traffic)				

Only joint ventures are authorised (international traffic)				
Foreign companies can establish subsidiaries (domestic traffic)				
Foreign companies can establish subsidiaries (international traffic)				
Foreign companies can establish branches				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national (domestic traffic)				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national (international traffic)				
Board of Directors: majority must be residents (domestic traffic)				
Board of Directors: majority must be residents (international traffic)				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national (domestic traffic)				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national (international traffic)				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be resident (domestic traffic)				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be resident (international traffic)				
The head person in charge must be a national (domestic traffic)				
The head person in charge must be a national (international traffic)				
The head person in charge must be a resident (domestic traffic)				
The head person in charge must be resident (international traffic)				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions (domestic traffic)				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions (international traffic)				
Licences/permits are subject to quotas or economic needs tests (domestic traffic)				
Licences/permits are subject to quotas or economic needs tests (international traffic).				

Measure	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Provisions in bilateral / plurilateral agreements			
Granting traffic rights			
Route timetables			
The designation			
Capacity			
Ownership and control			
Restrictions on the movement of people			
Quotas: people transferred within a company			
Quotas: contractual service providers			
Quotas: independent service providers			
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company			
Labour market tests: contract service providers			
Labour market tests: independent service providers			
Limiting the length of stay for intra-company transferees			
Limiting the length of stay of contractual service providers			
Limiting the length of stay of independent service providers			
Other discriminatory measures			
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies			
Restrictions on public procurement: explicit discrimination in favour of local companies (domestic traffic)			
Restrictions on public procurement: explicit discrimination in favour of local companies (international traffic)			
The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local companies (traffic, etc.). interior)			
The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local companies (international traffic)			
Laws and regulations impose national standards that deviate from international standards/conventions			
Provisions of bilateral / plurilateral agreements			
Prices			
Ground handling			

Other business opportunities			
User fees			
Cooperation arrangements			
Change of plane			
Barriers to fair competition			
Where appeal procedures are available in the national regulatory systems, they are also available in the national regulatory systems. open to foreign parties concerned or interested.			
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market			
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector			
National undertakings or undertakings under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.			
Minimum capital requirement			
Slot allocation systems			
Slot trading (Sale of slots)			
Airport opening times			
Exemption of airline alliances from competition law			
Price regulation on domestic routes			
Contracts relating to universal service obligations are awarded by invitation to tender			
Lack of transparency of regulations			
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.			
Public comment procedures are open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers.			
Visa processing time			
Time needed to complete all the official procedures required to register a company			
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a company			
Number of official procedures required to register a company			
Time taken for customs clearance (freight only)			

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

TN: National Processing

Internal Regulations (IR)

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TRANSPORT SERVICES: RAIL FREIGHT TRANSPORT SERVICES

I SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II TRANSPORT SERVICES

According to the WTO classification, transport services comprise nine sub-sectors: 1) maritime transport services, 2) inland waterway transport services, 3) air transport services, 4) space transport, 5) rail transport services, 6) road transport services, 7) pipeline transport services, 8) ancillary and auxiliary services of all modes of transport and 9) other transport services.

RAIL TRANSPORT SERVICES

a. Passenger transport services	7111
b. Freight transport services	7112
c. Pushing and towing services	7113
d. Maintenance and repair of rail transport equipment services	8868**
e. Ancillary rail transport services	743

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Rail Freight Transport Services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C/F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				

There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Foreign companies can establish branches				
Only joint ventures are authorised				
Foreign companies can establish subsidiaries				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: Approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: Notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Services are reserved for the statutory monopoly or granted through concessions on an exclusive basis				
Licences are subject to quotas				

Licences subject to economic needs tests				
Commercial presence required to ensure rail freight transport				
Transit rights for international rail transport				
Access rights for international combined transport				
Access rights for international rail transport				
Rail access rights (cabotage)				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limitation on length of stay for intra-company transferees (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of contractual service providers (months)				
Limitation on the length of stay of self-employed service providers (months)				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Explicit discrimination in favour of local businesses				

The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local companies				
Discriminatory criteria for issuing licences				
Interoperability and/or interconnection is required				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Enterprises or enterprises under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
Minimum capital requirement				
The government can overturn the rail regulator's decision				
Contracts relating to universal service obligations are awarded by invitation to tender				
Note: vertical separation is required				
VS: Infrastructure manager's decisions can be appealed				
VS: Infrastructure managers need to be independent				
VS: It is forbidden to transfer public funds between service and infrastructure management activities				
VS: Access to rail infrastructure is compulsory at national level				
VS: Access charges are regulated				

VS: Access fees and conditions are defined and published in advance.				
VS: Access is regulated				
VS: The transfer or exchange of infrastructure capacity is prohibited				
VS: Access to channels for the provision of terminal services is mandatory				
VS: Access to monitoring for the provision of port services is compulsory				
VI: Competitive entry/exit authorised				
VI: Service level obligations are imposed				
VI: Rail fares are regulated				
VI: Publication and filing of required rail tariffs				
VI: Confidential contracts are authorised				
VI: A dispute resolution mechanism exists				
VI: Terminal operating rights are in place				
VI: Tariffs for terminal traffic rights are regulated				
VI: Interconnection is compulsory				
VI: Interconnection tariffs are regulated				
VI: Bottleneck services are regulated				
VI: Traffic rights are compulsory				
VI: Execution rights are only mandatory for bottleneck segments				
VI: Note: the market is dominant				
Lack of transparency of regulations				

Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
A public consultation procedure is open to all interested parties, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of all official procedures required to register a business (in CFA Francs)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Time taken for customs clearance				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TRANSPORT SERVICES: MARITIME TRANSPORT SERVICES

I Sectoral Classification of Services by the World Trade Organization (Wto)

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II TRANSPORT SERVICES

According to the WTO classification, transport services comprise nine sub-sectors: 1) maritime transport services, 2) inland waterway transport services, 3) air transport services, 4) space transport, 5) rail transport services, 6) road transport services, 7) pipeline transport services, 8) ancillary and auxiliary services of all modes of transport and 9) other transport services.

SHIPPING SERVICES

a. Passenger transport services	7211
b. Freight transport services	7212
c. Crewed charter services	7213
d. Ship maintenance and repair services	8868**
e. Pushing and towing services services	7214
f. Services incidental to maritime transport	745**

III MODE OF SUPPLY

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Maritime transport services

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be held in treasury acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Only joint ventures are authorised				
Foreign companies can establish subsidiaries				
Foreign companies can set up branches				

Other restrictions on legal form				
Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person in charge must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Freight reservations: unilateral freight reservations				
Cargo booking: bilateral and/or plurilateral cargo sharing agreements				
Freight reservations: plurilateral freight reservations (UNCTAD Lines Code of Conduct)				
Cargo booking: government freight				
Freight bookings: other freight bookings and preferential arrangements				
Restrictions on owning and registering ships under national flags				
Cabotage: exclusion of foreign-flagged vessels (or other criteria, such as foreign-built vessels)				
Cabotage: feeding prohibited				
Cabotage: repositioning equipment is prohibited				
Legal monopoly on port services				
Restrictions on the number of licences and/or concessions				
Restrictions on the type of vessel				
Restrictions on the type and quantity of cargo carried				
Restrictions on the establishment and/or operation of representative offices				
Restrictions on ship chartering				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				

Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limiting the length of stay for intra-company transferees				
Limiting the length of stay of contractual service providers				
Limiting the length of stay of independent service providers				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Explicit discrimination in favour of local companies for domestic traffic				
Explicit discrimination in favour of local companies for international traffic				
Foreign participation in public procurement is limited for domestic traffic				
Foreign participation in public contracts is limited for international traffic				
Regulators must formally take account of comparable international standards and rules before setting new national standards,				
Discriminatory access to port services and facilities				
Discriminatory port tariffs and other port charges				
Obligation to use local maritime and port services				
Discriminatory environmental and/or safety standards				
Other restrictions				
Obligation to use a local port agent				
Obligation to use local towing and towing services				
Cargo handling restrictions				
Restrictions on pilotage and towing services				
Restrictions on storage and warehouse services				
Restrictions on storage station and depot services				
Other restrictions on ancillary services				
Restrictions on selling, marketing and organising ship calls				
Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign companies obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to be restricting competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				

Enterprises or enterprises under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
Minimum capital requirement				
Transport contracts are partially or totally exempt from price fixing or quantity regulation under competition law.				
Independent right of action and confidential service contracts in shipping contracts are mandatory				
Consortia are authorised				
Shipping contracts are subject to revision				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
Public comment procedures are open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time (days)				
Time taken to complete all the official procedures required to register a company (in calendar days)				
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a company (as a % of the total per capita income)				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Time taken for customs clearance (days)				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations

TRANSPORT SERVICES: ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES (GOODS)

I **SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES BY THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

Twelve (12) service sectors

1. Business services (including professional services and IT services)
2. Communication services
3. Construction and related engineering services
4. Distribution services
5. Educational services
6. Environmental services
7. Financial services (including insurance and banking)
8. Health and social services
9. Tourism and travel services
10. Recreational, cultural and sporting services
11. Transport services
12. Other services not included elsewhere

II **TRANSPORT SERVICES**

According to the WTO classification, transport services comprise nine sub-sectors: 1) maritime transport services, 2) inland waterway transport services, 3) air transport services, 4) space transport, 5) rail transport services, 6) road transport services, 7) pipeline transport services, 8) ancillary and auxiliary services of all modes of transport and 9) other transport services.

ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES

a. Passenger transport	7121+7122
b. Freight transport services	7123
c. Commercial vehicle hire with driver	7124
d. Maintenance and repair of transport equipment Road	6112+8867
e. Services ancillary to road transport	744

III **MODE OF SUPPLY**

Services, being intangible, do not have the physical constraints of goods that pass-through customs upon entry or exit from a national territory. Therefore, customs statistics are practically irrelevant for measuring trade in services. Instead, trade in services is characterized and measured according to four primary modes of consumption, each representing a specific situation in service trade. These modes are defined as follows: mode 1 (cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumption abroad), mode 3 (commercial presence) and mode 4 (temporary movement of natural persons). Each mode refers to a particular situation in trade in services.

The indications below correspond to a common interpretation of what is covered by each mode of supply.

MODE 1 - Cross-border supply: As a general rule, the supplier of the service is not present in the country where the service is supplied. Examples include international transportation services, services provided via telecommunications or postal networks, and those contained in exported goods (computer diskettes, drawings).

MODE 2 - Consumption abroad: Often referred to as the "movement of consumers", this mode occurs when the service is delivered outside the provider's country. Typically, the consumer crosses the border, as in the case of tourism services. However, it also includes cases such as ship repairs conducted abroad, where only the consumer's property crosses the border, and the service itself is provided abroad.

MODE 3 - Commercial presence: This mode refers to the establishment of a business or operational presence by a foreign service provider within the territory of another country. It extends beyond just legal persons in the narrow sense, covering a range of legal entities that exhibit similar characteristics. These entities include, but are not limited to, companies, joint ventures, partnerships, representative offices, and branches.

MODE 4 - Movement of natural persons: This mode of supply covers natural persons who are themselves service providers, as well as those who are employed by service providers.

Link between modes of supply: When a service transaction involves more than one mode of supply, the transaction is covered only if each relevant mode is specified.

Road transport services (Freight)

A – General Overview

Regulatory framework for the sector, including texts on the creation, organisation and functioning of regulatory structures (decrees, laws, ordinances, orders, recommendations and opinions), both at national level (Côte d'Ivoire) and at UEMOA and ECOWAS regional levels.

To be provided with the questionnaires

- Activity in the sub-sector since 2010

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Turnover									
Number companies (public and private)									
Total Jobs									

B-Specific Issues for the National Regulatory Framework (Côte d'Ivoire)

Measure	AM and NT /IR/ Other	Mode	I and C /F	D/ND
Restrictions on foreign entry				
Restrictions on foreign ownership: maximum authorised foreign ownership (%)				
There are statutory or other legal limits on the number or proportion of shares that may be held in treasury.				
acquired by foreign investors in companies controlled by national or provincial governments.				
Only joint ventures are authorised				
Foreign companies can establish subsidiaries				
Foreign companies can establish branches				

Board of Directors: the majority must be national				
Board of Directors: the majority must be residents				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be national				
Board of Directors: at least one member must be a resident				
The head person must be a national				
The head person in charge must be a resident				
Check/verification: foreign investors must demonstrate net economic benefits				
Check/verification: approval unless contrary to national interest				
Check/verification: notification				
Restrictions on the type of shares or bonds held by foreign investors				
Conditions relating to subsequent transfers of capital and investments				
Restrictions on cross-border mergers and acquisitions				
Licences and/or permits are subject to quotas for domestic traffic				
Licences and/or permits are subject to an economic needs assessment (review)				
Commercial presence required to transport goods by road				
Restrictions on the movement of people				
Quotas: people transferred within a company				
Quotas: contractual service providers				
Quotas: independent service providers				
Labour market tests: people transferred within a company				
Labour market tests: contract service providers				
Labour market tests: independent service providers				
Limiting the length of stay for intra-company transferees				
Limitation on the length of stay of contract staff providing road transport services				
Limiting the length of stay of self-employed road transport service providers				
Other discriminatory measures				
Foreign suppliers are treated less favourably in terms of taxes and eligibility for subsidies				
Public procurement restrictions: explicit discrimination in favour of local companies				
The procurement process affects the conditions of competition in favour of local companies				
Laws or regulations imposing national standards that deviate from standards and/or conventions international				

Barriers to fair competition				
Where appeal procedures exist in national regulatory systems, they are also open to foreign parties concerned or interested.				
Foreign parties obtain compensation when commercial practices are perceived to restrict competition on a given market				
The national, state or provincial government controls at least one major company in the sector				
Enterprises or enterprises under public control are subject to total or partial exclusion or exemption from the application of general competition law.				
Minimum capital requirement				
Exemption of road haulage contracts from competition law				
Retail prices for road freight services are regulated				
Government provides pricing guidelines for road freight companies				
Freight carriers are required to file tariffs				
Industry representatives take part in defining entry and pricing rules				
Lack of transparency of regulations				
Regulations are published or otherwise communicated to the public before they come into force.				
Public comment procedures are open to interested parties, including foreign suppliers.				
Visa processing time				
Time needed to complete all the official procedures required to register a company				
Total cost of carrying out all the official procedures required to register a company				
Number of official procedures required to register a company				
Time taken for customs clearance				

Indications:

Type of measure

AM: Access to Market

NT: National Treatment

IR: Internal Regulations

Other

Impact of the measure

D: discriminatory

ND: non-discriminatory

Level affected by the measure

I/C: Installation or Creation

F: Functioning

Other questions

As an expert, allocate 100 points to the five different types of obstacles below according to their importance in the sector's (sub-sector's) regulations

1. Restrictions on foreign entry
2. Restrictions on the movement of people
3. Other discriminatory measures
4. Barriers to fair competition
5. Lack of transparency of regulations