



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

COUNTRY OVERVIEW TO AID IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUTR



LAND AREA:	32.2 million hectares ¹
FORESTED AREA:	3.4 million hectares ² 10.64% of total land area
FOREST TYPE:	>99.5% naturally-regenerated forest ³ 0.41% planted forest ³
FOREST OWNERSHIP:	99% public ownership ⁴ 1% private ownership ⁴
PROTECTED AREAS:	7.42 million hectares ⁵ 8% of forests found in protected areas ⁴
VPA STATUS:	VPA negotiations started: June 2013 ⁶

ECONOMIC VALUE OF FOREST SECTOR:

USD 377 million in 2011⁷
1.7% of the GDP in 2011⁷
60th highest exporter of EUTR products globally in 2018 by weight (kg)⁸
65th highest exporter of EUTR products globally in 2018 by value (USD)⁸

TREE COVER CHANGE:

325 000 hectares of tree cover loss in 2018⁹
Average of 280 400 hectares per year 2014 – 2018⁹ [noting that 'tree cover' may be natural forests or plantations and that 'loss' can be due to a variety of factors].
230 000 hectares of tree cover gain 2001 – 2012⁹.

CERTIFIED FORESTS:

FSC certification: none (2019)¹⁰
PEFC certification: none (2019)¹¹
(Approximately 1 million ha OLB certification¹²)

CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATION:

FSC certification: none (2019)¹⁰
PEFC certification: none (2019)¹¹

MAIN TIMBER SPECIES IN TRADE:

Natural forests: Lingué (*Azelia africana*), aielé (*Canarium schweinfurthii*), fromager (*Ceiba pentandra*), tiama (*Entandrophragma angolense*), kossipo (*E. candollei*), bossé (*Guarea* spp.), niangon (*Heritiera* spp.), African mahogany/khaya (*Khaya ivorensis*, *K. anthotheca*), azobé (*Lophira alata*), dibetou (*Lovoa trichilioides*), mansonias/beté (*Mansonia altissima*), iroko (*Milicia excelsa*, *M. regia*), danta/kotibé (*Nesogordonia* spp.), koto (*Pterygota macrocarpa*), ilomba (*Pycnanthus angolensis*), framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*), fraké (*T. superba*), makoré (*Tieghemella heckelii*), samba/ayous (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*)¹³. **Plantation:** Teak (*Tectona grandis*)¹³, Gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*)¹³.

CITES-LISTED TIMBER SPECIES:

13 species: *Diospyros ferrea*, *Dalbergia albiflora*, *D. bignoniae*, *D. ecastaphyllum*, *D. heudelotii*, *D. hostilis*, *D. melanoxylon*, *D. oblongifolia*, *D. saxatilis*, *D. setifera*, *Pericopsis elata*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (Appendix II) *Cedrela odorata* (Appendix III)¹⁴

RANKINGS IN GLOBAL FREEDOM AND STABILITY INDICES:

Rule of law index¹⁵ 3 rd quarter 95/128 in 2020 (score: 0.46/1)	Corruption perceptions index¹⁶ 3 rd quarter 106/180 in 2019 (score: 35/100)	Fragile states index¹⁷ 4 th quarter score: 92.1 in 2020 (rank 146/172)	Freedom in the world¹⁸ 3 rd quarter 121/195 in 2020 (score: 51/100)
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LEGAL TRADE FLOWS

In 2018, exports of EUTR-regulated products (timber and timber products to which the EUTR applies) from Côte d'Ivoire totalled USD 205.6 million, of which 38% was exported to the EU-28, according to data from the UN Comtrade Database¹⁹. Côte d'Ivoire exported EUTR products to 113 different countries and territories. The **main global markets for Côte d'Ivoire's EUTR products in 2018** by value were Burkina Faso and Senegal (Figure 1 a). The main EUTR products exported from Côte d'Ivoire by HS code according to value in 2018 were cartons and boxes of paper and paperboard (HS 4819) and sawn wood (HS 4407) (Figure 1 b).

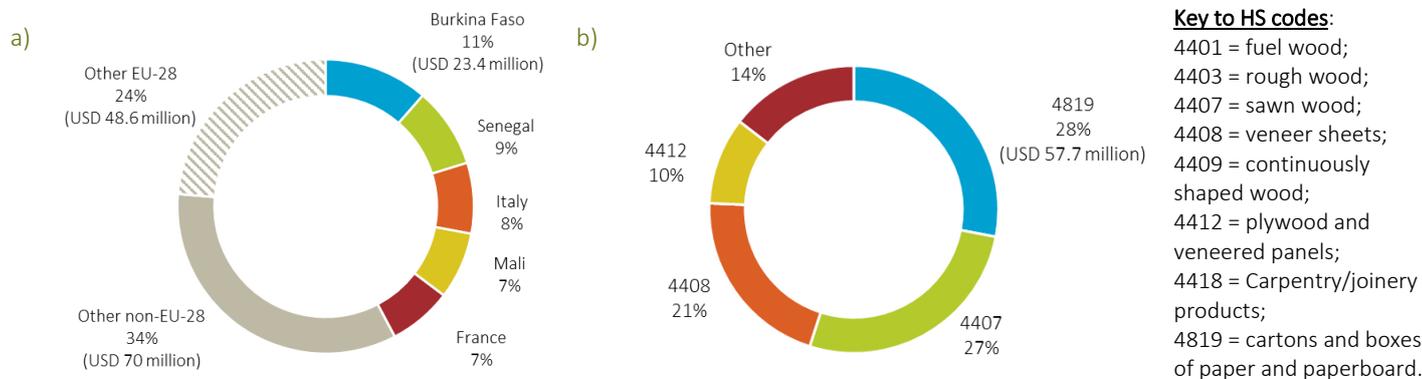


Figure 1: a) Main global markets for EUTR products from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018 in USD; b) Main EUTR products exported from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018 by HS code according to value in USD. Produced using data from the UN Comtrade Database¹⁹.

The EU imported 63 million Euros of EUTR-regulated products from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018, according to data from the Eurostat Comext database²⁰. The **main EUTR product imported into the EU from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018** by value (Figure 2) and weight (Figure 4) was veneer sheets (HS 4408), followed by sawn wood (HS 4407). The main importers of EUTR products in 2018 were Italy, Spain, Belgium and Romania.

Over the ten year period 2009–2018, the **total value of EU imports of EUTR-regulated products from Côte d'Ivoire** decreased (Figure 3), particularly imports of sawn wood (HS 4407).

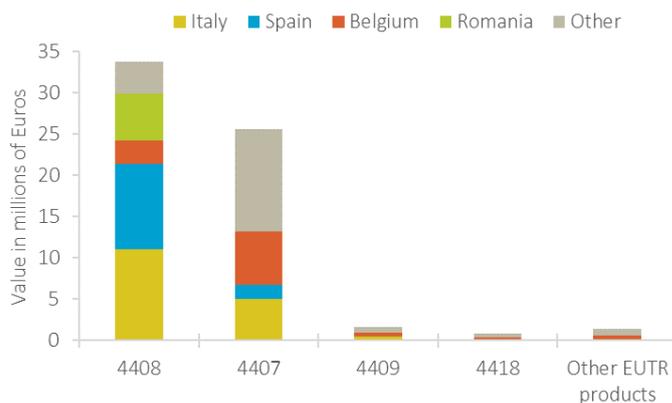


Figure 2: Main EUTR products by value in EUR imported into the EU from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018. Produced using data from Eurostat²⁰.

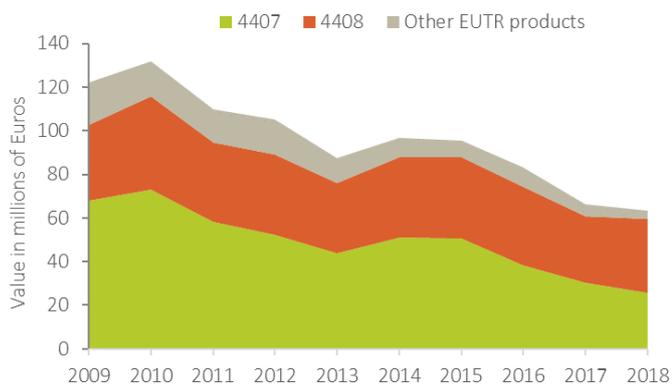


Figure 3: Value of total imports of EUTR products in EUR imported into the EU from Côte d'Ivoire 2009-2018. Produced using data from Eurostat²⁰.

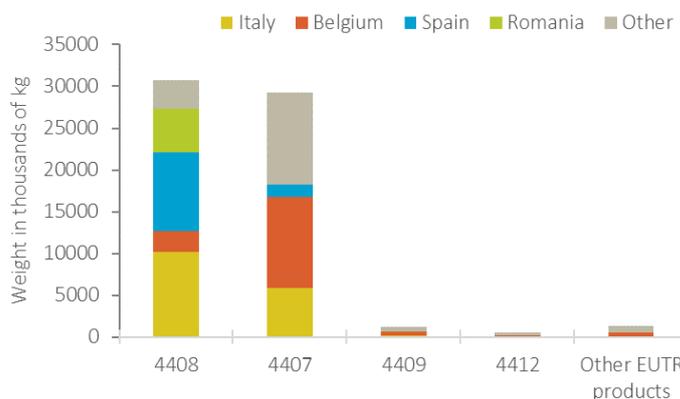


Figure 4: Main EUTR products by weight imported into the EU from Côte d'Ivoire in 2018. Produced using data from Eurostat²⁰.

The production and trade flows of wood products in 2016 (Table 1) show that Côte d'Ivoire consumed the majority of wood products produced domestically in 2016.

Table 1: Production and trade flows of main timber products in Côte d'Ivoire in 2016²¹.

	Production (x 1000)	Imports (x 1000)	Domestic consumption Calculated from reported data (x 1000)	Exports (x 1000)
Logs (industrial roundwood, m ³)	2500*	2	2290	212
Sawn wood (m ³)	871	1	771	101
Wood-based panels (m ³)	341	1	290	53
Paper and paperboard (tonnes)	-	103	102	1
Wood pulp (tonnes)	-	6	5	1

* National data indicates a total log volume of 1 202 222 m³ in 2016 (DEIF 2017)²².

KEY RISKS FOR ILLEGALITY

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION:

Considered to be low in reports by the International Tropical Timber Association (2006 and 2011), the Côte d'Ivoire independent observer of forests (2014–2019) and NEPCo (2017)^{23–26}. Independent external observation of logging in the rural domain has revealed dysfunctions relating to the compliance with regulations in force, including a systemic lack of simplified management plans for forestry exploitation units in rural areas (PEFs), putting them in a situation of illegality with regard to Article 71 of the 2014 Forest Code^{27,28}.

PREVALENCE OF ILLEGAL HARVESTING OF TIMBER:

Various shortcomings and illegal practices in logging of Côte d'Ivoire's rural domain^{25,28,29} and classified forests^{25,26,30} have been documented. No recent estimates of the volume of illegally harvested timber were identified. In 2016, MINEF suggested that illegal logging costs Côte d'Ivoire more than EUR 33.5 million each year³¹.

ILLEGAL HARVESTING OF SPECIFIC TREE SPECIES:

67 containers of unprocessed teak (*Tectona grandis*) being prepared for export (in contravention of a ban on log exports³²) were found during field visits by the Ministry of Water and Forests in 2017³³. Five containers containing 100 m³ of 'bois de vêne' (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) were seized in Vridi in April 2019^{34,35}, equivalent to ~200 felled trees³⁶.

Independent observation reports also record the illegal harvesting of species or inclusion of prohibited species on lists authorised for cutting (e.g of makoré, *Tieghemella heckelii*; Kosipo, *Entandrophragma candollei*; mahogany, *Khaya* spp.; and iroko *Milicia* spp.)^{37,26,30}.

COMPLEXITY OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN:

Côte d'Ivoire's forestry industry is composed of several hundred small processing units, with only a few large enterprises¹³. Most timber production in the country occurs in the rural domain²⁴.

The principal timber companies are French, Italian and Lebanese^{24,38}. The main challenge for wood traceability throughout the supply chain was identified at the processing stage, where there is a high risk of mixing³⁹. The large number of documents and actors involved in traceability and lack of an information sharing system make it difficult to verify the origin of wood³⁹.

RESTRICTIONS ON TIMBER EXPLOITATION AND TRADE:

Logging is prohibited in northern Côte d'Ivoire (above the 8th parallel north)^{40,41}, and in the heads of watersheds and areas prone to erosion⁴². In 1995, the government banned the export of rough wood, squared wood and sawn wood ('bois bruts, équarris et en plots') from natural forests⁴³. The harvest, transport, commercialisation and export of *Pterocarpus* spp. is prohibited^{44,45}.

No relevant EU⁴⁶ or UN sanctions⁴⁷.

Illegal trade

Illegal practices have been documented as prevalent within Côte d'Ivoire's timber trade^{24,25,37,48–53}. The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), (the independent observer of the Cavally, Yaya and Besso classified forests appointed in 2014 and extended in April 2016), reported a number of shortcomings relating to compliance during phases 1, 2 and 3 of its Mandated Independent Monitoring Project (April 2014 to April 2019); shortcomings were reported both in the organisation mandated to manage the permanent forest area of the State (the Forest Development Corporation of Côte d'Ivoire/Société de Développement des Forêts de Côte d'Ivoire - SODEFOR) and at the level of private operators^{30,48,51,53}. These included: logging outside of the authorised area; issuance of licences in areas where the seed tree threshold was not reached; logging and authorisation to cut prohibited species; incomplete markings on stumps and logs; logging before a full inventory had been carried out and before the necessary authorisations had

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been issued; logging without the presence of a monitoring agent and circulation slips not being signed; as well as a lack of capacity relating to SODEFOR's ability to monitor the activities of private companies^{26,30}. No legal administrative sanctions were reported to have been imposed by SODEFOR in response to these infringements³⁰. Based on these observations, the WCF recommended 39 corrective measures to be applied by SODEFOR and the private operators²⁶. In follow-up observations in 2016 and 2017, approximately two thirds of the measures were either partially or fully implemented^{26,52}.

Almost 90% of the wood produced in Côte d'Ivoire was reported to be exploited from forest harvesting areas or Perimeters of Forest Exploitation (PEFs - *perimetres d'exploitation forestieres*) of the State's private domain (rural domain)^{26,54}, where there is a lack of specific information on illegal logging²⁹. Since 2017, the association Initiatives for Community Development and Forest Conservation (IDEF), the first independent external observer (OIE) of PEFs, has reported many shortcomings in logging of the rural domain^{28,29}. In 2020, IDEF produced an independent observation report assessing, for a sample of ten of the main forest operators in Côte d'Ivoire, six of the key legality documents required for the exercise of any logging activity in PEFs²⁸. The report identifies various dysfunctions concerning compliance with regulations by certain companies, as well as the existence of previously unknown internal practices and difficulties accessing documents, for which improved public access would strengthen transparency in the forestry sector²⁸. One key document, the 'simplified management plan' was found not to exist for any PEF, despite it being a document required prior to logging. IDEF note that the complete absence of this document is *de facto* putting operation of all PEFs in a situation of illegality with regard to Article 71 of the 2014 Forest Code²⁸ [the report was drafted prior to adoption of the July 2019 Forest Code]. The Directorate of Production and Forest Industry (DPIF) noted that this requirement was new to the 2014 Forest Code, for which provisions such as the implementing texts had not yet been taken for its affective application²⁸. The report also found indications that cutting permits were being granted without approval from PEF advisory committees; an advisory committee comprising different government agencies should assess a technical report containing inventories, land use maps and community consultation documents to decide if a PEF should be commercially exploited^{27,28}. Furthermore, lack of access to the specifications (*cahier des charges*) – an important document for law enforcement detailing various requirements and procedures regarding exploitation, reforestation and community rights – was considered to hinder effective control^{27,28}.

In 2020, IDEF produced the first external independent observation report of a PEF, on logging perimeter 20 500, located at the limit of the 8th parallel in the Gontougo region (Bondoukou)²⁹. Their report details illegalities and dysfunctions at the level of the forest administration and of the operator, with numerous recommendations made to improve forests governance in the context of FLEGT VPA negotiations and good application of the EU Timber Regulation. During the field mission, no cut outside the limits, unmarked logs or stumps or cutting below the minimum diameter were observed in PEF 20 500. However, documentary analysis revealed that between 2005 and 2016, the company had operated in violation of the forest code, by failing to comply with the correct procedure for issuing certification as a forest operator. The company was also found to have sourced wood from a PEF attributed to another operator, without the two companies having an authorized partnership contract. Discrepancies were also found in the process and procedures of consultation with and compensation of local populations for damage due to logging²⁹.

In a 2017 risk assessment of timber legality in the country, NEPCon identified legality risks related to, *inter alia*: the lack of an up-to-date forest inventory; conflicting land use claims; allocation of harvesting contracts without transparent tendering; harvesting without a permit; harvesting outside of the authorised areas; exceeding operating quotas; inadequate management plans; non-payment of taxes and wrongful declarations; employee rights; harvesting trees below the minimum cutting diameter; harvesting protected species; incorrect classification of logs; false declaration of species and quantities; transporting timber without the required documents and outside of the permitted time; concealing protected species in trade; and trade in CITES species without the required permits²⁵.

Côte d'Ivoire suffered years of civil unrest during the first decade of the 21st century⁵⁵, during which several causes of forest degradation emerged, including large scale commercial illegal logging in the north of the country, illegal forestry conversion for agriculture and a reduction in forestry personnel and resources⁵⁵.

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In 2005, the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) considered timber theft and illegal logging to be widespread at country-level, due to a lack of sufficient financial resources for field-level enforcement⁴⁹, and again in 2010²² when also identified as the primary reasons for forest degradation²².

In 2013, a report by CIRAD (the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development) and the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) noted that many operators did not always respect the rules concerning the transport of logs⁵⁶, travelling outside of permitted times and without the necessary documents, and bribing officials in order to facilitate these illegal practices²⁵. Some operators were also noted to conceal prohibited species in log yards and amongst legal wood piles²⁵.

Timber passing through the informal (i.e. unregulated) timber economy for domestic consumption was estimated at 1.7 million – 3 million cubic meters in a 2013 report by CIRAD and MINEF⁵⁶, and in 2016, MINEF suggested that illegal logging costs Côte d'Ivoire more than EUR 33.5 million each year³¹.

In April 2016, a Special Intervention Unit of the Ministry of Water and Forests was created in order to intensify efforts to seize illegal timber and make arrests³¹. As a direct result, a large seizure of illegal timber was made in 2016, and the associated France-based company involved was ordered to close until investigations into the extent of fraud could take place³¹. Field visits by MINEF in June 2017 in Yopougon found 67 containers of teak that were being prepared for export as logs³³, a practice that was banned in 2014³². In August 2019, agents from MINEF made a record seizure of a stock of around 500 illegal planks of wood being stored in Mé in the sub-prefecture of Brofodoumé, collection of the wood has been ordered by the local authorities⁵⁷. Further seizures include five containers containing 100 m³ of 'bois de vène' (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) seized in Vridi in April 2019^{34,35}, a stock of 400 sawn timber planks of various species seized in March 2020 from a depot in Yopougon⁵⁸ and significant quantities of sawn timber seized in the city of Yamoussoukro in April 2020⁵⁹.

In 2020, IDEF assessed risk factors for wood traceability along the supply chain from PEF in Côte d'Ivoire, from harvest through transport, processing and export³⁹. The main challenge was identified at the processing stage, with a lack of traceability between entry to a logging plant and packing, leading to a high risk of mixing wood. It was found to be difficult to verify the origin of wood due to: absence of an official monitoring device during the transformation process; absence of a supply chain monitoring manual; and the large number of documents (28 for logging perimeters) and actors involved in traceability (9 services belonging to 2 ministries), together with lack of an information-sharing system facilitating coordination between players³⁹.

Forestry management and legislation

Up until 2013, forests in Côte d'Ivoire were regulated via the Forest Code of 1965⁴² and the 1998 Rural Land Law⁶⁰. A new Forest Code was introduced in 2014⁶¹; MINEF began the process of issuing the decrees needed to complete the legal framework for the new code in 2016²⁵. However, a number of existing differences and contradictions between the 1998 Rural Land Law and the 2014 Forest Code were highlighted in a report by the NGO FERN in 2015⁶² and by NGO Client Earth in 2016, alongside the identification of several requirements for implementing regulations⁶³. Similarly, in 2017, NEPCon described the 2014 Code as not yet fully applied in light of a lack of implementing regulatory texts, the absence of which was deemed to be one of the key legality risks for the country²⁵, inciting confusion within the sector as to which text to rely on for the regulation of logging. For example, some recent (2017 and 2018) sources quoted the 1965 code as still legally in effect^{25,64}.

A key difference between the Forest Code of 1965 and the 2014 Forest Code relates to forest ownership; under the Forest Code of 1965, natural forests in Côte d'Ivoire are divided into two main categories of ownership: public (state-owned) forests, and private and community forests²⁴. State-owned forests can be further subdivided into those belonging to the permanent forest domain (which includes classified forest areas and protected areas) and the non-permanent/rural domain (which includes forest harvesting areas - PEFs, and forests reserved for agricultural purposes)²⁴. However, under the 2014 Forest Code, forests in Côte d'Ivoire are classified as either State forests, forests of local authorities, forests of rural communities or private forests held by individuals or legal entities⁶¹. Under the 2014 Forest Code, collection of traditionally-harvested forestry resources for subsistence needs is permitted in forests of rural communities and private forests⁶¹. However, logging can only be carried out with the authorisation of the forest administration⁶¹.

Responsibility for the management of timber harvesting within classified forests lies with the Forest Development Corporation of Côte d'Ivoire (SODEFOR)²⁵. Its responsibilities include supervising implementation of the Forestry Code,

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demarcating the permanent forest estate, facilitating forest management plans and reforestation of depleted forest areas⁶⁵. Since 2005, SODEFOR has also been able to sign contracts with private operators to manage forests through a partnership agreement^{24,25}. Allocation of management rights within these forests is supposed to follow a strict tendering process²⁵; however, NEPCon has reported that in practice, rights are attributed through private agreements²⁵.

Oversight of the management of PEFs is the direct responsibility of the Forest Administration²⁵, and management is carried out by private concession holders²⁴. PEFs must have a minimum area of 957 ha and a maximum of 224 568 ha and are allocated for a period of 10-20 years^{28,66} on the basis of an allocation decision. Annually, PEFs are the object of a decision for the recovery of activities⁶⁷. According to the 2017 DPIF activity report (cited in IDEF, 2020²⁸), the theoretical annual exploitation quota from the 387 PEF in Côte d'Ivoire was estimated at 3 553 841.15 m³; during 2017, of the 387 existing PEFs, 377 were allocated and 305 were authorised for operation.

Logging is prohibited in northern Côte d'Ivoire (above the 8th parallel north)^{40,41} as a measure to control desertification, as is harvesting in the heads of watersheds and other areas prone to erosion⁴². In 2001, MINEF also annulled concessions adjacent to national parks⁶⁸. Twenty-three tree species are protected from damage or harvest under Decree 66-122, except under a special felling licence⁶⁹ (see table below); the harvest, transport, commercialisation and export of *Pterocarpus* spp. is also prohibited^{44,45}. In 1995, the government banned export of rough wood, squared wood and sawn wood ('bois bruts, équarris et en plots') from natural forests, though SODEFOR (acting on its own behalf) was granted a transition period until 2014⁴³ when operators with current contracts with SODEFOR were given a non-renewable period of two years to finish their contracts³². A CITES trade suspension for the country is currently in place for all exports of *Pericopsis elata*⁷⁰.

Order No. 1072/MINEEF of July 13, 2009 provides that all logs from forestry perimeters are exclusively intended for processing industries within Côte d'Ivoire, and sets out the regulations pertaining to the transfer of logs between factories, and between PEF belonging to a forest operator and a factory of a third party⁷¹. The transport of teak and gmélina logs in closed containers is prohibited⁷², as is the transport of logs from the hours of 18:00 to 06:00h⁷³.

Côte d'Ivoire began VPA negotiations in June 2013⁶. A need for written procedures relating to forest activities was identified during a November 2016 workshop by the European Forest Institute (EFI) on the establishment of a legality verification system⁷⁴. As of November 2017, 11 directorates and departments in MINEF had documented their procedures, and a draft guide to forest management practices was being developed⁷⁴. MINEF has also produced a Geographical Information System with a database for the management of logging perimeters, which was considered to be an important step towards the establishment of timber traceability and a legality verification system⁷⁴. Approximately 1 million ha of forest are reportedly certified under the OLB (Origine Légalité des Bois) scheme of Bureau Veritas¹².

In efforts to address impacts resulting from the lack of application of the 2014 Forest Code, a new national policy for the preservation, recovery and extension of forests was introduced by the government in May 2018^{75,76}, with a national strategy adopted in 2019⁷⁷. Based around voluntary commitments, it has four objectives: preservation of biodiversity, preservation and reconstitution of a national climate favourable to agricultural activity and living spaces; compliance with international commitments, and economic and social development⁷⁵. In this forestry policy, four of the six key strategic topics involve listed forests. It also introduces the concept of Agro-forests, which refers to listed forest zones in which agroforestry may be practiced⁷⁶. Additionally, in July 2018, MINEF announced an investment plan worth 940 million Euros over 10 years, in the form of public-private partnerships aiming to achieve a commitment to restore 20% of the country's forest cover⁷⁵.

Initiated by the NGO Impactum, a coalition of organisations from civil society and the private sector (including NGOs OPRFT - Observatory for the Protection and Recovery of Tropical Flora and Fauna, AMISTAD, SAFI - Save the Ivorian Rainforest, IDH, and UTZ Certified and Rainforest Alliance) was created in August 2018 to incite the government to fully apply the new Forest Code adopted in 2014⁷⁸.

In 2019, a new Forest Code was published (Law No. 2019-675 of 23 July 2019)⁷⁹. This new code includes a new forest category of "agro-forêt", where agriculture and reforestation will be carried out and where logging will be authorized under restriction. Reference of Independent Monitoring as part of the governance has also been included in this new code. Publication of the associated implementing regulations is anticipated in 2020, following a multi-stakeholder consultation process⁸⁰.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY¹

For further details on Côte d'Ivoire's legislation relevant to EUTR, see the [Côte d'Ivoire country page on FAOLEX](#), the ClientEarth (2019) [law database](#) for Côte d'Ivoire and NEPCo (2017) [Timber Legality Risk Assessment: Côte d'Ivoire](#). [This list was compiled prior to publication of the new Forest Code in 2019].

- [The Forest Code](#) (Law no. 2019-675 of 23 July 2019) (repeals Forest Code of [2014](#), Law No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014)
- Law No. 2004-412 of August 14, 2004, No. 2013-655 of September 13, 2013 and No.° 2019-868 of October 14, 2019 relating to the rural land domain
- Rural Land Law of 1998 (Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998)
- Decree No. 66-122 of March 31, 1966 determining the protected forest species
- Decree No. 66/420 of September 15, 1966 regulating the wood industries
- Decree No. 66-421 of September 15, 1966 regulating the exploitation of timber, firewood and charcoal, as amended by Decree No. 94-368 of July 1, 1994 announcing the created of 170 logging areas (PEF) in the rural domain
- Decree No. 72/125 of February 9, 1972 creating a rental contract for certain temporary operating permits
- Decree No. 780231 of March 15, 1978 establishing the management procedures for the State forest estate
- Decree No. 90-503 of June 20, 1990
- Decree No. 2014-179 of April 9, 2014 repealing article 2 of decree No. 95-682 of September 1995 prohibiting the export of raw, squared and plots of timber
- Decree No. 95-682 of September 6, 1995 prohibiting the export of raw, rendered and studded timber
- Decree No. 30/MINEF/DPIF of August 14, 2001
- Decree No. 2013-483 of July 2, 2013
- Decree No. 2013-508 of July 25, 2013 banning logging, harvesting, transport, trading and export of *Pterocarpus* spp.
- Decree No. 2013-815 of November 26, 2013 prohibiting custom sawing
- Decree No. 2013-816 of November 26, 2013
- Order No. 911./MINEFOR/DIF/DCFC of June 25, 1983 relating to the classification of forest permits – *Specifications annexed to this order*
- Order No. 2/MINARA/MEFCP of January 2, 1991
- Order No. 33 MINAGRA of February 13, 1992 entrusting SODEFOR with the management of all classified forests
- Order No. 72 MINAGRA of June 13, 1995 relating to the management of forests of Warigué and Kinkéné
- Interministerial Order No. 36/MINAGRA/MDIE/ET of April 7, 1997
- Order No. 529 of October 26, 2003
- Order No. 1072/MINEEF of July 13, 2009 clarifying the terms of exploitation, circulation and transfer of wood logs
- Order No. 623/MINEF of November 2011 Guidelines for Export of Forest Products via Terrestrial Routes
- Order No. 58/MINEF/CAB of February 6th, 2013 prohibiting logging above the 8th parallel
- Order No. 402/MINEF/DGEF of March 26, 2013 strengthening measures to prohibit the exploitation of lumber and cabinet making above the 8th parallel
- Order No. 628/MINEF/DGFEF/DPIF of June 28, 2013 prohibiting the export of *Pterocarpus* spp.
- Decision No. 65 of March 29, 1995 relating to committees for monitoring the management of forest exploitation areas
- Decision No. 30/MINEF/DPIF of August 14, 2001
- Decision No. 988/MINEF/CAB of October 16, 2012 strengthening measures to combat illegal logging above the 8th parallel
- The National Program for the Improvement of Forest Governance (PNAGF).
- [The Forest Protection, Restoration and Extension Strategy](#) (SPREF), 2020.

¹ The resources indicated may not provide an exhaustive list and are intended as a guide only on relevant legislation.

LEGALLY REQUIRED DOCUMENTS²

For a list of legally required documents, see NEPCon (2017) [Timber Legality Risk Assessment: Côte d'Ivoire](#) and Annex 9 of IDEF (2020)³⁹.

[This list was compiled prior to publication of the new Forest Code in 2019].

- For harvesting from State production forests:
 - Logging permit (*Permis d'exploitant forestier*)
 - Partnership agreement between the private operator and SODEFOR (*Convention de partenariat*)
 - Management plan (Plan d'aménagement)
 - Allocation order (*Ordre de repartition*)
 - Logging authorisation (Autorisation d'exploiter - démarrage des activités)
 - Annual activity plan (Plan annuel d'activités)
 - Annual harvesting authorisation
 - Reforestation certificate
 - Specification sheet (*Cahier de charges*)
- For harvesting from the rural domain or PEF:
 - Approval as a forest operator (*Agrément en qualité d'exploitant*)
 - Provisional authorisation to operate (Autorisation provisoire d'exploiter)
 - Logging permit (*Permis d'exploitant forestier*)
 - Annual authorisation to resume activities (*Reprise annuelle d'activité*)
 - Simplified management plan (*Le plan d'aménagement simplifié*)
 - The approved specifications (*Le cahier des charges approuvé*)
 - Report of the monthly extraction per perimeter
 - Boundary demarcation report (for new PEFs, the timing of opening and refreshing the boundary limits).
 - Perimeter books (carnet de périmètre) and the BRH contain information concerning exploitation on the site and transfer to the factory
 - Annual activity report (Bilan annuel d'activité)
 - Reforestation attestation (Attestation de reboisement)
- For transport:
 - Goods transportation licence
 - Approved transfer waybill (*Lettre de voiture de transfert agréée*)
 - Circulation slip for timber in circulation from state production forests
 - Report of the monthly arrivals of logs at sawmill (the BRH specifies the destination)
 - Slip for transferring logs between sawmills
 - Special authorisation to circulate after the time of day when transport is allowed
- For export:
 - Annual export certificate
 - Monthly exports report
 - Phytosanitary certificate
 - Certificate of origin
 - Customs statement
 - Loading statement permitting export
 - Single exit tax
 - Certificate confirming payment of export taxes

² The resources indicated may not provide an exhaustive list and are intended as a guide only on required documents.

PROTECTED TREE SPECIES IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

List of protected species according to [Decree No. 66-122](#) of March 31, 1966

- *Khayas (ivorensis-anthotheca and grandifoliola)* – acajou
- *Entandrophragma cylindricum* – aboudikro
- *Turreanthus africana* – avodiré
- *Dumoria keckelii* – makoré
- *Entandrophragma utile* – sipo
- *Mansonia altissima* – bété
- *Guarea cedrata* – bossé
- *Lovoa klaineana* – dibétou
- *Terminalia ivorensis* – framiré
- *Entandrophragma angolense* – tiama
- *Afrormosia [Pericopsis] elata* – assamela
- *Chlorophora excelsa* – iroko
- *Entandrophragma candollei* – kossipo
- *Nesogordonia papaverifera* – kotibé
- *Azelia africana* – linqé
- *Disthemonanthus benthamianus* – movingui
- *Tarrietia [Heritiera] utilis* – niangon
- *Antiaris africana* – ako
- *Terminalia superba* – fraké
- *Picnanthus combo* – oualélé
- *Triplochiton scleroxylon* – samba
- *Lophira alata* – azobé
- *Sarcocephalus diderreichii* – badi

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These EU Timber Regulation country overviews support the work of EU Competent Authorities in assessing potential legality risks of timber and timber products from source countries of importance to the EU market. They were produced following a thorough review of the publicly available literature, as well as requesting additional information from Competent Authorities and experts. To ensure their accuracy, relevance and completeness, country overviews have been subject to comprehensive peer review, including consultation with relevant national ministries/agencies and in-country experts, the European Commission and Competent Authorities. These documents are updated periodically based on available information. Specific inputs can be sent to timber@unep-wcmc.org, for potential inclusion in the next update. Published overviews are available from https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm.