

I. COUNTRY REFORM PROGRESS

In May 2024, Côte d'Ivoire adopted its medium-term revenue strategy (MTRS), with the key goal to increase tax revenue by 0.5 percent of GDP per year over the 2024-28 period. The MTRS was adopted in the context of a [40-month IMF lending program](#) approved in May 2023, with sustained domestic revenue mobilization over the medium term remaining a clear priority. Tax revenue is expected to reach 14.4 percent of GDP in 2024, a 0.8 percentage point increase relative to 2023. FAD support under the GPFP-funded project is focused on MTRS execution, with emphasis on corporate income tax (CIT), including CIT-related tax expenditure (TE) reporting and property tax.

Since 2022, Côte d'Ivoire has made significant progress in modernizing its customs administration, with a strong focus on digitalization and AI. Recent efforts include establishing a data governance framework and prioritizing AI applications in areas such as pre-arrival processing and automated risk screening, which supported the development and integration of AI models to classify import declarations by risk level and detect valuation fraud. GPFP CD will continue to support these efforts, in particular. A plan to restructure and strengthen customs data governance has also been proposed and is currently under review.

Authorities are committed to enhancing public financial management (PFM) and maintaining essential social programs. Progress has been made in Treasury Single Account reforms, but further efforts are needed to address inactive balances, customs payments, and improve cash management. Climate change reforms focused on mitigation and adaptation are also progressing. With the support of the Fund's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), these reforms aim to integrate climate considerations into PFM, strengthen climate policy governance, establish green financing frameworks, build resilience to climate hazards, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The RSF has promoted donor collaboration for climate-related reforms and financing, demonstrated by a climate-financing roundtable under a joint Fund-World Bank initiative, during COP29.

II. PROJECT DELIVERY HIGHLIGHTS

RM I: Revenue Module I – Tax Policy

Key Progress in FY25: The MTRS was adopted in May 2024, outlining key tax policy reforms in property tax and CIT, as well as setting goals in improving TE costing and reporting. Market value has been adopted as the tax base for property tax on both built and unbuilt property, in line with FAD recommendations. Follow-up assistance was provided on a phased introduction of the reform. In addition, the authorities confirmed their interest in implementing FAD recommendations on CIT (see Next Steps).

Previous Progress: The GPFP-funded project started in FY25.

Next Steps: CD in FY26 will focus on implementing the MTRS, with particular emphasis on: (1) implementing CIT reform, including the adoption of a standard CIT, as opposed to the current schedular system, and aspects related to the domestic application of Pillar 2 (Global Minimum Tax); and (2) enhancing tax expenditure reporting, especially regarding CIT expenditures arising from the investment code.

SM II: Spending Module II – Managing Public Finance

Key Progress in FY25: The development of a quantitative model aimed at assessing fiscal risks associated with natural disasters has been initiated. This supports the authorities in achieving the RSF reform measure (RM) on climate-related fiscal risks. Activities benefit from coordination with the World Bank on disaster risk management and financing and with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction on disaster risk profile.

Previous Progress: Ongoing training of staff of the Ministry of Finance and Budget and various other ministries and institutions involved on the methodology of assessing fiscal risks related to natural disasters benefited from a previous mission by the IMF's Regional Technical Assistance Center in West Africa (AFW) on fiscal risk identification, management and reporting.

Next Steps: CD will continue during FY26 to develop the discussion of climate-related fiscal risks in the Fiscal Risk Statement Annex to the 2026 Budget Law and strengthen the tool developed for analyzing disaster-related fiscal risks in the short and medium term.

III. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Country – Côte d'Ivoire		
RM I: Objective - Improve Tax Policy Design - TPD		Rating - 3
Outcome	Rating	Narrative
Increased economic efficiency by minimizing economic distortions or addressing externalities or market failures	3 Largely Achieved	The MTRS was adopted in May 2024. Property tax reform initiated following FY24 CD, with implementation follow-up delivered in FY25.
SM II: Objective - Frameworks to Build Sustainable Fiscal Institutions and Frameworks - FIF		Rating - 2
Outcome	Rating	Narrative
Strengthened capacity to plan, implement and sustain priority area reforms including climate, gender, and SDGs	2 Partially Achieved	A C-PIMA / green PFM diagnostic has been conducted in September 2023 and CIV has entered into an RSF agreement, whereby it committed itself to several reform measures aiming at improving climate-smart PFM / PIM. In FY25, activities on fiscal risk related to climate change (February 3-28, 2025 and April 23-30, 2025) were organized. These missions supported the second and the third RM under the RSF, which has a deadline in November 2025 (RM2).

IV. RISK ASSESSMENT

Description	Rating	Mitigation Measures
Political Support		
RM I: Political instability may slow down and even stop implementation of reforms.	Low	Focus on strategic advice and hands-on capacity building to have a more permanent impact. Close consultation with the IMF's African Department country team and the authorities.
RM I: Reform proposals to reduce TE under the MTRS may trigger opposition from beneficiaries.	Low	Consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders to help ensure reflect broad consensus across government.
RM I: This is in support of a large lending program, under a MTRS. Political support is expected.	Low	Work with MoF on analytics and preparation of reforms.
Management and Technical Staff Support and Commitment		
RM I: Lack of coordination across senior level staff in relevant counterpart agencies (MoF, Economy, tax administration, investment promotion), which is critical for delivery	Low	Using the MTRS process to organize consultations across government agencies to ensure close coordination.
SM II: Due to lack of designated focal point, early confirmation of the request and of the best slots for the missions, activities planned are being postponed	Medium	- Organization of remote meeting with authorities in charge of receiving the missions - Organization of remote discussion with the help of the AFW long-term advisor
Resource Adequacy		
RM I: This is GPFP funded.	Medium	Alternatives sources of funding would be explored.
SM II: The PFM reform agenda in CIV is already far-reaching, with significant reforms on program budgeting or accrual accounting still underway. There is a risk that resources will be insufficient to carry out all these reforms at the same time. New request has been raised during the annual meeting.	Medium	Careful sequencing and prioritization as part of technical assistance actions and in advice given to the authorities.

V. PROJECT MANAGERS CONTACT INFORMATION

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