

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**TOBACCO
INDUSTRY INTERFERENCE
INDEX 2025**

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Background and introduction

The tobacco industry's interference in public tobacco control policies remains one of the major challenges faced by public authorities. The interference index is an assessment of our country's tobacco control policy in terms of protection from the tobacco industry's interference policies. The aim of this assessment is to rank countries and encourage them to improve their efforts to ensure effective implementation of Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC.

Smoking is one of the main preventable factors of premature death and morbidity. According to Atlas Tobacco (2018), tobacco is the cause of 9,111 deaths in Côte d'Ivoire. Data from the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage (MSHPCMU), revealed that the prevalence rate of smoking in general fell from 14.6% to 9% by 2022. The CIFD¹ (2020) estimates that smoking has an estimated societal cost of 261 million dollars per year. This estimate includes the direct cost of healthcare and lost productivity due to mortality and morbidity resulting from smoking.

The main tobacco company in Côte d'Ivoire is Société Ivoirienne des Tabacs (SITAB), a subsidiary of Imperial Tobacco. The SITAB group sells cigarette brands such as Fine, Gauloises Blondes, Excellence, Mustang and Good Look. SITAB alone accounts for over 60% of the tobacco market in Côte d'Ivoire².

Despite a 7% drop in sales volumes, SITAB posted a remarkable performance in Q1 2025, with net income up 146%. The company benefited from an adjusted pricing strategy and reducing its costs. According to its activity report published on the "Regional Stock Exchange" Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM), the subsidiary of the Imperial Brands group has seen its earnings rise to FCFA 9.4 billion in the first quarter of 2025, compared with FCFA 3.8 billion a year earlier; an increase of 146%. This rebound comes against lower volumes: sales, in thousands of stems, fell by 7%, from 1,832,000 to 1,712,600.³

Alongside SITAB, the second tobacco company, British American Tobacco (BAT), sold several of its cigarette brands to ADINKRA Group on January 29, 2024. Since then, ADINKRA Group has been the importer and distributor of tobacco products in Côte d'Ivoire.⁴

To protect its business, the tobacco industry opposes and undermines tobacco control measures. To address this situation, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), which stipulates in Article 5.3 that: *"In defining and implementing their public health policies on tobacco control, Parties shall ensure that such policies are not influenced by the commercial and other interests of the tobacco industry, in accordance with national legislation"*.

To ensure effective implementation of Article 5.3, the tobacco industry's interference index, a civil society report is developed. The Index is an assessment of the government's implementation of article 5.3.

Côte d'Ivoire used the questionnaire developed by the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA). The information used to produce this report was gathered using a 20-question questionnaire, divided into seven categories, from publicly available sources, including websites, media reports, reports and tobacco company websites.

¹ <https://bit.ly/3H2zWCJ>

² <https://bit.ly/4jfXYat>

³ <https://bit.ly/3GMPwSN>

⁴ <https://bit.ly/4jX4zYU>

Scores range from 0 to 5. The lower the score, the better the compliance with article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC and its application guidelines. **The report covers information on incidents from April 2023 to March 2025**, but also includes incidents prior to **2023** that are still relevant today.

In 2023, Côte d'Ivoire had a score of 48 points. This current Index has recorded a score of 53, which is a deterioration mainly due to delay in implementation of the policy. This is an update from the 2023 Index and presents the scores recorded from April 2023 to March 2025. It analyzes cases of interference observed in the implementation of three key policies, namely (1) protection against exposure to tobacco smoke, (2) financial and fiscal measures, and (3) packaging of tobacco products.

Summary of findings

I INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 1-4)

During the drafting of the 2025 tax schedule, SITAB sent a letter to the Minister of Finance and Budget with proposals on tobacco taxes that it felt would be appropriate in the context of Côte d'Ivoire. Although the government did not publicly reject the industry's proposals, they did not prevent the Minister of Budget and Finance from increasing the tax from 49% to 70%.

2 INDUSTRY CSR ACTIVITIES

(Summarize your evidence/ points in question 5)

Over the last five years, there have been no reports of tobacco companies' Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

3 BENEFITS TO THE INDUSTRY

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 6-7)

Although legal instruments have been adopted to support tobacco control efforts, the authorities have not been able to implement them within the deadlines set by these policies. For example, the decree on packaging, issued in 2022, which was scheduled to come into force six months later, but has still not been implemented to date.

4 UNNECESSARY INTERACTION

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 8-10)

The public authorities neither engaged with nor received any offers from tobacco companies. As a result, there were no unnecessary interactions between the two parties. However, in the interest of tax law predictability, tax authorities do interact with tobacco companies during the development of fiscal measures, but only through the umbrella business organizations — the General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI) and the Union of Large Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (UGEI).

5 TRANSPARENCY

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 11-12)

This is justified by the fact that public structures do not make available to the public the reports and contents of their interactions with tobacco companies. Furthermore, there are no binding regulations requiring the disclosure of information or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations and individuals acting on their behalf, including groups.

6 CONFLICT OF INTEREST

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 13-15)

No evidence of conflict of interest between public authorities and tobacco companies has been reported in any channel. Political parties receive no support from tobacco companies. Also, there is no evidence of retired or serving civil servants holding positions within the tobacco industry. However, an influential member of the tobacco industry, Mr. MAGNE Woelffell Pierre René, notably of the Société Ivoirienne des Tabacs (SITAB), sits on the Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council of Côte d'Ivoire⁵. This justifies the score of 5/15.

7 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

(Summarize your evidence/ points in questions 16-20)

Specifically, there is no code of conduct governing interactions with the tobacco industry. However, all civil servants are subject to Order No. 2013-660 of September 20, 2013 on preventing and combating corruption and related offences.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Encourage the establishment of an interministerial committee that includes civil society representatives, in order to ensure better monitoring of interactions between public authorities and the tobacco industry.

Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the High Authority for Good Governance, should complete and implement a procedure for relations with the tobacco industry and its representatives, including representatives of tobacco retailers, in the form of, among other things, charters and codes of good conduct for civil servants and specific public officials vis-à-vis the tobacco industry, and make it compulsory to publish information concerning any interaction (agenda, participants, minutes, results).

Recommendation 3: Authorities should actively seek to introduce legal provisions to implement article 5.3 and its guidelines.

Recommendation 4: A systematic communication and awareness-raising plan on article 5.3 should be put in place by the Communications Department of the National Program for the Fight against Tobacco, Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Other Addictions (PNLTA).

⁵ <https://bit.ly/3OAOat4> (73rd on the list)

IVORY COAST

Tobacco Industry Interference Index

Results and findings

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 1: Level of Industry Participation in Policy-Development						
1. The government ⁶ accepts, supports or endorses any offer for assistance by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry <u>or any entity or person working to further its interests</u> . ⁷ in setting or implementing public health policies in relation to tobacco control ⁸ (Rec 3.4)			2			
From April 2023 to March 2025, the authorities in Côte d'Ivoire have issued legal instruments to reinforce the legal framework of the tobacco control policy. These are: 1. Decree No. 2024-112 of February 28, 2024 amending the appendix to Decree No. 2022-167 of March 09, 2022 establishing the list of products subject to competition and price regulation. This Decree adds tobacco and new and emerging products derived from tobacco and tobacco nicotine to the list of products subject to regulation. A minimum price of one thousand (1,000) FCFA has been set by the Ministry of Commerce for the sale of packs of 20 cigarettes. 2. The Order N°00848 MSHPCMU/CAB of June 18, 2024 setting the terms and conditions for implementing health warnings and plain packaging for tobacco and tobacco products. 3. The tax appendix to Finance Act No. 2024-1109 of December 18, 2024 on the State budget for 2025 provides for an increase in excise taxes on tobacco and tobacco products from 49% in 2024 to 70% in 2025. 4. Decree no. 2025-42 of January 15, 2025, implementing the ban on smoking in public places and public transport. For the 3 other policies (1, 2 and 4), the public authorities have neither accepted nor approved any offer of aid made by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry or any entity or person promoting its interests. During the drafting of the 2025 tax schedule, SITAB sent a letter⁹ to the Minister of Finance and Budget with proposals on tobacco taxes that it felt would be appropriate in the context of Côte d'Ivoire. Although the government did not publicly reject the proposals, they did not prevent the Minister of Budget and Finance from increasing the tax from 49% to 70%.						
2. The government accepts, supports or endorses <u>policies or legislation drafted</u> by or in collaboration with the tobacco industry. (Rec 3.4)		1				

⁶ The term “government” refers to any public official whether or not acting within the scope of authority as long as cloaked with such authority or holding out to another as having such authority

⁷ The term, “tobacco industry” includes those representing its interests or working to further its interests, including the State-owned tobacco industry.

⁸ “Offer of assistance” may include draft legislation, technical input, recommendations, oversees study tour

⁹ <https://bit.ly/3ZsCa4p>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
The government did not accept or support any policy or legislation draft from the tobacco industry.						
3. The government allows/invites the tobacco industry to sit in government interagency/ multi-sectoral committee/ advisory group body that sets public health policy. (Rec 4.8)		I				
Article 7 of Decree N°2022-76 of January 26, 2022 sets up a Technical Monitoring Committee and determines the profile of the structures that will sit on it. There is no provision for a tobacco industry representative on this committee. However, in the interest of tax law predictability, tax authorities do interact with tobacco companies during the development of fiscal measures, but only through the umbrella business organizations — the General Confederation of Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI) and the Union of Large Enterprises of Côte d'Ivoire (UGEI).						
4. The government nominates or allows representatives from the tobacco industry (including State-owned) in the delegation to the COP or other subsidiary bodies or accepts their sponsorship for delegates. (i.e. COP 4 & 5, INB 4 5, WG) ¹⁰ (Rec 4.9 & 8.3) For non-COP year, follow the previous score of COP year.		I				
The public authorities did not invite tobacco industry representatives to be in the delegation to COP10/MOP3 in Panama. Côte d'Ivoire's official representatives¹¹ at COP10/MOP3 are known and come from the Ministry of Health (Dr ZOTOUA Ernest, DC of the PNLTA), Ministry of Budget (Mr. KOUASSI Antoine, Director of Legislation at the General Tax Directorate), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Mexican Consulate).						
INDICATOR 2: Industry CSR activities						
5. A. Government agencies or their officials endorse, support, form partnerships with or participates in activities of the tobacco industry described as socially responsible . For example, environmental programs. (Rec 6.2)						
B. The government (its agencies and officials) receives CSR contributions ¹² (monetary or otherwise, including CSR contributions) from the tobacco industry or those working to further its interests (eg political, social, financial, educational, community or other contributions (Rec 6.4) including environmental or EPR activities (COP10 Dec) . NOTE: exclude enforcement activities as this is covered in another question		I				
Government agencies or their representatives do not approve, support or participate in tobacco industry activities described as socially responsible. No information were found that reveals any incidents of CSR activities approved by the government officials of Côte d'Ivoire.						

¹⁰ Please annex a list since 2009 so that the respondent can quantify the frequency, <http://www.who.int/fctc/cop/en/>

¹¹ <https://bit.ly/4kljMTg>

¹² political, social financial, educations, community, technical expertise or training to counter smuggling or any other forms of contributions

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 3: Benefits to the Tobacco Industry						
6. The government accommodates requests from the tobacco industry for a longer time frame for implementation or postponement of tobacco control law. (e.g. 180 days is common for PHW, Tax increase can be implemented within 1 month) (Rec 7.1)						5
Article 27 of the transitional provisions of the decrees on the application of health warnings and traceability states that "manufacturers, producers, importers and distributors of tobacco and tobacco products have a period of six (06) months from the date of signature to comply". With regard to the decree on plain packaging issued in December 2022, article 24 of the decree states that "a period of 12 months" is allowed for compliance. But after 180 days, these policies have still not been implemented. Additionally, on the implementation of plain packaging for tobacco and tobacco products, the tobacco industry has sent a letter to the Ministry of Health requesting a moratorium and an extension on the deadline for implementation.						
7. The government gives privileges, incentives, tax exemptions, subsidies, financial incentives, or benefits to the tobacco industry (Rec 7.3)				3		
The authorities of Côte d'Ivoire offer no incentives for tobacco companies to set up in the country. In fact, unlike other sectors where any company wishing to set up business in Côte d'Ivoire applies to CEPICI (Centre de Promotion des Investissements en Côte d'Ivoire) and follows the regulations in force, tobacco companies and their products are required to apply first to the Ministry of Health through the National Program for the Fight against Tobacco, Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Other Addictions (PNLTA) to obtain authorization. However, at sub-regional level, provisions could weaken this rigor. Indeed, prior to 2025, there was a distinction between products manufactured locally and those manufactured by a state bound by a customs union agreement, and those manufactured by a state not bound by a customs union agreement.¹³ In view of this distinction, the minimum tax base locally and between states bound by an agreement was 15,000 CFA francs per 1,000 cigarettes, and 20,000 CFA francs per 1,000 cigarettes for non-bound states, to determine excise taxes and special taxes on tobacco products.¹⁴ With the entry into force of tax schedule 2025, the minimum tax base for calculating excise duties and special taxes on tobacco has been standardized at 20,000 CFA francs for 1,000 cigarettes. This corresponds to 400 francs for a pack of 20 cigarettes. This new base applies regardless of the origin of the products, whether locally manufactured or imported. This base standardization complies with the recommendations of the ECOWAS and UEMOA community provisions, which prohibit discrimination between products when they are taxed at excise duty rates, but ensures that cigarettes remain less expensive and affordable.						

¹³ <https://bit.ly/4jSOEfQ>

¹⁴ <https://bit.ly/4jOwNQR>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
In addition, article 13 of the law on tobacco control in Côte d'Ivoire stipulates that duty-free sales do not apply to tobacco and tobacco products in free-trade zones. All incoming tobacco and tobacco products are subject to taxation in accordance with current legislation. However, according to the Common External Tariff on exports adopted by ECOWAS states, tobacco is included in category 4: cigarettes are classified as finished goods and the rate applied is 20%¹⁵. This means that cigarettes imported from countries in the sub-region would be taxed at a lower rate. Similarly, during a meeting, customs officials affirmed that customs would comply with the provisions laid down by ECOWAS, i.e. the 20%¹⁶. This is not in line with the tax rate set out in the 2025 tax schedule, which is 70%.						
INDICATOR 4: Forms of Unnecessary Interaction						
8. Top level government officials (such as President/ Prime Minister or Minister ¹⁷) meet with/ foster relations with the tobacco companies such as attending social functions and other events sponsored or organized by the tobacco companies or those furthering its interests. (Rec 2.1)		I				
From April 2023 to March 2025, no authority participated in activities/events sponsored or organized by the tobacco industry.						
9. The government accepts assistance/ offers of assistance from the tobacco industry on enforcement such as conducting raids on tobacco smuggling or enforcing smoke free policies or no sales to minors. (including monetary contribution for these activities) (Rec 4.3)		I				
The public authorities did not accept assistance or offers of assistance from the tobacco industry in enforcing the law, such as conducting police raids against tobacco smuggling or implementing tobacco control policies and bans on sales to minors. However, during the drafting of the 2025 tax annex, SITAB sent a letter to the Minister of Budget proposing a tax scheme based on rates applied in the sub-region, with the stated intention of preventing smuggling that could result from excessively high taxation rates. This request was declined by the Ministry of the Budget, and the tax schedule was adopted, raising the rate from 49% to 70%.						
10. The government accepts, supports, endorses, or enters into partnerships or non-binding agreements with the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests . (Rec 3.1) <i>NOTE: This must <u>not</u> involve CSR, enforcement activity, or tobacco control policy development since these are already covered in the previous questions.</i>		I				
Over the period, we have found no reference indicating that the Ivorian public authorities maintain relations with tobacco companies in terms of partnership.						
INDICATOR 5: Transparency						

¹⁵ https://ecotis.ecowas.int/?page_id=24111

¹⁶ <https://l1nq.com/m7h1T>

¹⁷ Includes immediate members of the families of the high-level officials

	0	1	2	3	4	5
11. The government does not publicly disclose meetings/ interactions with the tobacco industry in cases where such interactions are strictly necessary for regulation. (Rec 2.2)						5
In general, public authorities do not make available to the public information on their meetings with the tobacco industry. No text relating to article 5.3 of the FCTC obliges them to do so.						
12. The government requires rules for the disclosure or registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations, and individuals acting on their behalf including lobbyists (Rec 5.3)						5
To date, public authorities have adopted no regulations requiring the disclosure of information or the registration of tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations and individuals acting on their behalf, including lobby groups.						
INDICATOR 6: Conflict of Interest						
13. The government does not prohibit contributions from the tobacco industry or any entity working to further its interests to political parties, candidates, or campaigns or to require full disclosure of such contributions. (Rec 4.11) / Never 5 Yes		1				
The financing of political parties is governed by Law N° 2004-494 of September 10, 2004 on the financing from public funds of political parties and groups and of candidates in presidential elections. It makes no mention of any contribution from the tobacco industry or any entity promoting its interests. No incidence of financing of a political party by the tobacco industry has been recorded over the period.						
14. Retired senior government officials form part of the tobacco industry (former Prime Minister, Minister, Attorney General) (Rec 4.4)		1				
We found no information in the public domain of any such practice involving high-ranking officials, including former prime ministers, ministers or public prosecutors working for the tobacco industry.						
15. <u>Current government officials</u> and relatives hold positions in the tobacco business including consultancy positions. (Rec 4.5, 4.8, 4.10)				3		
Pierre René Magne WOELFELL is a member of the Conseil Economique Social Environnemental et Culturel (CESEC). He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Société Ivoirienne de Tabac (SITAB) ¹⁸ . CESEC is responsible for advising the Government and Parliament on the development of economic, social and environmental laws and public policies ¹⁹ . The primary mission of the Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC) is to advise the public authorities on economic, social, environmental and cultural matters. The Prime Minister must submit draft economic, social, environmental and cultural programming bills to the CESEC for an opinion						

¹⁸ <https://bit.ly/3F8fEXC>

¹⁹ <https://bit.ly/3ENbK6F>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
INDICATOR 7: Preventive Measures <i>SCORING for this section: 1. Yes, 2. Yes but partial only, 3. Policy/ Program being developed 4. Committed to develop such a policy/ program 5. None</i>						
16. The government has put in place a procedure for disclosing the records of the interaction (such as agenda, attendees, minutes and outcome) with the tobacco industry and its representatives. (Rec 5.1)						5
The public authorities have not set up a procedure for disclosing documents relating to interactions with the tobacco industry.						
17. The government has formulated, adopted or implemented a code of conduct for public officials, prescribing the standards with which they should comply in their dealings with the tobacco industry. (Rec 4.2); <i>Yes – for whole of government code; Yes but partial if only MOH</i>					4	
There is no code of conduct for civil servants prescribing standards to be observed in their interactions with the tobacco industry. However, the Order No. 2013-660 of September 20, 2013, on the prevention and fight against corruption and related offenses regulates the interactions of civil servants and public officials with the public in the exercise of their duties. This order is not specific to tobacco control. Article 28 of the order stipulates that "any public official who solicits, accepts or receives, without right, directly or indirectly, offers, promises, gifts, presents or benefits of any kind for himself or herself or for a person or entity, to perform or refrain from performing an act of his or her function, mission or mandate or facilitated by his or her function, mission or mandate, shall be punished by five to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs."²⁰						
18. The government requires the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on tobacco production, manufacture, market share, marketing expenditures, revenues and any other activity, including lobbying, philanthropy, political contributions and all other TAPS activities such as CSR or EPR (COP10), as well as on tobacco industry entities, affiliated organizations and individuals acting on their behalf, and tobacco industry funded groups and their research and marketing activities (Rec 5.2, 5.3, and COP9 and 10 Decision)			2			
Public authorities require the tobacco industry to periodically submit information on their activities. Article 5 of Law N°2019- 676 on tobacco control stipulates that manufacturers and importers of tobacco products are required to provide the Ministry of Health with annual information on the quality, composition and emissions of tobacco products. In addition to the aforementioned law, Decree No. 2022-76 of January 26, which establishes a tobacco product traceability system, stipulates in Article 13 that tobacco manufacturers and importers are required to inform the competent authority either directly or through a dedicated link regarding their activities. However, the tobacco industry does not comply with these legal and regulatory provisions.						

²⁰ <https://bit.ly/3x8buFe>

	0	1	2	3	4	5
19. The government has a program / system/ plan to consistently ²¹ raise awareness within its departments on policies relating to FCTC Article 5.3 Guidelines. (Rec 1.1, 1.2)						5
The public authorities do not have a program to systematically raise awareness of policies relating to the guidelines set out in article 5.3 of the FCTC.						
20. The government has put in place a policy to disallow the acceptance of all forms of contributions/ gifts from the tobacco industry (monetary or otherwise) including offers of assistance, policy drafts, or study visit invitations given or offered to the government, its agencies, officials and their relatives. (3.4)						5
There is no policy prohibiting the acceptance of all forms of contributions/gifts from the tobacco industry.						
TOTAL						53

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS <i>Based on COP9 and COP10 Decisions highlighting Article 5.3 recommendations</i>
A. LIABILITY: Government has adopted or enforced mandatory penalties for the tobacco industry in case it provided false or misleading information (Rec 5.4) [5.4 Parties should impose mandatory penalties on the tobacco industry in case of the provision of false or misleading information in accordance with national law.]
Evidence Article 5 of LOI N° 2019-676 DU 23 JUILLET 2019 RELATIVE A LA LUTTE ANTITABAC EN CÔTE D'IVOIRE requires tobacco companies "to communicate annually to the Ministry in charge of Health, all information relating to the quality, quantity, composition and emissions of tobacco products".
B. KH RESOURCE DATABASE: Government adopted and implemented measures to ensure public access to information on TI activities [5.5 Parties should adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative and other measures to ensure public access, in accordance with Article 12(c) of the Convention, to a wide range of information on tobacco industry activities as relevant to the objectives of the Convention, such as in a public repository.]
Evidence None

²¹ For purposes of this question, "consistently" means: a. Each time the FCTC is discussed, 5.3 is explained. AND b. Whenever the opportunity arises such when the tobacco industry intervention is discovered or reported.

Annex A: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

	5 TOP TOBACCO MULTINATIONALS	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	Imperial Brands	87% (2024)	Fine, Excellence, Davidhoff	https://www.imperialbrandsplc.com/
2	ADINKRA Group (British American Tobacco (BAT) RCI SARL)	10%	Dunhill, Pall Mall, Craven, Marlboro	https://encr.pw/HE2PF

	5 TOP LOCAL TOBACCO COMPANIES	MARKET SHARE	BRANDS	SOURCE
1	SITAB	87% (2024)	Fine, Excellence, Davidhoff	https://l1nq.com/tv2sT
2	IVOIRIENNE DE DISTRIBUTION DE TABACS (IDT)	2%	Fine, Excellence, Davidhoff Dunhill, Pall Mall, Craven, Marlboro	https://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200612130317.html
3	Compagnie de Distribution de Côte d'Ivoire (CDCI)	1%	Fine, Excellence, Davidhoff Dunhill, Pall Mall, Craven, Marlboro	https://ci.linkedin.com/company/cdci-grande-distribution

	5 MAIN TYPES OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES	TYPE (FACADE/FILIAL/INDIVIDUAL GROUP)	SOURCE
1	Union of Major Industrial Companies of Côte d'Ivoire (UGE-CI)	Mr Eric Thiam-Sabates (Chairman)	https://cgeci.com/union-des-grandes-entreprises-industrielles-de-cote-divoire-m-eric-thiam-sabates-elu-nouveau-president/
2	Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Cote d'Ivoire - Le Patronat Ivoirien (CGECI)	MAGNE WOELFELL Pierre René (Vice-Chairman CGECI and PCA SITAB)	https://cgeci.com/le-taux-de-sous-utilisation-de-la-main-doeuvre-estime-a-27-en-cote-divoire-2/
3	ZINO Boutique	Front group in distribution	https://zino.ci/les_boutiques/