

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: TABLE OF COMMON INDICATORS REQUIRED FOR SURVEILLANCE

(As of July 12, 2007)

	Date of latest observation	Date received	Frequency of Data ⁶	Frequency of Reporting ⁶	Frequency of Publication ⁶
Exchange Rates	Current	Current	M	M	M
International Reserve Assets and Reserve Liabilities of the Monetary Authorities ¹	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Reserve/Base Money	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Broad Money	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Central Bank Balance Sheet	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Banking System	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Interest Rates ²	05/07	06/07	I	M	M
Consumer Price Index	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Revenue, Expenditure, Balance and Composition of Financing ³ – General Government ⁴	04/07	06/07	M	M	M
Stocks of Central Government and Central Government-Guaranteed Debt ⁵	05/07	06/07	M	M	M
External Current Account Balance	12/06	06/07	A	A	A
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	02/07	05/07	A	A	A
GDP/GNP	2006	02/07	A	M	M
Gross External Debt	12/06	02/07	M	M	M

¹ Includes reserve assets pledged or otherwise encumbered as well as net derivative positions.

² Both market-based and officially-determined, including discount rates, money market rates, rates on treasury bills, notes and bonds.

³ Foreign, domestic bank, and domestic nonbank financing.

⁴ The general government consists of the central government (budgetary funds, extra budgetary funds, and social security funds) and state and local governments.

⁵ Including currency and maturity composition.

⁶ Daily (D), weekly (W), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), annually (A), irregular (I); and not available (NA).

Statement by the IMF Staff Representative
August 3, 2007

1. This supplement provides an update on developments since the issuance of the Staff Report on July 20, 2007. The thrust of the staff appraisal remains unchanged.
2. **The government remains determined to push forward the peace process despite the end-June attempt at the Prime Minister's life.** On June 29, Prime Minister (PM) Soro escaped unhurt a rocket attack on his plane after landing in Bouaké, the *Forces Nouvelles* headquarters; four people were killed. The attack was unanimously condemned in Côte d'Ivoire and abroad and the government called for a UN-led investigation. The President and the Prime Minister have reaffirmed their commitment to the Ouagadougou Accord, including presidential elections; however, the latter are unlikely to take place before mid-2008, i.e., well after the target date of February 2008.
3. **Implementation of the Ouagadougou Accord has continued albeit with delays.** The ceremony of the “peace flame”—a weapon-burning ceremony that had been postponed because of the assassination attempt against PM Soro—took place in Bouaké on July 30 in the presence of President Gbagbo, PM Soro, and six African heads of state. This milestone should provide renewed momentum to the implementation of crisis-resolution programs. The armed forces and ex-rebel commanders are continuing discussions on the restructuring of the national army and the Integrated Command Center will supervise the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process. A partial regroupment of armed forces is in effect and 21 regroupment sites are ready. The actual DDR—which will likely involve much fewer ex-rebels than previously thought—is expected to start in early September. The reinstallation of the *préfets* (administrative heads of *départements*) in the ex-rebel zones has been completed and the judges for identification hearings have been appointed; the identification hearings (for ID and electoral cards) are expected to resume in mid-August. The redeployment of the civil service is continuing, in particular with the gradual return of education and health workers.
4. **Growth has been broadly in line with projections in the first five months of 2007.** Preliminary data show a pick-up in activity (relative to 2006) in a range of sectors, notably industry (+2 percent), construction (+16 percent), and trade (+15 percent), while other activity indicators increased by at least 6 percent (import volumes, electricity consumption, and cement use). Relative to 2006, oil production has dropped as expected due to technical reasons, while cocoa marketing fell somewhat. Nevertheless, the trade balance, helped by high oil and cocoa prices, remained in surplus.
5. **Fiscal developments through May 2007 were broadly in line with the program targets.** While the primary basic balance at end-May was consistent with the end-June