ENERGIES MEDIA · CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Côte d'Ivoire targets €58bn resource push as gold dominates 2027 tax revenue plans

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Côte d'Ivoire has outlined a plan to mobilise 38,000 billion CFA francs (approximately €57.93 billion) in public investment across its mining, oil, and energy sectors by 2040, with the government targeting a near-doubling of those sectors' combined contribution to GDP from 7% in 2025 to roughly 14% by 2040. The ambition represents one of the most substantial long-horizon resource-sector investment frameworks announced by a West African government in recent years.

New budget data adds granularity to the country's resource revenue expectations in the near term. Côte d'Ivoire stands out among WAEMU member states as the only country to have detailed expected revenue from new tax measures in its budget planning, according to Ecofin Agency. Of the CFA 136 billion the government expects to raise from its four main 2027 tax measures, gold alone accounts for 51% — approximately CFA 69 billion — underscoring how central the mining sector is to Côte d'Ivoire's fiscal strategy. Drinks and tobacco account for a further 38%, leaving hydrocarbons and other sectors to make up the remainder. This level of fiscal transparency and mineral-revenue specificity is notable in the regional context and suggests the government is actively calibrating its extractive sector tax framework ahead of the broader 2040 investment push.

The 2040 roadmap signals that upstream development across hydrocarbons, mining extraction, and downstream energy infrastructure will be sustained and significantly scaled, backed by planned public capital mobilisation rather than relying solely on

private-sector inflows. Côte d'Ivoire has seen renewed interest in its offshore hydrocarbon acreage following discoveries in its deepwater basins, and the government has been working to attract international oil companies and service providers to develop its resource base. By framing the overarching goal in terms of GDP contribution rather than specific production targets, the government is signalling a systemic, policy-driven expansion.

The 2027 tax revenue breakdown reinforces that gold mining is currently the dominant extractive revenue driver, even as the long-term plan encompasses oil production, mineral extraction, and broader energy infrastructure. Implementation of the 2040 framework will require substantial development of upstream capacity, processing infrastructure, and logistics — all areas that typically draw on international equipment, engineering, and service supply chains.

No specific projects, contract awards, tender issuances, or financing mechanisms have been detailed at the programme level. The 2040 plan remains a national investment strategy declaration rather than a binding commitment or procurement instrument. However, the emerging fiscal detail around mining taxation — and Côte d'Ivoire's comparative transparency within WAEMU — suggests an administration that is actively building the revenue architecture to support longer-term capital deployment in the sector.

Why this matters to partners and clients of Saga

The emergence of detailed mining tax projections — with gold dominant — confirms that the mining segment of Côte d'Ivoire's 2040 programme is the most fiscally advanced, making it the priority sector for Norwegian service and equipment companies to track for near-term procurement opportunities. Norwegian companies with hard-rock mining services, mineral processing technology, or mining infrastructure capabilities should begin mapping Petroci and the mining ministry's programme pipelines now, alongside monitoring forthcoming licensing-round and tender publications.

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- **Oilfield services company:** Deepwater offshore acreage interest is growing under the 2040 framework; positioning for future licensing rounds and seismic or well-services

contracts as the hydrocarbon segment matures behind the more immediately active mining sector.

- **Mining equipment and services provider:** Gold mining is already the dominant fiscal revenue driver and the leading target of new 2027 tax measures, indicating active and expanding production; near-term opportunity for drilling, processing, and logistics services exists ahead of the longer 2040 ramp-up.
- **Energy infrastructure developer:** The 2040 plan explicitly targets broader energy infrastructure alongside upstream extraction; developers of power, pipeline, or export terminal infrastructure should track state-enterprise programme launches from the Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy.

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