



INVESTOR BRIEFING · SEPTEMBER 2026

Côte d'Ivoire

Ten Investment Opportunities

A FCFA 114.8 trillion national plan. Seventy per cent of it is meant to come from private capital. This is where it is going.

Prepared by Ofori Law Africa LLP · Abidjan · OHADA

Why Côte d'Ivoire, why now

A US\$100 billion economy growing at half again the African average, with the legal architecture of a 17-country market and a development plan explicitly designed around private investors.

6.5%

Real GDP growth, 2025

against 4.5% for Sub-Saharan Africa

US\$99.8bn

Nominal GDP, 2025

the second-largest economy in WAEMU

US\$80bn

Financing intentions for the PND

pledged at the July 2026 Consultative Group

0.1%

Inflation, 2025

down from 5.2% in 2022

BB / Ba2

Sovereign rating, stable

Fitch upgraded from BB- in December 2025

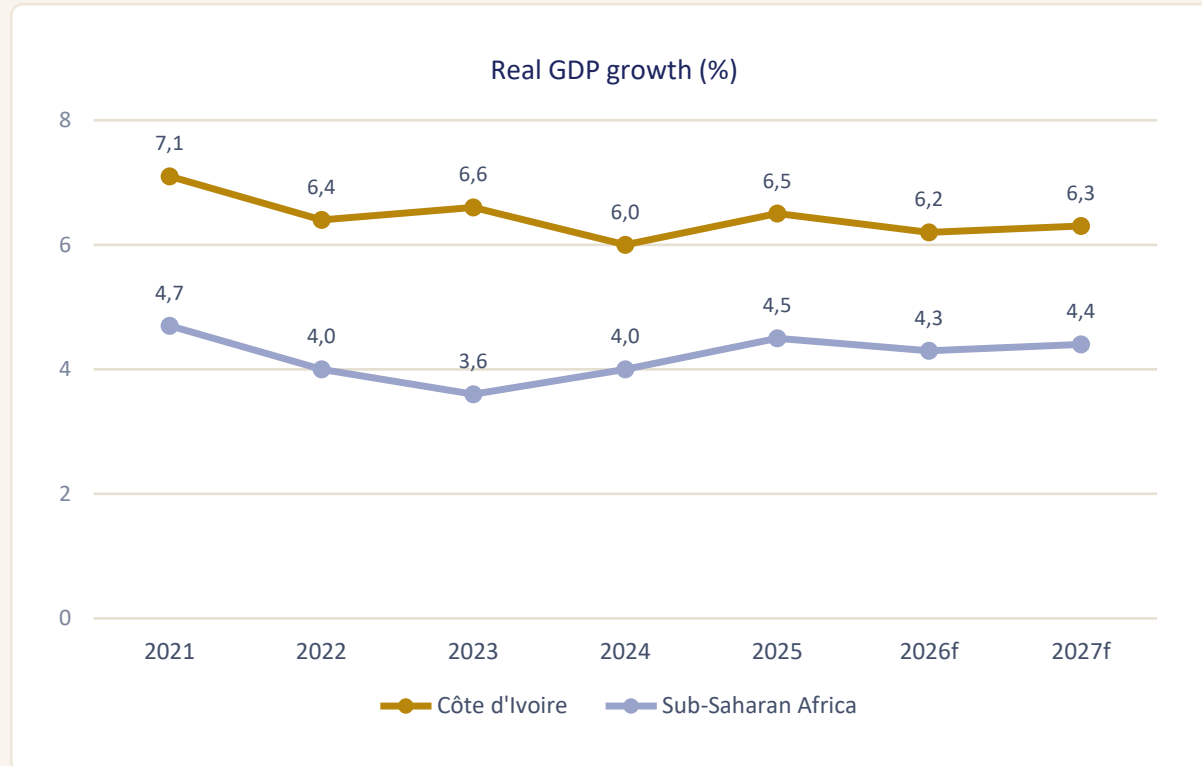
32.7m

Population

75.6% under the age of 35

The macro case

Five straight years above 6%, inflation at zero, debt falling and an IMF programme near completion — and a national plan that names private capital as the majority financier.



● A plan built to be privately financed

The PND 2026–2030 is costed at FCFA 114,838.5bn (~US\$206bn), of which around 70% is expected from the private sector. US\$80bn of financing intentions were announced at the Consultative Group in Abidjan on 8–9 July 2026.

● Rated BB / Ba2, stable at all three agencies

Fitch upgraded from BB- to BB in December 2025, finding that the country had 'moved beyond its history of election-related major civil unrest' after the peaceful October 2025 election.

● IMF programme on track

Sixth EFF/ECF review completed 24 June 2026, releasing about US\$832.8m. Deficit at the 3% WAEMU ceiling in 2025; tax revenue at 14.9% of GDP against an 18% medium-term target.

● Debt on a declining path

56.3% of GDP at end-2025, from 59.5% in 2024, and projected at 54.0% by 2027 (IMF WEO).

The legal platform investors buy

Côte d'Ivoire is not a single-country bet. It is the entry point to a harmonised legal space of 17 states — and the court that governs it sits in Abidjan.

17

OHADA member states

One set of Uniform Acts — company law, security interests, insolvency, enforcement, arbitration, accounting — applying identically across more than 350 million people. Structure once; deploy across the bloc.

CCJA

Supreme court, seated in Abidjan

The Common Court of Justice and Arbitration sits above every national court of appeal on OHADA law and, unusually, evokes and rules on the merits rather than remanding — removing an entire round of litigation.

24h

Company incorporation

Through the guichet unique and the 225invest.ci portal. The PND records construction permits falling from 347 to 26 days and grid connection from 55 to 28 days.

54.4

B-READY score, 2025

10th in Africa on the World Bank's successor to Doing Business, up from 52.67 in 2024. The Investment Code (Ordonnance 2018-646, amended by Ordonnance 2024-857 in force 30 September 2024) offers declaration and approval regimes with zone-based relief.

Abidjan also hosts the African Development Bank and the BRVM, the regional exchange for the eight WAEMU states. Total market capitalisation stood at roughly FCFA 33.8 trillion on 3 September 2026 — equities alone crossed FCFA 20 trillion for the first time in August 2026, up more than 50% year to date. Arbitration is available under the OHADA Uniform Act, before the CCJA, or through the Cour d'Arbitrage de Côte d'Ivoire; the country has been party to the New York Convention since 1991.

THE OPPORTUNITY SET

Ten places to put capital

Drawn from the National Development Plan 2026–2030 on three tests: a gap the government has quantified itself, public money or policy already committed to closing it, and a route to market an investor can actually structure.



The ten at a glance

Ranked by the size of the gap between what the country produces and what it captures.

01

Cocoa & Coffee Processing

42% ground locally — 58 points of headroom

02

Cashew, Rubber & Palm

43% of cashew processed, from 12% in 2020

03

Oil & Gas

Baleine 2.5bn bbl; Calao South ~1.4bn boe

04

Power & Renewables

3,019 MW today, 5,000 MW targeted for 2030

05

Gold & Critical Minerals

35% of the Birimian greenstone belt

06

The Protein Economy

FCFA 597bn of protein imported in 2023

07

Housing & Building Materials

827,753 homes needed

08

Ports, Logistics & the Corridor

47.5 Mt of maritime freight in 2024

09

Digital Economy & Fintech

26m mobile money accounts

10

Tourism & Hospitality

6.3m visitors, up 276% since 2020

Cocoa & Coffee Processing

Côte d'Ivoire grows about 38% of the world's cocoa and still ships most of it as beans. The State targeted 100% local grinding by 2025, reached 42%, and concedes in the plan that the target will be missed. That shortfall is the largest quantified processing opportunity in the economy — and the incentives to close it are already legislated.

1.85m t

cocoa produced 2024/25 — 38% of world output, No.1 (ICCO)

42%

ground locally in 2023/24, against a 100% target [PND]

15%

of coffee processed locally in 2024 [PND]

- A subsidy of FCFA 35 per kg of cocoa processed, capped at 50,000 t, plus a differentiated export duty (DUS) favouring processed product.
- A share of national production is reserved for local processors; seven grinding conventions covering 678,000 t have already been signed.
- Farmgate prices rose 239% between 2021 and 2025, from FCFA 825 to FCFA 2,800/kg — a producer base with cash to invest in quality.
- Yields average about 400 kg/ha and bean output fell 13% between 2020 and 2024 — replanting and productivity are a second, separate investment case.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Processing convention with the Conseil du Café-Cacao; Investment Code approval; industrial-zone land at Akoupé-Zeudji PK24, where the TRANSCAO complex opened in 2025 at 50,000 t, extensible to 110,000 t; traceability and EU deforestation compliance.

Cashew, Rubber & Palm

Three world-leading crops with processing headroom the State is paying to fill. Cashew processing has more than tripled in five years and the government wants above 50% by 2030. Installed capacity is 400,000 t against a crop that reached 944,673 t in 2024 — barely four tenths of the harvest. The binding constraint is processing capacity itself, not raw material.

944,673 t

cashew produced in 2024 — world No.1 [PND]

43%

processed locally in 2025, from 12.2% in 2020

3rd

largest natural rubber producer worldwide [PND]

- Cashew: a premium of FCFA 400 per kg processed, a 20–25% bank subsidy on nut purchase, and 10% of national production allocated to processors.
- Serviced land is ready: dedicated cashew zones completed in 2024 at Korhogo (25 ha), Bondoukou (15 ha) and Séguéla (15 ha), with ZAIKO at Korhogo running at 60,000–80,000 t.
- Rubber: 28 processing conventions covering 861,206 t signed over 2022–2024; the sector turned over about FCFA 500bn and supported 330,000 direct jobs in 2023.
- Oil palm carries a four- to five-fold yield gap — 4 to 5 tonnes of bunches per hectare on village plots against 20 to 25 on industrial plantations.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Convention with the Conseil Coton-Anacarde or APROMAC; land allocation in a dedicated agro-industrial zone; outgrower schemes and rural land tenure under the 2023 decrees and the AFOR certification programme.

Oil & Gas

Baleine took the country from marginal producer to a credible upstream story in three years, and Calao South — announced in February 2026 — is the second-largest discovery in national history. Phase 3 of Baleine reached final investment decision on 25 May 2026. The supplier opportunity around both is legislated, not discretionary.

60,000 b/d

current Baleine output, plus 80 mmcf/d of gas (Eni)

150,000 b/d

Baleine Phase 3 target, FID taken 25 May 2026 (Eni)

~1.4bn boe

Calao South: up to 5 Tcf gas and 450m bbl condensate (Eni)

- Baleine is described by its operator as the first net-zero (Scope 1 and 2) upstream project in Africa — developed by Eni with Petroci and Vitol, with SOCAR agreeing a 10% entry in January 2026.
- Baleine reserves are put at 2.5 billion barrels in the plan; Calao South sits in Block CI-501, Eni 90% and Petroci Holding 10%.
- FCFA 4,513bn was invested in production and more than FCFA 1,200bn in exploration between 2011 and 2023 — the PSC and fiscal framework has been tested at scale.
- Local content is legislated: Law 2022-408 of 13 June 2022 and Decree 2023-441 of 24 May 2023 create a defined, bankable supplier opportunity around every project.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Production sharing contracts with Petroci; local-content compliance and Ivorian-supplier joint ventures; downstream storage, distribution and gas-to-power offtake; the PND targets domestic gas self-sufficiency and an LNG export position.

Power & Renewables

Capacity more than doubled in a decade and the target is 5,000 MW by 2030 with 42% renewable. The generation mix is still 66% thermal and 1% solar, so almost all of the incremental renewable build is yet to be contracted. And Côte d'Ivoire is one of the few net electricity exporters in West Africa — new capacity has a regional buyer, not only a domestic one.

3,019 MW

installed capacity, from 1,391 MW in 2011 [PND]

5,000 MW

target for 2030, 42% renewable (CI-Energies)

1% / 66%

solar and thermal shares of the current mix [PND]

- The 2030 target is 42% renewable and the plan itself goes further, to 45% by the end of its period — against 32.8% hydro and 1% solar today. That gap is the pipeline.
- A net exporter since 1984: Ghana (1984), Burkina Faso (2000), Mali (2012), and Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea via the CLSG line since 2020. Exports were 730 GWh in 2024, after a peak of 1,052 GWh in 2023.
- Transmission has been built ahead of generation: the 400/225/90 kV network grew from 6,122 km in 2019 to 7,700 km in 2024, including the new 400 kV 'Dorsale de l'Est'.
- Access is 98.6% but connection only 70.8%, on 4,587,952 households connected — the last-mile gap is itself a serviceable market.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

IPP concessions and PPAs with CI-Energies; the PPP framework; the Electricity Code; mini-grid and solar home-system concessions; carbon and climate-finance overlays under the August 2024 carbon market decree.

Gold & Critical Minerals

Côte d'Ivoire holds the largest share of West Africa's Birimian greenstone gold belt and is the least explored major holder of it. Output hit a record in 2025, three new mines are coming, and the country still sits outside Africa's top five producers — which is precisely the point: the endowment is proven, the extraction is not yet built.

35%

of the Birimian belt's gold potential [PND]

59.3 t

gold produced in 2025, a record; 62 t forecast for 2026

14 → 17

operating mines, with Koné, Doropo and Tanda to come

- Comparative endowment as the plan states it: 35% of the belt, against Burkina Faso 22%, Ghana 19%, Guinea 11%, Mali 10% and Senegal 3% — with far fewer permits issued.
- Permit activity is accelerating: exploration applications rose from 120 in 2012 to about 200 in 2024, and exploitation permits from 9 to 28 over the same period.
- Beyond gold: manganese output reached 1,033,405 t in 2024, alongside nickel and bauxite, with active research in lithium, cobalt and columbo-tantalite for the energy transition.
- Mining revenues reached about FCFA 1,300bn (US\$2.1bn) in 2024; State receipts rose from FCFA 19.5bn in 2012 to FCFA 372bn in 2023.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Exploration and exploitation permits under the 2014 Mining Code (Loi 2014-138) as amended in 2018 and 2022; mining conventions; the local development fund at 0.5% of annual turnover; refining and gold-trading licences; artisanal-mining formalisation.

The Protein Economy

The country is self-sufficient in eggs and poultry and imports almost everything else. Domestic production covers 49% of animal and fish protein demand, and the shortfall is paid for in hard currency every year. This is import substitution with a published price tag and no incumbent to displace.

49%

of protein demand met by national production, 2024 [PND]

FCFA 597bn

of fish, meat and dairy imported in 2023 [PND]

13%

of dairy demand met locally — 87% imported [PND]

- Dairy: consumption of about 310,000 tonnes milk-equivalent against local production of 37,545 t. The plan names the absence of national champions among its binding constraints — the field is open.
- Fish: FCFA 455bn imported in 2023, post-capture losses above 30%, aquaculture only 9% of output, and an official statement that national production 'could easily be doubled'.
- Pork: 87% imported, over US\$96m in 2023 from Poland, Brazil and Germany — a direct substitution target.
- Demand is outrunning supply structurally: meat demand grew 12% a year against 11% production growth, and over FCFA 1,200bn of food is imported annually.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Livestock and aquaculture establishment authorisations under the 2023–2024 decrees; agro-industrial zone land; interprofessional agreements with INTERLAIT, INTERAQUA and INTERPORCI; cold-chain and processing relief under the Investment Code.

Housing & Building Materials

The country needs 827,753 homes and delivered 10,999 in 2024. Urban demand is growing 10% a year. The government has costed the construction-materials market behind the deficit at FCFA 11,346bn — the largest single market estimate in the plan — and names the missing piece itself: the industrialisation of local materials production.

827,753

housing units needed [PND]

FCFA 11,346bn

minimum construction-materials market [PND]

10,999

units actually delivered in 2024 [PND]

- More than 153,000 new households will form every year by 2030, rising to 170,000 by 2050 (World Bank, cited in the plan).
- The financing architecture already exists: ANAH, the Social Housing Guarantee Fund (FGLS), a recapitalised Banque de l'Habitat, and a dedicated parafiscal levy on cement, reinforcing steel and marble.
- The plan names its own gap — 'la non-industrialisation de la production' and the 'insuffisance dans l'industrialisation de la production locale des matériaux de construction'.
- Land administration was fixed ahead of demand: title processing fell from 314 days upcountry to 90 nationwide, and ACD signature rose from about 9,000 across all of 2013–2018 to over 34,000 a year from 2023.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Approval under the PPLSE social-housing programme; land purge and primary-services (VRD) arrangements with the State; Code de la Construction et de l'Habitat (Loi 2019-576); FGLS-backed structures; materials manufacture under the Investment Code.

Ports, Logistics & the Corridor

Abidjan and San Pédro are the maritime outlet for Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Freight grew 58% in four years, both ports now take New-Panamax vessels, and the rail and urban-transit pipeline behind them is defined, funded in principle and largely unbuilt.

47.5 Mt

maritime freight in 2024, from 30.1 Mt in 2020 [PND]

82,700 km

of interurban roads — 50% of the WAEMU network [PND]

+171%

air passenger growth, 2020 to 2024 [PND]

- Abidjan's second container terminal (2022) and cereals terminal (2023) handle 70,000-tonne New-Panamax bulkers at 13.5 m draught — ahead of Dakar's 21 Mt and closing on Lagos.
- Air freight is the visible gap: the plan puts national volume below 50,000 t a year against 1 million tonnes in Ethiopia, for a country exporting perishables.
- The rail pipeline is defined but unbuilt: rehabilitation of the Abidjan–Ouagadougou–Kaya axis and a new San Pédro–Man line.
- Abidjan Metro Line 1 (37.4 km) has 98% of land released but works only 11% complete, and the BRT programme is at an early stage — most of the build is still ahead.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Port concessions and terminal operating agreements; the PPP framework, which the plan names expressly as the route for road financing; toll-road concessions (nine stations today, from three in 2015); logistics and bonded-warehouse licensing through the guichet unique du commerce extérieur.

Digital Economy & Fintech

Mobile money reaches 82.7% of the population and the fibre backbone is three-quarters built. But data costs more than double the Ghanaian price, only 30% of SMEs are digitalised, and the plan projects that 35–45% of jobs will require digital skills by 2030. The infrastructure has outrun the services built on it.

26m

mobile money accounts — 82.7% penetration [PND/ARTCI]

5,207 km

of national fibre backbone laid, of 7,000 planned [PND]

30%

of SMEs digitalised [PND]

- The plan prices data at US\$1.48/GB against Ghana at US\$0.61 and Nigeria at US\$0.71 — a pricing gap that rewards new capacity and competition.
- A dedicated startup law (Loi 2023-901), a new electronic communications law (Loi 2024-352 of 6 June 2024), and a tax credit raised from 20% to 30% for fintech SMEs acquiring patents and new processes.
- Twenty institutions offered electronic money at end-2024, up from 13 in 2021, on a base of 58.7 million mobile subscriptions.
- Government demand is real and unmet: 105 of 200 planned administrative procedures are dematerialised, with the balance still to build.

LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

ARTCI licensing for electronic communications and e-money; BCEAO authorisation for payment services; the startup regime under Loi 2023-901; data protection under Loi 2013-450 as amended and the RGSSI security framework.



Tourism & Hospitality

Tourism went from 1.5% of GDP in 2020 to 8.6% in 2024 — the fastest sectoral recovery in the economy. Visitors are up 276%, hotel stock has grown 64%, and classification standards were made mandatory in 2022, professionalising a market that was largely informal.

6.3m

visitors in 2024, from 1.67m in 2020 [PND]

8.6%

of GDP in 2024, from 1.5% in 2020 [PND]

86,845

hotel rooms, up 63.5% since 2020 [PND]

- International arrivals grew 284% between 2020 and 2024, from 668,162 to 2,763,496 — and domestic tourism grew alongside it.
- The plan places Côte d'Ivoire third among African business-tourism destinations, behind Nigeria and Morocco, with a stated ambition to lead.
- Sector employment reached 238,564 in 2024, from 170,320 in 2023; cultural enterprises grew 114% between 2012 and 2024, from 2,831 to 6,070.
- Decree 2022-55 made hotel and restaurant classification standards compulsory — a quality floor that protects a branded operator's investment.

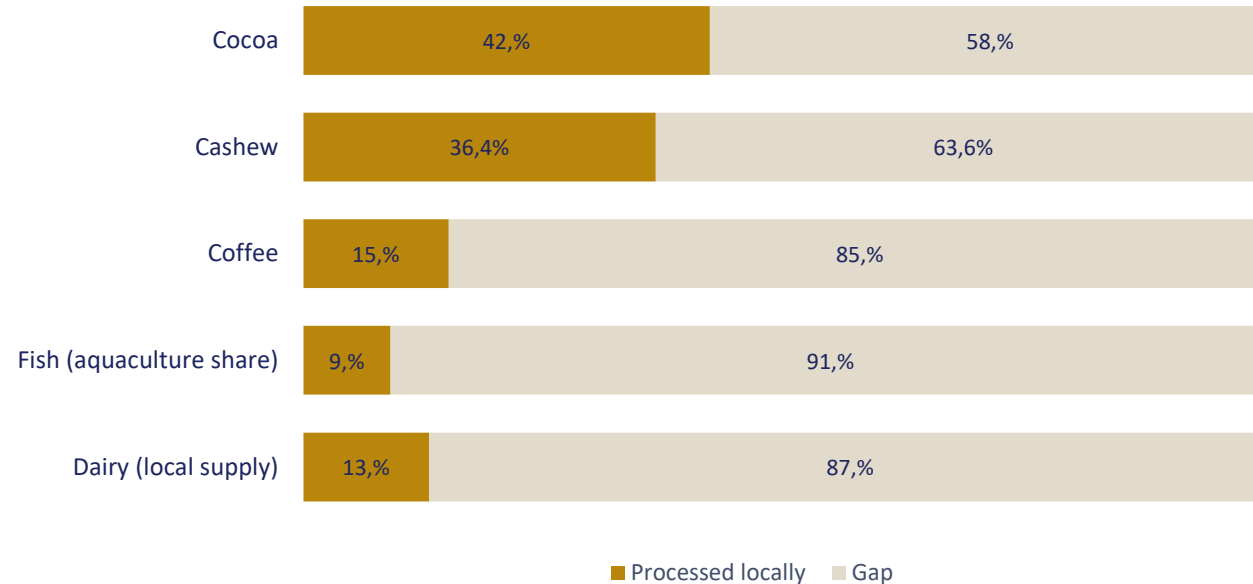
LEGAL ENTRY POINTS

Tourism Code and mandatory establishment classification; Investment Code approval with zone-based relief; hotel management and franchise agreements; land and concession arrangements on rehabilitated State sites.

Where the value leaks out

The recurring pattern across the plan: world-leading production, minority local capture. Each gap is an investable position with public money already behind it.

Share of national output processed locally, 2024 (%)



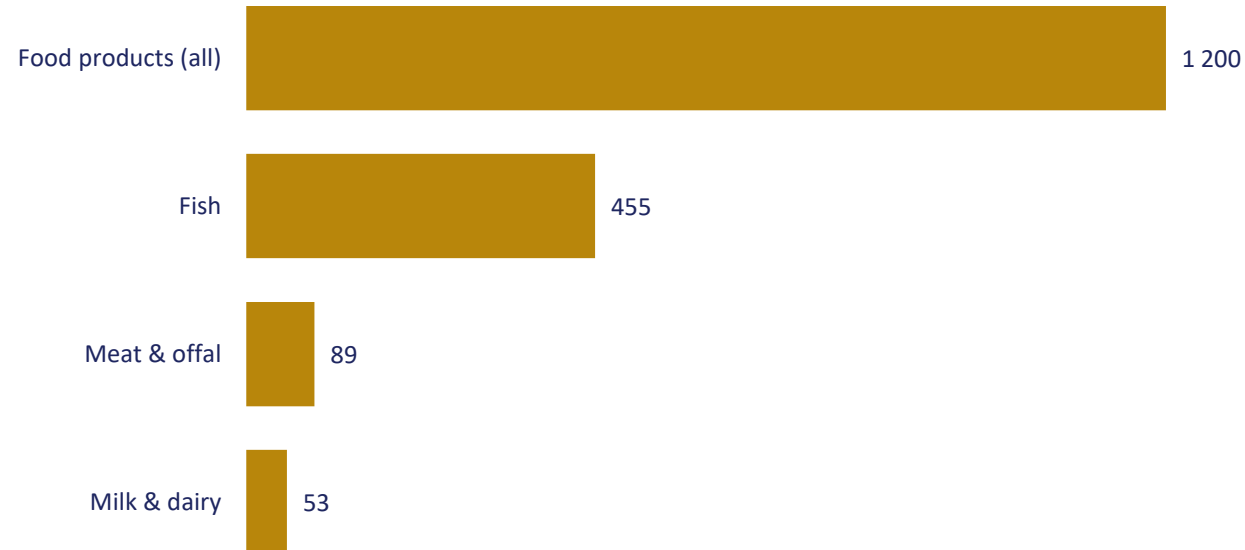
WHAT THIS MEANS

The State's target for cocoa was 100% local grinding by 2025; the plan concedes it will be missed. Cashew has since moved on again, reaching 43% in 2025 from 12.2% in 2020 — proof the incentives work when capital shows up. Every remaining point is throughput a processor can take.

The import bill is the addressable market

Côte d'Ivoire publishes what it spends abroad on goods it could make at home. These are not estimates — they are the government's own numbers.

Annual import spend, FCFA billions



49%

of national animal and fish protein demand met by domestic production

60%

rice self-sufficiency in 2024, up from 50% in 2020 — the balance still imported

>30%

post-capture fish losses — a cold-chain and circular-economy gap the plan names explicitly

How capital actually enters

Five routes, each with a defined legal instrument. Choosing the wrong one is the most expensive mistake an investor makes here.

01 Investment Code approval

Ordonnance 2018-646, amended by Ordonnance 2024-857 with effect from 30 September 2024. Category thresholds and employment obligations changed then — guidance written before that date is out of date.

02 Sector convention

Cocoa and cashew processing conventions, mining conventions, and production sharing contracts. These carry the subsidies and reserved volumes that make the economics work, and they are negotiated, not granted.

03 PPP and concession

The plan names PPP expressly as the route for roads, water, waste and urban transit. Concessions run for ports, tolls and power, with the Mé water plant partnership (Décret 2023-456) as the working precedent.

04 Industrial and special zones

Nine industrial zones, most with serviced land still vacant, plus the dedicated agro-industrial zones at Korhogo, Bondoukou and Séguéla. Land allocation is a separate negotiation from the incentive package.

05 Acquisition or joint venture

OHADA company law (AUSCGIE) governs the vehicle, the security package and enforcement across all 17 states. Merger clearance may be required at WAEMU level and, separately, from the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority (ERCA) — not only from the national authority. Screening all three at the outset avoids a conditions-precedent problem late in the deal.

A 17-state market, one gateway

Abidjan and San Pédro are the maritime outlet for the Sahel; OHADA law reaches well beyond the region.

3 countries

Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger reach the sea through Ivorian ports

6 markets

neighbouring grids buying Ivorian power

8 states

one customs union and one currency, the CFA franc, pegged to the euro

17 states

one body of business law — the OHADA Uniform Acts



Ofori Law Africa LLP



An independent legal and tax advisory firm based in Abidjan, with a network of independent practitioners across the OHADA region. It advises multinational groups, investment funds, international financial institutions, State-owned entities and private equity on structuring, negotiating and executing complex cross-border transactions.

Francophone West and Central Africa, from Abidjan.

OHADA Corporate & M&A

Acquisitions, joint ventures, restructurings and strategic investments across the WAEMU, through the full deal cycle.

Finance, Infrastructure & Natural Resources

Project and corporate finance, secured and unsecured facilities, syndicated loans, structured finance, mining, energy and infrastructure.

Tax, Transfer Pricing & Customs

National and international taxation, investment structuring, cross-border tax, audits and disputes.

ECOWAS / WAEMU Antitrust & Competition

Merger control and notifications before the national authority, the WAEMU Commission and the ECOWAS Regional Competition Authority (ERCA).

ESG, Anti-Bribery & Corruption

Governance, compliance frameworks and integrity risk on inbound investment.

Investor support services

Company secretarial, data protection, beneficial ownership reporting, HR and labour, public procurement, immigration and permitting.

- Reach across the WAEMU and CEMAC regions and the Democratic Republic of Congo, through the OHADA practitioner network.
- Bilingual legal and tax professionals; partners with 16 to 19 years of post-qualification practice.

- Clients include multinational groups, investment funds, international financial institutions and State-owned entities.
- Founded on decades of first-hand OHADA practice, including at the African Development Bank and the African Legal Support Facility.

Where we have done this before

A selection of matters across the same sectors this deck covers — project finance and PPP, energy, infrastructure, digital, consumer and the regulatory clearances that gate them.

Project finance, infrastructure & PPP

- IMAAD Financial Group — Terre-Mer Logistics Project: the FCFA 470bn build-operate-transfer modernisation and expansion of the logistics and maritime infrastructure of Société Ivoirienne de Raffinage, the State-owned refiner, on a limited-recourse project-finance basis with a take-or-pay offtake — BOT structuring, SPV and shareholders' arrangements, onshore and offshore EPC and land conventions, through to financial close.
- DataConnect Africa SA, as consortium lead — délégation de service public for the National Datacenter of the Republic of Congo: consortium structuring, project-finance negotiation of the DSP with the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and the Digital Economy, risk allocation, and a bankable operation-and-maintenance framework.
- IFC and the Ministry of Sanitation — Sanitation and Urban Resilience Project: an integrated solid-waste system across three regions of Côte d'Ivoire.
- ENGIE — sale of its West African subsidiaries to BUTEC Group Holding (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger), with vendor due diligence across six WAEMU states.
- Africa Data Centres — land acquisition and free-trade-zone subsidiaries in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.
- IHS Côte d'Ivoire — Investment Code permit, incentive analysis and the application to the competent authorities.

Corporate, M&A, competition & regulatory

- Globis Acquisition Corp. — US\$300m Nasdaq-SPAC acquisition of Forafric's sub-Saharan subsidiaries.
- MTN Group — sale of a minority stake to Visa International, with legal and regulatory due diligence of MTN Côte d'Ivoire S.A. and MTN MFS CI.
- Coris Holding — proposed €51.8m acquisition of Standard Chartered's subsidiaries in Cameroon, Gambia and Sierra Leone and its Ivorian private banking business.
- Vitol and Vivo Energy — acquisition of Vivo Energy's downstream-petroleum subsidiaries in five WAEMU countries, with the competition and regulatory clearances.
- Crown European Holdings, instructed by Dechert — sale of up to 85% of Crown Packaging SIEM in Côte d'Ivoire to Kouti B.V., covering local and OHADA law, foreign exchange and WAEMU competition rules.
- British American Tobacco — sale of registered trade marks to Adinkra Group, with regulatory review, contract drafting and filings across several West African jurisdictions.
- CGIAR (Africa Rice) — cross-border payments out of Côte d'Ivoire under WAEMU foreign exchange regulations, with local law compliance.
- CFAO Group — acquisition of five Leader Price stores in Abidjan.

How we help investors land

From first look to first revenue, the legal work is sequential. These are the points at which getting it wrong is costly.

1

Assess

Sector regime mapping, incentive eligibility and a realistic timetable — before capital is committed.

2

Structure

Holding and operating vehicles under OHADA, exchange control, tax and treaty analysis, and the right entry instrument.

3

Negotiate

Conventions, PPP and concession agreements, PSCs, offtake, land and zone allocation, and local-content arrangements.

4

Clear

CEPICI approval, sector licensing, the merger-control filings your deal actually triggers, and financing conditions precedent.

5

Operate & protect

Compliance, disputes and arbitration before the CCJA, the CACI or an international forum, with New York Convention enforcement.



Let's discuss your entry

We would be glad to walk through any of these ten opportunities against your own mandate and timetable.

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