USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 12/28/2011
GAIN Report Number:

Senegal

Exporter Guide

Annual Update 2011

Approved By:
Joani Dong, Regional Agricultural Attaché, West Africa
Prepared By:
Russell Knight, Assistant Regional Agricultural Attaché, West Africa
Fana Sylla, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:
This is an annual update of the exporter guide. Senegal's efforts to emerge as an alternative trade hub in West Africa is hampered by high energy prices, deficient infrastructure, and poor investment climate. Nonetheless, residents in Dakar, including a large expatriate population, have a relatively high disposable income which translates into a vibrant retail market for food products and other consumer goods. Senegal's geographic position *vis-a-vis* the U.S. east and gulf coasts, its modern communication infrastructure, and its favorable trade policy offer trade opportunities for U.S. exporters, especially for bulk, intermediate, and consumer-ready products.

Table of Contents

Section I: Market Overview

Senegal is primarily an agricultural country with a growing industrial sector, especially in Dakar, the capital. The main food crops are millet, corn, sorghum, rice and vegetables. Peanuts are the primary cash crop and the country's main agricultural export. Cotton is also grown, and there is a sizable coastal fishing industry. Large numbers of cattle, poultry, pigs, sheep, and goats are raised, although intermittent drought conditions can reduce their population. The country earns foreign exchange from fish, phosphates, peanuts, tourism, and services. Senegal has a small export-oriented horticultural industry. Its economy is highly vulnerable to variable rainfall. As the country depends on imports for approximately 70 percent of its food needs, Senegal remains vulnerable to changes in world commodity prices.

Senegal is economically much stronger than its immediate neighbors. Senegal's economy has been growing steadily at rates close to 5 percent since the mid-1990s. The steady growth gained in 2004/2005 dropped to 3-4 percent in 2006 and 2007 as the result of two consecutive poor agricultural harvests (2006, 2007) and to 2 percent in 2009, a result of global economy downturn. The Senegalese economy is recovering due to measures taken by the government to boost national economy activity. The economy grew up by 4.2 percent in 2010 and is expected to reach 4.5 percent in 2011. This positive progress partly derives from significant contribution of the primary sector (14.7 percent), secondary sector (20.4 percent), and tertiary sector including administration (64.9 percent) in the 2010 *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP).

Senegal benefits from the *African Growth and Opportunity Act* (AGOA) preferences and received its first disbursement from the $540 million *Millennium Challenge Account* (MCA) compact signed in December 2009 for infrastructure and agriculture development.

With its well-developed (although aging) physical and social infrastructure and diversified industrial base, it is the economic hub of the region and the most visited country in West Africa for business and tourism. Senegal has well-developed, though costly port facilities, an international airport serving 28 international airlines (including U.S. airliner and other foreign airliner with U.S. destinations) that serves as a regional hub. *Leopold Sedar Senghor International Airport* is ranked first in the ECOWAS zone in terms of its flow of passengers. A new international airport "*Aeroport International Blaise Diagne* (AIDB) is in construction. It is located in Diass, a 29 mile drive from Dakar, slated to cover 452,084 square feet. It is expected to be operational by the end of 2012. The current airport and port of Dakar enjoy favorable geographical locations because it is located at the foremost western point on the African coast and is a crossroads for several maritime roads between Europe, North America, Latin America and the African continent. The port is over 350,903,470 square feet and hosts mainly container-carriers, cargo vessels, roll-on roll-off vessels, tankers, and fishing boats. It includes infrastructure for transit to inland countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso and is connected to the international railway network. Senegal has one of the most reliable telecommunications infrastructures in West Africa. However, in 2010, the Senegalese people demonstrated against frequent power cuts. The government promises to expand capacity by 2012 and to promote renewable energy.

Senegal's commercial policies are primarily oriented towards regional integration as the country is an active member of *West African Economic and Monetary Union* (WAEMU), along with other eight countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Togo, and Niger. WAEMU is a union based on free markets and reliance on a common commercial policy (harmonized customs), and is becoming a dynamic regional financial market. Senegal is also member of the *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS), which is a market of 200 million consumers from 15 countries.

Imports of agricultural commodities and packaged foods offer increasing potential as Senegal is a food deficit country for cereal staples such as wheat and rice. It is the second largest African importer of rice after Nigeria. Rice imports were 686,000 tons in 2010 and 658,000 tons from January to October 2011. A portion of imported rice is reshipped to neighboring countries, which makes Senegal a growing trade hub for the rest of West Africa. Population growth, urbanization and evolving diets have led to impressive growth in wheat imports in Senegal and throughout West Africa. Senegal imported approximately 448,800 tons of wheat and wheat flour in 2010 compared to 419,000 tons in 2009 (7 percent increase) and 379,000 tons from Jan to Oct 2011.

The import market for food and agricultural products is dominated by European, Asian, South American and African suppliers. France dominates the market for wheat and high value processed products. Thailand is the leading rice exporter while Brazil, Argentina are increasingly gaining a large share of the rice and vegetable oil markets over the last four years. Market potential exists, however, for new entrants in the market for bulk, intermediate and consumer products. For example, a wide assortment of Turkish snack and consumer goods has recently penetrated the market. Senegal applies a ban on the imports of frozen poultry from all origins since October 2005.

Total U.S. exports to Senegal increased from $127 million in 2008 to $134 million in 2009, and decrease to $118 million in 2010. Meanwhile, U.S. exports of food and agricultural products (total commodities) decreased from $37 million in 2008 to $8 million in 2009, but grew to $15 million in 2010 with the three top commodities being soybean oil ($5 million) and soybean cake ($3 million); and rice ($3 million). U.S. exports of food and agricultural products have reached $25 million from January to October 2011. While these figures include food aid products (i.e. rice, bulgur, lentil, vegetable oil and corn soy blend), there are also growing commercial sales of rice, sweeteners, fruit and vegetable juices, and red meats. Although Senegal's domestic market is small by U.S. standards, its increasing openness to foreign trade and investment, its geographic location and market forces are significant opportunities for exports making the country an alternative gateway for companies interested in doing business with other countries in the region. An American Chamber of Commerce opened in 2005 in Dakar to assist U.S. and local companies increase investments and trade between the two countries. The U.S. *Foreign Agricultural Service* has an office in Dakar with regional coverage.

The population of higher-income consumers has increased significantly over the last five years as the result of an increasing number of expatriates. This has contributed to greater demand for *high-value products* (HVP). The high population growth (2.5 percent) and urbanization (3.3 percent) indicate that this trend will continue. However, soaring food prices over the last two years have tempered this trend for increasing consumption of HVP. *Casino*, a major French grocery retailer has recently invested heavily in Senegal, bringing with it a much expanded product range which includes U.S. origin products.

The population of Senegal is estimated at 12.6 million people, with 42 percent living in urban areas (Dakar, the capital city, hosting 22 percent of the total population). The other highly populated area is the peanut belt (center of the country), which accounts for more than 35 percent of the population. The population is quite young; 54 percent are between 15 and 64 years old. Rural farmers involved in rain-fed agriculture account for 77 percent of the workforce. Foreigners represent about 2 percent of the population. They are mainly based in Dakar, where they are involved in business activities, industrial and services sector, as well as in international organizations.

The table below shows U.S. comparative advantages and challenges:

Advantages	**Challenges**
Senegal's status as a major commercial hub in West Africa; sophistication of higher-income consumers.	Lack of U.S. interest due to the relatively small market size. French and Asian domination of the market as well as some competition from cheaper and lower quality food products from Asia and Turkey.

Senegal has one of the region's more active maritime ports; Regular airlines from East Coast airports, including American airlines.	Higher freight rates and longer transit times from the U.S. than from EU, Asia or South Africa.
Senegal's population of 12.6 million is growing at an annual rate of 2.5 percent per annum. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth expected to grow by 4.2 percent in 2010 compared to 2.2 percent in 2009 and 3.2 percent in 2008	In 2010, the average per capita income is estimated at $1,900. Cases of poor governance and administrative hurdles have discouraged foreign and domestic investment in the economy.
Creation of the *Agence de Promotion et Investissement des Grands Travaux* (APIX) in 2000 with the mandate to promote Senegal as an investment destination.	U.S. exporters don't take advantage of this service that provides good information
Opportunities exist for U.S. products targeting niche markets, and there is a growing interest by U.S. commodity associates (U.S. Wheat, U.S. Rice Federation, *World Initiative for Soy in Human Health* (WISHH) and *U.S. Soybean Export Council* (USSEC) etc.) in Senegal and extensively West Africa.	U.S. exporters have incomplete knowledge about the Senegalese market.
Common external tariffs for imports and elimination of tariffs among the 8 countries of the *West African Economic and Monetary Union* (WAEMU).	High business costs relative to neighboring African countries such as port processing and customs duties. WAEMU recommended value added tax (VAT) may apply for some imported agricultural and food commodities at the port of entry as a duty.
The Senegalese consumer perceives U.S. products as meeting of high quality standards. Export financing opportunities exist through EXIM Bank.	U.S. products are not always price-competitive due to high freight costs for products shipped from the States. Financing packages such as supplier credit, made available by European competitors have disadvantaged U.S. companies.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

The following is a list of tips on exporting food and agricultural commodities to Senegal. They are grouped into subject headings "*Marketing and Communication" and "Exporting."*

Marketing and Communication

- Senegal operates at Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Dates are written in day/month/year format. For instance 4/11/2007 means November 4, 2007. Make sure your correspondence and contacts with your local partners and facilitators take these differences into consideration.

- The official language is French which is used everywhere in the administration and is spoken by most literate/educated Senegalese. Wolof is the most widespread among the six national languages (it is spoken by 80 percent of the Senegalese); the other national languages are Diola, Serere, Pulaar, Soninke and Mandingo. Try to learn a few words of Wolof, at least social greetings. Senegalese usually socialize first before getting down to real business.
- Be patient and be prepared to be invited for non-business related meetings such as dinner or lunch. When invited for lunch or dinner at home, do not bring any food with you, but do not hesitate to say politely what foods you do not eat.
- As a westerner, Senegalese who are not yet acquainted with you will formally address you with Mr. or Mrs. followed by your family name.
- Although you may start with direct informal contacts with your local partner, Senegal's administrative system is very much influenced by the French system and requires that you write formally to your contacts to introduce yourself and your export project.
- Foreign businesses are highly recommended to hire a representative or agent (s) with strong connections. The agent should have an extensive knowledge of the local economy and government regulations and institutions involved in trade as several government bodies still regulate and are assigned to approve commercial initiatives. Good connections with government officials can speed up administrative procedures related to your business. However, set a mechanism to monitor closely your agent against agreed performance.
- There are several companies and private consultant firms providing information and guidance to exporters to Senegal and other WAEMU countries. To find out about services available, visit:

- The *Agence nationale Chargée de la promotion et de l'Investissement des Grands Travaux* (APIX) website http://www.investinsenegal.com/US/how.html
- the website of Trade Point Senegal (http://www.tpsnet.org),
- the *Centre International du Commerce Extérieur du Sénégal -* **CICES** website http://www.cices.sn
- *Agence de Développement et d'Encadrement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises* (ADEPME) web site http://www.senegal-entreprises.net/import-export.htm.

You are also strongly advised to consult with the Office of Agricultural affairs (FAS/USDA) at the U.S. Embassy Dakar *(see contacts under Section V).*

Exporting

- Conduct market research, especially for product testing, price comparisons, identifying your competitors, and reviewing export statistics of the five previous years to determine the size of the market. Be patient and take necessary time to understand the dynamics of the market and consumers' preferences.
- Be cognizant also of the fact that good market data may not exist. The supply of imported goods is erratic, and there may very well be pent-up demand for your product. The best approach is to contact the importers – they will know customers tastes and needs as well as feasible quantities.

- Senegal organizes an international trade fair every year in Dakar. Plan to participate in at least one event to advertise your products and/or make business contacts including with companies located in other West African countries.
- Make sure your local partner (importer or agent) can fulfill the administrative requirements for the entrance of your products in Senegal. Several services are involved in the processing of import authorizations.
- Commercial food commodities that enter the port of Dakar are submitted to phytosanitary inspections by the *Directorate of Plant Protection* (DPV) and the *Ministry of Commerce*. These tests are conducted on samples selected from the shipment, but they do not preclude your agent from pursuing the registration approval process. Prior to shipping your products make sure your agent or importer has received the bill of lading and the phytosanitary clearance documents.

- Exporting documents required in Senegal include the following:

  1. Two copies of the commercial invoices which indicate the identity and contacts of exporter and the importer; a complete description of the merchandise, its weight and quantity, and CIF value; and a complete description of the merchandise. The invoice should be done in French or issued with a certified French translation.
  2. A Pro Forma Invoice containing the aforementioned information
  3. A Certificate of Origin provided by the importer, specifying the quantity, quality and prices of the products subject to customs duties. COTECNA, a Swiss private company, is assigned to determine the value of the shipment, on the basis of which customs fees are determined and deliver a certificate of verification if the amount exceeds 5 million CFA ($10, 000). U.S. exporters are urged to contact COTECNA's U.S. office at www.cotecna.com for further information.[1]
  4. A bill of lading
  5. A phytosanitary certificate

- Import procedures include the following:

  1. Importers must deposit a Preliminary Import Declaration seven days before shipping imported goods having a value equal to or greater than $2,000.
  2. Automatic approval of the Preliminary Import Declaration is obtained from The Division of Consumption and Quality of the Ministry of Commerce by submitting three copies of the pro forma bills of lading with the declaration. The Preliminary Import Declaration is valid for six months and can be extended for three months. This must be canceled and reissued if there is a change in supplier, an increase in the value of the order of more than ten percent, or a modification in the quantity of the order.
  3. Any FOB import value equal to or greater in value than CFA three million ($6,000) must be inspected by a U.S. pre-shipment inspection company before the shipment. This company must

[1] On 27 February 2008, Cotecna Inspection S.A signed a new exclusive inspection contract with the Government of Senegal. Within this new contract that started on 1st March 2008, Cotecna will provide Pre-Shipment Inspection and Destination Inspection including

present a clear report of findings; and issue a Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate (PSI). Note that PSI is not required for the following products:

- Live animals
- Perishable goods for human consumption neither frozen, nor deep frozen (meat, fish, vegetables and fruit)
- Plants and flowers
- Cereals (HS chapter 10) imported by the public sector or approved by the public sector
- Imports with a total order FOB value equal to or below CFA 3 million

The following chart describes the documentation flow for imports:

Importer/Agent
Receive invoices from exporter, Provide proof of financial capacity (irrevocable letter of credit), fill out preliminary import declaration forms for approval by the division of consumption and quality;
provide certificate of origin

↓

Exporter
COTECNA, a Swiss private company, is assigned to determine the value of the shipment

↓

Importer/Agent
Fill out phytosanitary inspection documentation (DPV) and customs clearance (COTECNA, customs services), arrange for warehousing and transportation and distribution

- Make sure your product is packed and shipped for a tropical climate and provide clear storage instructions (preferably in French). This is important as few cold storage or air-conditioned facilities and delivery trucks exist.
- Consider investing in promotion and advertisement, especially when introducing a new product or brand. Most local distributors of imported products will expect their suppliers to provide or participate in advertising and promotional support. Sales promotion material and technical documentation should be also in French.
- Payment may be made by cash, check, wire transfer or any other legal and accepted methods. Most suppliers demand a 50 percent down payment at the time of order and the remaining half after delivery. Some require advance payment. Be aware of government and parastatal clients whose payment may be delayed. Normally, payments are made within 30 to 60 days. Any payment for imported goods greater in value than CFA one million ($2,000) must be made through an approved Senegalese bank or financial institution.
- There are several private customs and transit consultant firms that can assist your agent or importer speed up these procedures and thereby reduce cost related to administrative authorizations.
- Study the most recent GAIN reports for Senegal and West Africa produced by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). These reports are available in the internet at

http://www.fas.usda.gov. You may also need to visit the U.S. Embassy Dakar website to read the Country Commercial Guide for Senegal for further trade and guidance.

- Contact the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in the U.S. Embassy, Dakar (Agdakar@fas.usda.gov) for any issues such as standards, tariffs, regulations, labeling, potential buyers and other concerns.

Section III: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Distribution Channels

The distribution network in Senegal can be sub-divided by importers-wholesalers; semi-wholesalers; and retailers. Most importers have storage facilities and so do wholesalers. Their clients are semi-wholesalers who sell to retailers and directly to customers.

Senegal's food market is made up of various levels of distribution channels. Its modern distribution sector includes a hypermarket, supermarkets, and modern convenience stores is dominated by a few French and Lebanese owners although some Senegalese investors have entered this market niche in recent years. The main modern hypermarket and supermarkets are *Hypermarket Exclusive, Casino, Pridoux, le parcours* (Hoballah), and *Fili Fili*. These companies import and retail their products. They are mostly supplied directly by European, American and Asian suppliers. Most of these stores are in Dakar (the main trade hub of the country with nearly 5 million people), and their main customers are upper and middle class workers and the expatriate community. The modern distribution sector includes also very competitive traders in the wholesale and retail distribution channels of various consumer foodstuffs. These include gas station convenience stores.

The retail food sector is essentially made up of independent shops called "boutiques" selling primarily food products. They account for the largest portion of the food distribution sector since they cater to the largest population, especially those with lower purchasing power. These are small convenience stores located in residential areas; close to the consumers and selling diverse food items. Their share in the food market is difficult to quantify because most are informal. The informal food distribution sector also includes small retailers of fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and beverages located in street or municipal markets. [2]

Tourism is the second dynamic sector after fishing followed by phosphates and peanuts. Senegal hosts 500 registered hotels and resorts. Some of them are of European or American standards out of thousands of restaurants, bars and catering services. Most of these HVP consumers and food service providers are in Dakar, Mbour, Saint-Louis and Ziguinchor, the most important tourism cities. On average, Senegal hosts 700,000 tourists each year [3]including half from France. Only 2.3 percent are American tourists[4].

[2] Refer to FAS GAIN report on Retail Food Sector
[3] www.tourisme.gouv.sn
[4]www.ausenegal.com

The number of fast food restaurants, modern bakeries and ethnic foreign restaurants (Indian, Chinese, French, Vietnamese, Italian, etc.) has also increased noticeably in recent years. Although, these are relatively small consumers of HVPs, the increasing urban and middle class population, the increasing number of expatriates, and the tourism industry, offer sales opportunities for U.S. High-value food and food services.

The domestic food processing industry is dominated by the wheat, sugar, fish and tomato paste industries. Most HVP are imported from Europe and Asia. U.S brands are increasingly entering the market since 2000 with the freeing of the import markets. Senegal processing capacity of HVPs is very limited due to under-developed industrial infrastructure. Most locally produced HVPs are of lower quality (particularly cereals and beverages) and do not meet HVP consumer needs.

Section IV: Best Consumer Oriented Product Prospects

Best Agricultural Product Prospects [5] :

1. Rice
2. Wheat
3. Corn
4. Vegetable oil
5. Soybeans/soybean meal
6. Feed and fodders
7. Planting seeds (peanuts, fodder plants)

Best HVP product prospects:

1. Milk (Liquid milk, Skimmed and whole powdered milk)

[5] Refer to GAIN reports on Rice and Oilseeds

2. Canned fruits and vegetables
3. Tomato puree/ketchup
4. Bottled vegetable Cooking oil
5. Fruit preparations and juices
6. Spices and sauces including soy sauce
7. Mixed seasoning
8. Condiments
9. Breakfast cereals
10. Margarine/butter
11. Pasta products
12. Snack foods (biscuits, cakes etc)
13. Confectionery products (candies, gums etc)
14. Ice cream
15. Spirits, liqueurs
16. Beers and Wines
17. Non alcoholic beverages (Tea, coffee, fruit drink)
18. Bakery and other food Ingredients (Yeast & Baking powder)
19. Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing
20. Baby Foods
21. Canned soups/powdered soups
22. Health food products

Section V: Post Contacts and Further Information

Joani Dong
Regional Agricultural Attaché, West Africa
Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar
Ave. Jean XXIII B.P 49 Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33-869 6100 ext. 3210
Fax: (+221) 33-820 5673
Email: Joani.Dong@fas.usda.gov
Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Russell Knight
Assistant Regional Agricultural Attaché, West Africa
Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar

Ave. Jean XXIII B.P 49 Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33-869 6100 ext. 3156
Fax: (+221) 33-820 5673
Email: Russell.Knight@fas.usda.gov

Fana Sylla
Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar
U.S. Embassy Dakar
Ave. Jean XXIII B.P 49 Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33-869 6100 ext. 3208
Fax: (+221) 33-820 5673
Email: Fana.Sylla@fas.usda.gov

Appendix: Statistics

Table A: Key Trade & Demographic Information

	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan- Oct 2011**
Agricultural Imports From All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (percent)	1.5/2.44%	1.1/0.69%	1.0/1.48%	1.1/2.31%
Consumer Oriented Agricultural Imports From All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	446.3/0.57%	388.7/0.54%	353.2/0.79%	328.0/0.37%
Edible Fish and Seafood Imports from All Countries ($Mil) / U.S. Market Share (%)	2.6/0.03%	1.0/0.40%	5.8/0.08%	14.2/0.12%

Total Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	12.0 / 2.58 (Post est.)	12. 3 (2009 est. [6] / 2.6	12.6 (July 2011 est. [7]/ / 2.55 (2011 est.)	N/A
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	5.0/3% (Post est.)	5.2/3.1%	5.3/3.3%	N/A
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas	2	2	2	2
Size of the Middle Class (Millions) / Growth Rate (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars)	1,900	1,900	1,900	N/A
Unemployment Rate (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of Female Population Employed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exchange Rate (US$1 CFA BCEAO Franc)[8]	454.4	448.6	493	493

Table B: Consumer Food & Edible Fishery Product Imports

Senegal Imports	**Imports from the World**				**Imports from the U.S.**				**U.S. Market Share %**			
(in thousands U.S. Dollars)	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Oct 2011**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Oct 2011**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Oct 2011**
Consumer-oriented Agricultural Total [9]	446,335	388,723	353,252	328,092	2,551	2,086	2,790	1,240	0.57	0.54	0.79	0.37
Red meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	16,757	15,273	12,498	8,985	614.0	719.0	1,030	574.0	3.67	4.71	8.21	6.39

---

[6] http://www.indexmundi.com/senegal/demographics_profile.html
[7] http://www.census.gov/population/international/
[8] http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/

Red meats prepared or preserved	2,328	2,540	1,969	1,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dairy Products	132,925	122,561	112,483	87,546	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs & products	6,557	5,516	6,599	6,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breakfast cereals and Pancake mix	968	1,043	716	804	0	1	2	0	0	0	0.28	0
Fresh Fruits	24,409	20,479	21,073	16,607	0	0	2	6	0	0	0.01	0.03
Fresh Vegetables	32,928	33,243	33,063	30,937	8	0	2	5	0.02	0	0.01	0.02
Processed Fruit & vegetables	17,569	22,193	17,054	13,678	851.0	259.0	686.0	0	4.84	1.16	4.03	0
Fruit & vegetable juices,	6,004	6,358	6,701	7,748	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	0	0	0
Feeds & Fodders	7,546	3,119	3,797	2,190	5	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
Other consumer-oriented products	162,122	119,666	106,482	121,643	1,057	1,105	1,076	597	0.65	0.92	1.01	0.49
Fish & Seafood Products	2,641	1,086	5,846	14,228	0	4	4	18	0.03	0.4	0.08	0.12

Source: ***Global Trade Atlas***

[9] There has been a ban on poultry imports of frozen chicken since November 2005

Table C: Food and Agricultural Imports from The United States

Senegal Imports from United States (Value in Thousands of Dollars)				
Commodity	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan - Oct 2011**
Consumer Oriented Total	2,551	2,086	2,790	1,240
Other Consumer Oriented	1,260	1,204	809	1,256
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	651	259	686	0
Red Meats, FR/CH/FR	614	719	1,030	574
Dairy Products	0,100	0	0	0
Poultry Meat	0	0	0	0
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	18	3	3	3
Fresh Fruit	0	0	2	6
Nursery Products	0	0	0	0
Eggs & Products	0	0	0	0
Snack Foods	1,4	0	0,6	4
Red Meats, Prep/Pres	0	0	0	0
Tree Nuts	0	0	0	16
Fresh Vegetables	8	0	2	5
Wine and Beer	0	0	0	6
Breakfast Cereals	0	1	2	0
Bulk Total	16,034	2,317	3,327	13,721
Rice	14,598	1,483	3,068	13,619
Pulses	1,105	610	242	102
Peanuts	331	61	17	0
Other Bulk Commodities	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0
Coarse Grains	0	0	0	0
Cotton	0	163	0	0
Wheat	0	0	0	0
Intermediate Total	11,897	1,911	9,030	2,474
Soybean Oil	9,819	1,336	5,037	1612
Other Intermediate Products	520	198	3	18
Vegetable Oils (Ex Soybean)	588	143	0	0
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev Bases	954	98	701	550
Live Animals	0	0	0	34
Planting Seeds	11	136	123	260
Soybean Meal	0	0	3,166	0
Animal Fats	0	0	0	0
Feeds & Fodders	5	0	0	0
Forest Products	239	28	19	320
Fish Products	20	0	0	0
Other Edible Fish & Seafood	20	0	0	0
Roe & Urchin (Fish Eggs)	0	0	0	0

Source: ***Global Trade Atlas***