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**Report Highlights:**

For calendar year (CY) 2019, the U.S. exported \$6 million of food and agricultural products to Senegal. Food preparations and miscellaneous beverages currently represent the largest share of U.S. food and agricultural product exports to Senegal, accounting for 30 percent in CY 2019. According to the World Bank, Senegal is one of the strongest economies in West Africa, with an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of over six percent from 2014-2018 and 5.2 percent in 2019. Although representing a small segment of the total population, a growing middle- to upper-class consumer base is slowly changing its buying habits and food preferences, leading to increased demand for high-value imported foods. The COVID-19 pandemic led to short-lived panic buying followed by months of depressed demand for all but essential food items due to a pandemic-induced slump in economic activity. However, demand for imported food has since reportedly returned to normal, apart from the hotel and restaurant sector.

# Market Fact Sheet: Senegal

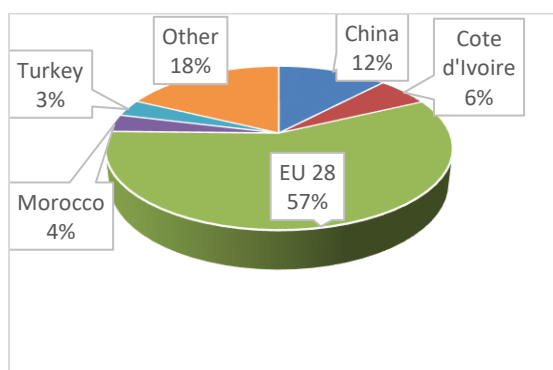
## Executive Summary

Senegal is one of the strongest economies in West Africa, with an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate (constant prices USD) estimated a -0.7 percent in 2020 due mainly to the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic, a 87 percent decrease from the last year but forecasted to rebound at 5.2 percent in 2021. Senegal imports approximately 70 percent of its food needs. Population growth, urbanization and evolving diets have led to increased and diversified food imports. Top agricultural imports in Senegal are rice, wheat, corn, onions, palm oil, sugar, and potatoes. Sauces, condiments, seasonings, milk powder, and beef and beef products may have export growth potential for U.S. suppliers interested in the Senegalese market.

## Imports of Consumer-Oriented Foods

For calendar year (CY) 2019, global exports of consumer-oriented foods to Senegal were more than \$770 million, mostly from the EU-28 and China. The U.S. represents less than one percent of total market share.

## Top Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Foods (CY 2019)



Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

## Hotel, Restaurant, and Institution (HRI) Sector

Senegal's growing middle and upper class represents about 50 to 70 percent of the clientele of mid- and upscale restaurants in Dakar. These consumers are willing to pay a premium for higher quality, more expensive foods. However, the HRI sector has been severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, with a total estimated revenue loss of 96 billion CFA francs (US \$160 million) in April 2020 due to the rushed repatriation of tourists and the closure of most hotels and the prohibition of sit-in restaurant service.

## Modern Retail Sector

Modern retail stores are expanding in Senegal. They mostly import food products from Europe, Asia, South Africa, Morocco, and neighboring ECOWAS countries. Most of these stores are located in Dakar, and their main customers are middle- and upper-class Senegalese consumers and expatriates.

## Senegal: Quick Facts

**Consumer-Oriented Exports to Senegal from the World (USD):**  
\$770 million (2019)

### Top Product Prospects:

Sauces, condiments, seasonings, milk powder, and beef and beef products

### Agricultural Trade Flows in 2019 (USD billion)\*

Food & Agricultural Product Exports to the World	\$1.26
Food & Agricultural Product Imports from the World	\$1.60

### Modern Retail Stores

Casino  
Auchan  
Carrefour  
Super U  
Hypermarket Exclusive

### Hotels and Restaurants

Pullman Dakar Teranga Hotel  
King Fahd Hotel  
Radisson Blu Hotel  
Terrou-Bi  
Novotel  
Club Med  
The Palms  
Marina Bay  
Beluga  
Group Fourchette Restaurants

### GDP/Population :

Population : 16.29 millions (2019 est.)  
GDP (constant 2010 USD): \$25.8 billion (2019 est.)  
GDP per capita (constant 2010 USD): \$1,584 (2019 est.)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, World Bank, FAS Dakar

## Opportunities and Challenges for U.S. Exporters

Opportunities	Challenges
Senegal's strategic location in the region has made the country a major commercial hub in West Africa.	In general, freight rates and transit times can be higher or longer for shipments originating from the United States in comparison to shipments from Europe or South Africa.
Senegalese consumer perception of the quality of U.S. food products is very positive; middle-to upper-class consumers are developing sophisticated buying habits and exploring new foods.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, commercial flights have diminished since March 2020, limiting air freight and fresh product exports to Senegal. International supply chain disruptions caused some port delays during the first months of the pandemic.
More organized modern retail chains are entering the market.	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity for perishable food products create challenges for transportation outside Dakar.
Opportunities exist for U.S. food products targeting niche markets, such as high value foods in the HRI sector.	Imported products manufactured in Europe resembling American foods, such as BBQ sauce or Tex-Mex, currently supply the market with little to no competition from the USA.

## Section I: Market Overview

Although Senegal’s domestic market is small, imports constitute approximately 70 percent of its food needs. According to the World Bank, Senegal is one of the strongest economies in West Africa. However, the World Bank forecasts that the COVID-19 pandemic will hobble years of strong economic performance, with growth slowing from 5.3 percent in 2019 to -0.7 percent in 2020. It predicts that the current deficit will widen as exports and remittances slow. Recovery will be gradual while poverty is predicted to increase due to disruptions in wage labor, remittances, and basic services combined with inflation in food prices. According to the World Bank, inflation in Senegal jumped from 1 percent in 2019 to 2 percent in June 2020 due to higher food and transportation prices.

Although representing a small segment of the total population, a growing middle- to upper-class consumer base is slowly changing its buying habits and food preferences, which is leading to increased demand for high-value imported foods. Most of Senegal’s imported food and agricultural products originate from Europe and Asia. For calendar year (CY) 2019, the U.S. exported \$6.0 million of food and agricultural products to Senegal, representing less than one percent of total global food and agricultural product exports to the Senegalese market and 51 percent decrease compared to the previous year. Intermediate products currently represent the largest share of U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal, accounting for 75 percent in CY 2019.

**Table 1. Senegal: Opportunities and Challenges for U.S. Exporters**

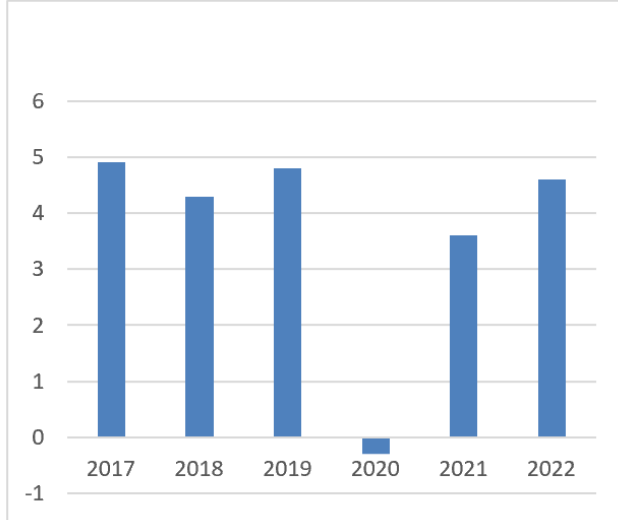
Opportunities	Challenges
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Senegalese consumer perception of the quality of U.S. food products is very positive.	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, commercial flights have diminished since March 2020, limiting air freight and fresh product exports to Senegal. International supply chain disruptions caused some port delays during the first months of the pandemic.
Senegal’s infrastructure is among the best in West Africa, with one of the region’s most active maritime ports. Senegal also recently constructed a major international airport.	Senegal port fees are higher than neighboring African countries. Senegal also may impose additional taxes for certain food products.
Opportunities exist for U.S. food products targeting niche markets, such as high value foods in the HRI sector.	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity for perishable food products create challenges for transportation outside Dakar.
Middle- to upper-class consumers are developing sophisticated buying habits and exploring new foods.	Container release times at the port were delayed during the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic but have since returned to normal.
More organized modern retail chains are entering the market.	Imported products manufactured in Europe resembling American foods, such as BBQ sauce or Tex-Mex, currently supply the market with little to no competition from the USA.

Source: World Bank and FAS Dakar

## A. Food Purchasing Behavior

In 2014, the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) estimated food and non-alcohol beverages represented 58.2 percent of the average Senegalese's total household expenditures. Bread and

**Figure 1. Senegal: Private Consumption Trend**



Source: World Bank

cereals (especially rice) constituted the largest portion of the Senegalese diet. The average Senegalese eats at least one meal that includes rice per day (estimated at 90 to 100 kg per year) and enjoys regularly drinking fruit juice. Baguettes are generally consumed at breakfast. Middle- and upper-class consumers eat more fresh fruits and convenience foods, such as ready-to-eat products that require less cooking time. These consumers also may prefer imported foods due to perceptions of food safety and quality. More supermarkets and grocery chains have emerged in response to Senegalese urban consumers who want to save time by buying food at one convenient location versus traveling to various open-air markets (please see Section IV for more information).

The World Bank reported that during the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, private consumption and investment, the main drivers of growth, were severely reduced. Senegal's foreign exchange earnings have weakened since March 2020, notably in the tourism and transportation sectors.

## B. Consumer Demographics

The population of Senegal is estimated at 16.3 million people, 96 percent of whom are Muslim. About 47 percent of the population lives in urban areas. Another 41 percent of the total population lives in the peanut belt located in the center of the country. By 2030, the Government of Senegal estimates that 60 percent of the population will be living in urban areas/cities. Senegal's population is quite young: forty-three percent are under the age of 14 years. The population growth rate is approximately 2.75 percent per year. Over half of the total population (8.5 million) is of working age (15-64 years).

In 2020, the World Bank determined that COVID-19's negative effect on household incomes was significant. It estimates Senegal's 2020 GDP per capita (constant prices) at \$1.45 but predicts a rebound of 12 percent in 2021. Senegal's extreme poverty incidence is projected to increase by almost 1 percentage point in 2020. Despite a short-lived spike in demand for shelf-stable foods in March 2020 due to pandemic-induced panic buying, job losses and lower revenues have lowered consumer demand for all but essential food items.

## C. Infrastructure

Senegal's main seaport and international airport are in the vicinity of Dakar, Senegal's capital. The new Blaise Diagne International Airport (AIDB) is projected to become one of the highest-capacity airports

in Africa, and now serves 34 airlines. Ninety percent of Senegal's trade occurs at the Port of Dakar. Three other smaller ports are located in Kaolack, Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis. The size of Dakar's seaport is estimated to be 350,903,470 square feet, with the capacity to host container-carriers, cargo vessels, roll-on roll-off vessels, tankers, and fishing boats. For more information on the Port of Dakar (e.g., port taxes, required documents), please visit the Port of Dakar website [here](#). Currently, all imports are transported inland by road as the railroad is under renovation. Senegal's improved road network facilitates the transportation of imported food products to other countries such as Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and The Gambia.

In March 2020, the Government of Senegal took several trade disrupting measures to curb the spread of COVID-19, including the suspension of all commercial flights and the closure of Senegal's borders with neighboring countries except for formal commercial transportation. The Government also prohibited the re-exportation of essential food products to ensure there would be enough supply within Senegal. These measures negatively impacted the economy, but were lifted after three to four months, limiting long-term impacts. However, Senegal is still applying a reciprocal travel ban on the European Union, and only repatriation flights are currently allowed from EU countries.

## **Section II: Exporter Business Tips**

Although Senegalese consumers' purchasing habits are becoming increasingly like those in developed economies, there are still many considerations to be aware of when trying to market U.S. food products in Senegal.

“Does my product have market access?” is the most important question exporters can ask as they research the Senegalese market. (Please see the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report, Section III: Import Food Standards & Regulations/Import Procedures of this report for more details). If yes, then the next thing to consider is pricing relative to Senegalese incomes. As a rule of thumb, a product is likely to be at least two to three times more costly than U.S. freight on board prices after it reaches the retail shelf. Exporters should consider whether they are willing to start small, meet special labeling requirements, or ship mixed or partial containers, as well as be both persistent and patient.

A visit to Senegal to gain a first-hand feel of the market, particularly the food manufacturing sector, the modern retail sector, and the hotel, restaurants, and institutional sectors, will be important to determine if your product has market potential. (Note that until further notice, all travelers to Senegal must quarantine in their hotel room or residence for two weeks after arrival, and masks must be worn at all times in public spaces, including inside personally owned vehicles.) Keep in mind that the supply of imported goods in Senegal is erratic, which may make it difficult to understand market trends. Be cognizant that good market data may not exist. You can contact the [ANSI](#) for trade data.

If an exporter is still interested in the Senegalese market, the next step is to locate a reliable importer/distributor. Agents should have extensive knowledge of government regulations and institutions involved in trade, as several government bodies may have a role in regulating certain foods or agricultural products.

Consider the following before selecting an importer/distributor:

- Do they have a strong distribution network and how is it structured?
- Who are their customers? Do they sell to modern retail establishments, hotels, or restaurants?
- What are their capabilities? Do they have experience handling perishable or value-added foods?
- Agents with an established, long-term reputation in the market can also provide additional certainty that they are interested in developing a long-term business relationship with you.
- Be prepared to start small by shipping a few pallets or cases of a product.
- Be willing to meet country specific labeling requirements and consider working through a consolidator.
- Good French language skills may be needed to establish strong business relationships.

Ensuring payment is another important consideration when establishing a relationship with an importer. Until a successful working relationship is established, exporters may wish to consider vehicles such as an irrevocable letter of credit. The USDA does not have the authority or expertise to mediate contractual disputes or serve as a collection agent when differences over payment arise. For firms that qualify, the Export-Import Bank of the United States provides exporter insurance.

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regulations note that transactions for imported products worth over ten million CFA (\$16,700) (there are some exceptions – please review regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA) must be domiciled in a licensed intermediary bank, which is a bank licensed by a WAEMU country’s Minister of Finance. This means that importers/buyers who import food and agricultural products worth over approximately \$16,700 into WAEMU member states (such as Senegal) are required to use licensed banks in WAEMU to facilitate payment to exporters. A Foreign Exchange Transaction Form must be approved by a licensed intermediary bank in WAEMU before a payment can be made. Please see WAEMU Regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA for more information.

### **Section III: Import Food Standards & Regulations/Import Procedures**

#### **A. Customs Clearance**

The Senegalese Customs “les douanes sénégalaises” clears all traded goods at the Port of Dakar, the AIDB airport, and road borders, and uses an online system called Gaïndé that covers all customs operations. According to the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, customs clearance in Senegal generally takes one day. At the Port of Dakar, imports are generally transported from the port facility in two days; the average truck turnaround time is about 23 minutes.

#### **B. Documents Generally Required by Senegalese Authorities for Imported Food**

In general, documents required for the import clearance process include: a) two copies of the commercial invoices and /or a Pro Forma Invoice; b) a certificate of origin; c) a certificate of verification issued by Cotecna (if applicable); d) a bill of lading; e) if applicable, an export certificate (e.g., health, phytosanitary etc.); and f) an Import Declaration for Food Products. For details on import procedures and requirements specific to your products, please refer to the latest [Food and Agricultural](#)

[Import Regulations and Standards](#) report. For a listing of necessary export certificates, please refer to the latest [FAIRS Export Certificate](#) report.

### **C. Labelling Requirements**

Senegal's labeling requirements are specified under ASN NS-03-068; this standard is based on the Codex General Standard for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (Codex Stan 1-1985-Rev.1-1991). ASN NS-03-068 applies to all prepackaged foods for wholesale, retail, and catering purposes unless otherwise noted by Codex. These products must be labelled in French. Certain food products do not have any mandatory labeling requirements. In order to better understand all labelling requirements, please refer to the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report.

### **D. Tariffs and FTAs**

Senegal applies five tariff bands at 0, 5, 10, 20, and 35 percent. Food and agricultural product imports generally fall within either the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> band; however, most will likely be subject to the 35 percent tariff rate (5<sup>th</sup> band) including:

- fresh, chilled, or frozen ovine, bovine, porcine, and poultry (please see poultry ban below) meat including offal, poultry eggs, sausages, and other similar meat products, or other foods manufactured with these meat and meat products
- refined peanut, palm, sunflower, and coconut oil, cocoa powder, chocolate, and other food preparations
- biscuits, waffles, wafers, rusks, toasted bread and similar products
- yogurt, chewing gum, potatoes, onions and shallots, prepared tomatoes, ketchup, tomato sauces

Commodities not originating from Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries are subject to several additional duties including: a) a Statistical Charge (RS) duty of one percent; b) a Community Solidarity Levy (PCS) of the WAEMU of one percent; c) an ECOWAS Community Levy of 0.5 percent; and d) a Senegalese Leaders' Council (COSEC) duty of 0.4 percent. Senegal also levies a special import tax (TCI) on sugar and wheat flour from third countries. A simplified and harmonized value-added tax (VAT) regime is applied to most food and agricultural products at 18 percent. VAT exemptions are available for unprocessed and staple food products, such as rice and wheat, which are subject to a special tax regime.

Excise duties are imposed on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (excluding water) in ECOWAS countries. In Senegal, excise duties are levied on alcoholic beverages (40 percent) and aerated beverages (3 percent).

### **E. Trade policy**

#### **Food Safety Regulations and Quality Standards**

The *Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation* (Senegalese Standards Association - ASN) develops and approves quality and food safety standards based on international guidelines, although not all ASN

standards are mandatory. Imported food products must meet applicable mandatory ASN standards. For more information on the food safety system, including labeling, packaging, import certificates and other import requirements please refer to the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report.

### **Poultry Import Ban**

In November 2005, Senegal imposed a ban on imports of live poultry, including chicks and eggs (HS Code 0105); poultry meat and cuts (HS Code 0207); and fresh eggs and egg products intended for consumption (HS Code 0407 and 0408) from all origins due to concerns of avian influenza. Exceptions to this ban include: day-old chicks for breeding (must be accompanied by an animal health certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country certifying that the chicks are free from avian influenza), and fertilized hatching eggs (must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by the competent authority of the exporting country attesting the eggs were disinfected before boarding). These products require an import authorization from the Minister of Livestock prior to shipment. Also exempted from the poultry import ban are cooked poultry meat and poultry products that have been heated to at least 72 degrees Celsius, and powdered eggs.

### **Agricultural Biotechnology**

Senegal's biosafety law notes that any person wishing to export a GE commodity or food derived from a GE commodity to Senegal must submit a request in writing to the National Biosafety Authority. For more information, please see the latest [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual](#) or [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report.

### **F. Trademarks and Patents**

In Senegal, the government body responsible for managing intellectual property rights is the Ministry of Industries and Mines through the Industrial Property and Technology Service. Trademarks, industrial designs, and patents are regulated by national legislations that reference the Banjul Agreement on Trademarks, Patents, and Industrial Designs of 1997 (revised in 1999).

## **Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends**

### **A. Food Retail**

Currently, Senegal has one hypermarket (with two locations). Modern retail stores currently active in the market include: Hypermarket Exclusive, Auchan, Casino, Super U, Carrefour, and EDK. These companies import food products directly from Europe, the United States, and Asia. Most of these stores are in Dakar, and their main customers are middle- and upper-class Senegalese consumers and expatriates. However, the expatriate population is small, constituting approximately only one percent of the total population. Some of the retail establishments have opened smaller retail outlets in neighborhoods around Dakar for greater convenience, offering local and imported products. However, most Senegalese, especially those who live outside of Dakar, still buy their food from informal "boutiques" and traditional, open-air markets.



## **B. Food Processing**

Many Senegalese consumers associate imported processed foods with high quality products, and most processed foods available in the market are imported. However, Senegal does have a nascent food manufacturing sector that caters to domestic and regional markets. More than 80 percent of the food-processing sector is located around Dakar (due to proximity of the port, airport, and good road infrastructure). Large food manufacturers produce these foods for the local and regional market: tomato sauce/tomato paste, jams/jellies, bouillon, refined sugar, flour, biscuits, juice, soda, water, beer, milk powder, yoghurts, milk drinks, confectionery products, and processed meat products. Peanut oil, juice, and canned fish are exported to international markets. The food manufacturing industry imports many of its ingredients from Europe.

At the onset of the COVID 19 pandemic in March 2020, private manufacturers reported encountering operational setbacks such as the lack of labor due to the increased cost and limited availability of public transportation, the reduced availability and increased cost of local ingredients due to the closure of weekly markets, reduced working hours for employees, restrictions on transportation between cities and regions, and difficulties finding vessels to export locally processed food products. In addition, the closure of hotels and restaurants significantly decreased demand for their products causing revenue from the hospitality sector to drop more than 80 percent. Meanwhile, food manufacturing companies that supply the modern retail market noted increased demand for staple food products, raising revenue for those products by 100 percent.

## **C. Food Service - Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions**

Approximately a decade ago, mid- and upscale restaurants in Dakar primarily catered to expatriates and tourists. Today, according to contacts, the growing Senegalese middle and upper class constitute the bulk of patrons at these establishments, representing 50 to 70 percent of regular clientele. These consumers are willing to pay a premium for higher quality, more expensive foods. Senegalese middle- and upper-class consumers are travelling more frequently for business, study, and leisure; when these consumers return to Senegal, they want to have the same international dishes that they experienced abroad. Post sources believe that Senegalese consumers in Dakar prefer international cuisine while dining outside the home and enjoy trying new foods. Many of these high-end restaurants are located in hotels. Dakar, Mbour, Saint-Louis, and Cap Skirring are the important tourist destinations in Senegal and have the largest concentration of upscale hotels. For more information on the HRI sector, please see this GAIN [report](#).

In March 2020, the Senegalese government determined that the hospitality industry was the sector most severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with a loss of revenue of about 96 billion CFA francs (US \$160 million). Most hotels and restaurants voluntarily closed their businesses due to a lack of customers. Restaurants and some hotels reopened during the summer, though many hotels remained closed due to the lack of tourists. For more information about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the HRI and other sectors, please visit [here](#).

## **Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports**

### **A. Agricultural & Food Import Statistics**

Information on U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal for all categories, including bulk, intermediate, and consumer-oriented products, may be found [here](#).

### **B. Best High-value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Categories**

See Tables 2 and 4 below. More information on processed food exports from the U.S. to Senegal may also be found [here](#).

## **Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information**

Office of Agricultural Affairs  
United States Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Embassy Dakar  
Route des Almadies. B.P. 49 Dakar, Senegal.  
Email: [agdakar@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agdakar@fas.usda.gov)  
Website: [www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)

American Chamber of Commerce in Dakar: [www.amchamsen.org](http://www.amchamsen.org)

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in Dakar: <https://www.chamber-commerce.net/dir/3733/Chambre-de-Commerce-dIndustrie-et-dAgriculture-de-Dakar-in-Dakar>

**APPENDIX: STATISTICS**

**Table 2. Senegal: Consumer-oriented Exports to Senegal with the Most Growth Potential**

<b>Product/Category</b>	<b>CY 2019 U.S. Market share</b>	<b>CY 2019 Total Export Market Size, USD</b>	<b>CY 2016-2019 Compound Annual Growth Rate</b>	<b>Import Tariff Rate (custom duties)</b>	<b>Key Competitors</b>
<b>Beef and Beef Products: HS-020230</b>	1%	\$12 million	2.0%	35%	CY 2019 Main Competitors: India (75%), Saudi Arabia (11%), Brazil (8%), EU (5%)
	<b>Market Attractiveness for USA:</b> Senegalese enjoy bovine meat. It is the second source of protein after fish. Although high quality U.S. beef is generally more expensive than beef from other origins, some restaurants and hotels that cater to middle and upper income consumers have expressed interest in sourcing U.S. beef.				
<b>Condiments and Sauces: HS-210390</b>	5%	\$8.4 million	4%	20 %	CY 2019 Main Competitors: EU (75%), China (9%), Cote d'Ivoire (8%), U.S. (5%)
	<b>Market Attractiveness for USA:</b> Although the U.S. does not export many sauces or condiments to Senegal, there may be an export sales opportunity for other condiments or sauces with mid- and upscale restaurants/hotels that focus on introducing new cuisine to the market.				
<b>Whole Milk Power: HS-040221</b>	0%	\$31.22 million	-3.0%	20 %	CY 2010 Main Competitors: EU (74%), New Zealand (17%), Malaysia (7%)
	<b>Market Attractiveness for USA:</b> Although the U.S. does not export whole milk power to Senegal, there may be an export sales opportunity with dairy producers that require imported ingredients to manufacture various dairy products such as yoghurt, milk, and butter.				

Source: Trade Data Monitor and FAS Dakar

**Table 3. Senegal: Key Trade & Demographic Information**

	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
Agricultural Exports from All Countries to Senegal (USD billions)	\$1.57	\$1.45	\$1.89	\$1.79	\$ 1.66
U.S. Market Share of Agricultural Exports from the World to Senegal (%)	0.75%	1.74%	1.04%	0.68%	0.36%
Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports from All Countries to Senegal (USD millions)	\$560.0	\$645.0	\$687.5	\$739.5	\$770.0
U.S. Market Share of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports from the World to Senegal (%)	0.54%	0.49%	0.34%	0.44%	0.38%
Total Population (millions)	14.6	15	15.4	15.9	16.29
Urban Population (millions)	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	7,6
GDP per capita (constant 2010 USD)	\$1,383	\$1,430	\$1,489	\$1,547	\$1,584
Unemployment Total (% of Total Labor Force), modeled ILO estimate	6.75%	6.70%	6.61%	6.52%	6.60%

Source: Trade Data Monitor; World Bank

**Table 4. Senegal: Top Consumer-Oriented Product Exports (World to Senegal in USD)**

<b>HS Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>CY2017</b>	<b>CY2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
59611	Food Preps. & Misc. Bev	241,340,291	220,424,016	268,119,957
190190	Malt Extract; Food Products of Flour, Meal, Etc.	179,693,036	155,893,246	202,224,758
59614	Fresh Vegetables	97,277,790	118,498,755	97,034,651
59602	Dairy Products	75,193,171	86,107,239	82,868,958
59643	Tea	63,313,792	81,926,814	70,302,085
59613	Fresh Fruit	41,393,939	51,860,921	60,567,687
090210	Green Tea	54,312,784	71,949,827	59,729,944
210690	Food Preparations	31,094,690	35,776,881	37,481,998
040221	Milk and Cream, Concentrated, not Sweetened, in Powder	29,199,509	34,133,636	31,225,433
59637	Snack Foods	30,849,319	28,862,234	28,852,869

Source: Trade Data Monitor

**Attachments:**

No Attachments