

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Post: Dakar

Exporter Guide

Annual Update 2017

Approved By:

Joshua Emmanuel Lagos

Prepared By:

Jasmine Osinski and Fana Sylla

Report Highlights:

From calendar year (CY) 2012 to 2016, U.S. agricultural export sales to Senegal averaged \$16.1 million per year. Bulk and intermediate products continue to dominate U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal, accounting for 90 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in CY 2016. 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 over the last three years. 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.

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Market Fact Sheet: Senegal

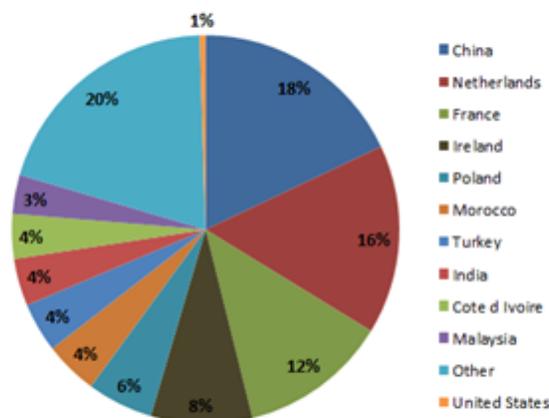
Executive Summary

Senegal is one of the strongest economies in West Africa, with an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of over 6 percent over the last three years. Senegal imports approximately 70 percent of its food needs. Population growth, urbanization, and evolving diets have led to increased and diversified food imports. Senegal's top agricultural imports are rice, wheat, corn, onions, palm oil, sugar, and potatoes. Sauces, mixed condiments, and seasonings and beef and beef products may have export growth potential for U.S. suppliers interested in the Senegalese market.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

France, Netherlands, and Poland are the top three country suppliers for consumer-oriented products. The U.S. represents one percent of the market share.

Top Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Ag Products to Senegal (2016)



Source: Global Trade Atlas

Food Processing Industry

More than 80 percent of the food processing sector is located around Dakar (due to proximity of the port, airport, and good road infrastructure). Food manufacturers focus generally on one of two markets: 1) international markets (exports include peanuts and canned fish) or 2) local and regional markets which include products such as concentrated tomato paste, refined sugar, flour, soda water, beer, fruit juices, milk powder, animal feed, confectionary and chocolate products, fruit jams, various condiments, and seasonings. The food manufacturing industry imports many ingredients from Europe.

Food Retail Industry

The main modern retail stores include: Hypermarket Exclusive, Auchan, Casino, and Leader Price. These companies import food products 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.

Senegal: Quick Facts

Consumer-Oriented Exports to Senegal from the World (USD): \$644 million (2016)

Top Product Prospects:

Sauces, mixed condiments, and seasonings and beef and beef products

Agricultural Trade Flows in 2016 (USD)*

Food & Agricultural Product Exports to the World	\$0.44 billion
Food & Agricultural Product Imports from the World	\$1.40 billion

Top Modern Retail Stores

Casino
Auchan
Leader Price
Super U
Sakana

Top Hotels and Restaurants

Pullman Dakar Teranga Hotel
King Fahd Hotel
Radisson Blu Hotel
Rhino Resort Hotel and Spa
Terrou BI Hotel
Lagon 1
La Fourchette Restaurant
La Parilla Restaurant
Alkimia Restaurant

GDP/Population

Population (millions): 14.6
GDP (billions USD): \$39.64 (2016 est.)
GDP per capita (USD): \$2,500 (2016 est.)

Sources: Global Trade Atlas, Central Intelligence Agency World Factbook, FAS sources

*References export data only

Advantages	Challenges
Senegal's strategic location in the region has made the country a major commercial hub in West Africa.	In general, freight rates are higher and transit times are longer for shipments coming from the United States relative to those from Europe, Asia, 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.	From 2007-2015, real GDP per capita (2010 PPP\$) growth was on average one percent per year, suggesting slow income growth. In 2015, real GDP per capita (2010 PPP\$) was approximately \$1,950.
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.	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity, for perishable food products creates challenges for transportation outside Dakar.

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, with an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of over six percent over the last three years. 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. Senegal’s import market for food and agricultural products is dominated by European and Asian suppliers. France dominates the market for wheat and many high-value processed foods due to competitive prices. In 2016, Senegal imported approximately \$567.4 million of rice and \$125.2 million of wheat, which represent the largest bulk commodity imports.

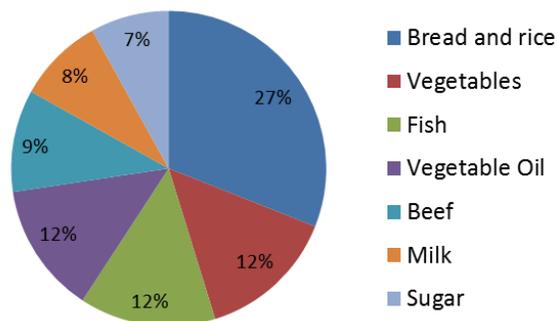
Table 1. Senegal: Advantages and Challenges in the Market

Advantages	Challenges
Senegal’s strategic location in the region has made the country a major commercial hub in West Africa.	In general, freight rates are higher and transit times are longer for shipments coming from the United States relative to those from Europe, Asia, 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.	From 2007-2015, real GDP per capita (2010 PPP\$) growth was on average one percent per year, suggesting slow income growth. In 2015, real GDP per capita (2010 PPP\$) was approximately \$1,950.
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.	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity, for perishable food products creates challenges for transportation outside Dakar.

A. Food Purchasing Behavior

In 2003, the National Agency for Statistic and Demography (ANSD) estimated food and beverages represented 44.8 percent of the average Senegalese’s total household expenditures, followed by electricity and gas (12.8 percent), and transportation (8.6 percent). Bread and cereals (especially rice) constituted the largest portion of the Senegalese diet. The average Senegalese eats at least one rice meal 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. The modern retail sector has gradually developed: 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 open air markets (please see Section IV for more information).

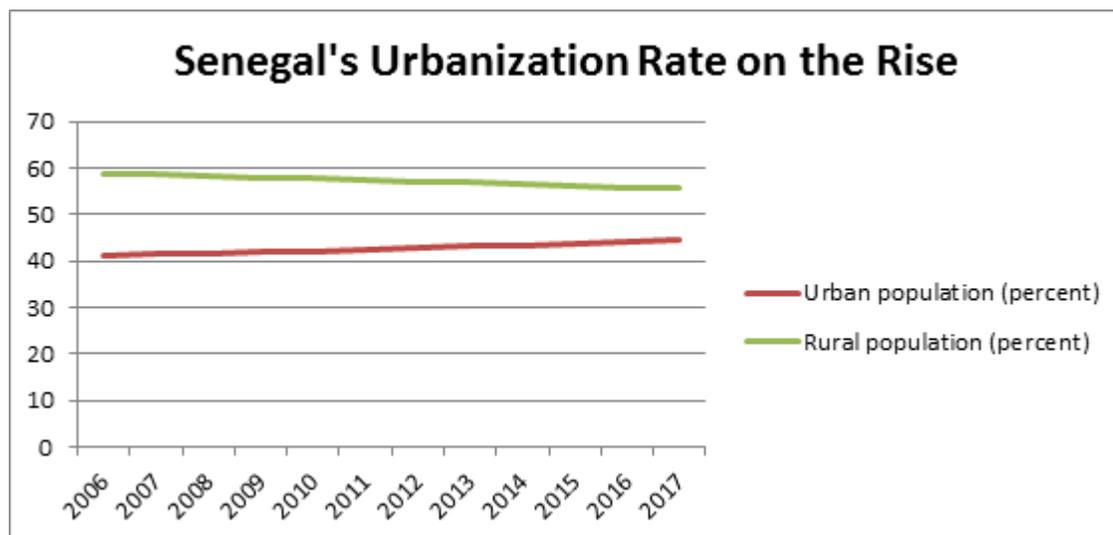
B. Consumer Demographics

Figure 1. Senegal: Diet Composition

In 2015, real GDP per capita (2010 PPP\$) was approximately \$1,950, the highest in the West Africa region covered by FAS Dakar. The population of Senegal is estimated at 14.7 million people, 95 percent of whom are Muslim. About 44 percent of the population lives in urban areas. Another 35 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.

Source: ANSD

Senegal's population is quite young: thirty-one percent are between the ages of 15-24 years. The population growth rate is approximately 2.4 percent per year. Over half of the total population (8.1 million) is of working age (15-64 years).

Figure 2. Senegal: Urban Population Increases; Rural Population Falls

Source: www.knoema.com

C. Infrastructure

Senegal's main seaport and international airport are located 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 28 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. In Sub-Saharan Africa, it ranks fifth in

cargo volume after Richards-Bay, Durban, Lagos, and Abidjan. 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. Imports destined for Mali from the Port of Dakar use National Road One; the trip is approximately 1,358 km to Bamako. In 2008, the African Development Bank estimated that 51 and 33 percent of Mali's international trade passes through Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Cargo traffic between Bamako and Dakar has grown to over 700 trucks per day. Senegal's improved road network, which in many areas was upgraded via MCC and World Bank funding, facilitates the transportation of imported product to other countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and The Gambia.

Senegal has one of the most reliable telecommunications infrastructures in West Africa; however, it still struggles with providing adequate, reliable, and widely accessible electricity, resulting in blackouts or transmission losses. The Government of Senegal aims to increase electricity production from 500 MW to over 1,000 MW in the next three to five years, reduce the cost of electricity production, and improve the rural electrification rate to achieve full coverage by 2030. Currently, Senegal's national electricity access rate is 55 percent; however, its rural access rate is only 30 percent.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Although Senegalese consumers' purchasing habits are becoming increasingly similar to those in developed economies, there are still many considerations to be aware of when trying to market U.S. 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 most recent [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. FOB 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 as well as the modern retail and hotel, restaurants, and institutional sectors, will be important to determine if your product has market potential. 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 ANSD for trade data. Each year in Dakar, Senegal organizes international trade fairs: *Foire Internationale de Dakar* (FIDAK) in November/December, and *Foire Internationale d'Agriculture et de Ressources Animales* (FIARA) in March. Plan to participate in at least one event to advertise your products and/or make business contacts with companies located in Senegal or other West African countries.

If an exporter is still interested in the Senegalese market, the next step is to locate a reliable importer/distributor. In order to import agricultural products into Senegal, all importers must have an import/export license issued by the Ministry of Commerce. 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?
- How is their distribution network structured?
- Who are their customers? Do they sell to retailers, hotels, or restaurants?
- What are their capabilities? Do they have experience handling perishable or value-added foods?
- Are they interested in marketing your products? If so, how will marketing costs be handled?
- Are they managing similar brands or products from other suppliers? If yes, consider if this leads to a conflict of interest or has other benefits, such as working with someone who has experience with a product similar to yours.
- What are the margins and costs charged by the distributor?
- Recognize that agents with fewer employees and smaller set-ups may be more adaptable and committed than those with a large infrastructure and established reputations.
- 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 and recognize that it could take several months or years before an importer is ready to order full containers.
- Be willing to meet country specific labeling requirements and consider working through a consolidator or participating in mixed containers.
- Good French language skills may be needed to conduct and 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.

A number of regional trade associations and chambers of commerce and industry are active in Senegal. These associations work on behalf of local and multinational food and food ingredient manufacturers, processors, importers, farmers, retailers, and cooperatives. Exporters are advised

to identify appropriate associations and work closely with these associations to explore opportunities in the Senegalese market.

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 written in French or issued with a certified French translation; b) a Pro Forma Invoice; c) a Certificate of Origin; d) a certificate of verification issued by Cotecna (if applicable); e) a bill of lading; f) if applicable, an export certificate (e.g., health, phytosanitary etc.); and g) a Preliminary Export 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 based on the Codex General Standard for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (Codex Stan 1-1985-Rev.1-1991). They apply to all prepackaged foods for retail sale or for catering purposes. These products must be labelled in French with the following information:

- Name and address of manufacturer or its local distributor or importer
- Food name, list of ingredients, product designation, net contents and drained weight
- Country of origin
- Instructions for use
- Manufacturing date specifying day, month, and year (DD/MM/YY)
- The expiration date should be marked in the same manner as the date of manufacturing. This should be preceded by an ingredient list and a "Best Before" notice: "*A consumer de preference avant le DD/MM/YY.*"

Certain food products do not have any mandatory labeling requirements. To 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 4th or 5th band; however, most will likely be subject to the 35 percent tariff rate (5th band) including:

- fresh, chilled, or frozen ovine, bovine, porcine, and poultry (please see poultry ban below) meat including offals, 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 Loaders' 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 (2.75 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 uncooked poultry and poultry products from all origins due to concerns of avian influenza. The ban is still in effect.

Agricultural Biotechnology

To date no genetically engineered (GE) products have been approved in Senegal. 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 visit the [Agricultural Biotechnology Annual 2017](#).

F. Trademarks and Patents

Senegal is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and signed the WIPO Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks in March, 2006. Senegal also acceded to the Paris Industrial Property Convention in 1963, the Hague Deposit of Industrial Designs Convention in 1984, and the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 2002. Senegal is also a member of the African Intellectual Property Rights Organization.

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).

Senegal has also signed the Universal Copyright Convention, which went into effect in July, 1974. Copyrights are managed by the Ministry of Senegalese Culture through its Copyright Office of Senegal (SODAV) and regulated by Law No. 73-52.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

A. Food Retailers

Most modern retail chains are owned by French or Lebanese investors. Currently, Senegal has one hypermarket (with two locations). The main modern retail stores include: Hypermarket Exclusive, Auchan, Casino, and Leader Price. 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. Auchan has opened smaller retail outlets offering local and imported products in neighborhoods around Dakar, attracting more local customers through greater convenience and competitive prices. However, most Senegalese, especially those who live outside Dakar, still buy their food from informal “boutiques” and traditional, open-air markets.

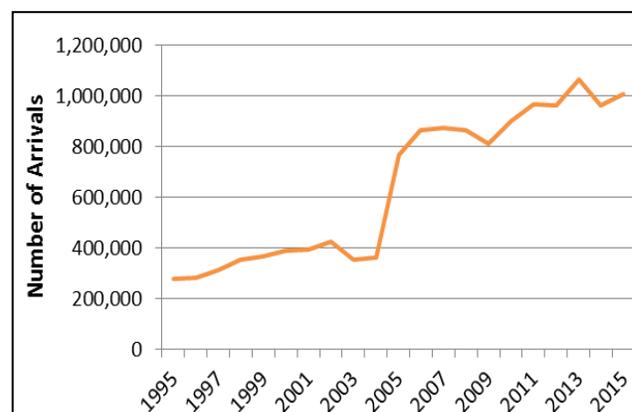
B. Food Processing

More than 80 percent of the food processing sector is located around Dakar (due to proximity of the port, airport, and good road infrastructure). Food manufacturers generally focus on one of two markets: a) international markets (exports include peanuts and canned fish) or b) local and regional markets which include products such as concentrated tomato paste, refined sugar, flour, soda water, beer, fruit juices, milk powder, animal feed, confectionary and chocolate products, fruit jams, various condiments, and seasonings. The food manufacturing industry imports many ingredients from Europe. Regarding consumer preferences, reportedly many consumers believe that imported processed foods are of a higher quality. Most processed foods available in the market are imported.

C. Food Service - Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions

Due to growing demand from middle- and upper-class Senegalese consumers, the number of fast food restaurants, modern bakeries, and ethnic foreign restaurants (Indian, Chinese, French, Vietnamese, Italian etc.) has increased in recent years. Senegal has 744 registered hotels and resorts, as well as thousands of restaurants, bars, and catering services. Areas with a higher concentration of high-end restaurants and hotels include Dakar, Mbour, Saint-Louis, and Cap Skirring, which are the most important tourist destinations in Senegal. According to Government of Senegal statistics, Senegal hosted about one million tourists (mostly from France) in 2015, a

Figure 3. Senegal: Tourism Sector Growing



Source: World Bank

4.5 percent increase from 2014.

D. Best Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Based on Growth Trends

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

Product/Category	CY 2017 U.S. Market share	CY 2017 Total Export Market Size, USD	CY 2013-2017 Compound Annual Rate of Growth	Import tariff Rate (custom duties)	Key Constraints Over market Development	Market Attractiveness for USA
Beef and Beef Products – HS 020110, 020120, 020130, 020210, 020220, 020230, 020610, 020621, 020622, 020629, 021020, 160250	0.5%	\$17.3 million	7%	35%	CY 2017 Main competitors: India (60% of market share), Ireland (15%), France (7%), Brazil (5%), United Kingdom (4%), Argentina (3%), Canada (2%).	Senegalese enjoy bovine meat. It is the second source of protein after fish for urban and rural populations. Although high quality U.S. beef is generally more expensive than beef and beef products from other origins, retail establishments, restaurants, and hotels that cater to middle and higher income consumers are looking to source higher quality beef and beef products, including those from the United States.

Sauces And Preparations Therefor, Mixed Condiments and Seasonings – HS 210390	3%	\$6.1 million	2%	20 %	CY 2017 Main competitors: China (45%) and France (30%).	Senegal is a foodie culture, or are “gourmands” in French. Although the U.S. does not export many sauces or condiments to Senegal, retail chains sell a variety of international seasonings and sauces geared towards middle and upper income Senegalese consumers, often targeting those who have traveled abroad. Likewise, with an increased number of fast food restaurants, demand for sauces and other preparations has risen. Middle- and upper- income Senegalese are eating at more restaurants, and searching for convenient food options.
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Source: Global Trade Atlas System and FAS Dakar research

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

A. Agricultural & Food Import Statistics

Information on the 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

Information on the processed food exports from the U.S. to Senegal may be found [here](#).

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Joshua Emmanuel Lagos
 Counselor for Agricultural Affairs
 Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar
 Route des Almadies. B.P. 49 Dakar, Senegal.
 Email: Joshua.Lagos@fas.usda.gov - Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Jasmine Osinski
 Agricultural Attaché
 Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar
 Route des Almadies. B.P. 49 Dakar, Senegal
 Email: Jasmine.Osinski@fas.usda.gov - Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Fana Sylla
 Agricultural Specialist
 Foreign Agricultural Service - U.S. Embassy Dakar
 Route des Almadies. B.P 49 Dakar, Senegal

Email: Fana.Sylla@fas.usda.gov

For contact information of government regulatory agencies and other import specialists, please refer to the [FAIRS 2017](#) report.

Appendix: Statistics

Table 3. Senegal: Key Trade & Demographic Information

	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016
Agricultural Exports From All Countries to Senegal (USD billions)	\$1.58	\$1.58	\$1.59	\$1.56	\$1.40
U.S. Market Share of Agricultural Exports to Senegal (%)	0.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%
Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports From All Countries to Senegal (USD millions)	\$ 514	\$605	\$645	\$580	\$644
U.S. Market Share of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports to Senegal (%)	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Total Population (millions)	13.7	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.4
Urban Population (millions)	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (USD), PPP	\$2,227	\$2,273	\$2,332	\$2,443	\$2,566
Unemployment Rate (% of Total Labor Force), modeled ILO estimate	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.8

Source: Global Trade Atlas System; World Bank

Table 4. Senegal: Major Food and Agricultural Products Exports to Senegal

Products	World Agricultural Exports to Senegal (Value Thousands USD)					U.S. Agricultural Exports to Senegal (Value Thousands USD)				
	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016
Bulk Products										
Wheat	\$155,906	\$160,222	\$157,875	\$127,066	\$112,185	\$0	\$2,056	\$7,509	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$433,871	\$380,171	\$397,196	\$403,015	\$311,352	\$0	\$551	\$879	\$98	\$96
Consumer-Oriented Products										
Beef and Beef Products	\$15,737	\$13,224	\$15,512	\$16,044	\$15,154	\$262	\$116	\$394	\$143	\$123
Dairy Products	\$95,688	\$77,321	\$102,556	\$80,808	\$79,547	\$0	\$141	\$560	\$33	\$19
Milk and Cream	\$69,289	\$45,926	\$67,729	\$49,837	\$48,854	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$0	\$0
Malt Extract	\$108,385	\$144,162	\$168,382	\$98,275	\$119,004	\$195	\$941	\$0	\$286	\$136
Cheese and Curd	\$10,698	\$12,587	\$13,299	\$12,589	\$12,795	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Butter	\$2,382	\$3,478	\$4,576	\$3,367	\$3,321	\$0	\$77	\$437	\$0	\$0
Alcoholic Beverages	\$15,586	\$16,155	\$17,123	\$14,051	\$15,334	\$0	\$17	\$35	\$30	\$5
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	\$52,072	\$69,745	\$92,076	\$110,795	\$112,641	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$8
Food Preparations	\$160,172	\$208,484	\$223,902	\$134,411	\$166,500	\$1,481	\$7,597	\$5,996	\$748	\$1,213
Condiments and Sauces	\$9,359	\$9,974	\$15,266	\$11,836	\$11,176	\$322	\$150	\$281	\$237	\$515
Fats and Oils	\$202,278	\$170,261	\$167,411	\$188,149	\$139,058	\$165	\$4,368	\$4,046	\$7,396	\$5,940
Pasta	\$5,042	\$6,064	\$7,505	\$11,887	\$18,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Onions And Shallots	\$43,665	\$74,590	\$48,712	\$61,283	\$73,309	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Potatoes	\$25,334	\$30,864	\$21,500	\$22,737	\$31,772	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28	\$133
Processed Vegetables and Pulses	\$19,033	\$20,108	\$18,840	\$23,448	\$22,704	\$0	\$18	\$0	\$30	\$8
Spices	\$4,492	\$2,275	\$2,278	\$2,623	\$3,306	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cookies (Sweet Biscuits)	\$18,116	\$10,687	\$12,677	\$13,053	\$10,345	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20
Sugar Confectionery, Chocolate and Confectionery	\$6,724	\$7,872	\$11,100	\$6,468	\$10,187	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Global Trade Atlas System