

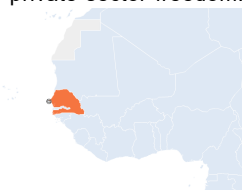
## Introduction

Senegal is a country in western Africa with an Atlantic Ocean coastline. Neighboring countries include The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania.



Senegal's geography is mostly flat, and the northern border is formed by the Senegal River. The government system is a republic; the chief of state is the president, and the head of government is the prime minister.

Senegal has a mixed economic system in which the presence of the state in the economy is considerable, but there is limited private sector freedom. Senegal is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).



**Location:** Western Africa

**Capital City:** Dakar (GMT)

**Chief of State:** President Bassirou Diomaye Faye

**Head of Govt.:** Prime Minister Ousmane Sonko

**Currency:** Communauté Financière Africaine franc (XOF)

**Major Languages:** <p>French (official), Wolof, Pular, Jola, Mandinka, Serer, Soninke</p>

**Primary Religions:** <p>Muslim 97.2% (most adhere to one of the four main Sufi brotherhoods), Christian 2.7% (mostly Roman Catholic) (2019 est.)</p>

**Calling Code:** 221

**Voltage:** 230

## Key Websites

Main Government Page: [sec.gouv.sn](http://sec.gouv.sn)

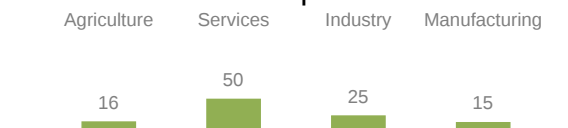
Commerce Ministry: [economie.gouv.sn](http://economie.gouv.sn)

Investment Promotion Agency: [foruminvestinsenegal.sn](http://foruminvestinsenegal.sn)

## Key Economic Facts

|                                                                      |                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Income Level (by per capita GNI):                                    | Lower Middle Income        |
| Level of Development:                                                | Developing                 |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$):                                 | \$72.88 billion (2022)     |
| GDP growth (annual %):                                               | 4.15% (2022)               |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):                      | \$4,208.96 (2022)          |
| External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):                     | \$28,931,403,336.00 (2021) |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):                               | 15.10% (2022)              |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):                         | -\$2.22 billion (2018)     |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):                               | 9.70% (2022)               |
| Labor force, total:                                                  | 5,198,745 (2022)           |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): | 3.43% (2022)               |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$):                        | \$15.34 billion (2022)     |
| Exports of goods and services (current US\$):                        | \$6.99 billion (2022)      |

## GDP Composition %



\*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

## Rankings

| Index                                           | Rank      |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index                    | 72 / 178  |
| Global Competitiveness Index                    | 114 / 141 |
| Global Enabling Trade Index                     | 96 / 136  |
| Index of Economic Freedom                       | 102 / 176 |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 141 / 160 |
| Inward FDI Potential Index                      | 120 / 139 |
| KOF Index of Globalization                      | 95 / 185  |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI)                 | 107 / 139 |
| Open Budget Index                               | 71 / 114  |

## Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

**Country rating: B** - Political and economic uncertainties and an occasionally difficult business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is appreciable.

**Business Climate rating: B** - The business environment is mediocre. The availability and the reliability of corporate financial information vary widely. Debt collection can sometimes be difficult. The institutional framework has a few troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run appreciable risks in the unstable, largely inefficient environments rated B.

## Strengths

- Relatively diversified economy and offshore hydrocarbon deposits due to open in 2024
- Senegal Emergent Investment Plan (2014-2035) effectively targeting structural growth, supported by tax revenues equivalent to nearly 20% of GDP and by international donors
- Membership of the West African Monetary Union (UEMOA), bringing relative monetary stability
- Reforms improving the business climate
- Creation of investment and savings funds to collect hydrocarbon revenues
- Member of EITI since 2013 (International Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)
- Democratic experience despite sometimes problematic practices

## Weaknesses

- Vulnerable to climatic hazards and fluctuations in raw material prices (peanuts, cotton, fish, gold, phosphoric acid)
- Importer of food and refined petroleum products: large current account deficit
- Jihadist threat on the Southeast border
- High youth and graduate unemployment, leading young people to emigrate, resulting in talent shortages and social unrest
- Deficient justice system and procurement often under influence
- The traditional political class is disconnected from youth, even though 75% of the population is under 35

## U.S. Embassy

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Dakar, Senegal  
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