

Export to Senegal



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1. General Information

Political landscape

On 2 April 2024, Senegal elected its new President, who is already laying the foundations for his 'Systemic Transformation Project', state sovereignty and more African integration.

The President has sent a letter to civil servants and government employees, which appears to be a governance programme for the next 5 years. It calls on the administration to demonstrate more transparency and integrity.

In particular, the Head of State reiterated the need to define and implement a policy inspired by Senegal's systemic transformation "project", broken down into five major orientations. These must become priorities for government action. This means:

- youth, education, training, entrepreneurship and employment for young people and women
- combating the high cost of living and increasing household purchasing power
- modernising the justice system, protecting human rights, good governance, transparency and accountability, and improving our democratic and electoral system;
- Senegal's economic sovereignty and prosperity, the optimal exploitation of natural resources and the sustainable endogenous development of the territories;
- the consolidation of national unity and solidarity to strengthen the country's security, peace and stability.

As such, the President of the Republic has instructed the Prime Minister, on the basis of the above-mentioned PROJECT and presidential guidelines, to finalise the Action Plan of the Government by the end of April 2024, with a precise timetable for achieving the objectives set. With this in mind, the Head of State has requested the Prime Minister to ensure that ministerial cabinets are set up quickly and effectively, and to propose a new, streamlined organisation and appointments for each ministry, in line with the reforms and validated sectoral objectives. The President of the Republic has also asked the Prime Minister to:

- conduct a general review of programmes and projects, human capital (recruitment and human resources audits) and budgetary resources in each ministry;
- review the general situation of public finances (in accordance with the Code of Transparency in the Management of Public Finances), international cooperation (the status of all financing agreements signed) and Public-Private Partnerships;
- embark, without delay, with the private sector (national in particular), on the implementation of a bold policy to revive the national economy;
- change the frame of reference for economic and social policy by enshrining the PROJECT;
- prepare the government's legislative and regulatory programme on the basis of the texts and adoption schedule proposed by each ministry.

Finally, the Head of State instructed the Prime Minister to re-examine the organisation and operation of the Administration and the parapublic sector, and to step up the reform of the public service around the digitisation of procedures and the digital transformation of structures.

The various projects, actions and programmes that the President of the Republic intends to implement through his Government are as follows:

- A draft law on data and data security, in line with the policy of fostering digital sovereignty.



- The adoption of a large-scale, consolidated national programme for access to drinking water and the establishment of a Regulatory Authority for the Water Sector, to improve water governance in Senegal.
- Approved wholesale prices and, above all, retail prices for rice, sugar, oil, flour, milk and bread, in particular, will be subject to special and permanent monitoring by the Government and the relevant departments of the State.
- To achieve food sovereignty, the government is focusing on enticing young people to return to agriculture, supported by a collectivist rural economy that would revitalise the peasant cooperatives.
- The transformation of domestic trade will involve modernising local businesses and developing innovative, effective strategies to promote the consumption of home-grown produce.
- The implementation of the Doctrine of Food Sovereignty (DSA), in line with the new policy of industrialisation, valorisation and consumption of our local products.
- A plan to revive academic activities and manage social emergencies in higher education.
- Vocational and technical training, and youth employment, remain national priorities. Suitable measures will be taken to pool and optimise the resources and interventions of all public structures that support and promote vocational training, entrepreneurship and youth employment. The sectoral databases for job applications and offers will be harmonised.
- Vocational and technical training and youth employment policies will be territorialised.
- An emergency road safety and prevention plan that will be fully implemented as rapidly as possible.
- There will be a systematic review of social programmes and projects, with a view to accelerating an update of them, and sectoral and territorial redeployment in the context of a sustained drive to consolidate social justice.

The priority actions will focus on tax reforms, and the priority measures in the government's roadmap will also focus on the 2024 agricultural production campaign, the "100,000 housing initiative" and fostering SME-SMI financing.

The President of the Republic wants to move towards a "re-examined and fairer" partnership with foreign countries, and in particular with Senegal's long-standing partner, France.

For Belgian companies looking to work with Senegal, it is important to take the above measures into account.

It may be beneficial to work with a serious local partner in the country to promote your products or projects.



2. Additional indicators

Economic indicators

Find the main socio-economic indicators for this country, as well as its trade with Brussels and Belgium, in the publication "[Brussels and the world – Country statistics](#)" on analytics.brussels, hub.brussels' online data library.

The "[Brussels and the world - General statistics](#)" publication also provides data on trade between the Brussels-Capital Region and the rest of the world, by continent and by major world region. The same type of data is also available for the various regions of Belgium, as well as for Belgium as a whole.

Social and environmental indicators

If you'd like to know where your country stands in terms of social, environmental and economic issues, access a series of [composite indicators from the European Commission](#), structured according to the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals¹ and the European Commission's 6 priority policy areas².

Free trade agreements

European agreements have a major impact on market accessibility and trade with certain countries. The links below, published by the European Commission, will provide you with all the information you need on free trade agreements and trade barriers. Existing agreements, those that have not yet been ratified and those that are expected to be ratified, can be consulted here:

- [Free trade agreements](#)
- [Trade barriers](#)

¹No poverty, Zero hunger, Good health and well-being, Quality education, Gender equality, Clean water and sanitation, Clean and affordable energy, Decent work and economic growth, Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Reduced inequalities, Sustainable cities and communities, Sustainable consumption and production, Measures to combat climate change, Water life, Land life, Peace, justice and effective institutions, Partnerships to achieve the goals.

² A green pact for Europe, An economy serving people, A Europe fit for the digital age, A stronger Europe on the world stage, Promoting our European way of life, A new impetus for European democracy.



3. On-site: a step-by-step guide

Contact the Economic and Commercial Service (hub.brussels representative).

Email: retail@hub.brussels

First contacts

Prospecting

The website of the Dakar office publishes key information (economic data, markets, business culture, contacts, links, etc.): www.belem.eu

For export mechanisms (taxes, customs duties, documents, formalities, etc.), you need to have the HS code of the product (8-digit customs code), select the country of origin and destination, and carry out the search <https://madb.europa.eu/madb/>,

Dakar is a strategic city for business, owing to its high population density: 1/3 of Senegal's population lives in the capital. The people of Dakar have strong purchasing power and appreciate imported products.

Diamniadio, a crossroads town located 30 km from Dakar in the Rufisque department, was selected by the Senegalese authorities in 2012 to act as a spill-over for the Senegalese capital as regards economic activities and administrative services, and to respond to the demographic and urbanisation dynamics. The Diamniadio urban hub stands out thanks to its strategic geographical position linking Dakar with the rest of the country, and in particular with the new Blaise DIAGNE International Airport (AIBD) and the Regional Express Train (TER) connecting Dakar to Diamniadio.

Diamniadio boasts a number of major infrastructure sites built to international standards, including: the United Nations House, initiated and financed by the Senegalese government to bring together the 34 UN agencies in Senegal; the International Conference Centre, the Exhibition Centres, the Senegal Olympic Stadium, Dakar Arena, etc.

Not many companies are formalised, and the environment is made up of SMEs, many of which are in an irregular situation (accounting, tax returns, financial statements, etc.). The Agency for the Development and Support of Small and Medium Enterprises (ADEPME) is a bridge between the State and SMEs in Senegal, and has set up an ecosystem of services to provide technical and financial support for SMEs, as well as ensuring their transition to formalised status.

Public limited companies are seen as safer in Senegal, as they offer more guarantees of solvency. Retail trade is found throughout the country, but is tending to be replaced by mass distribution (Auchan, casino, utile, monprix, etc.), which is successful due to the affordability of products and the focus on the habits of Senegalese consumers (Auchan).

When first starting prospecting, don't hesitate to ask companies about their activities, size and operations, market share, etc. If it's an institution, it's useful to understand the extent of its expertise, background, the various projects it has handled and future projects, etc.

For the first contact, it's a good idea to introduce yourself and your organisation (with a brochure), and to succinctly state your intentions (e.g., looking for partnerships), and to bring business cards for meetings.

The time it takes to close a deal is relative, and depends on various factors, including the company's situation, needs, resources and even the relationship aspect. Limiting yourself to a prospecting trip is pointless. You need to build the relationship and keep control of operations, which means making regular visits and even spending several weeks or months a year in the country.



Exporting

Payments

Payment habits: protecting yourself against payment default. This is a fundamental aspect, and just as important as the contract itself. It is an offence to fail to specify a payment instrument, but this practice is common among some unreliable payers: you need to make sure the contract is watertight and include preventive clauses.

The OHADA Uniform Act on simplified debt collection and enforcement procedures now allows creditors to collect their debts more rapidly, in particular through the intervention of the interim relief judge.

As regards sales in Senegal, the goods must be delivered in order for payment to take place. Moreover, invoices represent an essential piece of evidence.

Company types

The most common companies within the national territory are:

- Sole proprietorship;
- EIG;
- Limited liability company (S.A.R.L.);
- Public Limited Company (S.A.);
- General partnership (S.N.C);
- Limited partnership (S.C.S);
- Civil Society;
- Simplified Joint Stock Company (S.A.S.)

See the following links: <https://senegal.eregulations.org/menu/32?l=fr>; <https://investinsenegal.sn/services/creation-dentreprise/>; <https://investinsenegal.sn/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guide-du-createur-dentreprise.pdf>

All legal forms of company valid in Senegal are listed here, along with their specific features and procedures for incorporation.

- It is important to choose the right type of company.
- You should bear in mind that administrations are not interconnected.
- Keep your accounts and documents scrupulously in order with the help of local professionals (accountants, lawyers etc.)
- Repatriate your documents (don't forget the originals at the accountants)
- Regularise anything not in order

Subsidies

Discover all subsidies for Brussels businesses on the Brussels Economy and Employment website.



Interesting markets for a first export

AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

Senegal's economy is mainly based on the agricultural sector, which employs over 60% of the working population. Senegal has implemented major programmes to improve, strengthen and modernise the agricultural production base through the policies laid down in the Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE), in its PRACAS (Programme d'accélération du rythme de l'agriculture sénégalaise) component, which aims for self-sufficiency in rice, among other objectives.

In April 2024, with the arrival of the new government, there was a clear desire to continue developing the agricultural and agribusiness policy, with the establishment of the Secretary of State for Cooperatives and Peasant Supervision.

Thanks to abundant water resources and arable land suited to agricultural production, Senegal's agricultural potential is acknowledged in the cereal and horticultural sectors. The successful models of recent years bear witness to the existing capacity of Senegalese and foreign private operators.

Senegalese agriculture can be summarised as follows:

Nearly 4 million hectares (19% of the country's surface area), unevenly divided into eco-geographical zones;

Agricultural development only covers 65% of this land annually, i.e. around 2.5 million hectares;

98% of this land is seriously exposed to climate hazards.

Agriculture is the fundamental pillar of Senegal's development policy, which brings together all the necessary conditions for the development of a competitive agricultural sector which will ensure food security and significant export flows to high-value markets. In specific terms, the horticultural sector - fruit and vegetables - offers the best opportunities for growth and added value in the current context.

There is a wide range of food, industrial and horticultural agricultural products, representing various opportunities for Senegalese agriculture. These products include peanuts and oilseeds, rice, cereals (corn, millet, sorghum), onions, industrial tomatoes, horticultural exports, etc.

To increase the availability of certified rainfed rice seed, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), has launched the Project on Supporting Sustainable Production of Rain Fed Rice, with funding of 1,800 billion fcfa.

With the 2024-2025 agricultural campaign, there is a recurring problem of a lack of seeds and agricultural inputs in sufficient quality and quantity.

Senegal's crop production is enjoying strong growth, with huge potential for arable land, irrigation and a favourable climate. Horticultural and cereal crops are expanding, with opportunities to export to Africa, Europe, the USA and the Middle East.

However, acidity, salinity and fluorine in certain soil regions are reducing the area of arable land, a problem that the Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA) is trying to solve.



DIGITAL ECONOMY

Senegal offers a favourable environment for developing ICT-related activities. The country has entered the era of the digital economy, and the government is determined to implement a policy of growth and modernisation of its administration based on ICT.

With a solid telecommunications infrastructure, government investment in two national datacenters, growing Internet connectivity and a young, dynamic population, Senegal offers significant investment opportunities. Government policies support innovation, technology startups and access to digital services. Senegal's digital economy offers opportunities in software solutions, e-commerce, e-governance and financial inclusion.

Digital financial services (DFS), in particular mobile money services, are driving the growth of financial inclusion in Senegal. For example, according to Global Findex 2021, only 28% of adults have an account with a financial institution, while 45% of adults have a mobile money account, compared with 6% in 2014.

INDUSTRY

Investing in industry in Senegal offers opportunities in agribusiness, processing of natural resources, manufacturing, construction, energy and chemicals. The country boasts abundant natural resources and a strategic geographic position, close to major global hubs. Senegal positions itself as a regional industrial hub, and new strategies to foster investment have been implemented, with various Special Economic Zones being set up, combined with tax incentives and tailored business facilitation services.

BLUE ECONOMY

With the aim of promoting better management of fishery resources and accelerated development of aquaculture, the Ministry of Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, with the support of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), aims to support the structuring of the artisanal fishing and aquaculture sectors in Senegal.

As regards aquaculture, this is one of the pillars of the policy of the Ministry of Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, which aims to make Senegal an emerging country based on sustained, long-term growth. Senegal has six (6) eco-geographical zones that are ideal for aquaculture and offer significant opportunities, with unpolluted fresh and marine waters and high-quality soils. Through the Senegal Natural Resources Management Project (PGRNS), piloted by the National Agency for Aquaculture (ANA), Senegal is aiming to achieve production of 4,000 tonnes and create 5,000 direct and indirect jobs within 5 years, at a cost of six billion FCFA.

Similarly, with its ambitious port strategy, Senegal has the ambition of becoming a major regional logistics and industrial hub, in particular with the construction of the future deepwater port of Ndayane, located 70 km south of the capital. The new port will be able to accommodate large commercial vessels and will be backed by a Special Economic Zone.

GREEN ECONOMY & ENERGY

Senegal wants to support the development of a sustainable economy. The country, which boasts an important biosphere reserve, has committed to an energy transition by increasing the use of renewable energies. This is creating investment opportunities in wind, solar, hydro and biomass. Senegal has huge potential for renewable energies thanks to its sunshine, wind and water resources. Other sustainable development sectors such as sustainable agriculture, waste management, eco-tourism and environmental protection are also experiencing strong growth.

For an initial period of 3 to 5 years, starting in 2023, international partners and multilateral development banks will mobilise 2.5 billion euros in financing to increase the share of renewable energies in the energy mix to 40% (currently 30% JETP Project - Just Energy Transition Partnership).



The discovery of oil and gas reserves is an opportunity for the Senegalese economy (please see table below).

TRANSPORT

The Senegalese government has placed infrastructure at the heart of its development programme, by structuring mega-projects in the sectors of transport, mass transit and logistics. Opportunities abound in transport infrastructure, logistics, transport services, maritime and air transport, road construction and the development of intelligent transport systems. The projects in this sector will foster connectivity, trade, job creation, opening up and economic development.

MEDICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Senegal has the ambition of developing cutting-edge sectors such as medical biotechnology, oncology, the pharmaceutical industry and pharmaceutical analysis laboratories. Senegal is aiming to achieve pharmaceutical sovereignty by supporting the local industry through policies and reforms. Tax incentives and stimulus for R&D offer opportunities in production, distribution and research targeting local markets.

The chemical-pharmaceutical sector in West Africa in general, and in Senegal in particular, is an under-performing sector due to the proliferation of the parallel market, outdated regulations and taxation.

Figures from the Ministry of Health and Social Action show that Senegal imports 90% of its medicines and pharmaceutical products.

Global awareness of the unfairness regarding access to vaccines during the Covid-19 crisis prompted the need for change and, with the help of Belgian Cooperation, the Senegalese government drew up a Roadmap to remedy these various problems. Senegal is one of only 3 sub-Saharan African countries where setting up vaccine production lines is supported by the international community.

Various donors (EIB, France, Germany, World Bank, etc.) are financing the MADIBA project (vaccine production) at the Institut Pasteur in Dakar. Belgian companies are involved in this project.

Belgium supports the strengthening of the Senegalese pharmaceutical ecosystem by upgrading the legislative and regulatory framework and the supervisory authority for medicines. Training and R&D aspects are part of the upgrade.

Senegal has a well-structured, albeit underfunded, healthcare network, with 39 hospitals and numerous 'health centres' of varying size and capacity throughout the country. 65% of the country's doctors and 77% of its pharmacists are based in Dakar, meaning that the private provision of medical services is concentrated, with dozens of clinics and over 1,000 medical practices. On this basis, the Senegalese government plans to develop a 'Medical City' in Dakar, for the entire sub-region.

Belgium currently sells medical equipment and pharmaceutical products either directly or indirectly through French distribution networks.

CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

Considered the cultural and artistic hub of West Africa, Dakar offers numerous partnership opportunities. The Dakar Biennale (Dak'Art - one of Africa's leading contemporary art events), the Ecole des Sables (a contemporary ballet company with which various contemporary African-Belgian dancers have performed) and the new Museum of Black Civilisations in Dakar are all important hubs of artistic creation.



Drawing on Dakar's reputation in the cultural sphere, particularly in music and the urban arts, the Senegalese authorities are increasingly turning their attention to the potential of the creative industries. The Youssou Ndour Foundation, set up in Brussels in November 2022, aims to strengthen exchanges between Europe and Africa in the cultural and creative industries sector.

Finally, in the cinematic domain, the film co-production agreement signed in Brussels in April 2021 between Senegal and the French Community of Belgium must also be highlighted. In the same domain, the Brussels International Film Festival will return to Dakar for the 3rd time in December 2024.

Calendar of all trade fairs here:

- Senegal Invest Forum <https://www.foruminvestinsenegal.sn/en/home>
- International Exhibition for Construction Materials and Machinery <https://www.senconexpo.com/>
- International Energy and Petroleum Fair (SIEPA) <https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/salon-international-de-l-energie-et-du-p%C3%A9trole/?originalSubdomain=sn>
- FIARA (International Agriculture and Animal Resources Fair) <https://fiarasenegal.com/>
- SIARA (International Agriculture and Animal Resources Exhibition) <https://fiarasenegal.com/le-siara/>
- SENEFOOD <https://www.senefoodexpo.com/>
- SENEPACK <https://www.senepack.com/>
- 5th West Africa LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Expo - Senegal 2024 <https://lpgexpo.com.sg/5th-west-africa-lpg-expo-senegal-2024/>
- 14th International Exhibition of Food Processing Industries and Techniques (SIAGRO) <https://siagro.sn/>
- 8th International Trade Fair for Renewable Energies and the Environment (SIERA) <https://siera.sn/>
- Trade shows in Senegal https://www.eventseye.com/fairs/c0_salons_senegal.html



4. Business culture

Communication

- Senegal is a French-speaking country, and French is the professional language.
- The Senegalese attach great importance to greetings, and occasionally ask for news of the family (marks of respect are very important).
- Always greet the oldest person first (droit d'ainesse) in a friendly manner.

Attire

- For a business meeting, always be dressed appropriately (even if it is hot, it is important not to wear short or revealing clothing). Fridays are a day of prayer for Muslims in Senegal, so most dress in traditional attire.

What are the public holidays?

- Working hours are regulated by the Senegalese Labour Code (Law no. 97-17 of 1 December 1997), decrees and orders. The legal working week is in principle 40 hours. On Fridays, the day of prayer at the mosque, working hours are more flexible, with activities being suspended from 1pm to 3pm in the afternoon.
- For public holidays, visit: <https://publicholidays.africa/senegal/>



5. What can we do for you?

Local contact points

The general delegates and local representatives of the region employed by hub.brussels are official representatives of the Brussels Government abroad, they support Brussels companies that want to export, and search and prospect for new investors.

They have the information, expertise and in-depth knowledge about the specifics of different foreign markets. Based on that knowledge, they help to refine and fine-tune your export plans, with advice on regulations, competition, market entry conditions, permits, etc. Furthermore, they can support you with your questions regarding exports, certain sectors within the jurisdiction, contacts with intermediaries, business culture, and much more;



Ivan Korsak

Senegal - Gambia - Guinea Conakry - Cape Verde Islands - Kenya - Burundi - Zambia - Tanzania - Uganda - Rwanda

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NG-205 Ngor-Diarama
Dakar – Sénégal

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+32 488 94 34 26
+221 77 481 08 69

dakar@hub.brussels

Key addresses

Tri-regional Economic and Commercial Service (Hub.Brussels/Awex/FIT)

Address: NG 205 Ngor Diarama
Tel: (+221) 33 820 79 40
www.belemb.eu

Plateforme Industrielle Internationale de Diamniadio,
Marketing Manager (221) 77 677 00 00 /
SG: 77 333 51 73

Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Senegal

Address: Avenue Jambaars
BP: 524 Dakar-Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33 889 43 91
Fax: (+221) 33 889 43 99

Dakar Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Address: 1 place de l'indépendance.
PO Box: 118 Dakar
Tel: (+221) 33 889 76 80 / (+221) 33 889 76 94

Chamber of European Investors in Senegal (Eurocham Sénégal)

Address: 3 place de l'indépendance.
Building SDIH (CBAO) 7th floor, Dakar
Postal address: BP 130 Dakar
Telephone: (221) 33 823 62 72

Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation

Address: Rue René Ndiaye x Avenue Carde, 4017 Dakar
Tel: +221 33 889 21 06

Agency for the Development and Promotion of Industrial Sites - Aprosi

Ministry of Finance and Budget

Address: Rue René Ndiaye x Avenue Carde, 4017 Dakar
BP: 4017 Dakar
Tel : +221 33 823 27 75



**National Agency for Investment
Promotion and Major Projects (APIX)**

Address: 52-54 Rue Mohamed V
BP 430 CP 18524 Dakar RP Senegal
Tel.: (+221) 33 849 05 55
Fax: (+221) 33 823 94 89

Fax: (+221) 33 821 08 13

**Telecommunications and Posts
Regulatory Authority (ARTP)**

Address: Mamelles, Route des Almadies
BP: 14130 Dakar-Peytavin
Tel: (+221) 33 869 03 69 / Toll-free 800
800 200
Fax: (+221) 33 869 03 70

Dakar Port Authority

Address: 21, Boulevard de la libération
BP: 3195 Dakar
Tel: (+221) 33 849 45 45 / (+221) 33 849
79 04
Fax: (+221) 33 823 94 89

**Guarantee Fund for Priority Investment
(FONGIP)**

Address: 10 Avenue Nelson Mandela
opposite the main hospital Dakar - Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33 859 19 19

Senegalese customs

Address: Bloc des Madeleines, Boulevard
de la République x Avenue André Peytavin
Tel: (+221) 33 839 00 00

**Sovereign Fund for Strategic Investment
(FONSIS)**

Address: Rond-point Stèle Mermoz
Immeuble Elton, 3rd floor, Dakar
(SENEGAL)
B.P: 50882, Senegal
Tel: +221 33 869 63 69

**Regulatory Authority Public
Procurement (ARMP) Senegal**

Address: Rue Alpha Hachamiyou Tall x rue
Kléber (former PCRPE premises)
Tel: (+221) 33 821 08 07 / 33 889 11 60 /
Toll-free 800 00 81 81

Useful websites to consult

- Belgian tri-regional Economic and Commercial Service www.belemb.eu
- Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Senegal <https://senegal.diplomatie.belgium.be/fr>
- Chamber of European Investors in Senegal (Eurocham Sénégal) <https://www.linkedin.com/company/eurochamsenegal/about/>
- National Agency for Investment Promotion and Major Projects (APIX-S.A.) <https://investinsenegal.sn/>
- Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation <https://economie.gouv.sn/index.php/fr>
- Ministry of Finance and Budget <https://www.senfinances.org/>
- Regulatory Authority Public Procurement (ARMP) Senegal <https://marchesdusenegal.com/>
- Telecommunications and Posts Regulatory Authority (ARTP) <https://artp.sn/>
- National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) <https://www.ansd.sn/>
- Dakar Port Authority <https://www.portdakar.sn/>
- Directorate General of Customs <https://www.douanes.sn/>
- Guarantee Fund for Priority Investment <https://www.fongip.sn/>
- Sovereign Fund for Strategic Investment (FONSIS) <https://www.fonsis.org/fr>
- Senegalese Agency for Export Promotion (ASEPEX) <https://www.asepex.sn/>
- Dakar Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture <https://cciad.sn/>
- SenegalAgriculture.com <https://www.senegalagriculture.com/>
- Agency for the Development and Promotion of Industrial Sites - Aprosi www.aprosi.sn

