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Meeting to promote specific Industrial
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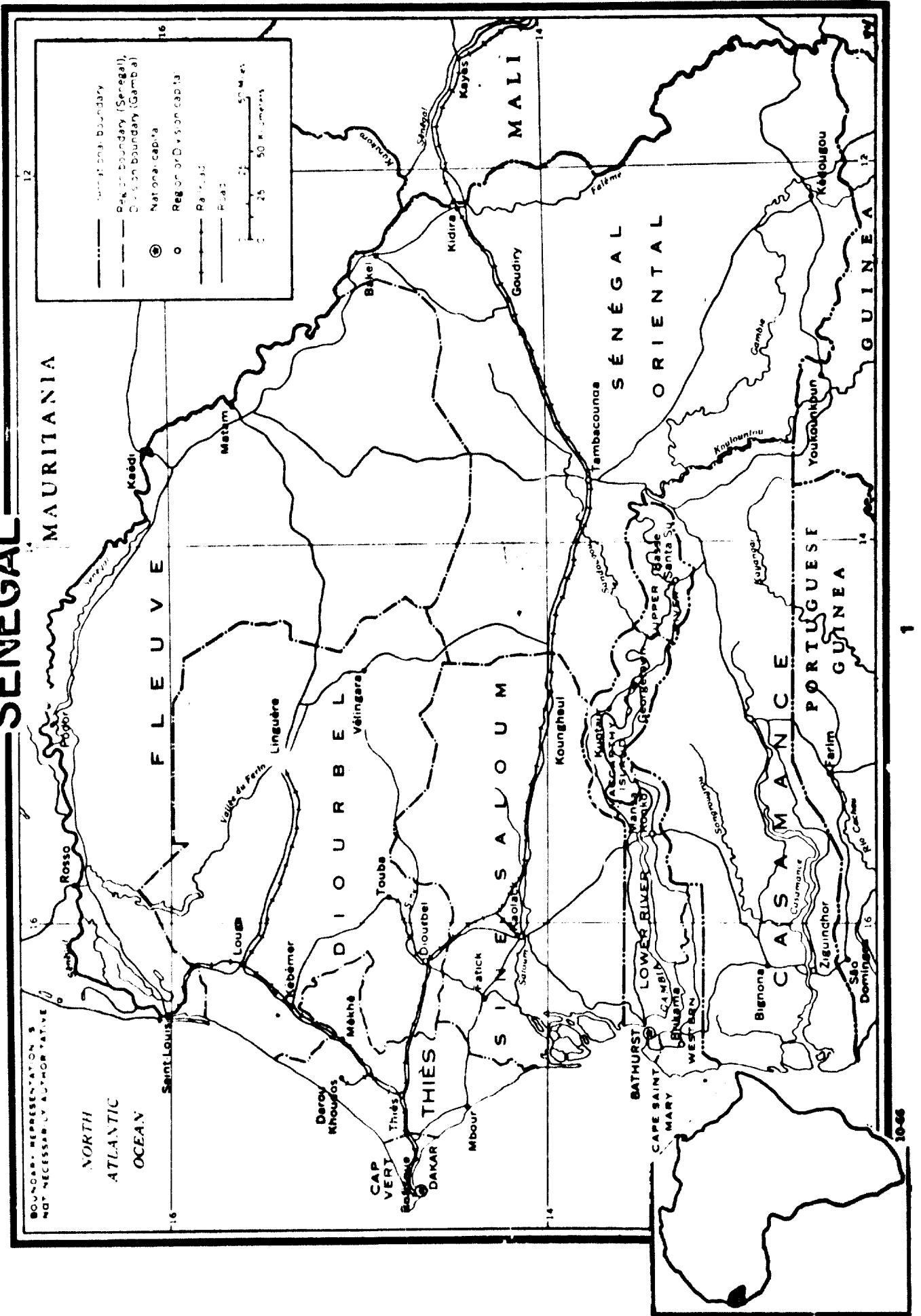
COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET ^{1/}

SENEGAL

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SENEGAL



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

1) ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY:

a) AREA: 76,100 square miles, (197,200 square km.)

b) GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE: The Republic of Senegal is situated on the west of the continent with Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, Guinea to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Gambia sticks into the southern part of the country. The climate is four zones. It is cool during the winter from January to March, and hot and dry in summer with maximum temperature of 40 centigrade. The rainy season from July to October "60 Inches".

c) POPULATION: 3,568,000 (1966) with average annual rate of growth of 2.4%

d) LANGUAGES: French is the official language used in business and in teaching. There are also numerous dialects.

e) MAIN CENTRES: The main towns are:

Dakar (Capital) 500,000

Thies 70,000

Rufisque 50,000

Saint Louis 50,000

Ziguinchor 30,000

Diourbel 30,000

f) TRANSPORT FACILITIES: - Roads about 1,250 miles of tarred road and about the same mileage of dirt roads. When present work is completed the mileage in asphalted roads should go up to nearly 2,000 and the total length of all roads to 6,750 miles. The main routes are from Dakar to Saint Louis and from Saint Louis to Kidira.

-Railways are nearly 750 miles of track. Two main lines from Thies: Dakar to Saint Louis (150 miles) and Dakar to Kidira (405 miles).

-There are a number of important ports. Dakar is one of the largest in Africa. Other ports are half river, half maritime.

-Senegal's main airport is that of Dakar Y off; of international class it can take any aircraft in use in the world today.

2) POLITICAL STATUS: Senegal became fully independent on June 1960. On September 1960 she was admitted into the UN. Senegal has permanent representation at UN, the EEC, UNESCO and FAO. A number of international organisations are located in Senegal. Senegal is a member of OCAM and the OAU. An association grouping Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Mauritania re-established co-operation between these four states when the organisation of Senegal River States, OERS, was formed in 1967.

The ministries in the economic field are:

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Rural Economy

Ministry for the Plan and Industry.

Sources:- I.B.R.D. Current Economic Position and Prospects, 1968.
- Africa 1969/1970. The editorial staff of "Jeune Afrique".
- The EUROPA Year Book 1969.
- A.I.D. Economic Data Book - Africa - 1970.

B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

1) ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

a) NATIONAL CURRENCY: The national currency is CFA Franc.
US\$1 = CFAF 275.

b) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: "1965 at market prices"
Per Capita: US\$ 184.8
Primary Sector: 27.9%
Secondary Sector: 16.6%
Transport, Trade, Services: 55.5%
Rate of growth,
1.8% (at current prices)

c) PER CAPITA INCOME: US\$ 173 (1967)

d) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: 1963 = 100

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968 July</u>
	103	106	109	107	107

e) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: in billion CFA Francs
"1966"

Total Exports	44.5		
Total Imports	<u>42.9</u>		
Trade Balance			<u>1.6</u>
Services	<u>2.0</u>		
Total			3.6
Net factor income Payments	-2.3		
Private transfers	-4.4		
Public transfers	<u>5.6</u>		<u>-1.1</u>
Balance of Current Account			<u>2.5</u>

Public Capital inflow	3.7		
Amortization on public debt	-0.8		
Net private Capital movement and errors and omissions	-3.1		
Change in reserves (-) increase	<u>-2.3</u>		<u>-2.5</u>

- 2) NATURAL RESOURCES: - The agricultural land is 29% of the area. The only important cash crop is peanuts which account for about 80% of total value of exports.
- Livestock is an important activity with large potential. Meat production sharply up in recent years.
 - The coastal waters are rich in fish. There is good potential for development of a fishing industry.
 - The forests are about 13 million acres (27% of total area); production is relatively minor.
 - Large deposits of calcium phosphate are being mined near Dakar and aluminium phosphate near Thiès. Marly limestone is abundant and furnishes material for a portland cement plant. Deposits of titanium and salt are being worked.
 - Oil and natural gas have been discovered in the Dakar region, and further exploration work continues.

- 3) LABOUR FORCE: The labour force is 1.1 million, 42% of population in 1965.
Distribution: 74% in agriculture. Seasonal under employment during 4 - 5 months of dry season.

4) ORIGIN OF GDP: "billion CFA francs, current prices"

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Agriculture	45.72	47.80	47.00	48.69	51.89
Energy and mines	2.87	2.90	2.60	2.81	3.06
Food industries	7.99	8.22	10.09	10.11	10.29
Textile and leather	4.97	5.12	5.34	5.48	5.60
Other industries	4.37	4.51	4.99	4.83	5.43
Construction	5.19	6.14	5.27	5.56	5.77
Transport	6.25	6.10	6.20	7.03	7.10
Commerce	47.02	50.49	53.02	54.49	55.48
Other services	12.02	12.02	12.20	12.88	12.83
Government	<u>23.88</u>	<u>26.23</u>	<u>29.39</u>	<u>30.03</u>	<u>28.60</u>
<u>Gross domestic product at market prices</u>	<u>160.28</u>	<u>169.53</u>	<u>176.10</u>	<u>181.91</u>	<u>186.05</u>
<u>Less: Indirect taxes</u>	<u>23.19</u>	<u>24.68</u>	<u>24.50</u>	<u>26.27</u>	<u>27.02</u>
<u>GDP at factor cost</u>	<u>137.09</u>	<u>144.85</u>	<u>151.60</u>	<u>155.64</u>	<u>159.03</u>
Growth rate (%)	3.7	5.7	4.7	2.7	2.2

5) MAIN INDUSTRIES: The main industries are:

Food: Dehusking rice - cotton ginnery - oil mills - ground nut processing plants - flour mills - biscuit factories - tunny canneries - breweries - mineral waters - chocolate factories -

Textiles: Factories making sewing cotton and cotton fabric; dyeing factory; printing factory; blankets, garment factories, plants treating sisal and jute, industrial bleaching - mattress factory.

Leather: A tannery and a shoe factory.

Wood: Saw mills - plywood factory.

Building: Cement factory - brick works - concrete block factories - asbestos products factory - tile factories.

Chemical: Soap works - paint and varnish-fertilisers - insecticides - plastics - matches.

Mechanical: Boat builders - wagon manufacture - vehicle assembly - bicycle assembly - aluminium foundry - car radiators - enamel factories - nail factory - battery factory.

Various: Sugar refinery - cotton ginnery - meat and fish canning - radio assembly and various electrical goods.

C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1) INVESTMENTS: The Revised Development Programme, by Sector, 1965/66 - 1968/69 (billion CFA francs) was as follows:

	1965/66 1966/67	1967/68 1968/69	Total	%	Foreign Financing
<u>Research and Surveys</u>	1.95	3.27	5.22	7.6	3.16
Agriculture	5.32	11.39	16.71	16.8	14.55
Livestock	0.35	1.89	2.23	3.3	1.34
Forestry	0.19	0.35	0.54	0.8	0.20
Fishing	0.56	2.04	2.60	3.8	2.26
CER, CAR, ONCAD	0.45	1.22	1.67	2.4	1.17
Industry	2.76	1.90	4.66	6.8	3.56
Tourism	0.17	0.18	0.35	0.5	-
Commerce	0.30	0.95	1.25	1.8	0.95
<u>Directly Productive Sectors</u>	10.10	19.92	30.01	36.2	24.03
Roads	3.36	4.49	7.85	11.5	5.43
Railways	0.30	3.13	3.43	5.0	2.35
Ports	0.54	1.24	1.78	2.6	0.87
Civil aviation	0.09	0.47	0.56	0.8	0.37
Posts + telecommunications	0.74	0.42	1.16	1.7	0.34
Technical education	0.15	0.64	0.79	1.2	0.43
<u>Infrastructure Sectors</u>	5.18	10.39	15.57	22.8	9.79
General education	2.51	1.99	4.50	6.6	3.44
Health	0.78	1.44	2.22	3.3	1.75
Housing	2.30	4.67	6.97	10.2	1.22
Water supply + sewerage	1.89	7.16	9.05	13.3	7.30
<u>Social Sectors</u>	7.48	15.26	22.74	33.4	13.71
<u>Grand Total</u>	24.71	48.84	73.54	100.0	50.69
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The Gross Capital Formation, 1962-1966 are as follows: (billion CFA francs)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
<u>Private sector</u>	7.70	10.73	12.25	12.02	12.27
Agriculture	0.28	0.58	0.36	0.28	0.48
Energy and mines	1.05	3.17	2.56	2.99	2.88
Food industries	1.12	1.47	1.30	1.22	0.97
Textile and leather	0.41	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.28
Other industries	0.81	0.79	1.09	0.92	2.40
Construction	0.84	0.97	0.67	0.94	0.76
Transport	1.67	2.01	3.43	3.78	3.00
Services	0.58	0.45	1.40	0.40	0.40
Commerce	0.94	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
<u>Public Sector</u>	9.39	8.77	8.83	9.93	6.48
Senegalese admin.	8.31	6.81	8.41	9.67	6.22
French administration	1.08	1.96	0.42	0.26	0.26
<u>Gross fixed capital form.</u>	17.09	19.50	21.08	21.95	18.75
Changes in stocks	1.07	-0.70	+0.42	-0.02	n.a.
<u>Gross domestic investment</u>	n.a.	18.80	21.50	21.93	n.a.

2) SOURCES OF FINANCING: The Expenditure Account on GDP and Gross Domestic Savings, 1962 - 1966 are as follows: (billion CFA francs)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Preliminary</u> <u>1966</u>
Consumption	150.2	160.2	160.7	168.1	173.7
Gross domestic investment	17.1	18.8	21.5	21.9	18.8
<u>Plus or minus trade and non-</u> <u>factor services balance</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>-2.9</u>	<u>-0.3</u>	<u>-3.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>
<u>Gross domestic product,</u> <u>market prices</u>	<u>169.5</u>	<u>176.1</u>	<u>181.9</u>	<u>186.1</u>	<u>196.1</u>
Public consumption	29.0	27.4	28.2	28.9	n.a.
Private monetary cons.	100.5	110.7	109.9	115.8	n.a.
Subsistence consumption	<u>20.7</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>Total consumption</u>	<u>150.2</u>	<u>160.2</u>	<u>160.7</u>	<u>168.1</u>	<u>173.7</u>
Public sector savings	2.3	6.5	3.4	5.8	5.0
Private sector savings	<u>17.0</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>17.4</u>
<u>Total gross domestic savings</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>22.4</u>

D. FOREIGN TRADE DATA

1) FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE:

Principal Sources of Imports
(CFA Billions)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u> Jan. - Sept.
France	21.9	23.7	11.7
China	- .7	1.5	2.5
Madagascar	2.2	1.6	2.4
Cambodia	2.0	1.2	1.4
West Germany	1.5	1.7	1.3

Principal Destinations of Exports
(CFA Billions)

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u> Jan. - Sept.
France	21.9	23.0	20.0
Portugal	-.2	1.2	-.5
West Germany	-.7	-.7	-.4
Japan	-.5	-.4	-.4
UK and Eire	-.4	-.4	-.4

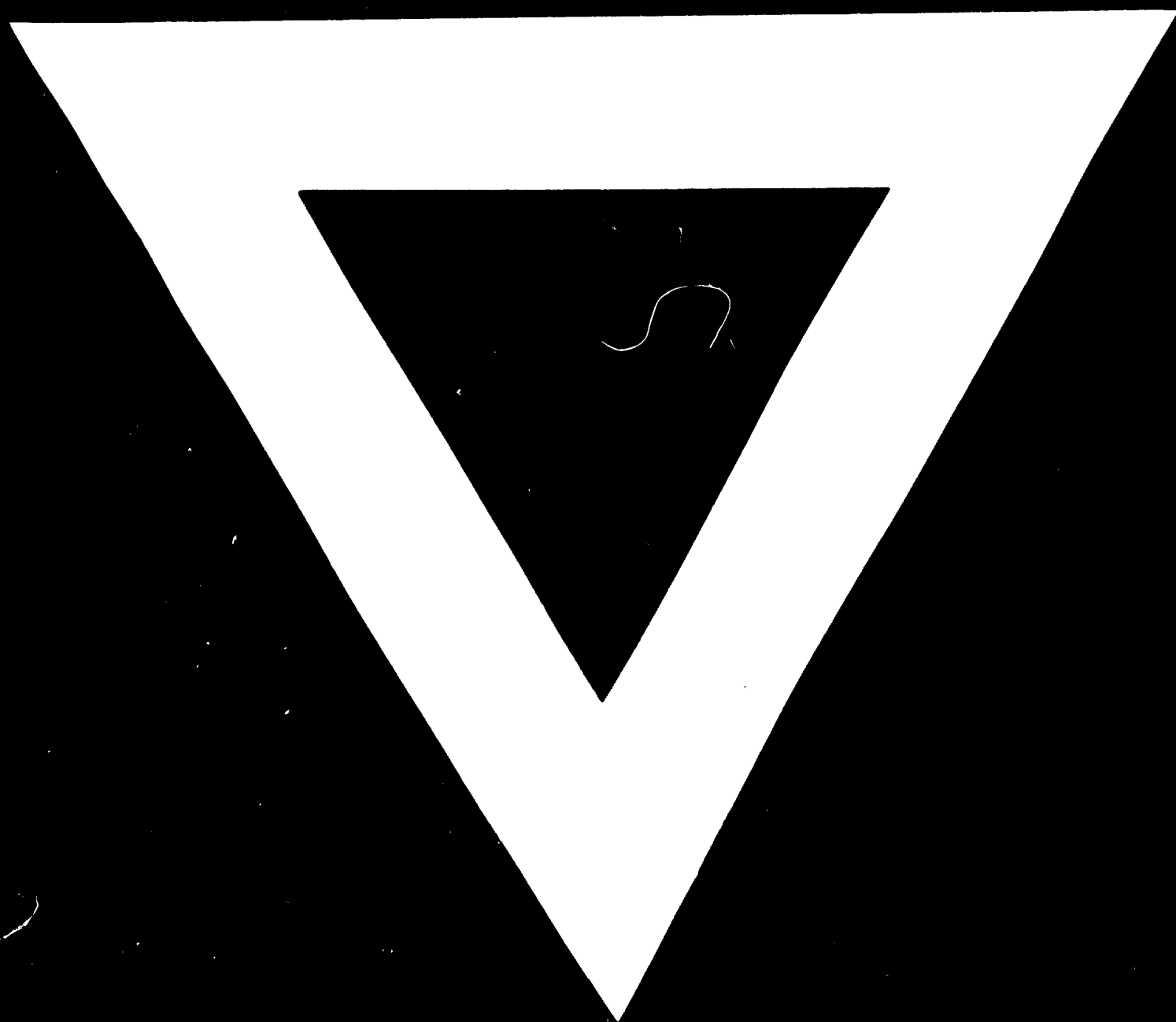
2) VALUE OF IMPORTS; MAIN PRODUCTS: (billion CFA francs)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Food and beverages	14.5	13.6	16.4	15.2	14.6
Other consumer goods	13.2	12.5	12.8	11.4	11.4
Fuel	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.7
Raw materials	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.1
Capital goods and intermediate products	<u>10.1</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Total above products	<u>40.6</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>39.9</u>
Total imports	<u>43.1</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>42.9</u>

3) VALUE OF EXPORTS; MAIN PRODUCTS: (billion CFA francs)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Groundnuts (shelled)	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.2	12.9
Raw groundnut oil	9.4	7.1	9.4	10.7	10.8
Refined groundnut oil	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4
Ground-nut cake	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.5
Other groundnut products	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total groundnut exports	26.1	21.0	25.4	26.0	<u>30.5</u>
Processed fish	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Calcium phosphate	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Aluminium phosphate	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total above products	<u>28.6</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>34.4</u>
Total exports	<u>38.6</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>44.5</u>





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