

**Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and
Inputs in Senegal from 1975 to 1984**

by

Frederic Martin and Alioune Dieng

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SPECIAL NOTE FOR ISRA-MSU REPRINTS

In 1982 the faculty and staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University (MSU) began the first phase of a planned 10- to 15-year project to collaborate with the Senegal Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles) in the reorganization and reorientation of its research programs. The Senegal Agricultural Research and Planning Project (Contract No. 685-0223-C-00-1064-00), has been financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Dakar, Senegal.*

As part of this project MSU managed the Master's degree programs for 21 ISRA scientists at 10 U.S. universities in 10 different fields, including agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, soil science, animal science, rural sociology, biometrics and computer science. Ten MSU researchers, on long-term assignment with ISRA's Department of Production Systems Research (PSR, Département de Recherches sur les Systèmes de Production et le Transfert de Technologies en Milieu Rural) or with the Macro-Economic Analysis Bureau (BAME, Bureau d'Analyses Macro-Economiques) have undertaken research in collaboration with ISRA scientists on the distribution of agricultural inputs, cereals marketing, food security, and farm-level production strategies. MSU faculty have also advised junior ISRA scientists on research in the areas of animal traction, livestock systems and farmer groups.

Additional MSU faculty members from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Sociology, Animal Science and the College of Veterinary Medicine have served as short-term consultants and scientific advisors to several ISRA research programs.

The project has organized several short-term, in-country training programs in farming systems research, farm-level agronomic research, and field-level livestock research. Special training and assistance has also been provided to expand the use of micro-computers in agricultural

research, to improve English language skills, and to establish a documentation and publications program for PSR Department and BAME researchers.

Research conducted under this collaborative project was originally published only in French. Consequently, the distribution of results has been limited principally to West Africa.

In order to make relevant information available to a broader international audience, MSU and ISRA agreed in 1986 to publish selected reports as joint ISRA-MSU International Development Paper Reprints. These reports provide data and insights on critical issues in agricultural development which are common throughout Africa and the Third World. Most of the reprints in this series have been professionally edited for clarity; maps, figures and tables have been redrawn according to a standard format. All reprints are available in both French and English. A list of available reprints is provided at the end of this report. Readers interested in topics covered in the reports are encouraged to submit comments directly to the respective authors, or to Drs. R. James Bingen or Eric W. Crawford, Co-Directors, Senegal Agricultural Research II Project, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039.

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*In December 1987 MSU, ISRA and USAID/Dakar negotiated a 2 1/2 year contract (Contract No. 685-0957-C-00-8004-00) to extend MSU's program of research support and training in the social sciences, agronomy, forestry and research planning.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND
INPUTS IN SENEGAL FROM 1975 TO 1984**

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FOREIGN TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND INPUTS IN SENEGAL FROM 1975 TO 1984

Frederic Martin and Alioune Dieng

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this working paper is to describe the primary characteristics of the foreign trade of agricultural products and inputs in Senegal, and to trace the evolution of this trade during the period from 1975 to 1984.

In practice it is not easy to define the concept of "agricultural product" in precise terms. We have decided to limit our attention to food products, including those from the fishing sector. We have also included other agricultural products used for industrial purposes if they are used in the same state in which they leave the farm or if they have undergone only a minor degree of processing. Livestock products are also included in the analysis, even though the official statistics given greatly underestimate the volume of the foreign trade of livestock products and are therefore limited in their usefulness. The categories of products and inputs presented here are based on the system of classification used in the Customs Code.

The primary data analyzed come from detailed computer statistics of imports and exports jointly published by the Statistics Directorate and the Customs Directorate. The figures from 1983 and 1984 are tentative and subject to revision.

In succession, this paper focuses on: 1) the volume of the foreign trade of agricultural products and inputs in the Senegalese economy; 2) the evolution of the foreign trade of agricultural products and inputs; 3) the principal products traded; and 4) Senegal's chief trading partners.

**Volume of Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products
and Inputs in the Senegalese Economy**

Volume in Relation to Overall Foreign Trade

On average, from 1975 to 1984, APIs¹ accounted for 55.1% of all exports and 24.6% of all imports, in other words a major portion of the nation's foreign trade (see tables 1 and 2 and figures 1, 2 and 3). These percentages have remained quite stable over the past ten years. It is interesting to note that APIs account for a percentage of overall exports which is roughly double the percentage of overall imports, reflecting the heavy emphasis on agricultural production and limited strength of the industrial sector within the Senegalese economy.

The trade balance for APIs was in general highly positive during the period from 1974 to 1984, with the exception of the years 1980, 1981 and 1984. It was not sufficient, however, to prevent a progressive worsening of the overall trade balance, which showed a substantial deficit during the entire period studied (see table 3).

Volume in Relation to National Production and Income

On average, overall exports made up 22.2% of the GNP² and total imports accounted for 42.3% of the GNI³ from 1974 to 1984 (see table 4), demonstrating the degree of integration of the Senegalese economy in world trade. Exports of APIs accounted for 12.4% of the GNP and imports of APIs

¹Hereafter we shall refer to agricultural products and inputs as APIs.

²GNP = Gross National Product.

³GNI = Gross National Income.

Table 1: Proportion of Exports of Agricultural Products and Inputs to Total Senegalese Exports (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)

Product	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean

Agricultural Products and Inputs											
Value	53897	79392	104909	52533	74067	51605	50940	85015	115928	120910	78920
Percent	54.4	68.5	68.6	55.1	65.0	51.2	37.5	42.5	56.0	51.7	55.1

Other Products											
Value	45204	36533	48003	42726	39933	49195	84960	114790	91048	113090	66548
Percent	45.6	31.5	31.4	44.9	35.0	48.8	62.5	57.5	44.0	48.3	44.9

All Products											
Value	99101	115925	152912	95259	114000	100800	135900	199805	206976	234000	145468
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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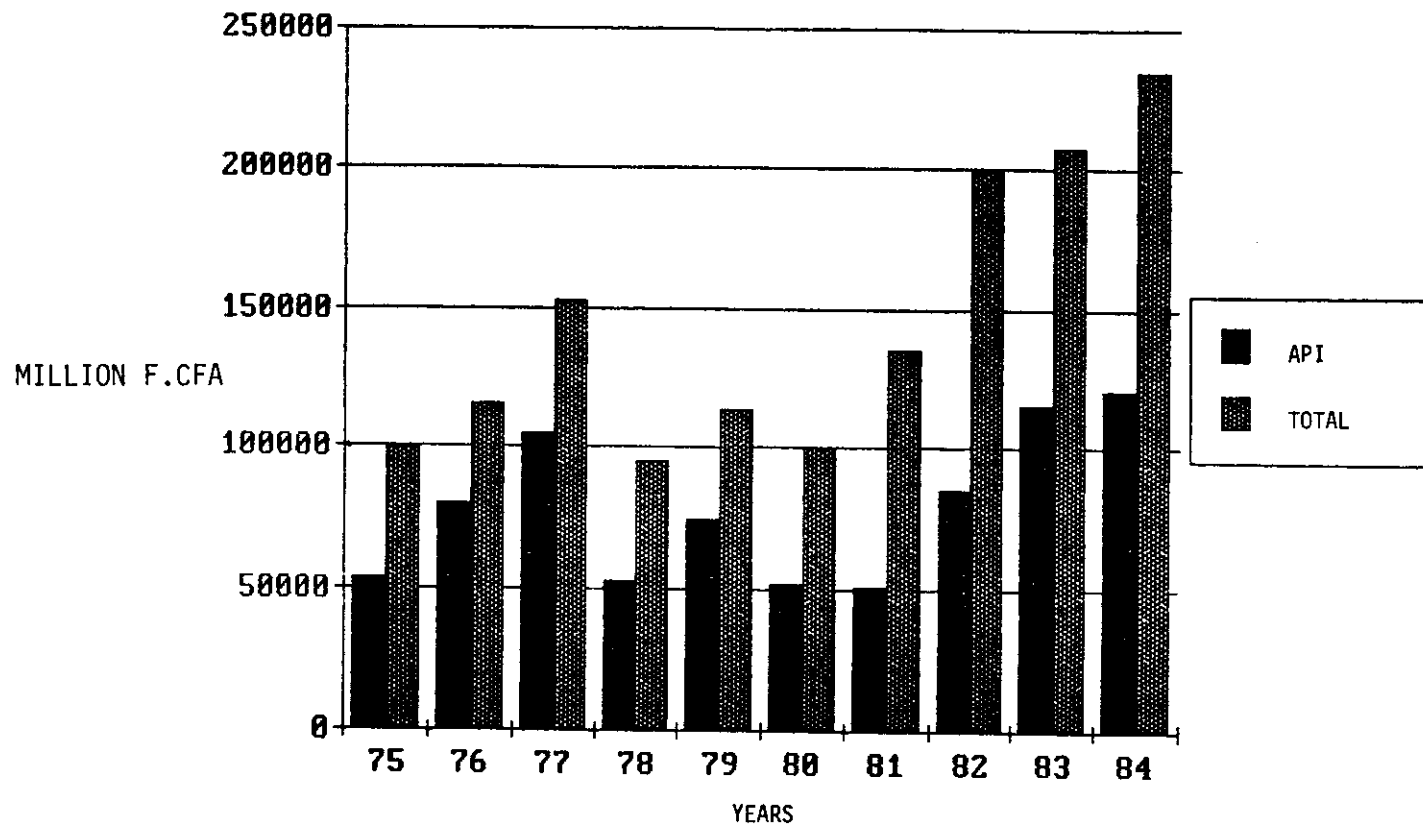
Table 2: Proportion of Imports of Agricultural Products and Inputs to Total Senegalese Imports (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)

Product	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
Agricultural Products and Inputs											
Value	32072	38713	43483	41554	46968	52822	85292	80245	73576	123465	61819
Percent	25.7	25.2	23.2	24.4	23.7	23.8	29.2	23.8	18.6	28.2	24.6
All Chemical Products											
Value	19814	24160	30758	30827	70884	109717	135043	177296	165957	183145	84135
Percent	15.9	15.7	16.4	18.1	35.8	49.4	46.2	52.6	41.9	41.9	33.4
Petroleum Products											
Value	14829	18928	23443	23844	32868	58190	80967	82581	77235	121951	48617
Percent	11.9	12.3	12.5	14.0	16.6	26.2	27.7	24.5	19.5	27.9	19.3
Wood and Textiles											
Value	9346	24160	14254	10389	15246	15103	17538	17190	16239	17921	17885
Percent	7.5	15.7	7.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.1	4.1	4.1	7.1
Machinery and Equipment											
Value	35516	45243	51013	46155	33462	33315	32445	45167	62580	69062	50380
Percent	28.5	29.4	27.2	27.1	16.9	15.0	11.1	13.4	15.8	15.8	20.0
Other Products											
Value	27914	21544	48012	41386	31482	11105	21923	17190	77631	43710	37533
Percent	22.4	14.0	25.6	24.3	15.9	5.0	7.5	5.1	19.6	10.0	14.9
All Products											
Value	124616	153887	187547	170314	198000	222100	292300	337065	396079	437100	251901
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

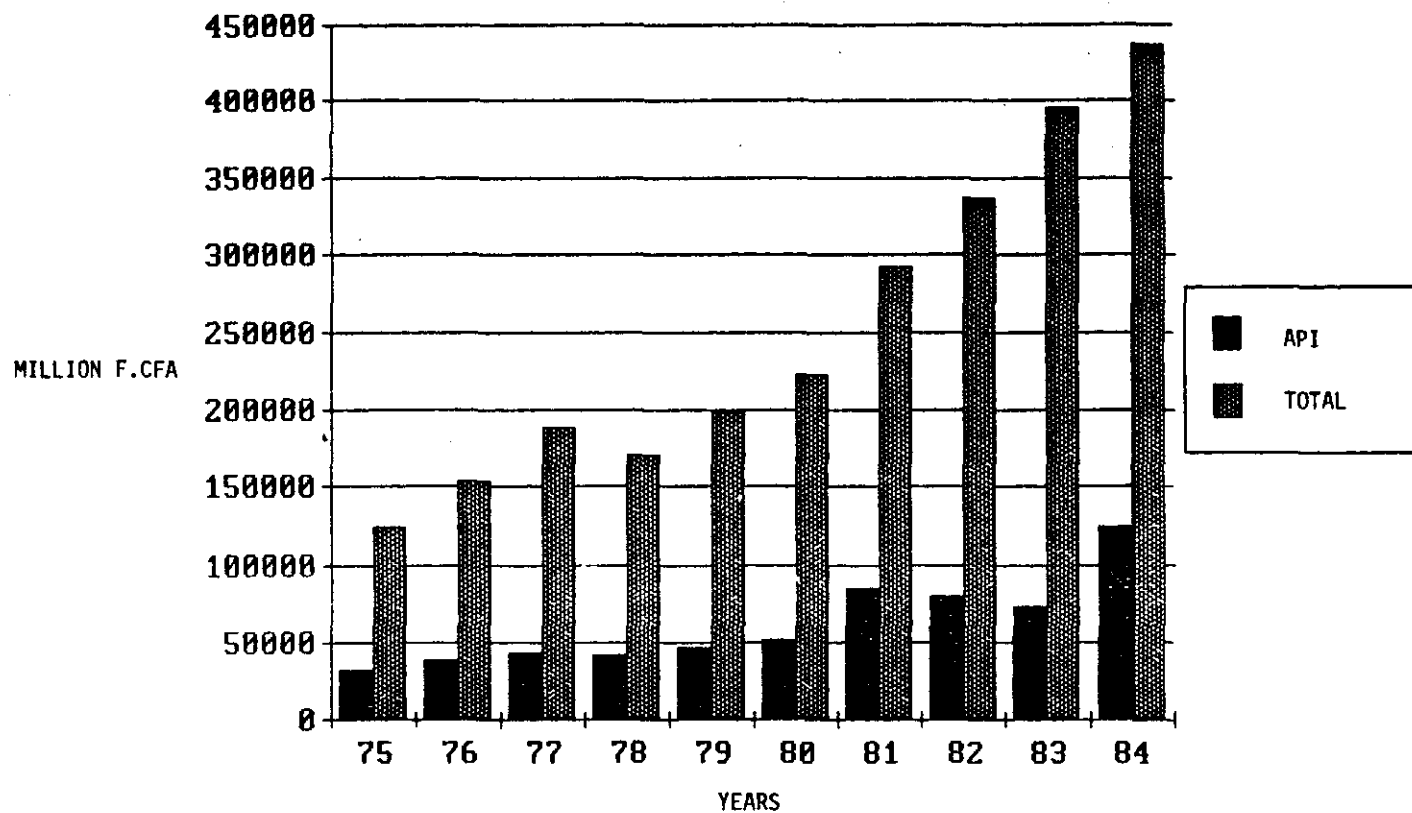
Note: The category "Petroleum Products" is a sub-category of "Chemical Products"

Figure 1: Exports of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Relation to Total Senegalese Exports (1975-1984)



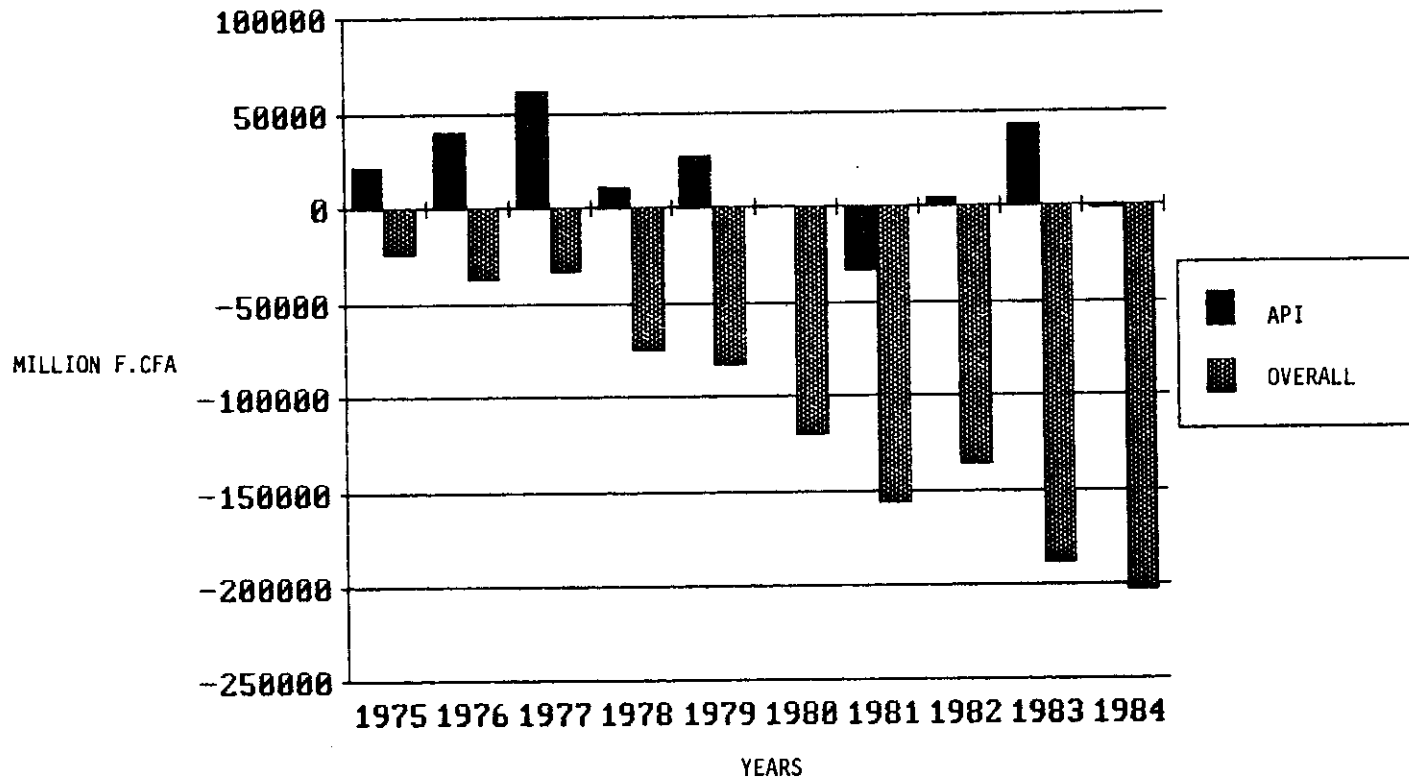
Source: Table 1

Figure 2: Imports of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Relation to Total Senegalese Imports (1975-1984)



Source: Table 2

Figure 3: Trade Balance of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Relation to the Overall Senegalese Trade Balance (1975-1984)



Source: Table 3

Table 3: Comparison of the Trade Balance of Agricultural Products and Inputs with the Overall Senegalese Trade Balance (1975-1984)

Unit: Million F.CFA

Year	All Products				Agricultural Products and Inputs			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Coverage Rate*	Exports	Imports	Balance	Coverage Rate*
1975	99101	124616	-25515	79.5%	53897	32072	21825	168.1%
1976	115925	153887	-37962	75.3%	79392	38713	40679	205.1%
1977	152912	187547	-34635	81.5%	104909	43483	61426	241.3%
1978	95259	170314	-75055	55.9%	52533	41554	10979	126.4%
1979	114000	198000	-84000	57.6%	74067	46968	27099	157.7%
1980	100800	222100	-121300	45.4%	51605	52822	-1217	97.7%
1981	135900	292300	-156400	46.5%	50940	85292	-34352	59.7%
1982	199805	337065	-137260	59.3%	85015	80245	4770	105.9%
1983	206976	396079	-189103	52.3%	115928	73576	42352	157.6%
1984	234000	437000	-203000	53.5%	120910	123465	-2555	97.9%

*Exports as percentage of imports.

Table 4: Relative Importance of the Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Senegalese National Production (GNP) and Income (GNI), (1974-1985)

Unit: Billion F.CFA

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
Total Imports	124.6	153.9	187.5	170.3	198.0	222.1	292.3	337.1	396.1	437.1	251.9
.Agricultural Products and Inputs	32.1	38.7	43.5	41.6	47.0	52.8	85.3	80.2	73.6	123.5	61.8
Total Exports	99.1	115.9	152.9	95.3	114.0	100.8	135.9	199.8	207.0	234.0	145.5
.Agricultural Products and Inputs	53.9	79.4	104.9	52.5	74.1	51.6	50.9	85.0	115.9	120.9	78.9
GNP	410.4	469.0	498.9	506.3	578.4	616.4	693.2	876.2	935.5	1005.9	659.0
GNI	346.6	391.3	419.9	427.3	484.1	501.0	876.2	778.3	789.2	853.0	586.7
Ratios											
Exp./GNP	24.1	24.7	30.6	18.8	19.7	16.4	19.6	22.8	22.1	23.3	22.2
Exp.API/GNP	13.1	16.9	21.0	10.4	12.8	8.4	7.3	9.7	12.4	12.0	12.4
IMP/GNI	36.0	39.3	44.7	39.9	40.9	44.3	33.4	43.3	50.2	51.2	42.3
IMP.API/GNI	9.3	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.7	10.5	9.7	10.3	9.3	14.5	10.3

Note: GNP: Gross National Product
GNI: Gross National Income

represented 10.3% of the GNI during the period studied, hence their importance can hardly be termed insignificant. Thus, the foreign trade of APIs has a major influence over the Senegalese economy.

Overall Evolution of Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs

See figure 4 and tables 1, 2, 3, and 5. In terms of absolute value, imports of APIs experienced much higher growth than exports of APIs between 1975-76 and 1983-84: 178% compared to 77.7% (see table 5). This pattern explains the decrease in the API trade balance coverage rate, which dropped from 186.5% in 1975-76 to 127.8% in 1983-84. The API trade balance fluctuates significantly from year to year. It remained highly positive until 1979, but was negative in 1980, 1981 and 1984.

A breakdown of the foreign trade of APIs shows that on average agricultural products accounted for the bulk of both exports (95.2%) and imports (95.4%), from 1975 to 1984. Exports of agricultural products increased, but less rapidly than exports of agricultural inputs (72.7% and 244.8%, respectively, between 1975-76 and 1983-84). In contrast, imports of agricultural products increased much more rapidly than imports of agricultural inputs (193% and 20.3%, respectively). On average, the trade balances for agricultural products and for agricultural inputs were positive over the period studied. Hence, the analysis of the evolution of the foreign trade of APIs indicates a worsening of the overall situation, marked by faster growth of imports than of exports.

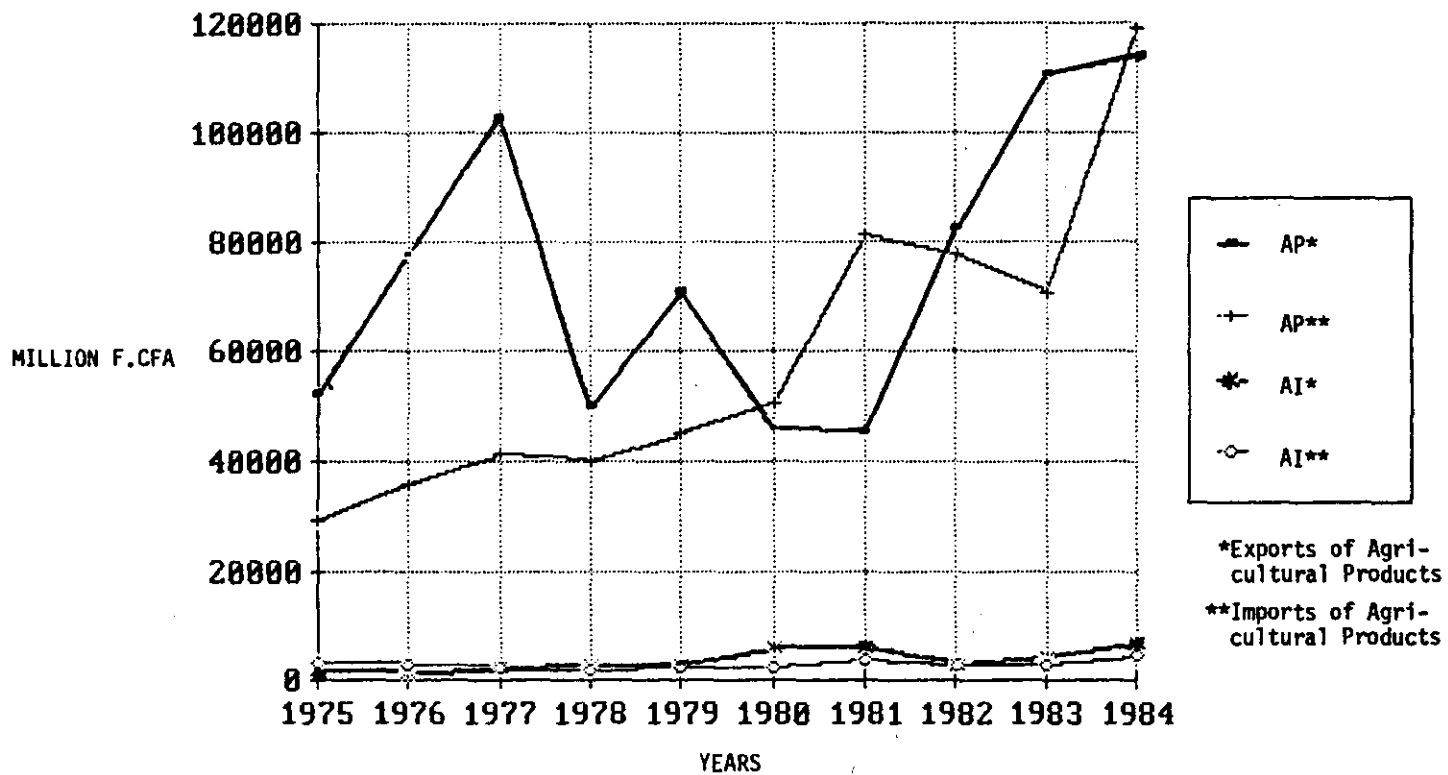
Yet this situation is partially offset by an improvement in the trade balance for agricultural inputs, even though this improvement is of secondary importance, given the fact that the volume of foreign trade of agricultural inputs is much smaller than the volume of foreign trade of agricultural products. Furthermore, this improvement in the trade balance of agricultural inputs is somewhat ambiguous. On the positive side, it reflects the development of Senegal's phosphate resources, which are processed into fertilizer for export. On the negative side, it indicates a certain degree of stagnation in the imports of agricultural inputs,

Table 5: Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Senegal (1975-1984)

Unit: Million F.CFA

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean Value	Percent
Exports												
.Agricultural Products	52066	77957	102718	49557	71137	45579	44868	82165	110583	113994	75062	95.2
.Agricultural Inputs	1831	1435	2191	2976	2930	6026	6072	2850	4345	6916	3757	4.8
.Total	53897	79392	104909	52533	74067	51605	50940	85015	114928	120910	78820	100.0
Imports												
.Agricultural Products	28931	35837	41020	39844	44696	50594	81568	77592	70759	119044	58989	95.4
.Agricultural Inputs	3141	2876	2463	1710	2272	2228	3724	2653	2817	4421	2831	4.6
.Total	32072	38713	43483	41554	46968	52822	85292	80245	73576	123465	61819	100.0
Balance												
.Agricultural Products	23135	42120	61698	9713	26441	-5015	-36700	4573	39824	-5050	16074	94.5
.Agricultural Inputs	-1310	-1441	-272	1266	658	3798	2348	197	1528	2495	927	5.5
.Total	21825	40679	61426	10979	27099	-1217	-34352	4770	41352	-2555	17001	100.0

Figure 4: Trends in the Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs in Senegal (1975-1984)



Source: Table 4

severely reducing their availability to Senegalese farmers and contributing to stagnation of agricultural production.

Evolution of Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs by Product

Principal Imported Agricultural Products

Group 1

Cereals accounted for 41.5% of imports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984 (see table 7 and also figures 5 and 6). This percentage remained relatively stable during the period studied. Imported cereals included primarily broken rice (61.7%) and, to a much lesser extent, wheat (25.4%). The relative amount of broken rice grew from 48% of all imported cereals in 1975-76 to 57.3% in 1983-84, while over the same period the relative amount of wheat dropped from 42.1% to 22.9%. In terms of value, rice imports rose from 5.6 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 21.4 billion FCFA in 1983-84, while wheat imports rose from 5 billion FCFA to 6.9 billion FCFA (see table 6).

The increase in imports of broken rice relative to all other imported cereals is due to several factors:

- the stability of the constant consumer price for broken rice (36 FCFA/kg in 1974-75 and 35 FCFA/kg in 1983-84 in 1970-71 CFA francs);⁴
- the strong price inelasticity in the demand for rice, particularly in urban areas,⁵ where rice is preferred because of taste and ease of preparation;
- urban growth stemming from natural increase in the overall population as well as the movement of the rural population toward the cities. This is significant because broken rice is primarily consumed in the cities.

⁴See F. Martin (1986), La réforme de la politique céréalière dans le Sahel--Le Sénégal, CILSS--Club du Sahel--Elliot Berg Associates, p. 16a.

⁵See C. Ross (1980), Grain Demand and Consumer Preference in Senegal Food Policy, August, p. 275.

Table 6: Value of Imported Agricultural Products in Senegal (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)												
Product	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Live Animals	(01)	139	102	126	138	145	166	154	168	208	52	140
!Meats and Edible Foods	(02)	25	45	41	36	37	34	31	89	63	118	52
!Fish, Shellfish	(03)	111	179	427	2509	192	313	6239	4367	8010	7057	2940
! .Tuna		4	0	236	2278	67	185	6120	4223	7921	6932	2797
!Milk, Eggs, Honey	(04)	2411	2145	3796	3164	3169	3967	6337	8178	8001	10210	5138
! .Powdered Milk		0	1188	2346	2088	2230	2925	4410	460	6698	8047	3039
! .Butyric Fat		0	163	582	379	27	44	823	715	0	1003	374
!Vegetables, Plants, Roots	(07)	1413	2000	1469	1673	2028	2103	2057	2273	3147	3483	2165
! .Potatoes		585	746	551	641	745	865	781	839	1320	1492	857
! .Onions, Shallots, Garlic		574	863	625	673	948	987	901	1110	1508	1596	979
!Fruits	(08)	991	2042	2130	1682	1866	1652	2488	2922	3314	3999	2309
! .Kola Nuts		0	742	820	573	590	611	1300	1513	1653	1872	967
!Coffee, Tea, Mate, Spices	(09)	477	864	2212	1550	2139	1747	1865	3134	2855	3814	2066
! .Green Tea		140	439	1499	1113	1718	1303	1231	2481	2182	2683	1479
!Cereals	(10)	11129	12563	18557	16863	20766	24230	34308	32034	21057	50213	24172
! .Wheat		4623	5364	4609	2855	5378	4966	5794	6134	6629	7163	5352
! .Maize		315	425	582	270	336	810	284	266	635	1323	525
! .Broken Rice		6003	5297	9655	12379	10908	17850	26496	24878	10582	32231	15628
! .Other Rice		297	1219	1628	232	51	251	470	617	279	2026	707
! .Sorghum		0	55	2101	1059	252	350	1234	139	2932	7469	1559
!Milled Products	(11)	442	812	918	1059	663	627	979	575	954	2644	967
! .Corn Meal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	123	0	13
!Grains, Industrial Crops	(12)	0	642	571	238	121	125	1521	233	236	950	464
! .Other Oil Seeds		0	0	0	0	0	2	1333	2	3	2	134
!Fats and Oils	(15)	349	789	578	1513	1075	3917	10335	10331	9741	23599	6223
! .Unrefined Soybean Oil		3	0	2	0	466	749	159	3834	2822	11066	1910
! .Refined Soybean Oil		0	5	0	16	0	2	2863	4186	2452	8506	1803
! .Refined Linseed Oil		0	5	4	3	4	3	7	4	0	1338	137
! .Purified Peanut Oil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2454	0	245
! .Refined Palm Oil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1052	0	105
!Processed Meat, Fish	(16)	124	158	145	181	209	18	147	176	215	340	171
!Sugar Products	(17)	7831	9665	5887	4033	3802	5833	7434	4152	3167	584	5239
! .Raw Sugar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2653	0	0	265
! .Sugar Cubes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1173	0	117
!Cocoa and Processed Cocoa	(18)	52	49	102	67	108	129	190	186	173	277	133
!Processed Cereals	(19)	298	318	584	396	837	658	977	1017	535	941	656
!Processed Vegetables, Fruits	(20)	987	913	1771	1482	2874	1091	849	1363	1194	1540	1406
!Other Prepared Foods	(21)	812	1125	1413	1751	2720	2571	4018	4682	5867	7220	3218
! .Coffee Extracts		304	744	842	1130	1725	1543	2560	2286	2737	3408	1728
! .Maggi Cubes		0	0	0	0	146	203	463	556	0	1245	261
!Beverages	(22)	1144	1258	102	1403	1821	1325	1583	1621	1904	1940	1410
!Bulk Cotton	(55)	195	168	191	92	126	90	56	95	121	65	120
Total		28931	35837	41020	39844	44696	50594	81568	77592	70759	119044	58989

Notes: Only principal sub-categories are shown
 (*): Customs code

Table 7: Senegalese Imports of Agricultural Products in Percentages (1975-1984)

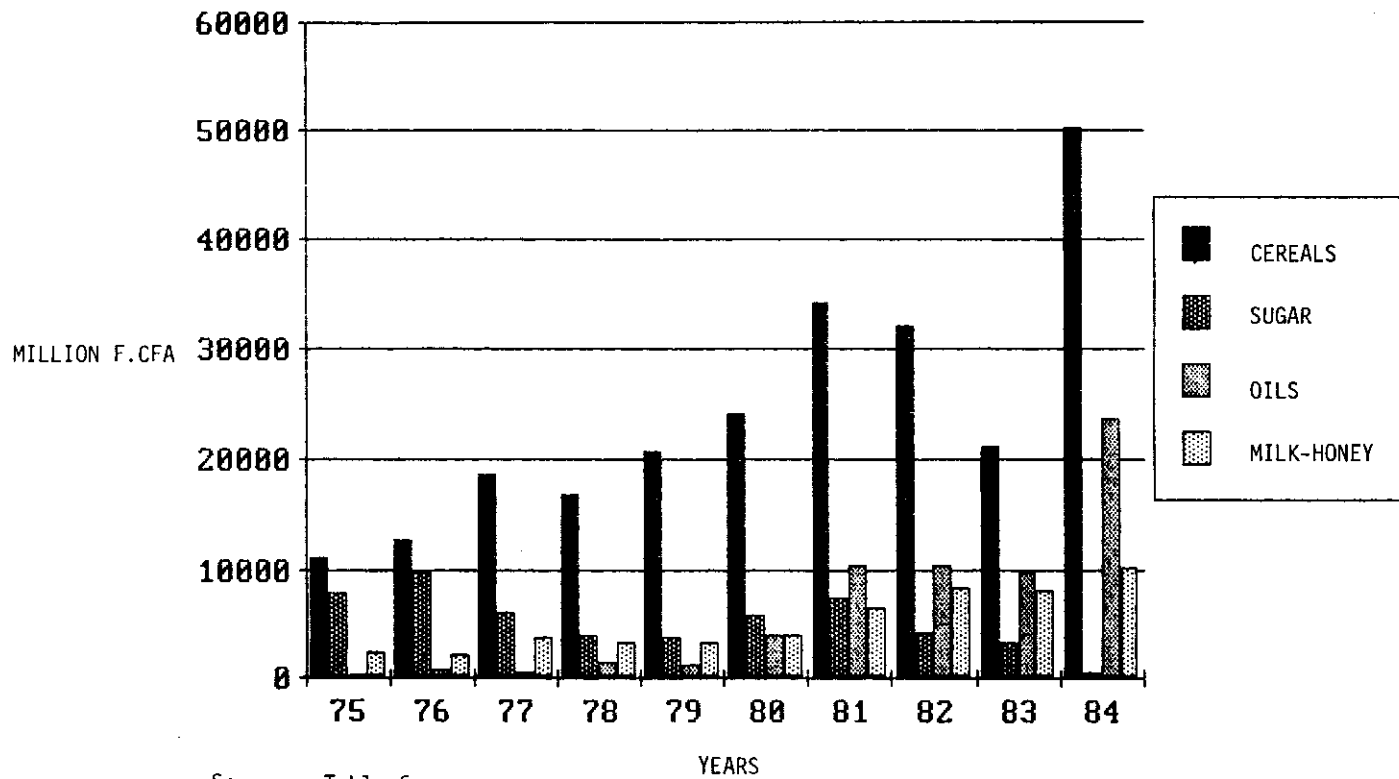
Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Live Animals	(01)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
!Meats and Edible Foods	(02)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
!Fish, Shellfish	(03)	0.4	0.5	1.0	6.3	0.4	0.6	7.6	5.6	12.9	5.9	4.1
! .Tuna		4.0	0.0	55.2	90.8	34.9	59.3	98.1	96.7	98.9	98.2	63.6
!Milk, Eggs, Honey	(04)	8.3	6.0	9.3	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.8	10.5	12.9	8.6	8.6
! .Powdered Milk		0.0	55.4	61.8	66.0	70.4	73.7	69.6	5.6	83.7	78.8	56.5
! .Butyric Fat		0.0	7.6	15.3	12.0	0.9	1.1	13.0	8.7	0.0	9.8	6.8
!Vegetables, Plants, Roots	(07)	4.9	5.6	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	2.5	2.9	5.1	2.9	4.0
! .Potatoes		41.4	37.3	37.5	38.3	36.8	41.1	38.0	36.9	41.9	42.8	39.2
! .Onions, Shallots, Garlic		40.6	43.1	42.5	40.2	46.8	46.9	43.8	48.8	47.9	45.8	44.6
!Edible Fruits	(08)	3.4	5.7	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.8	5.3	3.4	4.2
! .Kola Nuts		0.0	36.3	38.5	34.0	31.6	37.0	52.3	51.8	49.9	46.8	37.8
!Coffee, Tea, Mate, Spices	(09)	1.6	2.4	5.4	3.9	4.8	3.5	2.3	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.6
! .Green Tea		29.4	50.8	67.8	71.8	80.3	74.6	66.0	79.2	76.5	70.4	66.7
!Cereals	(10)	38.5	35.1	45.2	42.3	46.5	47.9	42.1	41.3	34.0	42.2	41.5
! .Wheat		41.5	42.7	24.8	16.9	25.9	20.5	16.9	19.1	31.5	14.3	25.4
! .Maize		2.8	3.4	3.1	1.6	1.6	3.3	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.6	2.3
! .Broken Rice		53.9	42.2	52.0	73.4	52.5	73.7	77.2	77.7	50.3	64.2	61.7
! .Other Rice		2.7	9.7	8.8	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	4.0	3.2
! .Sorghum		0.0	0.4	11.3	6.3	1.2	1.4	3.6	0.4	13.9	14.9	5.3
!Milled Products	(11)	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
! .Corn Meal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	12.9	0.0	1.5
!Grains, Industrial Crops	(12)	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
! .Other Oil Seeds		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	87.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	9.1
!Fats and Oils	(15)	1.2	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.4	7.7	12.7	13.3	13.8	19.8	7.8
! .Unrefined Soybean Oil		0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	43.4	19.1	1.5	37.1	29.0	46.9	17.8
! .Refined Soybean Oil		0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	40.5	24.2	36.0	13.0
! .Refined Linseed Oil		0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.8
! .Purified Peanut Oil		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	2.5
! .Refined Palm Oil		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	1.1
!Processed Meats, Fish	(16)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
!Sugar Products	(17)	27.1	27.0	14.4	10.1	8.5	11.5	9.1	5.4	5.1	0.5	11.9
! .Raw Sugar		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0	0.0	6.4
! .Sugar Cubes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	3.7
!Cocoa and Processed Cocoa	(18)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
!Processed Cereals	(19)	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2
!Prepared Vegetables, Fruits	(20)	3.4	2.5	4.3	3.7	6.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.9
!Other Processed Foods	(21)	2.8	3.1	3.4	4.4	6.1	5.1	4.9	6.0	9.5	6.1	5.1
! .Coffee Extracts		37.4	66.1	59.5	64.5	63.4	60.0	63.7	48.8	46.6	47.2	55.7
! .Maggi Cubes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.9	11.5	11.9	0.0	17.2	5.4
!Beverages	(22)	4.0	3.5	0.2	3.5	4.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.7
!Bulk Cotton	(55)	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: -The figures for sub-categories correspond with the pertinent product category, not with the percentage of the general total

-Only principal sub-categories are shown

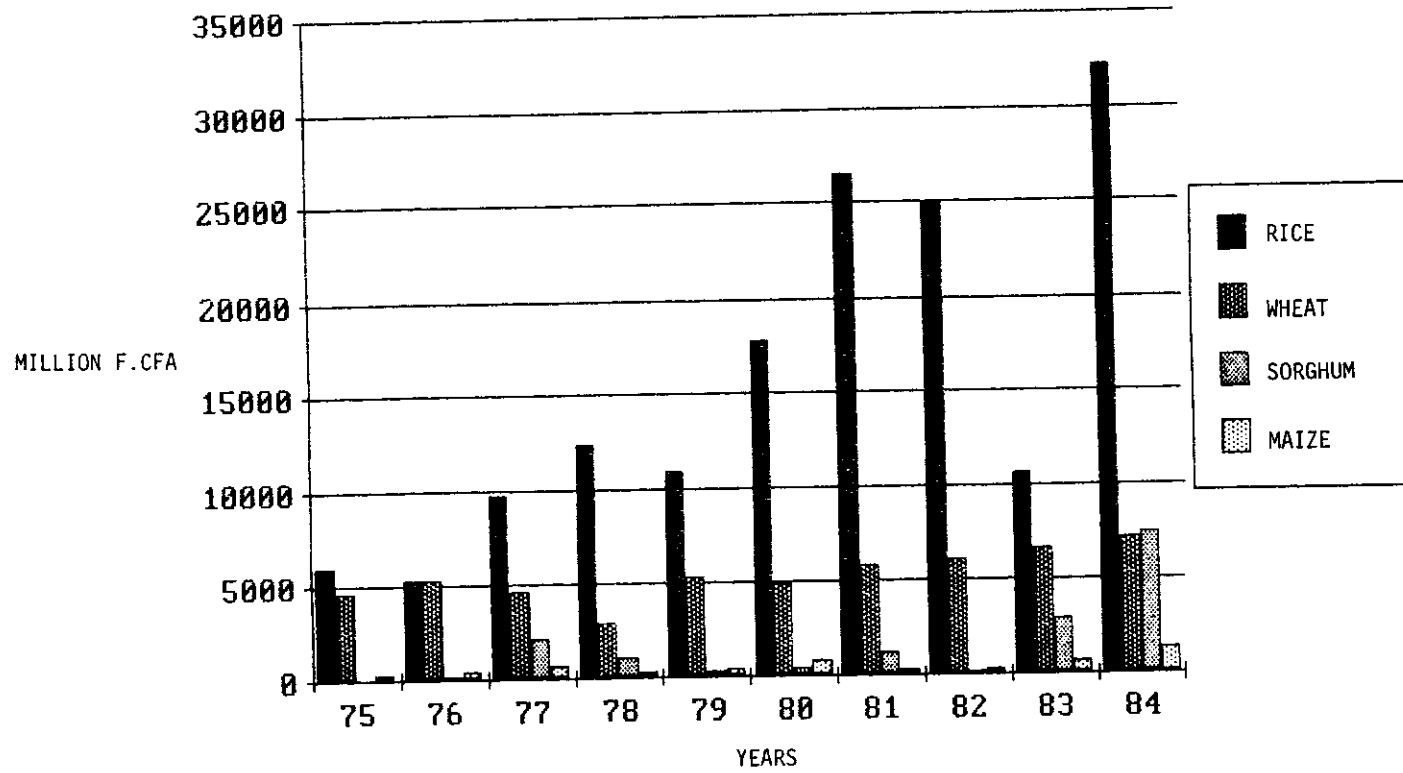
(*): Customs code

Figure 5: Principal Imported Agricultural Products in Senegal (1975-1984)



Source: Table 6

Figure 6: Senegalese Cereal Imports (1975-1984)



Source: Table 6

The decrease in the amount of imported wheat in relation to overall cereal imports can largely be explained by increases in the relative price of wheat bread in comparison with prices of other cereals: 59 FCFA/kg in 1974-75 and 74 FCFA/kg in 1983-84 in 1970-71 CFA francs (see note on previous page).

Group 2

Sugar and sweets accounted for 11.9% of imports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984 (see table 7). The relative portion of these products dropped drastically, from 27% in 1975-76 to 2.8% in 1983-84. In terms of value, imports of sugar and sweets decreased from 8.7 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 1.9 billion FCFA in 1983-84 (see table 6). This pattern can be explained by the development of sugar production within the country by the Compagnie Sucrière Sénégalaise (Senegalese Sugar Company) located in Richard-Toll.

Group 3

Milk, eggs and honey accounted for 8.6% of imports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984. The relative portion of these products remained quite stable during the period studied (see table 7). In terms of value, imports of these products rose from 2.3 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 9.1 billion FCFA in 1983-84 (see table 6). Powdered milk is the main product in this category (56.5%).

Group 4

Seeds and oils accounted for 7.8% of imports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984. The relative portion of these products greatly increased, from 1.7% in 1975-76 to 16.8% in 1983-84 (see table 7). In terms of value, imports of seeds and oils rose from 0.6 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 16.7 billion FCFA in 1983-84 (see table 6). Refined and unrefined soy oil represents the major product in this group (82.9% in 1984). This is in keeping with the decision made by the Senegalese government in the early 1980s to encourage local consumption of a vegetable oil made from a mixture of peanut oil and soy oil. Indeed, with peanut production down, Senegal was no longer producing enough peanut oil to satisfy the needs of both foreign customers and the local population.

Consequently, the government decided to sell the more expensive peanut oil on the international market and, concurrently, to import the less expensive soy oil to satisfy Senegalese food requirements.

Principal Imported Agricultural Inputs

The relative amounts of principal agricultural inputs imported into Senegal fluctuate somewhat from year to year, yet remain fairly stable when we examine the entire period studied (see tables 8 and 9). Imports of agricultural inputs can be broken down into two groups of equal importance:

Group 1

Fertilizers made up 48.2% of imports of agricultural inputs, on average, between 1975 and 1984. In terms of value, fertilizer imports stagnated at 1.9 billion FCFA during the period studied. This reflects the drop in the use of fertilizers following the elimination of the agricultural program involving the distribution of fertilizers on credit as well as the increase in fertilizer prices paid by farmers. The most widely imported fertilizers were nitrogenous fertilizers (49.6%) and, secondarily, potassic fertilizers (32.6%). On average, imports of phosphate fertilizers were low during the period (11.5%) and fell almost to zero once local phosphate production was begun in 1977.

Group 2

Agricultural machinery and equipment made up 47% of imports of agricultural inputs, on average, between 1975 and 1984. This category includes equipment used for tilling, harvesting and milling operations, as well as tractors. In terms of value, these imports stagnated for the same reasons cited above for fertilizers.

Principal Exported Agricultural Products

Group 1

Peanut products (see tables 10 and 11 and figure 7) accounted for 53.1% of exports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984. This category of products is made up of unrefined oil (63.1%), refined oil

Table 8: Value of Senegalese Imports of Agricultural Inputs (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)												
Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
! Potato Seeds	(07)	74	142	45	100	76	64	185	141	74	117	102
! Dry Vegetable Seed	(07)	13	39	0	52	35	47	0	0	0	0	19
! Maize Seed	(10)	0	0	0	12	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
! Rice Seed	(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	3
! Peanut Seeds	(12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	2	2
! Fertilizer	(31)	2114	1639	1234	798	1276	859	1704	507	1329	2411	1387
! .Nitrogen Fertilizers		1278	479	585	63	773	300	968	304	924	1671	735
! .Urea		0	295	508	5	471	148	860	140	779	1572	478
! .Phosphates		834	1158	0	10	7	10	4	9	0	15	205
! .Potassium		0	0	647	625	495	543	1	175	388	705	358
! Agricultural Implements	(82)	38	65	55	52	54	49	68	64	67	62	57
! Water Wheels	(84)	7	7	15	3	15	73	69	29	89	24	33
! Spare Parts - Water Wheels	(84)	0	5	8	16	35	24	40	85	108	55	38
! Cultivating Machinery	(84)	498	361	438	162	112	216	114	301	424	279	291
! .Plows		31	50	20	24	31	38	22	103	47	28	39
! .Other Machines		467	46	24	49	43	92	34	37	217	22	103
! .Spare Parts		0	264	394	89	38	86	58	161	160	229	148
! Harvesting Machinery	(84)	126	57	254	156	73	80	112	112	351	351	167
! .Separators		0	5	2	18	2	2	0	13	4	36	8
! .Sorters		13	22	15	14	7	4	12	4	6	30	13
! .Threshers, Hay Rakes		113	9	222	35	56	67	45	88	185	56	88
! .Spare Parts		0	21	16	89	8	8	55	7	12	23	24
! Other Agricultural Machinery	(84)	8	80	85	91	148	99	92	116	16	194	93
! Spare Parts (Other Machines)	(84)	0	0	2	2	2	6	2	3	9	11	4
! Milling Machines	(84)	140	117	107	91	283	251	1072	170	55	180	247
! .Grain Processing Machines		107	61	63	24	3	127	1051	62	27	30	156
! .Other		33	38	23	51	254	87	12	56	5	125	68
! .Spare Parts		0	18	21	17	26	38	10	52	23	26	23
! Tractors	(87)	118	351	196	172	156	419	197	1082	294	735	372
! Rototillers	(87)	5	14	24	3	5	38	38	23	1	0	15
! Total		3141	2876	2463	1710	2272	2228	3724	2653	2817	4421	2830

NOTES: Only the principal sub-categories are shown
 (*): Customs code

Table 9: Senegalese Imports of Agricultural Inputs in Percentages (1975-1984)

Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Potato Seeds	(07)	2.3	4.9	1.8	5.8	3.3	2.9	5.0	5.3	2.6	2.6	3.7
!Dry Vegetable Seeds	(07)	0.4	1.4	0.0	3.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
!Maize Seed	(10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
!Rice Seed	(10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
!Peanut Seed	(12)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
!Fertilizer	(31)	67.3	57.0	50.1	46.7	56.2	38.5	45.8	19.1	47.2	54.5	48.2
! .Nitrogen Fertilizer		60.5	29.2	47.4	7.9	60.5	34.9	56.8	60.0	69.6	69.3	49.6
! .Urea		0.0	61.5	86.9	7.7	61.0	49.3	88.9	46.2	84.3	94.1	58.0
! .Phosphate Fertilizer		39.5	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	11.5
! .Potassium Fertilizer		0.0	0.0	52.4	78.3	38.7	63.2	0.1	34.5	29.2	29.2	32.6
Agricultural Implements	(82)	1.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.1
!Water Wheels	(84)	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	3.3	1.9	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.2
!Spare Parts (Elevators)	(84)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.3
!Cultivating Machines	(84)	15.9	12.6	17.8	9.5	4.9	9.7	3.1	11.3	15.0	6.3	10.6
! .Plows		6.2	13.9	4.7	14.8	27.7	17.6	19.5	34.1	11.1	10.2	16.0
! .Other		93.8	12.9	5.4	30.5	38.1	42.6	30.0	12.4	51.2	7.7	32.5
! .Spare Parts		0.0	73.2	90.0	54.7	34.3	39.8	50.6	53.5	37.7	82.1	51.6
!Harvesting Machines	(84)	4.0	2.0	10.3	9.1	3.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	12.5	7.9	6.0
! .Separators		0.0	8.8	0.6	11.7	2.5	1.9	0.0	11.6	1.1	10.2	4.8
! .Sorters		10.3	39.1	6.1	9.1	10.1	4.9	10.8	3.6	1.6	8.5	10.4
! .Threshers, Hay Rakes		89.7	15.7	87.1	22.3	76.4	83.7	40.3	78.6	52.6	16.0	56.2
! .Spare Parts		0.0	36.5	6.2	56.9	11.0	9.6	48.9	6.2	3.4	6.4	18.5
!Other Agricultural Machines	(84)	0.3	2.8	3.5	5.3	6.5	4.5	2.5	4.4	0.6	4.4	3.5
!Spare Parts (Other Machines)	(84)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
!Milling Machines	(84)	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.3	12.5	11.3	28.8	6.4	2.0	4.1	8.3
! .Grain Processing Machines		76.4	52.6	58.8	26.5	1.2	50.4	98.0	36.5	49.1	16.5	46.6
! .Other		23.6	32.4	21.6	55.3	89.5	34.6	1.1	32.8	9.1	69.2	36.9
! .Spare Parts		0.0	15.0	19.6	18.3	9.3	15.0	0.9	30.7	41.8	14.3	16.5
!Tractors	(87)	3.8	12.2	7.9	10.0	6.8	18.8	5.3	40.8	10.4	16.6	13.3
!Rototillers	(87)	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
!Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: -The figures for sub-categories correspond to the pertinent product category, not with the percentage of the general total

-Only principal sub-categories are shown

(*): Customs code

Table 10: Trends in Value of Senegalese Exports of Agricultural Products (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)												
Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Live Animals	(01)	76	16	511	188	342	389	392	465	625	707	371
!Meats and Edible Foods	(02)	142	105	113	92	73	88	112	147	194	220	129
!Fish, Shellfish	(03)	3711	4711	9071	11180	12561	13903	17342	17480	21124	28258	13934
! .Sole		0	465	899	1435	1433	1438	1706	1833	2038	2453	1370
! .Other Fresh Fish		2265	1098	2903	3814	4178	5148	7495	8066	9288	12417	5667
! .Salted Sardines		91	56	115	57	129	271	0	0	0	1507	223
! .Shrimp		0	1120	2408	4489	4966	5223	5426	6272	7484	8951	4634
! .Other Mollusks		199	949	1461	707	880	949	1076	0	0	1899	812
!Milk, Eggs, Honey	(04)	115	94	240	185	78	40	199	311	240	139	164
!Vegetables, Plants, Roots	(07)	782	456	1246	744	725	921	912	1098	928	2279	1009
! .Green Beans		8	2	201	337	181	292	326	0	0	1141	249
!Edible Fruits	(08)	216	193	353	254	189	220	216	356	609	1200	381
!Coffee, Tea, Mate, Spices	(09)	8	23	43	8	237	150	12	56	25	10	57
!Cereals	(10)	17	31	27	108	47	408	161	969	540	14	232
!Milled Products	(11)	355	36	467	1617	3	4	186	63	183	273	319
!Grains, Industrial Crops	(12)	1327	12751	10454	833	1978	470	893	653	4132	4964	3846
! .Shelled Peanuts - Oil		0	10945	4618	5	305	0	874	295	2207	4204	2345
! .Shelled Peanuts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1744	0	174
!Fats and Oils	(15)	31518	42104	48966	16601	31399	12974	6691	31791	38268	36792	29710
! .Crude Peanut Oil		25520	56451	40206	13033	27046	11324	6236	31126	36257	30522	27772
! .Purified Peanut Oil		5603	5833	8295	3425	3772	1585	195	51	1169	5385	3531
!Processed Meat, Fish	(16)	3666	3171	7820	6627	6393	7364	10699	11819	16425	21512	9550
! .Canned Tuna		3644	3102	7743	6603	6322	7282	10636	11676	16260	21193	9446
!Sugar Products	(17)	79	57	72	48	68	100	706	596	1876	1542	514
! .Molasses		0	0	0	0	0	0	492	328	1555	1301	368
!Cocoa and Processed Cocoa	(18)	8	12	14	0	0	16	56	66	777	43	99
!Processed Cereals	(19)	114	185	276	165	308	307	484	666	661	579	375
!Processed Vegetables, Fruits	(20)	71	28	135	38	21	20	39	34	39	118	54
!Other Processed Foods	(21)	3	684	5	5	7	8	70	97	203	119	120
!Beverages	(22)	52	56	52	84	103	293	206	224	77	257	140
!Food Industry Waste Products	(23)	8487	10747	17730	7299	13605	5712	3442	10452	15419	7694	10059
! .Peanut Cake		7872	10397	16597	6286	12466	4197	1899	10100	13605	6712	9013
!Ginned Bulk Cotton	(55)	1318	2497	5122	3482	3001	2194	2053	4824	8239	7275	4001
!Sub-Total												
! .Peanut Products		38995	55460	69716	22749	43589	17106	9204	41572	54982	46823	40020
! .Fish Products		7355	7813	16814	17783	18883	21185	27978	29156	37384	49451	23380
! Total		52066	77957	102718	49557	71137	45579	44868	82165	110583	113994	75062

Notes: Only principal sub-categories are shown
 (*): Customs Code

Table 11: Senegalese Exports of Agricultural Products by Percentage (1975-1984)

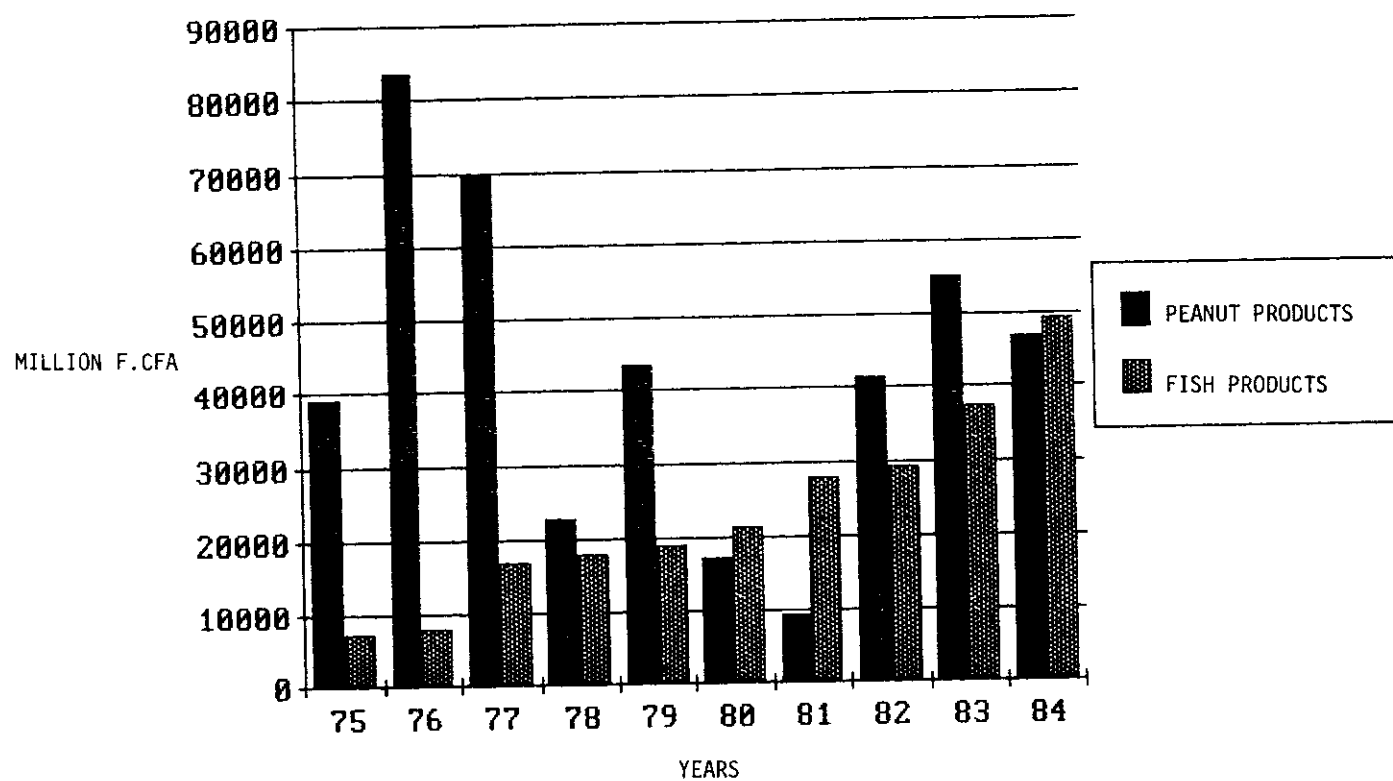
!Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	! Mean !
!Live Animals	(01)	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
!Meats and Edible Foods	(02)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
!Fish, Shellfish	(03)	7.1	6.0	8.8	22.6	17.7	30.5	38.7	21.3	19.1	24.8	19.7
! .Sole		0.0	9.9	9.9	12.8	11.4	10.3	9.8	10.5	9.6	8.7	9.3
! .Other Fresh Fish		61.0	23.3	32.0	34.1	33.3	37.0	43.2	46.1	44.0	43.9	39.8
! .Salted Sardines		2.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.4
! .Shrimp		0.0	23.8	26.5	40.1	39.5	37.6	31.3	35.9	35.4	31.7	30.2
! .Other Mollusks		5.4	20.1	16.1	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.5
!Milk, Eggs, Honey	(04)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
!Vegetables, Plants, Roots	(07)	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.4
! .Green Beans		1.1	0.4	16.1	45.3	25.0	31.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	50.1	20.5
!Edible Fruits	(08)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5
!Coffee, Tea, Mate, Spices	(09)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
!Cereals	(10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
!Milled Products	(11)	0.7	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
!Grains, Industrial Crops	(12)	2.5	16.4	10.2	1.7	2.8	1.0	2.0	0.8	3.7	4.4	4.6
! .Shelled Peanut Oil		0.0	85.5	44.2	0.6	15.4	0.0	97.9	45.2	53.4	84.7	42.7
! .Shelled Peanuts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.0	4.2
!Fats and Oils	(15)	60.5	54.0	47.7	33.5	44.1	28.5	14.9	38.7	34.6	32.3	38.9
! .Crude Peanut Oil		81.0	86.6	82.1	78.5	86.1	87.3	93.2	97.9	94.7	83.0	87.0
! .Purified Peanut Oil		17.8	13.9	16.9	20.6	12.0	12.2	2.9	0.2	3.1	14.6	11.4
!Processed Meats, Fish	(16)	7.0	4.1	7.6	13.4	9.0	16.2	23.8	14.4	14.9	18.9	12.9
! .Canned Tuna		99.4	97.8	99.0	99.6	98.9	98.9	99.4	98.8	99.0	98.5	98.9
!Sugar Products		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.6
! .Molasses		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	55.0	82.9	84.4	29.2
!Cocoa and Processed Cocoa	(18)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
!Processed Cereals	(19)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
!Processed Vegetables, Fruits	(20)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
!Other Processed Foods	(21)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
!Beverages	(22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
!Food Industry Waste Products	(23)	16.3	13.8	17.3	14.7	19.1	12.5	7.7	12.7	13.9	6.7	13.5
! .Peanut Cake		92.7	96.7	93.6	86.1	91.6	73.5	55.2	96.6	88.2	87.2	86.1
!Ginned Bulk Cotton	(55)	2.5	3.2	5.0	7.0	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.9	7.5	6.4	5.1
!Sub-Total												
! .Peanut Products		74.9	81.6	67.9	45.9	61.3	37.5	20.5	50.6	49.7	41.1	53.1
! .Fish Products		14.1	10.0	16.4	35.9	26.5	46.5	62.4	35.5	33.8	43.4	32.4
! Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: - The figures for sub-categories correspond with the pertinent product category, not with the percentage of the general total

- Only principal sub-categories are shown

(*): Customs code

Figure 7: Principal Exports of Agricultural Products from Senegal (1975-1984)



Source: Table 10

(8.6%), peanut cake or meal (22.1%), shelled peanuts for oil production (5.7%) and shelled peanuts for direct consumption (0.4%).

The relative portion of peanut products decreased from 78.2% in 1975-76 to 45.3% in 1983-84, yet remained the highest of all groups of exported agricultural products. In terms of value, these exports remained quite stagnant: 51.3 billion FCFA in 1975-76 and 50.9 billion FCFA in 1983-84. This situation is due to saturation of the world market for peanut oil and the corresponding stagnation of world prices.

Group 2

Fish products made up 32.4% of exports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984 (see tables 10 and 11). This group of products is made up of fresh saltwater fish (30.1%), shrimp (19.8%) and canned tuna (40.4%). The relative portion of fish products increased significantly, from 12% in 1975-76 to 38.7% in 1983-84. In terms of value, these exports grew from 7.6 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 43.5 billion FCFA in 1983-84 (see table 10). This growth is due to the development of the significant fish resources of Senegal.

Group 3

Bulk cotton accounted for 5.1% of exports of agricultural products, on average, between 1975 and 1984 (see tables 10 and 11). Exports of bulk cotton increased both in relation to all exports of agricultural products (from 2.9% in 1975-76 to 7% in 1983-84) and in terms of value (from 1.9 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 7.8 billion FCFA in 1983-84), but their overall importance remained secondary to other groups of exports.

Principal Exported Agricultural Inputs

Fertilizer exports (see tables 12 and 13) accounted for nearly all exports of agricultural inputs (92.5%). Phosphate fertilizers made up 60.8% of all exported fertilizers. This is a result of the development of Senegal's phosphate reserves.

These percentages remained quite stable over the period studied. In terms of value, fertilizer exports grew from 1.5 billion FCFA in 1975-76 to 5.1 billion FCFA in 1983-84.

Table 12: Value of Senegalese Agricultural Input Exports (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Potato Seeds (07)	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
!Dry Vegetable Seeds (07)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1
!Maize Seeds (10)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1
!Rice Seeds (10)	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	1
!Peanut Seeds (12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
!Fertilizer (31)	1511	1389	1797	2927	2895	5924	5918	2263	4102	6672	3540
! .Nitrogen Fertilizer	2	0	0	5	39	64	35	56	19	80	30
! .Urea	0	0	0	5	39	64	34	56	19	78	30
! .Potassium	1508	503	804	764	1106	2603	2613	1998	3945	6005	2185
! .Phosph.Aum.Cal.Trait	0	499	404	366	496	1451	1276	1425	1573	1643	913
! .Superphosphates	0	4	400	288	610	892	1337	516	2280	1044	737
! .Orthophosphates	0	0	0	111	0	259	117	58	93	3317	396
!Agricultural Implements (82)	6	0	0	0	3	6	0	265	34	12	33
!Cultivating Machinery (84)	292	26	364	29	14	85	135	83	183	147	136
! .Plows	292	11	117	20	5	70	0	8	83	92	70
! .Other	0	8	154	2	0	2	0	70	76	3	32
! .Spare Parts	0	7	93	7	9	12	135	6	24	52	35
!Harvesting Machinery (84)	6	1	17	13	6	1	5	20	12	62	14
! .Separators	0	1	8	12	6	0	0	11	10	15	6
! .Sorters	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1
! .Threshers, Hay Rakes	6	0	7	1	0	0	4	7	2	42	7
! .Spare Parts	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
!Other Agricultural Machinery (84)	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	45	4	2	6
!Spare Parts - Other (84)	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	7	1
!Milling Machinery (84)	5	13	5	5	0	0	10	10	0	9	6
! .Grain Processing Machine	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
! .Other Milling Machinery	5	8	5	5	0	0	0	6	0	9	4
! .Spare Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
!Tractors (87)	6	0	9	3	0	0	0	156	3	0	18
!Rototillers (87)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
!Total	1831	1435	2191	2976	2930	6026	6072	2850	4345	6916	3757

Notes: Only principal sub-categories are shown
 (*): Customs code

Table 13: Senegalese Exports of Agricultural Inputs by Percentage (1975-1984)

Category	(*)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
!Potato Seeds	(07)	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
!Dry Vegetable Seeds	(07)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
!Maize Seeds	(10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
!Rice Seeds	(10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
!Peanut Seed	(12)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
!Fertilizer	(31)	82.5	96.8	82.0	98.3	98.8	98.3	97.5	79.4	94.4	96.5	92.5
! .Nitrogen Fertilizer		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.8
! .Urea		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	97.1	99.8	100.0	97.1	69.3
! .Phosphates		99.8	36.2	44.8	26.1	38.2	43.9	44.1	88.3	96.2	90.0	60.8
! .Phosph.Aum.Cal.Trait		0.0	99.1	50.3	47.8	44.8	55.8	48.8	71.3	39.9	27.4	48.5
! .Superphosphates		0.0	0.9	49.7	37.6	55.2	34.3	51.2	25.8	57.8	17.4	33.0
! .Orthophosphates		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	9.9	4.5	2.9	2.4	55.2	8.9
!Agricultural Implements	(82)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.3	0.8	0.2	1.1
!Cultivating Machinery	(84)	16.0	1.8	16.6	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.9	4.2	2.1	4.9
! .Plows		100.0	42.6	32.1	69.5	33.3	83.3	0.0	9.4	45.3	62.6	47.8
! .Other		0.0	31.0	42.3	6.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	83.6	41.6	2.2	21.0
! .Spare Parts		0.0	26.4	25.6	23.6	66.7	14.6	100.0	7.0	13.1	35.2	31.2
!Harvesting Machinery	(84)	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4
! .Separators		0.0	100.0	46.7	91.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	77.4	23.9	49.6
! .Sorters		0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	0.0	10.5	8.2	15.0
! .Threshers, Hay Rakes		100.0	0.0	43.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	78.7	35.7	12.1	67.9	34.6
! .Spare Parts		0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
!Other Agricultural Machinery	(84)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
!Spare Parts (Other Machinery)	(84)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
!Milling Machines	(84)	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
! .Grain Processing Machinery		0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	4.3
! .Other Milling Machines		100.0	0.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	57.8	0.0	100.0	55.8
! .Spare Parts		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
!Tractors	(87)	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
!Rototillers	(87)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
!Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: - The figures for sub-categories correspond to the pertinent product category,
 not to the percentage of the general total

- Only the principal sub-categories are shown.

(*): Customs Code

In conclusion, the most salient feature of this breakdown by product is the heavy reliance on two categories of exported agricultural products: peanut products and fish products. This reliance is dangerous for two reasons. First, the Senegalese economy is directly affected by fluctuations in the world market for these two categories of products, resulting in an irregular pattern of growth. Secondly, the growth potential for the peanut sector is limited. The market for peanut products is saturated. Consumers of cooking oil in the developed countries tend to favor oils which are lighter than peanut oil - for example, sunflower oil and corn oil. Livestock raisers who traditionally fed peanut meal to their herds now generally prefer soy meal, which produces less fatty tissue and therefore superior value in comparison with animals fattened on peanut meal. The long-term world market forecast calls for peanut prices to remain steady or even drop slightly.

With respect to foreign trade of APIs, Senegal's greatest hope centers around growth in the exports of fish products.

The second salient feature emerging from this analysis is the major growth in the imports of cereals, particularly broken rice. Senegal is less and less able to feed itself: the degree of food self-sufficiency dropped from 70% in 1974-75 to 46.5% in 1983-84.⁶ This trend is likely to become even stronger, given the rapid growth of the population and the stagnation of cereal production.

The third salient feature is the significant decrease in the imports of sugar products. At first glance, this development might appear to be inherently positive. However, it remains to be seen whether, in relative terms, local sugar production is in the Senegalese national interest. If not, local sugar production could amount to a waste of resources and a decrease in the real income of consumers obliged to pay too high a price for sugar and/or taxpayers called upon to subsidize the Senegalese Sugar Company.

The fourth salient feature to emerge from the analysis is the significant increase in the imports of soy oil. This in fact makes it possible to earmark for export the cooking oil produced in Senegal, which

⁶F. Martin (1986), op cit.

offers two advantages: 1) Senegal maintains its market share; and 2) Senegal sells an expensive oil (peanut oil) and purchases an inexpensive oil (soy oil), thus generating a foreign exchange surplus.

The fifth salient feature is the growth of fertilizer exports, stemming from the development of Senegal's phosphate reserves.

Evolution of Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products and Inputs by Country

Principal Purchasers of Senegalese Products

France is by far the chief purchaser of Senegalese exports (see tables 14 and 15 and figure 8), accounting for 52.3% of exports, on average, between 1975 and 1984. However, this dependency diminished during the period studied, dropping from 65.6% in 1975-76 to 35% in 1983-84. Côte d'Ivoire is the second most important purchaser of Senegalese exports of APIs (6.5% of exports, on average, between 1975 and 1984), with its share growing from 3.2% in 1975-76 to 6.2% in 1983-84. The United Kingdom and Italy occupy third and fourth positions, respectively (4.3% and 3.8% of exports, on average, between 1975 and 1984). And Mauritania and Mali occupy fifth and sixth positions, respectively (3.2% and 2.7% of exports, on average, between 1975 and 1984).

An analysis of exports of APIs by economic region shows that the OECD⁷ countries are by far the principal purchasers of Senegalese exports (77.3% of exports, on average, between 1975 and 1984), particularly the EEC⁸ countries (74.2%) (see table 15). The ECOWAS⁹ countries trail far behind in

⁷OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; includes the capitalist developed countries.

⁸EEC: European Economic Community; includes the Western European countries.

⁹ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States; includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Table 14: Principal Purchasers of Senegalese Exports of Agricultural Products and Inputs
(1975-1984)

(in % of Total Exports)

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
France	73.93	57.32	57.96	61.92	60.96	54.58	49.56	36.42	48.15	21.84	52.26
Ivory Coast	4.03	2.33	1.70	8.16	3.90	9.81	13.87	8.98	4.61	7.74	6.51
United Kingdom	3.73	6.54	6.86	3.55	5.82	2.06	3.36	1.65	3.35	5.59	4.25
Italy	4.20	6.22	5.93	1.29	6.27	2.36	0.51	4.52	4.96	1.86	3.81
Mauritania	2.62	2.02	2.06	3.04	2.70	4.47	5.17	3.77	2.55	3.09	3.15
Mali	1.15	1.24	1.17	4.54	2.32	3.77	8.38	1.62	0.37	2.28	2.68
Taiwan	0.00	0.13	0.29	2.40	1.22	0.65	1.09	2.90	0.00	15.71	2.44
Netherlands	0.61	3.96	2.31	1.82	1.07	0.43	0.55	6.61	6.43	0.00	2.38
West Germany	0.63	2.07	1.26	0.55	0.93	2.00	2.68	3.75	3.12	1.92	1.89
Spain	0.85	0.76	0.74	0.55	0.44	0.40	2.13	4.65	3.42	3.02	1.70
Japan	0.64	1.80	2.07	2.08	1.33	2.41	1.19	1.83	0.66	1.77	1.58
Nigeria	0.00	3.70	1.78	0.78	0.03	0.92	0.14	1.05	1.72	4.36	1.45

Table 15: Senegalese Exports of Agricultural Products and Inputs - by Economic Region (1975-1984)

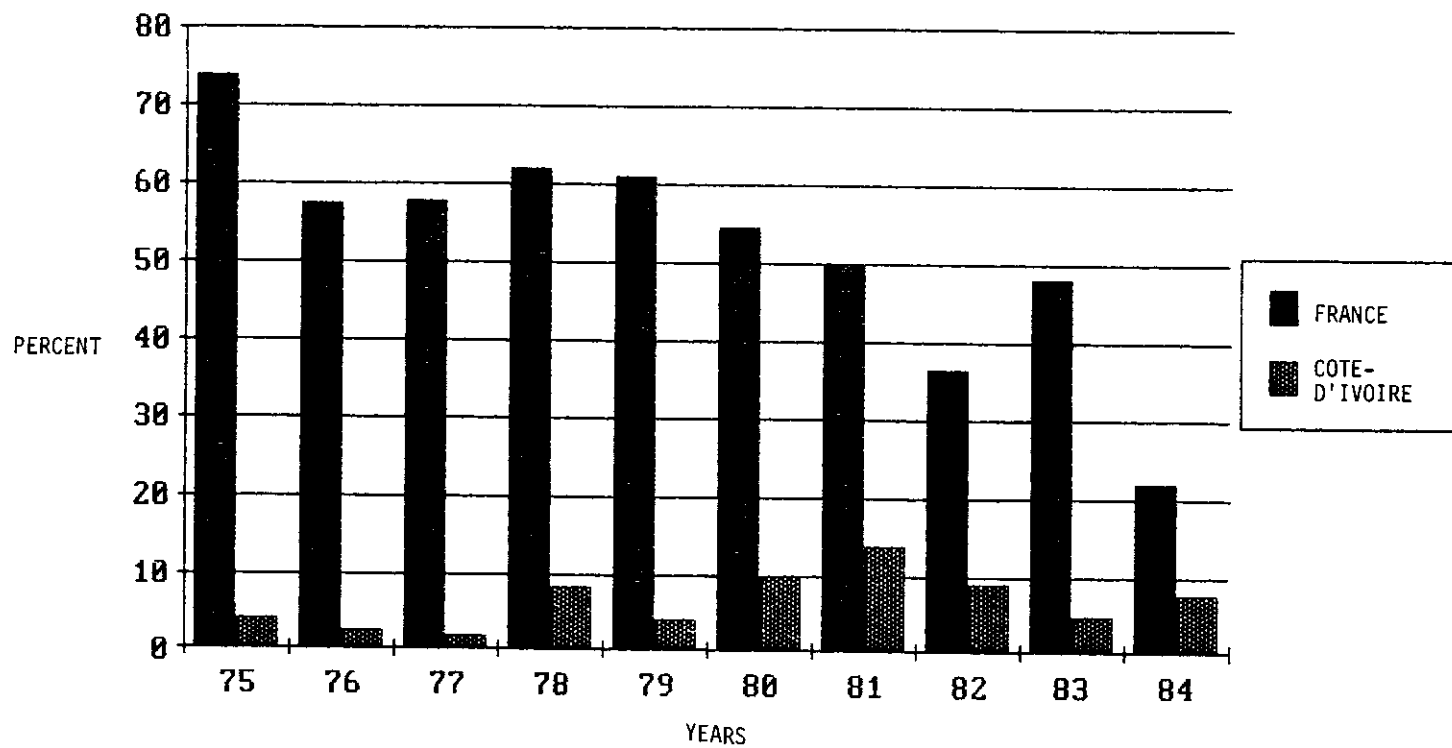
(Unit: Million F.CFA)

Economic Zone	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
ECOWAS											
Value	5079	9311	9547	9858	7334	12407	17215	16861	11646	23646	12290
Percent	9.4	11.7	9.1	18.8	9.9	24.0	33.8	19.8	10.0	19.6	16.6
WAEC											
Value	4306	5221	7237	8560	6943	9512	14415	13112	8916	15315	9354
Percent	8.0	6.6	6.9	16.3	9.4	18.4	28.3	15.4	7.7	12.7	13.0
OECD											
Value	47899	68041	85896	40338	60398	36179	33838	69766	83740	81818	60791
Percent	88.9	85.7	81.9	76.8	81.5	70.1	66.4	82.1	72.2	67.7	77.3
EEC											
Value	45867	62366	83648	38178	59246	34675	32406	66288	82269	79435	58438
Percent	85.1	78.6	79.7	72.7	80.0	67.2	63.6	78.0	71.0	65.7	74.2
OPEC											
Value	167	2799	118	84	179	315	303	181	388	417	495
Percent	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
CMEA											
Value	45	125	655	627	1522	465	812	3	0	0	425
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total Exports	53897	79392	104909	52533	74067	51605	50940	85015	115928	120910	78920

Notes: The WAEC is part of ECOWAS and the EEC is part of the OECD

Total exports represent the amount of all total exports, not just exports to the indicated zones in the table.

Figure 8: Principal Purchasers of Senegalese Exports (1975-1984)



Source: Table 14

second position (16.6%, of which the WAEC¹⁰ countries account for 13%). Finally, exports of APIs to the OPEC¹¹ and CMEA¹² countries are very limited (0.6% and 0.7% respectively).

Principal Suppliers of Products to Senegal

France is also the principal supplier of agricultural products and inputs to Senegal (see tables 16 and 17 and figure 9), accounting for 26.8% of imports, on average, between 1975 and 1984, although its relative importance as a purchaser of Senegalese products is twice as great. France's relative share as a supplier dwindled from 32.7% in 1975-76 to 23.6% in 1983-84 (see table 16).

Côte d'Ivoire is also an important supplier of products to Senegal (in third position, accounting for 8.4% of imports, on average, between 1975 and 1984). In this case there was little change over the ten-year period.

The principal point of divergence between the rankings of suppliers and purchasers lies in the fact that several Asian countries supply Senegal with broken rice. Thus, in terms of suppliers of products to Senegal, we see the increasing importance of Thailand (6.3% of imports in 1975-76, compared with 19.1% in 1983-84, for an average of 15.8% over the ten-year period) and China (5% in 1975-76, compared with 8.4% in 1983-84, for an average of 5.3% over the ten-year period). Similarly, Pakistan supplied 4.4% of imports, on average, over the same period, although its relative share decreased from 4.8% in 1975-76 to 0.6% in 1983-84.

In contrast, traditional suppliers of sugar, such as Cuba and Santo Domingo, have seen their relative share of imports into Senegal plummet due to the development of sugar production within Senegal.

Spain and Portugal's relative shares of imports into Senegal grew from 1.4% and 0.8%, respectively, in 1975-76 to 10.2% and 3% in 1983-84. This

¹⁰WAEC: West African Economic Community; includes Benin (since 1984), Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

¹¹OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

¹²CMEA: Council of Mutual Economic Assistance; includes the East Bloc countries.

Table 16: Relative Shares of Principal Suppliers of Senegalese Imports of Agricultural Products and Inputs
(1975-1984)

(in % of Total Imports)

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
France	32.43	32.86	25.12	23.52	29.14	22.70	26.03	29.21	26.93	20.36	26.83
Thailand	5.85	6.72	9.77	5.67	17.75	25.20	23.07	25.59	16.42	21.84	15.79
Ivory Coast	10.10	8.55	9.65	7.08	8.50	6.53	7.95	5.99	11.49	7.74	8.36
China	4.12	5.86	4.52	3.10	5.24	2.48	3.11	8.17	8.59	8.20	5.34
Pakistan	7.15	2.49	4.3	11.41	5.46	5.69	5.30	0.64	0.29	1.00	4.37
Netherlands	3.56	4.03	2.99	3.94	4.64	4.48	3.45	4.35	6.70	4.66	4.28
Spain	0.81	1.90	1.84	1.44	1.52	1.53	3.18	1.79	8.35	12.13	3.45
Brazil	6.76	2.54	3.99	7.64	6.57	0.20	0.46	0.97	0.20	0.71	3.00
Cuba	7.85	13.89	1.84	1.10	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.41	0.00	0.00	2.80
Argentina	1.27	1.53	9.36	1.85	0.39	5.26	2.62	1.07	0.06	1.13	2.45
Dominican Rep.	0.31	4.89	3.69	2.03	0.00	7.99	1.15	2.39	0.57	0.34	2.34
Italy	2.05	2.33	3.57	2.36	3.49	1.52	0.80	0.94	0.63	1.86	1.95
West Germany	2.19	2.38	3.35	0.99	3.22	0.67	0.86	1.89	2.18	1.50	1.92
Portugal	0.83	0.71	0.01	0.04	1.91	0.47	0.40	2.44	2.83	3.15	1.28

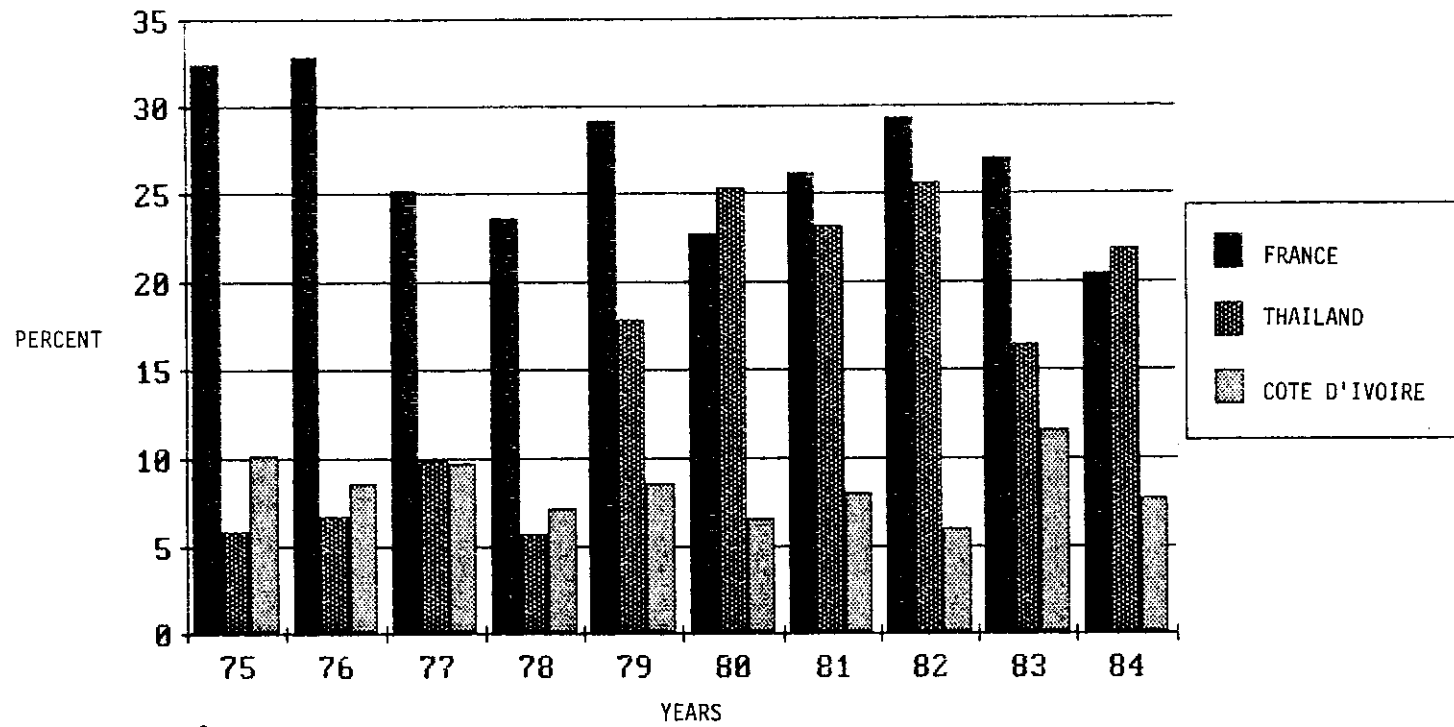
Table 17: Senegalese Imports of Agricultural Products and Inputs - by Economic Region (1975-1984)

(Unit: Million F.CFA)

Economic Region	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Mean
ECOWAS											
Value	3912	3811	4272	2986	4024	3477	6911	5047	8811	10407	5366
Percent	12.2	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.6	6.6	8.1	6.3	12.0	8.4	8.9
WAEC											
Value	3766	3547	4214	2958	3999	3453	6806	4916	8662	9685	5201
Percent	11.7	9.2	9.7	7.1	8.5	6.5	8.0	6.1	11.8	7.8	8.6
OECD											
Value	20435	19733	26590	19477	23524	20770	37523	42780	46633	74890	33236
Percent	63.7	51.0	61.2	46.9	50.1	39.3	44.0	53.3	63.4	60.7	53.3
EEC											
Value	15292	16146	20223	14098	22068	17247	30635	39326	42864	57767	27567
Percent	47.7	41.7	46.5	33.9	47.0	32.7	35.9	49.0	58.3	46.8	43.9
OPEC											
Value	44	62	292	316	359	111	300	381	5	165	204
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
CMEA											
Value	2279	140	662	879	784	210	2066	846	1022	52	894
Percent	7.1	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.8
Total Imports	32072	38713	43483	41554	46968	52822	85292	80245	73576	123465	61819

Notes: - The WAEC is part of ECOWAS, and the EEC is part of the OECD
 - Total imports represents the total amount of Senegalese imports and not just imports from the economic regions highlighted in the table

Figure 9: Principal Suppliers of Senegalese Imports (1975-1984)



Source: Table 16

increase corresponds to the recent trend of supplying soy oil to Senegal.¹³ An analysis of imports of APIs by economic zone demonstrates the same characteristics as those demonstrated by the analysis of exports of APIs (see table 15).

Senegal's Trade Balance with her Main Trading Partners

The API trade balance (see table 18 and figure 10) is highly positive with the OECD, the EEC and France. It is also positive within ECOWAS and WAEC. The balance is alternately positive and negative with Côte d'Ivoire. Finally, it is distinctly negative with the Asian countries.

In conclusion, the first salient feature emerging from this analysis by country is the predominant role of trade relations with France. However, dependency with respect to the former colonial power has progressively decreased. This dependency has been replaced by a dependency with respect to the OECD countries taken as a whole.

The second salient feature is the importance of relations developed with Côte d'Ivoire, which is by far Senegal's principal African trading partner. This fact can probably be explained in good measure by the economic vitality of Côte d'Ivoire.

Senegal also plays an important intermediary role between the OECD countries, on the one hand, and Mauritania and Mali, on the other. Indeed, a major portion of imports into these two countries pass through Senegal as a result of her geographic location and the strength of her port, airport and road infrastructure.

With the exception of this situation, which is somewhat particular to Senegal, trade relations with other African countries remain secondary. Trade relations with the OPEC and CMEA countries are also minimal.

One final salient feature emerging from the analysis is the increasing importance of trade relations with Asian countries, in terms of value of trade and also in terms of political significance. Indeed, Senegal is increasingly dependent on these countries to feed her population.

¹³France is the third most important supplier of soy oil to Senegal.

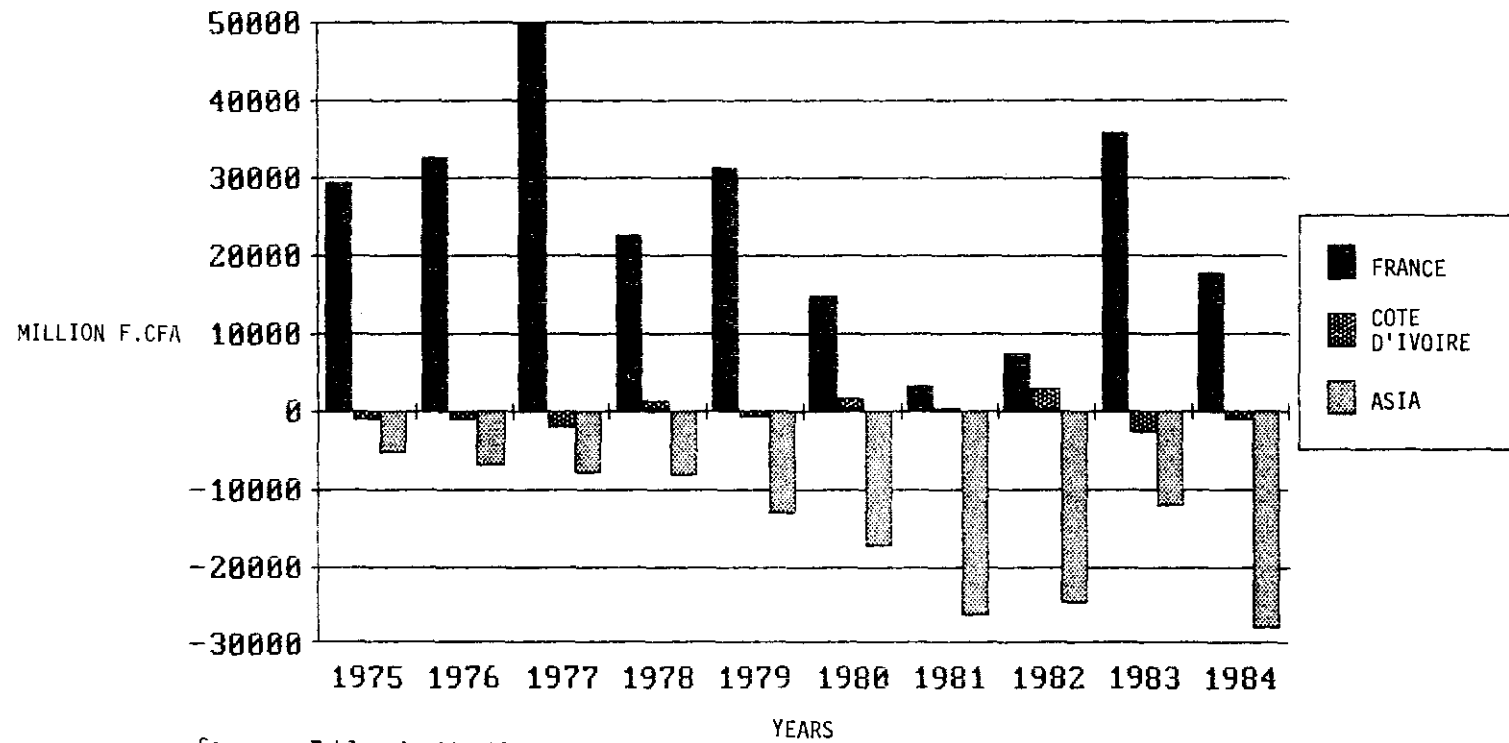
Table 18: Senegalese Trade Balance of Agricultural Products and Inputs with Selected Trading Partners

Unit: Million F.CFA

Economic Region	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ECOWAS	1167	5500	5275	6872	3310	8930	10304	11814	2835	13239
WAEC	540	1674	3023	5602	2944	6059	7609	8196	254	5630
Ivory Coast	-1465	-1478	-2412	1344	-1104	1616	284	2824	-3112	-1189
OECD	27464	48308	59306	20861	36874	15409	-3685	26986	37107	6928
EEC	30575	46220	63425	24080	37178	17428	1771	26962	39405	21668
France	29446	32789	49875	22754	31463	14858	3042	7528	36007	17904
Asia (*)	-5493	-7292	-8081	-8385	-13359	-17496	-26598	-25049	-12295	-28204

(*) China, Pakistan, Thailand.

Figure 10: Senegal's Trade Balance with Its Primary Trading Partners (1975-1984)



Source: Tables 4, 14, 16
 Note: Asia = China, Pakistan, Thailand

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the foreign trade of agricultural products and inputs imported into and exported by Senegal during the period from 1975 to 1984 has demonstrated the importance of this trade in the Senegalese economy. The analysis has also pointed out two troubling characteristics: Senegal's dependency with respect to a small number of products and countries, both for imports and exports; and the long-term trend toward a gradual weakening of the trade balance for agricultural products.

These results indicate the urgency of analyzing Senegal's comparative advantage, in order to identify new sectors where Senegal can develop production capabilities which will be competitive in the world market. Indeed, faced with the present situation, the real danger lies in promoting a solution which favors national economic self-sufficiency, particularly with respect to food policy, without first conducting a thorough analysis. If a solution of this sort were to fail to take account of comparative advantages, it would lead to a squandering of resources and, ultimately, a decrease in real income on the part of the Senegalese population. The research conducted in this area by the BAME ("Bureau d'Analyses Macro-Economiques"), or Bureau of Macro-Economic Analysis represents a preliminary contribution to the analytical effort required.

**APPENDIX: MEASURES FOR PROTECTING AND STIMULATING
FOREIGN TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND INPUTS**

All products, whether imported or exported, are subject to taxation when passing through customs.

Duties and Taxes

Until 1979, import and export duties fell into eight categories, of which we will discuss the three most important: customs duties; customs and excise duties; and "cosec." Duties varied widely, based on points of origin, which explains their disparity. The new tax structure of 1980 included only six categories, but the three principal categories remained the same.

Customs Duties

Customs duties are uniform for all products and are applied to both exports and imports. They amount to 15% of the taxable value of the merchandise except for products originating in countries which are not GATT signatories and which have no trade agreements with Senegal, in which case the rate is 45%; for ECOWAS member states, there is a consolidated rate of 5%.

Certain products may also be exempted from some customs duties, such as raw products, i.e., those which are totally or largely unprocessed (tubers, vegetables, fruit, etc.), imported from WAEC and ECOWAS member states.

Customs and Excise Duties

Customs and excise duties are applied to both exports and imports, and are based on the nature of the product rather than on its point of origin.

Imports

Imports are subject to four different rates. For the year 1982, the rates were as follows:

- reduced rate: 10%
- normal rate: 35%
- increased rate: 45%
- special rate: 75%

Since May 1983, the rates have remained as follows:

- reduced rate: 10%
- normal rate: 40%
- increased rate: 50%
- special rate: 75%

The reduced rate is applied to staple food products such as broken rice, oil, milk and eggs. The increased rate is applied to luxury food products such as alcohol.

Exports

There is a customs and excise export duty applied to peanut products and phosphates.

For peanut products, the export duties were as follows:

- 10% on peanut cake or meal;
- 20% on other products.

However, Law 83-35 suspended the customs and excise duty on peanut meal and oil, while maintaining the duty on other products.

For phosphates, the export duties are as follows:

- 2.5% on sales up to a maximum of 1.8 million metric tons;
- 5% on sales exceeding this quantity.

Standard values

The standard value is the fixed value per net kilogram used for determining the duty which must be paid on all products. For imports, when the real CIF value of a product is greater than the standard value, customs

and excise duties are based on the CIF value, with the exception, among products falling within the scope of our study, of powdered milk and potatoes. This has the effect of discouraging imports. For export, duties and taxes are based in all cases on the standard value.

"Cosec"

The "cosec", a term formed from the initials of the "Conseil Sénégalais des Chargeurs" (Senegalese Council of Loaders), is a tax of 0.3% on the CIF value, with a minimum charge of one thousand francs.

This tax is applied to all products, both imports and exports. It is in fact a tax on the cost of loading and unloading merchandise.

Quantitative Restrictions

Numerous legislative and regulatory provisions establish and define quantitative restrictions affecting certain types of products as well as specific products. The most important restrictions concern rice and wheat.

The Price Stabilization and Equalization Fund ("Caisse de Péréquation et de la Stabilisation des Prix" - CPSP) holds a monopoly on rice imports and grants rice quotas to a limited number of registered merchants, referred to as "quotataires" (quota-holders). However, these legal restrictions on rice imports have no economic impact insofar as the CPSP imports as much rice as necessary to satisfy the demand. Rice has never been rationed, and temporary shortages of rice are rare and unintentional. Rice is the staple food of the urban population, so it is of critical importance to the government to make sure that rice needs are satisfied.

Wheat imports are also subject to authorization from the Foreign Trade Directorate. Wheat imported in the form of grain is processed into flour by two flour mills: Grands Moulins de Dakar; and Moulins Sentenac. Each flour miller receives a fixed quota of the imported wheat: 7/8 goes to Grands Moulins de Dakar and 1/8 to Moulins Sentenac. As with rice, there is no quantitative restriction on wheat imports in economic terms insofar as there are neither shortages nor rationing.

Export Subsidies

In an effort to facilitate capturing new markets, Senegalese industry has, since 1980, benefited from a system of export subsidies. Initially limited to four groups of agricultural products and inputs (fertilizers, textiles, agricultural equipment and canned fish), the system has more recently been expanded to include several other groups of products.

The following products benefit from an export subsidy of 15% based on the FOB value:

1. Condensed milk
2. Pork
3. Meat products
4. Canned fish
5. Processed and frozen fresh fish
6. Vegetables, herbs, fresh fruit
7. Sweets
8. Noodles
9. Sea biscuits, dry pastry, fine bakery products
10. Canned vegetables
11. Processed and canned fruit
12. Mineral water
13. Animal feed
14. Fertilizers
15. Agricultural equipment

The percentage of the subsidy may vary slightly from product to product and from business to business, depending on the importance which the government attaches to exports of the particular product, as well as the particular export business.

However, exports to WAEC member states are excluded from the scope of the export subsidy system. There are also indirect export subsidies. For example, in the textile sector, spinning mills pay a subsidized price for cotton fiber supplied to them by SODEFITEX ("Société de Développement des Fibres Textiles" - Textile Fiber Development Agency).

Trade Agreements

WAEC¹

Goods exchanged between two WAEC member states may be subject to a single tax called the regional cooperation tax ("Taxe de Coopération Régionale" - TCR). This tax varies according to the recipient country and the product in question. To benefit from this preferential treatment, an agreement concerning the particular product must be established at the level of the business involved in the transaction.

ECOWAS²

The agreement established among the members of the Economic Community of West African States provides for a consolidated customs duty of 5% for goods exchanged between a WAEC member state and a country which is not a member of WAEC, assuming that both countries are ECOWAS members. A lifting of all duties is anticipated in the future within the framework of this organization.

Lome Convention

All agricultural products originating in Senegal benefit from a customs duty exemption when entering member states of the European Economic Community.

¹Includes Benin (since 1984), Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

²In addition to the WAEC member states, this organization includes Benin (prior to 1984), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

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