

The Republic of Senegal

1. Industrial Strategy

Senegal's Industrialization Policy and Strategy (2021-2035) was established under the leadership of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Small and Medium Industries with the support of UNIDO and the African Development Bank. The policy includes the establishment of a High Presidential Council on Industrialization (HPCI) that meets twice a year with the participation of all ministries and stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and development partners. The National Development Strategy (2025-2029) and the National Transformation Agenda "Senegal 2050"¹ have the following objectives:

- Establishment of a competitive economy through a healthy and stable macroeconomic framework
- Emergence of a digital society and competitive sectors
- Development of viable economic poles and an attractive business environment
- Exploiting Senegal's resources through ambitious industrialization, integrating our raw materials into global value chains
- Diversification of the economy to achieve real growth and, create added value and jobs
- Sustainable development

2. Digital (Development) Strategy

The Senegal Digital Strategy 2025-2035 aims to position Senegal as a regional leader in technology and digital innovation.² The four main priority areas of the policy are:

- Open and affordable access to digital networks and services
- A connected administration serving citizens and businesses
- Promotion of an innovative and value-creating digital industry
- Diffusion of digital technology in priority economic sectors

3. Main Constitutional Provisions

Senegal's 2001 Constitution does not contain industrial policy related provisions.

4. Main regulatory provisions

- Investment Code (2004)
- On June 26, 2024, newly inaugurated president, President Bassirou Diomaye highlighted the importance of transforming Senegal's industrial sector by

¹ *Senegal 2050: Agenda for National Transformation* (2024) <<https://jubbanti.sec.gouv.sn/assets/pdf/Brochure-Senegal-2050.pdf>> accessed 5 February 2025.

² 'Launch of the Senegal Digital Strategy' <<https://senegalnumeriquesa.sn/en/agence/cadre-strat%C3%A9gique>> accessed 5 February 2025.

focussing on Senegal's economic sovereignty.³ He requested that the Prime Minister to prepare a draft law for the transformation of the industrial sector integrating in the guiding principle of territorialization of industrial policy by the end of 2024.

5. *(Regional) economic treaties to which the state is a signatory*

Senegal is a member state of the African Union, ECOWAS and UEMOA.

- Partnership Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Members of the Organisation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States, of the other part (Samoa Agreement)(July 2023). Under the Samoa Agreement, Parties shall promote industrial development with a view to achieving sustainable economic growth. They shall adopt targeted policies designed to facilitate industrial growth and opportunities, notably through the creation of linkages and value-adding activities. They shall develop and implement sustainable national and regional industrial policies to enhance private sector competitiveness, particularly in medium- and high-tech manufacturing and exports. They shall encourage and facilitate the development of appropriate technologies to advance the diversification of their economies into the production of high-value industrial products.
- African Union Treaty and African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement⁴
- AUDA-NEPAD, Industrialization, Science, Technology & Innovation ⁵
- African Development Bank-Industrialize Africa (2018) ⁶
- OIC Labour Market Strategy (2025)⁷
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West African Common Industrial Policy (ECOWAS)⁸
- West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) Industrial Policy (1999)

6. *Plurilaterals*

³ Senegal Council of Ministers (June 26, 2024) <<https://mesr.gouv.sn/2024/06/26/conseil-des-ministres-du-mercredi-26-juin-2024/>> accessed 6 February 2025.

⁴ African Union Press Release, 'Africa's Industrial Revolution: Industrial Policy Set to Shift from the Business as Usual Approach' (18 October 2022) <<https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20221018/africas-industrial-revolution-industrial-policy-set-shift-business-usual#:~:text=As%20the%20African%20Union%20convenes,by%20speeding%20up%20production%20capabilities%2C>> accessed 5 February 2025.

⁵ NEPAD, *Industrialization, Science, Technology & Innovation (ISTI)* (2015) <<https://www.nepad.org/file-download/download/public/15555>> accessed 5 February 2025.

⁶ African Development Bank, *Industrialise Africa* (2017) <https://afdb-org.jp/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Brochure_Industrialiser_1_Afrique-En.pdf> accessed 5 February 2025.

⁷ Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), *OIC Labour Market Strategy (2025)* (2018) <oic-oci.org/docdown/?docID=2907&refID=1076> accessed 5 February 2025.

⁸ ECOWAS, *West African Common Industrial Policy* (2010) <<https://wacomp.ecowas.int/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/WACIP-ENGLISH.pdf>> accessed 5 February 2025.

Senegal deposited its instruments of acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies on 14 February 2024.

7. *Proceedings initiated against the state, or by it, before international fora for the adoption/implementation of industrial policy measures (e.g., before WTO panels, the WTO's AB)*

Senegal has not initiated any cases.

Kehinde Olaoye (Last updated 10 February 2025)
