



SENEGAL TRAVEL FACILITATION POLICIES

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SENEGAL

Located in West Africa, it is the closest point to the atlantic ocean. It is fronted on the Westside by the Atlantic Ocean, **DAKAR** is the capital city of a modern and democratic republic which is open to business, and tourism.







GOVERNMENT

Republic under multiparty and democratic rule. Senegal is independent from France since 4th April 1960».







POPULATION

Senegalese's population is young and varied. Estimations give a figure of **12 millions inhabitants**, and nearly one quarter of it live in Dakar the Capital city.

French is the official language.

The Senegalese population is made up of Muslim (95%), Christians (4%), animists (1%).

Currency : **CFA franc** ;

1\$ = **580 F CFA**





TOURIST SECTOR

- ✓ The tourist sector is the second source of income in Senegal after fishing. Fiscal incomes from tourism represent 4,5 to 5% of total internal revenue of the country. Furthermore, the contribution of tourism to gross national product increased around 6% from 1980 to 1990.
- ✓ Tourism is recognised by the Senegalese government, business and labour community, as a key driver for job creation, wealth creation and economic empowerment.





CURRENT SITUATION

- ✓ Airport Taxes are Numerous; in total 6: Civil Aviation fees, Passenger fees, Safety fees, Security Fees, Airport Infrastructure Development Charge and Stamp Duty meaning about 350 US dollars on every single ticket; they make Senegal a very expensive destination;
- ✓ Not 100% Open Sky Policy, but controlled open sky because low cost airlines can generate market deregulation (troubles);
- ✓ Unique international airport capacity increase: New airport under constuction to be ready in **july 2015**.
- ✓ National Airline Company is very Weak;





CURRENT SITUATION

- ✓ Very poor intra regional connectivity;
- ✓ International connectivity is well organized for Europe region and now for OIC Region trough UAE with Emirates;
- ✓ Airport Security is well controlled;

Visa Policy:

Since july 2013 a biometric visa is obligatory for the nationals of the countries wich subject the senegalese to the formality of visa;

Visa policy as a response to visa policity of other nations;





MAIN CHALLENGES

- ✓ Ineffective destination marketing: not enough marketing for route sales development;
- ✓ National airline is facing structural and financial difficulties;
- ✓ Intra regional connectivity is very expensive;
- ✓ The access to new technologie is still a problem and is of no significant positive impact on travel facilitation
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Connectivity and accessibility





MAIN CHALLENGES

- ✓ High Tickets fares
- ✓ High level taxation
- √ Visa exemption
- ✓ Road development plan
- ✓ Reduce exploitation costs to airlines to impact tickets fares
- ✓ Reduction of airport taxes





Recommendations and Prospects

- ✓ Visa exemption for OIC Region
- ✓ Visa exemption for T.O's Tourists
- ✓ Reenforcement of security measures
- ✓ Reenforcement of Airlinkage inside Africa region and middle East
- ✓ Reducing airport taxes
- ✓ Shrenghtening the national airline company





GOVERMENT TOURISM POLICY

- ✓ Senegalese government's mission is to promote the Senegalese destination, provide the security of tourist and regulate all the tourism activities;
- ✓ Government's aim is to position the country among the growing destination for international tourists;
- ✓ Senegal with now 1000 000 tourists per year can do much better regarding its valuable resources that can be utilised to grow a brilliant future. We are aiming to welcome 2 000 000 tourists in short term;
- ✓ Extension of visa exemption period;
- ✓ Development of new airport infrastructures;
- ✓ New program of roads and highways building for inter-regional linkage;
- ✓ National security plan conception and application



Thank you for your attention

