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Report Highlights:

The United States exported \$69.8 million of food and agricultural products to The Gambia in calendar year (CY) 2019. Chicken cuts, edible offal, and sauces and condiments accounted for 92 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to The Gambia in CY 2019. Although a small country with two million inhabitants, The Gambia has a relatively open economy and is a major re-export hub in West Africa. Tourism is the fastest growing sector and accounts for 16 percent of GDP, creating potential for increased demand for high-value food products.

Market Fact Sheet: The Gambia

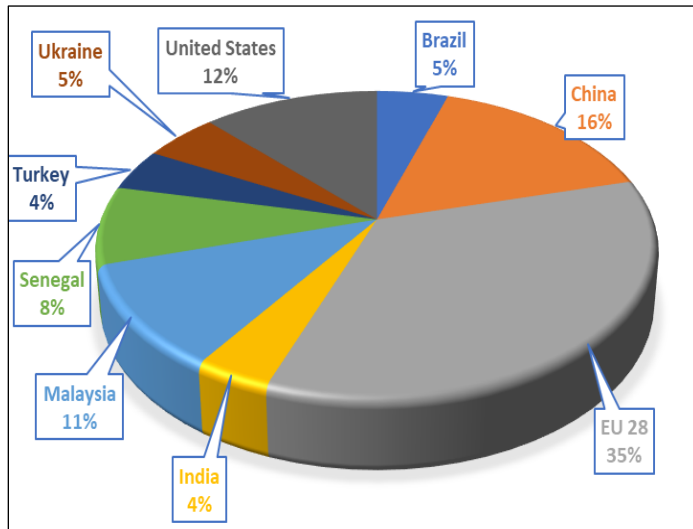
Executive Summary

The Gambia is a small country with an open economy and a long trading history. It has averaged 3 percent growth annually over the last decade. The World Bank estimates The Gambia's 2018 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 1.63 billion US dollars. The Gambia imports 50 percent of its food requirements. The tourism sector, which is the fastest growing sector in the economy, accounts for around 16 percent of GDP. Top agricultural imports to The Gambia include chicken, sauces, condiments, and seasonings and may have export growth potential for U.S. suppliers interested in the Gambian market.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Foods

For calendar year (CY) 2019, global exports of consumer-oriented foods to The Gambia were more than \$217.2 million, mostly from the EU-28, China, and the USA.

Top Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Foods (CY 2019)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, World Bank,

Hotel, Restaurant, and Institution (HRI) Sector

The number of hotels has been quickly growing in The Gambia since 2017. The sector is quite advanced for the West Africa region and most of its accommodations meet international requirements for high quality standards. Government contacts estimate the number of tourists has grown from 200,000 in 2017 to 350,000 in 2020. The Gambia counts approximately 120 restaurants offering local and international cuisine such as Indian, Chinese and Italian dishes. Among them, about 12 percent are fine dining restaurants offering expensive dishes with high quality ingredients. Most patrons are expatriates and tourists as well as some middle and high-income locals.

Modern Retail Sector

Modern retail stores are expanding in The Gambia in connection with the growing number of hotels. They mostly import food products from Europe, Asia, and United States. Most of these stores are in the capital Banjul and their main customers are middle- and upper-income Gambian consumers, expatriates, and hotels.

The Gambia: Quick Facts

Consumer-Oriented Exports to The Gambia from the World (USD): \$217.2 million (2019)

Top Product Prospects:

Poultry meat, food preparations, dairy products, sauces, condiments, and seasonings, and tea.

Agricultural Trade Flows in 2019 (USD billion) *

Food & Agricultural Product Imports from the World	\$407.9 million
Food & Agricultural Product Exports to the World	\$ 8 million

Modern Retail Stores

Marouns
SAFEway Super Market
Alvihag supermarket
RightChoice Supermarket
Chellarams

Hotels and Restaurants

Coco Ocean
Africa Princess
Djeliba hotel
Sunprime Tamala
Kairaba Beach Hotel
Labranda Coral Beach
Ngala Lodge

GDP/Population:

Population: 2.28 million (2018 est.)
GDP (constant 2018 USD): \$1.63 billion (2018 est.)
GDP per capita (constant 2011 USD): \$716 (2018 est.)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, World Bank,

Opportunities and Challenges for U.S. Exporters

Opportunities	Challenges
The Gambia's strategic location along the Gambia River and the Atlantic coast has made the country a major commercial hub in West Africa.	The Gambia is a low-income country with a per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$710 in 2018.
Food import control at the border is mainly done by one government body, the Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA), facilitating the clearance process and reducing administrative barriers.	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity for perishable food products creates challenges for transportation and storage of food in and outside Banjul.
Opportunities exist for U.S. food products targeting niche markets, such as high-value foods and beverages in the hotel sector.	The Gambia has only small-scale manufacturing activities such as the processing of cashews, groundnuts, and fish, leading to low demand for imported ingredients.
The Gambia has no obligatory food standards and follows Codex Alimentarius standards.	

Source: FAS Dakar

Table of Contents

Section I: Market Overview	4
Section II: Exporter Business Tips	6
Section III: Import Food Standards & Regulations/Import Procedures	7
Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends	10
Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports	11
Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information	12
Table 1. Opportunities and Challenges for U.S. Exporters	4
Table 2. Consumer-oriented Exports to Gambia with the Most Growth Potential	13
Table 3. Key Trade & Demographic Information	14
Table 4. Top Consumer-Oriented Product Exports from the World to The Gambia	14

Section I: Market Overview

Home to 2.28 million people, The Gambia has a relatively open economy and is a major re-export hub in West Africa. The World Bank estimated The Gambia’s 2018 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 1.63 billion U.S. dollars, an 8.9 percent increase from the previous year and the highest recorded. The services sector represents 65.4 percent of GDP, which includes tourism (16 percent). Tourism is The Gambia’s fastest growing sector and demonstrates good potential for exports of high-value products. Since 2017, with the new presidency, Gambians are returning to the country and are willing to invest more in local businesses. Moreover, Gambian consumers are spending more, frequenting more hotels and restaurants, and changing their food preferences, which is leading to increased demand for high-value imported foods.

In 2019, the United States was The Gambia’s third largest supplier of agricultural and related products, after the EU and China. Top U.S. products exported to Gambia include chicken cuts and edible offal (57 percent), and sauces and condiments (37 percent).

Table 1. The Gambia: Opportunities and Challenges for U.S. Exporters

Opportunities	Challenges
The Gambia’s strategic location along the Gambia River and Atlantic coast has made the country a major commercial hub in West Africa.	The Gambia is a low-income country with a per capita gross national income (GNI) of \$710 in 2018.
Food import control at border is mainly done by one government body, the Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA), facilitating the clearance process and reducing administrative barriers.	The Gambia has only small-scale, basic manufacturing activities such as the processing of cashews, groundnuts, and fish, leading to low demand for imported ingredients.
The Gambia is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which may facilitate trade between country members.	Lack of reliable electricity and modern cold chain creates challenges for perishable foods requiring transportation and storage.
Opportunities exist for U.S. food products targeting niche markets, such as high-value foods and beverages in the hotel sector.	The World Bank forecasts an annual GDP of 6.3 percent in 2020 and expects it to drop to 5.5 percent in 2022.
The Gambia has no obligatory food standards and defers to Codex Alimentarius standards.	Poor quality of roads limits the efficient movement of goods and services.
All-inclusive tourism has grown since 2017. All-inclusive hotels procure three times more food than normal hotels and are looking for quality products.	
The Gambia reexports large volumes to Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, and Mali. The Gambia’s re-export trade accounts for almost 80 percent of imported goods.	
The Gambia Investment and Export Promotion	

Agency (GIEPA) provides incentives for investors such as a one-stop shop for business registration and extended tax exemptions for qualifying investments in priority sectors.	
Good port and airport infrastructure with easy clearing process. The airport offers connections to several European countries, with regular flights increasing during tourist season. The seaport in Banjul is used by major container shipping companies such as CMA-CGM/Delmas, Maersk, MSC, and Grimaldi.	

Source: World Bank and FAS Dakar

A. Food Purchasing Behavior

According to the World Food Programme (2016) the majority of Gambian households earned 20,500 Gambian Dalasis (GMD) (401 USD) per year. Food accounted for approximately 52 percent of total household expenditures on average. The Gambian diet consists mainly of cereals (rice, millet, sorghum, and corn), fish, and vegetables i.e. okra, cabbage, cassava, onions, peanuts, and black-eyed peas.

In the context of high population growth, agricultural production is limited, and The Gambia depends heavily on imports of staple foods. Less than 10 percent of The Gambia’s population is middle class, but the number of Gambians that frequent hotels and restaurants has been increasing steadily since the start of the new presidency in 2017. In addition, the tourism sector, has had an annual growth rate of 15 to 20 percent. The number of tourists increased from 166,000 in 2017 to approximately 200,000 tourists in 2018. By 2020, Gambia expects 350,000 tourists. U.S. market opportunities exist, especially in the tourism sector which imports approximately 80 percent of its food requirement. Note that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the tourism industry and overall economy.

B. Consumer Demographics

The Gambia is the smallest country on mainland Africa. It is situated along the Gambia River, surrounded by Senegal and a short bit of the Atlantic coastline. The population of The Gambia is estimated at 2.28 million people, 95 percent of whom are Muslim. In 2018, the World Bank estimated Gambia’s GDP per capita at \$716. About 61.9 percent of the population lives in urban areas with 22 percent living in Banjul, the capital. Nearly 30 percent of The Gambia's population lives below the international poverty line of \$1.25 USD per day. The Gambia’s population is quite young: 37 percent are under the age of 14. The population growth rate is approximately 1.99 percent per year.

C. Infrastructure

The Gambia’s seaport and airport are both located in Banjul. The seaport is situated on the estuary of the Gambia River, 26 nautical miles away from the Atlantic Ocean. According to the Gambia Investment and Export promotion Agency (GIEPA), the river can be navigated up to 300 miles inland by sea-going vessels and further still by commercial barges, providing a cost-effective and reliable alternative to road transport. The seaport is internationally recognized as one of the safest and most

efficient ports in West Africa. The port has five wharfs of which three can take vessels up to 9.5 meters draft and up to 300 meters long. The port's facilities can handle any type of cargo with its infrastructure, competitive tariffs, and use of information technology. Ninety percent of imported goods come through the port of Gambia. Over the past 2 years, 2.5 million tons of cargo arrived at the port of Gambia. From 2017 to 2018, port activity grew by 29 percent. The peak periods for the port are from May through June/July and August through October. Around 135,000 containers per year originating from Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, and Mali pass through Banjul. About 35 percent of the containers once cleared leave the port within two to three days. Sixty to 70 percent of imported goods are destined for Senegal. The rest is mainly destined for Guinea-Bissau (15 percent) and Guinea (12 percent). The Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) works 24 hours per day, seven days per week except May 1st and religious holidays such as Tabaski and Christmas. Clearance priority is given to perishable products. Forty-eight hours prior to arrival, vessels need to send the Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) and update two hours before arrival. Generally, container ships are prioritized over dry cargo ships and river vessels. Dry cargo going into The Gambia is mainly rice.

The Banjul International Airport is regulated by the Gambia Civil Aviation Authority, a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Banjul International Airport follows ICAO standards and guidelines. The airport can handle up to one million passengers a year. There are direct flights from Banjul to London and Brussels. Other major world destinations such as the United States, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and South Africa can be reached via London and Brussels or via Dakar which is 20-25 minutes by air from Banjul.

The Gambia has been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1996, and is a signatory of numerous free trade agreements, notably the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) market of 350 million people. As a least developed country (LDC), it also benefits from preferential duty-free access to the European Union (EU) under the Everything but Arms scheme, and, as a member of ECOWAS, it is a party to the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. The Gambia also benefitted from preferential access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) until it was suspended in 2015. These market access conditions, coupled with its port infrastructure, make The Gambia a potential regional production platform and raise the potential to attract export-oriented products.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Post offers the following tips when trying to market U.S. food products in The Gambia.

“Does my product have market access?” is the most important question exporters can ask as they research the Gambian market (Please see the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report for the Gambia). If yes, then the next thing to consider is pricing relative to Gambian incomes. Exporters should consider whether they are willing to start small, meet special labeling requirements, or ship mixed or partial containers, as well as be both persistent and patient.

A visit to The Gambia to gain a first-hand feel of the market, and particularly of hotel, restaurant, and retail sectors is important to determine if your product has market potential.

If an exporter is still interested in the Gambian market, the next step is to locate a reliable importer/distributor. Agents should have extensive knowledge of government regulations and institutions involved in trade, as several government bodies may have a role in regulating certain foods or agricultural products.

Consider the following before selecting an importer/distributor:

- Do they have a strong distribution network and how is it structured?
- Who are their customers? Do they sell to modern retail establishments, hotels, or restaurants?
- What are their capabilities? Do they have experience handling perishable or value-added foods?
- Agents with an established, long-term reputation in the market can also provide additional certainty that they are interested in developing a long-term business relationship with you.
- Be prepared to start small by shipping a few pallets or cases of a product.
- Be willing to work through a consolidator.

Ensuring payment is another important consideration when establishing a relationship with an importer. Until a successful working relationship is established, exporters may wish to consider vehicles such as an irrevocable letter of credit. The USDA does not have the authority or expertise to mediate contractual disputes or serve as a collection agent when differences over payment arise. For firms that qualify, the Export-Import Bank of the United States provides exporter insurance.

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regulations note that transactions for imported products worth over ten million CFA (\$16,700) (there are some exceptions – please review regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA) must be domiciled in a licensed intermediary bank, which is a bank licensed by a WAEMU country's Ministry of Finance. This means that importers/buyers who import food and agricultural products worth over approximately \$16,700 into WAEMU member states (such as The Gambia) are required to use licensed banks in the WAEMU to facilitate payment to exporters. A Foreign Exchange Transaction Form must be approved by a licensed intermediary bank in the WAEMU before a payment can be made. Please see WAEMU Regulation No. 09/2010/CM/UEMOA for more information.

Section III: Import Food Standards & Regulations/Import Procedures

A. Customs Clearance

Goods arriving in The Gambia by sea, land, or air can be cleared within 24 to 48 hours. The Gambia Ports Authority (GPA), Customs and Excise Department from the Gambia Revenue Authority, and shipping Agencies are involved in the clearance process. They all work together to offer One-Stop services to importers and exporters.

Procedures and documents required for import customs clearance:

- Purchase of delivery order form from rating office at the document handling center
- Delivery order form completed and stamped by the shipping agent (agency fee charged)

- Delivery order form and bill of lading presented to the rating office for verification and payment of shore handling charges
- Payment of freight levy to Gambia Maritime Administration
- Delivery order form signed and the issuance of a gate pass to release cargo
- Scanning of cargo
- Gate clearance and delivery

Shore Handling Charges are set as:

Containers:

- 750 GMD per 20 ft
- 1,500 GMD per 400 ft

Bulk and General Cargo:

- Direct delivery: 15 GMD per metric ton
- Stacking before delivery: 30 GMD per metric ton

B. Documents Generally Required by Gambian Authorities for Imported Food

An import declaration form must be prepared in triplicate and submitted to customs with the following documents:

- Invoice (cost, insurance, freight)
- Bill of lading or air waybill
- The certificate of origin (where a WTO rate is applicable), ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) generalized system of preference certificates of origin (where a preferential rate is applicable)
- Packing lists
- Tax Identification Number
- Licenses and certificates required by law:
 - Animal and animal products: certificate of origin, veterinary certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country and laboratory analysis.
 - Plant and plant products: certificate of origin, phytosanitary certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country, fumigation certificate, and laboratory analysis.
 - Processed food: certificate of origin, Export Health Certificate issued by the Competent Authority of the exporting country and laboratory analysis.

For each consignment, licensed importers must submit to the Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA) an import declaration form at least 21 days before arrival of food. Upon arrival, the importer provides the following documents of the consignment for the FSQA to take the necessary action before allowing entry of consignment: Certificate of Origin, and Certificate issued by the Food Safety Competent Authority of the exporting country

For more information, please visit www.gra.gm.

C. Labelling Requirements

Currently, there are no obligatory food labeling requirements in The Gambia. Gambia's labelling requirements are based on the CODEX guidelines: GAMS CODEX STAN 1 – 1985 *General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods*. Pre-packaged foods should be labelled with clear instructions and the writing must be legible enough to enable users to read, handle, display, store, and use the product safely. In addition, Part XII section 42 (1) of the Food Safety and Quality Act states:

- “A food business operator shall not use labels and methods for labelling food that has a tendency to mislead the purchaser to a material degree.”
- “It is mandatory that labelling should be in English otherwise the product will be rejected. Additional labels in any other language may also be used.”

The Gambia Standards Bureau (GSB) recommends that certain products such as wheat flour be labelled as “fortified.”

For more information on labelling requirements, please contact the GSB and the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards](#) report.

D. Tariffs and FTAs

Gambia applies the ECOWAS five tariff bands at 0, 5, 10, 20, and 35 percent. Food and agricultural product imports generally fall within either the 4th or 5th band; however, most will likely be subject to the 35 percent tariff rate (5th band) including:

- fresh, chilled, or frozen ovine, bovine, porcine, and poultry meat including offal, poultry eggs, sausages, and other similar meat products, or other foods manufactured with these meat and meat products
- refined peanut, palm, sunflower, and coconut oil, cocoa powder, chocolate, and other food preparations
- biscuits, waffles, wafers, rusks, toasted bread and similar products
- yogurt, chewing gum, potatoes, onions and shallots, prepared tomatoes, ketchup, tomato sauces

Commodities not originating from Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries are subject to several additional duties including: Duty and Tax Rates, Import Duty, Government Sales Tax of 10 percent, one percent Customs Processing Fees, and a 0.5 percent ECOWAS Community Levy. Taxes on basic commodities such as rice, sugar, cooking oil are either zero rated or charged minimum duty.

For more information, please visit <http://www.gra.gm/sites/forms>

E. Trade policy

Food Safety Regulations and Quality Standards

The Food Safety and Quality Authority ([FSQA](#)) under the Office of the President was designated as the competent authority through The Gambia Food Safety and Quality Act, 2011. The FSQA manages the safety and quality of all food and agricultural products, which includes the domestic market, imports, and exports. Responsibilities also cover live animals, meat products, plants and seeds, as well as fish and seafood products. The Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Maritime Affairs coordinates with FSQA.

Gambian regulations are for the most part aligned with *Codex Alimentarius*. Food standards exist but they are currently voluntary. Detailed information and guidance on voluntary standards can be furnished by the [Gambian Standards Bureau](#) (GSB). According to sources, there are nine food regulations waiting to be signed. They concern onions, potatoes, fortified edible oils, cashew, sesame, groundnut, fortified wheat flour, and labelling on prepackaged foods.

Questions on mandatory standards and regulations for food imports should be directed to the FSQA.

Agricultural Biotechnology

The Gambia does not have a biosafety law in place. To date, The Gambia follows the Cartagena Protocol for regulating genetically engineered products. Under the Cartagena Protocol, Living Modified Organisms should be notified to the competent authority.

F. Trademarks and Patents

The government body responsible for managing intellectual property rights is the Office of the Registrar General Attorney General's Chambers at the Ministry of Justice. The Gambia is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) since 1980 and acceded to the Paris Industrial Property Convention in 1991. Gambia is also a member of the African Intellectual Property Rights Organization.

Trademarks, industrial designs, and patents are regulated by national legislation based on the Banjul Agreement on Trademarks, Patents, and Industrial Designs of 1997 (revised in 1999).

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

A. Food Retail

According to the December 2016 World Food Programme report titled *The Gambia: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)*, average household expenditure on food accounts for approximately 52 percent of the total expenditure. The Gambian retail food market is characterized by a group of importers/distributors made up of fewer than 10 major players who import about ninety percent of all food going into The Gambia. These businesses are predominantly headed by local

Lebanese families. Wholesalers and semi wholesalers, mainly Mauritanian and Fulani, dominate the retail market and service the provinces from the capital. There are about 15 modern retail stores currently active in the market. Those include: Maroun's Company Ltd., Alvihag Supermarket, MFH Group, Kaimart, Eugenija Ltd., Right Choice Supermarket, and EM KAY Stores Ltd. Their main customers are middle- and upper-class Gambian consumers, expatriates, hotels, and restaurants.

B. Food Processing

Most processed foods available in the market are imported. However, The Gambia has a few small-scale food processing companies located in Banjul. These manufacturers process raw agricultural products such as mango, cashews, peanuts, and fish for export markets and wheat to make bread for the local market.

C. Food Service - Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions

The Gambia counts approximately 120 restaurants and about 60 percent of them are located in and around the resort areas of Kotu, Kolilo, Bakau, and Cape Point. They offer local and international cuisine such as Indian, Chinese, and Italian dishes. Among them, about 12 percent are fine dining restaurants using high-quality ingredients. Customers are expats, tourists, and the upper and middle-class Gambians that represent about 10 percent of the population. Most hotels also have restaurants. In total there are about 41 registered hotels. Most hotels are two to three stars, but the Gambian government aims to build more four and five stars within the next five years adding thousands of beds. The government is also encouraging village tourism and supporting Gambians to build three-star hotels in rural parts of the country. Gambia has three types of hotels: B&B, half-board and all-inclusive. Prices depend on the location and star rating. Supermarkets and importers supply most of the hotels and restaurants. However, most high-end hotels import directly from Europe.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

A. Agricultural & Food Import Statistics

Please see Table 4 in the Appendix. Information on U.S. agricultural exports to The Gambia for all categories, including bulk, intermediate, and consumer oriented products, can also be found [here](#).

B. Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Categories

Please see Table 3 in the Appendix. Information on processed food exports from the United States to The Gambia can also be found [here](#).

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Office of Agricultural Affairs
United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. Embassy Dakar
Route des Almadies. B.P. 49 Dakar, Senegal
Email: agdakar@fas.usda.gov
Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Food Safety and Quality Authority (FSQA)
Kotu East, Serrekunda,
P.O. Box 2047, Serrekunda, The Gambia
Tel: +220 446 6797
Email: info@fsqa.gm

Gambian Standards Bureau (GSB)
Kotu East, SereKunda
Tel: +220 446 4210 / 213 5856
Email: info@tgsb.gm

Gambia Ports Authority
Address: 34 Liberation Avenue P O Box 617. Banjul Gambia.
Tel: +220 422 9940
Email: info@gamport.gm
Website: www.gambiaports.com

Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI)
Senegambia Hwy, Serrekunda, Gambia
Tel: +220 446 3452
Website: <https://gcci.gm/>

Gambia Revenue Authority
Banjul, Gambia
Tel: +220 422 3131
Website: <http://www.gra.gm/>

Gambia Hotel Association (GHA)
C/o Djembe Hotel
Tel: +220 772 5379
E-mail: info@gambiahotels.gm
Website: www.gambiahotels.gm

APPENDIX: STATISTICS

Table 2. Gambia: Consumer-oriented Exports to Gambia with the Most Growth Potential

Product/Category	CY 2019 U.S. Market share	CY 2019 Total Export Market Size, USD	CY 2016-2019 Compound Annual Growth Rate	Import Tariff Rate (custom duties)	Key Competitors
Poultry Meat and Products	44%	\$29.8 million	2.66%	35%	CY 2019 Main Competitors: Ukraine (16.48 %); Brazil (16.47%); EU-28 (13.13%)
	Market Attractiveness for USA: Gambians are poultry meat lovers. It is one of their main sources of protein. Many local dishes include chicken meat and chicken is consumed by all segments of Gambian consumers.				
Condiments and Sauces	36%	\$24 million	8.13%	20 % -35% for tomato ketchup	CY 2019 Main Competitor: EU-28 (56.2%),
	Market Attractiveness for USA: The United States is the second biggest condiments and sauces supplier to The Gambia after the EU. There is opportunity for growth due to the increasing number of hotels in the country.				
Wine and Beer	0%	\$0.82 million	23%	20 %	CY 2019 Main Competitors: EU-28 (73%), South Africa (27 %).
Non-Alcoholic Beverages (juice, coffee, tea)	0.65%	\$4.9 million	47.7%	20 %	CY 2019 Main Competitors: EU-28 (68%), Senegal (11%), Peru (8 %)
	Market Attractiveness for USA: From CY 2018-2019, U.S. exports of non-alcoholic beverages to The Gambia increased 273 percent after a break from 2012 to 2018. There is opportunity for major growth in non-alcoholic beverage exports to The Gambia with the increasing number of hotels that offer bed and breakfast or all-inclusive options.				

Source: Trade Data Monitor and FAS Dakar

Table 3. The Gambia: Key Trade & Demographic Information

	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
Agricultural Exports from all Countries to The Gambia (USD)	287,307,456	414,996,038	397,534,435	407,929,826
U.S. Market Share of Agricultural Exports from the World to The Gambia (%)	7.21	5.35	5.07	5.69
Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports from All Countries to The Gambia (USD)	139,123,921	196,631,570	192,788,920	217,195,680
U.S. Market Share of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports from the World to The Gambia (%)	14.9	9.3	10.45	10.62
Total Population (millions)	2.14	2.21	2.28	2.29
Urban Population (%)	59.9	60.6	61.3	61.9
GDP per capita (USD)	682.7	679.7	716	N/A
Unemployment Total (% of Total Labor Force), modeled ILO estimate (%)	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor; World Bank

Table 4. The Gambia: Top Consumer-Oriented Product Exports from the World to The Gambia CY (Jan-Dec) 2016 – CY 2019 (in USD)

Description	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
Condiments & Sauces	18,074,428	19,258,159	19,478,376	6,170,269
Dairy Products	15,820,272	20,821,690	18,635,358	6,796,692
Food Preps. & Misc. Bev	30,510,266	70,826,931	48,011,982	11,273,610
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	15,865,557	20,021,486	24,672,165	10,498,633
Tea	14,438,414	16,146,407	15,946,156	5,160,219
Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (Including Livers) Frozen	10,760,319	14,374,643	18,015,540	8,176,350
Others	31,932,628	32,775,277	46,530,660	6,337,411

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Attachments:

No Attachments.