

Profile

Republic of Senegal



Official language:	French
Population:	14,668,522 (July 2017 est.)
Government:	presidential republic
Establishment	4 April 1960; note - complete independence achieved upon dissolution of federation with Mali on 20 August 1960
National or Regional Currency:	CFA franc (XOF)
Area:	total: 196,722 sq km ; land: 192,530 sq km ; water: 4,192 sq km

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Geographic Coordinates: 14 00 N, 14 00 W

Map References: Africa

Area - Comparative: slightly smaller than South Dakota

Terrain: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m ; highest point: unnamed elevation southwest of Kedougou 581 m



Land Boundaries(Km): total: 2,684 km ; border countries: The Gambia 749 km, Guinea 363 km, Guinea-Bissau 341 km, Mali 489 km, Mauritania 742 km

Coastline: 531 km

Maritime Claims: territorial sea: 12 nm ; contiguous zone: 24 nm ; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm ; continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Geography - Note: westernmost country on the African continent; The Gambia is almost an enclave within Senegal¹

History

The French colonies of Senegal and French Sudan were merged in 1959 and granted independence in 1960 as the Mali Federation. The union broke up after only a few months. Senegal joined with The Gambia to form the nominal confederation of Senegambia in 1982. The envisaged integration of the two countries was never implemented, and the union was dissolved in 1989. The Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance has led a low-level separatist insurgency in southern Senegal since the 1980s. Several peace deals have failed to resolve the conflict, but an unofficial cease-fire has remained largely in effect since 2012. Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa and has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping and regional mediation. Senegal was ruled by a Socialist Party for 40 years until Abdoulaye WADE was elected president in 2000. He was reelected in 2007 and during his two terms amended Senegal's constitution over a dozen times to increase executive power and weaken the opposition. His decision to run for a third presidential term sparked a large public backlash that led to his defeat in a March 2012 runoff with Macky SALL, whose term runs until 2019. A 2016 constitutional referendum reduced the term to five years with a maximum of two consecutive terms for future presidents.²

Government

Country name:	Republic of Senegal
Government type:	Presidential Republic
Capital:	Dakar
Administrative divisions:	14 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor
Independence:	4 April 1960 (from France); note - complete independence achieved upon dissolution of federation with Mali on 20 August 1960
National holiday:	Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

¹ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/senegal/Geography/>

² <https://www.indexmundi.com/senegal/background.html>

Constitution:	previous 1959 (preindependence), 1963; latest adopted by referendum 7 January 2001, promulgated 22 January 2001
Legal system:	civil law system based on French law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court
Suffrage:	18 years of age; restricted to male; universal for municipal elections
Executive branch:	<p>chief of state: President Macky SALL (since 2 April 2012)</p> <p>head of government: Prime Minister Mohammed Abdallah Boun DIONNE (since 4 July 2014)</p> <p>cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president</p> <p>elections/appointments: president directly elected by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a 5-year term (eligible for a second consecutive term); election last held on 26 February 2012 with a runoff on 25 March 2012 (next to be held in 2019); prime minister appointed by the president</p> <p>election results: Macky SALL elected president in second round; percent of vote - Macky SALL (APR) 65.8%, Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 34.2%</p>
Legislative branch:	<p>description: unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (165 seats; 105 members including 15 representing Senegalese diaspora directly elected by plurality vote in single- and multi-seat constituencies and 60 members directly elected by proportional representation vote in single- and multi-seat constituencies)</p> <p>elections: National Assembly - last held on 2 July 2017 (next to be held in July 2022)</p> <p>election results: National Assembly results - percent of vote by party/coalition - BBK 49.5%, CGWS 16.7%, MTS 11.7%, PUR 4.7%, CP-Kaddu Askan Wi 2%, other 15.4%; seats by party/coalition - BBY 125, CGWS 19, MTS 7, PUR 3, CP-Kaddu Askan Wi 2, other 9</p>
Judicial branch:	<p>highest court(s): Supreme Court or Cour Supreme (consists of the president and 12 judges and organized into civil and commercial, criminal, administrative, and social chambers); Constitutional Council or Conseil Constitutionnel (consists of 7 members including the court president, vice president, and 5 judges)</p> <p>judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges' appointed by the president of the republic upon recommendation of the Higher Council of the Judiciary, a body chaired by the president; judge tenure NA; Constitutional Council members appointed - 5 by the president and 2 by the National Assembly speaker to serve 6-year terms with the renewal of 2 members every 2 years</p> <p>subordinate courts: High Court of Justice (for crimes of high treason by the president); Courts of Appeal; Court of Auditors; assize courts; regional and district courts; Labor Court; note - in early 2013, the Extraordinary African</p>

Chambers were established by agreement of the African Union and the Government of Senegal to try cases of high-level officials involved in crimes committed in Chad during the period 1982-1990³

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
2010	0.456
2012	0.476
2014	0.486
2015	0.492
2016	0.499
2017	0.505

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	4.0
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	47.1
Life expectancy at birth 2017	67.5

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	7.1
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	37.6
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	9.7
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	42.8
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	3.0

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

³ https://www.indexmundi.com/senegal/government_profile.html

Economy - overview:

Economy - overview: Senegal's economy is driven by mining, construction, tourism, fisheries and agriculture, which are the primary sources of employment in rural areas. The country's key export industries include phosphate mining, fertilizer production, agricultural products and commercial fishing and it is also working on oil exploration projects. Senegal relies heavily on donor assistance, remittances and foreign direct investment. Senegal reached a growth rate of 6.5% in 2015 and surpassed that in 2016-17, due in part to a buoyant performance in agriculture because of higher rainfall and productivity in the sector.

President Macky SALL, who was elected in March 2012 under a reformist policy agenda, inherited an economy with high energy costs, a challenging business environment, and a culture of overspending. President SALL unveiled an ambitious economic plan, the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP), which aims to implement priority economic reforms and investment projects to increase economic growth while preserving macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability. Bureaucratic bottlenecks and a challenging business climate are among the perennial challenges that may slow the implementation of this plan.

Senegal is receiving technical support from the IMF during 2015-17 under a Policy Support Instrument (PSI) to assist with implementation of the ESP. The PSI implementation continues to be satisfactory as concluded by the IMF's second review mission in March 2016. Investors have signaled confidence in the country through Senegal's successful Eurobond issuances in recent years, including in 2014.

The government is focusing on 19 projects under the ESP to continue the structural transformation of the economy. These 19 projects include the Thies-Touba Highway, including the new airport-Mbour-Thies Highway. Senegal increased the national family allowances program and the community development emergency program in 2016. Electricity supply is a chief constraint for Senegal's development. Electricity prices in Senegal are among the highest in the world. Power Africa, a program led by USAID and OPIC, plans to increase the current 500 MW of generating capacity to over 1,000 mW in the next three to five years. Recent gas discoveries on the Senegal-Mauritanian border, as well as just south of Dakar, will help alleviate some of the energy shortages.⁴

⁴ https://www.indexmundi.com/senegal/economy_overview.html

Economic Outlook

GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	16.37	14.68	-0.79:16.37	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	6.8	3.9	-6.55:9.9	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	1134	1092	790:1134	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	2471	2380	1722:2471	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	15.85	15.41	3.21:15.85	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.7	10.8	5.6:25.7	%	Dec/17	Quarterly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	-0.1	0.6	-4.7:7.2	%	Feb/19	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	4.5	4.5	3.5:4.5	%	Mar/19	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	-180	-124	-237:-27.93	CFA France Billion	Feb/20	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-708	-498	-844:-81.7	XOF Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-5.3	-7.1	-20.1:-5	%	Dec/17	Yearly
EXPORTS	171	181	53.19:181	CFA France Billion	Feb/19	Monthly
IMPORTS	351	304	114:524	CFA France Billion	Feb/19	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	37.1	33	17.7:72.6	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-3.7	-4.2	-8.7:2.6	% of GDP	Dec/17	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	35					Monthly

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Senegal was worth 16.37 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Senegal represents 0.03 percent of the world economy. GDP in Senegal averaged 5.50 USD Billion from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 16.37 USD Billion in 2017 and a record low of 0.79 USD Billion in 1960.⁵

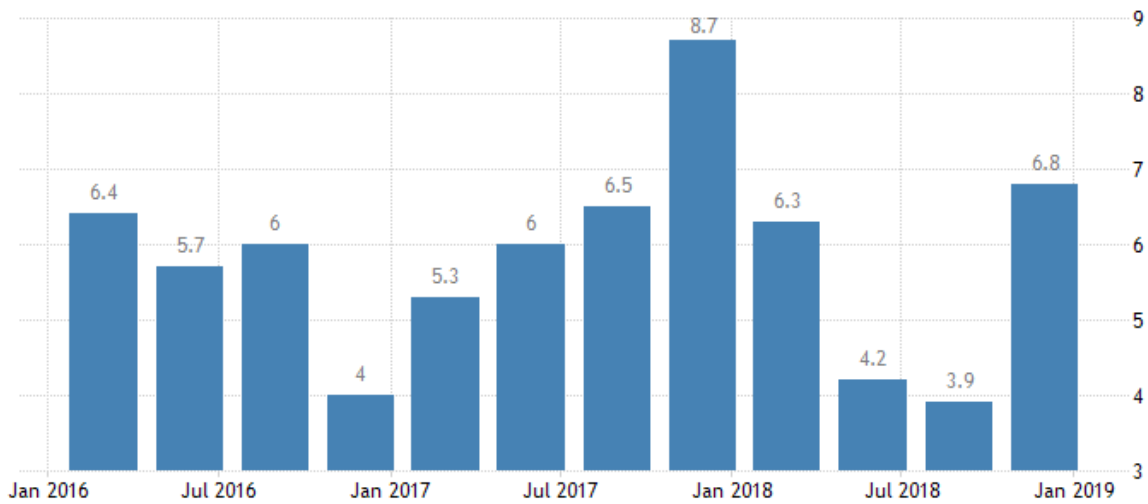


GDP Annual Growth Rate

The economy of Senegal expanded 6.8 percent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2018, quickening from a 3.9 percent advance in the previous period. It is the fastest expansion in a year, as output rose faster in services (6.3 percent vs 5.8 percent in Q3), mostly business services (8.1 percent vs 7.2 percent); real estate activities (7.9 percent vs 5 percent) and public administration (7.8 percent vs 7.5 percent). Meantime, secondary activity rose further (6.5 percent vs 6.4 percent), particularly construction (9.7 percent vs 6.8 percent) and food production (8.9 percent vs 8.2 percent). The primary activity also increased faster (8.7 percent vs 7.8 percent), namely agriculture (10.1 percent vs 10.2 percent); fishing (11.9 percent vs -3.9 percent) and forestry & logging (9 percent vs 8 percent). On a quarterly basis, the GDP advanced 1.7 percent. In 2018, the economy grew 6.8 percent. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Senegal averaged 3.53 percent from 1961 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 9.90 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015 and a record low of -6.55 percent in the fourth quarter of 1969.⁶

⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/gdp>

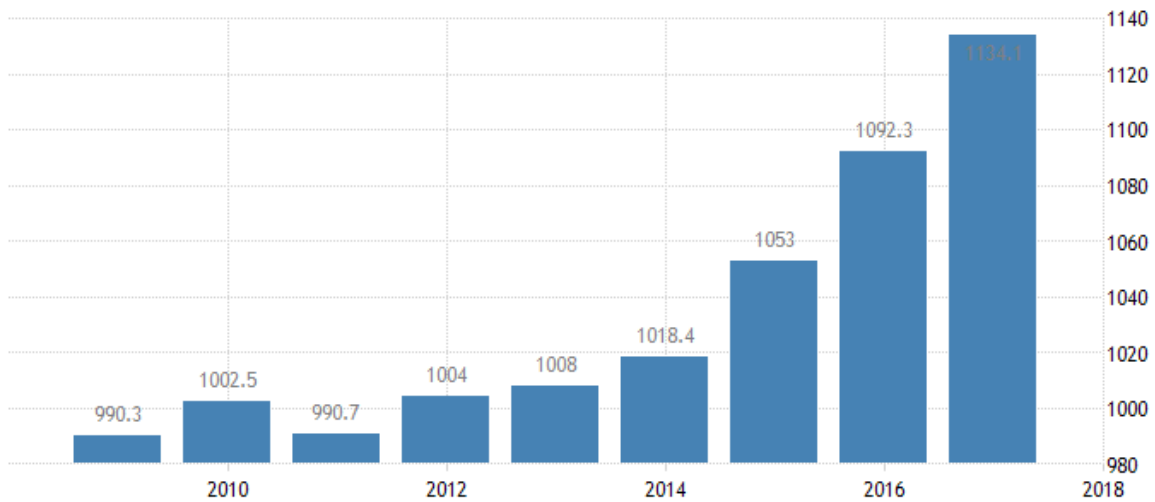
⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/gdp-growth-annual>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | ANSD, SENEGAL

GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Senegal was last recorded at 1134.10 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Senegal is equivalent to 9 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Senegal averaged 943.25 USD from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 1134.10 USD in 2017 and a record low of 790.50 USD in 1994.⁷

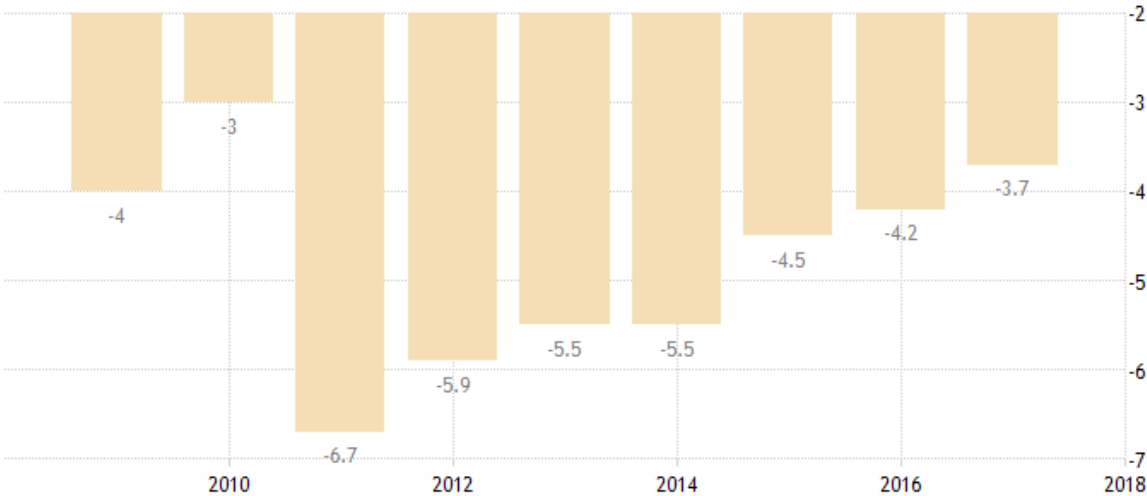


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

⁷ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/gdp-per-capita>

Government Budget

Senegal recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 3.70 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2017. Government Budget in Senegal averaged -1.81 percent of GDP from 1980 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 2.60 percent of GDP in 1996 and a record low of -8.70 percent of GDP in 1980.⁸



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (BCEAO)

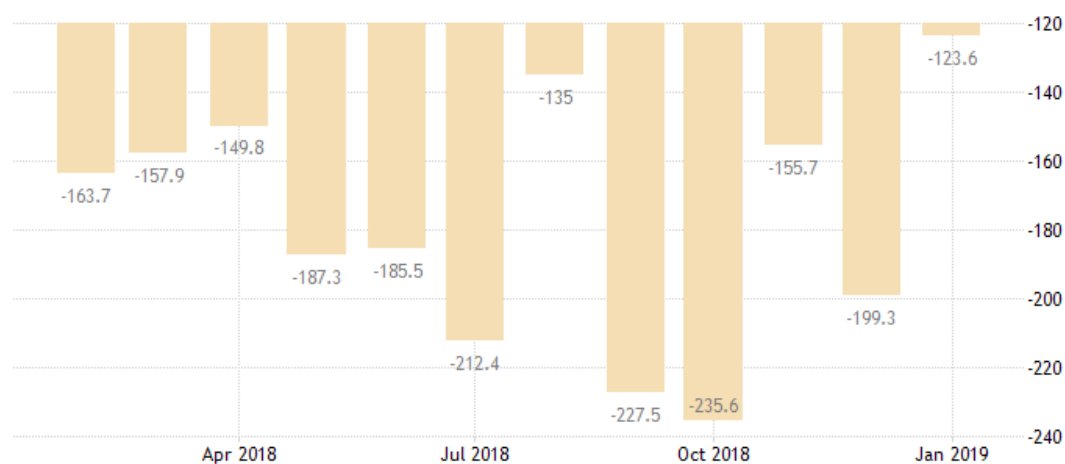
⁸ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/government-budget>

Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	-179.80	-123.60	-27.93	-236.90	CFA France Million
Current Account	-708.00	-81.70	-81.70	-843.70	USD Million
Current Account to GDP	-5.30	-7.10	-5.00	-20.10	percent
Exports	-171.10	180.90	180.90	53.19	USD Million
Imports	350.90	304.50	524.40	114.49	USD Million

Balance of Trade

Senegal recorded a trade deficit of 179.80 CFA Franc Billion in February of 2020. Balance of Trade in Senegal averaged -140.07 CFA Franc Billion from 2009 until 2020, reaching an all time high of -27.93 CFA Franc Billion in February of 2011 and a record low of -236.90 CFA Franc Billion in January of 2018.⁹

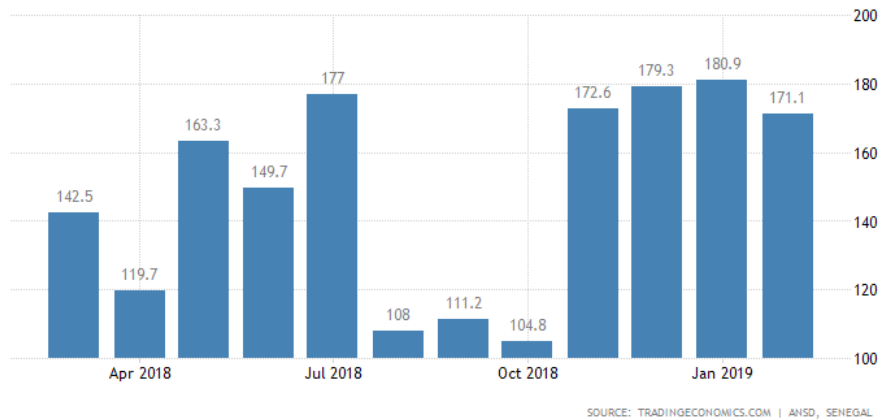


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | ANSD, SENEGAL

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/balance-of-trade>

Exports and Imports

Exports in Senegal decreased to 171.10 CFA Franc Billion in February from 180.90 CFA Franc Billion in January of 2019. Exports in Senegal averaged 106.64 CFA Franc Billion from 2009 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 180.90 CFA Franc Billion in January of 2019 and a record low of 53.19 CFA Franc Billion in September of 2009.¹⁰



Imports in Senegal increased to 350.90 CFA Franc Billion in February from 304.50 CFA Franc Billion in January of 2019. Imports in Senegal averaged 248.81 CFA Franc Billion from 2009 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 524.40 CFA Franc Billion in January of 2017 and a record low of 114.49 CFA Franc Billion in February of 2011.¹¹



¹⁰ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/exports>

¹¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/senegal/imports>

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Senegal

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		30.0	29.8	30.0	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied	2016	12.2	15.8	11.5		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2015	9.2	12.6	8.2	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2015	5.6	1.3	4.3	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	1.2	0	98.8	0	0	0
MFN applied	2016	0	27.0	19.2	0	41.7	12.0	0	0
Imports	2015	0	33.5	40.0	0	17.0	9.5	0	0
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0.1	0	99.9	0	0	0
MFN applied	2016	1.8	39.8	21.9	0	36.1	0.4	0	0
Imports	2015	18.1	34.0	30.5	0	17.0	0.3	0	0

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	30.0	0	30	100	24.5	0	35	0.2	0
Dairy products	27.5	0	30	100	17.0	0	35	1.3	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	30.0	0	30	100	17.9	0	35	1.6	0
Coffee, tea	30.0	0	30	100	18.5	0	35	0.5	0
Cereals & preparations	29.3	0	30	100	13.6	0	35	13.6	0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	30.0	0	30	100	11.1	0	35	2.7	0
Sugars and confectionery	30.0	0	30	100	12.6	0	35	0.9	0
Beverages & tobacco	29.7	0	30	100	17.3	0	35	1.9	0
Cotton	30.0	0	30	100	5.0	0	5	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	30.0	0	30	100	9.6	0	20	0.4	0
Fish & fish products	30.0	0	30	100	15.6	0	20	0.4	0
Minerals & metals	30.0	0	30	100	11.6	1.9	20	12.4	15.2
Petroleum	30.0	0	30	100	7.7	19.0	10	20.7	38.8
Chemicals	30.0	0	30	100	7.4	3.8	35	10.1	32.8
Wood, paper, etc.	30.0	0	30	100	11.3	5.1	20	3.3	8.0
Textiles	30.0	0	30	100	16.1	0.3	35	2.5	12.6
Clothing	30.0	0	30	100	20.0	0	20	0.3	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	30.0	0	30	100	12.3	1.3	20	1.0	2.0
Non-electrical machinery	30.0	0	30	100	6.8	0	20	10.7	0
Electrical machinery	30.0	0	30	100	11.2	0.4	20	6.4	0.8
Transport equipment	30.0	0	30	100	8.1	2.5	20	7.1	0.0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	30.0	0	30	100	14.2	2.1	20	1.9	0.9

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports		
	in million		95% trade in no. of					TL	Value	
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	in %	in %	
Agricultural products										
1. European Union	2015	135	6	15	13.5	8.4	8.4	100.0	100.0	
2. China	2015	83	2	3	12.9	12.8	9.8	90.0	69.7	
3. India	2015	34	4	4	10.5	0.9	0.0	60.0	96.9	
4. Congo	2014	18	1	1	13.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5. Côte d'Ivoire	2015	15	3	5	20.8	20.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	
Non-agricultural products										
1. European Union	2015	322	19	51	5.0	8.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	
2. India	2015	230	4	4	7.1	5.0	0.0	8.0	1.9	
3. Switzerland	2015	220	1	1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
4. United Arab Emirates	2015	125	1	1	4.3	0.1	0.0	13.9	98.6	
5. Côte d'Ivoire	2015	107	10	19	15.3	10.2	10.2	100.0	100.0	

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2017", Printed in Switzerland, Page:153.

Trade Profile 2017

Senegal

GDP (million current US\$, 2017)	16 463	Rank in world trade, 2017	Exports	Imports
GDP per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	970	Merchandise	122	111
Current account balance (% GDP, 2017)	-9.4	excluding intra-EU trade	96	85
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	351	Commercial services	124	126
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	36.0	excluding intra-EU trade	97	99

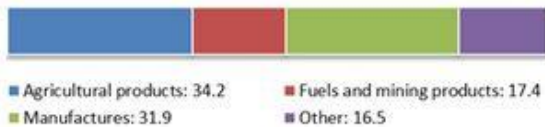
MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2015
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	2 920	4	1	11
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	6 701	5	-2	22

2017	Share in world total exports (%)	2016	Share in world total imports (%)	2015
0.02			0.04	

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2016)

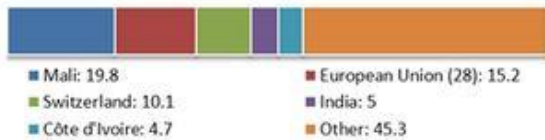


Breakdown in economy's total imports

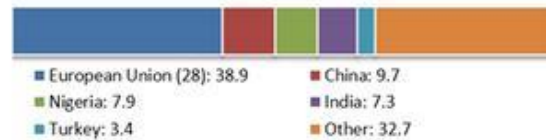
By main commodity group, % (2016)



By main destination, % (2017)



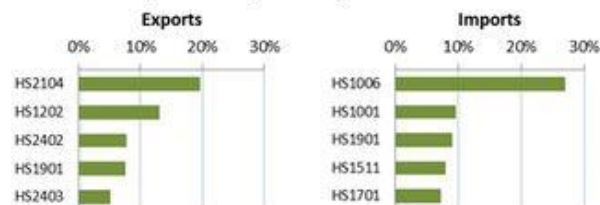
By main origin, % (2017)



Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value 2017	Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value 2017
HS2104 Soups and broths	124	HS1006 Rice	429
HS1202 Ground-nuts, not cooked	83	HS1001 Wheat and meslin	153
HS2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	49	HS1901 Malt extract	144
HS1901 Malt extract	48	HS1511 Palm oil and its fractions	127
HS2403 Other manufactured tobacco	32	HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	115

Share in economy's trade in agricultural products

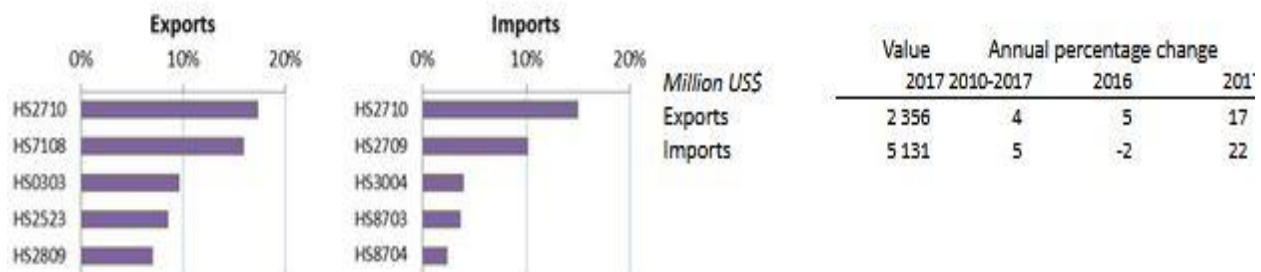


Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2015
Exports	633	9	-3	21
Imports	1 598	6	5	25

Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2017	2016		2017	2016
HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	408	376	HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	768	520
HS7108 Gold	376	227	HS2709 Petroleum oils, crude	520	202
HS0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillet	227	201	HS3004 Medicaments in measured doses	202	185
HS2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement	201	164	HS8703 Motor cars for transport of persons	185	117
HS2809 Diphosphorus pentaoxide	164		HS8704 Motor vehicles for goods transport	117	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Commercial services exports	1 084	2	-11	5
Commercial services imports	1 279	3	-10	1
Share in world total exports (%)	0.02			
Share in world total imports (%)				0.03

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2016)

FATS sales

Inward (million US\$)
Outward (million US\$)

	Value	2010-2017	Annual percentage change	2017
	2017		2016	
Inward (million US\$)
Outward (million US\$)

Transport

Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$

Exports

Imports

Exports

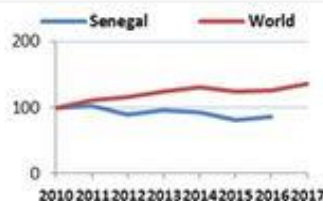
By sea (2016)

By air (2016)

By other (2016)

	Value	2010-2016	Annual percentage change	2017
	2016		2015	
Exports	128	18	-16	2
Imports	681	4	-12	-3

	Value	Share (%)	Imports	Value	Share (%)
	2016	2016		2016	2016
By sea (2016)	16	12.3	By sea (2016)	514	75.5
By air (2016)	46	36.4	By air (2016)	129	19.0
By other (2016)	65	50.9	By other (2016)	37	5.4

Travel

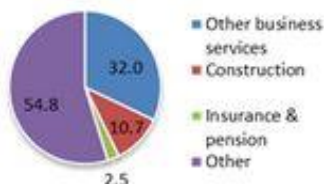
Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$

Exports

Imports

	Value	2010-2016	Annual percentage change	2017
	2016		2015	
Exports	389	-2	-13	6
Imports	146	-1	-10	10

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services**Exports of OCS by main item (2016)**

Million US\$

Other commercial services

Exports

Imports

Goods-related services

Exports

Imports

	Value	2010-2016	Annual percentage change	2017
	2016		2015	
Other commercial services				
Exports	553	4	-9	6
Imports	443	3	-7	3
Goods-related services				
Exports	14	...	-12	1
Imports	9	43	-20	6

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**Patent applications**

Residents	Non-residents	Total
...

Trademark applications

Residents	Non-residents	Total
...

Industrial design applications, 2015

Residents	Non-residents	Total
...	20	21

L'Union Nationale des Chambres de Commerce d'Industrie et d'Agriculture du Sénégal

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