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REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES —DATA MODULE

This Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes on Senegal was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund as background documentation for the periodic consultation with the member country. It is based on the information available at the time it was completed on August 12, 2026.

The Response by the Authorities to this report and the Detailed Assessments Using the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) are also included.

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SENEGAL

REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES—DATA MODULE VOLUME I

August 12, 2026

VOLUME I: STAFF ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

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This report is based on information provided prior to and during a mission conducted during March 4-12, 2026, as well as on a survey of users and publicly available information. The mission team was led by Mr. Erich Heinz Strassner and Mr. Rodolphe Blavy (IMF Statistics Department) and comprised Ms. Nadine Abou-Khaled (Senior Economist, Government Finance Statistics Expert), Ms. Maja Gavrilovic (Senior Economist, Balance of Payments Statistics Expert), Mr. Brian Graf (Senior Economist, Price Statistics Expert), Mr. Andre Mialou (Senior Economist, Monetary and Financial Statistics Expert), Mr. Achille Pegoue (Senior Economist, National Accounts Expert). Ms. Laila Boufraine provided administrative and logistical support.

CONTENTS

Glossary

2008 SNA	System of National Accounts, 2008
ANSD	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM6	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition
BPM7	Integrated Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, seventh edition
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
CPIS	Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DDP	Direction de la dette publique
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment
DMFAS	Meridian debt management and analysis system
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
ENSAE	École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique
ESS	External Sector Statistics
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2014	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
IRFCL	International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity
IIP	International Investment Position

MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
MFSM 2000	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual 2000
MFSMCG	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide
MoF	Ministry of Finance and Budget
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NA	National Accounts
NSS	National Statistical System
ODC	Other Depository Corporations
OOH	Owner Occupied Housing
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PPI	Producer Price Index
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
PSDSG 2013	Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide: For Compilers and Users 2013
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SNDS IV 2024-2028	Quatrième Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique 2024-2028

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

1. **This Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes—Data Module (Data ROSC) updates Assessments conducted in 2002**. The updated assessment is based on the 2025 IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) and covers the national accounts, consumer and producer price indexes, government finance, public sector debt, monetary and financial, balance of payments, and international investment position statistics. The Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) is responsible for national accounts, prices and government finance statistics—the latter based on data provided by the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) is responsible for monetary and financial, balance of payments, and international investment position statistics. The MOF is responsible for public sector debt statistics.

2. **Macroeconomic statistics in Sénégal generally observe internationally recognized standards and codes—with a slight variation across datasets (Table 1).** Amendments to the Loi de la Statistique are underway to enhance the credibility and independence of the national statistical system. The mission encountered a high level of expertise, commitment to quality, and professionalism in the production and dissemination of statistical data. However, the National Statistical System (NSS) suffers from a two-speed system in which the services responsible for sectoral statistics lag significantly behind the ANSD. Data publication practices are good, as Senegal has been a subscriber of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) since November 2017. Senegal is in observance of the SDDS, meeting requirements for data coverage, periodicity, and timeliness, while complying with an advance release calendar. The country's performance in data dissemination needs significant investments to meet the more rigorous standards of SDDS Plus. Notably, Senegal must meet at least five of the additional nine data categories, along with their metadata and a transition plan outlining the concrete steps to meet all nine data categories within five years from the date of adherence. Appendix I compares current dissemination practices with SDDS Plus requirements.

3. **Further enhancements are recommended to safeguard the independence of the statistical system and strengthen human resource management and the resources generally available to the NSS, modernize data quality practices, and ensure an efficient use of resources.** To further reinforce institutional independence, it is recommended that the head of the statistical organization (ANSD Director General) be appointed through an open, merit-based process for a fixed term, with strictly limited grounds for dismissal. Human resources are generally adequate at the central level, and the recent creation of a Statistical Training Institute (École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Économique─ENSAE) alleviates concerns about turnover and recruitment. However, financial resources are not adequate to meet the needs of the NSS. A two-speed system operates with sectoral agencies suffering from insufficient staffing and resources. Adapting the workforce to new data needs and technological advances is also paramount. In terms of use of resources, it is recommended to implement regular reviews of work processes, carry out periodic

costing procedures, and put in place budgeting procedures to help management allocate resources among competing statistical priorities.

4. **The legal framework provides safeguards guaranteeing transparency and integrity, and the ethical standards of the Senegalese statistical system**. To further reinforce these aspects, the mission recommends that to formalize explicitly the organization's commitment to quality and develop tools to regularly remind staff of their ethical obligations.

5. **The BCEAO operates under a legal framework that supports its role as a producer of monetary and financial statistics (MFS), and external sector statistics (ESS)**. Safeguards that guarantee the transparency and integrity of statistics, as well as the ethical standards of the system are generally in place. Strengthening human resources, and increasing cost efficiencies would improve the allocation and use of statistical resources,

6. **Senegal's legal and administrative framework provides a foundational basis for compiling and disseminating public sector debt statistics (PSDS) but requires strengthening**. The legal framework assigns primary responsibility for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of PSDS to the Direction de la Dette Publique (DDP). The DDP is subject to regular audits and reviews by national oversight bodies, notably the Court of Accounts and the Inspection Générale des Finances (IGF), in addition to PEFA and DeMPA assessment missions. The code of transparency in public financial management requires regular publication of comprehensive information on public debt, financial assets, and major non-debt liabilities, audited by the Court of Accounts. Senegal does not have a dedicated public debt management law as is the case in many countries; instead, it relies on the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regulation No. 09/2007/CM/ establishing the borrowing policy framework which is applicable to all WAEMU member states. However, specific issues observed include: (i) with the exception of the debt audit conducted at the beginning of each new presidential term, there is no specific mechanism for the systematic oversight of public debt, (ii) centralization of debt information is incomplete, with some externally financed projects and past borrowing practices, having fallen outside the direct oversight of the DDP, and (iii) limited coverage of debt instruments in the PSDS, which remains largely confined to loans and debt securities. It should, however, be noted that a significant step forward has been taken with the enactment of the 2026 Finance Law (LFI), which prohibits the issuance and use of letters of comfort. The legal framework governing official statistics supports professional independence through merit-based recruitment and clearly defined ethical obligations for public officials, reinforced by the general civil service statute and ongoing efforts to formalize a treasury-specific code of ethics. Institutionally, while the DDP benefits from experienced and relatively stable staff, resource constraints and fragmented information systems pose challenges to comprehensive and timely PSDS compilation. Transparency and disclosure practices would benefit from further strengthening, notably through improved metadata, clearer documentation of revisions, and more systematic explanation of compilation practices. In addition, establishing regular mechanisms for consulting users on the relevance and usefulness of PSDS would help ensure that the statistics evolve in line with user needs and effectively support fiscal policy analysis and decision-making.

7. Formal coordination mechanisms should reinforce the collaboration between ANSD, BCEAO, and MOF as members of the NSS to enhance consistency across institutions, particularly by aligning revision cycles and minimizing discrepancies across datasets. The existing 2004 Statistical Law, amended in 2012, defines the various entities within the NSS. However, in the absence of all the necessary implementing decrees, the mandates, functional relationships, and coordination mechanisms among these entities remain incomplete. The NSS will benefit from an update and clarification of the Statistical Law, with well-established responsibilities and an explicit mandate to the ANSD for the coordination of data providers and harmonization of data.

8. Senegal's macroeconomic statistics are broadly aligned with international statistical standards across most major domains, with well identified weaknesses in Government Finance Statistics (GFS). National accounts follow the *2008 SNA*, with largely appropriate concepts, methods, measurement, and classification systems. However, further alignment is needed in areas such as compilation of the financial account and extension to quarterly sectoral accounts. Price statistics—both CPI (Consumer Price Index) and PPI (Producer Price Index)—largely adhere to international concepts, methods, and classifications, although the treatment of Owner-Occupied Housing (OOH) in the CPI requires improvement and the PPI coverage could be expanded to include agriculture and telecommunications. External sector statistics are broadly consistent with the BPM6 framework, and the authorities have expressed their intention to transition to BPM7. However, several methodological and coverage gaps remain. These include the compilation of quarterly international investment position (IIP) largely as an accumulation of transactions leading to negative positions of certain debt instruments; and limitations in the scope of the international reserves and foreign currency liquidity template (IRFCL) to be used in the calculation of net international reserve assets. The methodological framework used to compile monetary and financial statistics (MFS) is broadly consistent with the *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide (MFSMCG)*. However, some methodological gaps remain. In particular, the institutional coverage of MFS is incomplete, as rapidly growing sectors such as deposit-taking microfinance institutions and mobile money operators are not yet included in monetary statistics. In addition, financial instruments recorded at amortized cost are not revalued at market price or fair value. The absence of flow statistics also limits the reconciliation of MFS with other macroeconomic statistics compiled on a flow basis. GFS in Senegal generally follows the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014) concepts and definitions. In particular, a key strength is the coverage of non-market SOEs within general government. However, important deviations remain. Weaknesses in valuation, recording practices for non-financial assets, and the absence of financial balance sheets and integrated statement of stocks and flows hamper the appropriate measurement of fiscal aggregates. Also, Senegal does not produce COFOG data. Deviations also include the exclusion of the BCEAO National Branch from the public sector perimeter, limited coverage of in-kind transactions, and the application of statistical techniques such as for the treatment of capital injections.

9. The accuracy and reliability of Senegal's official statistics are broadly supported by long time series, regular publications, and generally adequate source data, though several weaknesses remain that warrant attention, including cross-domain coherence. National accounts compilation would benefit from stronger validation of source data—particularly for government and corporate sectors—as well as more systematic investigation of statistical discrepancies and clearer documentation of data sources, compilation methods, and revision studies. Price statistics have improved, with CPI weights updated and enhanced methodologies implemented in February 2025 and PPI weights updated annually; however, PPI coverage should be expanded to include sectors such as agriculture and telecommunications, and further improvements are needed in quality adjustment and treatment of missing items. External sector statistics are supported by well-established data quality assurance practices, but greater priority should be given to harmonizing quarterly and annual BOP and IIP data, and compilation of a fully integrated IIP and external debt statistics consistent with international methodology. Monetary and financial statistics are generally reliable and compiled from timely accounting data, although gaps remain—including limited information to revalue securities reported at amortized cost, occasional sectoral misclassification by reporting banks, and persistent discrepancies in interbank positions—while automated validation tools and a comprehensive compilation procedures manual are still lacking. Government finance statistics benefit from long historical series and consistent annual reporting, but gaps in infra-annual public sector data limit the compilation of quarterly general government operations, and the absence of systematic revision analysis highlights the need to institutionalize structured revision cycles. The reliability and accuracy of public sector debt data have improved significantly as a result of comprehensive reconciliations conducted with all creditors, revisions to debt figures, the implementation of a special statistical bulletin, and ongoing efforts to expand debt coverage to include entities in the broader public sector. Although internal consistency within datasets is broadly achieved, external consistency across macroeconomic frameworks remains incomplete, underscoring the need for stronger validation, methodological transparency, and systematic reconciliation across datasets. Establishing routine revision schedules, publishing explanatory notes and updated metadata, and creating a public revisions database distinguishing routine updates from methodological or comprehensive revisions would further strengthen the reliability, analytical usefulness, and credibility of Senegal's official statistics.

10. Senegal's official statistics are broadly serviceable and accessible, with generally timely dissemination of core datasets and general alignment with international standards, but further improvements are needed to enhance granularity and user accessibility. Key macroeconomic indicators—including GDP, CPI, BOP and IIP, MFS, and GFS—are disseminated with adequate periodicity and timeliness. For national accounts, reducing dissemination lags to two quarters for annual estimates and one month for quarterly estimates will improve timeliness, while publishing time series alongside the new GDP benchmark would strengthen revision practices. CPI and PPI data are disseminated monthly as announced in the advanced release calendar. In the external sector, BOP and IIP statistics are generally sound, however further improvements are needed to enhance the timeliness of publishing final data, and to ensure that accompanying metadata clearly describe compilation specificities for certain BOP and IIP components. MFS are disseminated with adequate periodicity and timeliness and are generally accessible to users. Metadata describing compilation methods are broadly available. However, revision policies are not clearly articulated. GFS are supported by comprehensive annual GFS data, but high frequency GFS are currently limited to budgetary central government. Further improvements in serviceability would benefit from the dissemination of reliable and comprehensive quarterly general government data (including COFOG) and systematic revision documentation to promote transparency and users' confidence.

11. Users of Senegal's official statistics generally expressed confidence in the overall quality and methodological soundness of the data, while also noting areas where further improvements would strengthen transparency and usability. Respondents emphasized the importance of clearer and more systematic communication regarding data revisions and methodological changes, including the publication of explicit revision policies and more comprehensive metadata. Although core datasets are broadly accessible, users indicated that supporting documentation could be enhanced and presented in a more user-friendly format. They also highlighted the value of stronger engagement between data producers and users through structured consultations and feedback mechanisms to ensure that evolving data needs are regularly assessed. Several respondents pointed to the need for improved coordination across institutions and more streamlined dissemination practices, including easier navigation of official websites and more consolidated access to macroeconomic statistics. In addition, users called for gradual improvements in data granularity and frequency in selected domains to better support policy analysis and economic monitoring. Finally, strengthening institutional capacity—human, technical, and legal—was identified as important to sustain progress and maintain public confidence in Senegal's statistical system.

12. Overall, the survey results indicate that Senegal's statistical system is broadly trusted and technically sound, while also revealing areas where further improvements would strengthen transparency, accessibility, and user engagement. Most datasets are released on a timely basis and supported by long historical series, facilitating user analysis and revision tracking. Price statistics, including CPI and PPI, are disseminated in multiple formats—some already SDMX-compliant—but expanding machine-readable dissemination (e.g., CSV, JSON, XML) across all major datasets would further improve usability. Greater use of structured user consultations, training sessions, and explanatory materials would also enhance engagement between data producers and users. Accessibility of GFS remains more limited, reflecting gaps in coverage and frequency of analytical outputs, the level of detail in metadata, and the availability of user support, despite technically sound dissemination practices. While GFS are released in machine-readable formats with free and simultaneous access and pre-announced calendars, the absence of a dedicated public webpage, limited analytical commentary, and incomplete documentation of sources and methods reduce transparency. In addition, the lack of clearly identified contact points, feedback mechanisms, and outreach activities constrains users' ability to interpret and effectively use the data, suggesting scope for improvements that would further strengthen the usability and credibility of Senegal's official statistics.

The mission identified three top-priority recommendations:

- **Strengthen ANSD's coordination mandate and institutionalize macroeconomic data reconciliation:** Ensure that ANSD has a clear mandate as the coordinator of the national statistical system and establish a permanent inter-agency committee chaired by the ANSD to regularly reconcile key macroeconomic data.

- **Mitigate risks of debt data inconsistencies through integrated fiscal and national accounts:** Develop comprehensive GFS and PSDS covering the full public sector and compile national accounts financial accounts to capture financial assets and liabilities across sectors, while institutionalizing regular audits of the PSDS and reconciliation across sectors to detect inconsistencies in public sector liabilities

- **Address the two-speed statistical system by harmonizing standards and practices across the ANSD and the sectoral agencies.** Specify in the new Statistical Law and regulations that standards and codes apply equally to the central and the sectoral level, hence addressing extensive failings and insufficiencies at the sectoral level.

13. **The remainder of this document is structured as follows**. The remainder of Volume I presents a summary assessment by agency and dataset, based on a four-point rating scale, and priority recommendations. Appendix I summarizes practices compared to the SDDS Plus requirements, while Appendix II presents main users' views about the quality of Senegal statistics. Volumes II and III contain the detailed DQAF assessments with some additional recommendations to strengthen the different statistical programs and the authorities' response to this report.

ASSESSMENT BY AGENCY AND DATASET

14. **Assessments for the six macroeconomic datasets—national accounts, prices, government finance, monetary and financial, external sector and public sector debt statistics—were conducted using the 2025 IMF DQAF framework.** The results are presented at the level of the DQAF elements using a four-point rating scale (Table 1).

15. **Assessments of the institutional and legal environment and the assurances of integrity (Dimensions "1" and "2") are presented by institution, while the assessment of alignment to the international statistical standards, accuracy and reliability, and serviceability and accessibility (Dimensions "3" to "5") are presented by statistical domain.**

Table 1. Data Quality Assessment Framework—Summary Results

Dimensions/Elements \ **Institutions**	**ANSD**	**BCEAO**	**Ministry of Finance**
1. Legal and Institutional Environment	**LO**	**LO**	**LO**
1.1 Legal environment	LO	LO	LO
1.2 Independence of the National Statistical System	LO	LO	LO
1.3 Coordinating the national statistical system	LNO	LNO	LNO
1.4 Assuring statistical confidentiality and data security	LO	LO	LO
1.5 Response burden is minimized	LO	LO	LO
1.6 Adequacy of human resources	LNO	LNO	LO
1.7 Adequacy of information technology resources	LO	LO	LNO
1.8 Adequacy of physical infrastructure	LO	LO	LO
1.9 Cost-effectiveness practices	LO	LNO	LO
1.10 Relevance practices	LO	LO	LO
1.11 Quality management practices	LNO	O	O
2. Assurances of Integrity	**LO**	**LO**	**LO**
2.1 Institutional Integrity	LO	O	LO
2.2 Transparency	LO	LO	LO
2.3 Ethical standards	LO	LO	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0

Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Table 1. Data Quality Assessment Framework—Summary Results (Concluded)

Dimensions/Elements \ Datasets	National Accounts	Consumer Price Index	Producer Price Index	Government Finance Statistics	Monetary and Financial Statistics	External Sector Statistics	Public Sector Debt Statistics
3. Alignment to the International Statistical Standards	**LO**	**O**	**O**	**LNO**	**LO**	**LO**	**LO**
3.1 Alignment with concepts and definitions	O	LO	O	LO	LO	O	LO
3.2 Alignment with accounting rules	O	O	O	LNO	LO	LO	LO
3.3 Alignment with recommended methods	LO	O	O	LO	NO	LO	LO
3.4 Alignment with recommended classifications	O	O	O	LO	O	LO	LNO
3.5 Alignment with recommended scope of statistical output	LO	O	O	NO	LO	LO	LNO
4. Accuracy and Reliability	**LO**	**O**	**O**	**LO**	**LO**	**LO**	**LNO**
4.1 Source data are adequate to ensure accuracy and reliability	LO	O	O	LO	LO	LO	LNO
4.2 Accuracy of source data is regularly assessed	LO	O	O	LNO	LO	LO	LNO
4.3 Rigorous statistical techniques are used for modeling, estimation, imputation, editing and valuation	LO	O	LO	LO	LO	LO	LNO
4.4 Rigorous quality assurance practices are employed	LO	O	O	LNO	LNO	LNO	LNO
4.5 Revisions analysis and reliability monitoring is conducted	LO	O	O	LNO	NO	LO	LNO
4.6 Data consistency	LO	O	O	LNO	LO	LO	LNO
5. Serviceability and Accessibility	**LNO**	**O**	**O**	**LNO**	**LO**	**LO**	**LO**
5.1 Periodicity	LO	O	O	LO	O	O	O
5.2 Timeliness	LNO	O	O	LNO	O	LNO	O
5.3 Correction and revision policy and practice	LNO	LO	O	NO	LNO	LNO	LNO
5.4 Data accessibility	LO	O	O	LO	LO	LNO	O
5.5 Metadata accessibility	LNO	O	O	LNO	LO	LNO	LO
5.6 Assistance to users	LNO	O	O	LNO	O	LNO	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0

Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

STAFF'S PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

16. **Based on the review of statistical practices—as extensively discussed in the Detailed Assessments (Volume II), discussions with the data producing agencies, and responses from data users (Appendix II), the mission has developed a set of recommendations.** These are designed to further increase Senegal's adherence to internationally accepted standards, and their implementation would, in the mission's view, enhance the analytical usefulness of the data.

TOP PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Overarching Priority Recommendations

- Strengthen ANSD's Formal Mandate to Coordinate the National Statistical System. Sectoral ministries and services generate key administrative data used in macroeconomic statistics, but coordination with ANSD and macroeconomic compilers (MoF, BCEAO) is uneven. This contributes to inconsistent definitions, revisions, and reconciliation challenges. This should be addressed by amending and operationalizing the statistical law to explicitly designate ANSD as the coordinating authority for the National Statistical System, with responsibility to set statistical standards across institutions, ensure consistency of macroeconomic datasets, and coordinate revisions across agencies to prevent parallel or inconsistent official statistics. A stronger coordinating mandate would reduce the risk of parallel statistical outputs, inconsistent aggregates, and unverified administrative data entering official macroeconomic statistics.

- Establish a High-Level Macroeconomic Statistics Coordination Committee. Regular reconciliation between national accounts, fiscal statistics, balance of payments, and monetary statistics is not institutionalized. A permanent inter-agency committee chaired by ANSD and including the Ministry of Finance, BCEAO, Debt management office, and key sector ministries and administrative data providers should be established. The committee should meet regularly to reconcile macroeconomic aggregates, review cross-dataset consistency checks (NA–BOP–GFS–MFS), review revisions across datasets, and address data discrepancies before publication.

- Address the two-speed statistical system by harmonizing standards and practices across the ANSD and the sectoral agencies. Heterogeneity between the national statistical agency and decentralized agencies in charge of sectoral statistics (e.g., agricultural, health, etc.) results in a two-speed system, with relatively high standards and practices at the level of the national statistical agency, and extensive failings and insufficiencies at the sectoral level. The institutional and legal framework should ensure that standards and codes are harmonized across all providers of statistics, under the supervision of the ANSD.

- Mitigate risks of public sector debt data inconsistencies by strengthening fiscal and financial statistics frameworks, collaboration across services, systematic data reconciliation and conducting regular audits. Comprehensive GFS and PSDS covering the full public sector—including central government, extra-budgetary units, social security funds, local governments, and public corporations—consistent with international statistical standards should be developed. In parallel, the compilation of financial accounts within the national accounts framework to provide a comprehensive view of financial assets and liabilities flows across institutional sectors should be advanced. The authorities should also establish systematic reconciliation between fiscal statistics, debt statistics, balance of payments, monetary statistics, and national accounts to ensure consistency of public sector liabilities within and across datasets. Institutionalizing these reconciliation practices—under the coordination of the ANSD and relevant fiscal and monetary authorities—would strengthen the detection of inconsistencies in public sector borrowing and reduce the risk of debt data inconsistencies in official statistics. Ensuring that audits of the PSDS by the Court of Accounts and/or Inspection Générale des Finances (IGF) are mandated and conducted regularly, in addition to the current requirement of an audit at the start of each new presidential term, is also warranted.

OTHER PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Legal and Institutional Environment

Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie

Legal Framework

17. **While the legal framework supports impartial production and dissemination of official statistics, further reinforcement is necessary.** The Statistical Law establishes a clear legal framework for the development, production, and dissemination of official statistics. The statistical law establishes the ANSD as the central statistical agency, but its authority to coordinate the entire National Statistical System (NSS) remains insufficiently operationalized. Sectoral ministries often produce statistics independently with limited methodological harmonization or reconciliation with macroeconomic datasets. This contributes to the "two-speed statistical system", where core macroeconomic statistics are produced with stronger standards than many sectoral datasets, with risks of extensive failings and insufficiencies at the sectoral level.

18. **Strengthening Senegal's statistical law in line with the priorities of SNDS IV and the principles of the African Charter on Statistics would significantly improve the institutional environment for statistics**. In particular, reinforcing the coordinating authority of ANSD, clarifying institutional mandates, and establishing formal mechanisms for cross-dataset reconciliation would help address the fragmentation of the national statistical system. These reforms would enhance the consistency, reliability, and transparency of Senegal's macroeconomic statistics while reducing risks of discrepancies or reporting errors.

19. Moreover, the analysis identifies less than adequate staff levels for the entire statistical system, with noted insufficiencies at the sectoral level. **The mission recommends that the following measures be implemented:**

- Harmonize HR management across the entire NSS, notably evaluate salary levels in respect to the public sector, for the ANSD and sectoral services respectively, and ensure that management personnel, turnover, and career development are appropriately administered at the sectoral level.
- Develop an HR recruitment and staff allocation plan that covers both the ANSD and the sectoral eservices, to ensure that all branches of the NSS are adequately staffed.
- Review and evaluate the impact of the recently created ENSAE to ensure that graduates match the human resource needs of the NSS.
- Ensure that resources are sufficient to allow hiring needed statisticians and technicians, especially graduates from ENSAE.
- Undertake a comprehensive HR strategy tailored to build up capacity to respond to new data needs (e.g., metadata) with specialized career streams, such as IT specialists.
- Expand the use of information technology in data collection, analysis, and compilation to supplement staff resources and increase efficiency.

Quality

20. With respect to quality management practices, the mission recommends that the NSS:

- Establish staff training programs that emphasize the importance of quality and clarify how to incorporate quality practices to statistical operations.
- Implemented externally recognized processes (e.g., GSBPM, GSIM, ISO standards, or other recognized frameworks) to strengthen quality management, with appropriate adaptation to country specific conditions where necessary.
- Ensure that information on quality commitment (including trade-offs affecting the statistical work program) is regularly communicated to staff.
- Put in place measures for systematic monitoring and review of quality, and set up monitoring processes (e.g., indicators like response rates, editing rates, revision history) to inform managers about current quality levels of ongoing statistical activities.
- Undertake periodic reviews to identify steps necessary to improve data quality, especially for core outputs.

BCEAO

Legal and Institutional Framework

21. The 2004 Statistical Law, revised in 2012, and complemented by the 2024 Regulation on External Financial Relations, provides a comprehensive legal foundation, **and clarifies the responsibilities in the collection, production and dissemination of statistics among the various institutions, including the ANSD and the BCEAO.** Updating the Statistical Law will provide an opportunity to clarify responsibilities and roles for the BCEAO and to establish a governmental policy that assigns clearly the authority to coordinate the national statistical system, including issuing common standards, methods, and classifications and enhance data reconciliation practices.

Adequacy of Staffing Resources

22. The mission recommends:

- Ensure that the number of staff assigned to statistical programs is sufficient to meet the quality requirements (scope, timeliness, frequency, accuracy and reliability, serviceability, and accessibility), and that staff qualifications and skills sufficiently cover the methodological and analytical needs.
- Ensure that the Statistical Unit has an adequate number of data scientists to handle new data sources (big data, administrative data) and advanced analytics.
- Ensure that the Statistical Unit has an adequate number of administrative staff to handle new data sources (big data, administrative data) and advanced analytics Cost Effectiveness Practices

23. The mission recommends:

- Costing procedures (measuring resources used to compile statistics) should be carried out periodically and compared across programs and budgeting procedures in place to help management allocate resources among competing statistical priorities.
- Seek efficiencies through periodic reviews of work processes (e.g., cost-effectiveness of surveys, consistency of methods across datasets).
- Carry out periodically and compare costing procedures across programs (measuring resources used to compile the statistics).
- Put in place budgeting procedures to help management allocate resources among competing statistical priorities.
- Pursue standardization, integration, and automation of production/dissemination pursued to save costs and optimize operations.
- Regularly conduct staff opinion/satisfaction surveys and act on the feedback received.

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

Legal and Institutional Framework

24. The 2004 Statistical Law, revised in 20012, established the responsibilities in the collection, production and dissemination of statistics, notably for public sector and debt statistics. Updating the Statistical Law should be an opportunity to establish a governmental policy that assigns clearly the authority to coordinate the NSS and enhance data reconciliation practices across datasets and avoid inconsistencies.

25. The mission recommends:

- Audits of the quality of the PSDS by the Court of Accounts and/or IGF are mandated and conducted regularly, complementing the current requirement of an audit at the start of each new presidential term.

- The production and dissemination of PSDS are centralized and consolidated within a single unit, including projects financed by external donors.

Adequacy of Technological Resources

26. The mission recommends:

- Ensure that overall computing resources are sufficient to compile and disseminate the statistical programs (hardware, software, and network).

- Guarantee that the software used for compiling and analyzing statistics are effective, regularly updated, and well adapted to current and emerging tasks.

- Consider the acquisition of a debt management information system interconnected with other PFM systems to enable timely exchange of information. Such a system, such as the Meridian debt management and analysis system (DMFAS), or equivalent, should enable manual processing to be minimized and debt reports to be produced in line with international standards.

B. National Accounts (NA)

Alignment with International Standards

27. The mission recommends:

- Develop financial accounts, initially on an annual basis, and progressively reconcile net lending/borrowing estimates with those derived from the capital account.

- Expand the dissemination of expenditure-based GDP estimates by individual consumption expenditure by purpose (COICOP) categories in both current prices and volume terms to allow comparison with CPI weights and household survey results.

- Expand the dissemination of sectoral accounts by including supplementary breakdowns for foreign-controlled corporations, public corporations, and national private corporations, if relevant, for enhanced analytical usefulness.

Accuracy and Reliability

28. The mission recommends:

- Ensure closer consistency between price statistics and national accounts valuation principles, including alignment in coverage, price concepts, reference periods, and treatment of quality change, to improve the accuracy of deflated aggregates.
- Reinforce the investigation of statistical discrepancies and potential sources of bias, by establishing systematic procedures to analyze discrepancies between potential discrepancies in intermediate data, and by conducting regular studies to assess the stability and magnitude of potential biases in GDP estimates over time.
- Strengthen and better document revision studies and analyses, including assessments of the scale, direction, and volatility of revisions, to support internal quality management and enhance transparency for users.

Serviceability and Accessibility

29. The mission recommends:

- Improve the timeliness of quarterly GDP and labor market statistics with the objective of gradually reducing dissemination lags to 60 days and then 30 days.
- Enhance the dissemination of revision analyses, including the regular publication of reports explaining the sources and impacts of revisions for key aggregates and the development of a publicly accessible revisions database.
- Improve the scope, detail, and accessibility of methodological documentation, by expanding sources-and-methods materials to provide clearer information on survey characteristics, coverage of reporting sectors, use of administrative data sources, compilation practices, and any deviations from internationally accepted standards.

C. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Alignment with International Standards

30. The mission recommends:

- Include an expenditure weight for OOH based on rental equivalence.

Accuracy and Reliability

31. The mission recommends:

- Assess how the price change of OOH could be best estimated in the CPI.
- Conduct studies of long-term price trends to identify potential systematic biases and assess other potential sources of bias in the CPI.

Serviceability and Accessibility

32. ANSD practices largely comply with international standards and best practices. ANSD provides broad access to CPI data.

D. Producer Price Index (PPI)

Alignment with International Standards

33. The mission recommends:

- Expand the scope of the indexes to include agriculture and telecommunications.
- Implement methods for the replacement of permanently missing prices.
- Implement quality adjustment methods.

Accuracy and Reliability

34. The mission recommends:

- Introduce weighting at the lowest level of aggregation (individual product/transaction level) using data collection from establishments during survey respondent initiation.

Serviceability and Accessibility

35. ANSD practices comply with international standards and recommendations, and practices comply.

E. Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Alignment with International Standards

36. The mission recommends:

- Compile and disseminate the financial balance sheet including by the counterparty alongside an integrated statement of stocks and flows for the general government. The latter is key for improving stock-flows adjustments.

- Compile and disseminate annual COFOG data for the general government sector.
- Gradually improve the reporting of transactions in non-financial assets for BCG, especially for externally financed projects through the application of GFSM 2014 principles and time of recording.
- Gradually improve the recording of revenue on an accrual basis, while maintaining a degree of flexibility to avoid the risk of revenue overestimation in parallel with the implementation of SIGIF

Accuracy and Reliability

37. The mission recommends:

- Further assess available infra-annual data sources for social security and EBUs to produce high frequency (monthly/ quarterly) general government GFS.
- Enforce regular GFS data reconciliation with other macro frameworks through the newly established TOFE validation committee
- Implement a systematic stock-flow reconciliation process for data consistency

Serviceability and Accessibility

38. The mission recommends:

- Compile and disseminate quarterly general government GFS data supported by reliable quarterly estimates for extrabudgetary units to provide more comprehensive and timely information for policy making.
- Publish the internal methodology note on the compilation of the consolidated GG TOFE and link it to GFS releases
- Create a dedicated public GFS webpage maintained by the Division of Economic Studies and Statistics (DEES), presenting standardized tables, time series, detailed metadata and GFS specific analytical publications, accompanying monthly, quarterly and annual data releases.
- Strengthen analytical presentation by regularly publishing analysis on fiscal developments covering the BCG and GG to facilitate user interpretation.
- Identify clearly and report revisions transparently within GFS published data including explanatory notes and major changes in fiscal aggregates.

F. Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP)

Alignment with International Statistical Standards

39. The mission recommends:

- Revise data for several IIP components that have negative positions.
- Improve data sources and statistical techniques for certain BOP and IIP components and discontinue estimating quarterly IIP as the accumulation of balance of payments transactions.
- Apply statistical techniques to exclude effects of exchange rate and price variations from the balance of payments transactions for certain components.

Accuracy and Reliability

40. The mission recommends:

- Establish regular reconciliation processes between BOP and IIP statistics and other macroeconomic datasets to enhance overall data consistency and quality and provide clear explanations for any identified discrepancies.
- Align the valuation, coverage and classification of external debt statistics, in accordance with the international methodological guidelines and ensure that revised IIP coverage is fully reflected in external debt statistics, with consistency maintained between the two datasets.

Serviceability and Accessibility

41. The mission recommends:

- Formally document and publicly disclose the revision policy and revision practices, for both regular and ad-hoc revisions, which would include the scope, frequency, and rationale for revisions.
- Improve the timeliness of publishing final data.
- Metadata accompanying published data should clearly explain the compilation specificities of reserve assets and the reasons why net international reserve assets cannot be derived from the IRFCL template.

G. Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS)

Alignment with International Statistical Standards

42. The mission recommends:

- Adopt and systematically apply sound statistical estimation techniques, consistent with international standards, when deriving estimates for missing or incomplete data, and document these methods in the compilation procedures.

Accuracy and Reliability

43. The mission recommends:

- Conduct periodic data reconciliation exercises with securities market databases, particularly those of the Central Securities Depository of the regional stock exchange and the WAEMU Banking Commission.

Serviceability and Accessibility

44. The mission recommends:

- Notify users of significant revisions and clearly explain their impact on previously published data.

H. Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS)

45. In coordination with the data ROSC mission, a diagnostic assessment of the PSDS quality was conducted as part of a project, funded by the Government of Japan, to strengthen the quality of public debt statistics in Africa. The key findings and recommendations of the PSDS diagnostic assessment are summarized below. For further detail please refer to the separate report on the data quality assessment for the public sector debt statistics of Senegal.

Alignment with International Standards

46. The mission recommends:

- To provide a more comprehensive picture of public debt, expand PSDS instrument coverage to include accounts payable and, progressively, pension-related liabilities and expand and harmonize the institutional coverage with Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

- To align with statistical standards, adopt the classification of debt instruments in accordance with the Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide (PSDSG) 2013 and extend the concept of residence to holders of debt securities.

Accuracy and Reliability

47. The mission recommends:

- Improve the reliability of data on loans (both domestic and external) by harmonizing their recording in the debt system with that of budget and treasury systems, and by reconciling data periodically with all creditors.

- Make better use of available detailed source data for extra-budgetary entities and non-financial public corporations to improve coverage, granularity and quality of reported public debt data.

Serviceability

48. The mission recommends:

- Eliminate inconsistencies across the various disseminations of debt data.
- Establish the methodology and collect the data required to conduct periodic reconciliations between quarterly central government debt data and external debt statistics, as well as monetary and financial statistics. Analyze and explain discrepancies and, where appropriate, update revised data and metadata

Accessibility

49. The mission recommends:

- Enhance the scope and quality of metadata by ensuring that all information required for public sector debt statistics (PSDS) is comprehensively documented and disseminated.
- Establish and publicize a clearly identified contact point to facilitate user access to published debt statistics and strengthen communications efforts.

Appendix I. Practices Compared to the SDDS Plus

Senegal has been a subscriber to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) since November 20, 2017, and met all SDDS requirements at the time of its subscription. Senegal's dissemination practices currently do not meet all the requirements for the nine data categories additionally required under the SDDS Plus, the highest tier in the IMF's Data Standards Initiatives. To adhere to the SDDS Plus, Senegal must meet at least five of the additional nine data categories, along with their metadata and a transition plan outlining the concrete steps to meet all nine data categories within five years from the date of adherence.

1. **Senegal subscribed to the SDDS and met all its requirements and specifications on November 20, 2017**. Senegal is one of five Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries that subscribe to the SDDS and has largely met the SDDS requirements since its subscription.[1] Senegal does not make use of flexibility options for the periodicity and timeliness available under the SDDS, despite facing occasional challenges in meeting the timeliness requirements for labor market data, central government operations, central government debt and reserves template.

2. **Adherence to the SDDS Plus requires dissemination of nine additional data categories, none of which Senegal meets for all requirements (Table 1).** The country while meeting the coverage and periodicity of SDDS Plus requirements for the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) does not meet the timeliness requirement with data last submitted for 2022. For General Government Operations and General Government Total Gross Debt data is disseminated but only at annual periodicity not at SDDS Plus required periodicity (Table 1).

3. **The SDDS framework allows countries to adhere to the SDDS Plus if they meet the requirements for at least five of the additional nine data categories and have a transition plan to meet the requirements for the remaining data categories within five years**. In the case of Senegal, it must disseminate at least five of the remaining nine data categories meeting all requirements above and develop a concrete transition plan outlining the steps needed to disseminate the remaining data categories within five years, along with their metadata. Senegal could also consider making use of flexibility options for the periodicity and timeliness for up to two data categories if meeting the additional data requirements is expected to extend beyond the five-year period.

4. **Adherents to SDDS Plus are required to disseminate data in the SDMX format**. Senegal currently provides all links to data for SDDS in its National Summary Data Page (NSDP) in SDMX format. Senegal will need to upgrade its NSDP to include SDMX links for the additional SDDS Plus data series to enhance data sharing and improve the service to users. The adherence process will also require preparing metadata for the new data categories and ensuring that the SDMX files comply with the presentation requirements for each data category as outlined in the SDDS Plus Guide.

Table 2. Senegal's Dissemination Practices of Additional Data Categories for SDDS Plus (March 6, 2026)

Data Category	Coverage	Periodicity		Timeliness	
		SDDS Plus	SEN Current	SDDS Plus	SEN Current
Real Sector					
1. Sectoral Balance Sheets	**Not compile**	**Quarterly**	**Not compile**	**4M**	**Not compile**
Fiscal Sector					
2. General Government Operations	Needs improvement	Quarterly	Annual	12M	2Q
3. General Government Total Gross Debt	Not met	Quarterly	Annual	4M	
Financial Sector					
4. Debt Securities	Not compile	Quarterly	Annual	4M	
5. Other Financial Corporations Survey	Not compile	Quarterly	Not compile	4M	Not compile
6. Financial Soundness Indicators	Not compile	Quarterly	Not compile	1Q	Not compile
External Sector					
7. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey	Does not participate	Semi-Annual		7M	
8. Coordinated Direct Investment Survey	Participate	Annual	Annual	9M	Delayed
9. COFER	Does not participate	Quarterly	Does not participate	1Q	Does not participate

Source: Senegal NSDP and publicly available data.

Note: D=Days W=Weeks, M=Months, Q=Quarters. In line with its obligations under the SDDS Plus.

Legend:

Requirement met	Needs improvement	Not Met

Appendix II. Users' Views

1. **As part of the Data ROSC mission, a targeted survey of users of Senegal's macroeconomic statistics was conducted in January – February 2026.** The survey aimed to obtain structured feedback on the quality, methodological soundness, accessibility, and relevance of official statistics compiled by the national statistical system.

2. **Nine (of) 18 responses were received from representatives of government agencies, private sector institutions, consulting entities, and international organizations.** While the response rate (50 percent) was limited, the results provided useful qualitative and quantitative insights into user perceptions and priority areas for improvement. To follow up on the survey, the mission held meetings with selected private and public sector users to provide an overview of survey results and to elicit comments.

3. **Use of Senegal Official Statistics Respondents reported regular use of official statistics for economic monitoring, policy analysis, research, and program implementation**. The datasets most frequently used include National Accounts; Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (BOP/IIP); Government finance statistics; and Financial and monetary statistics. The survey confirms that official macroeconomic statistics play a central role in decision-making and analytical work across institutions.

A. Coverage, Frequency, and Timeliness

4. **Survey responses indicate that official macroeconomic statistics in Senegal broadly meet users' core analytical needs.** While overall coverage is viewed as adequate, several respondents indicated that greater granularity would enhance usefulness. Users expressed interest in more detailed sectoral breakdowns in national accounts; expanded data on foreign direct investment, including reinvested earnings; additional disaggregation in fiscal and debt statistics; and greater availability of emerging and cross-cutting indicators where relevant. The survey results suggest that there is increasing demand for more detailed and rich datasets.

5. **Users generally consider the frequency of dissemination appropriate for standard macroeconomic monitoring**. Core datasets are released at intervals consistent with international practices. Nonetheless, several respondents indicated that higher-frequency data—particularly for GDP and selected external sector and fiscal indicators—would strengthen short-term economic assessment and policy responsiveness. The survey responses suggest that users engaged in policy analysis and financial monitoring would benefit from more timely interim indicators or nowcasting-type information. Overall, frequency is not identified as a systemic weakness, but there is demand for incremental improvements in the periodicity of selected datasets.

6. **Timeliness of dissemination is broadly viewed as satisfactory.** Respondents did not identify systematic delays in the release of major macroeconomic aggregates. Official statistics are generally

considered available within reasonable timeframes for analytical purposes. However, some respondents indicated that: the lag between reference period and publication could be shortened for selected datasets; revisions are sometimes introduced without sufficiently advance notice or detailed explanation; and more predictable release calendars and clearer communication practices would enhance usability. While timeliness is not perceived as a major constraint, improved transparency regarding revision cycles and release scheduling would further strengthen serviceability.

B. Methodology and Consistency

7. Survey responses indicate strong user confidence in the methodological foundations of Senegal's official macroeconomic statistics. All respondents (100 percent; 9 out of 9) consider the statistical methods used to be sound and appropriate. This finding suggests broad recognition that compilation practices are aligned with internationally accepted statistical standards and frameworks. The results point to a statistical system that is viewed as technically competent and professionally implemented. Users did not identify systemic methodological weaknesses in the design of core macroeconomic aggregates.

8. A majority of respondents (78 percent; 7 out of 9) consider official statistics to be unbiased and accurate. Similarly, 89 percent (8 out of 9) rated overall statistical quality as "Good." While confidence levels are high, the fact that roughly one-fifth of respondents expressed reservations regarding impartiality or accuracy suggests that continued attention to professional independence, transparency, and communication remains important for sustaining credibility. No respondent rated overall quality as poor, indicating that concerns relate more to incremental improvements rather than fundamental weaknesses.

9. Although the survey did not include a detailed technical assessment of cross-dataset consistency, several qualitative comments emphasized the importance of ensuring coherence across macroeconomic domains (e.g., consistency between fiscal, external, and national accounts data). Respondents did not report widespread inconsistencies, but some noted that clearer explanations of revisions and reconciliation practices would strengthen confidence in cross-domain alignment. The survey findings suggest that while internal consistency is generally assumed by users, improved communication of reconciliation processes and revision policies would enhance transparency.

10. While methodological soundness is rated highly, only 67 percent (6 out of 9) of respondents consider supporting methodological documentation to be sufficiently clear and detailed. One-third of respondents indicated that documentation could be strengthened. Users called for: more comprehensive and accessible metadata; clearer explanations of data sources and compilation techniques; more systematic documentation of revision policies; and advance communication regarding significant methodological changes. These findings suggest that methodological practices themselves are viewed positively, but that transparency and documentation practices could be enhanced to improve user understanding and trust.

C. Accessibility and Supporting Information

11. Survey responses indicate that official macroeconomic statistics in Senegal are generally accessible to users through established dissemination channels. Respondents reported accessing data primarily via official government and central bank websites, institutional publications, and direct requests to statistical agencies. Users did not report systemic barriers to obtaining core macroeconomic aggregates. The overall perception is that official statistics are publicly available and can be accessed without undue procedural constraints.

12. However, qualitative feedback suggests that dissemination practices could be modernized further to improve ease of use. In particular, respondents noted the need for: Improved website navigation and search functionality; More user-friendly data formats (including machine-readable formats where feasible); and Consolidated access points for macroeconomic datasets to reduce fragmentation across institutions. These findings suggest that while access is generally available, usability could be enhanced.

13. Supporting methodological information is viewed as adequate but uneven. Sixty-seven percent (6 out of 9) of respondents consider documentation sufficiently clear and detailed, while one-third indicated that metadata and explanatory materials could be strengthened. Users emphasized the importance of: more comprehensive and regularly updated metadata; clear descriptions of sources and compilation methods; explicit revision policies and revision calendars; and plain-language explanatory notes to assist non-specialist users.

14. The survey results indicate that technical documentation exists but may not always be easily accessible, systematically updated, or presented in a user-oriented format. Strengthening metadata dissemination would enhance transparency and alignment with international best practices under the IMF's data standards initiatives.

15. Respondents called for improved communication practices, particularly regarding significant revisions and methodological changes. Advance notice of major revisions and clearer explanations of the rationale for changes were identified as areas for improvement. Several responses also highlighted the value of stronger user engagement mechanisms, including: periodic user consultations; feedback channels; outreach sessions or technical briefings; and greater interaction between compilers and key institutional users. These suggestions reflect demand for a more structured and proactive approach to user relations, which would strengthen the serviceability and credibility of the statistical system.

D. Users' Suggestions for Improvement

16. The survey elicited a range of constructive recommendations aimed at strengthening the effectiveness, transparency, and responsiveness of Senegal's statistical system. While overall confidence in official statistics is high, users identified several areas where incremental improvements would enhance quality and usability.

17. Several respondents emphasized the importance of reinforcing the institutional foundations of the statistical system. Suggestions included: enhancing human and technical capacity to support timely compilation and dissemination; strengthening legal and governance arrangements to safeguard professional independence; and improving coordination among institutions involved in macroeconomic data production. These recommendations underscore the importance of sustaining data quality over time.

18. Users called for more systematic communication practices, particularly regarding: the rationale for significant revisions; advance notice of methodological changes; clear and publicly available revision policies; and greater transparency around data sources and compilation techniques. The survey results suggest that strengthening communication and explanatory practices would further consolidate trust in official statistics.

19. Respondents recommended improvements in data dissemination and user relations, **including** modernization of website functionality and navigation; greater availability of machine-readable data formats; periodic consultations with users; and structured feedback mechanisms to assess evolving data needs. Strengthened user engagement was viewed as an important mechanism for ensuring continued relevance and responsiveness.

E. Conclusion

20. The January – February 2026 user survey indicates a high level of confidence in Senegal's official macroeconomic statistics. Respondents expressed trust in the methodological soundness of the data, with all participants considering compilation methods appropriate and consistent with accepted standards. Overall quality is widely regarded as good, and core datasets are accessible and relevant for policy analysis, research, and decision-making.

21. At the same time, the survey highlights areas where continued improvements would further strengthen the statistical system. These relate primarily to enhanced transparency in revision practices, clearer and more comprehensive metadata dissemination, modest improvements in frequency and granularity of selected datasets, and stronger communication and user engagement mechanisms. A minority of respondents expressed reservations regarding impartiality or documentation clarity, underscoring the importance of reinforcing governance arrangements and professional independence.

22. Although based on a limited number of responses, the survey results are consistent with a statistical system that is broadly trusted and generally technically sound, **while facing rising expectations for openness, responsiveness, and analytical depth**. Continued attention to institutional capacity, transparency, and dissemination practices will be important to sustain and deepen user confidence and to ensure that official statistics remain fit for surveillance and policy purposes.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SENEGAL

REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES—DATA MODULE VOLUME II

August 12, 2026

VOLUME II: DETAILED ASSESSMENT USING THE DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (DQAF)

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This report is based on information provided prior to and during a mission conducted during March 4-12, 2026, as well as on a survey of users and publicly available information. The mission team was led by Mr. Erich Heinz Strassner and Mr. Rodolphe Blavy (IMF Statistics Department) and comprised Ms. Nadine Abou-Khaled (Senior Economist, Government Finance Statistics Expert), Ms. Maja Gavrilovic (Senior Economist, Balance of Payments Statistics Expert), Mr. Brian Graf (Senior Economist, Price Statistics Expert), Mr. Andre Mialou (Senior Economist, Monetary and Financial Statistics Expert), Mr. Achille Pegoue (Senior Economist, National Accounts Expert). Ms. Laila Boufraine provided administrative and logistical support.

CONTENTS

Glossary

2008 SNA	System of National Accounts, 2008
ANSD	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM6	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition
BPM7	Integrated Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, seventh edition
CDIS	Coordinated Direct Investment Survey
COFER	Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DDP	Direction de la dette publique
DeMPA	Debt Management Performance Assessment
DMFAS	Meridian debt management and analysis system
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
ESS	External Sector Statistics
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2014	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
IIP	International Investment Position
MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
MFSM 2000	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual 2000

MFSMCG	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NA	National Accounts
NSS	National Statistical System
ODC	Other Depository Corporations
OOH	Owner Occupied Housing
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PPI	Producer Price Index
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
PSDSG 2013	Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide: For Compilers and Users 2013
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SNDS IV 2024-2028	Quatrième Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique 2024-2028

DETAILED ASSESSMENT USING THE DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (DQAF)

A. Legal and Institutional Environment and Assurances of Integrity

Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie

Legal and Institutional Environment

1. Table 1 below presents Senegal' weighted scores for 114 indicators of the quality of the legal and institutional environment governing ANSD. The indicators are grouped into eleven (11) broad elements. Each element is assigned a weight reflecting its relative importance for compiling quality national accounts, government finance statistics (GFS), consumer and producer price indexes (CPI and PPI) statistics.

Table 1. Senegal: Summary of Assessment of Legal and Institutional Environment – ANSD

Elements of the Legal and Institutional Environment	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Legal Environment	15	15	0	10%	LO
Independence of NSS	4	4	0	20%	LO
Coordinating the NSS	17	15	2	15%	LNO
Assuring Statistical Confidentiality and Data Security	13	13	0	10%	LO
Response burden is minimized	3	3	0	10%	LO
Adequacy of human resources	24	16	8	15%	LNO
Adequacy of information technology resources	5	5	0	5%	LO
Adequacy of physical infrastructure	3	3	0	5%	LO
Cost-effectiveness practices	15	15	0	5%	LNO
Relevance practices	7	7	0	2.5%	LO
Quality management practices	8	8	0	2.5%	LNO
Overall Assessment	114	104	10	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

2. Regarding the independence of the ANSD, it is essential to make sure that the head of the statistical organization (ANSD) is appointed through an open, merit-based process for a fixed term, with strictly limited grounds for dismissal.

3. Regarding the efficient use of resources, the mission recommends that the authorities:

- Implement periodic reviews of work processes (e.g., cost-effectiveness of surveys, consistency of methods across datasets) to seek greater efficiency.

- Carry out periodically costing procedures (measuring resources used to compile the statistics) and compare costs across programs.

- Put in place budgeting procedures to help management allocate resources among competing statistical priorities.

- Develop more systematically standardization, integration, and automation of production and dissemination to save costs and optimize operations.

- Conduct regular staff opinion/satisfaction surveys, followed by clear action plans in response to the feedback.

Assurances of Integrity

4. Table 2 below presents Senegal' weighted scores for 30 indicators assessing the assurances of integrity for ANSD. The indicators are grouped into three elements. Each element is assigned a weight reflecting its relative importance in fostering an environment in which independent, high-quality national accounts, GFS, CPI, and PPI statistics are compiled and disseminated.

Table 2. Senegal: Summary of Assurance of Integrity Assessment – ANSD

Elements of Assurances of Integrity	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Institutional Integrity	8	8	0	60%	LO
Transparency	9	9	0	30%	LO
Ethical Standards	13	13	0	10%	LO
Overall Assessment	30	30	0	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

5. The mission recommends that:

- Formalize a written, publicly available quality policy and an explicit statement of the organization's commitment to quality.

- Develop tools, such as training, workshops, or an annual review and acknowledgement process, to regularly remind staff of their ethical obligations.

BCEAO

Legal and Institutional Environment

6. Table 3 shows BCEAO' weighted scores of 114 indicators assessing the legal and institutional framework to international statistical standards. The indicators are grouped into eleven (11) broad indicator categories.

Table 3. Senegal: Summary of Assessment of Legal and Institutional Environment – BCEAO

Elements of the Legal and Institutional Environment	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Legal Environment	15	15	0	10%	LO
Independence of NSS	4	4	0	20%	LO
Coordinating the NSS	17	15	2	15%	LNO
Assuring Statistical Confidentiality and Data Security	13	13	0	10%	LO
Response burden is minimized	3	3	0	10%	LO
Adequacy of human resources	24	16	8	15%	LO
Adequacy of information technology resources	5	5	0	5%	LO
Adequacy of physical infrastructure	3	3	0	5%	LO
Cost-effectiveness practices	15	15	0	5%	LNO
Relevance practices	7	7	0	2.5%	LO
Quality management practices	8	8	0	2.5%	O
Overall Assessment	114	104	10	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen BCEAO's Legal and Institutional Framework

- While the 2004 Statistical Law, revised in 20012, and complemented by the 2024 Regulation on External Financial Relations, provides a comprehensive legal foundation, the mission recommends updating the Statistical Law to clarify responsibilities and roles for the BCEAO and to further strengthen the legal and institutional environment for statistical compilation.

- Provide a clear mandate in statistical law or other relevant law/regulation for the BCEAO to collect data (including compulsory surveys when necessary) when such data are not otherwise available.

- Explicitly outline the fundamental principles of Official Statistics—in particular legislation.

- Ensure that the head of the statistical unit has full authority over organizational structure and staffing within the organization.

- Require staff to sign a confidentiality form as part of their terms of employment, to further strengthen statistical confidentiality.

BCEAO Assurances of Integrity

7. Table 4 shows BCEAO's weighted scores of 30 indicators assessing the assurances of integrity. The indicators are grouped into 3 broad indicator categories.

Table 4. Senegal: Summary of Assurance of Integrity Assessment – BCEAO

Elements of Assurances of Integrity	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Institutional Integrity	8	8	0	60%	O
Transparency	9	9	0	30%	LO
Ethical Standards	13	13	0	10%	LO
Overall Assessment	30	30	0	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen BCEAO's Assurances of Integrity

- Clearly disclose to the public internal governmental access to statistics prior to public release (e.g., which entities have pre-release access, and how far in advance).
- Regularly review agreements on internal government access to statistics and outline the process to revoke these privileges.
- Remind staff regularly of their ethical obligations, either through training, workshops, or an annual review and acknowledgement process.

Ministry Of Finance

Legal and Institutional Environment

8. Table 5 shows the Ministry of Finance's weighted scores of 114 indicators assessing the legal and institutional framework to international statistical standards. The indicators are grouped into eleven (11) broad indicator categories.

Table 5. Senegal: Summary of Assessment of Legal and Institutional Environment Ministry of Finance					
Elements of the Legal and Institutional Environment	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Legal Environment	15	15	0	10%	LO
Independence of NSS	4	4	0	20%	LO
Coordinating the NSS	17	15	2	15%	LNO
Assuring Statistical Confidentiality and Data Security	13	13	0	10%	LO
Response burden is minimized	3	3	0	10%	LO
Adequacy of human resources	24	16	8	15%	LO
Adequacy of information technology resources	5	5	0	5%	LO
Adequacy of physical infrastructure	3	3	0	5%	LO
Cost-effectiveness practices	15	15	0	5%	LNO
Relevance practices	7	7	0	2.5%	LO
Quality management practices	8	8	0	2.5%	O
Overall Assessment	114	104	10	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0

Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen the Ministry of Finance's Legal and Institutional Framework

- Ensure that the ministry of finance has an adequate number of data scientists and administrative staff to handle new data sources (big data, administrative data) and advanced analytics.
- Develop workplace programs to support staff training, professional development, and career advancement.
- For better data sharing, establish an MOU or some other form of data exchange agreements with land registry authorities.
- Additionally, to strengthen cost-efficiency, the mission suggests to:
- Establish a funding horizon (2–3 years or more) conducive to strategic planning for future statistical developments and innovations.
- Carry out periodically costing procedures (measuring resources used to compile the statistics) and compared costs across programs.
- Reinforce budgeting procedures to help management allocate resources among competing statistical priorities.

- Deploy information technology effectively to increase efficiency (e.g., use of automation, online data collection, integrated databases). Develop standardization, integration, and automation of production/dissemination pursued to save costs and optimize operations.

- Monitor regularly and report to management indicators on resource usage (e.g., staff utilization, financial spending).

Assurances of Integrity

9. Table 6 shows the Ministry of Finance's weighted scores of 30 indicators assessing the assurances of integrity. The indicators are grouped into 3 broad indicator categories.

Table 6. Senegal: Summary of Assurance of Integrity Assessment – Ministry of Finance

Elements of Assurances of Integrity	Total # of Recs.	# of Recs. Assessed	# of Recs. Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Institutional Integrity	8	8	0	60%	LO
Transparency	9	9	0	30%	LO
Ethical Standards	13	13	0	10%	LO
Overall Assessment	30	30	0	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen the Ministry of Finance's Assurances of Integrity

- The legal and administrative framework generally guarantees the transparency and integrity of the statistical system, as well as ethical standards from the point of view of the Ministry of Finance. To further these dimensions, the mission recommends to:

- Finalize and publish the code of ethics and professional conduct for Treasury staff.

- Include provisions recognizing ethical responsibilities pertaining to statistical methods, processing, and dissemination into the organization's code of ethics for staff.

- Promote a culture of professionalism (e.g., by professional accreditation of staff, peer review of statistical work, recognition of authors of methodological papers, organization of lectures and conferences, and the institutional support of professional bodies) through processes and activities in the workplace.

- Make available publicly the terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated.

- Establish mechanisms and agreements on internal government access to statistics, to be regularly reviewed.

B. National Accounts (NA)

National Accounts: Alignment with International Statistical Standards

10. Table 7 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 191 data quality standards and codes that assess the alignment of the national accounts data to *2008 SNA.* The standards and codes are grouped into five (5) broad data quality elements.

Table 7. Senegal: Alignment of the NA to the *System of National Accounts, 2008*

Elements of methodological soundness	Total # of S&Cs	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Concepts & Definitions	56	48	8	15%	O
Accounting Rules	25	23	2	10%	O
Statistical Methods	12	10	2	10%	LO
Classifications	8	8	0	15%	O
Scope of Statistical Output	90	72	18	50%	LO
Overall Assessment	191	161	30	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen National Accounts

- Improve measurement of output with the accounting of agricultural work-in-progress (e.g., growing crops) recognized in inventories until harvest and included in gross capital formation

- Enhance valuation practices by institutionalizing the monitoring of transfer prices within enterprise groups and systematically adjusting them where prices are set artificially, to ensure output and value added are valued at economically meaningful prices.

- Improve the timeliness and periodicity of income-based GDP by disseminating quarterly GNI

- Initiate the calculation and dissemination of net domestic product (NDP), including the explicit treatment of resource depletion as a cost of production alongside consumption of fixed capital, building on existing environmental-economic accounting work.

- Commence the compilation of balance sheets and the recording of natural resources including Mineral and energy resources, non-cultivated biological resources, water resources and other natural resources as a separate asset category.

- Enhance the measurement of non-market output, particularly, for government, the central bank, and NPISHs, by improving coverage and consistency in the estimation of net returns to capital used in production.

- Expand gross fixed capital formation to fully cover SNA asset boundary items, including entertainment, literary and artistic originals, cultivated biological resources, and weapons systems used repeatedly for non-combat purposes.
- Record government transactions fully on an accrual basis, ensuring consistency in the timing of revenues and expenditures.
- Institutionalize a comprehensive revision policy, covering GDP and institutional sector accounts, clearly distinguishing routine updates, benchmark revisions, and methodological changes.
- Strengthen revision analysis, including the regular publication of diagnostics on the size, direction, and sources of revisions, to inform users and guide internal quality improvements.
- Improve benchmark updating practices, ensuring that benchmark years are updated at least every five years and that benchmark changes are fully reconciled across annual and quarterly series.
- Enhance the integration between environmental economic accounts and the core national accounts, ensuring consistency between SEEA based estimates and SNA aggregates.
- Gradually expand monetary valuation of natural assets, starting with commercially exploitable resources, to support future compilation of net measures and balance sheets.
- Improve metadata specificity for national accounts, including explicit documentation of non-observed economy methods, informal and illegal activity estimation, adjustment mechanisms for consistency across approaches.
- Enhance analytical commentary accompanying national accounts releases, especially for revisions, structural changes, and benchmark updates.
- To support forward-looking analysis and SDDS Plus requirements, advance national accounts extensions by prioritizing the compilation and dissemination:
- Capital stock estimates, using the perpetual inventory method, as a foundation for improved consumption of fixed capital, productivity analysis, and net measures.
- Productivity indicators (labor and, where feasible, multi-factor productivity), consistent with national accounts value added and capital stock estimates.
- labor accounts, initially on an annual basis, to improve coherence between employment, compensation of employees, and production measures.
- Digital supply and use tables, to improve the measurement of digital products, digitally delivered services, and platform mediated activities.

National Accounts: Accuracy and Reliability

11. Table 8 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 222 standards and codes that assess the accuracy and reliability of national accounts data. The standards and codes are grouped into six (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 8. Senegal: Accuracy and Reliability of the National Accounts

Elements of Reliability & Accuracy	Total # of S&Cs	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Adequacy of Source Data	112	112	0	40%	LO
Accuracy of Source Data	6	6	0	5%	LO
Rigorous Statistics Techniques	55	55	0	10%	LO
Rigorous Quality Assurance Practices	17	17	0	10%	LO
Revision Analysis and Reliability Monitoring	9	9	0	5%	LO
Data consistency	23	23	0	30%	LO
Overall Assessment	222	222	0	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen National Accounts

- Improve consistency between national accounts estimates and comparable environmental-economic accounts, ensuring coherent treatment of production, asset boundaries, and valuation principles, particularly for natural resources and environmentally related activities.
- Strengthen the maintenance and systematic updating of statistical registers, including regular procedures for incorporating enterprise births and deaths, tracking mergers and reorganizations, and ensuring comprehensive coverage across institutional sectors.
- Improve the periodicity (annually or every three years) and coverage of household data collections, particularly for household income, expenditure, and balance sheet information, with a view to supporting annual compilation and reducing reliance on infrequent benchmarks.
- Ensure source data collection and processing timetables support national accounts timeliness requirements, including clear deadlines and enforceable reporting calendars.
- Maintain continuous review of data sources and survey programs, including the use of ad-hoc surveys when needed to address new data requirements and close gaps in regular collections by developing a documented program of periodic source review and criteria for launching ad-hoc collections, with results integrated into compilation improvements.
- Strengthen the routine monitoring and assessment of data sources, including systematic evaluation of sampling and nonsampling errors, regular analysis of material changes in source

data, editing procedures to identify and confirm outliers, and the institutionalization of structured revision cycles to incorporate such changes transparently into the national accounts.

- Enhance statistical techniques for processing source data, including improved imputation methods for nonresponse, strengthened treatment of under-coverage and misreporting, and more systematic incorporation of non-observed activities—particularly informal and hidden production—based on case-by-case analysis and relevant auxiliary sources.

- Strengthen validation of non-financial corporation source data, including routine comparison with independent sources (industry associations, commercial data providers) where feasible.

National Accounts: Serviceability and Accessibility

12. Table 9 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 72 standards and codes that assess the serviceability and accessibility of national accounts data and metadata. The standards and codes are grouped into six elements outlined in the table.

Table 9. Senegal: Serviceability and Accessibility of the National Accounts

Elements of Serviceability and Accessibility	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	8	8	0	30%	LO
Timeliness	13	13	0	30%	LNO
Correction and Revision Policies and Practices	13	13	0	5%	LNO
Data accessibility	21	21	0	10%	LO
Metadata accessibility	9	9	0	20%	LNO
Assistance to users	8	8	0	5%	LNO
Overall Assessment	72	72	0	100%	LNO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%))

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen National Accounts

- Improve the timeliness of annual GDP and labor market statistics with the objective of gradually reducing dissemination lags to 270 days and then 180 days

- Improve the timeliness of annual sectoral accounts with the objective of gradually reducing dissemination lags to 360 days, 270 days and then 180 days

- Strengthen the transparency and consistency of revision practices, ensuring that revisions and updates follow a clearly documented, regular, and publicly communicated schedule, including through the systematic use of advance release calendars.

- Institutionalize systematic monitoring of data errors, including the regular tracking of the frequency and nature of errors, timely correction of identified issues, and prompt notification to users of corrected data.
- Strengthen the monitoring of national accounts data usage, including systematic analysis of user access patterns and feedback, to support improvements in data accessibility, correct interpretation, and meaningful comparisons across time and datasets.
- Develop and maintain a structured revisions database, covering key national accounts series, and progressively make it accessible to users.
- Ensure full adherence to established revision calendars, including regular verification that all revisions and updates are released in line with announced schedules and that deviations are clearly identified and explained.
- Institutionalize reporting on data usage to senior management, including the head of the national accounts program, to inform dissemination priorities and user engagement strategies, by developing periodic internal reports on data usage trends discussed at management level
- Improve communication to users on the availability of additional national accounts statistics and how to obtain them, including customized tabulations and non-routinely disseminated datasets.
- Develop and publish outreach and educational materials to raise awareness of national accounts statistics, including resources targeted at schools, universities, researchers, and analysts.

C. Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI Alignment with International Standards

13. Table 10 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 46 standards and codes that assess the alignment of the CPI to the CPI Manual 2020. The indicators are grouped into five (5) broad data quality elements.

Table 10. Senegal: Alignment of the CPI to the *CPI Manual 2020*					
Elements of Quality	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Alignment with:					
Concepts & Definitions	7	6	1	20%	LO
Accounting Rules	3	3	0	10%	O
Statistical methods	19	18	1	30%	O
Classifications	2	2	0	10%	O
Scope of Statistical Output	15	15	0	30%	O
Overall Assessment	46	44	2	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen CPI Statistics

- Expand coverage to include owner-occupied housing.

CPI Accuracy and Reliability

14. Table 11 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 63 standards and codes that assess the accuracy and reliability of CPI data. The standards and codes are grouped into six (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 11. Senegal: Accuracy and Reliability of the CPI					
Elements of Reliability & Accuracy	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Source Data are Adequate to Ensure Accuracy & Reliability	27	23	4	40%	O
Accuracy of Source Data is Regularly Assessed	6	5	1	5%	O
Rigorous Statistics Techniques are Used	14	12	2	10%	O
Rigorous Quality Assurance Practices	5	5	0	10%	O
Revision Analysis and Reliability Monitoring	5	3	2	5%	O
Data Consistency	6	5	1	30%	O
Overall Assessment	63	53	10	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%)

- Assess how the price change of OOH could be best estimated in the CPI.

CPI Serviceability and accessibility

15. Table 12 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 50 standards and codes that assess the serviceability and accessibility of CPI data. The standards and codes are grouped into six (6) elements outlined in the table.

Table 12. Senegal: Serviceability and accessibility of the CPI

Elements of Serviceability	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	1	1	0	30%	O
Timeliness	1	1	0	30%	O
Correction and Revision Policy and Practice	4	4	0	5%	LO
Data Accessibility	27	27	0	10%	O
Metadata Accessibility	9	8	1	20%	O
Assistance to Users	8	8	0	5%	O
Overall Assessment	50	49	1	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%))

- Implement a revisions policy in the case of errors.
- CPI data are available in a variety of formats, including APIs and SDMX formats.

D. Producer Price Index (PPI)

PPI Alignment with International Standards

16. Table 13 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 29 standards and codes that assess the alignment of the PPI to the *PPI Manual 2004.* The standards and codes are grouped into five (5) broad data quality elements.

Table 13. Senegal: Alignment of the PPI to the *PPI Manual 2010*

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Alignment with:					
Concepts & Definitions	4	3	1	10%	O
Accounting Rules	8	6	2	30%	O
Statistical methods	3	2	1	10%	O
Classifications	4	4	0	10%	O
Scope of Statistical Output	10	7	3	40%	O
Overall Assessment	29	22	7	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%)

- Expand the scope of the indexes to include agriculture and telecommunications.

PPI Accuracy and Reliability

17. Table 14 below shows Senegal' weighted scores for 32 standards and codes that assess the accuracy and reliability of PPI data. The standards and codes are grouped into five (5) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 14. Senegal: Accuracy and Reliability of the PPI

Elements of Reliability & Accuracy	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Source Data are Adequate to Ensure Accuracy & Reliability	16	10	6	20%	O
Accuracy of Source Data is Regularly Assessed	3	2	1	10%	O
Rigorous Statistics Techniques are Used	7	3	4	10%	LO
Rigorous Quality Assurance Practices	4	3	1	10%	O
Data Consistency	2	2	0	50%	O
Overall Assessment	32	20	12	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%)

- Move from the use of long-term comparisons to short-term comparisons to facilitate the treatment of missing prices and introduction of new products.

- Implement quality adjustment methods.

- Implement methods for the replacement of items that disappear.

PPI Serviceability and Accessibility

18. Table 15 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 43 standards and codes that assess the serviceability of PPI data. The standards and codes are grouped into six (6) elements outlined in the table.

Table 15. Senegal: Serviceability and Accessibility of the PPI

Elements of Reliability & Accuracy	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	1	1	0	30%	O
Timeliness	1	1	0	30%	O
Correction and Revision Policy and Practice	4	4	0	5%	O
Data Accessibility	22	19	3	10%	O
Metadata Accessibility	9	8	1	20%	O
Assistance to Users	6	5	1	5%	O
Overall Assessment	43	38	5	100%	O

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (0-25%)

- Include explicit description of the error and revisions policy in methodology notes.
- PPI data are available in a variety of formats, including APIs and SDMX formats.

E. Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

GFS Alignment with International Statistical Standards

19. Table 16 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 128 data quality indicators that assess the alignment of the government finance statistics the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM2014)*. The indicators are grouped into five (5) broad data quality elements.

Table 16. Senegal: GFS Alignment with International Statistical Standards

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Alignment with:					
Concepts & Definitions	77	64	13	15%	LO
Accounting Rules	24	19	5	10%	LNO
Methods	7	5	2	10%	LO
Classifications	4	4	0	15%	LO
Scope of Statistical Output	16	16	0	50%	NO
Overall Assessment	128	108	20	100%	LNO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-90%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-60%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen GFS

- Include estimates of depreciation (consumption of fixed capital) in expenses and transactions in nonfinancial assets.
- In collaboration with WAEMU, ANSD, and BCEAO, include the national branch of the Central Bank of West African States within the perimeter of public financial corporations, in accordance with GFSM 2014 (and other macroeconomic statistics), in order to ensure proper coverage of the public sector and to support regular review and updating of the institutional table of the public sector.
- Align the treatment and classification of employer-related benefits with GFSM 2014 by estimating imputed contributions and imputed charges.
- Gradually integrate non-monetary operations to support the transition toward alignment with GFSM 2014 and the WAEMU TOFE directive
- Broaden the scope of GFS outputs, compile and publish additional GFS tables, including the Balance Sheet, Statement of Other Economic Flows, an Integrated Statement of Flows and Stock positions, and the counterparty of transactions and stocks in financial assets and liabilities by Institutional Sector. Begin with the BCG sector and gradually expand coverage to the general government.

GFS Accuracy and Reliability

20. Table 17 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 141 indicators that assess the accuracy and reliability of the government finance statistics. The indicators are grouped into six (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 17. Senegal: GFS Accuracy and Reliability

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Source Data are Adequate	86	56	30	40%	LO
Accuracy of Source Data is Assessed	7	7	0	5%	LNO
Rigorous Statistics Methods	10	10	0	10%	LO
Rigorous Quality Assurance Practices	14	14	0	10%	LNO
Revision Analysis	7	7	0	5%	LNO
Data Consistency	17	17	0	30%	LNO
Overall Assessment	141	111	30	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF
Key to Symbols: O=Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-90%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-60%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional recommendations to strengthen GFS

- Assess whether long time series should be adjusted to reflect the revised 2019–2024 data, in order to ensure consistency and comparability, and document these adjustments in the metadata.

- Expand the use of available data sources to provide full coverage of flows and stocks of the public sector.

- Publish more comprehensive metadata on the data sources and compilation procedures applied when compiling GFS stocks and flows, provide more information about the quality assurance process to GFS users, including information about data revisions (example for externally financed expenditures) and any regular analysis conducted as part of the data assurance process.

GFS Serviceability and Accessibility

21. Table 18 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 64 indicators that assess the serviceability of GFS. The indicators are grouped into three (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 18. Senegal: GFS Serviceability and Accessibility

Elements of Serviceability and Accessibility	Total # of S&C	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	4	4	0	30%	LO
Timeliness	4	4	0	30%	LNO
Correction and Revision Policies and Practices	12	12	0	5%	NO
Data accessibility	27	27	0	10%	LO
Metadata accessibility	9	9	0	20%	LNO
Assistance to users	8	8	0	5%	LNO
Overall Assessment	64	64	0	100%	LNO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90 - 100%), LO=Largely Observed (60 -89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59% or 1.25 - 3), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen GFS Serviceability and Accessibility

- Develop and publish a formal revisions policy covering GG sub-sector datasets, including a predetermined and publicly announced revision cycle (based on data availability, audits etc..) and publish revision studies.

- Enhance assistance to users by designating and publishing clear contact points for GFS, establishing feedback mechanisms, and conducting regular user outreach.

F. Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP)

BOP/IIP Alignment with International Statistical Standards

22. Table 19 shows Senegal's weighted scores of 176 indicators assessing the alignment of BOP and IIP data to international statistical standards. The indicators are grouped into five (5) broad data quality indicator categories.

Table 19. Senegal: BOP/IIP Alignment with International Statistical Standards

Data Quality Indicators	Total # of S&Cs	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Alignment with:					
Concepts & definitions	65	51	14	15%	O
Accounting rules	22	18	4	10%	LO
Methods	12	11	1	10%	LO
Classifications	9	8	1	15%	LO
Recommended scope of statistical output	68	50	18	50%	LO
Overall Assessment	176	138	38	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF
Note: O =Observed (90 - 100%), LO=Largely Observed (60 -89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen BOP/IIP Statistics

- Compile and disseminate data on FISIM for periods before 2024 and start compiling financial derivatives and external assets and liabilities related to insurance and pension funds, in line with international statistical standards.
- Adopt the gross basis principle for the dissemination of merchanting data, by recording goods acquired under merchanting as negative exports, in line with international statistical standards.
- Enhance coverage and improve estimation methodologies for shuttle trade, smuggling, e-commerce transactions, and remittance flows in cooperation with the ANSD.
- Establish statistical methods to better identify and measure global manufacturing arrangements (manufacturing services, merchanting, and factoryless goods production) in cooperation with the ANSD.
- Disseminate more granular data on other business services in line with the BMP7, using already available data.

- Develop and publish an integrated IIP, including detailed breakdowns of revaluations due to exchange rate changes, price changes, and other changes in volume, alongside data on positions and balance of payments transactions.

- Adjust and develop data sources and statistical techniques to ensure alignment with BPM7 recommendations in corporation with the BCEAO-Headquarters.

- Improve data sources and statistical techniques in order to separately identify nonperforming loans in the IIP.

Accuracy and Reliability

23. Table 20 shows Senegal's weighted scores of 152 indicators assessing the accuracy and reliability of BOP and IIP data relative to international recommendations. The indicators are grouped into six (6) broad elements of quality categories.

Table 20. Senegal: BOP/IIP Accuracy and Reliability

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&Cs	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Accuracy and reliability:					
Adequacy of Source Data	85	78	7	40%	LO
Accuracy of Source Data	12	8	4	5%	LO
Statistical Techniques	18	16	2	10%	LO
Quality Assurance Practices	15	14	1	10%	LO
Revisions analysis and Reliability Monitoring	7	6	1	5%	LNO
Data consistency	15	12	3	30%	LO
Overall Assessment	152	134	18	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF

Note: O =Observed (90 - 100%), LO=Largely Observed (60 -89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional recommendations to strengthen BOP/IIP statistics

- Reconcile quarterly and annual BOP and IIP data.

- Explore the possibility of using alternative data sources for the flows and external positions of the general government, such as the International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS) or surveys of commercial banks, in order to develop procedures that allow for the systematic verification of data obtained from administrative sources and to ensure their compliance with internationally recognized standards, particularly with respect to valuation and coverage.

- Strengthen data sources to allow for separate identification of non-financial corporations and households, thereby improving sectoral detail and analytical usefulness.

- Expand and enhance the business register, with particular emphasis on addressing new data requirements introduced under BPM7 in cooperation with the BCEAO-Headquarters.

- Establish robust statistical procedures for the grossing-up of survey data in order to produce reliable estimates for the entire population.

BOP/IIP Serviceability and Accessibility

24. Table 21 shows Senegal's weighted scores of 67 indicators assessing the serviceability and accessibility of BOP and IIP data relative to international recommendations. The indicators are grouped into six (6) broad elements of quality categories.

Table 21. Senegal: BOP/IIP Serviceability and Accessibility

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&Cs	#S&Cs Assessed	#S&Cs Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	6	4	2	30%	O
Timeliness	6	4	2	30%	LNO
Correction and revisions policy and practice	12	9	3	5%	LNO
Data Accessibility	26	21	5	10%	LNO
Metadata Accessibility	9	9	0	20%	LNO
Assistance to users	8	1	7	5%	LNO
Overall Assessment	67	48	19	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF
Note: O =Observed (90 - 100%), LO=Largely Observed (60 -89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen BOP/IIP Statistics

- Clearly disclose status of the data (provisional data, preliminary data and final data) next to the datasets and provide methodological explanations.

- Ensure that preliminary estimates are systematically reconciled and aligned with revised data once final information becomes available.

- Disseminate ESS using SDMX standards, in accordance with IMF and other internationally accepted statistical norms.

- Consider publishing already available additional breakdowns for certain BOP and IIP components as a process of adhering to BPM7 (e.g. supplementary components and currency breakdowns).

- Clearly disclose country-specific compilation practices and items which are defined in IMF balance of payment manuals as standard or supplementer components (e.g. for *solde global*, other external assets by other depositary corporations, etc.).

- Make the advance release calendar publicly available disclosing information on timeliness of publication for provisional data, preliminary data and final data, in line with international best practices.

- Establish contact point(s) for BOP/IIP statistics and post contact information on the website and next all statistical releases.

G. Monetary and Financial Statistics (MFS)

MFS Alignment with International Statistical Standards

25. Table 22 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 102 data quality indicators that assess the alignment of the monetary and financial statistics to *MFSMCG*. The indicators are grouped into five (5) broad data quality elements.

Table 22. Senegal: MFS Alignment to the MFSMCG

Elements of Quality	Total # of S&C.	# of S&C Assessed	# of S&C Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Alignment with:					
Concepts & Definitions	46	26	20	15%	LO
Accounting Rules	26	23	3	10%	LO
Methods	1	0	1	10%	NO
Classifications and Presentations	24	21	3	15%	O
Scope of Statistical Output	5	3	2	50%	O
Overall Assessment	102	73	29	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen MFS Statistics

- Expand institutional coverage of MFS by incorporating deposit-taking microfinance institutions and mobile money operators into the ODC reporting population.

- Strengthen valuation practices for financial instruments, ensuring that securities and other marketable instruments are recorded at market or fair value for statistical purposes in line with *MFSMCG* recommendations.

- Expand the coverage of MFS to other financial corporations, beginning with non-deposit-taking microfinance institutions and other financial intermediaries for which the BCEAO already collects source data.

- Compile flow MFS decomposed into transactions, revaluations, and other changes in the volume of assets.

- Introduce statistical estimation techniques where source data gaps exist.

MFS Accuracy and Reliability

26. Table 23 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 174 indicators that assess the accuracy and reliability of MFS. The indicators are grouped into six (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 23. Senegal: MFS Accuracy and Reliability

Elements of Reliability & Accuracy	Total # of S&C.	# of S&C Assessed	# of S&C Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Source Data are Adequate	126	59	67	40%	LO
Accuracy of Source Data is Assessed	9	9	0	5%	LO
Statistical Techniques Methods	6	4	2	10%	LO
Quality Assurance Practices	12	7	5	10%	LO
Revision Analysis	6	2	4	5%	LNO
Data Consistency	15	13	2	30%	LO
Overall Assessment	174	94	80	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

Additional Recommendations to Strengthen MFS Statistics

- Strengthen data validation procedures by developing automated tools to detect structural breaks, outliers, and plausibility issues in reported data.

- Develop a procedures manual for monetary statistics, including clear guidelines for documenting identified data anomalies and the corrective actions taken during the reporting period.

- Improve banks' reporting forms to ensure the availability of the information needed to revalue securities portfolios recorded at amortized cost.

- Periodically revise the AID reporting forms to reflect developments in the SMF.

- Examine the origin of the large balances recorded in foreign-currency miscellaneous accounts since 2018 and undertake the necessary reclassifications, as appropriate.

- Review the large holdings of securities by banks reportedly issued by other financial corporations in 2023 and by local governments since 2022 to ensure their correct sectoral classification.

- Assess the large amounts recorded on banks' balance sheets as loans from other financial corporations and nonfinancial corporations to determine whether these should be classified as deposits and included in the broad money aggregate.

MFS Serviceability and Accessibility

27. Table 24 shows Senegal' weighted scores for 62 indicators that assess the serviceability and accessibility of MFS. The indicators are grouped into six (6) broad elements outlined in the table.

Table 24. Senegal: MFS Serviceability and Accessibility

Elements of Serviceability	Total # of S&C.	# of S&C Assessed	# of S&C Not Relevant	Element Weights	ROSC Rating
Periodicity	3	2	0	30%	O
Timeliness	3	3	0	30%	O
Correction and Revision Policy and Practice	12	5	7	5%	LNO
Data Accessibility	27	25	2	10%	LO
Metadata Accessibility	9	8	1	20%	LO
Assistance to Users	8	7	1	5%	O
Overall Assessment	62	50	12	100%	LO

Source: IMF Staff Calculations from DQAF 3.0
Note: O =Observed (90-100%), LO=Largely Observed (60-89%), LNO=Largely Not Observed (25-59%), and NO=Not Observed (below 25%)

H. Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS)

28. In coordination with the data ROSC mission, a diagnostic assessment of the PSDS quality was conducted as part of a project, funded by the Government of Japan, to strengthen the quality of public debt statistics in Africa. The key findings and recommendations of the PSDS diagnostic assessment are included in Module I of this data ROSC module and below are additional recommendations to strengthen PSDS. For further detail please refer to the separate report on the data quality assessment for the public sector debt statistics of Senegal. Additional recommendations to strengthen PSDS are presented below.

Alignment with International Standards

- Harmonize the terminology used in the quarterly debt bulletin with international standards while taking into account the specific features of the WAEMU regional market in the definition of debt and extend the residence concept to holders of debt securities

- Expand and harmonize institutional coverage with Government Finance Statistics (GFS) to ensure consistency between transactions and changes in debt stocks for the general government and, progressively, the public sector.

- Improve data entry quality and controls by validating consistency of debt stocks by creditor, interest rate, and currency, and ensure continuous reconciliation among the DODP, the DDP, and the Treasury.

- Implement a new debt management information system (e.g., DMFAS, Meridian) capable of minimizing manual processing and generating debt reports compliant with international standards.

- Present consolidated debt data in accordance with the format recommended by GFSM 2014

- Use the midpoint between the buying and selling rate when converting foreign currency debt stocks into CFA.

Accuracy and Reliability

- Produce a detailed table explaining the integration of debt stocks and flows within a comprehensive GFSM 2014 framework.

- Minimize manual adjustments through the use of a more appropriate debt management information system to generate debt reports compliant with international standards.

- Analyze, based on the GFSM 2014 methodology, the statistical treatment and the impact on debt statistics of PPP contracts for ongoing projects (notably the construction of training centers and the construction of a seawater desalination plant).

Serviceability and Accessibility

- Develop a data revision policy and integrate it on a regular basis into the DDP's work procedures in order to improve the quality of reporting.

- Strengthen user outreach and awareness regarding debt data

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SENEGAL

REPORT ON THE OBSERVANCE OF STANDARDS AND CODES—DATA MODULE VOLUME III

August 12, 2026

VOLUME III: RESPONSE OF THE AUTHORITIES

This document contains the authorities' response to the IMF's data quality assessment (Volumes I and II).

CONTENTS

RESPONSE OF THE AUTHORITIES

A. Introduction

1. **The Government of Senegal expresses its gratitude to the IMF for having promptly agreed to its request to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the practices and standards for the compilation, production and dissemination of statistics by the relevant institutions in Senegal, through the data Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC).** The assessment has been instrumental in identifying the strengths, weaknesses, and the scope for improving the national statistical system.

2. **The Government is committed to implementing the recommendations, the more so as they largely support the National Strategy developed by the authorities for the reinforcement of the statistical framework—the Quatrième Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique (SNDS IV 2024-2028).** The authorities view this report as an important contribution to ongoing efforts to strengthen the National Statistical System and improve the quality, coverage, and dissemination of macroeconomic statistics. The Government is also working towards adhering to the SDDS Plus of the IMF. Our responses to the key recommendations of the ROSC mission are given below.

3. **The authorities agree on the need to strengthen ANSD's coordination mandate and institutionalize the reconciliation of macroeconomic data.** The ongoing revision of statistical law and its implementing regulations explicitly reinforces ANSD's role as the coordinating authority of the National Statistical System. Beyond the recent ad hoc reconciliation committees, the authorities will establish a permanent interinstitutional coordination mechanism, chaired by ANSD and involving the Ministry of Finance, the BCEAO, and other key data-producing entities, in order to ensure regular reconciliation of macroeconomic aggregates, consistent methodologies, and coordination of revision cycles across datasets across datasets. The authorities agree that it is essential to ensure that the Director General of ANSD is appointed solely on the basis of professional criteria. However, they note that the recommendation to appoint the Director General through an open, merit-based selection process, for a fixed term, with dismissal limited to narrowly defined grounds, would not provide adequate safeguards for performance in the Senegalese context, as reflected more broadly in the ongoing discussions surrounding the draft new African Charter on Statistics. Accordingly, the authorities wish to retain the current appointment process, which has proven satisfactory to date and is consistent with the principles and direction of the African Charter on Statistics.

4. **The authorities recognize the importance of reducing the risk of inconsistencies in public sector debt data through a more integrated statistical framework.** They intend to strengthen the compilation of government finance statistics and public sector debt statistics by improving the integration of stock and flow data. In this context, the development of financial balance sheets within the national accounts framework will continue to provide a comprehensive view of financial assets and liabilities by institutional sector. The authorities also plan to institutionalize regular reconciliation exercises among fiscal, debt, monetary, and external sector

statistics and to strengthen audit practices for public sector debt data, notably through enhanced collaboration with oversight institutions.

5. The authorities recognize the need to address the "two-speed" nature of the statistical system by harmonizing standards and practices between ANSD and sectoral statistical services. They intend to ensure that the revised statistical law clearly establishes the applicability of statistical standards and codes to all producers of official statistics, while strengthening ANSD's role in defining methodological standards and providing technical guidance. Efforts will also be made to strengthen the capacities of sectoral services and harmonize human resource practices across all actors of the National Statistical System.

6. More broadly, the authorities emphasize that these priority actions will be addressed in a coordinated manner within the framework of NSDS IV, which provides a structured and costed roadmap for strengthening Senegal's statistical system over the medium term. The ongoing revision of the statistical law and the far-reaching measures recently adopted to strengthen the statistical system, including the corrections made to debt statistics, are improving the quality, transparency, and usefulness of official statistics. The authorities remain committed to working closely with development partners to support the implementation of these reforms, including through ambitious technical assistance programs.

B. Response to the National Accounts Statistics Recommendations

7. ANSD concurs with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations aimed at bringing national accounts statistics into closer alignment with international statistical standards and improving their accuracy and reliability.

8. ANSD recognizes the need to further strengthen methodological comprehensiveness, internal consistency, and the analytical usefulness of the national accounts. In particular, it acknowledges the importance of expanding the scope of the accounts, notably through the progressive development of financial accounts and the extension of sectoral accounts, in order to provide a more complete picture of economic activity and of financial interrelationships among institutional sectors.

9. ANSD also recognizes the need to improve consistency between the national accounts and other statistical domains, particularly price statistics and fiscal data, including through better alignment of valuation principles and more systematic reconciliation of aggregates. Efforts will be undertaken to strengthen the analysis of statistical discrepancies and to improve the documentation of sources, methods, and revision practices.

10. ANSD further recognizes the importance of improving the timeliness and accessibility of national accounts statistics. It intends to progressively reduce dissemination lags for quarterly and annual estimates while enhancing the transparency of revisions through more systematic analysis and more systematic communication. These efforts are expected to strengthen both the reliability and the analytical usefulness of national accounts statistics.

C. Response to the Consumer Price Index Recommendations

11. ANSD concurs with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations regarding the CPI, namely that it is broadly consistent with international standards and provides a reliable measure of price developments, while recognizing that certain methodological improvements remain necessary. ANSD acknowledges the need to further refine the treatment of specific components, particularly owner-occupied housing, and to continue strengthening the robustness of price measurement.

12. ANSD recognizes the importance of undertaking analytical work to identify potential sources of bias and improve the accuracy of the index over time. Ongoing efforts to update expenditure weights and strengthen compilation practices are expected to contribute to these objectives.

13. More generally, CPI dissemination practices are sound and consistent with international standards. However, ANSD notes that continued improvements in methodological transparency and documentation would further enhance users' understanding and confidence in the index.

D. Response to the Producer Price Index Recommendations

14. ANSD concurs with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations regarding the PPI and recognizes the need to further expand its coverage and refine compilation practices. In particular, ANSD acknowledges the importance of extending coverage to additional sectors, notably agriculture and telecommunications, in order to improve representativeness.

15. ANSD intends to strengthen methodological practices, including the treatment of missing prices, the introduction of appropriate quality-adjustment methods, and the refinement of weighting structures at detailed levels of aggregation. These improvements are expected to enhance both the accuracy and analytical relevance of the PPI while maintaining consistency with international statistical guidelines.

E. Response to the Government Finance Statistics Recommendations

16. ANSD and the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) concur with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations regarding government finance statistics. They acknowledge that, while these statistics are broadly consistent with international standards, shortcomings remain. They recognize the need to improve the recording of non-financial assets and to develop more comprehensive balance-sheet information. They also agree on the importance of strengthening consistency between government finance statistics (GFS) and other macroeconomic datasets, notably national accounts, monetary and financial statistics, and public sector debt statistics, and reaffirm their commitment to enhancing interinstitutional data reconciliation practices.

17. The authorities are implementing a series of institutional, accounting, and procedural reforms that will significantly strengthen the coverage, valuation, accuracy, and reliability of the Tableau des Opérations Financières de l'État (TOFE). In particular, the establishment in October 2025 of a formal TOFE validation committee, bringing together the relevant departments and chaired by the Director General of the DGCPT, has significantly enhanced the quality of GFS. At the same time, the progressive implementation of accrual accounting, aligned with the new Government Chart of Accounts, will gradually improve the valuation and timeliness of transaction recording, strengthen consistency between TOFE aggregates and the underlying accounting records, and provide source data for the compilation of balance sheets. These reforms are supported by the digitalization and integration of systems, notably through the integration of accounting and treasury systems under the Integrated Financial Information Management System (SIGIF). Taken together, these measures represent important progress toward improving the comprehensiveness, internal consistency, and reliability of government finance statistics.

18. The authorities also recognize the need to improve the frequency, timeliness, and accessibility of government finance statistics. In this regard, efforts will focus on developing more comprehensive high-frequency data, enhancing the accessibility of metadata through the dissemination of methodological notes currently available internally, and producing more detailed analytical reports. Recent revisions to fiscal and debt aggregates also provide an opportunity to strengthen the transparency of revision practices.

19. These reforms are expected to significantly enhance the analytical usefulness and policy relevance of government finance statistics.

F. Response to the External Sector Statistics Recommendations

20. The BCEAO broadly concurs with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations, including the finding that, while the underlying methodologies are generally sound, further improvements are needed in terms of coverage, consistency, and compilation practices.

21. The BCEAO recognizes, in particular, the need to strengthen consistency between balance of payments and international investment position statistics, improve valuation methods, and address specific methodological issues affecting certain components. Efforts will also be made to enhance the reconciliation of external sector statistics with other macroeconomic datasets.

22. The BCEAO stands ready to further strengthen its data sources in order to improve sectoral breakdowns, facilitate the transition to BPM7, and enhance the overall quality of external sector statistics.

23. The authorities also recognize the importance of improving timeliness, strengthening metadata, and clearly communicating compilation practices and revision policies. These improvements are expected to enhance transparency and facilitate users' interpretation of the data.

G. Response to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Recommendations

24. The BCEAO concurs with the ROSC mission's assessment and recommendations aimed at bringing monetary and financial statistics into closer alignment with international statistical standards and improving their accuracy and reliability.

25. The BCEAO agrees with the recommendation to strengthen the estimation techniques used for incomplete or missing data and to ensure that these methods are systematically documented in compilation procedures, in line with best international practices.

26. The BCEAO recognizes the importance of enhancing consistency and reliability through strengthened data validation and reconciliation practices. It intends to reinforce coordination with the relevant institutions, including securities market authorities and other stakeholders, in order to facilitate the regular reconciliation of monetary data with securities databases and other financial sector information systems.

27. More broadly, the BCEAO underscores its commitment to progressively strengthening the institutional coverage of monetary statistics, notably through better integration of emerging financial intermediaries and evolving financial instruments, in line with developments in the financial sector and international methodological standards.

H. Response to the Public Sector Debt Statistics Recommendations

28. The Ministry of Finance concurs with the findings and recommendations of the diagnostic assessment of public sector debt statistics and the ROSC mission, particularly the need to explore opportunities to to expand the institutional and instrument coverage of public sector debt statistics. This includes the gradual incorporation of additional liabilities, such as accounts payable and, where relevant, pension-related obligations, as well as closer alignment with the coverage of government finance statistics.

29. The authorities recognize the need to further align the classification of debt instruments with the *Public Sector Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (2013)* and to strengthen the treatment of residence, while taking into account the specific characteristics of the regional WAEMU financial market, as well as to further align the classification of debt instruments with international statistical standards. They emphasize that ongoing efforts to modernize the debt management system, including the assessment of integrated debt recording platforms, will support these improvements by reducing reliance on manual processes and enhancing the quality and timeliness of data compilation.

30. To strengthen accuracy and reliability, the authorities recognize the importance of improving data reconciliation across systems and institutions, including through the systematic reconciliation of debt data with fiscal, treasury, and creditor records.

In this regard, the TOFE validation committee established in October 2025 represents an important first step toward enhancing the internal consistency and comprehensiveness of integrated debt and public finance reporting. In addition, regular reconciliation exercises conducted with all creditors, as well as with the General Treasury and the General Revenue Directorate, have contributed to improving data quality. Furthermore, the inventory exercise carried out by an internationally recognized consulting firm has provided a sufficiently reliable and comprehensive baseline position.

31. The authorities also agree on the need to make better use of available detailed data sources in order to improve the coverage and granularity of public sector debt statistics, particularly with respect to extra budgetary entities and public corporations.

32. With regard to usability and accessibility, the authorities recognize that greater transparency is needed. They intend to develop and formalize a revision policy for debt statistics, improve the documentation of compilation methods and metadata, and strengthen communication with users through clearer dissemination practices and the establishment of accessible contact points. The Procedures Manual for the Public Borrowing Process contributes to these efforts by clearly identifying the relevant stakeholders and defining their roles and responsibilities in public borrowing operations. In addition, the quarterly public debt statistical bulletin enhances transparency in debt management. The same objective will be supported by the dashboard for monitoring newly signed financing agreements, which is currently being finalized.

33. These efforts are expected to enhance the usability, credibility, and policy relevance of public sector debt statistics.