

## AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

### Senegal Monthly Briefing February 2021

---

#### Senegal Summary 22 February 2021

*Opposition Patriotes du Senegal pour le Travail, l’Ethique et la Fraternité (PASTEF) president and MP Ousmane Sonko claims allegations that he raped and made death threats to a female massage parlour employee are politically motivated. Finance and budget ministry secretary general Abdoulaye Samb says Senegal experienced 0.8% gross domestic product (GDP) economic growth in 2020 and will achieve 5.2% growth in 2021. The Comité National de l’Initiative pour la Transparence dans les Industries Extractives (ITIE) (national committee for the extractive industries transparency initiative) reports that extractive sector revenue contributed 161.3 billion FCFA (\$298.4m) to the state budget in 2019, close to 40 billion FCFA (\$74m) more than the 2018 figure of 122.2 billion FCFA (\$226m). Senegal falls one position to 67 out of 180 countries surveyed in Germany-based NGO Transparency International’s 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) but maintains its score of 45.*

---

#### Déjà vu in criminal allegations against opposition MP?

Opposition **Patriotes du Senegal pour le Travail, l’Ethique et la Fraternité (PASTEF)** president and MP **Ousmane Sonko** could face arrest and prosecution following allegations that he raped and made death threats to a female massage parlour employee.<sup>1</sup> At present, Sonko cannot be prosecuted by virtue of having parliamentary immunity, however, Senegal’s parliament has struck an ad-hoc commission to assess whether his immunity can be lifted.<sup>2</sup> Sonko denies the allegations, claiming that President **Macky Sall** (2012-present) has fabricated the accusations in a plot to curtail his involvement in Senegalese politics.<sup>3</sup>

**Colobane (Dakar) Gendarmerie** investigators summoned Sonko to the police station on 8 February in connection with a complaint that a 20-year-old female employee at a **Dakar**-based massage parlour had lodged on 2 February.<sup>4</sup> The woman accused Sonko of having raped and threatened to kill her, after brandishing two weapons at her. Sonko ignored the summons claiming immunity from prosecution in terms of Article 51 of the **Code de l’Assemblée Nationale** (national assembly code).<sup>5,6</sup> Sonko admitted to frequenting the massage parlour but claimed his visits were for treatment of recurring back pain.<sup>7</sup>

Sonko has accused President Sall and state prosecutor **Bassirou Gueye** of orchestrating the charges against him and plans to launch a counter-complaint against his accuser.<sup>8</sup> Sonko’s supporters have also protested the claims made against him.<sup>9</sup> Security forces used tear gas to disperse demonstrators outside his home who had barricaded the streets with burning tyres. In addition to protest action in **Ziguinchor**, demonstrations led to the arrest of 43 individuals.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Jeune Afrique, 5 Feb 2021

<sup>2</sup> Africanews, 11 Feb 2021

<sup>3</sup> RFI, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>4</sup> Jeune Afrique, 5 Feb 2021

<sup>5</sup> RFI, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>6</sup> Jeune Afrique, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>7</sup> Jeune Afrique, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>8</sup> RFI, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>9</sup> Africanews, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>10</sup> Jeune Afrique, 9 Feb 2021

An ad hoc parliamentary commission has been established at the request of the justice ministry and state prosecutor to assess the merits of withdrawing Sonko's parliamentary immunity.<sup>11</sup> The assembly bureau designated 11 individuals on 15 February to participate in the commission, of which eight are members of the ruling **Benno Bokk Yakaar (BBK)** parliamentary group.<sup>12</sup> The commission will hold a hearing for Sonko and present a report to the national assembly. MPs will then vote on whether to lift Sonko's immunity.<sup>13</sup> If Sonko's immunity is lifted, this will be the first time parliament has voted to do so since former Dakar mayor **Khalifa Sall** saw his status revoked in 2017.<sup>14</sup> With the BBK occupying 125 out of 165 parliamentary seats, a vote against Sonko is an almost forgone conclusion.<sup>15</sup>

Sonko has largely remained out of public view since the initial allegation were made, but made his first public appearance on 18 February at **Université Cheikh Anta Diop** in Dakar, where he visited a student who was injured in the 8 February protests in front of his residence.<sup>16</sup> Sonko maintains his innocence and his lawyer, **Bamba Cissé**, says Sonko will appeal any decision against him.<sup>17</sup>

Sonko's rise to prominence in Senegal's political scene has made him a thorn in the side of the ruling coalition and the only real threat in 2021 local and 2024 presidential elections. Sonko became an MP in 2017 and placed third in the February 2019 presidential election, obtaining 16% of votes (see *ARC Briefing Senegal March 2019*). After President Sall appointed 2019 presidential election runner-up and **Remwi** opposition party president **Idrissa Seck** as president of the **Conseil Economique, Social et Environnemental (CESE)** (economic, social and environmental council) in November, Sonko effectively became head of the opposition (see *ARC Briefing Senegal November 2020*).<sup>18</sup>

Formerly a tax inspector, Sonko was dismissed from the public service in August 2016 for making antagonistic comments about public officials. He is best known for his anti-corruption stance and calls for greater transparency in the management of state funds and natural resources.<sup>19</sup> In October 2018 he accused the former director of land titles, **Mamour Diallo**, of embezzling 94 billion FCFA (\$173.6m) in what was dubbed "*l'Affaire de 94 milliards*".<sup>20</sup> Sonko also accused President Sall and his brother, **Aliou Sall** of violating the petroleum code in awarding oil and gas concessions to foreign firms.<sup>21</sup> Sonko's criticism of Senegal's continuing use of the CFA Franc has earned him the label of populist.<sup>22</sup> His anti-establishment political stance has made him popular, especially amongst Senegalese youth.<sup>23</sup>

Sonko has already had a brush with the law this year. Interior minister **Antoine Felix Diome** stopped a January Pastef fundraising campaign on 4 January in which the party solicited financial support from Senegalese residents abroad contravention of Senegalese law.<sup>24</sup> Diome threatened to ban the party.

**Université Gaston-Berger (St. Louis)** lecturer and researcher **Moussa Diaw** claims the charges against Sonko could be a strategy by President Sall to prevent Sonko from participating in the Senegalese political scene.<sup>25</sup> Diaw cited Khalifa Sall and former minister **Karim Wade** as examples of how the judiciary trumped up charges against opposition leaders to prevent them from running for

<sup>11</sup> RFI, 9 Feb 2021

<sup>12</sup> Jeune Afrique, 15 Feb 2021

<sup>13</sup> Dakar Actu, 17 Feb 2021

<sup>14</sup> Jeune Afrique, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>15</sup> Jeune Afrique, 15 Feb 2021

<sup>16</sup> Seneweb, 18 Feb 2021

<sup>17</sup> Africanews, 8 Feb 2021

<sup>18</sup> Financial Afrik, 1 Nov 2020

<sup>19</sup> RFI, 28 Jan 2019

<sup>20</sup> RFI, 20 Apr 2019

<sup>21</sup> Jeune Afrique, 17 2018

<sup>22</sup> Jeune Afrique, 17 Dec 2018

<sup>23</sup> **Université Gaston-Berger (St. Louis)** lecturer and researcher **Moussa Diaw** quoted in *Le Monde*, 9 Feb 2021

<sup>24</sup> *Le Quotidien*, 4 Jan 2021

<sup>25</sup> RFI, 11 Feb 2021

office.<sup>26</sup> Sonko has received public support from Khalifa Sall and former prime minister **Abdoul Mbaye**,<sup>27</sup> as well as former president **Abdoulaye Wade** (2000-2012).<sup>28</sup> In a communiqué issued on 14 February, Wade suggested that Sonko had been set up and said his party, the opposition **Parti Démocratique Sénégalais (PDS)**, was against removing Sonko's immunity.<sup>29</sup> If Sonko's case goes to trial, he faces imprisonment of 10-15 years.<sup>30</sup>

### Senegal eyes 5.2% economic growth in 2021

Finance and budget ministry secretary general **Abdoulaye Samb** declared on 28 January that Senegal's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.8% in 2020 and will grow by 5.2% in 2021.<sup>31</sup> Senegal has officially avoided economic recession and is set to experience a quicker and more robust economic recovery than many of its regional counterparts.<sup>32</sup> Samb said earlier forecasts predicted the economy would contract by 0.7% in 2020 but strong performance of the agriculture sector helped to grow the economy.<sup>33</sup> The government's 1,000 billion FCFA (\$1.8 billion) **Programme de Résilience Economique et Sociale (PRES)** (economic and social resilience programme) also played a role in preventing Senegal from falling into recession.<sup>34</sup>

Samb's projection of 5.2% economic growth in 2021 is in line with estimates the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** made in January (see *ARC Briefing Senegal January 2021*).<sup>35</sup> Samb said the **Plan d'actions Prioritaires Ajusté et Accélééré (PAP2A)** (adjusted and accelerated priority action plan) (2021-2023) would play a major role in achieving this level of growth.<sup>36</sup> The PAP2A is the revised second phase of Senegal's medium-term economic development agenda, the **Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE)**, which aims to stimulate private sector investment, diversify sources of economic growth, and strengthen resilience.<sup>37</sup> Samb suggested that in order for the PAP2A to be successful, reforms are needed in domains such as agriculture, fishing, livestock, housing, digital technology and industry.<sup>38</sup> Samb claims these reforms could result in average economic growth of 8.7% and improved livelihoods in the 2021-2023 timeframe.<sup>39</sup>

Samb said the PAP2A aimed to reduce imports, improve Senegal's trade balance and attract foreign direct investment (FDI).<sup>40</sup> Presently, the three largest sources of imports are capital goods, petroleum products and pharmaceuticals.<sup>41</sup> In 2019, Senegal attracted 583 billion FCFA (\$1.07 billion) in net FDI, equivalent to 4.2% of GDP, while Samb estimates FDI will reach 757 billion FCFA (\$1.38 billion), with the bulk of investment going to the gold and hydrocarbons sectors.<sup>42</sup>

The PAP2A has earmarked the food, health and pharmaceutical sectors as areas in which to stimulate investment.<sup>43</sup> While on a visit to **Turkey** on 30 January, President Sall visited the **Istanbul** headquarters of Turkey-based pharmaceutical group **Abdi Ibrahim**, which has expressed interest in setting up operations in Senegal.<sup>44</sup> Health ministry secretary general **Alassane Mbengue** said in 2019, the pharmaceutical industry generated 150 billion FCFA (\$277.1m), with 90% of products imported.

<sup>26</sup> RFI, 11 Feb 2021

<sup>27</sup> Jeune Afrique, 9 Feb 2021

<sup>28</sup> Teranga News, 14 Feb 2021

<sup>29</sup> Teranga News, 14 Feb 2021

<sup>30</sup> Jeune Afrique, 5 Feb 2021

<sup>31</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>32</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>33</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>34</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>35</sup> IMF, 10 Jan 2021

<sup>36</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>37</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>38</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>39</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>40</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>41</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>42</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>43</sup> Lejecos, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>44</sup> Sika Finance, 1 Feb 2021

President Sall has mandated the health, economy and planning and finance ministries to work with the **Pharmacie Nationale d'Approvisionnement (NPA)** (national drug provider) to formulate a strategy to establish a local pharmaceutical industry.<sup>45</sup>

The government believes the PAP2A will direct Senegal in the path of sustainable development. During its launch in October, President Sall said the PAP2A would help to forge social inclusion and establish the foundations for Senegal to experience exponential economic growth. Sall expects Senegal to achieve 13.7% economic growth in 2023, the year in which it commences oil and gas production.<sup>46</sup> Senegal will need to improve public investment efficiency and the business climate, focusing on human capital, to achieve these goals.<sup>47</sup>

### Extractive sector increases contribution to state budget

The **Comité National de l'Initiative pour la Transparence dans les Industries Extractives (ITIE)** (national committee for the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative**) reports that Senegal's extractive sector revenue contributed 161.3 billion FCFA (\$298.4m) to the state budget in 2019.<sup>48</sup> This is almost 40 billion FCFA (\$74m) more than the 122.2 billion FCFA (\$226m) it contributed in 2018, indicating the growing importance of the extractive sector to the Senegalese economy.

ITIE head of legal affairs **Moustapha Sall** presented the 2019 annual report on extractive sector activities in Senegal on 28 January. Sall reported that the state had received 161.3 billion FCFA (\$298.4m) from mining and hydrocarbons (oil and gas) operations, which went to the annual budget.<sup>49</sup> Sall noted mining revenue rose from 82.15 billion FCFA (\$152m) in 2018 to 132.17 billion FCFA (\$244.5m) in 2019 while hydrocarbons income increased from 14.03 billion FCFA (\$25.9m) in 2018 to 22.58 billion FCFA (\$41.7m) in 2019.<sup>50</sup>

Sall attributed the 20% rise in mining revenue to an uptick in gold production.<sup>51</sup> In 2019, 11.77 tonnes of gold were produced, generating 337.73 billion FCFA (\$625m).<sup>52</sup> Sall said the payment of exploitation rights by **United States**-based **Kosmos Energy** and 5 billion FCFA (\$9.2m) owed to the state by **France**-based oil company **Total** had also boosted the government's coffers.<sup>53</sup> Tax adjustments for mining companies also added to state income.<sup>54</sup> The extractive sector has made a positive overall contribution to Senegal's economy, with 39.84% of exports, 5.30% of public revenue and 2.2% of GDP derived from its activities.<sup>55</sup>

However, President Sall claims the amount the state derives from extractive sector activities is too low.<sup>56</sup> At a 30 January council of ministers meeting, Sall said the mines and geology ministry will undertake measures to raise earnings such as strengthening the supervision and control of mining activities, noting the rapid development in mining in Senegal. Sall tasked the mines and geology ministry, alongside the finance and budget ministry, to consult with ITIE and the **Chamber of Mines** to finalise a legal framework that will enable the state to capitalise on returns from extractive sector activity.<sup>57</sup> Sall also requested the fisheries and maritime ministry to assess the legal framework for to the development of the mineral port of **Bagny-Sendou** and to ensure compensation for residents displaced by the project.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Sika Finance, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>46</sup> Lejocos, 29 Sep 2020

<sup>47</sup> ARC Senegal analyst

<sup>48</sup> APS, 29 Jan 2021

<sup>49</sup> APS, 29 Jan 2021

<sup>50</sup> Sika Finance, 18 Dec 2020

<sup>51</sup> Sika Finance, 18 Dec 2020

<sup>52</sup> Sika Finance, 18 Dec 2020

<sup>53</sup> APS, 29 Jan 2021

<sup>54</sup> APS, 29 Jan 2021

<sup>55</sup> Sika Finance, 18 Dec 2020

<sup>56</sup> Sept Afrique, 1 Feb 2021

<sup>57</sup> Sept Afrique, 1 Feb 2021

<sup>58</sup> Sept Afrique, 1 Feb 2021

## Senegal falls slightly in Corruption Perceptions Index

Senegal fell one position to 67<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries and maintained its score of 45 in **Germany-based NGO Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)**.<sup>59</sup> The index is designed to give a sense of public sector corruption, rating countries on a scale of zero (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Although Transparency International highlighted Senegal as one of **sub-Saharan Africa's** best performers over the last decade, increasing its overall score by nine points since 2012, its Senegal partner, **Forum Civil**, suggests Senegal's fight against corruption has stagnated since 2016.<sup>60</sup> Senegal improved its ranking by one position to 66 out of 180 countries in the 2019 CPI, maintaining its 2018 score of 45.<sup>61</sup>

TI CPI Rankings for Senegal <sup>62</sup>						
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Ranking</b>	67/180	66/180	67/180	66/180	64/176	61/168
<b>Score</b> (out of 100)	45	45	45	45	45	44

Presenting the CPI report in Dakar on 28 January, Forum Civil coordinator **Birham Seck** said Senegal made its greatest strides against corruption from the start of President Sall's presidency in 2012 to 2016, thanks to the creation of anti-corruption institutions and the revival of previous anti-corruption structures. The **Office National de la Lutte Contre la Fraude et la Corruption (OFNAC)** (anti-corruption and fraud office) was established in 2012 as the central body in the fight against corruption.<sup>63</sup> The **Cour de Repression de l'Enrichissement Illicite (CREI)** (court of illicit enrichment), which was largely dormant since its creation in 1981, was restored. The **Autorité de Régulation des Marchés Publics** (public procurement agency) and **Code des Marchés Publics** (public procurement code) have been in place since 2008 to curb malpractice in public procurement, and were also reinforced over time.<sup>64</sup> Nonetheless, Seck noted that impunity is becoming prevalent, especially with respect to misappropriation of taxpayers' resources.<sup>65</sup> Seck referred to the lack of transparency in the award of public contracts and the executive's continued interference in the judiciary, which violates the principle of the separation of powers.<sup>66</sup> Seck also claimed the **Assemblée Nationale** (national assembly) was not involving itself in the fight against corruption.<sup>67</sup>

Despite its one-place fall, Senegal still largely outperforms its counterparts in the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** and **West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)**, surpassing **Ghana** (43), **Cote d'Ivoire** (36), **Guinea** (28) and **Nigeria** (25) amongst others.<sup>68</sup> Only **Cape Verde**, ranked 41<sup>st</sup> out of 180 countries and with a score of 58, fared better in 2020 than Senegal.<sup>69</sup>

TI 2020 CPI Rankings: Regional comparison						
	Cape Verde	Senegal	Ghana	Cote d'Ivoire	Guinea	Nigeria
<b>Ranking</b>	41/180	67/180	75/180	104/180	137/180	149/180
<b>Score</b>	58	45	43	36	28	25

<sup>59</sup> Teranga News, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>60</sup> Teranga News, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>61</sup> Teranga News, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>62</sup> www.transparency.org

<sup>63</sup> Transparency International Senegal, 23 Oct 2018

<sup>64</sup> Transparency International Senegal, 23 Oct 2018

<sup>65</sup> Teranga News, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>66</sup> Teranga News, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>67</sup> Dakar Actu, 28 Jan 2021

<sup>68</sup> www.transparency.org

<sup>69</sup> www.transparency.org

Although Sall's time in office has seen a marked improvement in the fight against corruption, greater efforts are needed. As Senegal gears up to become a petroleum and gas producer by 2023, the potential for corruption may increase.<sup>70</sup>

### Planner

2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** Municipal elections (TBA);  
 2021 7<sup>th</sup> **Forum International de Dakar sur la Paix et la Sécurité** (Dakar International Forum for Peace and Security (TBA);  
 2021 **Turkey-Africa** Summit (TBA);  
 Jul 2021 **Montpellier (France)** France-Afrique Summit;  
 2022 **Sangomar** offshore oil field: production of crude oil set to begin  
 2023 **Grand Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA)** offshore gas field: production of natural gas set to begin.

### Chronology

19 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Financial Afrik*. The **Direction de la Prévision et des Etudes Economiques (DPEE)** (directorate for economic studies and forecasts) reports Senegal's budget deficit stood at 1,006 billion FCFA (\$1.8 billion) at the end of December 2020, a 477.3 billion FCFA (\$881.6m) year-on-year increase;

19 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *RFI*. Senegal receives 200,000 **Covid-19** vaccines manufactured by **China**-based laboratory **Sinopharm**;

18 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. President **Macky Sall** announces that the government will undertake major reforms in the hydrocarbons sector;

18 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Dakar Actu*. Senegal and the **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** have signed a new five-year (2020-2025) bilateral agreement which will see USAID allocate 326 billion FCFA (\$602m) towards Senegalese development efforts;

18 Feb 2021 **Washington D.C (United States)** *Financial Times*. Former Senegal economy and finance minister **Makhtar Diop** is appointed president of the **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**;

15 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Le Soleil*. The **Assemblée Nationale** (national assembly) establishes an ad hoc commission to adjudicate whether it should lift the parliamentary immunity of MP and opposition **Pastef** president **Ousmane Sonko** following allegations that he raped and threatened to kill a massage parlour employee;

15 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Press Afrik*. The **Tribunal de Grande Instance de Dakar (TGI)** has issued an arrest warrant against **Canada**-based miner **Teranga Gold** CEO **Richard Young** on allegations of forgery, use of forgery and fraud;

12 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. Senegal's cashew nut sector generated 22 billion FCFA (\$40.6m) in revenue in 2020;

9 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Teranga News*. Commerce minister **Aminata Assome Diatta** launches a 70 billion FCFA (\$129.4m) programme to modernise markets throughout the country;

8 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Sika Finance*. Senegal raises 82.5 billion FCFA (\$151.5m) through a treasury bill issue on the **West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)** regional financial market;

8 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *RFI*. Gendarmerie summons opposition **Pastef** party president and MP **Ousmane Sonko** in connection with allegations of rape and death threats;

<sup>70</sup> ARC Senegal Analyst

4 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. Senegal is set to produce 150,000 tonnes of potatoes in 2021 compared to 130,000 tonnes in 2020;

1 Feb 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Sika Finance*. **Turkey**-based pharmaceutical firm **Abdi Ibrahim** expresses interest in establishing operations in Senegal during President **Macky Sall's** visit to Turkey;

30 Jan 2021 **Istanbul (Turkey)** *AA*. President **Macky Sall** has face-to-face talks with **Turkey's** President **Recep Tayyip Erdogan**;

29 Jan 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. The **Comité National de l'Initiative pour la Transparence dans les Industries Extractive** (national committee for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) reports that the extractive sector contributed 161 billion FCFA (\$296.1m) to Senegal's budget in 2019, a 40 billion FCFA (\$73.5m) year-on-year increase;

28 Jan 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. Secretary general at the finance ministry **Abdoulaye Samb** suggests Senegal will achieve 5.2% economic growth in 2021 as a result of the economic recovery plan outlined in the **Plan d'Action Prioritaire Ajusté et Accéléré (PAP2A) 2021-2023** economic agenda;

28 Jan 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *APS*. Health minister **Abdoulaye Diouf Sarr** announces the **Global Health Fund** has granted Senegal 46 billion FCFA (\$84.6m) to fight HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and build a resilient and sustainable health system for the 2021-2023 timeframe;

26 Jan 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Teranga News*. **India's** ambassador to Senegal, **Godavarthi Venkata Srinivas**, says trade between India and Senegal reached \$1.3 billion from 2018-2019 and \$950m from April 2019 to March 2020;

21 Jan 2021 **Dakar (Senegal)** *Financial Afrik*. Economy and planning minister **Amadou Hott** announces the law regulating **Public-Private Partnerships** (PPPs) will be revised and will henceforth require that local private sector operators have a minimal shareholding of 34% in joint ventures;

### About Africa Risk Consulting:

**Africa Risk Consulting (ARC)** is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

**ARC's** core consulting services include integrity due diligence and corporate investigations, political advisory and country assessments, opportunity monitoring and reputation risk management. Most relevant to private equity firms is ARC's integrity due diligence and corporate investigations capability. Specifically, ARC offers pre-deal integrity checks to highlight red flags before negotiations start; full detailed multi-jurisdictional reputation due diligence; and supplier and senior hire vetting and repeat due diligence for compliance programmes. ARC is unique in that it offers a 10-day delivery for a routine integrity due diligence. ARC also offers a suite of corporate investigations services from immediate investigation, evidence gathering, e-discovery, forensic accounting and whistleblower support on one end to crisis media management and regular monitoring on the other.

[www.africariskconsulting.com](http://www.africariskconsulting.com)

### About ARC Briefing:

**ARC Briefing** is ARC's essential business information service.

Companies at any stage in their Africa expansion, whether building or communicating an Africa strategy, investing directly, expanding current operations, financing other investors, doing the legal leg-work or researching the Africa growth trend, need ARC Briefing.

**ARC Briefing** is an information service keeping you:

- Up to date with Country Chronologies of business-critical events
- In the know via Country Briefings on political, economic, business and operating trends. Written in-country, ARC experts analyse and comment
- Ahead with Country Planner which details future elections, budgets, regulatory changes etc.

[www.africariskconsulting.com](http://www.africariskconsulting.com)

### Getting in touch

Please contact us by email [info@africariskconsulting.com](mailto:info@africariskconsulting.com) or call + 44 (0) 20 7078 4080

Follow us on Twitter: @ARCBriefing