

# REPORT COVID-19



## IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE UEMOA PRIVATE SECTOR

MAY 2020



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## BACKGROUND, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REMARKS.

Lastly, on March 26, the President of the CCR-UEMOA invited, by e-mail, the Administration of the said institution to take urgent and appropriate measures to carry out a survey of the proven and latent effects of Covid-19 on the private sector of the UEMOA. Pointing out the fact that since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, decisions had been taken at national, regional and international levels to curb the spread of the disease, it was clear that the effects of those decisions, as well as the unclear outcome of the crisis, were having a definite impact on the private sector of the Union.

Consequently, this survey, conducted exclusively with the internal expertise of the CCR-UEMOA and involving organizations and actors from the private sector, will have one simple objective: to take stock of the economic consequences of the crisis and gather information on the respondents' perception of the support measures taken in each country.

This report is the result of that process. Thanks are due to the people and organizations that participated in this survey by providing answers and suggestions. The results and recommendations contained in this report are, for the most part, the result of their feedback from the field.

However, it is worth emphasizing that the crisis is not yet over, and this report therefore does not provide an exhaustive overview of all the impact of the crisis to date. The recommendations made have been drawn up on the basis of current findings.

Situations have certainly evolved and will continue to do so in terms of either the disease (whether or not it is controlled in space and time) or the effectiveness of the measures taken. Numerous concerns remain, but the expectations of a new vaccine and the great capacity for anticipation of economic and government players can help to mitigate them.

Prospects for an economic renaissance remain strong, and so is the chance to seize new opportunities. This is why, alongside the emergency actions carried out on the ground, this study aims at inviting decision-makers, in the framework of the management of the effects of the crisis, to have both a global and prospective vision in order to initiate, within the Union, reflections on post-Covid-19 economic recovery plans.



A close-up photograph of a person's face, partially obscured by a white protective mask and suit. The person has dark skin and is looking slightly to the side. The background on the right is a solid red color with a subtle texture. The number '01' is prominently displayed in white on the red background.

# 01

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## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) which was reported in the city of Wuhan in China at the end of December 2019 has spread rapidly to several countries around the world. It has had and will continue to have unprecedented health, economic and financial repercussions on a global scale and particularly in the UEMOA region. In fact, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO) and to date, all member states of the UEMOA zone are affected with the most cases observed in Côte d'Ivoire and Sénégal, recording 1667 and 1709 cases respectively as of May 10, 2020.

*Table 1: State of play of COVID-19 in the Member States as of 05/10/2020*

	UEMOA COUNTRIES								Total
	Bénin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinée Bissau	Mali	Niger	Sénégal	Togo	
<i>Number of reported cases</i>	319	751	1700	726	704	821	1709	174	<b>6904</b>
<i>Number of healings</i>	62	577	794	26	351	624	650	89	<b>3173</b>
<i>Number of deaths</i>	2	49	21	3	38	46	19	11	<b>189</b>
<i>Number of active cases</i>	255	125	885	697	315	315	1040	74	<b>3706</b>

Source : ECOWAS

In order to deal with this pandemic, contain its spread and limit its health, social and economic effects, which have a negative impact both on the lives of the population and on business activity, with the ensuing consequences for turnover, cash flow, production, employment, business bankruptcies, etc., all countries of the Union have taken emergency measures.

As a contribution to the reflection on managing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and the economy of the sub-region, the UEMOA Regional Consular Chamber (CCR-UEMOA) collected data from its member structures, i.e. Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Employers' Organizations, Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Trades, Importers/Exporters Associations, Professional Associations of Banks and Financial Institutions, etc. The data were then used to prepare a report on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy of the sub-region. The objective of this data collection was to record their per-



ception of how the effects of the crisis on the private sector in the short and medium term are being managed, the guidelines or measures to be taken to attenuate its consequences and to revive economic activity in the Union.

The general objective of this study is to make a preliminary assessment of the economic and financial consequences of COVID-19 on businesses in the UEMOA area, to identify the sectors hardest hit, the needs and expectations of business leaders for a revival of their economic activities and a mitigation of the consequences of this crisis. In operational terms, the study aims to contribute to the reflection on the concrete actions to be implemented for the benefit of enterprises by the States, the UEMOA Commission and the CCR-UEMOA with a view to a more inclusive and better adapted revival of economic activity.

Specifically, the purpose of the survey is to:

- collect the perception of economic players, particularly business leaders and their sector wide or employer organizations, on the actual or potential impacts of the COVID crisis-19, including, the difficulties they are experiencing and their needs with a view to proposing a better support offer during and after crisis recovery;
- identify the segments of activity most affected by the crisis and the support measures taken to strengthen their resilience;
- identify urgent support measures to revive economies and businesses, to be considered at the level of the Member States, the UEMOA Commission and the CCR-UEMOA to enable them to deal with this unprecedented crisis and limit the harmful effects of the COVID pandemic on the Community economy;
- make concrete proposals to the Organs of the Union, Member States and sub-regional private sector organizations.

The main expected result is to have a basic document with findings that will contribute to enriching the reflections carried out (or to be carried out) both at the national and regional levels with a view to providing better support to the private sector in addressing the various concerns relayed by the organizations within UEMOA.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study consisted, in a first phase, of a literature review on the COVID-19 pandemic, its effects and impacts on economies and businesses, based on work in progress, a review of online press, etc. This phase made it possible to agree on the objectives and results that could be expected from the study and to identify the most relevant variables to be included in the collection tools.

In a second phase, a five (05) page questionnaire was sent to all the fifty-six (56) business organizations that are members of the CCR-UEMOA, i.e. seven (07) organizations per country, to gather their opinions and those of their members. The questionnaire was drawn up with as many answers as possible already codified so as to limit the open-ended answers which are certainly richer in information and give more freedom to the respondent, but which require more tedious processing and often lead to low or superficial and/or unusable response rates.

The questionnaire was designed with the objectives of the study in mind. The questionnaire is thus limited in scope, as it only captures the variables that fall within the scope of the study. It groups all the variables into three (03) sections in a homogeneous manner. They are:

- Section A: identification of the organization;
- Section B: Difficulties encountered by organizations and enterprises and their economic impacts;
- Section C: Support measures desired by organizations and SMEs or recommendations to the governments of the Member States, the UEMOA Commission and the CCR-UEMOA.

Initially scheduled to last two (02) weeks from April 02, 2020, the collection was extended twice until April 30, 2020 after several reminders to member organizations via email and WhatsApp.

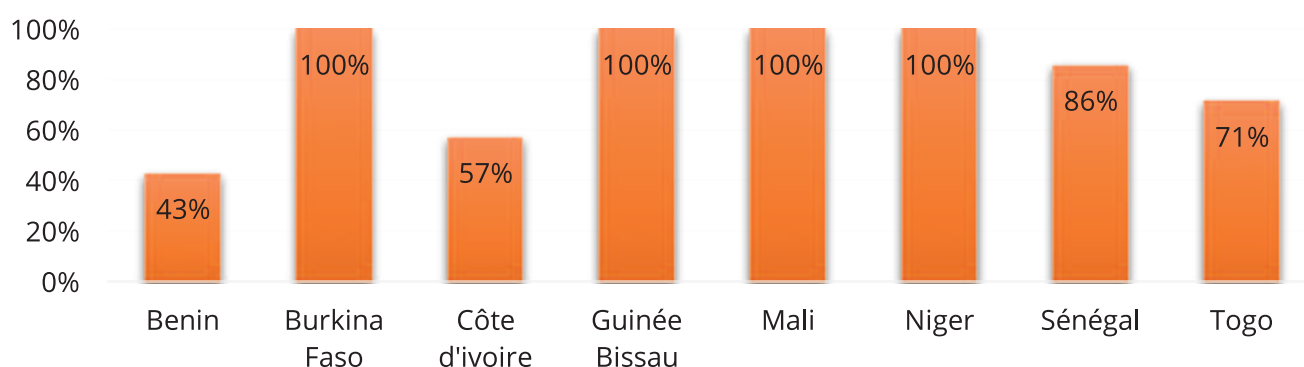
An input mask was developed under EPIDATA and made it possible to enter the forty-seven (47) questionnaires received from the professional business organizations. The database retrieved in Excel, version 2016, was cleared and all statistical and graphical processing was performed under this application of the Microsoft suite. The statistical analyses are essentially descriptive and bi-variate of the responses provided by the organizations. The response rate by UEMOA member country is as follows:

*Figure 1: Response rate by type of CCR-UEMOA member organization*



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

Figure 2: Response rate by UEMOA member country



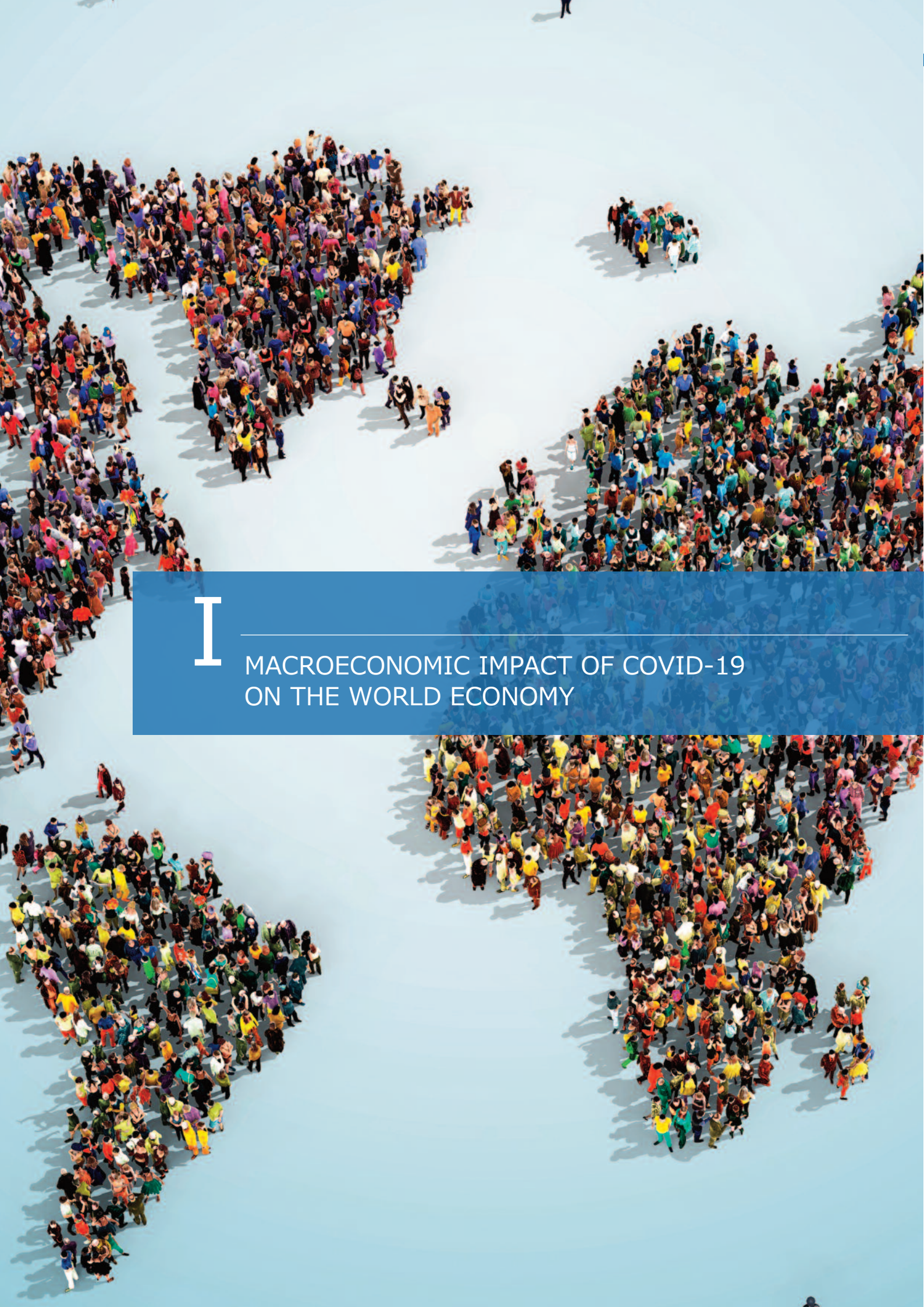
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

Table 2: Summary table of responses by organization and country

Member organizations of the CCR	UEMOA COUNTRIES								Total
	Benin	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinée Bissau	Mali	Niger	Sénégal	Togo	
Chambers of Commerce and Industry	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	11
Chamber of Trades and Crafts		1		1	1	1		1	5
Chambers of Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Importer/Exporter Associations		1		1	1	1			4
Professional Associations of Banks and Financial Institutions		1		1	1	1	1	1	6
National Employers' Council	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Employers' Associations of Industrialists		1	1	1	1	1			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>
Expected number of employees	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	56
<b>Response rate Country</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>84%</b>

Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA





I

# MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE WORLD ECONOMY



Originating in China at the end of 2019, the COVID pandemic is shaking all macro- and micro-economic fundamentals and upsetting all estimates of economic growth. As a result, the world's economies all agree to revise downwards their indicators for the year 2020.

According to the IMF, the world economy is expected to drop by 3% in 2020 compared to 2019 (-3.0% in 2020 against +3.3% initially forecast in January 2020). These forecasts are likely to improve or deteriorate depending on the evolution of the pandemic.

The main cause of this collapse of the world economy is the decline in household consumption due to the containment measures and border closures adopted to contain the spread of the disease, the drop in investment, particularly in the construction segment with the shutdown of many construction sites. Consequently, the decline in production at the firm level due to labor shortages caused by containment measures, changes in working hours, social distancing and the availability of raw materials will have an impact on product prices and inflation.

**In Europe**, since the beginning of the year, forecasts for economic growth and international trade have been revised downwards by the OECD and the risk of a recession is increasing.

The economy is expected to contract further (-7.7% in 2020 and +6.3% in 2021). Developed countries on this continent, such as France, Germany, Spain and Italy, are expected to see their GDP decline by 8%, 7%, 8% and 9.1% respectively. The European economy is expected to experience an economic slump in 2020.

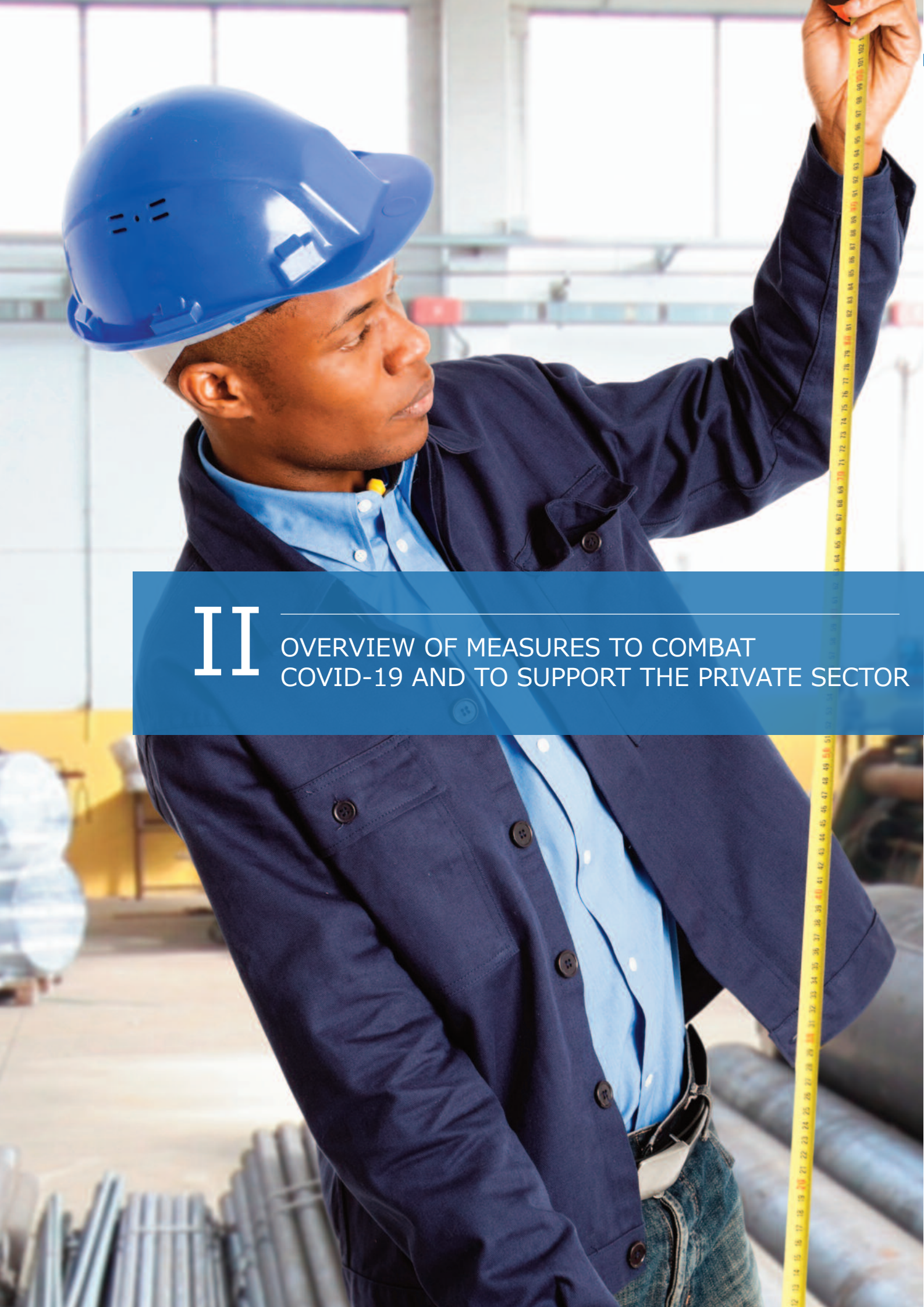
**In the United States**, the country with the highest number of COVID-19 positive cases and deaths in the world, the COVID-19 pandemic will have ended a decade of uninterrupted economic growth. GDP is expected to decline by 6.3% in 2020.

**In China**, while economic growth was expected to be close to 5% by the year 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic seems to predict a decline in Chinese GDP to 0.8%. Economic growth is marked by a 6.8% decline in the first quarter. Industrial production plunged by 13.5% in January and February 2020, compared to the same period in 2019.

**In sub-Saharan Africa**, economic activity is being adversely affected by tighter global financial conditions, capital flight and falling commodity prices. Economic growth is thus expected to fall from 2.4% in 2019 to a range of -2.1% to -5.1% in 2020 according to a study<sup>1</sup> by the World Bank Group. Thus, the slowdown in growth could reach up to 7 percentage points in oil-exporting countries and up to 8 percentage points in metal-exporting countries, and moderate in countries without large natural resources.

**In the UEMOA**, according to estimates by the UEMOA Commission, economic growth in the Union is expected to decrease by almost half by the year 2020. Indeed, economic growth is expected to be 2.7% for an initial forecast of 6.6% because the measures taken will lead to a slowdown in economic activity, with consequences on business activity and consequently on States' tax revenues. Also, a significant impact of the pandemic is the effect on the price of some raw materials such as oil, gold, cotton, coffee and cocoa, etc. which is expected to increase the cost of the pandemic. With the containment measures, the oil producing countries are witnessing a dizzying drop in the price of a barrel of oil, all of which will impact on the level of state budget revenues and the activities of companies in the segment. Gold is not to be outdone, even if its decline remains moderate for the time being. Also, the closure of cotton processing plants in importing countries is leading to a fall in the price of cotton.

**In addition**, inflation could rise in the coming months due to the scarcity of certain goods due to border closures, production difficulties, higher import costs, etc. The inflation rate is likely to rise in the coming months. Thus, the inflation rate in the UEMOA is expected to be 2.5% instead of the 1.1% initially forecast. Lastly, the sluggishness of economic activity observed in all the countries of the Union will have a greater impact on intra-Community trade.



## II

## OVERVIEW OF MEASURES TO COMBAT COVID-19 AND TO SUPPORT THE PRIVATE SECTOR



## 2.1. Measures to combat COVID-19 taken in Member States

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, Governments of the various Member States have taken socio-economic measures to mitigate the impact of the disease and limit its spread, including relieving the cash and/or operating accounts of private economic agents in the formal and informal sectors.

At an estimated overall cost of FCFA 5,284.93 billion, these measures can be grouped into social measures to assist households and enterprises (Solidarity/Support Fund, payment of electricity, water and rent bills, etc.), measures to support enterprises and tax and customs measures for enterprises. The main aim of the business support measures was to maintain economic activity, relieve companies' cash flow and preserve employment and the working tool, in particular production capacity.

*Table 3: Overall cost of response plans per country and per area (in billions of FCFA)*

	Health	Social	Economic recovery	Total
<b>Bénin</b>	213,46	50	40	303,46
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	177,85	76,08	140,17	394,1
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	95,88	349,54	1351,45	1796,87
<b>Guinée-Bissau</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Mali</b>	57,1	130,7	349,65	537,45
<b>Niger</b>	167,32	300,3	385,4	853,02
<b>Sénégal</b>	96,33	50	853,7	1000,03
<b>Togo</b>	110	110	180	400
<b>Total</b>	917,94	1066,62	3300,37	5284,93

Source : UEMOA Commission

In addition to these various measures taken by States, sub-regional institutions such as The Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and the Regional Council for Public Savings and Financial Markets (CREPMF) have proposed measures to ensure an adequate level of liquidity in the economies, moderate the cost of credit, support the private sector, mitigate the impact of the crisis on vulnerable segments of the population and avoid a recession. On the other hand, they were able to allocate concessional loans amounting to 120 billion, i.e. 15 billion per Member State, to finance emergency measures linked to the pandemic.

Table 4: Situation of measures taken by the Member States

	Bénin	Burkina Faso	Cote d'Ivoire	Guinée-Bissau	Mali	Niger	Togo	Sénégal
<b>Protective Measures against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic</b>								
Intensification of awareness campaigns	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public Health emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Border Closure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Closure/Containment of cities with detected coronavirus cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Introduction of a curfew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quarantine/Self-containment of travelers, suspicious cases, contacts of patients in centers requisitioned by the State, persons testing positive and not requiring hospitalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening health control at the various borders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Closure of all pre-school, primary, secondary and higher education institutions for a fixed and renewable period of time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Closure of places of worship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ban on gatherings of more than 50 people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Work Schedule Adjustment (All day service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complete free diagnosis and management of all suspected and confirmed Covid-19 cases.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Closures of gathering places such as bars, maquis, restaurants and nightclubs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requirement to wear a mask	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public transit service interruption	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Market close	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Population Lockdown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Social measures</b>								
Exemption from payment of water and electricity bills for social brackets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation of an economic and social resilience program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Food distribution to vulnerable populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remittance of prisoners' sentences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Fiscal, customs and financial measures to support the private segment</b>								
Temporary tax exemptions/deferral or relief (deferred payment of taxes, fiscal and social security charges)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rescheduling of bank loans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rent subsidies and deferral of rent bills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deferral of import duties and taxes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Direct tax rebates, VAT and accelerated refund of VAT credits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Suspension of tax audits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Financial aid (lower interest rates, guaranteed credits, ...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Business support measures</b>								
Exemption from import duties and taxes on protective and safety equipment and pharmaceutical products in the fight against Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cancellation of penalties for delays in the execution of procurement contracts with the State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Establishment of a Support/Solidarity/Recovery Fund for distress companies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Domestic debt payment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Realignment of payment of customs warehousing fees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Suspension of Penalties and Demurrage Billing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 2.2. Summary of the control measures taken by professional organizations and companies in the Union

As soon as the first cases of COVID-19 appeared in the UEMOA region, some companies or organizations prepared themselves to be resilient to the economic consequences that the pandemic could entail. In fact, the first actions carried out by these organizations have focused on raising awareness among their members on the protective and hygiene measures to be developed within their companies and organizations in order to continue to ensure operations. They have also led information sharing sessions on the best attitudes and behaviors to adopt in companies to ensure their survival.

Thus, as soon as the first cases appeared in the various Member States, the private sector, through the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and professional organizations, reacted spontaneously by adopting the following measures:

- establishment of an internal consultation and monitoring committee;
- raising staff awareness of hygiene and protection measures to ensure continuity of services, production, jobs and enable a more resilient economy;
- raising staff awareness of the protective measures and hygiene measures recommended by the WHO;
- the acquisition and distribution of protection kits (protective masks, hydro-alcoholic gels and hand washing devices);
- publishing newsletters to raise awareness of the disease among the population and economic operators;
- total or partial lockdown of private sector personnel;
- the drafting and proposal of notes on fiscal, customs, social and economic measures to help companies towards a crisis recovery;
- the organization of visits to the affected companies by certain consular chambers;
- surveys and studies conducted at company level in some countries to assess the impact of the crisis on their activities;
- the holding of consultation meetings between the private sector and the political authorities to find a solution to the crisis;
- participation in the Management Committees and National Funds dedicated to the Covid crisis<sup>19</sup>;
- etc.



In addition to these measures, the private segment of the sub-region has been directly involved on the ground in the fight against COVID-19 and the management of its social effects by supporting the efforts of the States through donations in kind (donation of gel kits, masks and equipment for the population and health care staff) and in cash through fundraising to support the National Management Committees of the COVID-19.

In addition to the measures outlined above, companies have:

- raised awareness among staff, customers and suppliers about the actions that act as barriers to the spread of COVID19;
- increased protective kits provisions for staff;
- the reorganization of work (staff rotation, teleworking, changes in working hours, partial leave, etc.) taking account of the constraints set by the Member States;
- negotiations with banking institutions for the rescheduling of company loans



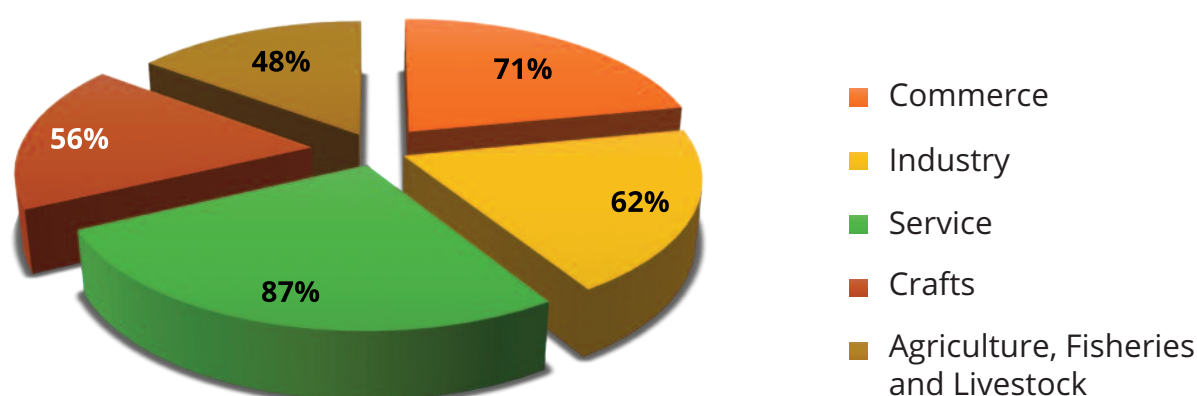


# III

## THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMPANIES AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

The analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on business lines shows that the economic and financial consequences of COVID-19 were from various levels and varied significantly depending on the activity. Indeed, in view of its unprecedented, singular and global nature, the COVID-19 crisis has severely challenged companies in almost all economic sectors and their professional organizations. Thus, according to the professional business organizations, all business segments have been impacted in one way or another in different proportions. According to these organizations, the Services segment seems to be the one where the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis is the most important in the opinion of 87% of them. This segment is followed respectively by **Trade, Industry, Handicrafts and Agriculture in the proportions of 71%, 62%, 56% and 48%.**

Figure 3: Segments of activity most affected by the crisis



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

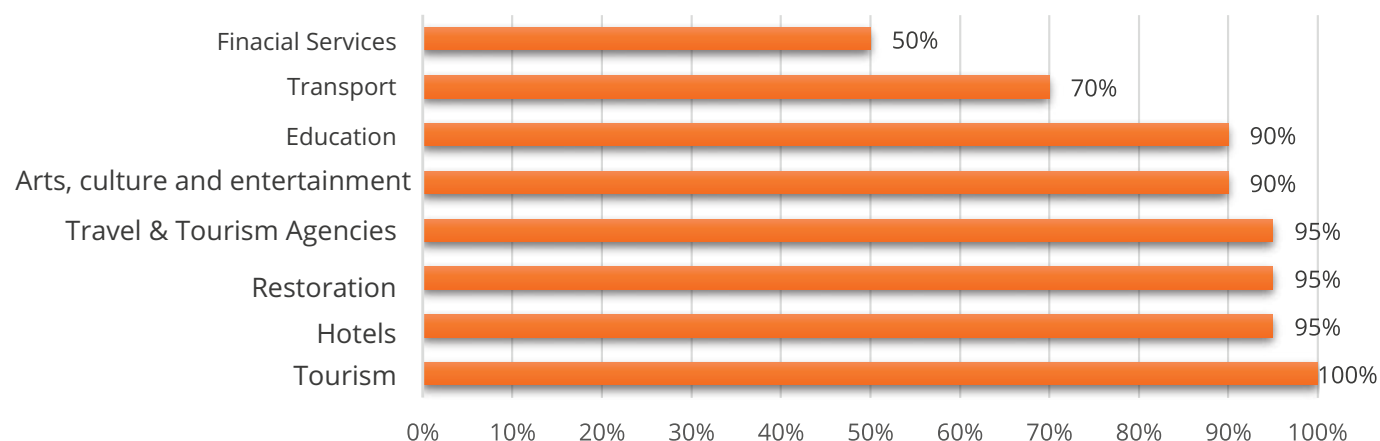
As for employment, it fell overall by around 25% according to professional business organizations. This decline, although it seems small overall in relation to the expected effects of COVID-19, is explained by the constraints in terms of redundancies, the feeling of confidence of companies in a rapid resumption of activities in the near future, the choice to avoid the costs of rotation and those related to possible new recruitments.



### 3.1 Knock-on effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the Services segment

If the service segment has emerged as the one most affected by the crisis, this is due to the almost total cessation of **tourism (100%)**, **hotels (95%)**, restaurants **(95%)** and **travel agencies (95%)**. These four segments are suffering the effects of border closures and the lockdown of cities with positive cases.

Figure 4: Most impacted activities in the services segment



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

While the closure of borders has not affected freight, the passenger transport segment (**air, road and rail**) is, in the opinion of 70% of the organizations, heavily impacted because passenger transport (air and land) has been paused in most countries.

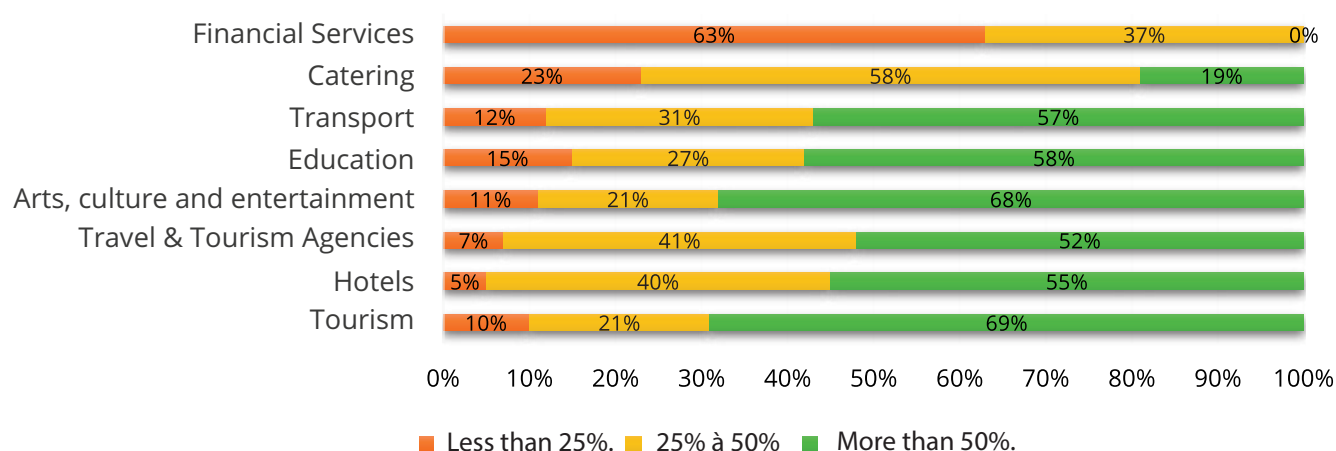
The interruption of classes in educational institutions disrupts the smooth running of the school year and exposes the promoters of private schools to unanticipated expenditures. As a result, this segment is impacted by nearly 60%.

The financial segment is not immune to the negative effects of the COVID crisis-19. Actually, it is experiencing difficulties in reimbursing clients, a drop in credit applications due to uncertainty related to the disease, etc. The financial segment is not immune to the negative effects of the COVID crisis.

### 3.1. 1 On turnover

For companies in the Services segment, turnover is expected to fall by more than half in the various business segments if the pandemic persists until the end of June 2020. In fact, in tourism, hotels, travel agencies, transport and education, arts and entertainment, turnover is expected to fall by more than 50% of the respective opinion of 69%, 55%, 52%, 57%, of the stakeholders surveyed. In the catering segment, turnover will be marked by a drop of 25% to 50% for 58% of the players surveyed and in the financial segment, the drop should be less than 25%..

Figure 5: Proportion of the estimated decline in turnover in the services segment

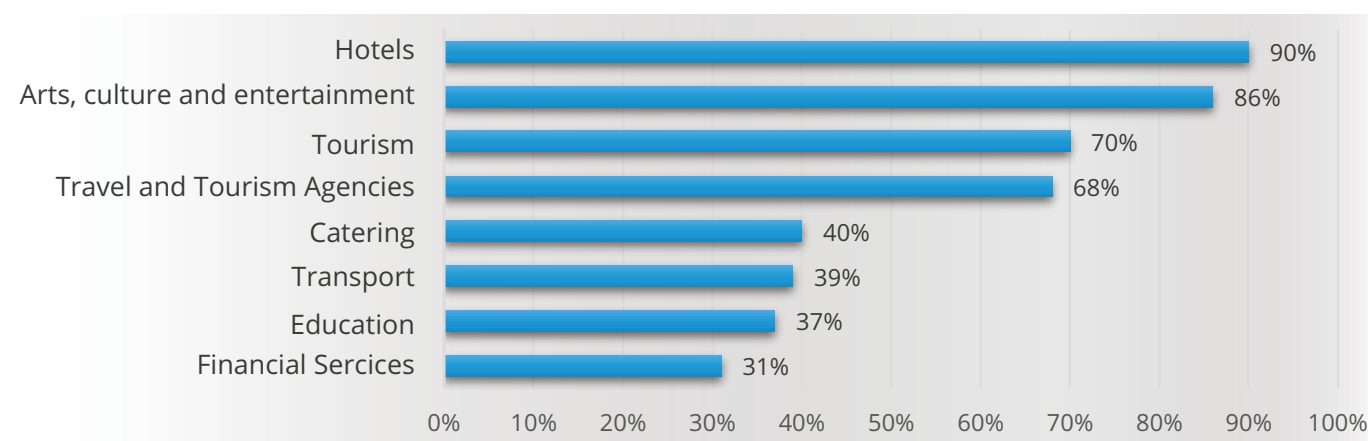


Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.1.2. On the cash position

The level of cash was down across all service segment companies.

Figure 6: Estimated decrease in cash flow in the services segment



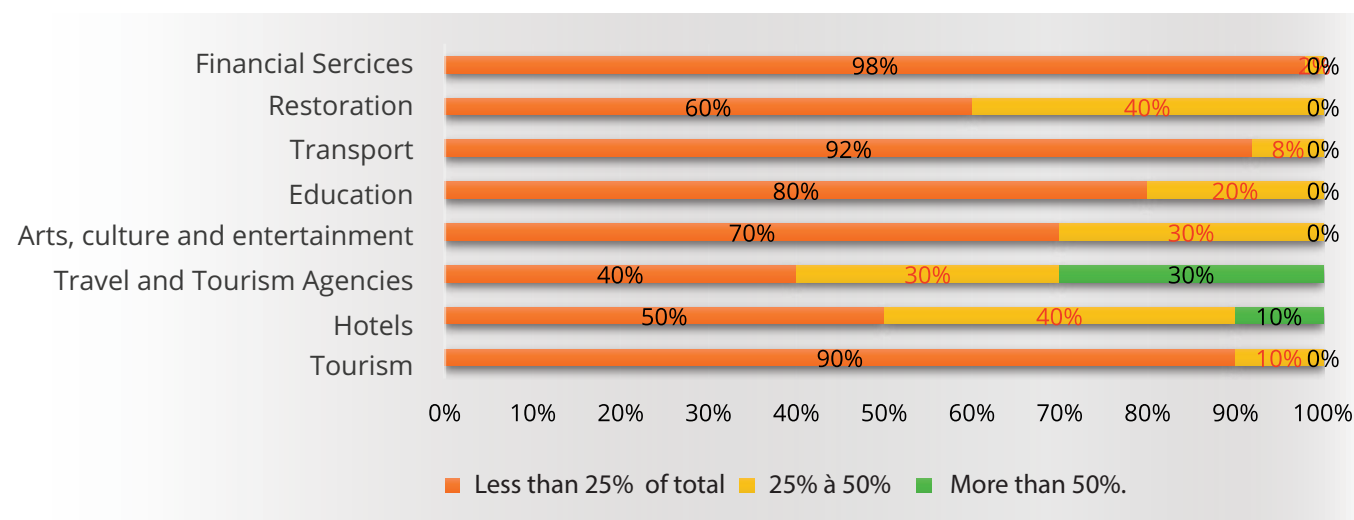
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.1.3. On employment

With regard to employment, the great effort made by companies to maintain jobs should be noted. In fact, in the service segment, most jobs have been maintained. The segments of activity which have made job cuts have generally done so in a proportion of less than 25% (Tourism, Education, Transport, Catering, Hotels). Most of these were contract workers and non-essential staff.

However, some segments such as the hotel industry, travel and tourism agencies, education etc. have had to resort to short-time work/technical unemployment for certain categories of employees by reducing their salaried workforce by 25% to 50%.

Figure 7: Proportion of the estimated decline in employment in the service segment



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

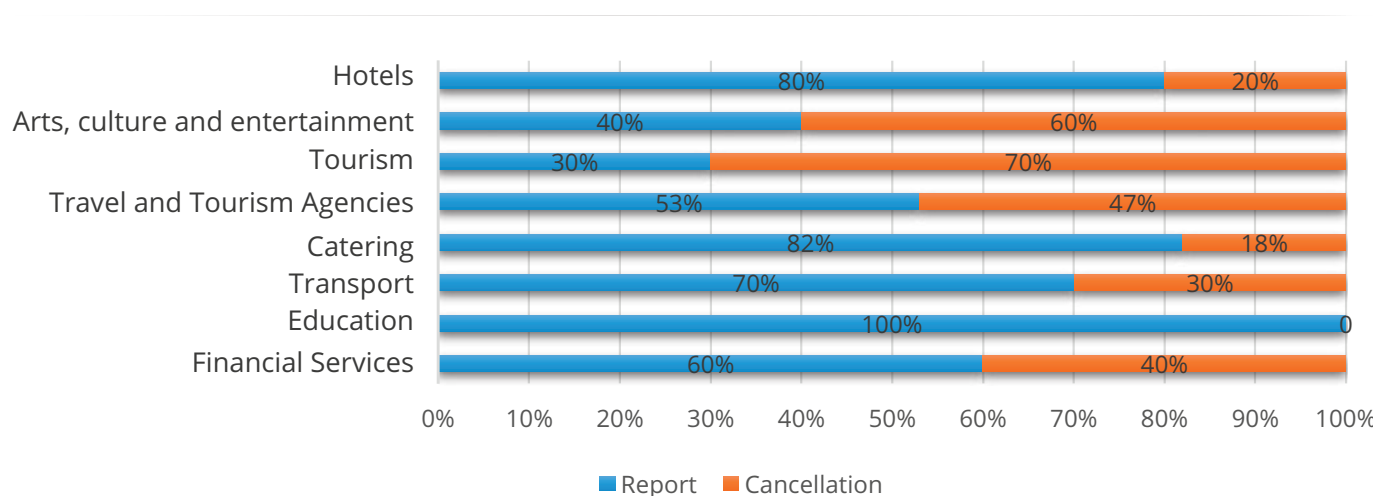


Nous rendons un vibrant hommage aux personnels soignants et à tout le corps médical pour le combat qu'ils mènent, au prix d'énormes sacrifices, contre la Covid-19. Ils sont nos Héros.

### 3.1.4. On investment

One of the main consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on the service segment is the cancellation or even deferment of the main investments initially planned by companies. The situation of uncertainty created by the pandemic would not encourage companies to pursue certain projects in the service segment in 2020. Indeed, in education, 100% of players would prefer to postpone their investments. The same applies to the hotel and restaurant segment for 80% and 82% of them respectively. However, 70%, 47% and 30% of the Tourism, Culture and Transport players would prefer to cancel the investments planned for 2020.

Figure 8: Investment decision by type of activity in the services segment



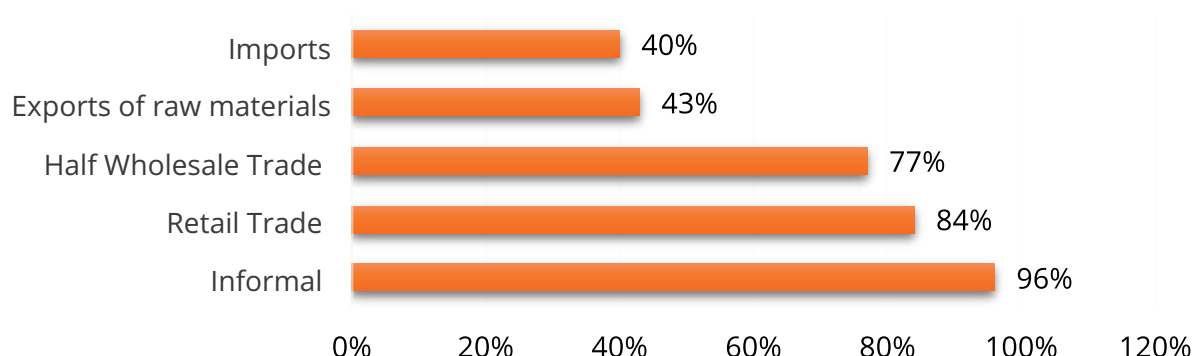
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

## 3.2. Knock-on effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the trade segment

One of the main consequences of the COVID-19 crisis on the service segment is the cancellation or even deferment of the main investments initially planned by companies. The situation of uncertainty created by the pandemic would not encourage companies to pursue certain projects in the service segment in 2020. Indeed, in education, 100% of players would prefer to postpone their investments. The same applies to the hotel and restaurant segment for 80% and 82% of them respectively. However, 70%, 47% and 30% of the Tourism, Culture and Transport players would prefer to cancel the investments planned for 2020. boîtes de nuit, cinéma, théâtre.



Figure 9: Most impacted activities in the Trade segment



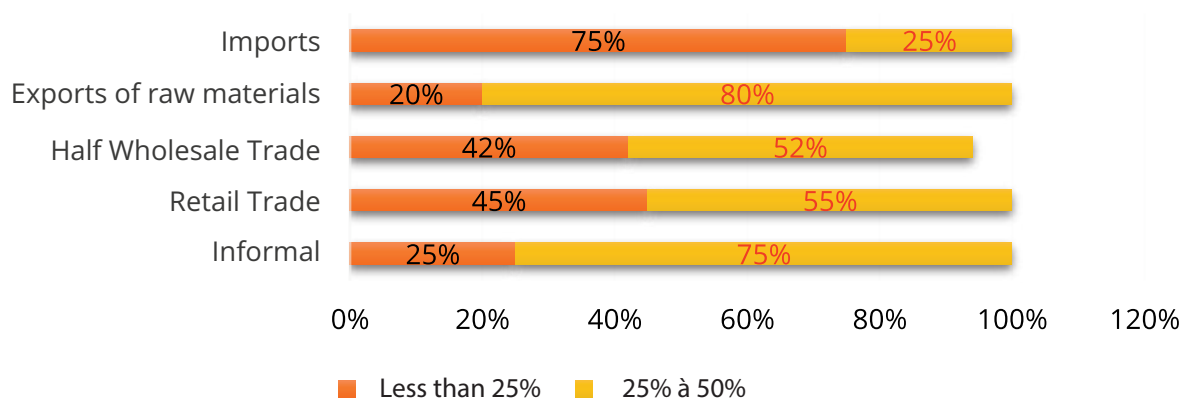
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.2.1. On turnover

The actors in the trade segment (75% of which are in the informal segment) estimate that they have lost between 25% and 50% of their turnover due either to the cessation of their activities (closure of markets, pubs and restaurants) or to curfews.

For 80% of the exporting players in this segment, the main reasons are linked, among others, to the economic recession in the recipient countries, the lockdown measures taken in these countries and the difficulties in the availability of transport logistics. Importers are experiencing a reduction in their turnover due to the fall in household consumption, product demand and supply difficulties

Figure 10: Proportion of the estimated decline in turnover in the Trade segment

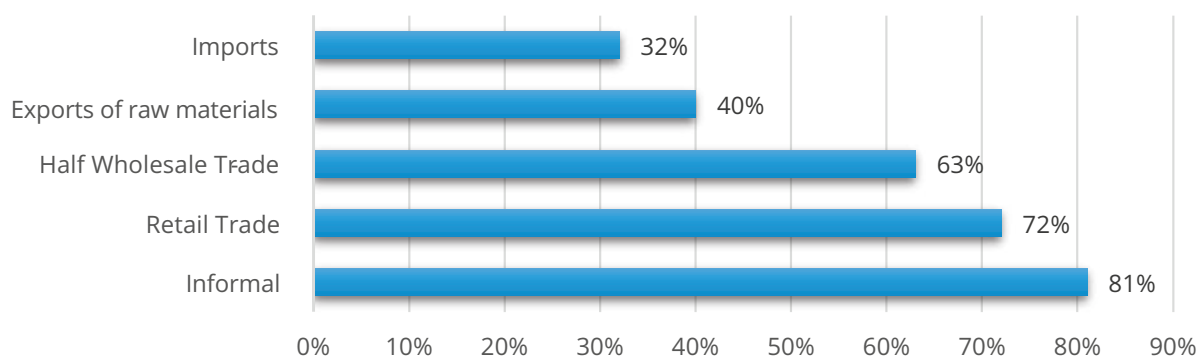


Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.2.2. On the cash position

The immediate effect of the decline in turnover at the level of the Trading companies was a decrease in cash. Thus, 32% of importers experienced a decrease in cash flow of around 25%. The same holds true for 40% of exporters, 63% of wholesalers, 72% of retailers and 81% of traders in the informal sector.

Figure 11: Estimated decline in cash flow in the Trade segment

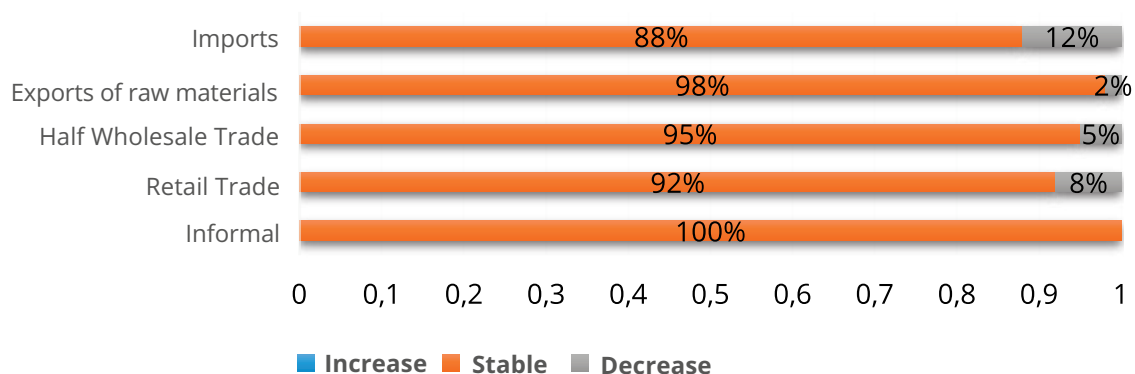


Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.2.3. On employment

Employment in the Trade segment remained almost stable. Firms did not resort to job cuts in the majority of cases, even though they suffered from market closure measures..

Figure 12: Proportion of the estimated decline in employment in the Commerce segment

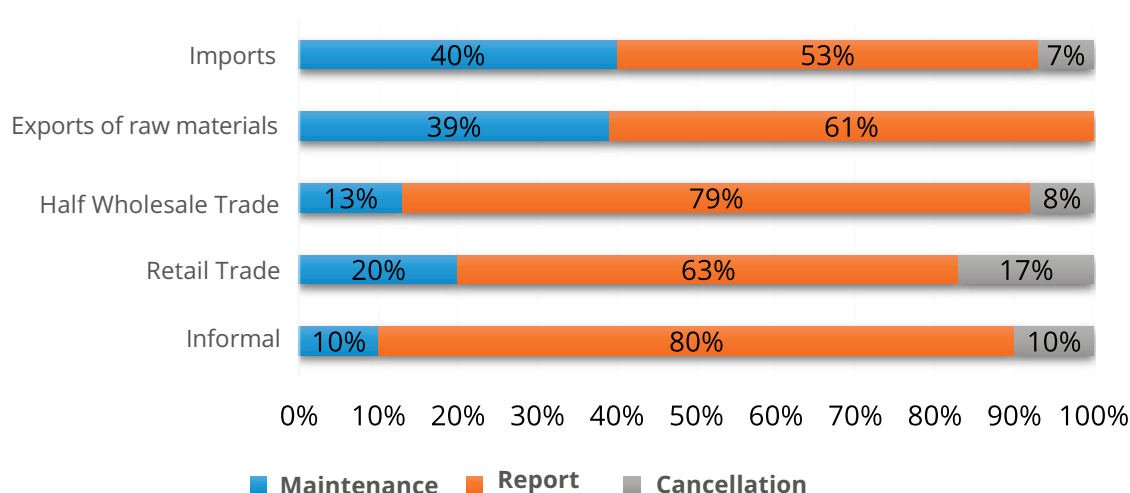


Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.2.4. On investment

The difficult economic situation makes it impossible to envisage the continuation of the investments planned by trading companies in 2020. Thus, 80%, 79%, 63%, 61% and 53% of enterprises in the informal sector, semi-wholesale and retail trade, exporters and importers respectively envisage deferring their investments to 2021. It should be noted, however, that 40% of importers and 39% of exporters plan to maintain their 2020 investment level due to ongoing financial liabilities.

Figure 13: Investment decision by type of activity in Trade



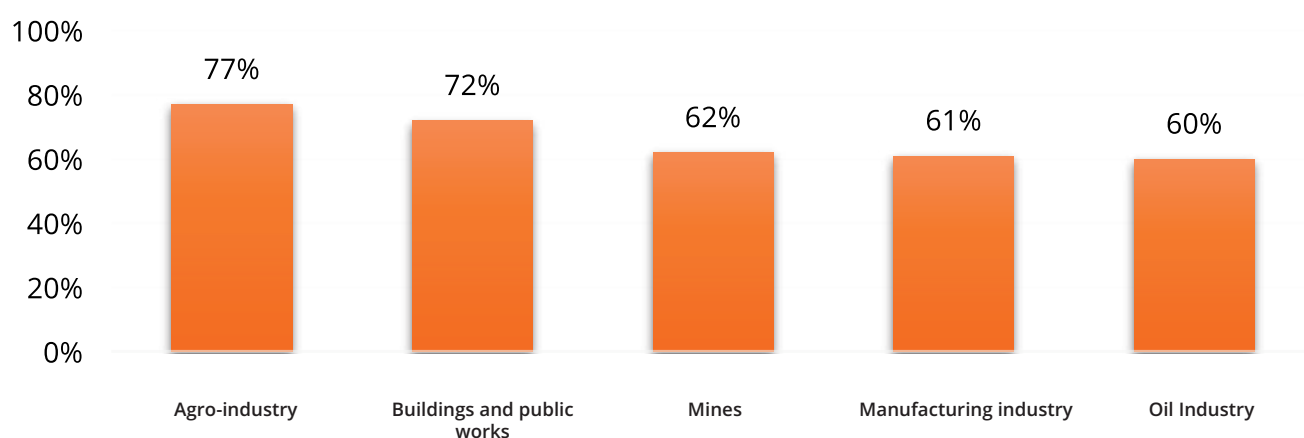
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.3. Knock-on effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the Industry segment

In **Industry**, the segments of activity most impacted by the COVID-19 crisis are respectively **agro-industry (77%)**, **construction and real estate (72%)**, **mining (62%)**, **manufacturing (61%)**, **oil industry (60%)**. This segment is suffering the effects of the disruption of raw material supply circuits/disruption of raw material supply, the reduction in the volume of imported raw materials due to the lockdown of the populations of the main supplier countries, the hibernation of certain public markets due to the crisis situation, the restrictive measures on staff regrouping and investments in protective equipment.

The oil and mining industries are suffering from the effects of the decline in the prices of these raw materials on the international market.

Figure 14: Les activités les plus impactées dans le secteur de l'Industrie



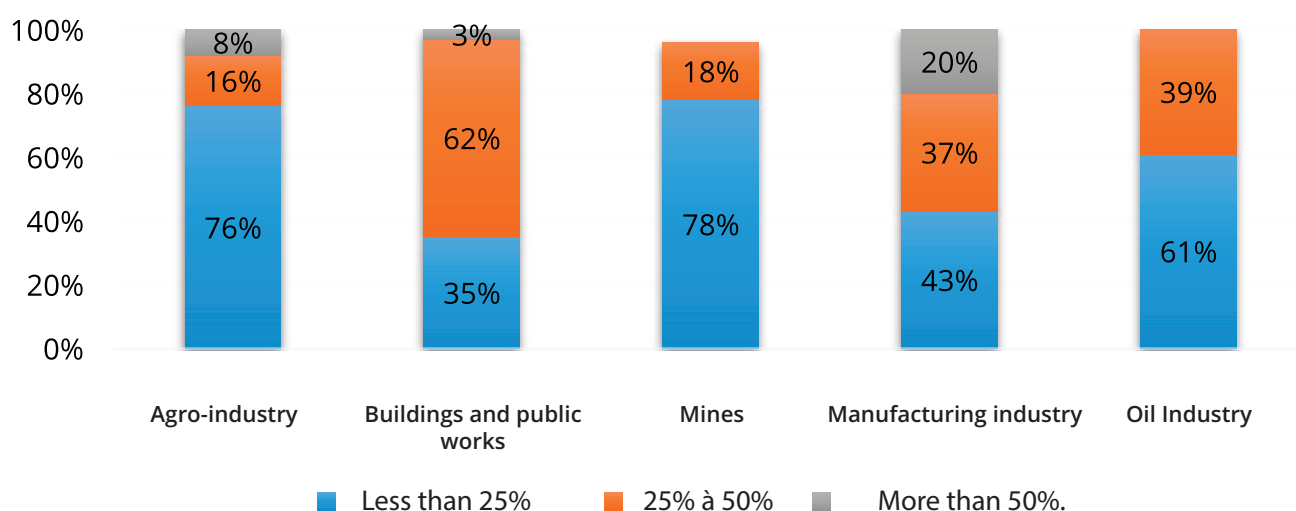
Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.3.1. On turnover

Sales are down by around 25% in all segments of the industrial segment, particularly in agribusiness, mining and the oil industry. This would be explained by production decreases related to social distancing measures adopted in industrial units, including staff turnover, staff limitations in factories and construction sites and curfews.

As far as mining and oil are concerned, the fall in material prices is not likely to improve the level of turnover. The said turnover is experiencing a sharp drop of around 25% to 50% in the building and public works segment due to the halt in construction sites and the difficult conditions for financing the work.

Figure 15: Proportion of the estimated decline in turnover in the Industry segment



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

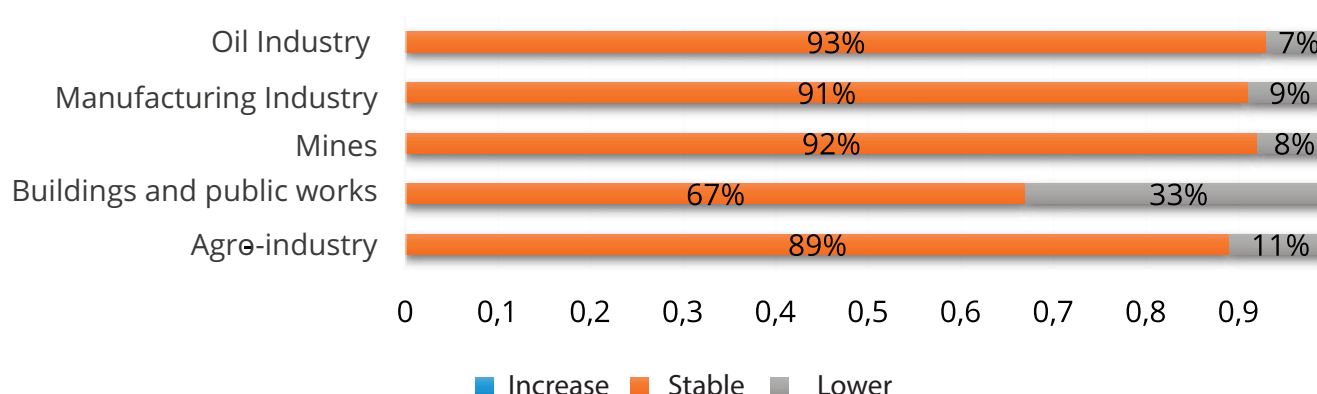
### 3.3.2. On the cash position

The level of cash flow is not much better in industry as in other segments. Indeed, the cash flow has decreased by nearly 25% in the food processing industry, manufacturing industry, mining and oil industry for 67% of the players. In the building and public works segment, it is in decline in the order of 25% to 50% for 72% of the players.

### 3.3.3. On employment

The majority of industrialists have maintained jobs despite the difficult conditions they are going through. Actually, the level of employment was stable for 67%, 89%, 91%, 92% and 93% of the companies in the construction, agro-industry, manufacturing and petroleum industries respectively. Job losses were more pronounced in the construction segment due to the social distancing measures to be observed on building sites.

Figure 16: Proportion of the estimated decline in employment in the Industry segment



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

### 3.3.4. Investment

As regards investment in the industrial segment, the economic situation is not conducive to maintaining the level of investment planned at the beginning of the year. Thus, only 23% of industrialists would maintain their level of investment due to current liabilities, while 63% of them would prefer to defer investments.



### 3.4. Knock-on effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the handicraft segment

Like other segments of activity, the Handicraft segment has also been impacted by the mitigating measures adopted in the countries. The closure of borders and cities having led to the absence of tourist activities, the turnover of the actors would be down by 25% to 50%. The same is true of cash flow, which has fallen by almost 25% for the players in this field. This segment has experienced temporary job losses of around 17% and this situation could not improve due to a lack of visibility on the prospects for restarting tourist activities. To do so, those who expected to make investments would prefer to defer them to other dates. It should be noted, however, that the COVID-19 crisis has also provided an opportunity for certain fields in the crafts segment to provide essential support to the fight against COVID-19 in the various countries. Indeed, the COVID-19 crisis made it possible to observe that some imported products such as masks and hydro-alcoholic gels could be manufactured locally. The artisanal enterprises in this field, although impacted in their ordinary activities, had to convert to the production of these items.

### 3.5. Knock-on effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries segment

The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries segment seems at an initial stage to have been the least affected by the COVID-19 crisis. However, border, market closures and lockdown have had an impact on fresh products and export logistics. In fact, the turnover of companies in the segment is estimated to have fallen by less than 25%. The level of cash flow remained stable as well as the level of employment. The most impacted segments in this field are the export branches of fresh products, vegetables and livestock. These sectors have been confronted with logistical difficulties in exporting, which have led to product damage. Also, companies in the Agriculture segment are expecting more pronounced consequences in their line of activity in the coming months. Actually, measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to long-term food insecurity due to the unavailability of agricultural inputs, the unavailability of basic food products and price inflation, etc.





# IV

## THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY COMPANIES

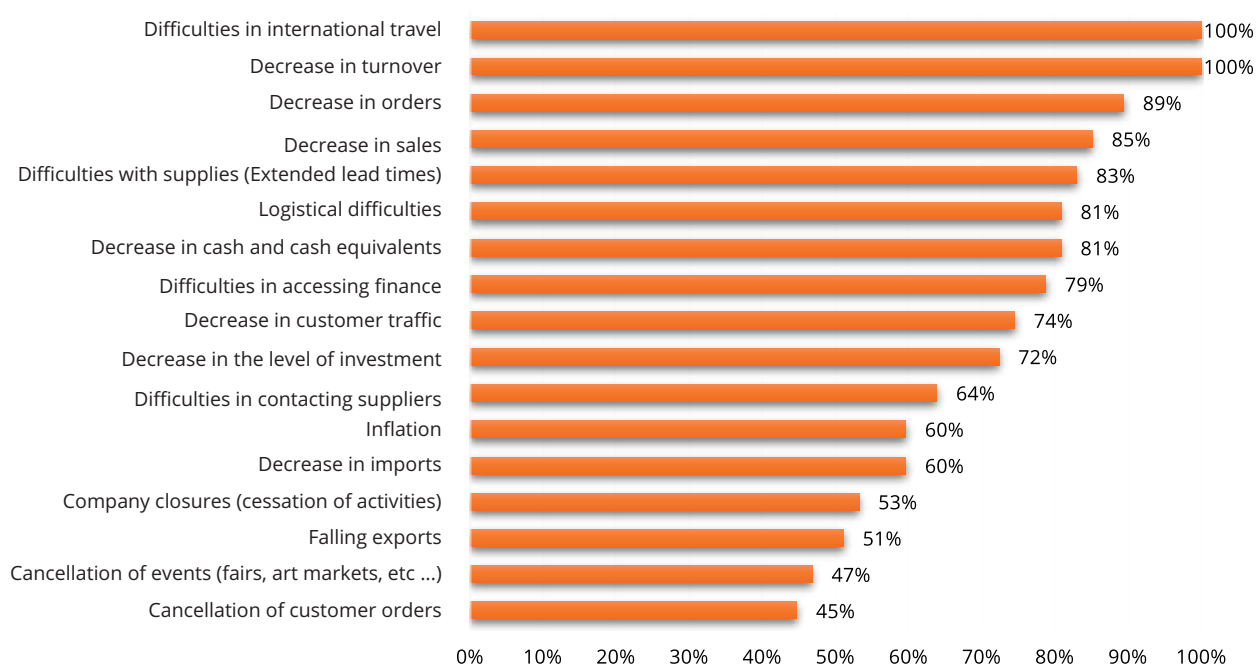
Generally speaking, the main difficulties encountered by the private sector in the Union following the COVID-19 crisis are: difficulties in making international business trips, the decline in turnover due to the drop in orders and sales, difficulties in sourcing raw materials and commercial products imported from Asia (China), Europe or America with longer delivery times, the halt of construction sites and public procurement, the drop in cash flow and difficulties in accessing financing.

The commercial and financial difficulties are:

- the burden of operating expenses that have fallen due, in particular electricity bills, which can represent between 45% and 55% of turnover, water and communication bills, rents, social charges (salaries, social security contributions, etc.);
- delays in payments for certain public contracts duly performed by companies;
- the increase in customer delinquencies;
- the slowdown in financial activities, particularly bank loans;
- difficulties in accessing financing despite the measures taken by the BCEAO.

For the organizations, these difficulties would be explained by the fact that **customer orders and imports/exports** were marked by a considerable drop, order cancellations and a general drop in consumption.

Figure 17: Main difficulties encountered by companies following the different measures



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

These difficulties encountered by the private sector point to major risks of closure of many businesses, which would have harmful consequences in the Union and particularly on employment, in a context where short-time working arrangements are virtually non-existent and thus do not make it possible to avoid redundancies and maintain jobs and employees.

Faced with these difficulties, which impact on the level of business activity, the organizations consider at 37%, that the various measures taken in the Union by the Member States are "unsatisfactory" and 55% think that these measures need to be improved. Only 8% of heads of enterprises and their organizations considered the measures satisfactory.

Figure 18: Satisfaction rate of enterprises and organizations with the measures taken by States and sub-regional institutions (BCEAO, BOAD, CREPMF)



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

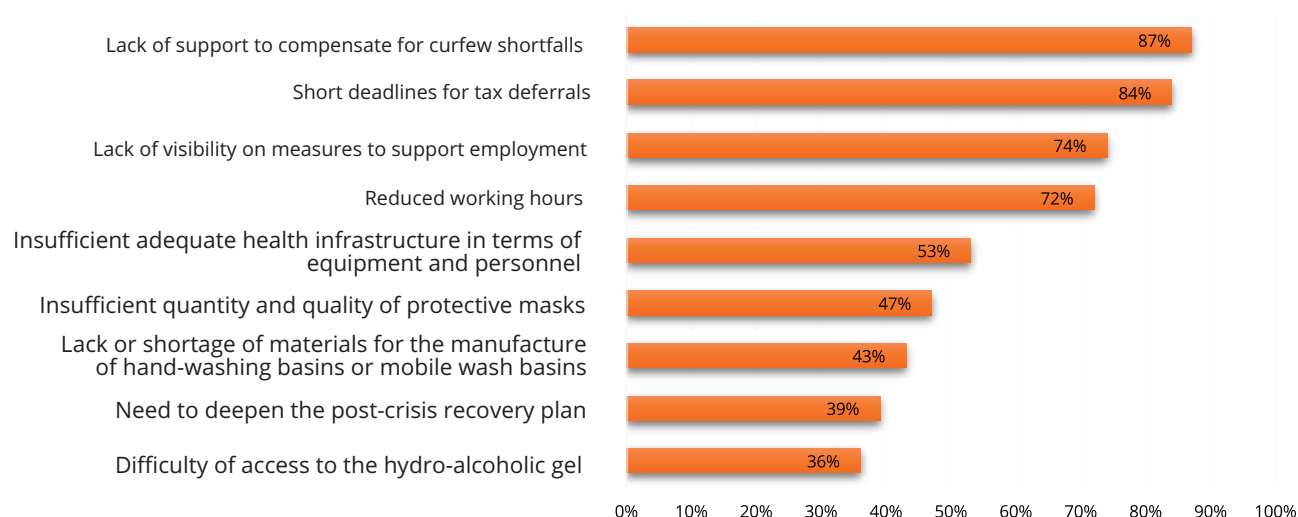




The organizations and enterprises that rated the measures as "Unsatisfactory" justify their opinion by the inadequacy of the measures to support vulnerable populations faced with the closure of certain economic activities and the taking of measures to make enterprises resilient. Indeed, they consider that the measures taken are cyclical and very limited to the period estimated to stem the spread of the disease (3 months) without taking into account a dead period for the recovery of businesses because most of these measures will not solve the concerns of cash flow, decline in turnover and job losses of businesses. They also justify their opinion of little satisfaction with the measures by the following facts:

- the insufficiency of protective masks in quantity and quality;
- the difficulties of access to the hydro-alcoholic gel;
- lack or shortage of materials for the manufacture of hand washing devices, or
- mobile Wash basins;
- the lack of support to compensate for the loss of income created by the curfew, particularly for night workers, many of whom are artisans: bakers, butchers, restaurant owners, etc...;
- the inadequacy of adequate health infrastructures in terms of equipment and personnel;
- the reduction of working hours;
- the short deadlines for tax deferrals;
- lack of visibility on measures to support employment;
- the need to improve the post-crisis recovery plan.

Figure 19: Reasons for dissatisfaction with actions taken

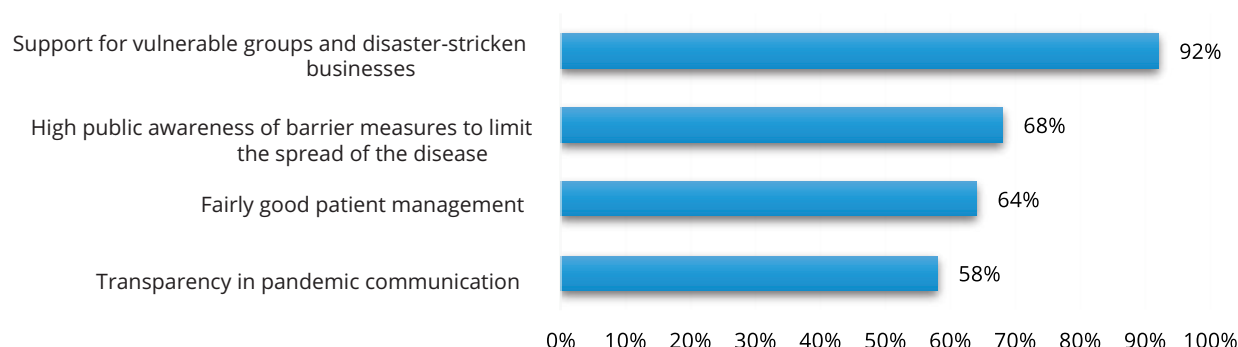


Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA



Those who consider the measures to be satisfactory justify their opinion by: the high level of public awareness of the mitigating measures to limit the spread of the disease, the measures to support vulnerable groups and affected businesses, fairly good care for the sick and transparency in communication about the pandemic.

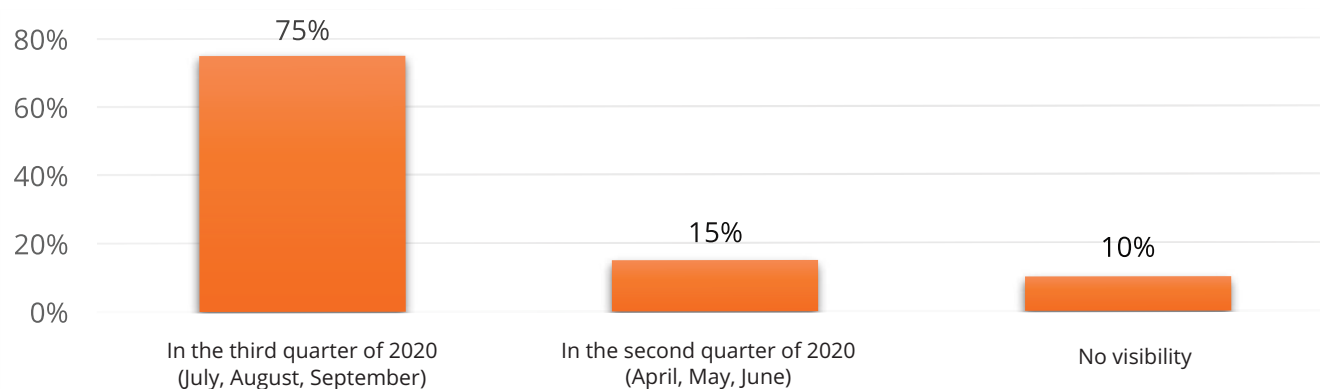
Figure 20: Rationale for satisfaction with actions taken



Source : Enquête/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

In addition,  $\frac{3}{4}$  business leaders and their organizations, expect a return to normal activities in the third quarter of 2020 (July, August, September) if the pandemic is contained before the end of June. 15% of companies and their organizations estimate a return to normal in the last quarter of 2020 and 10% have no visibility on the timeframe for a return to normal activities.

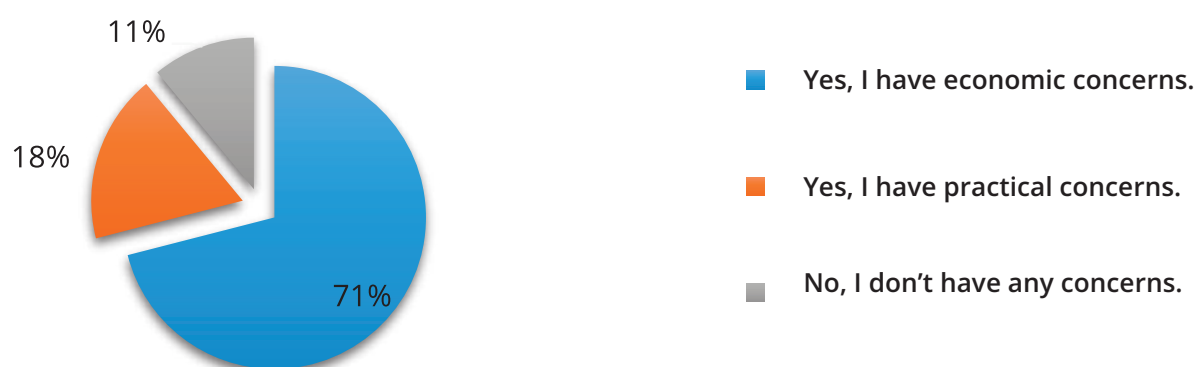
Figure 21: Estimated Time to "Return to Normal" Economic Activity



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

These concerns and fears of business leaders about the time needed to resume activities are justified in both economic and practical terms, particularly in terms of congestion of timetables, deferment of activities and investments, temporary workforce reduction, etc

Figure 22: Justification of fears about resumption of activities after COVID-19



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA

With regard to the degree of disruption to economic activity and intra-Community trade, private sector stakeholders unanimously believe that the pandemic will lead to a decline in the Union's economic growth, as also predicted by the UEMOA Commission. Inflation will rise as a result of lower imports and production. Difficulties in financing the private sector by banks and financial institutions will increase as a result of the unfavorable economic situation and the gloomy business climate. These difficulties will further slow down intra-Community trade. Moreover, at 84%, the private sector expects a downward revision of the level of business investment in the year 2020.

Figure 23: Impacts of the different measures on Community economic activity



Source : Survey/COVID-19/CCR-UEMOA



## PROPOSAL FOR POST-COVID-19 FLANKING MEASURES FOR THE RECOVERY OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community private sector welcomed the measures taken by Governments and International Institutions.

However, it notes that these measures have not succeeded in curbing the crisis, which requires further strong action by States, Governments and institutions to save the activities of the Union's distressed businesses. It is with this in mind and with a view to continuing to support and accompany the community private sector, that the business leaders noted the need to strengthen the health system in the Union, to promote industrial transformation in the countries of the UEMOA zone to ensure food security and reduce unemployment, and to promote structural investments capable of boosting intra-community trade, which is long overdue within the UEMOA zone.

The specific recommendations made by the respondents in this document are addressed to the Member States of the Union, the UEMOA Commission and the CCR-UEMOA.

## 5.1. Recommendations of the Private Sector of the Union to the UEMOA Commission

### *Tax, customs and regulatory measures*

- a) Declare a moratorium on all contractual and social obligations (tax deferrals, bank loans, tax returns) in order to relieve companies and avoid the risk of bankruptcy;
- b) Suspend for a period of at least six (06) months, all control procedures (fiscal, customs and social) in progress vis-à-vis the companies as well as those of collection, adjustment or financial regularization subsequent to the said controls.;
- c) Apply direct tax rebates for companies threatened with closure;
- d) Suspend penalties and surcharges resulting from tax audits of companies and social organizations for the duration of the pandemic;
- e) Suspend penalties for delays in the execution of public procurement for a period of at least six (06) months;
- f) Postpone the date of filing of the financial statements for the 2019 fiscal year and the payment of the corporate income tax thereon by at least three (03) months;
- g) Facilitate customs and tax procedures at all port, customs and border crossings through the issuance of passes.



## Financial measures

- a) Establish (or strengthen) in each country an Enterprise Recovery Support Fund which could allocate resources to support existing enterprises through the financing of their working capital within a financial range to be defined;
- b) Set up (or strengthen) the Solidarity Fund and a Guarantee Fund in each country for specific segments (agriculture, livestock, fisheries and the informal segment);
- c) Mobilize funding from donors for business recovery projects;
- d) Ensure that enterprises are supported to ensure their survival through the effective implementation of the measures enacted by the BCEAO;
- e) Pay off the State's internal debt vis-à-vis companies in order to promote the circulation of financial flows and the replenishment of companies' cash flow and to shorten payment terms to boost economic activity;
- f) Grant a State guarantee for the easing of credit granting conditions by mobilizing the BCEAO refinancing lines in particular.

## Social measures

- a) Extend the grace period for water, electricity and rent bills during the pandemic period;
- b) Dematerialize some administrative, port, border, customs, tax and banking procedures to facilitate compliance with social distancing measures and the fluidity of operations;
- c) Allow freight vehicles to operate at night during curfew;
- d) Provide partial unemployment assistance to maintain jobs;
- e) Develop a program to revive economic activity with emphasis on the development of the national private sector.



## 5.2. Recommendations of the Private Sector of the Union to the UEMOA Commission

- a) Restoring intra-Community trade (opening borders);
- b) Advocate to financial institutions such as BCEAO and BOAD for an accommodating monetary policy in favor of businesses in the segments most affected by the effects of the pandemic and households in order to maintain production and consumption;
- c) Set up an ad hoc Committee at Community level, at the highest level, with the effective participation of major stakeholders from the private sector and competent contact persons to propose:
  - a post-Covid-19 recovery plan for the Community economy in perfect harmony with national plans;
  - The creation of a Union Economic Recovery Fund, in line with the initiatives underway at the ECOWAS level, which would enable to relay the very salutary short-term support measures taken by BCEAO and BOAD;
  - the revision of old or the definition of new Community measures more favorable to the development of Community trade and to greater local or Community industrial transformation;
- d) Promote and develop industrial processing in the countries of the UEMOA zone to ensure food security, reduce unemployment and preserve the stability of the said zone. Actually, the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that some imported products such as masks and hydro-alcoholic gels can be manufactured locally. Industrialization, notably through the development of SMEs at the local level, is a driving force for regional well-being and economic development. States are called upon to show a surge of patriotism in order to facilitate structuring investments and to boost the sub-regional private sector in preference to the facilities offered by imports. ;



e) Support the implementation of sub-regional structuring projects in strategic segments in order to boost intra-community trade, which is very low in the UEMOA region (14%). For example, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF), the CCR-UEMOA supported the implementation of the Project for the Promotion of End-to-End Containerization in West Africa through the setting up of a guarantee mechanism for the return of empty containers to the shipowner, which was the subject of a meeting of the Presidents of the National Consular Chambers of the Union, and of which the Memorandum of Understanding was signed on July 30, 2019 in Ouagadougou. The objective of the project is to contribute to the facilitation of trade within the Community space through :

- a reduction in the high cost of the bond, caused by the risk of loss of containers and the lack of other forms of security;
- reduction of delays due to outdated means of transport, the use of non-professionals, exposure to bad practices, etc.;
- the reduction of high tariffs (handling, demurrage, detention penalties, road transport, etc.) due to low container traffic and high fixed terminal operating costs.

It is important to underline that the project intends to cover West Africa in collaboration with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the countries of the Union, the sub-regional organizations (Bodies of the Union including the CCR, ECOWAS) and the Technical and Financial Partners. However, it is important to point out that this cannot be done without the effective enforcement of Community texts by all Member States.

### 5.3. Recommendations of the Private Sector of the Union to the UEMOA Regional Consular Chamber

- a) Provide leadership in the dialogue with the Community authorities on proposals for crisis recovery actions for the Community private sector;
- b) Set up a strong lobbying mechanism to bring the concerns of the private sector to the highest level (Conference of Heads of State and Government, Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Presidency of the UEMOA Commission) in order to mobilize funding for programs to revive distressed enterprises in the various countries;
- c) Prepare, together with the UEMOA Commission, a Project/Plan for the support and revival of enterprises of the post COVID-19 Union taking into account SMEs of the informal sector and handicrafts;
- d) Devote the themes of the Technical Commissions for the year 2020 to the reflection on the strategies for the revival of UEMOA enterprises and the advocacy actions to be carried out;
- e) Strengthen the role of support and assistance to private sector enterprises in the member countries and organizations of the Institution.

## CONCLUSION

the Covid-19 pandemic. This pandemic, which affects the world economy, also affects the economies of UEMOA countries with consequences on private sector activities.

Since the end of 2019, the world has been facing a serious health crisis marked by the rapid spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. This pandemic, which affects the world economy, also affects the economies of the UEMOA countries with consequences on private sector activities.

In fact, following the first cases declared in the Union and the protective and social distancing measures taken by the Governments of the States of the Union, economic activity has been sharply slowed down, creating enormous losses for the private sector in all segments of activity.

To address this situation, the community private sector has taken steps to keep businesses operating during this difficult period, but also to make recommendations to governments to support business resilience. Thus, in all the Union's countries, the private sector has been consulted in order to provide guidance for measures to support businesses. Also, private sector organizations have taken it upon themselves to assess the effects of the crisis on their members.

UEMOA's Regional Consular Chamber initiated this study, which was based on feedback from member organizations with a view to lobbying for the revival of the productive capacities of enterprises. There is indeed a risk of an economic recession if forward-looking measures and adequate anticipations are not taken to revive enterprises in the sectors of activity most affected in a specific manner and national economies in general.

In the opinion of those surveyed, the various measures taken indicate that the management of short-term effects is being considered, while the long-term effects will be by far the most important. This is why the majority of business leaders and their professional organizations are not entirely satisfied with the measures taken in the different countries.

The segments most affected by the crisis in the Services sectors (Air Transport, Hotels, Tourism, Restaurants, etc.) need emergency measures to resume their activities. It is therefore necessary to take into account the recommendations of the Community private sector to better ensure the resilience of businesses to the effects of the COVID-19 crisis and enable the recovery of the sub-regional economy already experiencing difficulties. This will involve practical consideration of a comprehensive strategy at Community level for the economic recovery of the Union's businesses on both the demand and the supply side.

Moreover, while the coronavirus crisis challenges major economic theories and the global economic order, for the UEMOA private sector it provides an opportunity to consider the dynamics to be given to the community private sector so that it can respond to shocks of this type.

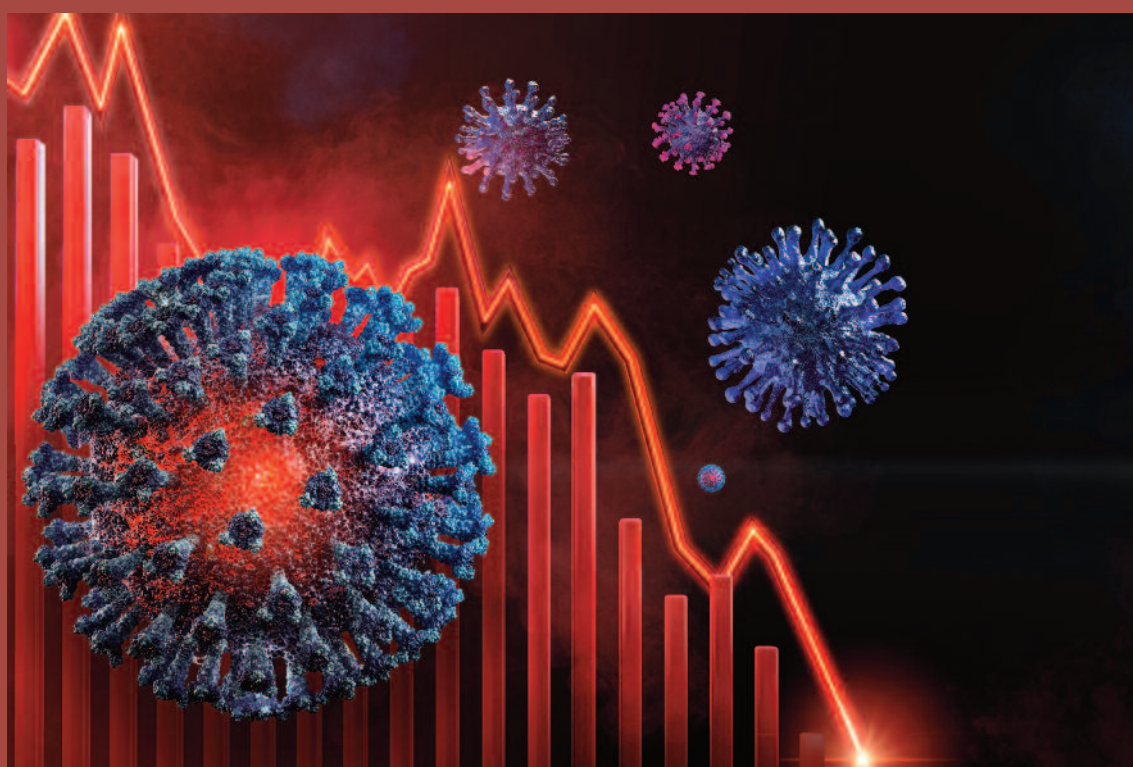
The COVID-19 crisis is also an opportunity for companies to experiment with digitization using ICT work tools that could be implemented to reduce certain operating costs, in particular teleworking and online sales.

Considering, however, the long-term consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, it is advisable that the recommendations made by the private sector to the Member States, the UEMOA Commission and the CCR-UEMOA be implemented within the framework of the respective private sector recovery programs of the Union.



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## ANNEXE 1/ENTREPRISES

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QUESTIONNAIRE SUR L'IMPACT DE LA PANDEMIE  
COVID-19 SUR LES ACTIVITES DU SECTEUR  
PRIVE COMMUNAUTAIRE

### SECTION A : IDENTIFICATION DE L'ENTREPRISE

Dénomination de l'Entreprise : .....

Nom et prénoms du répondant : .....

Fonction du répondant : .....

Téléphone 1 : ..... Téléphone 2 : .....

Email : ..... Boîte postale : .....

Tranche effectifs employés : [0 ; 50[ ☐ [50 ; 100[ ☐  
[100 ; 300[ ☐ Plus de 300 ☐

Secteur d'activités :

<input type="checkbox"/> BTP	<input type="checkbox"/> Mines	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerces	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanat
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrie	<input type="checkbox"/> Distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> Audit et conseil	<input type="checkbox"/> Tourisme
<input type="checkbox"/> Transport de personnes	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport de marchandises	<input type="checkbox"/> Energie	<input type="checkbox"/> Service à la personne
<input type="checkbox"/> Gestion des déchets	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture / Pêche	<input type="checkbox"/> Formation / insertion / Coaching	<input type="checkbox"/> Service aux entreprises
Autres : .....			

### SECTION B : DIFFICULTES RENCONTREES ET IMPACTS ECONOMIQUES

1. Quelles sont les principales mesures prises par les autorités politiques de votre pays pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?

<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des frontières	<input type="checkbox"/> Couvre-feu
<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en quarantaine des voyageurs	<input type="checkbox"/> Bouclage des villes avec des cas détectés de corona virus
<input type="checkbox"/> Arrêt du transport en commun	<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des marchés
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement des populations	<input type="checkbox"/> Intensification des campagnes de sensibilisation
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :  	

2. Le coronavirus a-t-il un impact sur l'activité de votre entreprise ? ☐ OUI ☐ NON

3. Si oui, quelles sont les principales mesures prises par votre entreprise pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?

<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en place des mesures CVP (Corona Virus Protection) telles que l'isolation, la rotation des équipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en place des systèmes de télétravail
<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en quarantaine de certains collaborateurs	<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des bureaux
<input type="checkbox"/> Réduction et modification des horaires de travail	<input type="checkbox"/> Annulation des voyages professionnels
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :  	

#### 4. Quelles sont les principales difficultés rencontrées par votre entreprise dues aux mesures prises pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?

Difficultés	Non	Oui	Si oui dans quelle proportion estimez vous ces impacts dans les deux mois à venir				
			Moins de 25%	25% à 50%	Plus de 50%	Négligeable	Pas de visibilité
Baisse du chiffre d'affaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des ventes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse de la fréquentation des clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse de la trésorerie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des commandes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulation de commandes de clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Réduction des emplois (licenciements, chômage technique ou autres)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse du niveau des investissements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des importations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des exportations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés d'approvisionnements (Allongements des délais)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulation d'événements (salons, marchés d'art, etc ...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés d'effectuer des voyages internationaux	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés d'accès à des financements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés logistiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés à contacter des fournisseurs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Inflation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Fermetures de l'entreprise (arrêt des activités)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Pas d'impacts à ce jour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Autres (précisez)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

#### 5. Quelle appréciation faites-vous à ce stade des différentes mesures prises dans votre pays pour lutter contre la pandémie du coronavirus ?

Satisfaisantes ☐ Peu satisfaisantes ☐ A améliorer ☐

Justifiez votre réponse : .....

a) .....

b) .....

.....



**6. Pouvez-vous énumérer les secteurs d'activités les plus touchés par les mesures prises dans votre pays et les proportions dans lesquelles les activités pourraient être impactées ?**

Secteurs d'activités		Non	Oui	Si oui dans quelle proportion estimez vous ces impacts dans les deux mois à venir				
				Moins de 25%	25% à 50%	Plus de 50%	Négligeable	Pas de visibilité
Commerce	Importations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Exportations de matières premières	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Commerce de Demi-gros	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Commerce de Détail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Petit commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrie	Agro-industrie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bâtiments et travaux publics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Industrie manufacturière	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Industrie du Pétrole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service	Tourisme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hôtellerie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agences de voyage et tourisme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Arts, culture et spectacles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Restauration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Services financiers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enseignement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture, pêche et élevage	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pêche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Élevage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Artisanat	Artisanat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**7. Selon vous, quels seront les impacts des différentes mesures dans les pays de l'UEMOA sur l'activité économique communautaire ? (degré de perturbation des échanges intracommunautaires) :**

	Oui	Non
Baisse de la croissance économique régionale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hausse de l'inflation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chute du cours des matières premières	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ralentissement des échanges intracommunautaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés de financement en période de crise liée à la poussée	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Des comportements de précaution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autres		

**8. A quelle perspective envisagez-vous un « retour à la normale » de l'activité économique ?**

Au second trimestre 2020 (Avril, Mai, Juin)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Au troisième trimestre 2020 (Juillet, Aout, Septembre)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Au quatrième trimestre 2020 (Octobre, Novembre, Décembre)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pas de visibilité	<input type="checkbox"/>

**9. Etes-vous inquiet quant à la reprise de votre activité ?**

- ☐ Oui, j'ai des craintes sur le plan économique
- ☐ Oui, j'ai des craintes sur plan pratique (engorgement de l'emploi du temps, report d'activités etc.).
- ☐ Non, je n'ai pas d'inquiétudes

**SECTION C : MESURES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT**

**10. Selon vous, quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement d'ordre fiscal, douanier, financier, etc. à mettre en œuvre rapidement pour résorber la crise économique ?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Ligne de trésorerie bancaire	<input type="checkbox"/> Aide au maintien dans l'emploi
<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances douanières	<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances bancaires
<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances fiscales	<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances sociales
<input type="checkbox"/> Paiement de la dette intérieure	<input type="checkbox"/> Report du délai de dépôt des états financiers
<input type="checkbox"/> Suppression ou allègement conséquent de la prime fixe d'électricité	<input type="checkbox"/> Moratoire ou une réduction sur les factures (Eau ; électricité, télécommunication)
<input type="checkbox"/> Annulation des pénalités de retards dans le cadre de l'exécution des marchés et commandes publics avec l'État durant la période de crise	<input type="checkbox"/> Aucune
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :	

**11. Selon vous quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement à mettre en œuvre rapidement par les Etats pour aider les entreprises des secteurs d'activités les plus impactées ?**

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

**12. Selon vous quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement et de soutien à mettre en œuvre rapidement par les Organes de l'UEMOA pour aider à résorber la crise économique au niveau communautaire ?**

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

**13. Quelles sont vos attentes par rapport au rôle à jouer par la CCR-UEMOA dans le cadre des mesures d'accompagnement à prendre et à mettre en œuvre par les autorités nationales et communautaires ?**

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

## ANNEXE 2 / INSTITUTIONS

---

QUESTIONNAIRE SUR L'IMPACT DE LA PANDEMIE  
COVID-19 SUR LES ACTIVITES DU SECTEUR  
PRIVE COMMUNAUTAIRE



### SECTION A : IDENTIFICATION DE L'INSTITUTION

Organisation : .....  
 Nombre de membres : .....  
 Nom et prénoms du répondant : .....  
 Fonction du répondant : .....  
 Téléphone 1 : ..... Téléphone 2 : .....  
 Email : ..... Boîte postale : .....

### SECTION B : DIFFICULTES RENCONTREES ET IMPACTS ECONOMIQUES

1. Quelles sont les principales mesures prises par les autorités politiques de votre pays pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?

<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des frontières	<input type="checkbox"/> Couvre-feu
<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en quarantaine des voyageurs	<input type="checkbox"/> Bouclage des villes avec des cas détectés de corona virus
<input type="checkbox"/> Arrêt du transport en commun	<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des marchés
<input type="checkbox"/> Confinement des populations	<input type="checkbox"/> Intensification des campagnes de sensibilisation
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :  	

2. La coronavirus a-t-il un impact sur l'activité de votre Organisation? ☐ OUI ☐ NON ☐

3. Si oui, quelles sont les principales mesures prises par votre organisation pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?

<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en place des mesures CVP (Corona Virus Protection) telles que l'isolation, la rotation des équipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en place des systèmes de télétravail
<input type="checkbox"/> Mise en quarantaine de certains collaborateurs	<input type="checkbox"/> Fermeture des bureaux
<input type="checkbox"/> Réduction et modification des horaires de travail	<input type="checkbox"/> Annulation des voyages professionnels
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :  	

**4. Quelles sont les principales difficultés rencontrées par votre organisation dues aux mesures prises pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?**

Difficultés	Non	Oui	Si oui dans quelle proportion estimez vous ces impacts dans les deux mois à venir				
			Moins de 25%	25% à 50%	Plus de 50%	Négligeable	Pas de visibilité
Baisse du chiffre d'affaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse de la trésorerie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Réduction des emplois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse du niveau des investissements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulation d'événements (salons, marchés d'art, etc ...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés d'accès à des financements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Pas d'impacts à ce jour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Autres (précisez)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....							
.....							

**5. Quelles sont les principales difficultés rencontrées par vos membres dues aux mesures prises pour lutter contre la propagation du coronavirus ?**

Difficultés	Non	Oui	Si oui dans quelle proportion estimez vous ces impacts dans les deux mois à venir				
			Moins de 25%	25% à 50%	Plus de 50%	Négligeable	Pas de visibilité
Baisse du chiffre d'affaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des ventes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse de la fréquentation des clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse de la trésorerie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des commandes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulation de commandes de clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Réduction des emplois (licenciements, chômage technique ou autres)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse du niveau des investissements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des importations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baisse des exportations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés d'approvisionnements (Allongements des délais)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annulation d'événements (salons, marchés d'art, etc ...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés d'effectuer des voyages internationaux	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés d'accès à des financements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés logistiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Difficultés à contacter des fournisseurs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Inflation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Fermetures de l'entreprise (arrêt des activités)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Pas d'impacts à ce jour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Autres (précisez)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**6. Quelle appréciation faites-vous à ce stade des différentes mesures prises dans votre pays pour lutter contre la pandémie du coronavirus ?**

Satisfaisantes ☐

Peu satisfaisantes ☐

A améliorer ☐

Justifiez votre réponse : .....

a) .....

b) .....

**7. Pouvez-vous énumérer les secteurs d'activités les plus touchés par ces mesures dans votre pays et les proportions dans lesquelles leurs activités seront impactées dans les deux mois à venir?**

Secteurs d'activités		Non	Oui	Si oui dans quelle proportion estimez vous ces impacts dans les deux mois à venir				
				Moins de 25%	25% à 50%	Plus de 50%	Négligeable	Pas de visibilité
Commerce	Importations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Exportations de matières premières	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Commerce de Demi-gros	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Commerce de Détail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Petit commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrie	Agro-industrie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bâtiments et travaux publics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Industrie manufacturière	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Industrie du Pétrole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service	Tourisme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hôtellerie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agences de voyage et tourisme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Arts, culture et spectacles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Restauration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Services financiers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enseignement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture, pêche et élevage	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pêche	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Élevage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Autres .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Artisanat	Artisanat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**8. Selon vous, quels seront les impacts des différentes mesures dans les pays de l'UEMOA sur l'activité économique communautaire ? (degré de perturbation des échanges intracommunautaires) :**

	Oui	Non
Baisse de la croissance économique régionale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hausse de l'inflation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chute du cours des matières premières	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ralentissement des échanges intracommunautaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficultés de financement en période de crise liée à la poussée	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Des comportements de précaution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**9. A quelle perspective envisagez-vous un « retour à la normale » de l'activité économique ?**

Au second trimestre 2020 (Avril, Mai, Juin)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Au troisième trimestre 2020 (Juillet, Aout, Septembre)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Au quatrième trimestre 2020 (Octobre, Novembre, Décembre)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pas de visibilité	<input type="checkbox"/>

**10. Etes-vous inquiet quant à la reprise de vos activités ?**

- ☐ Oui, j'ai des craintes sur le plan économique
- ☐ Oui, j'ai des craintes sur le plan pratique (engorgement de l'emploi du temps, report d'activités etc.).
- ☐ Non, je n'ai pas d'inquiétudes

**SECTION C : MESURES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT**

**11. Selon vous, quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement d'ordre fiscal, douanier, financier, etc. à mettre en œuvre rapidement pour résorber la crise économique ?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Ligne de trésorerie bancaire	<input type="checkbox"/> Aide au maintien dans l'emploi
<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances douanières	<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances bancaires
<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances fiscales	<input type="checkbox"/> Report de trois (03) mois des échéances sociales
<input type="checkbox"/> Paiement de la dette intérieure	<input type="checkbox"/> Report du délai de dépôt des états financiers
<input type="checkbox"/> Suppression ou allègement conséquent de la prime fixe d'électricité	<input type="checkbox"/> Moratoire ou une réduction sur les factures (Eau ; électricité, télécommunication)
<input type="checkbox"/> Annulation des pénalités de retards dans le cadre de l'exécution des marchés et commandes publics avec l'État durant la période de crise	<input type="checkbox"/> Aucune
<input type="checkbox"/> Autres (Précisez) :	



12. Selon vous quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement à mettre en œuvre rapidement par les Etats pour aider les entreprises des secteurs d'activités les plus impactées ?

a) .....

b) .....

13. Selon vous quelles sont les mesures d'accompagnement et de soutien à mettre en œuvre rapidement par les Organes de l'UEMOA pour aider à résorber la crise économique au niveau communautaire ?

a) .....

b) .....

14. Quelles sont vos attentes et celles de vos membres du rôle à jouer par la CCR-UEMOA dans le cadre des mesures d'accompagnement à prendre et à mettre en œuvre par les autorités nationales et communautaires ?

a) .....

b) .....

15. Disposez vous d'études d'impact économique de l'épidémie du coronavirus ou de projets au sein des organisations? Oui ☐ Non ☐

16. Si oui, pouvez vous les mettre à la disposition de la CCR-UEMOA ? Oui ☐ Non ☐



## SYMPTOMES



FIÈVRE



TOUX



FATIGUE



ANGINE



MIGRAINES

## PREVENTION



LAVER LES MAINS À  
L'EAU ET SAVON /  
SECHER AU MOINS  
20 SECONDES



ÉVITEZ LE  
CONTACT AVEC LES  
PERSONNES  
MALADES



NE TOUCHEZ PAS LES  
YEUX, LE NEZ OU LA  
BOUCHE AVEC LES  
MAINS NON LAVÉES



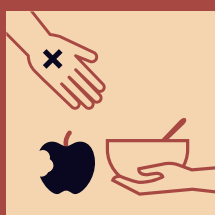
PORTEZ  
UN MASQUE



ÉVITEZ LES  
REGROUPEMENTS



ÉVITEZ LE CONTACT  
AVEC LES ANIMAUX  
ET LES PRODUITS  
ANIMAUX



NE PARTAGEZ PAS  
LES USTENSILES ET  
LES ALIMENTS



NE MANGEZ PAS DE  
PRODUITS CRUS,  
FAITES CUIRE DE LA  
VIANDE ET DES ŒUFS  
ENTIÈREMENT



ÉVITEZ DE VOYAGER  
DANS LES ZONES  
TOUCHÉES À MOINS  
QUE NÉCESSAIRE

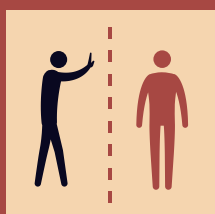


SI VOUS TOMBEZ  
MALADE, DEMANDEZ  
IMMÉDIATEMENT  
DES SOINS  
MÉDICAUX

## SI VOUS ÊTES INFECTÉ



RESTEZ À LA MAISON



ÉVITEZ LE  
CONTACT AVEC  
LES AUTRES



COUVREZ VOTRE NEZ  
ET VOTRE BOUCHE  
AVEC DU TISSU OU  
DU COUDE LORSQUE  
VOUS ÉTERNUEZ



METTRE LES  
MOUCHOIRS DANS  
LE BAC À DÉCHETS  
ET LAVEZ LES MAINS



GARDEZ LES OBJETS  
ET LES SURFACES  
PROPRES



# REPORT COVID-19



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