

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie
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CABINET CIVIL
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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
CIVIL CABINET
COMMUNICATION UNIT



**EXTRAODINARY SUMMIT OF CEMAC
HEADS OF STATE IN CHAD**

**Participation of the President of the Republic
of Cameroon, H.E. Paul BIYA**

Ndjamena, 31 October 2017

[PRESS KIT]



BRIEF PRESENTATION OF CEMAC

The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) is made up of six Member States namely; Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, and the Central African Republic. Its mission is to promote the harmonious development of the Member States in the framework of the establishment of a genuine common market.

The current CEMAC was born from the ashes of the former UDEAC the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), preceded by the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE). Its historical cycle is as follows:

- June 1959, Creation of the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE).
- 1961, accession of the State of Cameroon.
- December 8, 1964, the Treaty establishing the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) was signed in Brazzaville.
- 1983, accession of Equatorial Guinea to UDEAC.
- 16 March 1994, signing in N'djamena, Chad, of the Treaty Establishing the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).

The founding fathers of the organisation have set themselves several goals to achieve. These include:

- The creation of a common market based on the free movement of people, goods, capital and services;

- Ensuring the stable management of the common currency;
- Securing the environment of economic activities and business in general;
- Harmonising national sectoral policy regulations.

STATISTICS

- According to 2010 statistics, the assets of the sub-regional organisation are as follows:
- Population (estimated): 36.7 million;
- Growth rate (real GDP): 4.08;
- Population growth rate (average): 2.79;
- GDP / growth rate: 1.28;
- Main export products: Oil, wood and diamonds;
- Inflation (consumer prices, annual average, December): 2.33.

MAIN OBJECTIVE:

CEMAC's activities today revolve around the Regional Economic Program, which aims at "transforming CEMAC into an emerging integrated economic area, where security, solidarity and good governance reign, at the service of human development".

The sub-region has put in place the PER – an emergence agenda (2010 - 2025); in three five-year phases for the realisation of the 2025 Vision of CEMAC. The first phase (2010-2015), laid down the institutional foundations of emergence.

Phase two (2016-2020) aims at anchoring the pillars of the economic diversification of the zone.

The period (2021-2025) aims at consolidating the previous phases. At the end of its implementation, it will lead to the creation of an emerging economic area at CEMAC's level by 2025.

The financing scheme for the implementation of the economic agenda is based on the principle of creating a "CEMAC Emergence Fund". For this reason, the Conference of Heads of State held in Bangui on 16 and 17 January 2010, requested for the completion of the feasibility study for such a Fund.

In effect, the operational plan (2011-2015) of the emergence programme presents three major assets namely: a clear institutional framework of themes in strategic objectives,

from programmes to projects; a coherent plan in which the projects of the different targets reinforce each other and converge towards the same objective; a programmed approach to develop a multi-year programme budget that facilitates research, mobilisation and allocation of resources to already identified projects.

The institutional mechanism for implementing the PER is controlled by a Steering Committee, a Regional Experts Committee and the National Units of the PER.

A Support Unit for the implementation of the PER has been set up to guarantee a close and effective follow-up of the programme and to assist the Steering Committee on a daily basis. PER - CEMAC is divided into five themes, 12 strategic objectives, 29 programmes and 86 projects. ■



THE CEMAC COMMISSION

Considered as the engine of the organisation, the CEMAC Commission, former Executive Secretariat, is led by a six-man team including the President of the Commission, its Vice-President and four Commissioners. It has a staff of 130 individuals.

Employees are divided between the technical directorates of the President's Cabinet and the four departments namely:

- Common Market;
- Infrastructure and Sustainable Development;
- Economic, Monetary and Financial Policies;
- Human Rights, Good Governance, Human and Social Development.

In addition to these services, the Commission's branches in the member countries have a team of about six persons each.

Specialised Institutions

Ten specialised organisations have been set up to carry out CEMAC activities towards the effective integration and harmonious development of the sub-region. These include:

- **EIED** : Inter-State Customs School;
- **CEBEVIRHA** : Economic Commission on Livestock and Halieutic Resources;
- **ISSEA** : Sub-regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics;
- **ISTA** : Sub-regional Multi sectoral Institute for Applied Technology;
- **CICOS** : International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin;

- **IEF** : Institute of Economy and Finance;
- **IHT-CEMAC** : CEMAC School of Hospitality and Tourism;
- Planning and Evaluation OCEAC Projects: Coordination Organisation for the fight against endemic diseases in Central Africa;
- **PRASAC** : Regional Centre for Applied Research on the Development of Central African Savannas;
- **Carte Rose CEMAC** : Automobile Liability Insurance Service

Main Officials of the CEMAC Commission:

President : Mr. Pierre MOUSSA

Vice President: Mrs. Rosario MBASOGO
KUNG NGUIDANG

Commissioner of the Department of Infrastructures and Sustainable Development :
Mr. Hassan ADOUM BAHKIT

Commissioner of the Department of Education, Research and Social Development in charge of Human Rights and Good Governance : Mr. Jean Eudes TEYA

Commissioner of the Common Market Department : Mr Pascal YOUNI LAGHA

Commissioner of the Department of Economic, Monetary and Financial Policies : Mr. Paul TASONG NJUIKANG



THE CONTEXT AND THEMES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT

His Excellency Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, and the current Chairman of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), has convened CEMAC Heads of State to an extraordinary session, in N'Djamena – Chad on 31 October 2017.

This meeting will be held at a moment when the CEMAC zone is facing a serious financial crisis that have affected the functioning of the CEMAC Commission and its specialised agencies for several months now. For example, the payment of the Community Integration Tax (TCI) to the Commission has been insufficient, despite the existence of the relevant provisions of the Additional Act linked to its recovery.

Thus, CEMAC leaders are expected to tackle issues such as: financing, integration, and a review of measures taken in Djibloho – Equatorial Guinea. Top on the Djibloho agreement is the full implementation of the free movement of goods and people in the sub-region; a sine qua non for the construction of a strong and successful economic integration.

On 17 October 2017, Gabon abolished the requirement to obtain a visa for nationals of CEMAC member countries who wish to enter its territory.

It should be noted that the stay cannot exceed three months; in accordance with the CEMAC Additional Act of 25 June 2013, abolishing the visa for any CEMAC national circulating within the Community (a decision that had hitherto been difficult to apply). Gabon becomes the third country to formalise free movement in the CEMAC zone (it is already effective in Congo and Cameroon). This follows similar decisions made by Chad (early August) and the Central African Republic (October 13). Equatorial Guinea also follow up the measures to open up their borders to members of the sub-region. The decision taken by the Gabonese and Equatorial Guinean authorities will surely give a boost to the process in the CEMAC zone.

In addition, the mandate of the first CEMAC leaders has ended since 31 August 2017. The N'Djamena Summit will be an opportunity to proceed to the installation of Mr. Daniel Ona Ondo, a Gabonese, as the new head of the CEMAC Commission. He will take over from Mr. Pierre Moussa, a Congolese.

According to some sources, the transfer of service to the head of the Commission was blocked by the appointment of Commissioners. It should be noted that Article One of the Additional Act on the Harmonisation of the Terms of Office of

the Heads of the Institutions, Bodies and Specialised Agencies of CEMAC, indicates that “the Commission’s mandate is five years non-renewable”.
The last session of CEMAC Heads of State

was held on 17 February 2017 in Djibloho (Equatorial Guinea), under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbassogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. ■



BIOGRAPHY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PAUL BIYA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

President Paul BIYA was born on 13 February 1933 at Mvomeka'a, Meyomesalla Sub-division, Dja-et-Lobo Division, South Region to the Late Etienne Mvondo Assam and Mvondo Anastasie Eyenga Elle. President Biya, who is the second Head of State of Cameroon assumed office on 6 November 1982 following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

President BIYA has been married to Mrs. Chantal BIYA since 23 April 1994 and is a father of three: Frank BIYA, Paul BIYA Jnr., and Anastasie Brenda Eyenga BIYA.

Education

- **Primary Education:** Nden, culminating in the First School Leaving Certificate (CEPE) in 1948.
- **Secondary Education:** St. Tharcissus pre-Seminary Edea (1948-50), Minor Seminary Akono (1951-54), culminating in a secondary school certificate, (BEPC) in June 1953.
- **High School Education:** Lycee General Leclerc High School (1954-55), culminating in a Baccalaureat Part 1 Certificate in June 1955, and the Lycee Louis le Grand in Paris culminating in the Baccalaureat certificate Part 2 in June 1956.

University Education : Degree in Public Law, Graduate of the Institute of Political Science, Paris and the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies (IHEOM), and holder of a post-graduate diploma in Public Law.

1. Professional Development and Career

- Senior Policy Adviser (Charge de Mission) in the Presidency of the Republic: October 1962;
- Director of Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Ministry of National Education: January 1964;
- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Education: July 1965;
- Director of the Civil Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Presidency of the Republic: December 1967;
- Secretary General and Director of the Civil Cabinet: January 1968;
- Minister of State, Secretary General in the Presidency of the Republic: June 1970;
- Prime Minister : 30 June 1975;
- Prime Minister and Constitutional Successor: 29 June 1979;
- President of the Republic following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo : 6 November 1982.

2. Achievements as President of the Republic

- On taking the oath of office, President promised to democratize the political life, introduce social and economic liberalization, rigour in the management of public affairs, moralization of attitudes and reinforce international cooperation. In this connection, he was :
 - ↳ Elected President of the Cameroon National Union (CNU): 14 September 1983;
 - ↳ Elected President of the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Party (CPDM) on the transformation of the CNU in Bamenda: 24 March 1985 and re-elected in all the party's subsequent congresses;
 - ↳ 1984 and 24 April 1988 under the one-party democratic system;
 - ↳ Elected President of the Republic under the multi-party democratic system on 11 October 1992, 12 October 1997, 11 October 2004, and 9 October 2011;
 - ↳ In 1990, President BIYA said he will like to be remembered as the one who brought democracy and prosperity in Cameroon. Today, Cameroon stands out as one of the most democratic countries in Africa with some 254 political parties, 308 foreign association and 47 religious associations. The country also has over 600 private newspapers, 98 private radio stations, and 19 private TV stations.

- A committed democrat, President BIYA believes in power-sharing and shared responsibility in governance, which explains his interest in forming governing coalitions with Opposition parties since 1992 in spite of his crushing majority in Parliament.
- President BIYA is highly respected as a “Wiseman of Africa” and for his international peace, security, development and humanitarian initiatives, which have earned him a number of international recognitions and awards, the latest being that of the Pan-African Lawyer’s Union of 6 June 2014 for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

4- Publications of President Paul BIYA

- **Communal Liberalism**, Editions Marcel Fabre, Lausanne, 1987. Original text in French, translated to English, German and Hebrew.
- **Paul BIYA, a New Impetus. Interview with Charles NDONGO**, Editions Africa Multi Media, Yaoundé, 1997.
- **The Emergence of Africa**. Propositions of Paul BIYA, Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE, Youssou N’Dour, Editions Le Cherche Midi, Paris, 2010. ■



EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE OF CENTRAL AFRICA ON THE ECONOMIC AND MONETARY SITUATION OF THE SUB-REGION

CLOSING SPEECH BY H.E. PAUL BIYA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

**Your Excellencies, Dear Brothers,
The Managing Director of the International
Monetary Fund,
The Minister of Economy and Finance of
the French Republic**

Ladies and Gentlemen, In my opening speech, I clearly noted that our sub-region was going through a difficult period due to external shocks that may slow down its growth and, hence, undermine its development goals.

However, I also expressed my firm conviction that if, together, we were prepared to take the decisions required by the situation, we could, with the support of our partners, return to the path of economic progress.

I believe this special summit has enabled us to clearly assess the challenges we have to meet and to, in a concerted manner, adopt solutions which can help us to sail through these stormy waters.

I believe it is necessary to underscore this momentum of active solidarity encouraged by our traditional friends, which seeks to pull our sub-region out of its current difficulties. Seemingly, our discussions have clearly shown that joint action would ensure greater efficiency in the current context.

Of course, this will not mean that we should not take targeted measures to address the specific problems of each of our countries.

The collective strategy that needs to be implemented should address a number of key issues:

At the fiscal level, in order to maintain a sustainable balance, it would be necessary to broaden the tax base to increase revenue and improve the quality of spending.

At the same time, it would be necessary to ensure that these adjustment measures do not impede growth and do not worsen the living conditions of the most vulnerable segments of the population.

With regard to public debt, measures should be taken to ensure its sustainability.

In the same vein, it would be necessary for our bilateral and multilateral partners to be more flexible, owing to the sharp fall in commodity prices.

As far as our monetary policy is concerned, our Central Bank has provided support to cushion fiscal shocks. However, other levers should be used to preserve our monetary stability which is threatened by balance-of-payments problems.

Support from the IMF would certainly be indispensable, in cooperation with France, our partner in the monetary field.

It goes without saying that the success of this strategy also depends on accelerating integration within our sub-region, diversifying our economy and improving the business climate in our various countries.

**Your Excellencies, Dear Brothers,
The Managing Director of the International
Monetary Fund,
The Minister of Economy and Finance of
the French Republic**

I firmly believe in the common destiny that binds us within our sub-region. This explains why I think that, individually and collectively, we must, in cooperation with our partners, make every effort to give our sub-region the best chance of achieving renewed growth.

It is in the interest of each and everyone.

Thank you for your attention.

Yaounde, 23 December 2016



**EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE OF CENTRAL AFRICA
ON THE ECONOMIC AND MONETARY SITUATION OF THE SUB-REGION**

**OPENING SPEECH BY H.E. PAUL BIYA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**

**Your Excellencies, Dear Brothers,
The Managing Director of the International
Monetary Fund,
The French Minister of Economy and
Finance,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

J First of all, I would like to wish you and the delegations accompanying you a warm welcome and a pleasant stay in Cameroon.

I also wish to thank you most sincerely for honouring our invitation to this meeting. Your presence once more bears testimony to your attachment to our sub-region and your constant concern to ensure that it meets its challenges.

I am particularly pleased to acknowledge the presence of Madam Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and Mr Michel Sapin, Minister of Economy and Finance of France who were kind enough to travel to Yaounde to be with us today.

As you are aware, our sub-region has for long enjoyed appreciable macroeconomic stability characterized by strong growth, low inflation and abundant foreign exchange reserves.

The situation is not the same today. The prices of our commodities, including oil, have fallen sharply. Coupled with other

exogenous shocks (terrorism, numerous forms of insecurity), the crisis has contributed significantly to weakening our economies. Their growth has slowed down, inflation has increased and our foreign exchange reserves have dropped considerably.

If this situation were to persist, it could undermine the foundations of our sub-region and our Economic and Monetary Community.

We must therefore act quickly. We must act in concert.

We are aware that current projections do not indicate an improvement on international commodity markets in the near future.

Your Excellencies, Dear Brothers,

This meeting gives us the opportunity to map out a common response to an uncertain international economic environment. Such response should take into account the need to preserve the economic stability and long-term sustainability of our sub-region.

Our common response should also take into account the social constraints of our States, within a context where we have to meet the pressing needs of our populations.

Your Excellencies, Dear Brothers,

In view of the situation I have just described,

allow me to express the firm conviction that the constant and active solidarity which we have always shown should once more be put to use.

We must find the most appropriate ways to safely emerge from the crisis.

The address by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund will certainly provide useful insights into the Institution's perception of the economic problems of our sub-region.

The sound advice and constant technical assistance of the IMF and other development partners will undoubtedly be very useful to us.

Our sub-region cannot be at a standstill. If we remain united and supportive, if we translate our political will into appropriate measures, I am convinced that we will return to progress and co-prosperity.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Yaounde, 23 December 2016



MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEMAC CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The Central African Republic is a developing country in Central Africa with an estimated population of 4,500,000, covering an area of about 623,000 square kilometres. Its neighbours include: Cameroon to the west, Chad to the north, Sudan and South Sudan to the east, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo to the south.

- National motto: "Unity - Dignity – Work"
- National Anthem: "The Renaissance"

Administration

- Form of State: **Republic**
- Head of State: **Faustin Archange Touadera**
- Official Languages: **French, Sango**
- Capital: **Bangui**

Geography

- Total surface area: **622,984 km²** (ranked 44th)
- Largest city: **Bangui**
- Other main cities: **Berberati, Carnot, Bouar**
- Time zone: **GMT + 1**

History

- Colonised by France
- Date of Independence: **13 August 1960**

Demography

- Total population (2013): **5,166,510 hab.** (ranked 127th)
- Population density: **8.3 inhabitants./km²**
- Population growth: **2%** (WB, 2012)
- Life expectancy: **49.5 years** (2013)
- Literacy rate of adults (15 years and over): **55%**
- Religion(s): **animism, Christianity, Islam.**
- Human Development Index: 180th out of 186 countries (UNDP 2013).

Economy

- Currency: **CFA Franc**
- GDP (2013): **1.54 billion USD**
- GDP per capita (2013): **335 USD**
- Growth rate: **-36.7%** in 2013, 1% estimated for 2014
- Budget balance: **-9.3%** in 2013, -11.8% estimated for 2014
- Trade balance: **-800 million USD**
- Main customers (2013): Belgium (**33.1%**), China (**30%**), Indonesia (**6%**)
- Main suppliers (2013): France (**24.7%**), United States (**9.9%**), Netherlands (**8.7%**)
- Share of business sectors in GDP: Services: **32.9 %**; agriculture: **29.6%**; industry: **14.3%**
- Country calling code: **+236**

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REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Republic of Congo, informally called Congo-Brazzaville, is a country in Central Africa, located on both sides of the equator. Its neighbours are Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, DRC and Angola. The country stretches 1,300 km from north to south, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Central African border. The Republic of Congo also bore the name – People's Republic of Congo from 1969 to 1992.

- National motto: “**Unity, work, progress**”
- National anthem: “**The Congolese**”

Administration

- Form of State: **Republic**
- Head of the State: **Denis SASSOUNGUSSO**
- Official Languages: **French** (Kituba and Lingala have the status of national languages).
- Capital: **Brazzaville** (political), Pointe-Noire (economic)

Geography

- Total surface area: **342,000 km²** (ranked 64th)
- Biggest city: **Brazzaville**
- Other principal cities: **Point-Black, Dolisie, Mossendjo, Nkayi, Ouessou**
- Time zone: **GMT +1**

History

- Colonised by France
- Date of independence: **15 August 1960**

Demography

- Population: **4.3 million inhabitants** (ranked 129th)
- Population growth: **2.8%** (2012)
- Density: **12.4** inhabitants / km²
- Peoples: Kongo, Teke, Mbochi, Oubanguiens, etc.
- Life expectancy: **57.8** years (2012)
- Religion(s): Christianity (**90%**), Islam, animism
- Human Development Index: **142nd** out of 187

Economy

- Currency: **CFA Franc**
- GDP: **14.5** billion USD
- GDP per capita: **3408** USD
- Growth rate: **5.8%** in 2013, 4.9% in 2012, **3.4%** in 2011
- Inflation rate: **5.3%** in 2013, 5.1% in 2012, **1.9%** in 2011
- Trade balance: **-4.1** billion USD
- Main customers: China (**21.7%**), the Netherlands (**14%**), France (**12.4%**)
- Main suppliers: France (**18%**), Brazil (**16%**), Belgium (**12%**)
- Oil production: **237,000** barrels/day in 2013 (265,000 b/d in 2012)
- Country calling code: **+242**



MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEMAC

REPUBLIC OF GABON

The Gabonese Republic is a country located in Central Africa and on the equator. Its neighbours include: the Republic of Congo to the east, south-east and south, Equatorial Guinea to the northwest, and Cameroon to the north. Gabon is indeed the country with the highest human development index in sub-Saharan Africa according to the UN, with the second highest per capita income behind Equatorial Guinea and in front of Botswana.

- National motto: “**Union, Labour, Justice**”
- National Anthem: “**The Concord**”

Administration

- Form of State: **Republic**
- Head of State: **Ali BONGO ONDIMBA**
- Official Languages: **French**
- Capital: **Libreville**

Geography

- Total area: **267 667 km²** (classified 76th)
- Main cities: **Libreville, Port-Gentil, Franceville, Oyem, Lambaréné**
- Time zone: **GMT + 1**

History

- Former French colony
- Date of Independence: **17 August 1960**

Demography

- Total population (2011): **1 534 3002 hab.** (classified 148th)
- Density: **5.7** inhabitants/km²
- Population growth: **1.8%**
- Ethnic composition: **Fang, Myéné, Punu, Teke, Kota, etc.**
- Density: **5.7** inhabitants/km²
- Life expectancy: **62 years** (WB 2012)
- Religion(s): Christianity (**85%**), Islam, animism.
- Human Development Index 2012: 106th out of 186 (UNDP)

Economy

- Currency CFA Franc
- Nominal GDP 2012: **17.052** billion USD
- GDP per capita (2012): USD 8 850
- GDP growth rate in 2013: **7.4%**
- Inflation rate (2012): **2,8%**
- Trade balance (2012): **+6,6** billion USD, total exports: **9,46** billion USD, total imports: **2,9** billion USD
- Main customers (2012): United States (**30%**), China (**13%**), Malaysia (**10%**)
- Main suppliers (2012): France (**31%**), United States (**10%**), China (9%)
- Petroleum production (2012): **12, 7** Mt
- Country calling code: **+241**



MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEMAC

REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a country in Central Africa. It consists of two parts: the mainland, bordered by Cameroon and Gabon; and two islands – Bioko (where the capital Malabo is found) and Annobón.

- National motto: “**Unity, Peace, Justice**”
- National anthem: “**Let’s walk on the road to our immense happiness**”

Administration

- Form of State: **Republic**
- Head of State : **Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO**
- Official Languages: **Spanish** (National Language), **French, Portuguese**
- Capital: **Malabo**

Geography

- Total surface area: **28 051 km²** (ranked 145th)
- Major Cities: **Malabo, Bata**
- Time zone: **GMT + 1**

History

- Former Spanish colony
- Date of Independence: **12 October 1968**

Demography

- Total Population (WB 2012): **720,000** inhabitants (ranked 158th)

- Density: **22** inhabitants/km²
- Population growth (2012): **2.8%** (WB 2013)
- Ethnic composition: Fangs (**80%**), Bubis, Bengas
- Life expectancy: **51.4** years (UNDP 2013)
- Religion: Catholic (**90%**)
- Human Development Index 2013: **0.554** or **136th** out of **187** countries (UNDP 2013)

Economy

- Currency: **CFA Franc**
- GDP (2013): **€11.7** billion (IMF)
- GDP per capita (2013): **€15,500** (IMF)
- GDP growth rate in 2013: **-7.6%**
- 2012 trade balance: **+€8.3** billion
- 2012 total exports: **€12.14** billion
- Total imports 2012: **€1.7** billion
- Main customers (2010): USA (**20.8%**), Italy (**8.8%**), Spain (**8.7%**), Korea (**6.9%**)
- Major suppliers (2010): China (**8.8%**), Spain (**5.7%**), USA (**5.2%**), France (**4.5%**)
- Petroleum production (2013): **261,000** barrels per day
- Calling code **+240**



MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEMAC

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Republic of Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa. It shares its borders with Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan. Geographically and culturally, Chad is a crossing point between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. With a surface area of 1,284,000 km², it is the fifth largest country in Africa.

- National motto: “**Unity - Work – Progress**”
- National Anthem: “**The Chadian**”

Administration

- Form of State: **Republic**
- Head of State: **Idriss DEBY ITNO**
- Official Languages: **French, Arabic**
- Capital: **N’Djamena**

Geography

- Total surface area: **1,284,000 km²** (ranked 21st)
- Largest City: **N’Djamena**
- Other Major Cities: **Abéché, Moundou, Sahr.**
- Time zone: **GMT +1**

History

- Former French colony:
- Date of Independence: **11 August 1960**

Demography

- Population: **12.2** million inhabitants (ranked 77th)
- Density: **8.8** inhabitants/km²
- Population growth: **3.0%** (WB, 2012)
- Life expectancy: **50.2** years.
- Adult literacy rate (15 years and over): **34.5%** (UNDP)
- Religions: Islam (**55%**), Christianity and animism (**45%**).
- Human Development Index: 184th out of 187 countries (UNDP, 2012).

Economy

- Currency: **CFA Franc**
- GDP (2012): **12.9** billion USD
- GDP per capita (2012): **USD 1,091**
- Growth rate (2012): **+8.9%**
- Inflation rate (2012): **+7.7%**
- Trade balance: **+2.6** billion USD
- Main customers: United States (**82.8%**), China (**6.9%**), Canada (**3.6%**)
- Main suppliers: China (**27.4%**), France (**25.6%**), United States (**5.8%**)
- Share of business sectors in GDP: • Primary: **46%**, • Secondary: **14%**, • Tertiary: **40%**.
- Country calling code: **+235**



MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEMAC

CAMEROON

The Republic of Cameroon, in French La République du Cameroun, is a country in Central and West Africa, located between Nigeria to the West, Chad to the North, Central African Republic to the East, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Congo to the South and the Gulf of Guinea to the South-West.

- National motto: «**Peace, Work, Fatherland**»
- National Anthem: «**O Cameroon, thou Cradle of our Fathers**»

Administration

- Form of government: **Republic**
- Head of State: **Paul BIYA**
- Official languages: **French, English**
- Capital: **Yaoundé**

Geography

- Total surface area: **475,442 km²** (ranked 53rd)
- Biggest city: **Douala**
- Other major cities: **Yaoundé, Bamenda, Bafoussam, Garoua, Maroua**
- Time zone: **UTC +1**

History

- Independence: **France, United Kingdom**
- Date of independence: **1st of January 1960- 1st of October 1961**

Demography

- Population: **21.7 million inhabitants (WB)**

(ranked 56th)

- Density: **44.8** inhabitants / km² (WB, 2012)
- Population growth rate: **2.54%** (WB, 2012).
- Life expectancy: **52.1** years (UNDP, 2012)
- Literacy rate: **70.7%** (UNESCO 2012)
- Religion (s): Christianity (**35-40%**), Islam (**15-20%**), animism (**45%**).
- Human Development Index: **150th** out of 187 (UNDP, 2012).

Economy

- Currency: **CFA Franc**
- Nominal GDP 2013: **27.88** MdUSD
- GDP per capita (PPP) 2013: **\$ 1.268**
- GDP growth rate in 2013: **4.6%**
- Inflation rate (2013): **2.1%**
- Budget balance in 2013 (percentage of GDP): **-3.3%**
- 2013 Trade balance (percent of GDP): **-8.8%**.
- Main customers 2012: China (**15.3%**), Portugal (11.4%), Netherlands (**11.3%**)
- Main suppliers 2012: Nigeria (**17.8%**), France (**11.9%**), China (**10.4%**)
- Share of main business lines in GDP:
 - * Agriculture: **18.4%**
 - * Industry: **23.2%**
 - * Mining: **8.8%**
 - * Services: **43.4%**
- Annual oil production 2013: **24.3** million barrels
- Telephone code **+237**



SITUATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES ADOPTED BY CEMAC

Make CEMAC an integrated and emerging economic entity where peace, security and good governance at the service of human development prevail by 2025, through the Regional Economic Programme (PER) which is detailed out in three five-year phases (2011-2015; 2016-2020; 2021-2025).

The economic infrastructure and the territorial development programme is aimed at providing critical infrastructure within the CEMAC zone so as to spur competitiveness, especially the rehabilitation and construction of road corridors to link the various capitals of the member States, railways, the construction of interconnected electricity networks, dams, seaports, etc.

At the level of Cameroon, most of the major development projects fall within this programme. These projects are underway or have been completed, though the construction of some others is yet to begin.

1. Completed Projects

- Tarring of the Garoua Boulai - Ngaoundere road. The work is through and received.
- Tarring of the Obala - Batchenga - Bouam road. Phase one: Obala - Nkolessong (80 km) completed and received.
- Tarring of the Akonolinga - Bognis road: work completed and received.
- Rehabilitation of Yaounde - Ebolowa road. Work completed.

- Rehabilitation of the Ebolowa - Ambam road. Work completed.
- Bamenda - Mamfe - Ekok - Enugu (Nigeria): Phase 1: Bamenda - Batibo - Numba. Work completed and received on 29/12/15; Phase 2: Bachuo Akagbe - Mamfe - Ekok, work completed and provisional reception on 10 June 2016.
- Rehabilitation of the - Kye-Ossi road. Work completed in 2014.

2. Ongoing construction Projects

- Limbe and Kribi gas electricity projects: Completed with a production capacity of 216 megawatts.
- Tarring of the Sangmelima - Ouessou road: work completed on the section Djoum-Mintom (98 km) Congo border section, financing already obtained from ADB (100.005 billion FCFA) and the BDCAS (60.750 billion FCFA). Work is expected to start in 2017.
- Memve'ele hydroelectricity dam: work almost completed.
- Lom Pangar hydroelectricity dam: Work completed, filling of the dam with water successfully conducted. Contract signed for electricity generation plant.
- Tarring of the Yaounde - Olama - Kribi road: Yaounde – Olama section completed in 2014, the rest of the work ongoing with financing from Islamic partners.
- Construction of the Douala - Yaounde expressway: work on the first phase

is ongoing. The second phase will be constructed under public/private partnership.

- Rehabilitation of the Fin progreiguil - Maroua road: work in progress with financing by the European Union.
- Rehabilitation of the Dabanga - Kousseri road: work was suspended for security reasons. It has been resumed by the Army Engineering Corps.
- Tarring of the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko -Tibati-Ngaoundere road: financing of the Batchenga-Ntui-Yoko-Lena-Tibati section obtained from ADB (110 billion FCFA), BDCAS (40 billion FCFA), JICA (26 billion FCFA) FDA (40 billion FCFA). Steps are being undertaken to start the work soon.
- Tarring of the Kumba-Mamfe road: work is 41% completed.
- Bini à Warak hydro-electricity dam: agreement signed in 2016 with the EximBank of China, which will finance the construction of the dam.
- Colomines hydro-electricity dam: feasibility studies completed in 2014.
- Tarring of the Maltam-Fotokol road: feasibility studies available since 2014.
- Contruction of a bridge on River Logone between Yagoua (Cameroon) and Bongor (Chad). Agreement between the two parties signed on May 2014 in Ndjamena.
- Tarring of the Ebolowa-Akom II - Kribi road: feasibility studies available since 2013.
- Tarring of the Kribi - Campo road: negotiations with EximBank China since 2014.
- Construction of a second bridge on the River Ntem (Cameroon - Equatorial Guinea border. Technical studies ongoing.
- Tarring of the Kumba - Mundemba -Isangele - Akpa road:

3. Pending projects



THE CONTRIBUTION OF CEMAC IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INSECURITY IN THE SUB-REGION

The CEMAC Treaty that was adopted on 14 March 1994 and revised on 30 January 2009 confers on the community the basic mission of “ensuring peace and the harmonious development of member States”.

Unfortunately, the institutional and organic structure of the community has not provided for institutions or organs which enable it to play the role in questions of peace and security.

That is why CEMAC had to create ad hoc mechanisms that are meant to fill this gap, the most recent of which is the Observatory of Crises in Central Africa, which was set up at the end of the Extraordinary Summit of 30 July 2016 in Malabo.

The reason for this shortfall can be attributed to the application of the principle of subsidiarity between CEMAC and ECCAS, the first one having, at one moment of its functioning, forgone the leadership on the issues of peace and security to the second one, which has an organ for that purpose, the COPAX (French acronym for Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa), and whose set up seems to be more adequate with APSA (Architecture for Peace and Security in Africa).

CEMAC institutions that handle issues of peace and security

- Committee of Police Heads of Central Africa
- The Action Group against money laundering in Central Africa (GABAC), set up on 14 December 2000, Gabac coordinates, revamps and evaluates actions undertaken within States, within the framework of the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Recent decisions relative to the security situation in Central Africa Meeting in Malabo on 30 July 2016 on the occasion of their extraordinary summit, the Heads of State of CEMAC took important decisions and recommendations relative to the situation in the Central African Republic and the security situation in the Sub-region, notably :

- The admission of elements of the Armed Forces of the CAR in training centres of member States of CEMAC.
- The allocation of an additional support of 4 Billion Francs CFA to the CAR, under the care of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, in view of the beginning the programme of disarming, demobilising and reinsertion (DDR).
- The setting up of the Observatory for Crises which should be able to sustain the recovery of the CAR, but which should also, in future, facilitate the resolution of conflicts which come up within the Community.