

The United States Economic Assistance Program

in the Federal Republic of Cameroon

Administered by

The Agency for International Development

Status as of September 15, 1964

The United States Economic Assistance Program was formally initiated in the [REDACTED] with the signing of a bilateral agreement May 26, 1961.²

A liaison officer was assigned to the United States Embassy January 1961 by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), predecessor of the Agency for International Development (AID), to assist in the negotiation of a bilateral aid agreement and to develop the first year's program in Cameroon.

An aid mission was established August 1961, with the arrival of the first mission director. In September 1963, following the director's completion of tour, the mission, as such, was dissolved and the director's authorities were delegated to the Ambassador. AID mission personnel were then assigned to the Embassy under the direction of the Ambassador, acting through an AID Affairs Officer. AID personnel in Cameroon, as of September 15, 1964, are listed in Annex C.

In fiscal years (FY) 1961-1964, the United States Government (USG), through the Agency for International Development (AID), approved the following amounts of assistance for Cameroon:

	<u>US \$/Millions</u>		<u>CFA/Millions</u>	
	<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Grants	\$ 7.5	\$ 5.2	1,837	1,274
Project	(5.5)	(3.3)	(1,348)	(809)
Non-project	(2.0)	(1.9)	(490)	(460)
Loans	9.2	-	2,254	-
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Total Assistance	\$16.7	\$ 5.2	4,091	1,274

^{1/} Obligations totalling less than \$100,000 - CFA 24,500,000 had been made in prior fiscal years for activities in West Cameroon when that area was still the Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons administered by Great Britain.

BEST AVAILABLE

In addition, under Title III of Public Law 480, the USG provided nearly 200 tons of powdered milk, corn meal, wheat flour and rice (valued at about \$375,000 - CFA 92 million). These food products were distributed free to Cameroonian hospitals, schools and regroupment centers. The shipment of the commodities from the United States and their distribution in Cameroon was arranged by UNICEF and the Catholic Relief Services. The ocean freight was financed by AID and the internal transport costs were financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon (GFRC).

Regarding the grant assistance shown in the table above, a brief description of each dollar project is to be found in Annex A. Information on the non-project assistance will be found in Annex B.

The agreement for a loan in the amount of \$9.2 million (2,254 million CFA) was signed on August 27, 1963, by President Ahidjo and Ambassador Barrows. The loan, authorized in June 1962, will finance part of the construction costs of the 300 kilometer extension of the Transcameroonian Railway from Yaounde to Belabo. The railway extension is being jointly financed by AID and the European Development Fund of the EEC. The latter has agreed to a grant of \$17.3 million - CFA 4,226 million. In addition, the Government of France has already financed the engineering design and plans for the project and has agreed also to finance access roads, railway station installations and rolling stock. The value of the French contribution is expected to amount to about \$8.9 million - CFA 2,190 million of grant funds plus a loan of \$1.3 million - CFA 300 million. Construction of the railroad extension began in September 1964.

ANNEX A

U. S. Dollar Project AID

as of September 15, 1964

1. Highway Development and Training

FY 1962 - \$1,812,500 (CFA 444 million)

FY 1963 - \$230,000 (CFA 56 million)

FY 1964 - \$236,000 (CFA 58 million)

Purpose of Project

- a. Organize, within the Department of Public Works of West Cameroon, a highway division to assist in the planning and improved direction of West Cameroon's program of road development and maintenance.
- b. Accelerate the development of necessary Cameroonian skills related to activity (a) mentioned above.
- c. Provide laboratory equipment and assist in the establishment of laboratories at Yaounde and Victoria capable of analyzing the relevant properties of soil, asphalt and concrete.
- d. Increase the rate of road improvement carried out directly by the forces of the Directorates of Public Works of the two Federated States by providing each state with certain road construction and maintenance equipment.

Status of Project

Laboratory workshop and road construction equipment in the amount of \$1,300,500 (CFA 319 million) has been procured from the United States and delivered to the two Public Works Departments and an additional \$202,000 is on order. In addition, a contract has been signed with the American firm, Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, to provide eight engineers and technicians for the West Cameroon Department of Public Works. The first of these technicians arrived in September 1963 and a total of seven were on board as of September 15, 1964. The contractor also will provide a technician to prepare a training program for the East Cameroon Public Works Department. Seven employees of the Public Works Department are now in training in the U.S. Six are studying for Bachelor of Science degrees in engineering and the seventh is combining a year of graduate study with practical experience. Cumulative expenditures as of June 30, 1964, were \$1,393,000 (CFA 341,285,000).

2. Farm-to-Market Roads

FY 1962 - \$213,000 (CFA 52 million)

FY 1963 - \$96,000 (CFA 24 million)

FY 1964 - \$271,000 (CFA 66 million)

Purpose of Project

To furnish technical and material assistance to the West Cameroon ministries (Ministry of Cooperatives and Community Development and Ministry of Local Government) concerned with the construction and maintenance of secondary roads.

Under the Community Development Ministry's program, the people themselves dig most of the roads, the Ministry provides financial assistance for purchasing materials not available in the area and AID contributes technical guidance, hand tools, culvert rings, cement and steel beams for bridges. AID-financed earthmoving equipment is used only for especially difficult projects. The AID contribution to the program of the Ministry of Local Government consists of four units of road maintenance equipment and technical assistance. Training of Cameroonian personnel is an important part of each activity.

Status of Project

One engineer arrived in Cameroon in October 1962; a second in September 1963. Under the program, \$285,500 (CFA 70 million) of equipment was ordered from the United States and has arrived in Cameroon. An additional \$203,000 (CFA 50 million) has been ordered from fiscal year 1964 funds. Expenditures as of June 30, 1964, were \$374,000 (CFA 92 million).

3. Road Surveys

FY 1962 - \$165,000 (CFA 40 million)

FY 1963 - \$40,000 (CFA 10 million)

Purpose of Project

Finance a contract with a qualified engineering firm to carry out a detailed technical and economic feasibility study for the construction of some 70 miles of the Kumba-Mamfe Road in West Cameroon.

Status of Project

The survey has been completed and the final report has been presented to the Cameroon Government.

4. C-47 (DC-3) Airplane

FY 1962 - \$60,000 (CFA 15 million)

Purpose of Project

To provide the GFRC with a rehabilitated C-47 airplane to permit the government to improve its liaison with the various regions of Cameroon.

Status of Project

The aircraft was delivered in Yaounde August 1963 and is in service.

5. English Language Training

FY 1962 - \$200,000 (CFA 49 million)

FY 1963 - \$9,000 (CFA 2 million)

Purpose of Project

To improve and expand the English language training program of the Federal Linguistic and Cultural Center in Yaounde. The Center will offer teacher training for English teachers, intensive and semi-intensive English language training, serve as a library and exchange center for information relative to the teaching of English as a foreign language, carry out research in teaching techniques and applied linguistics and develop teaching materials.

Status of Project

AID has signed a contract with English Language Services, Inc. Two specialists from the firm are in Yaounde. Electronic equipment has been delivered and a building remodeled for the Center. The Center was opened by the Federal Minister of Education in June 1964. To date some 300 students have attended classes at the Center.

6. Vocational Education, West Cameroon

FY 1962 - \$43,000 (CFA 11 million)

FY 1963 - \$110,000 (CFA 27 million)

FY 1964 - \$97,000 (CFA 24 million)

Purpose of Project

To provide a temporary principal for the Technical College at Ombe, West Cameroon, and provide training for the Cameroonian principal designate; to assist in a reorganization of the school's curricula; to train Cameroon technical personnel for teaching positions at the school; and to assist in developing and expanding the West Cameroon Government's program of manual arts and sciences in the primary schools.

Status of Project

A U.S. technician became acting principal of Ombe in September 1962. Three Cameroonian teachers went to the U.S. in January 1963 for three years of training; seven departed in August and September 1963, including the principal designate, and an additional five in August 1964 for one or two years of study. Equipment valued at \$88,000 (CFA 22 million) has been procured from the United States and delivered to Ombe. Under the FY 1964 program additional equipment valued at \$22,000 has been ordered. The program of the College has been expanded and extensive remodeling and construction has taken place at the school. In recognition of the improved curriculum and facilities at Ombe, the Federal Minister of Education in June 1964 changed the name of the school from Trades Center to Technical College.

7. College of Arts and Science

FY 1963 - \$68,000 (CFA 17 million)

FY 1964 - \$80,000 (CFA 20 million)

Purpose of Project

To assist the Cameroon Government in the staffing and equipping of the College of Arts, Science & Technology - a junior college level institution in West Cameroon.

Status of Project

A school administrator and a science advisor have been recruited and arrived in Cameroon in October and November 1963 respectively. The College has been transferred from Kumba to Bambi. Remodeling of existing buildings and construction of new buildings is underway. Laboratory and other equipment and supplies valued at \$65,000 have been provided to the College. An additional \$29,000 of equipment and books, including that needed to give middle-level agricultural training, has been ordered. See also Annex B.

8. Manpower Training

FY 1962 - \$30,000 (CFA 7 million)

FY 1963 - \$19,000 (CFA 5 million)

FY 1964 - \$62,000 (CFA 15 million)

Purpose of Project

To finance short-term technical training and long-term college level training in those fields (such as agriculture and engineering) where the lack of trained manpower is a particularly critical factor in economic development.

Status of Project

In FY 1962, three long-term scholarships were given for degree study in agriculture. In FY 1963, the following training grants were provided: two employees of the Cameroon Development Bank attended the six-week African Industrial Survey course in the United States; the Directors of Agriculture of the two Federated States made a study tour in the U.S. and Puerto Rico in June/July 1963; and two West Cameroonians went to the U.S. in March 1963 for a 4-1/2 month course in cooperatives.

Short-term training in poultry husbandry and range management, domestic science, statistics and demography and business administration was provided for seven West Cameroonians in FY 1964. Two short-term programs were also made use of by the Cameroon Development Bank.

9. Planning Assistance - West Cameroon

FY 1963 - \$180,000 (CFA 44 million)

Purpose of Project

To finance an economic survey which can serve as the basis for a regional development plan for West Cameroon as part of the next five-year plan for the Federation.

Status of Project

A contract has been signed with the Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California, to make the survey. The first members of the contract group arrived in June 1964, and the survey is currently in process. The final report is expected in March 1965.

10. Electric Power Development

FY 1963 - \$30,000 (CFA 7 million)

FY 1964 - \$5,000 (CFA 1 million)

Purpose of Project

To assist the West Cameroon Electricity Corporation to solve certain administrative problems, to obtain technical advice on methods of expanding the power production of the Corporation, and to provide training for Cameroonian technicians.

Status of Project

AID financed two short-term surveys to provide technical guidance on questions of concern to the Electricity Corporation. Two scholarships for engineering study in the U.S. were also financed. No further assistance is presently anticipated.

11. Water Supply Development

FY 1963 - \$10,000 (CFA 2.5 million)

FY 1964 - \$23,000 (CFA 6 million)

Purpose of Project

To provide technical assistance to the Department of Public Works of West Cameroon to permit it to develop a financial plan for the expansion of adequate safe water supplies in urban centers of West Cameroon; to develop and train Cameroonian technicians and administrators and to assist in the design and operation of water supply installations.

Status of Project

Two short-term surveys were financed to assist the West Cameroon Government in assessing its problems and needs in the field of water supply development. An AID sanitary engineer arrived in December 1963 and is stationed in Victoria, where he works with the Public Works Department. Laboratory equipment, drafting supplies, and a limited amount of survey equipment have been procured for the use of water supply personnel.

12. Urban Development, Douala

FY 1961 - \$395,000 (CFA 97 million)

Purpose of Project

To assist the Government of Cameroon and the Municipality of Douala to construct and/or improve the streets and drainage facilities in the New Bell quarter of the City of Douala.

Status of Project

Equipment, vehicles and asphalt were turned over to the GFRC in March 1962. Some work has been done, but implementation of the project has been suspended pending the preparation of a new plan of improvements for the New Bell quarter.

13. Agricultural Extension

FY 1964 - \$188,000 (CFA 46 million)

Purpose of Project

Assist the West Cameroon Government to diversify agricultural production and improve quality by expanding and improving its agricultural extension program. The U.S. will provide three long-term specialists and several short-term consultants in poultry, marketing and livestock as well as training grants and demonstration equipment.

Status of Project

A contract has been signed with the Near East Foundation and personnel are expected in West Cameroon before the end of 1964. The demonstration equipment has been ordered.

14. Cocoa Disease Control

FY 1964 - \$200,000 (CFA 49 million)

Purpose of Project

This project will assist the East Cameroon Government in its program to control the two major diseases of cocoa caused by an insect (capsid) and a fungus (brown pod rot). The funds will be used for the purchase of portable sprayers, insecticides and fungicides which will be sufficient to treat approximately 75,000 acres (38,000 hectares) of cocoa plantings. \$900,000 (CFA 225 million) will be provided by various agencies of the Cameroon Government for additional sprayers and insecticides for the current capsid control campaign. See also Annex B.

Status of Project

Farmers organizations, a system of distribution and method of payment have been set up by the Cameroon Government. The 1964/65 cocoa prices have been established and the spread between superior quality and standard grades has been increased from 3 to 5 francs a kilo. Sprayers, insecticides and fungicides have been ordered.

15. Reconstruction

FY 1964 - \$62,000 (CFA 15 million)

Purpose of Project

Assist the Cameroon Government in its program to improve the economic and social conditions in the troubled areas, particularly in the Bamileke departments. The U.S. has made funds available for the procurement of supplemental equipment for classrooms and dispensaries being constructed with counterpart funds (see Annex B). It is anticipated that the equipment will come from U.S. Government surplus stocks.

Status of Project

Equipment is being procured.

ANNEX B

Status of Counterpart Program

as of September 15, 1964

Total funds originally authorized for financing counterpart generating imports were \$2,180,000.

Of this potential only \$1.9 million was actually utilized, generating counterpart funds totalling about 460 million CFA.

Under the terms of the bilateral aid agreement, up to 10% of the total counterpart funds generated are potentially available for the use of the U.S. Government. The balance of approximately CFA 415 million (\$1.7 million) is available for additional development projects in Cameroon.

To date project agreements totalling CFA 287.6 million (\$1.2 million) have been signed for the counterpart projects described below. Additional project proposals are under discussion.

Counterpart Projects Approved

to Date

Reconstruction in Troubled Areas (\$490,000) ~~CFA 120,000,000~~

Construction of dispensaries, schools, maternity clinics, kindergartens and related structures in 25 towns in 8 departments plus one secondary road. (See also Annex A.)

College of Arts and Science (\$280,000) ~~CFA 70,000,000~~

Renovation, improvement and construction of facilities at Bambui, West Cameroon, to permit the transfer of the College of Arts & Science from Kumba to Bamenda (Bambui). Additional assistance is being provided from dollar funds. (See also Annex A.)

English Language Training Center (\$12,000) ~~CFA 3,000,000~~

Leasing of a building for the Center; purchase of classroom and office furniture and operating expenses until June 30, 1964. (See also Annex A.)

Farm-to-Market Roads (\$20,000) ~~CFA 5,000,000~~

Purchase of cement for the construction of bridges and culverts; financing of modifications to a trailer supplied by the U.S. for

transporting bridging materials; and the purchase of a second used trailer to be used for the transport of heavy equipment. (See also Annex A.)

Cocoa Disease Control

(\$100,000)

~~CEA 25,000,000~~

Finance the procurement of hand sprayers and fungicides to assist with the program to control brown pod rot in cocoa plantings. (See also Annex A.)

Domestic Science Training

(\$18,000)

~~CEA 4,600,000~~

Finance twelve months of training for twenty West Cameroonian domestic science teachers at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka.

Transcameroon Railroad

(\$200,000)

~~CEA 50,000,000~~

Finance a working fund to assist in the implementation of the Transcameroon Railroad project.

Electrification of Bafang

(\$50,000)

~~CEA 10,000,000~~

Assist the commune of Bafang to finance a contract to install an electricity distribution network in the town.

ANNEX C

AID PERSONNEL IN CAMEROON

as of September 15, 1964

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
James L. Roush	AID Affairs Officer	Yaounde
Stanley W. Thompson	Engineer	"
* Harry L. Harting	Controller	"
Dallas F. Brown	Accountant	"
Donald L. Atwell	Assistant Program Officer	"
Daisy Jackson	Secretary	"
Charles R. Morrison	AID Affairs Coordinator	Buea
Fernice Anderson	Secretary	"
Joseph E. Jones	Highway Engineer	"
John David Laird	Education Advisor	Bambui
William R. Stanley	Education Advisor	"
Sheldon Cole	Trades & Industrial Education Advisor	Victoria (Ombe)
Percy W. Liles	Sanitary Engineer Advisor	Victoria
<u>English Language Services (Contract Personnel)</u>		
Elmer Fales	Chief of Party/Instructor	Yaounde
Richard Norton	Instructor/Equipment Specialist	"
(Two additional personnel being recruited)		
<u>Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall (Contract Personnel)</u>		
G. W. Dabney	Chief Engineer	Victoria
Chester Smith	Highway Maintenance Engineer	"
Paul M. McDonough	Materials Test Engineer	"
Leland Reed	Accountant	"
Thomas Balent	Parts & Warehousing Specialist	"
Richard T. Escher	Heavy Equipment Specialist	"
Eleanor Ladd	Secretary/Office Manager	"
Albert Jones	Assistant Highway Maintenance Engineer	Bamenda

(An additional technician is attending a French language training course in the United States in preparation for an assignment in Yaounde.)

* On Home Leave in the United States - to return in October 1964.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Stanford Research Institute (Contract Personnel)</u>		
Frank L. Turner	Project Leader	Buea

(Alfred Cleveland, Alternate Project Leader, will replace Mr. Turner during October - December 1964. An additional six specialists have been or will be in Cameroon between August and November 1964.)

Near East Foundation (Contract Personnel)

(Three technicians are being recruited for the Agricultural Extension project in West Cameroon.)



licensing and exchange controls . . . Cameroun

Cameroun's Import Control System

Cameroun is a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France. Although the Cameroun Government has assumed control over most internal matters, responsibility for external affairs rests in France. Trade and external financing regulations are, therefore, modeled after those in effect in France and associated territories. This report summarizes these regulations, with particular emphasis on local administrative procedures in Cameroun.

Within Cameroun, import licensing and exchange controls are administered by three local organizations: The Exchange Control Office (Office des Changes), the Service of Economic Affairs (Service des Affaires Economiques), and the Technical Committee for Import Distribution (Comite Techniques de Repartition a l'Importation).

The Office des Changes in Cameroun is subject to general direction from Paris through the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique¹ (Central Bank of Economic Cooperation). Actual foreign exchange transactions in Cameroun are handled by commercial banks² under the direction of the Office des Changes.

Global annual import programs of Cameroun are coordinated by the Service des Affaires Economiques within the framework of the overall allotment of foreign exchange received through Paris. Import licenses to importers are issued by the Service des Affaires Economiques with the consent of the Office des Changes, but the distribution of foreign exchange allotments among importers in Cameroun is the responsibility of the Comite Techniques de Repartition a l'Importation. The latter body, composed of 11 registered commercial importers headed by the Director of the Service des

Affaires Economiques³ is under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister of the Cameroun Government.

Import Licensing Regulations

Licenses are required for all imports from countries outside the franc zone. All import licenses are considered personal and nontransferable, and are valid for 6 months. Licenses issued under trade agreements may be extended twice for periods of 3 months each if good cause can be shown. Licenses involving capital equipment are subject to three extensions of 6 months each.

Because of the general shortage of hard currencies available to importers in Cameroun, licenses to import goods from these areas are usually limited to products which (1) are considered "essential" to Cameroun's economy and (2) cannot be obtained from within the franc zone or from areas whose currency is more readily obtainable. The annual dollar allocation to Cameroun is divided for use into two programs: (1) Ordinary provision imports (programme d'approvisionnement), and (2) imports of capital equipment (programme d'equipement). A special procedure exists for capital equipment imports whereby licenses are granted only by the French Overseas Ministry in Paris, which considers each application individually. Dollar allocations for the purchase of spare and replacement parts are made several times each year in response to importers' needs and, in general, such allocations are liberally made.

Imports of petroleum products from the dollar and sterling zones are regulated under special 6-month programs. Licenses are granted according to the needs of individual companies and established trade patterns are generally followed.

Imports of the following types of merchandise are subject to special prior authorization by the Exchange Control Office before license applications can be proc-

¹ Formerly called Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-Mer. It was renamed Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique effective December 31, 1958.

² These commercial banks are the following: La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale (Douala, Yaounde, Garoua, Ebolowa); Bank of British West Africa (Douala); La Banque Commerciale Africaine (Douala, Yaounde); La Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Douala, Yaounde, Garoua, Nkongsamba); Le Credit Lyonnais (Douala, Yaounde); La Societe Generale (Douala, Yaounde).

³ The 11 members include 3 registered importers with annual imports valued at 250 million CFA francs (US\$1,012,140) or more, 3 importers of 50-250 million (\$202,429-\$1,012,140), 4 importers of 5-50 million (\$20,243 to \$202,429), and 1 representative of an industrial enterprise. Membership is based upon a 4-month rotation plan and is open to any importer upon application.

247 CFA francs equals US\$1 at the official rate of exchange. 1 CFA franc equals 2 Metropolitan French francs.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • • **Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary**
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE • **Loring K. Macy, Director**

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essed: Fire-arms, munitions and explosives, medicines, certain alcoholic beverages, distilling apparatus, phonograph records, exposed film, youth publications, radio transmitters, used clothing, and military surplus.

Exchange Regulations on Imports

All foreign exchange payments and proceeds are strictly controlled through the Office des Changes. No distinct exchange permit is required for imports, since the import license carries with it the right to acquire foreign exchange of the amount and kind specified in the license. An import license, however, is not issued until the importer has applied to the Comite Techniques de Repartition a l'Importation and has received his authorized allotment of foreign exchange.

In order to be considered for an allotment of foreign exchange an importer must give proof that: (1) He is a bona fide importer registered in Cameroun; (2) he operates an existing commercial enterprise which has been engaged in importing for at least 1 year; and (3) the total value of his imports during the preceding year amounted to at least 5 million CFA francs.^{4 5}

Newly established importers may become eligible to receive exchange allotments by presenting to the Committee guarantees of their professional and financial capacities. Industrial enterprises which are not registered importers may also become eligible by furnishing full justification of their needs.

For purposes of exchange distribution, importers are classified into three separate categories: (1) Companies whose annual imports are valued at 250 million CFA francs (US\$1,012,140) or more; (2) companies importing from 50 to 250 million francs CFA (\$202,429 to \$1,012,146); and (3) companies importing from 5-50 million CFA francs (\$20,243 to \$202,429). In certain cases where there is sufficient foreign exchange to permit wide distribution, importers are divided into six rather than three categories:

Category	Millions of CFA francs
1A	Above 300
1B	250—300
2A	100—250
2B	50—100
3A	25—50
3B	5—25

In cases where there is insufficient exchange to satisfy all requests, as often occurs with dollars and pounds, distribution is effected on the basis of the relative merits of each demand and any other related information which might assist the Technical Committee of Import Distribution in making a decision. When the Committee finds it impossible to reach a decision in this manner, distribution is made by a chance drawing.

In order to foster the economic development of North Cameroun and to assure a balanced distribution of foreign exchange throughout the country, a priority quota of exchange allotments is reserved for exclusive use by importers doing business in northern regions. In order to qualify for this quota, importers must satisfy the normal requirements for eligibility as well as prove that the goods they import are to be marketed solely in the North. While the North Cameroun quota varies

⁴ Total value of imports ("chiffre d'affaires") is that declared by customs and does not include imports of capital equipment and petroleum products, which are regulated under special programs.

⁵ These new requirements became effective by virtue of Cameroun Decree No. 58-112 of September 15, 1958, published in *Official Journal* No. 1265 of October 1, 1958.

according to the type of merchandise to be imported and the kind of foreign exchange available, the portion set aside for the North averages 30 percent of the total allotments.

Certain business establishments whose imports are limited to a single or "specialized" product may, upon application to the Committee, be placed in the first category of importers for the purpose of foreign exchange distribution. Such preference status is valid, however, only as long as the specialty firm does not request exchange for any other types of merchandise.

Changes in Cameroun licensing and other controls are reported in *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

A subscription for this magazine may be entered at \$5 a year (\$8.25 to foreign addresses) with the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., or through the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office. Remittance should accompany the order.

The Prime Minister of the Cameroun Government reserves the power to: (1) Set aside foreign exchange for imports of merchandise which is considered essential to the public interest by a Government service or public utility enterprise, before the regular distribution is made to private importers; (2) instruct the Committee to obligate foreign exchange in any amount for the importation by private importers of particular merchandise considered essential to the economy of Cameroun and to the welfare of the population; (3) grant priority to imports destined to be used by processing industries situated in Cameroun.

Imports without foreign exchange (sans devises).—Import licenses which do not involve a request for foreign exchange (licences sans devises) may be approved by the Exchange Control Office in exceptional cases. Application for this type of license must be accompanied by a justification as to the importer's need for the goods in question as well as evidence of the means of payment. Merchandise falling into this category includes gifts, items sent as guarantees, publicity articles, and supplies for foreign religious missions.

Compensation (barter) transactions.—Imports may also be authorized under officially approved transactions known as "compensation" transactions. Such transactions, in general, are authorized only for imports from countries with which France has no trade agreement, including the United States.

Compensation (barter) transactions are subject to approval by the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Commercial Dispensations (Commission Interministerielle des Derogations Commerciales) in Paris. Such transactions involve the exportation of goods originating in France or French overseas territories including Cameroun, and the importation of goods which cannot be purchased under existing trade agreements.

EFAC transactions ("Exportations Frais Accessoires"—incidental cost of exports).—Imports may also be authorized under a special procedure known as EFAC transactions, which is primarily designed to encourage exports, particularly to the dollar area.

Under the EFAC system, the Central Bank of Overseas France (Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economi-

que) will permit the exporter to keep 12 percent of the currency received from sales to the dollar area and 8 percent from sales to all other areas.⁶ Thus, if an exporter ships coffee valued at \$4,000 to the United States, he may retain \$480 in an EFAC account for purchase of goods from the dollar area. Such purchases are subject to approval by the Exchange Control Office and are permitted only for capital equipment to be used for the purchaser's business operations.

EFAC dollars earned by an exporter which are not used revert to the central currency fund in Paris, the exporter receiving francs for the EFAC dollars at the official rate of exchange.

In order to aid Cameroun's lumber industry, which experiences particular production difficulties, exporters of lumber are permitted to retain 10 percent of the currency received from sales abroad in addition to the regular EFAC accounts. Purchases made with this additional foreign currency are subject to approval by the Service of Waters and Forests and must be for equipment used in forest exploitation.

Cameroun's Export Controls

While licenses are required for all exports to countries outside the franc zone, they generally may be readily obtained by registered exporters and are valid until such time as the exporter has completed his sales abroad. However, certain products classified as "natural resources" cannot be exported without specific prior authorization. These include coffee (green or roasted), undecorticated cocoa beans, ores, mineral products, and common metals and their alloys.

All exporters must retrocede the foreign currency corresponding to the value of their exports to the Exchange Control Office. Exemptions from this regulation are made for (1) sample products, gifts, articles returned after repair etc.; and (2) personal belongings of nonresidents leaving Cameroun.

In order to encourage exports of Robusta coffee, there exists a special disposition (jumelage) whereby exporters who ship a certain quantity of coffee to markets outside the franc zone may receive authorization to ship six times that quantity to metropolitan France. That is, the shipment of 1 ton of Robusta abroad entitles a merchant to export 6 tons to France. Specifically exempted from this disposition are exports of Robusta breaks and pickings, and Robusta coffee destined to Morocco, Tunisia, and Viet-Nam.

All reexports are subject to prior authorization and foreign currency equivalent to the value of the products reexported must be retroceded to the Exchange Control Office. Submission of a voucher guaranteeing the return of such currency to the Office is required before authorization to reexport can be granted. The re-exportation of products listed in (A) below to the countries in (B) is permitted by the Exchange Control Office only upon presentation of an international affidavit executed by authorities in the importing country and a guarantee to furnish a certificate of delivery

⁶ Effective January 29, 1959, EFAC percentages were reduced to 12 percent for the dollar zone and 8 percent for all other zones. At the same time it was decreed that EFAC currency could be used only for imports of capital equipment and that EFAC accounts could no longer be transferred or sold to other parties. In order to soften the effects of the EFAC percentage reductions, supplementary amounts of foreign exchange equivalent to the difference between the old and new percentages and based upon 1958 trade totals have been made available to the Cameroun Office des Changes for 1959. Consequently, the amount of dollar exchange available to Cameroun importers in 1959 will be the same as that for 1958.

(Austria and Switzerland excepted):

A.—Nickel wire; motor vehicles, including chassis and parts; airplane motors and equipment; ball, roller and needle bearings; constitutive munition parts; nickel-steel; aluminum alloys, powder and scraps; copper ore and alloys; magnesium base alloys; nickel alloys, powder and scraps.

B.—Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Canada, Denmark, United States, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Aden, Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Guinea, Hong Kong, Kenya, San Moritz, Malaya, Nigeria, North Borneo, Saint Vincent, Singapore, Zanzibar, Switzerland, Turkey.

United States Controls

Exports

At present all exports from the United States or its possessions to Cameroun are subject to the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, except for exports of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, which are licensed by the U. S. Department of State; gold and narcotics, licensed by the U. S. Department of the Treasury; and certain source material and facilities for the production of fissionable material, licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Department of Commerce export licenses fall into two categories—general and validated. A general license is a privilege which permits exporters to make certain shipments without applying for or receiving a validated license document. The commodities subject to validated license requirements, as well as all other regulations concerning export control, are shown in the *Comprehensive Export Schedule*, which is available for examination at any Department of Commerce Field Office. The *Comprehensive Export Schedule* and supplementary *Current Export Bulletins* may be purchased from any Field Office or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at an annual subscription rate, beginning each March 31, of \$6 (\$1.50 additional for foreign mailing). Airmail service on the supplementary bulletins is available, to domestic subscribers only, at an additional cost of \$4 a year.

Additional information concerning export control requirements for shipments to Cameroun may be obtained direct from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the Department's Field Offices.

Imports

Information on United States import duties is obtainable from the Commissioner of Customs, U. S. Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D. C., or from local collectors of customs.

With few exceptions imports into the United States are free from controls. Absolute import quota restrictions on commercial products are limited for the most part, to certain farm products for which officially supported prices in the United States are provided by law. Information on import quotas on controlled dairy products, and on permits for imports of oats, rye, barley, and

wheat for planting purposes, may be obtained from the Import Branch, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Information regarding import quotas on sugar is furnished by the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Information on other commodities subject to import quotas is available from the Bureau of Customs, U. S. Department of the Treasury.

For imports of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, an import license must be obtained from the Office of Munitions Control, U. S. Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Property owned by the U. S. Government and disposed of overseas is known as foreign excess property. It may be imported into the United States only if such importation would relieve domestic shortages or otherwise be beneficial to the economy of this country, determinations which must be made by the Secretary of Agriculture (in the case of any agricultural commodity, food, or cotton or woolen goods) or the Secretary of Commerce (in the case of any other property). Information in regard to importation of foreign excess property other than agricultural, is obtainable from the Foreign Excess Property Office, Business and Defense

Service Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. For information concerning the importation of foreign agricultural excess property, consult the Import Branch, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Other Controls

The Treasury Department's Division of Foreign Assets Control, Washington 25, D. C., should be consulted for information on the foreign assets control regulations, which prohibit all unlicensed transactions directly or indirectly involving mainland Chinese or North Korean financing or trade. These regulations, among other things, specifically prohibit the unlicensed purchase in any foreign country of all goods of mainland Chinese origin and all goods of types which in the past were chiefly imported into the United States from mainland China. The Division of Foreign Assets Control should also be consulted with respect to the transactions control regulations, which prohibit Americans from shipping strategic materials from any foreign country to a Soviet bloc country.

Prepared by Walter L. Cutler, Vice Consul, American Consulate General, Yaounde; arranged for publication by the Near Eastern and African Division, Office of Economic Affairs.

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