Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Cameroon:

A Study of Crop Protection Technology

November 1992

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES PROJECT

Sponsored by the

U.S. Agency for International Development

Prime Contractor: Abt Associates, Inc.
Subcontractors: Postharvest Institute for Perishables, University of Idaho, Deloitte & Touche, Inc.

AID Contract No. DHR-5447-Z-00-7074 AID Project No. 936-5477

(v)

AGRIBUSINESS AND PUBLIC SECTOR COLLABORATION IN TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND USE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:

THE CASE OF CROP PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY IN CAMEROON

STUDY COMMISSIONED BY THE USAID/AFRICA OFFICE
(AFR/ARTS/FARA), WASHINGTON

PREPARED FOR

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IMPROVEMENT

STRATEGIES PROJECT

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November 1992

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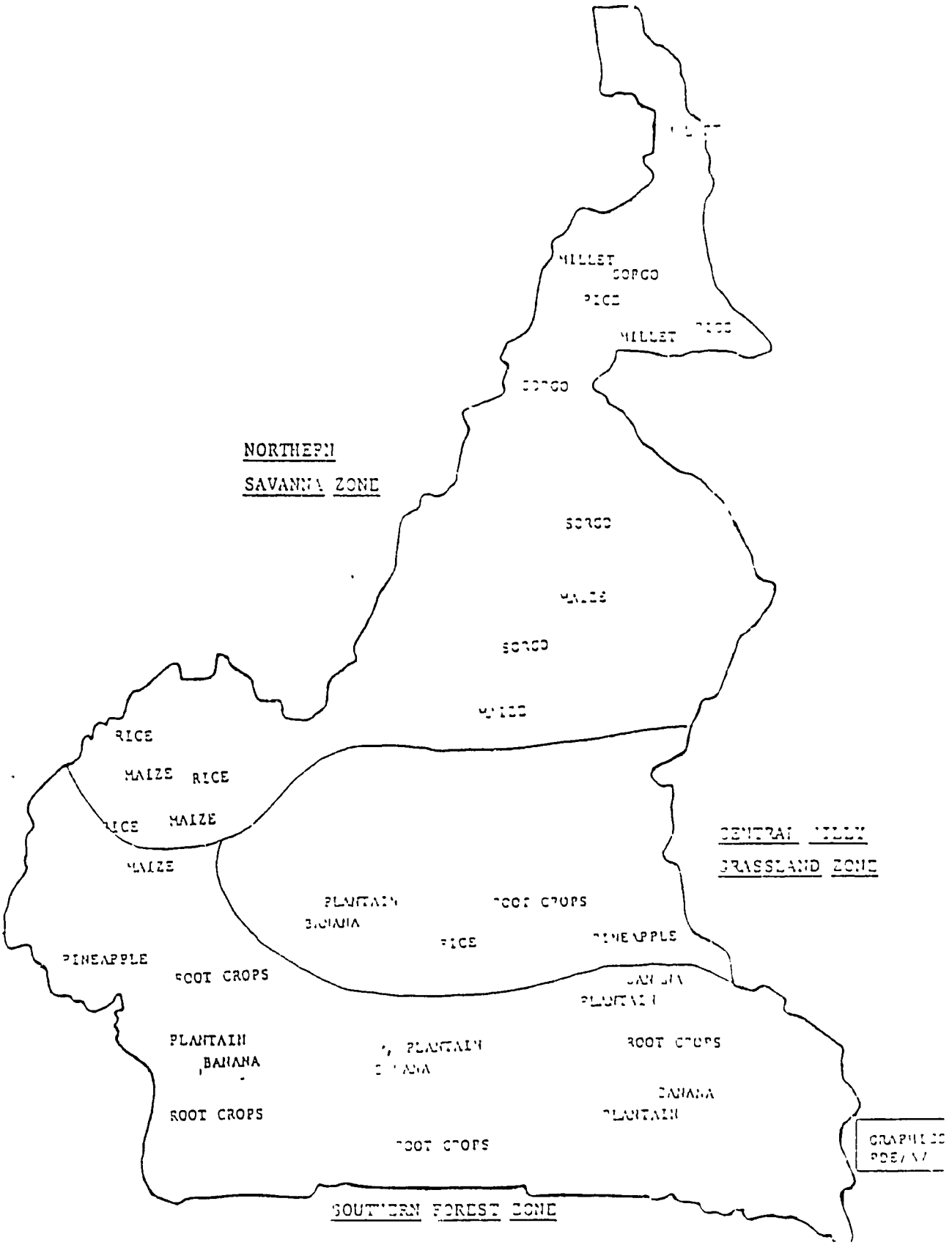

Source: USAID/The Government of Cameroon, 1991, figure 7, p. 9.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ADA	parastatal agricultural development agency ("société parastatale de développement agricole")
a.i.	active ingredient ("matière active" or "m.a.")
a.m.	active material ("matière active"or "m.a.")
AGCD	General Agency for Development Co-operation ("Agence générale pour la coopération au développement," Belgium), Belgian bilateral aid
agchem	agrichemicals
a s b l	non-profit-making association ("association sans but lucratif")
C	carbamate
CCCE	Central Fund for Economic Cooperation ("Caisse centrale de coopération économique," France)
CDC	Commonwealth Development Corporation, part of ODA, UK
CFDT	French Company for the Development of Cotton and Textile Crops ("Compagnie française pour le développement du coton et des plantes textiles")
CIF	Cost, insurance and freight
CIRAD	International Co-operation Centre of Agricultural Reseach for Development ("Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agricole pour le développement", Montpellier, France)
CNEARC	National Centre for Agronomic Studies in Warm Areas ("Centre national d'études agronomiques des régions chaudes", Monpellier,France)
CNUCED	UN Commission for Trade and Development ("Commission des Nations Unies pour le Commerce et le développement")
COOPLACA	Cocoa and Coffee Growers Cooperative of Dja and Lobo ("Cooperative des planteurs de cacao et de café du Dja-et-Lobo"), Centre province
COOPLACANT	Cocoa and Coffee Growers Cooperative of Ntem ("Cooperative des

	planteurs de cacao et de café du Ntem"), Centre province
CPI	Interafrican Phytosanitary Council/OAU ("Conseil phytosanitaire interafricain de l'OUA"), Yaoundé, Cameroon
CPSS	crop protection subsector
CRBP	Banana and Plantain Research Centre ("Centre de recherche pour la banane et le plantain"), part of CIRAD, France
CUD	University Centre of Dschang ("Centre universitaire de Dschang")
DEAPA	Directorate of Agro-economic Surveys and Agricultural Planning ("Direction des enquêtes agro-économiques et de la planification agricole")
DGTC	Directorate of Cameroon's Large Projects ("Direction des grands travaux du Cameroun")
DirAgi	Directorate of Agriculture ("Direction de l'agriculture"), part of MinAgri
EC	emulsifiable concentrate ("concentré émulsionnable" or "CE")
EEC	European Economic Communities
FAO	UN Food an Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy
FONADER	National Fund for Rural Credit ("Fonds national pour le crédit rural")
FS	flowable concentrate for seed treatment ("suspension concentrée pour le traitement des semences")
g	gram
GIFAP	International Union of the National Associations of Agrichemicals Manufacturers ("Groupement international des associations nationales de fabricants de produits agrochimiques", Brussels, Belgium)
GRC	Government of the Republic of Cameroon ("Gouvernement de la République du Cameroun")
GTZ	German Bilateral Aid ("Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit", Bonn, Germany)
ha	hectare

HN	hot fogging concentrate ("produit pour thermonébulisation")
Ir	MSc ("ingénieur agronome/ chimiste/ en génie civil/ en génie rural/ des eaux et forêts/ des travaux publics/ etc"...)
IRA	Agronomic Research Institute ("Institut de la recherche agronomique") part of MERS
IRCC	Coffee, Cocoa and other Beverage Research Institute ("Institut de recherche pour le café, le cacao et autres plantes stimulantes"), part of CIRAD, France
IRCT	Cotton and other Textile Crops Research Institute ("Institut de Recherche pour le coton et autres plantes textiles"), part of CIRAD, France
IRFA	Fruit and Citrus Crops Research Institute ("Institut de recherche pour les fruits et les agrumes"), part of CIRAD, France.
kg	kilogram
l	liter
m.o.t.d.	money of the day
m^3	cubic meter
MERS	Ministry of Higher Education, Computer Services and Scientific Research ("Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur, de l'informatique et de la recherche scientifique")
MIDENO	North West Development Mission ("Mission de développement du Nord-Ouest")
MinAgri	Ministry of Agriculture ("Ministère de l'agriculture")
MINDIC	Ministry of Industrial Development and Commerce ("Ministère du développement industriel et du commerce")
MINPAT	Ministry of Planning and Land Development ("Ministère du plan et de l'aménagement du territoire")
n.a.	not available

NWCA	North West Cooperative Association
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization ("Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle"), Yaoundé, Cameroon.
OAU	Organization of African Unity ("Organisation de l'Unité africaine" or "OUA"), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
OC	organochloride ("organochloré")
ODA	Overseas Development Administration, UK
OP	organophosphate ("organophosphoré")
OMPI	World Organization for Intellectual Property ("Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle"), Geneva, Switzerland
ONU	United Nations Organization ("Organisation des Nations unies")
ONUDI	UN Industrial Development Organization ("Organisation des Nations unies pour le développement industriel")
OUA	same as OAU
p.a.	per annum
1992 PAD	May 1992 application decree of the pesticide law of August 1990
p.c.	commercial product ("produit commercial")
PHP	Upper-Pindja Estate (" Plantation du Haut-Pindja")
s.a.	limited company ("société anonyme")
s.a.b.l.	limited liability company ("société à responsabilité limitée")
SAFACAM	African Forestry Company of Cameroon ("Société forestière africaine du Cameroun")
SBM	M'Boué Banana Estate Company ("Société de bananeraie de M'Boué")
SDPV	Plant Protection Sub-directorate ("Sous-direction de la protection des végétaux"), part of DirAgri

SGS	General Supervision Company ("Société générale de surveillance"), Switzerland
SODECAO	Cocoa Development Company ("Société de développement du cacao"), State agency
SODECOTON	Cameroon Cotton Development Company ("Société de développement du coton au Cameroun"), State agency
SOSUCAM	Sugar Company of Cameroon ("Société sucrière du Cameroun")
SOWEFCU	South West Farmers' Cooperative Union
SPNP	Pindja New Estate Company ("Société des plantations nouvelles de Pindja")
SSA	South Saharien Africa
t	metric ton
UCAC	Centre Agricultural Cooperative Union ("Union des coopératives agricoles du Centre")
UCAL	Littoral Agricultural Cooperative Union ("Union des coopératives agricoles du Littoral")
UCASC	South-Centre Agricultural Cooperative Union ("Union des coopératives du Sud-Centre")
UCA-SUD	South Agricultural Cooperative Union ("Union des coopératives agricoles du Sud")
UCCAO	Western Agricultural Cooperative Central Union ("Union centrale des coopératives de l'Ouest")
UDEAC	Customs and Economic Union of the Central African States ("Union économique et douanière des Etats d'Afrique centrale")
ULV	ultra low volume
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	same as CNUCED

UNIDO	same as ONUDI
UNIPHYTO	Ivory Coast Phytosanitary Profession Union ("Union de la profession phytosanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire"), member of GIFAP
UPAC	Central Africa's Phytosanitary Union ("Union phytosanitaire d'Afrique Centrale"), member of GIFAP
US	United States of America
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WP	wettable powder ("poudre mouillable")

EXCHANGE RATES USED

1 US $ @ 250 FCFA
1 US $ @ 5 FRF
1 FRF @ 50 FCFA
1 FCFA @ 0.02 FRF

Budgetary Year ("année budgétaire"): from July 01 to June 30
Agricultural Campaign ("campagne agricole"): from July 01 to June 30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is the backbone of the Cameroonian economy, accounting for about 27 percent of GDP in 1989. It is predominantly small-holder production as plantation agriculture accounts for only 6 percent of total agricultural production. The major industrial crops include cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, rubber, oil-palm, groundnuts, sugar cane, and tobacco. Large plantations are important in the production of oil-palm, rubber, bananas, and sugar-cane. The major food crops include beans, cassava, cocoyams, maize, millet, plantains, sorghum, and and groundnuts are staple food crops. The dominance of any particular crop varies regionally and co-dominance between two crops is common in many areas (e.g., millet and sorghum in the North; cocoyams and plantains in forest areas.)

About one-half of all cultivated land is intercropped with cash crops while most of the remainder is devoted entirely to food crops. Initially, this study was to focus on crop protection technology used in the production of maize and other cereals; however, because of the low demand for pesticides for these crops, the study focussed mainly on cash crops, especially coffee and cocoa. Most insecticides are used on cotton and bananas while fungicides are mainly used on cocoa. Cocoa, which used to be the largest consumer of pesticides, with around 40 percent of the total, is now the smaller user. Cotton and bananas are the present leaders with 28 percent each.

The team interviewed major agrichemical corporations marketing agrichemicals in Cameroon, government agencies involved in the crop protection subsector (CPSS); pesticide users; agricultural development agencies (ADA); cooperatives; and large plantation companies.

The general conclusion of the study is that the local agricultural economy is in a slump due to the combined effect of depressed world prices for Cameroon export commodities and the inadequate level of both public and private investment in agriculture due to financial burdens created by the debt problem. With the collapse of the cocoa and coffee export market, pesticide sales in Cameroon declined dramatically in recent years. The gross sales for the ten most important pesticide importers/distributors operating in Cameroon, some since the early 1960s, have dropped from a high of FCFA 11 billion in 1986 (US$ 44 million) to FCFA 4.2 billion (US$ 16.8 million) in 1991, a reduction of 62 percent. At this level, the Cameroonian pesticide demand ranks well behind Ivory Coast, the market leader in Francophone Sub-Saharen Africa (SSA), and Senegal.

Insecticides now constitute 55 percent of the gross sales while fungicides are worth around 14 percent. (Up until 1989, these figures were 38 percent for fungicides versus 47 percent for insecticides.) In 1991, around 2,000 metric tons (mt) of pesticides were imported, all in a ready-to-use form, 73 percent in wettable powder and 25 percent in less than one kg/l packs. The most important suppliers to Cameroon were the European Economic Community countries (EEC), with 65 percent of the total, one-half of which came from France, the largest single country pesticide exporter to the Cameroons The United States provided 19 percent of total pesticides exports.

Out of the ten importers/distributors established in Cameroon, seven are affiliated with foreign formulators and multinational agrichemical manufacturing groups, all European. The French group Rhône-Poulenc has been the market leader for several years with around 40 percent of the total demand, followed by four companies each holding around 10 to 12 percent.

Five multinationals which together represent around 65 percent of the business have adhered to the FAO Code of Conduct after having formed a local Central Africa Pesticide Association ("Union phytosanitaire d'Afrique centrale" or "UPAC"), member of the International Group of Associations of Agrichemical Manufacturers (GIFAP), Brussels (Belgium).

Two pesticide formulation plants established during the last three decades have closed their doors mainly because they did not obtain an "in bond" industrial status for exporting to other Central African countries, and because of the adverse customs tariff penalizing them on the domestic market. The only sprayer maker has also disappeared.

Crop protection technology transfer is limited to the supply of products and application techniques available through a product approval scheme which has just been promoted to an official registration system.

The extension service seems to be of good caliber for Francophone SSA standards. It is being drastically reduced but, fortunately, partly integrated within the cooperative movement and farmer groups.

A hand-over of the state-centralized pesticide distribution system to the pesticide industry is being anticipated in the Northern provinces by the state agricultural development agency (ADA) SODECOTON and in the central provinces by the SODECAO.

However, it is doubtful that the pesticide industry is ready at the present to seize this opportunity presented by the decentralization of the pesticide industry. The economic slump has caused a two-thirds reduction in pesticide demand with little prospect of a quick recovery and is aggravated by a high corruption rate and a huge public and private debt worth several years of the present sales proceeds of the whole pesticide industry. UPAC members appear to be transferring their trade to local affiliated companies and their remaining expatriate professional staff into technical assistance offices covering the six Central African countries. It is feared that this last shift could be followed by a complete retreat to Abidjan (Ivory Coast), the last sustainable pesticide market in Francophone SSA, or even to Europe.

Under the present circumstances, it is doubtful that the collaboration between the pesticide industry and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) will develop further than the present product registration scheme. On the contrary, the prohibitive cost of registration and the industry mistrust of some research workers might further discourage industry members to register new products in Cameroon.

The recent efforts of the GRC to liberalize the agricultural sector in general, and the

marketing of agricultural inputs in particular, will take time to have impact. Legal decrees have been issued which should protect the farmer to some extent against pesticide misuses and hazards, and shield the industry (and consequently the farmer) from rent-seeking behavior. The elimination of all subsidies on agricultural inputs within three years is another positive step. However, without modernizing and diversifying their agricultural production, Cameroon will have difficulty competing against the high-yielding and lower-cost industrial plantations of Latin America and Southeast Asia.

There is, of course, nothing that the pesticide industry can do to help overcome basic macroeconomic issues. Meanwhile, however, there are a few measures which can be recommended to help the country and the pesticide industry survive through this difficult period. It includes several ways of reducing marketing expenses, customs tariff reforms, simplification of import procedures and settlement of the public supply debt. It also requires cleanup operations within the public sector as well as in the pesticide industry.

A retailer survey has been proposed as a way of better assessing the feasibility of creating a sustainable distribution network, evaluating the availability of suitable candidates, estimating both the amount of capital expenditure required to finance this network as well as the size, content, and cost of the necessary training program.

In order to plan, manage, monitor, and catalyze better the activities of the agricultural input sector, the formation of a light structure close to the decision-makers is suggested.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

This study was commissioned by the USAID/Africa office (AFR/ARTS/FARA), Washington as part of the study of the Private Sector Agricultural Technology Development in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It reviews present and possible agribusiness and public sector collaboration in the development of crop protection technology in Cameroon. The study contributes to USAID/Cameroon's Program of Reform in the Agricultural Marketing Sector (PRAMS) which supports the liberalization of the internal and external marketing of agricultural production and agricultural inputs (fertilizer and pesticides). Initially, the study was to focus on crop protection technology used in the production of maize and other cereals; however, because of the low demand for pesticides for these crops, the study was extended to other crops, mainly coffee and cocoa.

The AMIS project assembled a team consisting of Ms. Kah WALLA, MBA, of BIKANDA CONSEILS (Douala). Siaka KONE, former President of the Ivory Coast Association of Agrichemicals Distributors (UNIPHYTO) seconded by the Ciba-Geigy Group (Balse, Switzerland), and Charles J. HEUREUX, the team leader, an independent consultant.

The team interviewed the following participants of the crop protection subsector :

- The ten major agrichemicals corporations marketing agrichemicals in Cameroon, i.e., importing and distributing them
- The various ministries involved in the crop protection subsector (CPSS), including those monitoring foreign corporations established in Cameroon or wanting to invest in the country
- The state and donor agencies playing a part in the CPSS
- The pesticide end-users consisting of small holders, reached through parastatal agricultural development agencies (ADA); cooperatives; and large plantation companies.

Prior to the field investigation in Cameroon, the international head offices of some of the major British and French agrichemical corporations established in Cameroon were also consulted in London and Paris. The "Compagnie française pour le développement du coton et des fibres textiles" (CFDT) and the director for Africa of the International Group of the National Associations of Agrichemical Manufacturers (GIFAP), based respectively in Paris and Lyon (France), were interviewed as well.

PART I: THE CAMEROON CROP PROTECTION SUBSECTOR

1. OVERVIEW OF CAMEROON'S ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

1.1 Cameroon's Key Economic Features

Cameroon is a middle-income country with much potential in terms of its natural and human resources. Cameroon is divided into four natural regions: the northern savanna, the central plateau, the Western Highlands, and the forest area, covering a total area of 475,000 square kilometers. The population of Cameroon, about 12 million, are becoming increasing urbanized, with 50 percent of its population reported living in urban areas in 1989, compared with just over one-third in 1980. The large urban centers of Yaounde and Douala register the highest per capita incomes.

Between 1980 and 1989, the contribution of agriculture to GDP declined from 32 percent to 27 percent, while the average annual growth in GDP was 3.2 percent. The manufacturing and industrial sectors outpaced the agricultural sector throughout the 1980s, led by oil exports which first came on stream in the late 1970s. By 1989, per capita income had achieved the $1,000 mark, although many regions of the country remain impoverished, especially the East, North, and North-West. Unfortunately, Cameroon is undergoing a severe economic slump due to the decline in oil, coffee, and cocoa prices.

1.2 The Agricultural Sector

Cameroon agriculture is generally of the small-holder variety as plantation agriculture accounts for only 6 percent of total agricultural production. The major industrial crops include cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, rubber, oil-palm, groundnuts, sugar cane, and tobacco. The major cash crops grown by smallholders are Robusta coffee, cocoa, and tobacco in the East; cocoa in the South-Central province; and Robusta coffee, Arabica coffee, and cocoa in the four remaining provinces to the west. Large plantations are important in the production of oil-palm, rubber, bananas, and sugar-cane.

The principal method of farming in Cameroon is bush fallowing whereby cultivated land having become unproductive is abandoned for a period up to 25 years in order to regain its fertility. Depending on the region and crops grown, certain rotations are followed to ensure maximal utilization of land as determined through past experience. Cassava is often planted at the end of the rotation as it grows well in nutritionally depleted soils. Mixed farming is practiced especially with tree crops like coffee and cocoa whose shade cover protects soil fertility. About one-half of all cultivated land is intercropped with industrial crops while most of the remainder is devoted entirely to food crops.

The agricultural economy of the North differs from the southern regions in several important respects. In the North, the climate allows for only one growing season but ecological

conditions favor cattle-raising on a large scale. Cash crop production is relatively less important where cattle-raising is well integrated into the rural economy of subsistence food production. Millet and sorghum are the major food crops and cotton and groundnuts the major cash crops. Beans are of some importance while maize and cassava remain minor. Water availability is a major problem throughout the north because of rainfall levels that are lower than the south.

In the Adamaoua region surrounding N'gaoundere, maize and vegetables are produced and even wheat has been introduced. Further south, in the transition savanna zone and forest areas (including the Western Highlands), maize, cassava, plantains, cocoyams, and groundnuts are staple food crops. The dominant crop varies regionally and co-dominance between two crops is common throughout the southern areas. Maize is the major staple in the East province and increasingly so in the West where it competes with cassava and cocoyams. Cassava is especially important in the Center-South province as are cocoyams and plantains. Cocoyams and plantains increase in importance in the wetter, coastal forests.

Statistics on area, production, and prices of major Cameroonian export crops (bananas, cocoa, Arabica and Robusta coffees, cotton, oil palm, and rubber) are given in Annex 1. This report discusses agricultural production with respect to actual demand for pesticide, and therefore is focussed on cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, and cotton, rather than staple food crops. Cost of production information for cocoa is given in Part I.

2. PESTICIDE MARKET

2.1 Type of Technology

All agri-chemical pesticides used in Cameroon are imported. As in most Francophone SSA countries, demand is not significant enough to justify investment in agrichemical manufacturing plants, even using estimates of pesticide demand that are twice as much as the existing levels (Heureux 1987). An additional constraint on investment in pesticide production is the lack of suitable industrial complexes in SSA where a sophisticated chemical manufacturing industry could be located (Nigeria and the Republic of South Africa are exceptions).

The level of crop protection technology in Cameroon consists of the preparation of agrichemical products, i.e., formulation and packaging, and of the transfer of knowledge of methods of application (type, dosage rate, frequency, period of application, use of application equipment, safety precautions, antidotes, etc.). There are 431 formulations which can be legally imported into Cameroon (see Annex 2.1 for list).

The term "pesticides" include insecticides, acaricides, nematicides, fungicides, and herbicides. Article 2 of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (see Glossary) gives the following definitions of the words pesticide and formulation, which will be used extensively in this report:

> **Pesticide** means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during, or otherwise interfering with, the production, processing, storage, transport, or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies.
>
> **Formulation** means the combination of various ingredients designed to render the product useful and effective for the purpose claimed; the form of the pesticide as purchased by users.

2.2 Pesticide Demand

The dramatic fall in pesticide demand in the past few years is attributable largely to the collapse of the cocoa and coffee export markets. The total gross sales realized by the ten major agrichemical companies operating in Cameroon amounted to FCFA 4.2 billion (US $16.8 million) in 1991, as shown in Exhibit 1 below. Sales in 1991 and 1990 were much lower than the FCFA 10 billion (US $40 million) realized in 1989, or the FCFA 11 billion (US $44 million) in pesticide sales realized in 1986. Forecast 1992 revenues are reported at between FCFA 3.1 and 3.2 billion (US $12.4 to 12.8 million), a record low for the period 1984-1991.

Exhibit 1: Estimated Cameroon Pesticide Demand (Importer Sales in US $ million)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
FCFA billion	8.9	9.4	11.0	9.6	6 6	10.1	3 6	4 2	3.1
US $ million	35 6	37.6	43 8	38.4	26.4	40.4	14.5	16.9	12 4

Source. Union Phytosanitaire d'Afrique (UPAC)

Cameroon's pesticide utilization is low compared to world demand and ranks low even by African standards. Compared with other Francophone Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, Cameroon consumes less than Ivory Coast (FCFA 12 billion in 1991) and Senegal (around FCFA 5 billion). Pesticide sales in Cameroon represent about 2 to 3 percent of the total sales in Africa, and 1/20th of 1 percent of total world pesticide sales.

Exhibit 2 shows the quantity of pesticides imported from 1984 to 1991. In both 1990 and 1991, about 2,000 tons of pesticides were imported, a significant decline from the peak of almost 12,000 tons imported in 1985. All products used in Cameroon are imported as ready-to-use formulations (in 1991, 73 percent were in powder form).

Exhibit 2: Cameroon Pesticide Imports, By Volume, 1984 to 1991, (in 1,000 metric tons)

YEARS	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Thousand mt	7.6	11 9	3 1	5.5	3.5	3.6	2.0	2 0

Source: Interviews of UPAC Members

As indicated earlier, the decline in pesticide sales is attributable to lower pesticide use because of declining markets for the major export crops. Exhibit 3 below shows trends in pesticide demand by crop for selected years between 1981 and 1992, and gives an indication of how the proportion of total pesticide use has changed among different crops. For example, cocoa, coffee, and cotton accounted for around 80 percent of the total pesticide market as late as 1989, when cocoa alone accounted for 40 percent of the market. By 1991, bananas became the major end-user of pesticides, accounting for FCFA 1.3 billion, or 31 percent, of total pesticide sales of FCFA 4.2 billion, while cocoa's share became negligible.

The cocoa industry was, until 1989, the major user of pesticides (FCFA 4 billion p.a. or US $16 million), with all inputs being given entirely free to the growers. During 1991 and 1992, cocoa pesticide demand plummeted to almost zero (FCFA 20 million or US $80,000), mostly due to the abrupt elimination of all subsidies and crop payments to growers, which was a result of the bankruptcy of various state cocoa support institutions.

While coffee was not affected as much as cocoa by the elimination of subsidies on agricultural inputs, sales of pesticides for coffee also decreased substantially, from FCFA 2 billion in 1989 (US $8 million) to 0.9 billion in 1990, 0.5 in 1991 and down to only FCFA 100 million (US $0.4 million) in 1992, according to the latest estimates from UPAC members.

The growth in pesticide use for bananas grown on a commercial scale for export is higher than indicated by the statistics given in Exhibit 3. Banana growers also make direct imports of pesticides that are not included in the figures provided by UPAC members. Growers estimate that they rely on direct imports for about 60 percent of their total pesticide requirements.

Exhibit 3: Pesticide Demand (Importer Sales), By Crop, 1981, 1987, 1989 and 1992
(billion FCFA)

CROPS	1981	1987	1989	1991	1992 (est.)
Cocoa	1.6	4.1	4.0	-	-
Cotton	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.4
Coffee	2.3	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.1
Banana	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
S. cane	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Oil palm	0.1	0.3	}	}	}
Rubber	0.3	0.2	} 0.5	} 0.3	} 0.2
Food crops	-	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Locusts	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
Miscell	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**6.8**	**9.6**	**10.1**	**4.2**	**3.2**

Note: Food crops = mainly maize and vegetables
Miscellaneous = mainly seeds, stocks and wood protection pesticides
Sources: Heureux (1987) and interviews of UPAC members.

Exhibit 4 below gives a breakdown on pesticide demand by type of pesticide, that is, insecticide, herbicide, and fungicide. Insecticides are mainly applied to cotton and bananas, which dominated the 1991 market with a 54 percent share of sales. Herbicide usage in commercial farms increased from around FCFA 47 million in 1987 (Heureux 1987) to 220 million (US $880,000) in 1992. Herbicides used on industrial crops such as sugar cane, maize, young oil palm, and rubber plantations have remained static with a 30 percent share of the pesticide demand.

Exhibit 4: **1991 Pesticide Demand, By Crop and Type of Pesticide (Billions FCFA)**

CROPS	TYPE OF PESTICIDE			TOTAL	
	Insecticide	Herbicide	Fungicide		%
Banana	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.3	30.9
Cotton	1.1	0.1	-	1.2	28.5
Food crops	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	14.3
Coffee	0.1	0.4	-	0.5	11.9
Oil palm & Rubber	-	0 2	-	0.2	4 8
S cane	-	0.2	-	0.2	4.8
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-
Locusts	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.2	-	-	0 2	4 8
TOTAL	**2.3**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**4.2**	
%	**54.8**	**30.9**	**14.3**		**100.0**

Note: Food crops = mainly maize and vegetables
Miscellaneous = mainly seeds, stocks and wood protection products.

Source: Interviews of UPAC members.

Exhibit 5 shows, as in any tropical area, the predominant position of insecticides, although not as clearly as in other countries because of the high importance, until 1989, of cocoa fungicides in Cameroon. Between 1986 and 1989, fungicides represented on average 42 percent of the total pesticide demand compared to 38 percent for insecticides and 14 percent for herbicides. This represents a substantial change from 1989 compared to 1990 when fungicides, used mainly on cocoa, were worth 22 percent of sales against 14 percent in 1991.

SODECAO intends to purchase cocoa fungicide with World Bank funds but the shipment will not arrive in time for the 1992 campaign (the spraying season for the control of cocoa black pod starts in May/June). SOCCAO has ordered two million 50 and 75g packets costing FCFA 184 million (US $0.7 million), which is one-quarter of the amount required (eight million packets) to cover the whole spraying season.

Exhibit 5: Pesticide Demand, By Type of Pesticide , 1986 to 1991 (Billion FCFA)

	TYPE OF PESTICIDE				TOTAL
	INSECTICIDE	FUNGICIDE	HERBICIDE	Others	
1986	4 2	4.2	1 5	1.1	11.0
1987	4.3	3.9	1.3	0.1	9.6
1988	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.6	6.6
1989	4.5	3.8	1.1	0 7	10.1
1990	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	3.6
1991	2.3	0.6	1 3	-	4.2

Others includes mainly nematicides and growth regulators.
Source: Interviews of UPAC members.

2.3 Prospective Demand

The forecast for pesticide demand in the future is that it will probably remain at the present level for the next several years, according to UPAC members. The less pessimistic believe that it might recover to FCFA five billion (US $20 million) by 1995 and reach around FCFA six billion (US $24 million) by 1998. This estimate for pesticide demand takes into account a number of price and production trends for major crops (for export crops these are mainly a function of world market trends), which are described as follows:

- Prospects for recovery of the Cameroon's export prices for cocoa and coffee are generally bleak due to the continued depressed world market. Cameroonian cocoa beans exported last year was of poor quality and this has affected demand for Cameroonian cocoa in major export markets (France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain). Because of some undesirable qualities -- high fat content and the dark red color of its powder -- Cameroonian cocoa must be very price competitive. As for Cameroonian Robusta coffee, the major kind of coffee exported by Cameroon, prices have not recovered, while the apparent poor quality of Arabica produced in Cameroon reduces its competitiveness on the world markets. Although illegal, farmers have begun to uproot coffee trees in order to grow food crops (mainly plantain, maize and vegetables).

- Exports of food crops such as maize, tubers, and vegetables is increasing in particular to regional markets in neighboring countries Exports of fresh green beans to Europe have been successful although it is constrained by air cargo capacity limitations. Planes are allowed to land in Douala only and not, for example, in Bafoussam where 200 ha. of green beans are grown through contract farming for export to France ("Jardins de Foumbot"). Vegetable production represents a viable alternative to traditional export crops such as coffee, cocoa and palm oil because of the smaller initial investment required to compared to tree crops. Due to the dispersed nature of vegetable production, it is not clear how pesticide demand will be affected.

- Cotton production and exports have remained steady in recent years, mostly due to stable world market demand and prices, a situation expected to continue for the next several years. Pesticide demand in this sector will maintain existing levels. Maize, millet, peanuts, and sorghum production in the cotton farming areas of Northern provinces is the responsibility of SODECOTON as part of the cotton commodity system ("filière coton"). SODECOTON provides farmers with crop protection services including extension advice, as well as the procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs. This allows cotton farmers to use pesticides for their food crops (unlike most food crop producers in Cameroon).

- Maize is grown on a commercial scale in the North (Ngaoundere) by Maïscam, a fully integrated Cameroonian group of private companies (Groupe Mohamadou Abbo Ousmanou). From production down to milling and oil extraction, it farms 5,500 ha of maize, soja beans, and sunflower. Maize production reaches 15,000 t/year, i.e., an average yield of 5.2 t/ha. If financing was available, Maïscam could purchase from local growers 20,000 to 25,000 t/year for milling and oil extraction. A few other smaller commercial maize growers (from 100 up to 700-800 ha) are established in the same area. Since maize production has not required insecticide, pesticide use is limited to herbicides.

- Banana producers are now a major user of pesticides. Banana plantations claim that they can directly import their pesticide requirements at half of the local prices. As a result 60 percent of their requirements escape the local pesticide industry. The level of production and exports of bananas depends almost entirely on the EC import policies for their associated country partners (ACP).

There is very little that the agrichemical industry, foreign or national, can do about resolving key macroeconomic issues and elaborating basic agricultural policies and strategies to restore the farming community's purchasing power on which pesticide demand is entirely dependent. The following issues therefore need to be addressed by the relevant authorities (GRC, specialized agencies, international aid, etc.) to encourage crop protection chemical demand and create a favorable business climate:

- Export crop diversification and development
- Competitiveness of Cameroonian export commodities such as cocoa and coffee
- Local agro-industry development
- Cocoa replanting/regeneration
- Development of the food crop marketing system (domestic and regional exports)
- Ban on commodities imported at dumping prices
- Training of cooperatives' staff, leaders and trainers
- Reform of the banking system
- Development of rural credit
- Strict application of all legal texts aimed at corruption and "rent seeking" habits
- Settlement of disputes between ministries

2.4 Pesticide Awareness and Rate of Adoption

The rate of adoption of crop protection technologies by the farming community has not been studied at the farm level. However, historically pesticide use in Cameroon appears to be relatively high compared with other countries of Francophone SSA. One reason for this is that, with the exception of the cotton area in the North and some vegetable, cocoa, and coffee farmers in the West, the cocoa and coffee farmers received inputs absolutely free of charge. SODECAO, for example, used to do treatments against cocoa capsides for farmers free of charge. In the cotton area, the pesticide use rate is extremely high because o DT operations which provide credit for purchasing inputs as well as extension support. For coffee, it is estimated by the pesticide industry that about one-third of the farmers would purchase some pesticides, even at nonsubsidized prices, if the farmgate price of coffee would allow it.

A survey made in 1990 (Minot 1991) in the seven Southern provinces (i.e., excluding the three Northern provinces covered by SODECOTON) evaluated the acceptability of fertilizer and pesticides among farmers. Three surveys of the following groups:

- 426 farmers in the seven Southern provinces, conducted by the Directorate of Agro-economic Surveys and Agriculture Planning (DEAPA) of MinAgri;
- 172 coffee growers of the West province, by the University Center of Dschang (CUD);
- 100 farmers of the North West province, by the North West Development Mission (MIDENO).

Exhibit 6 gives results of the survey of 426 farmers, and shows that 47 percent of the total are using pesticides, with utilization rates higher in the South (64 percent) and the West (58 percent) than in the North West (25 percent). Exhibit 7 shows farmers responses to questions on distribution problems. Shortages, late delivery, product unavailability, lack of credit facilities, and distance from selling points are the main distribution problems that the farmers using pesticides have to face.

Exhibit 6: Proportion of Farmers Using Pesticides in the Seven Southern Provinces

PROVINCES	NUMBER OF FARMERS	FARMERS USING PESTICIDES	
		Numbers	Percentage
East	58	23	40 %
Center	114	60	53 %
Littoral	37	14	38 %
S.-W	29	13	45 %
N.-W	65	16	25 %
West	79	46	58 %
South	44	28	64 %
TOTAL	**426**	**200**	**47 %**

Source: MinAgri/DEAPA, 1990.

Exhibit 7: Main Distribution Problems Perceived by Farmers Using Pesticides in the Seven Southern Provinces

PROBLEMS	FARMERS FACING PROBLEMS	
	Numbers	Percentages
Shortages	111	26%
Late delivery	151	35%
Frequent shortages	149	35%
Unavailability of required products	123	29%
No credit facility	143	33%
Distance from selling points	126	29%
Various other problems	134	31%
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS INTERVIEWED	426	

Source: MinAgri/DEAPA, 1990.

According to the survey of 100 farmers conducted by MIDENO in the North West province, only 23 percent were using pesticides. Shortages, late delivery, and unavailability of required products were their main problems. Among the 172 coffee growers surveyed by the CUD, the large majority of coffee growers used pesticides (Exhibit 8). According to Minot, the CUD survey showed a larger proportion (77 percent) of West province farmers using pesticides than the DEAPA survey (58 percent) probably because CUD interviewed only coffee growers whose farms are generally larger than the average farmers and who are therefore more progressive.

Exhibit 8: Coffee Growers Using Pesticides in the West Province

TYPES OF PESTICIDES	GROWERS USING PESTICIDES	
	Numbers	Percentages
Insecticides	132	77 %
Fungicides	112	65 %
Herbicides	48	28 %
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS INTERVIEWED	172	100 %

Source: CUD, 1990

2.5 Productivity

Cocoa is grown entirely by smallholders (cultivating less than one ha). In the SODECAO area covering eleven departments in the central provinces, where around 350,000 ha of cocoa are grown out of the 440,000 ha. total national cocoa area. Average yields range from 72 to 624 kg/ha. Cocao yields and farmgate prices in the SODECAO area are given in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9: Cocoa Yields per Grade in the SODECAO Area and Average Farm Gate Prices, 1991/92

AREA HA %	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TREES/HA	YIELDS			FARMGATE PRICES (FCFA/KG)		
		G	ST	TOTAL	G	ST	AVER
(1) 35.000 10	600	18	54	72	220	100	130
(2) 245.000 70	1,200	198	66	264	220	100	190
(3) 52.500 15	1,200	378	74	450	220	100	201
(4) 17 500 5	1,200	574	50	624	220	100	210
TOTAL: 350.000 100 AVERAGE	1,140	226	65	291	220	100	186
(5)	1,333	900	100	1000	220	100	208

G = "Grade" quality; St = "Standard" quality
(1) = "Cacao cueillette" or traditionally grown cocoa farm
(2) = "Cacao amélioration partielle" or improved husbandry cacao farm
(3) = "Cacao amélioration totale" or good husbandry cocoa farm
(4) = "Cacao régénération" or good husbandry cocoa farm in which replanting of high yielding hybrid varieties has been done within the old trees
(5) = "Cacao intensif" or new high yielding hybrid varieties cocoa farm, run with modern commercial methods.
Source: Prepared from SODECAO data (see Annex 3)

Exhibit 10 gives data on costs and returns of growers for cocoa production. It shows that, without subsidies on pesticides, the remuneration for a days labor (4.9 hours for men, 5.9 hours for women) varies from FCFA 666 to 1,293/ha (line(o)). It also shows that if labor is computed at FCFA 700/day, there is a residual income that varies from FCFA 4,860 to 50,780/ha for 90 percent of growers, which drops to FCFA 25,280/ha for only 5 percent of the growers when their remuneration is calculated at FCFA 1000/day. For intensive cocoa (column (5)), the net margin is FCFA 55,200/ha if labor is paid FCFA 700/day which drops to FCFA 6,600/ha if labor costs FCFA 1,000/day.

It is estimated by SODECAO that a large majority of cocoa grown in the South Western part of the country (around 90,000 ha) would fit under columns (2) and (3), since the annual production of that area ranges from 30,000 to 35,000 tons, that is, average yields are 333 to 390 kg/ha.

Exhibit 10: Cost of Cocoa Production in the SODECAO Area

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) TOTAL
(A) Area ha	35,000	245,000	52,500	17,500	n a	350,000
(B) %	10 %	70 %	15 %	5 %	-	100 %
(C) Yields (Kg/ha)						Averages for (1) to (4)
(D) "Grade"	18	198	378	574	900	226
(E) "Standard"	54	66	72	50	100	65
(F) Total	72	264	450	624	1,000	291
FCFA/kg						
(G) Av? Farmgate Pr	130	190	201	210	208	186 65
(H) Cost of production	181	227	220	170	201	218 5
FCFA/ha						
(I) Gross Proceeds	9,360	50,160	90,360	131,280	208,000	5o,385
(J) Amortization (tools, sprayers)	<3,000>	<5,000>	<5,000>	<5,000>	<5,000>	<4,800>
(K) Cost of fungicides	-	<6,000>	<12,000>	<16,000>	<16,000>	<6,800>
(L) Cost of insecticides	-	-	-	-	<14,000>	-
(M) Gross Margins	6,360	39,160	73,360	110,280	168,600	44,566
(N) Nb Work days	(10)	(49)	(82)	(85)	(162)	(52)
(O) Labor remuner in FCFA/day	666	799	893	1,293	1,039	824
Labour cost in FCFA/day						
(P) 700	7,000	34,300	57,400	59,500	1,133,400	36,295
(Q) 1,000	10,000	49,000	82,000	85,000	162,000	51,850
Net margins at. (FCFA/day)						
(R) 700	-640	4,860	15,960	50,780	55,200	8,271
(S) 1,000	-3,640	-9,840	-8,640	25,280	6,600	-7,284

(1) = "Cacao cueillette", or traditionally grown cocoa farm
(2) = "Cacao amélioration partielle", or improved husbandry cacao farm
(3) = "Cacao amélioration totale", or good husbandry cocoa farm
(4) = "Cacao régénération", or good husbandry cocoa farm (replanting of high yielding hybrid varieties in the old trees)
(5) = "Cacao intensif", or new high yielding hybrid varieties cocoa farm, run with modern commercial methods.
Fungicide treatments = none for (1), 3 for (2), 6 for (3), 7 for (4) and (5)
Capside treatments = none for (1) to (4), 3 for (5)
Source: SODECAO data (see Annex 3).

3. MARKETING SYSTEM

3.1 Supply of Technology

No basic agrichemical research is conducted in Cameroon either for discovering new compounds or for the application of pesticides (e.g., formulation, application equipment), or in integrated pest management. The Agronomic Research Institute ("Institut de la recherche agronomique" or "IRA"), although assisted by the International Co-operation Centre of Agricultural Research for Development ("Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agricole pour le développement," France, or "CIRAD"), carries out efficacy tests only on commercial products through specific requests of the pesticide industry.

These industry applicants must provide all available information about the performances and toxicology of the products for which they seek approval. In practice, approval is requested for the use of a specific formulation of a compound at a specific dose against a specific pest on a specific crop. These requests are based on experience acquired in similar situations in other countries.

Therefore, the role of IRA is limited to confirmation trials for technology transferred to them by foreign agrichemical corporations, mainly European, American, and Japanese, in order of importance.

Application methods (e.g., thermofogging against cocoa capsides, dose-packs, ULV hand-held sprayers, and slow-release capsule formulation) are also introduced and developed through demonstration trials run in collaboration with IRA, various development agencies such as SODECOTON and SODECAO, co-ops, and the phytosanitary teams ("brigades phytosanitaires") of the Directorate of Agriculture ("Direction de l'Agriculture" or " DirAgri"), part of the Ministry of Agriculture ("Ministère de l'Agriculture" or "MinAgri").

3.2 Registration and Development of Pesticides

As no legislation regarding the registration and use of pesticides was instituted before August 1990, the present product import authorization system follows a few rules which have been enacted from time to time in the past by MinAgri.

The "Pesticide Law" no. 90/013 of August 10, 1990 was followed by an application decree ("décret d'application") which was broadcast on Cameroon Radio on May 25, 1992. This application decree of the Pesticide Law will be referred to throughout this document as the "1992 PAD".

In order to approve pesticides under the old procedures followed by IRA up to August 1990, the IRA would conduct a series of efficacy trials over two years based on the information provided by a pesticide importer with its application, i.e., all the available technical and toxicological data, and the results of trials performed in other countries under similar conditions

and, if possible, against the same pests. In anticipation of the new pesticide legislation, a letter[1] was sent to each enterprise importing and distributing pesticides. The letter asked these enterprises to "reregister" every pesticide sold up to then in Cameroon (i.e., 431 formulations, see Annex 2.1). In this letter, provision of additional information was prescribed such as the suggested use precautions, proof of registration in the country of origin of the product, results of efficacy and demonstration trials conducted in Cameroon, as well as a description of the development of the product since it was introduced in the country.

Under the new procedures, in order to approve a pesticide, the IRA still conducts two years of efficacy trials. These are then followed by one or two years of field development of the product through field demonstration trials ("essais de pré-vulgarisation") conducted by the pesticide importer in collaboration with the extension service of DirAgri or SODECOTON for cotton, maize, millet, sorghum, and peanuts.

IRA charges pesticide importers a fee of FCFA 1.5 to 2.0 million (US $6,000 to 8,000), depending on the complexity of the trials, for testing each dose rate of a formulation against a pest of a specific crop. The costs of the demonstration trials, which are executed on 50 to 200 ha, are entirely borne by the pesticide importer. It is estimated that the costs of each of these field trials are on the order of FCFA 6 to 12 million (US $24,000 to 48,000) and the total costs for getting a product on the IRA list can amount to as much as FCFA 7.5 to 14 million (US $30,000 to 56,000) per combination of formulation, dose, pest, and crop. According to some UPAC members, these figures should be doubled to take into account the applicant's own expenses (outreach staff salary and expenses), i.e., a total FCFA 15 to 30 million (US $60,000 to 120,000). These rates of expenditure apply to products intended for the control of pests on crops such as coffee, cocoa, and bananas.

For cotton, no fee is charged during the first two years of trials, but the the applicant has to supply the product free of charge; during the second year, as the area of land in trials expands to several hundred hectares, SODECOTON purchases the product from the pesticide importer.

IRA publishes periodically a list of recommended products (see Annex 2.2.). The following information is supplied for each recommended product: brand name (commercial product), specific formulation (e.g., EC, ULV), concentration of the formulation, chemical group of the active ingredient (e.g., OC, OP, pyrethroid, carbamate for insecticides), name of the manufacturer of the active ingredient and/or name of the importer/distributor if different, authorized dose rate of application in grams of active ingredient per hectare, as well as the dose rate of application of the commercial product expressed in liters or grams per hectare. It gives also the period and frequency of application (number of treatments and intervals). The most

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[1] Circular-letter no. 0029/90/LC/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP was prepared by the Pesticide Legislation Section ("Service de la législation phytosanitaire or "SLP") of the Plant Protection Sub-Directorate ("Sous-direction de la protection des végétaux" or "SDPV") of DirAgri.

recent list of IRA's recommended pesticides was issued on July 12, 1991.

The list of pesticides authorized by the SDPV from 1970 to 1990, i.e., those which can be imported and have therefore obtained a phytosanitary clearance ("attestation phytosanitaire") numbers 431 formulations (see Annex 2.1). For each of these products it gives the date of approval, a reference number ("numéro d'enregistrement"), the formulation brand name, the type of formulation and concentration in active ingredient(s), the active ingredient(s) name and the names of the beneficiaries (those which are authorized to import the product).

The relationship between the IRA and SDPV lists is not clear even after discussions with staff directly concerned with these agencies. It appears, however that the IRA's list is directed more towards the state tendering system since, apparently, updated lists are issued occasionally just in time to justify some bids (offers for products which were not yet listed), while the SDPV list relates to import authorizations. The 1992 PAD has clarified the division of roles and responsibilities among different agencies, which are as follows:

- IRA is in charge of the two year efficacy trials (Art. 5 (2)).
- SDPV runs the development phase ("prevulgarisation")(Art. 5(2)).
- Expenses involved are supported by the entity seeking the registration ("promoteur du pesticide", see Art. 5(3).
- The National Registration Committee ("Commission nationale d'homologation"), involving seven ministries and created by the 5/92 (p.a.d. (Art. 8 and 9), is now responsible for the registration of products (Art. 12,13 and 14).
- The MinAgri gives the required authorization covering the import, export, (local) formulation, and packing for the registered pesticides (Art.16 and 17).

3.2.1 Banned Pesticides

The MinAgri issues from time to time the list of pesticides that are forbidden (use and sale). The last ministerial decree which was found ("Arrêté no. 0002 MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV" of January 17, 1989) includes nine active materials and their formulations: 9 fungicides, 22 herbicides, 10 acaricides, and 15 insecticides listed under their brand names (see Annex 2.3). This list is probably not exhaustive since OC compounds such as alachlore, chlordane, DDT, endrin, hexachlorophene, and chloral hydrate do not appear on it. Other compounds such as DBCP, HCH, and toxaphene should also be included. Banned pesticides are also listed in the General Trade Schedule published by the MINDIC (see Annex 4.2, pages 30 to 31, English copy).

It is important to note that in the May 1992 application decree of the pesticide law, the importer seeking the registration of a product must produce an export authorization from the country of origin.

3.2.2 Restricted Use Pesticides

No list of restricted use pesticides is available at the SDPV. It appears, however, that banned products are allowed under some conditions, such as formulations of paraquat under the trade mark Gramoxone. Another example is Temik which is authorized on some banana commercial estates, where its application is supervised by professional technical staff.

3.2.3 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

As in other SSA countries, very little seems to have been done in Integrated Pest Management since the termination of USAID's IPM regional program around 1986. The stated policy of research (IRA) and the crop protection authorities (SDPV) is to avoid the use of pesticides whenever there is another solution. However, it has not been possible to find any practical examples of this policy.

In the same context, it is important to note two projects involved in the development of varieties resistant or tolerant to crop pests, which is probably the most appropriate method of reducing pesticide use. In the North, the firm Pioneer is setting up a maize seed project while, in the Center, the AGCD (Belgian) runs a seed/nursery project for coffee and cocoa. However, unless it consists of the local adaptation of foreign varieties, finding and developing new varieties of coffee and cocoa are long-term projects. Treatment of seeds with fungicides and insecticides is another way of saving on the use of pesticides.

3.3 Extension Service

Farmer training in the application of pesticides is provided by the extension service of the Government Agricultural Service (DirAgri) and by two Agricultural Development Agencies (ADAs), SODECOTON and SODECAO.

- SODECOTON handles farmers who grow cotton, maize, millet, groundnuts, and sorghum in the three Northern provinces (Extreme North, North, and Adamoua), i.e., the crops which are involved in the cotton rotation. SODECOTON operates as a joint venture ("société d'économie mixte") between the State (with 70 percent of the equity) and by the French company CFDT (for the remaining 30 percent).

- SODECAO, a 100 percent state-owned agency, advises cocoa farmers in the Center and South provinces, as well as in the Sanaga Maritime department of the Littoral province.

- The DirAgri covers the rest of the country including the important cocoa growing areas in the South West and East provinces, as well as coffee in the West, North West, Littoral, East and Center South provinces.

The extension services of SODECAO and the DirAgri are being reorganized to comply with the liberalization of the input marketing system. The World Bank is implementing a

training and visit (T&V) extension system in the areas covered by the DirAgri, while the French development agency (CCCE) is assisting the extension service of SODECAO in improving its operations. SODECAO trains groups of growers in self management techniques and cocoa agronomy. As already mentioned, CCCE is also financing cocoa pesticide sudsidies over a three-year phasing out period. Cocoa growers are receiving training in insecticide spraying techniques. (Previously, SODECAO teams applied capside control treatments free of charge.) By 1993, farmers will be fully trained to perform all necessary pesticide applications.

Some of the SODECAO staff and laborers who were recently laid off following SODECAO's reorganization are being retrained to set up and manage their own businesses to provide services to the farmers such as application methods and sprayer repairs. SODECAO's extension work force has been streamlined to 35 teams of higher caliber technicians. One team operates in each of the eleven administrative departments in which SODECAO distributes and sells pesticides that it purchases through a new World Bank FCFA 1.8 billion fund. Each of the eleven selling teams are equipped with two vehicles for touring the villages of their area.

Villagers are grouped and trained to become entirely self sufficient within three years. Pesticide subsidies have been reduced. The pesticides subsidies are being phased out as follows:

	1992/93	**1993/94**	**1994/95**	**1995/96**
Fungicides	75%	50%	25%	0
Insecticides	100%	100%	50%	0

A new law will soon be issued to allow the formation of cooperatives, groups of common interest ("groupes d'initiative commune"), and groups of economic interest ("groupe d'intérêt économique"). This new legal text is explained in Annex 4.1.

SODECOTON, which runs the cotton commodity system in the Northern provinces, is also drastically reducing its extension service force, which now numbers less than 500 persons compared with almost 1,000 five years ago. About 100 trainers have been laid off each year for the past five years. They have been reassigned as cooperative administrators or cooperative advisers in the villages where they were working previously. The objective of SODECOTON is to reduce its extension service team to 100 trainers by 1995. The result of this policy will be evaluated at that time.

The two cooperative unions of the West and North West provinces, UCCAO (Francophone) in the West and NWCA (anglophone) in the North West, provide some advisory services to the farmers growing Arabica coffee and help them to diversify into horticultural and food crops.

Private firms provide some technical assistance (see Section 3.6). Two companies in particular (ADER and FME) have established a distribution network and have trained retail staff who can provide some technical expertise to farmers. Since the staff of the technical bureaus that have been established by the UPAC members also cover the six Central African countries,

the contribution of the industry to the training of farmers is limited to product-specific information. Overall, the contribution of the pesticide industry to the training of farmers is limited to sales promotion activities.

3.4 Procurement and Supply System

The quantity of pesticide to be purchased is determined by DirAgri and by the agricultural development agencies such as SODECAO and SODECOTON, which base their estimates on specific crop requirements. The selection of suppliers (local importers) is a complicated and time-consuming procedure. For almost three years, purchasing was halted, except for cotton, due to the lack of funds to finance the purchase of pesticides. However, this year there will be a procurement of cocoa fungicides for SODECAO funded by the World Bank. Unfortunately, because of the slow procedures involved in purchasing, the contract was not awarded until early June 1992, too late for the two sprays which should have been made in May to protect the new cocoa pods for this year's September to December harvest.

The following procedures still apply to SODECOTON for any pesticide requirement over FCFA 50 million (US $200,000):

- Invitations to bid are called by the "Commission Nationale des Marchés" (CNM) through the Directorate of Cameroon's Large Projects ("Direction des grands travaux du Cameroun" or "DGTC") which is chaired by the Ministry for Industrial Development and Commerce (MINDIC) and the MinAgri,
- Registration of the bids are made by the DGTC, SODECOTON and the bidders,
- Bids are analyzed by the "Sous-commission d'analyse" for the account of the DGTC,
- The DGTC prepares the winning bid contract for the signature of the Minister in charge at the Presidency.

For contracts of less than FCFA 50 million the "Commission spéciale des marchés" of SODECOTON replaces the CNM, resulting in a far quicker decision-making process.

The local pesticide industry bids for these GRC tenders but so far nothing prevents foreign brokers from bidding as well, providing their products have been recommended by the IRA, i.e., included in IRA's annual list, or on any special list appearing, apparently sometimes fortuitously, before the closure of an invitation to bid. Bidding by foreign brokers should stop soon if article 16 (1) of the May 1992 application decree (see Annex 2.5) of the August 1990 pesticide law is strictly applied. Actually, it says that, to obtain an import authorization, the importer must indicate the conditions of storage, distribution, and use of the products, namely the facilities and the security equipment that he uses and the technical staff that he employs. However, it does not specify in which case these conditions are inadequate.

3.5 Import System

3.5.1 Importer Licensing

The requirements for becoming an importer are defined by the General Trade Schedule (GTS) published by the MINDIC (see Annex 4.2, p.33 and 34, English version). In addition, according to the 1992 p.a.d., pesticide importers, as well as exporters, formulators and repackers, must obtain an agreement from the MinAgri. They must, namely, present documentation ("dossier") describing in particular the storage facilities and safety equipment they will use, as well as the personnel that they will employ (see Annex 2.5., Art. 15 and 16).

3.5.2 Import Procedures

The GTS requires that all goods meant for import into the country undergo preshipment inspection in the country of shipment by the certification company "Société Générale de Surveillance" (SGS). This inspection covers the quality, quantity, price, and customs description of the goods.

It is not clear why IRA does a repeated quality inspection (chemical analysis) three weeks later. Furthermore, as IRA's laboratory is not equipped to conduct these analyses, most of the samples are sent to Europe or to the USA for analysis. In general, they are sent to CIRAD in Montpellier (France). Apparently, although this is not mentioned in the available legal texts, the importer must wait 40 days for the analysis results before selling the product. However, depending on his name and reputation, the importer could be authorized to clear pesticides from customs and transport them to his Douala store, or even up country if required. Some are even allowed to start selling. The 1992 PAD does not indicate whether SDPV or IRA are responsible for giving permission to sell.

The SDPV is interested in receiving an international aid grant to equip a laboratory to perform these product quality control analyses, as well as residue analysis, as specified in the 1992 PAD (see Annex 2.5, Art. 25(2)). In principal, these two types of analysis should not be conducted in the same lab facilities due to risks of contamination for the residue analysis. Recurrent costs for operating this laboratory would be likely become a problem over the long-term.

3.5.3 Import Statistics

Customs statistics for 1989/90 and 1990/91 (see Annex 1.5.) indicate that EC countries supply about 65 percent of the value of total pesticide imports, or FCFA 3,372.8 million (US $13.5 million). France is the largest single country exporter (33 percent), followed by the U.S. (19 percent). Exhibit 11 lists in order of importance the 10 major supplying countries which accounted for almost 94 percent of Cameroon's total pesticide imports in the period.

Exhibit 11: Pesticide Exports to Cameroon, Annual Average, 1989/90-1990/91
(In Million of FCFA, Millions of Dollars, and Percentages)

Countries of Origin	FCFA Millions	US $ Millions	%	Cumulative
(1) France	1,717.2	6.869	32.9	32.9
(2) U.S.A.	988 1	3.952	18.9	51 8
(3) Germany	471.3	1 885	9 0	60.8
(4) U.K.	379.0	1.516	7.3	68.1
(5) Switzerland	328.8	1 315	6.3	74.4
(6) Ivory Coast	290.5	1.162	5.6	80.0
(7) Belgium	234 5	0 938	4.5	84 5
(8) Netherlands	228 0	0.912	4.4	88.9
(9) Norway	128 3	0.513	2 5	91.4
(10) Spain	112 7	0.451	2 2	93.6
(11) Other Countries	335.0	1 340	6.4	100.0
Total Exports	5,213.4	20.854	100.0	

Source: Prepared from available customs statistics (see Annex 1 5).

In addition to six countries with an important pesticide manufacturing industry (France, USA, Germany, the UK, Switzerland, and the Netherlands), four countries with a pesticide formulation industry (Ivory Coast, Belgium, Norway, and Spain) appear among the largest pesticide exporters to Cameroon listed in the above table. Fifteen other countries are registered as well in the customs statistics. They represent 6.4 percent of the total and are amalgamated in line (11) of the above table. They are Taiwan (FCFA 19.1 million), Malaysia (15.9), Japan (13.0), Thailand (11.4), Austria (11.1), USSR (8.2), China (7.5), Israel (7.3), Senegal (1.5), Morocco (1.1), South Korea (0.1), Denmark (0.1) and Kenya (FCFA 0.1 million).

These figures are higher than the crop pesticide demand estimated in Section 3.1, since they also include public and animal health chemicals, domestic insecticides, veterinary products, and disinfectants.

3.6 The Cameroon Pesticide Industry

Pesticide importers, some of which have been represented in Cameroon since the early sixties and possibly earlier, can be divided into four categories:

Category I	Affiliated companies of multinational agrichemical manufacturer groups:
•	Centrachim owned by Ciba-Geigy (Switzerland), which operates a technical assistance bureau
•	Rhône-Poulenc (France), which has a technical assistance bureau
•	Roussel Uclaf (France) and Hoechst (Germany), which share the same technical assistance bureau and represent the (US) firms DOW-Elanco, Du Pont, and Cyanamid
•	Société Africaine Shell Chimie (Netherlands/UK)
Category II	Affiliated companies of foreign formulators:
•	ADER (70 percent owned by the "Société commerciale des potasses et de l'azote" or "SCPA" and 30 percent by Cameroonian shareowners) sells mainly commodity pesticides, some formulated in Senegal by Senchim, another subsidiary of SCPA, as well as some proprietary products from Monsanto (USA) and Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI, UK)
Category III	Cameroonian independent corporations exclusive to specific foreign agrochemichals manufacturing groups:
•	FME which exclusively sells the Rhône-Poulenc range of pesticides, including some other proprietary products such as ICI's Gramoxone or Temik, for which Rhône-Poulenc has obtained exclusive representation
•	SOCAMADI representing Calliope, a French formulator representing FMC (US),
•	SOPICAM, a domestic insecticide formulator also repacking Roussel-Uclaf pesticides
•	PHYTOCAM selling exclusively Roussel-Uclaf and Hoechst pesticides
•	AGROCHEM representing the German group Bayer, the French broker ALM, and some ICI proprietary products
•	Pelonget, representing the Swiss group Sandoz
Category IV	Cameroonian independent corporations involved in spot business and buying mainly from foreign brokers:
•	CFPI
•	Diana-Sicac
•	Etablissements Wanda

The above information reveals that some foreign companies which have no investments in Cameroon, such as US, British, and Japanese corporations, are selling their proprietary products through various importers.

Some importer/distributors also distribute other inputs besides pesticides. For example, ADER sells SCPA fertilizers, seeds, tools and sprayers as well as other lines of industrial and household chemicals. S.A. Shell Chimie also sells industrial chemicals and polymers. Most pesticide companies import and distribute animal health and veterinary chemicals as well.

The five local subsidiaries of multinational agrichemical manufacturing groups (Ciba-Geigy, Hoechst, Rhône-Poulenc, Roussel-Uclaf and Shell) have formed the Phytosanitary Union of Central Africa ("Union Phytosanitaire d'Afrique Centrale" or UPAC") which is a member of GIFAP. They therefore adhere to the FAO Code of Conduct.

These five corporations have drastically reduced their staff. The first three have regrouped their few remaining expatriates in non-trading technical assistance units. Rhône-Poulenc's Agrichemical Department which counted 27 persons up to three years ago is now reduced to three persons (including only one French agronomist), while Roussel Uclaf (defending also the interests of Hoechst, part of the same group) has only one expatriate agronomist, and Ciba-Geigy which still employed three expatriate agronomists two years ago has only one now. Shell Chimie employs two Cameroonian agronomists. These four companies have in total four agronomists, some fulfilling other functions as well such as general management (all four), marketing other lines of products (Ciba-Geigy, Roussel Uclaf and Shell). All four also cover the other five UDEAC countries (C.A.R, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon). All four rely for general services (administration, finance, marketing services and personnel) on sister companies established in Cameroon and involved in other business such as pharmaceuticals (Rhône-Poulenc, Roussel Uclaf/ Hoechst, Ciba-Geigy), industrial chemicals (Ciba-Geigy, Rhône-Poulenc, Shell) or oil (Shell).

All pesticide importers/distributors in Cameroon have their head offices in Douala except for Ciba-Geigy/Centrachim which is located in Yaoundé, but may move soon to Douala where they already maintain a branch office.

3.6.1 Pesticide Market Share

Rhône-Poulenc/FME was by far the pesticide industry leader in 1991 with a 41 percent share of the market, followed by a group of four firms each representing around 10 percent of the market (Centrachim/Ciba-Geigy, ADER, Agrochem, and Soredi/SOCAMADI). Rhône-Poulenc has occupied the leadership position for several years. (Exhibit 12)

Exhibit 12: Pesticide Importer Market Shares, 1991 (FCFA Million and US $ Million)

COMPANIES	MARKET SHARES		
	FCFA Million	US $ Million	%
1. Rhone-Poulenc/FME	1,715	6 86	40 6
2. Centrachim (Ciba-Geigy)	522	2.088	12.4
3 ADER (CFPA, Senchim)	520	2.08	12.3
4. Agrochem (ALM, Bayer, ICI)	491	1 964	11.6
5 SOREDI/SOCAMADI (Calliope)	440	1.76	10 4
6. S A. Shell Chimie	314	1.256	7 4
7 Phytocam (Roussel Uclaf)	137	0.548	3.2
8. Hoechst	42	0 168	1.0
9. Diana-Sicac	24	0.096	0.6
10. CFPI	17	0.068	0.5
Total Cameroon	4,222	16.888	100.0

Source: Interviews of UPAC members.

3.6.2 Debt Owed to the Pesticide Industry

An important feature of the Cameroon pesticide market is the high amount of money owed to the pesticide industry by the State (DirAgri) and the parastatal agency SODECAO. This debt amounts to FCFA 5.7 million (US $22.8 million) excluding private sector debts (see Annex 1.3.), i.e., more than the present annual gross proceeds of the pesticide industry (FCFA 4.2 billion in 1991 and probably around 3.2 in 1992). When the debts of cooperatives, small traders, and farmers are added it is estimated by UPAC members that the total debt owed to the pesticide industry will reach around FCFA eight billion (US $32 million), i.e., around three years of sales at the estimated 1992 level of FCFA 3.2 billion in gross sales.

Total estimated debt should be more than doubled to take into account the annual finance charges at the local bank commercial rate of 18 percent per annum since most of this debt dates back to 1986/87. At 18 percent, to service a FCFA 8 billion debt will cost the equivalent of FCFA 1.44 billion, i.e., almost ten times the total theoretical pesticide industry annual net income before tax. Indeed, if this income is estimated at an optimistic 5 percent of latest estimates of the 1992 gross sales proceeds (FCFA 3.2 billion), it would amount to FCFA 0.16 billion. At an annual compound interest rate of 18 percent, this debt of FCFA eight billion for the 1996/87 campaign would amount to FCFA 18.3 billion (US $73.2 million) in mid-1992.

3.6.3 Subsidies

Another major feature of the Cameroon pesticide market was the 100 percent subsidy ("subvention") rate supporting agricultural inputs for almost all the smallholders growing export crops, with the exception of cotton. As shown in the following table, pesticide subsidies have evolved during the past seven years from a peak in 1984/85 of 96 percent of the total demand (expressed in volume) down to 5.5 percent in 1989/90 (due to lack of GRC funds), while still covering 65 percent of the total demand in 1988/89 and averaging 66 percent from the 1983/84 campaign to the 1988/89 one.

Exhibit 13 Pesticide Price Subsidies from 1983/84 to 1988/89 (In Volume (t-m³) and Percentage)

DEMAND	AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGNS							ANNUAL AVERAGE 1983/84 1988/89
	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	
Total demand (t-m³)	7,618	11,908	3,117	5,466	3,536	3,564	2,076	6,214
Subsidized demand in t-m³	4,176	11,436	2,335	2,847	1,626	2,326	115	4,124
in % of total demand	55%	96%	75%	52%	46%	65%	5.5%	66%

Source: Interviews of UPAC members.

It is generally believed (Berg Associates, 1983) that the subsidy system, because of its implied state-centralized distribution system, has deprived farmers of the opportunity to develop managerial competence. Poor management of supply and distribution led to product shortages (late deliveries), which in turn invited corruption and inequity by co-op administrators in the farmer allocation mechanism.

According to Berg (1983), pesticide subsidies to small farmers date back to the mid-sixties. They were initiated and funded between 1965 and 1971 by the European Development Fund ("Fonds européen de développment" or "FED") of the EEC for the protection of cotton and coffee. The control of cocoa black pod disease was initiated in 1964 by USAID, continued by the French Aid ("Fonds d'aide et coopération" or "FAC") in 1967 and then by the Cocoa Stabilisation Fund in 1968, which extended the subsidies to include treatment against capsides. While subsidies have been completely phased out in the SODECOTON area, they were maintained for cocoa through the agricultural credit institution, FONADER, created in 1973 and only recently disbanded.

3.6.4 Import and Excise Duties

The six UDEAC countries share the same import and excise duty structure, as shown in Annex 4.3. It consists of Import Duties ("droits") and a Complementary Tax ("taxe complémentaire" or "TCA"). Farmers are exempt if they can prove their livelihood to the MINDIC in Yaoundé. With a MINDIC certificate, they can obtain a customs duties exemption certificate ("attestation phytosanitaire") from the SDPV in Yaoundé if the products they want to import are on the SDPV's list of 431 pesticides. This document must be given to customs at the entry of the product into Cameroon to obtain the customs duties exemption ("exonération des droits d'entrée"). Importers cannot obtain this exemption for themselves.

Products intended for resale to smallholders are penalized heavily, by as much as 67.75 percent. Unfortunately, small farmers do not take advantage of their exemption because they cannot carry out the long, costly, and time-consuming formalities necessary. Even if they could, it would be impossible for importers to process the multitude of minute orders. This impediment, which has been the object of a lot of criticism in the past (Heureux 1987), is apparently the object of negotiation between the UDEAC countries and should, at last, disappear soon. Customs duties on pesticides are apparently going to be levied at a flat rate of 15 percent in all the Central African countries following the UDEAC negotiations.

Meanwhile, to accelerate the procedure, importers leave products in a bonded warehouse ("entrepôt fictif") which they can do since it is no longer compulsory to have the "autorisation" in hand to obtain an import license. Bonded warehouses can be organized on the importer premises or by a customs-approved forwarding agent ("transitaire agréé"). In this case, the customs duties exemption certificate can be presented to customs when products are cleared from the bonded stores. However, customs refuses to classify herbicides as pesticides, with the result that importers have to pay as much as 26.5 percent to enter in bond, instead of nothing.

3.6.5 Financial Issues

Banking is a serious problem in Cameroon. According to the firms in the pesticide industry, banks no longer fulfill their basic responsibilities of financing imports and providing credit to finance the distribution of pesticides. Local banking transactions are time-consuming and therefore costly. In addition, there is no special lower rate for agricultural credit.

Agricultural credit is practically nonexistent at the farmers level. Consequently, pesticide importers/distributors themselves have to supply all credit to finance distribution of pesticides. In most cases, with the exception of a few plantation companies, all transactions are on a cash basis all along the distribution channels. The only exception at the farmers level would be in the Anglophone part of the country where the credit union movement is still a success story (The World Bank's Cameroon Agricultural Sector Review 1989). Another exception is SODECOTON which sells agricultural inputs for contracted production. The majority of smallholder farmers have to rely on informal credit, i.e. local money lenders and "tontines." "Tontines" are groups of farmers who participate in rotating savings funds to which they each

contribute.

3.6.6 Local Formulation and Repacking

No formulation plants presently operate in Cameroon, although two were built in the past. The first one, built in Bassa (Douala) in 1965 by SICAF (1/3 Pechiney-Progil, 1/3 Procida, 1/3 Shell ownership), was closed a few years later and dismantled in 1971. The plant was not competitive with imported formulations both in the domestic market and in the UDEAC area. SICAF, in spite of all the official reassurance, never obtained the indispensable bonded industrial status ("bénéfice de la taxe unique") it needed to become competitive in the other UDEAC countries. In addition, it never obtained an exemption of the local customs duties to enable it to operate in the Cameroon domestic market. A second plant, COFAGRI, erected in 1978 in Boledale (Douala), closed in the late eighties partly for the same reasons.

At present, SOPICAM, a domestic insecticide formulation plant (aerosol filling, mosquito coils production) repacks agricultural pesticides imported in large containers by ROUSSEL UCLAF. With the exception of innerlaid lacquered drums, all other packing components are manufactured in the country.

As mentioned in Section 3.5.2, formulators and repackers must obtain a license from the MinAgri according to the May 1992 pesticide law application decree.

3.6.7 Pesticide Application Equipment

Pesticide application equipment is not manufactured in Cameroon. Tropic, which was assembling Cosmos sprayers locally under a license from Berthoud (France) has terminated production. Cameroon imports a large range of pesticide application equipment of various trademarks, from knapsack sprayers to smoke generators. The lack of spare parts is a major problem throughout Cameroon with the exception of the three Northern provinces where SODECOTON has standardized the spraying equipment used by farmers.

3.7 Distribution System

3.7.1 Present (State-Centralized) Distribution System

Pesticide supply contracts with DirAgri or any state agency usually required that direct delivery be made to a central warehouse, i.e., to the Garoua central store of SODECOTON in the North province, to the 32 depots held by the SDPV in the departmental bases ("bases phytosanitaires"), and to eleven departmental depots of SODECAO in the Center, South and Littoral provinces. Until recently, the role of the pesticide industry in distribution was therefore limited to transportation (see Exhibit 14 outlining the old input acquisition framework). The large plantation companies order large quantities of pesticides in advance which are shipped directly.

Therefore, until recently, no firms were organized to distribute pesticides (or any agricultural input) to smallholders through a classic three-tier channel network. At present, only two importer/distributors, FME and ADER, have established selling points outside of Douala. FME, the exclusive distributor of Rhône-Poulenc, has opened a branch ("agence") in each of the ten province headquarter towns ("chef-lieu de province") including Douala and Yaoundé. ADER, on the other hand, operates three branches outside of Douala (Yaoundé, Bafoussam and Nkongsamba).

On the parastatal side, SODECOTON in the three Northern provinces and SODECAO in the Center, South, and Littoral provinces have set up pesticide distribution network. The SODECOTON network has been established progressively since the mid-fifties. At present, the first tier consists of a central warehouse in Garoua and three regional ones in Maroua, Touboro, and Poli. The second tier is composed of 31 sectoral depots while the third tier consists of around 1,000 village stores of which half are run by SODECOTON extension workers ("encadreurs") and the other half by villagers groups and cooperatives. By 1995, SODECOTON's objective is to have 90 percent of these village stores handed over to villager groups.

As explained earlier in Section 3.3 (Extension Service), SODECAO's strategy for the three years to come is to distribute pesticides through eleven itinerant teams selling pesticides on village market days from a pickup truck. These three-man teams receive, in addition to a nominal salary, a 2 percent commission on sales.

In the SODECAO area, pesticide subsidies are being phased out over a three-year period (see Section 3.6.3). Therefore, by the 1995/96 campaign, cocoa growers will buy pesticides at the market price. In the SODECOTON area, pesticides are sold on crop credit terms at cost to registered cotton growers and for a 25 percent markup to others.

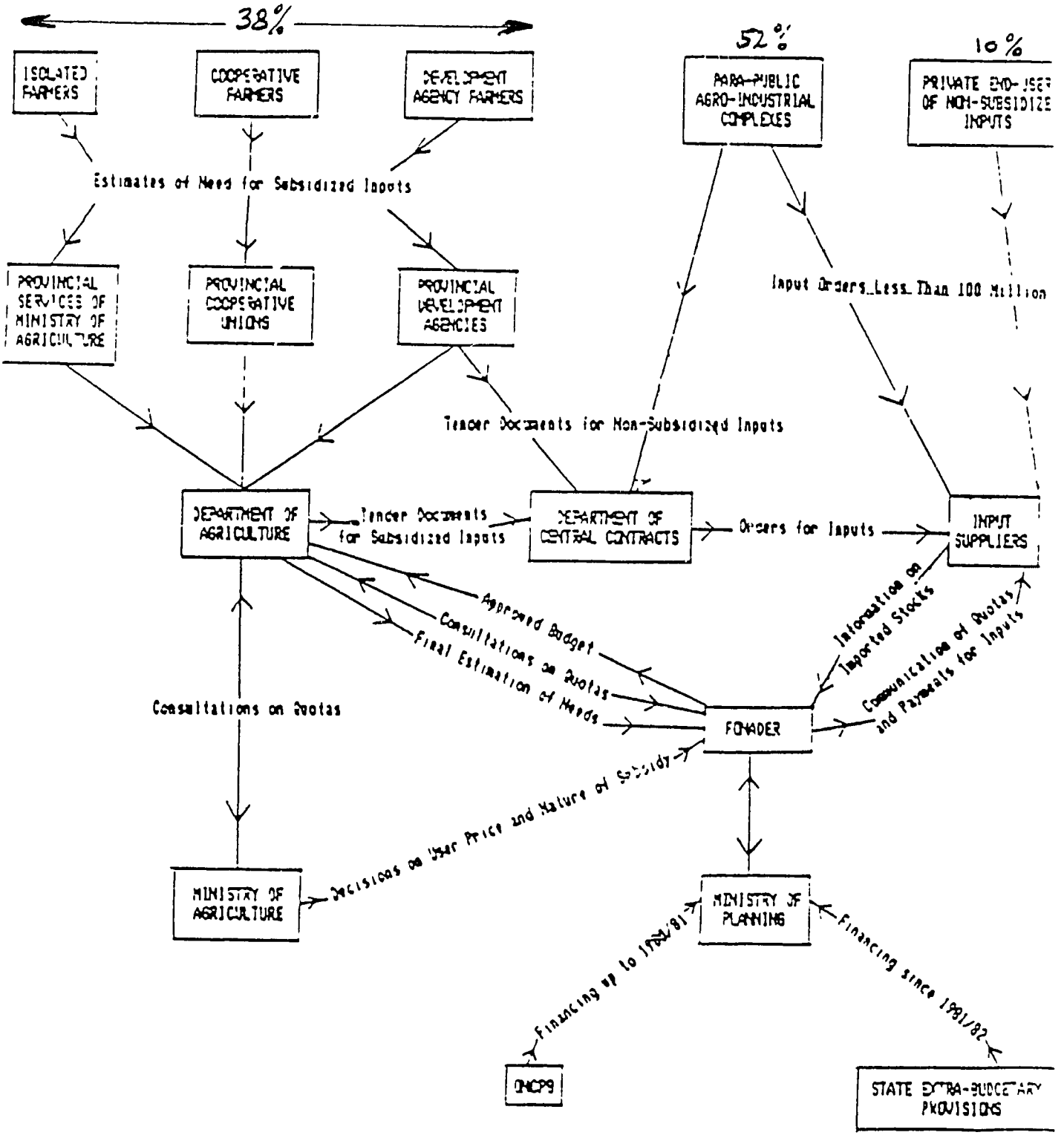
It is important to reiterate here that in the South West province where 30,000 to 35,000 mt of cocoa beans are produced annually, some cocoa buyers are selling pesticides on crop credit terms.

3.7.2 Future (Liberalized) Distribution Scheme

UPAC members reported that the suggestion was made to the pesticide industry that it create 2,600 selling points in the seven Southern provinces to take care of the vacuum left by the withdrawal of DirAgri and SODECAO from the distribution sector. This suggestion was, apparently, made in 1990 during a tripartite meeting (GRC, donors, pesticide industry) dealing with the liberalization of the pesticide subsector This proposal did not receive a very warm welcome on the private sector side. Indeed, if the takeover of the SODECOTON 1,000 retailer distribution network (which has not been proposed thus far) does not imply heavy capital expenditure for equipment and training, setting up 2,600 retailers in the seven Southern provinces would still require a lot of time and money.

Exhibit 14

Cameroon 1983 State-Centralized Agricultural Input Distribution System



Source: Elliot Berg Associates, Agricultural Input Supply in Cameroon. vol. 1, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1983, p. 31.

A private distribution network could serve both nonregistered cotton growers and South Western cocoa growers, who would likely purchase pesticides at market prices.

3.7.3 Pesticide Distributor Licensing

According to the 1992 PAD, pesticide wholesalers and retailers and their staff must acquire enough pesticide knowledge to be able to advise end-users on the safe and effective use of pesticides (see Annex 2.5., Art. 20). In addition, they must, among other obligations, sign a declaration that they will abide by the pesticide legislation and, particularly, that they will sell registered pesticides only in their original packing.

A law is to be issued soon which will facilitate the formation of cooperatives and groups of farmers which could become pesticide distributors (see Annex 4.1).

3.8 Profitability and Pricing Policy

To achieve a gross margin of 15 percent (i.e., gross sales proceeds less cost of products ex-Customs Douala), a firm selling pesticides must have a minimum of FCFA 100 million (US $400,000) in annual gross sales per employee (including all staff and laborers). For the present demand of around FCFA three to four billion, the 10 firms of the Cameroon pesticide industry could not afford to employ more than 30 to 40 employees in total (including technical and administrative staff, expatriate and local, as well as skilled and unskilled labor).

This gross margin level would cover all costs but would not produce any profit. Therefore, to be profitable importers must sell pesticides to wholesalers at a markup of 20 percent on cost (the wholesaler will add another 15 percent). At the end of the market chain, the retailer would sell to end-users for a profit of only about 5 percent. Importers gross margins for direct sales would vary from a minimum of 7 to 8 percent for large quantities ordered in advance and delivered to one up-country location, such as to a parastatal, to 30 to 32 percent for much smaller orders, as those to plantation companies. These ratios are consistent with SODECOTON pricing policy, i.e., selling at cost plus 25 percent to unregistered cotton growers.

Without subsidies to a parastatal, smallholders will pay more in the short-run for pesticides, although in the long-run competition among distributors will reduce these theoretical margins. Farmers will benefit from better product availability and suitability.

4. CAMEROON PESTICIDE INDUSTRY COLLABORATION WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Collaboration between the Public sector (IRA, DirAgri/SDPV) and the Cameroon pesticide industry is limited to the approval of pesticides (see Section 3.2: Registration of pesticides).

When this study was being prepared, the May 1992 application decree of the pesticide law (see Annex 2.5) had not yet been discussed with the pesticide industry. Yet UPAC members expressed serious reservation about the decree, stating that some of the articles were vague while others were too demanding and unrealistic. They believe that UPAC members will not be protected much more than before against abuses and misuse by other members of the pesticide industry who infringe on the basic ethical and technical rules set up by the FAO Code of Conduct. They also believe that this legislation will not stop the "rent-seeking" habits of official servants. UPAC members also consider this decree to still be too inspired by the former tender-oriented procurement system and therefore does not address sufficiently the future distribution issue of serving smallholder customers. For example, the decree does not address packaging sizes and labeling and mentions very little on usage precautions.

As mentioned earlier, UPAC members recently declined a request from MinAgri to sort, analyze, repack, or destroy a 335,530 kg/l stock of pesticides kept up-country in provincial SDPV/DirAgri depots. (See Section 3.6.2)

The same fate is threatening the more fundamental suggestion that was made in 1990 that the pesticide industry organize, equip, and train around 2,600 retailers to cover the seven Southern provinces (see Section 3.7: Distribution System). Indeed, this would imply rather high investments from the industry considering the value of pesticide demand is equivalent to a maximum of FCFA three billion (US $12 million), excluding the requirements of the cotton area. Since the pesticide industry's present net income before tax is less than 5 percent of gross sales proceeds (excluding, of course. the heavy financial burden of the huge public and private debt), the 10 importers/distributors would have to divert funds for this purpose out of a theoretical, meager income of FCFA 150 million (US $0.6 million). One problem is that the private sector agricultural input network will not reach inaccessible and remote areas. Such marginal areas remain the responsibility of the GRC.

In conclusion, as previously stated. collaboration between the pesticide industry and the public sector is restricted to product registration and will remain so until pesticide demand starts to pick up again. Then, the pesticide industry will make the necessary moves to organize its distribution network in line with the available business.

5. BUSINESS & REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Corporate Licensing

The establishment of a company in Cameroon requires the following formalities:

- Taking out a license ("patente") at the Receiver's Office ("Recette des finances")
- Obtaining a register of commerce number ("numéro de registre de commerce") at the Clerk's Office of the First Instance Court ("Greffe du Tribunal de première instance")
- Registering ("numéro statistique") at the Central Enterprises Registration Office ("Service central d'immatriculation et du fichier des entreprises" or "SCIFE") of the Ministry of Planning in Yaoundé or its Delegation in Douala
- Registering on the Consular List ("inscription au fichier consulaire") of the Consular Roster Unit ("Service du fichier consulaire") of the Chamber of Commerce ("Chambre de commerce, d'industrie et des mines du Cameroun").

All these formalities can be achieved through management (legal and tax) consultant firms established in Cameroon, such as Petiteau Scacchi, a member of the Price Waterhouse group (British), and Interconseil, an associate of the Coopers & Lybrand group (British) which can be reached through the US members of groups (see Annex 2.7).

5.2 Investment Code

A new investment code has been published by the Ministry of Industrial Development ("Ministère du développement industriel et du commerce" or "MINDIN") under Ordinance no. 90/007 of Nov. 8, 1990 and Decree no. 91/215 of May 2, 1991 (see Annex 4.4) aimed at encouraging and promoting productive investments. In Douala an Investment Code Management Unit ("Cellule de gestion du code des investissements" or "CGCI") has been created recently to help enterprises which want to benefit from one of the special systems ("régime") laid down by the GRC, i.e., the basic regime, the strategic enterprise scheme, the free zone regime (see Annex 4 5), the reinvestment regime, the Inland Tax on Production regime, and the UDEAC Single Tax regime ("taxe unique à la production"). The latter is particularly important for local formulation and repacking plants as it allows them to work using bonded warehouses while import duty exemption certificates are negotiated and it also allows them to pay taxes in the UDEAC country where the product is used (see Section 3.6.6: Local Formulation and Repacking). The CGCI is also called the Single Window Office ("Guichet unique"), as this unit claims that by itself it can solve all the administrative formalities of any new or existing enterprise, foreign or Cameroonian, that wishes to benefit from one of the special regimes. It claims that, if allowable, any case can be solved within a month.

6. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The African Intellectual Property Organization ("Organization africaine de la propriété intellectuelle" or "OAPI"), grouping 14 Francophone West and Central African countries, has its international headquarters in Yaoundé. It is part of the World Organization for Intellectual Property ("Organization mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle" or "OMPI") based in Geneva, Switzerland. It deals with patents, utility models, trademarks and service marks, industrial design, trade names and protection against unfair competition, appellation of origin, copyrights, and cultural heritage. It acts as central body for patent documentation and information through its Yaoundé documentation center (see Annex 2.6).

According to discussions with UPAC members, there has been no known case of agrichemical patent infringement so far in Cameroon. Although there have been numerous cases of misuse and fraudulent sales of doubtful quality products in up-country village and city street markets, they represent a very small share of the total pesticide demand. Anyhow, these fraudulent activities are not the concern of OAPI but rather of the Fraud Squad and the courts.

One of the most common frauds reported by UPAC members is the sale of formulations based on active ingredients manufactured mainly in Asia (China, India, Taiwan) which are not up to the standards and specifications of the same chemicals in their country of first origin. Apparently, the modest amount of products coming from the above-mentioned three countries, according to customs statistics (see Section 3.5.1) is explained by the fact that they are formulated in other countries which become the country of origin reported in the customs statistics. As most of these compounds are now public property they no longer fall within OAPI competence. They should be controlled by conformity chemical analysis tests, which should be triggered by SDPV.

The list of authorized OAPI agents ("mandataires") which can be contacted from abroad to conduct investigations is given in Annex 2.6.

PART II: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General Conclusion

The Cameroon pesticide industry is entirely dependent on the local agricultural economy, which is in a slump due to the combined effect of depressed world prices for Cameroon export commodities and the inadequate level of both public and private investment in agriculture due to financial burdens created by the debt problem. The agricultural potential of Cameroon, which spreads over a wide gradient of various tropical, subtropical, and semi-arid agricultural ecosystems, and the ideal geographic position of the country, favors the eventual recovery of the agricultural economy.

7.2 Business Environment

Measures taken to liberalize the agricultural sector in general and the agricultural input subsector in particular will help to create a better business environment and encourage the improved marketing of agricultural inputs. There are, in particular, several measures that MINDIC has taken in trying to facilitate the establishment of foreign investors:

- The new investment code (see Section 5 and Annex 4.4);
- The Single Window Office ("Guichet unique") opened recently by MINDIC in Douala to facilitate the registration and establishment of industrial ventures (see Section 7 and Annex 4.4);
- Preparation of a new law to permit the formation of cooperatives, groups of common interest, and groups of economic interests (see Section 3.1, 3.7.3 and Annex 4.1).

On the MinAgri side, the following measures can be highlighted:

- The May 1992 application decree of the August 1990 pesticide law (1992 PAD) should facilitate the establishment of distribution channels for supplying agricultural inputs to the smallholders community.
- The World Bank and CCCE are attempting to restructure DirAgri and SODECAO in the seven Southern provinces. Activities include setting up an itinerant pesticide distribution system, the formation and training of cooperative and farmers groups, and the training of farmers in cocoa pesticide application techniques.

- As a result of its ongoing deregulation, the agricultural input distribution network of SODECOTON could be considered for privatization.

UPAC members remain unconvinced of the public sector support for the pesticide industry. They cite the following examples as evidence to support their opinion:

- MinAgri did not contact any member of the pesticide industry to discuss the implementation of the pesticide legislation.

- Neither MinAgri nor MinFin have addressed the issue of settling the debt owed to the industry by the government for 1986/87 purchases (see Section 3.6.2).

- MinAgri has not indicated how it intends to solve the dispute between the industry and customs concerning the tariff applied to herbicides (see Section 3.6.4).

- Other problems include the import of unapproved or banned pesticides, and the the import clearance of pesticides without conducting conformity analysis, etc.

With respect to research needs, UPAC members are reluctant to disclose confidential information to cognizant crop divisions of IRA as mandated in the 1992 PAD (see Annex 2.5, Art.6(1)) except for those divisions that support banana and cotton production which are still assisted by the Research Centre for Plantain and Banana ("Centre de recherche pour le plantain et la banane", France, or "CRPB") and the Cotton Research Institute ("Institut de recherche pour le coton et les plantes textiles", France, or "IRCT").

7.3 Prospects for Further Collaboration Between the Public Sector and the Pesticide Industry

The Cameroon pesticide industry has few professionals on staff who are available to help the public sector and donors in reforming the present state-centralized agricultural input distribution system. The entire Cameroonian pesticide industry technical staff is limited to half a dozen professionals already fully occupied with their current duties. Moreover, four of these have to cover the other five countries of Central Africa, and their work duties include general management and the marketing other products. Without any sign of recovery in pesticide sales, it is unlikely that the industry will invest funds to develop an expanded distribution network. To the contrary, if demand remains stagnant and if the state debt is not settled soon, the major multinational firms, such as the five UPAC members representing 65 percent of pesticide imports, may leave the Cameroon market. This is what occurred recently in Senegal where the pesticide demand has also declined. If multinational firms do the same in Cameroon, that is, close down local operations and cover the Cameroonian market out of Abidjan, technology transfer will be strictly limited to product registration, possibly to commodity products only.

The strategy of the U.S. pesticide industry in Africa has been to sell specific proprietary products through local distributors, but not invest in marketing facilities. In Cameroon, the U.S. ranks second to France as a supplier of pesticides (see Section 3.5.1: Import Statistics).

As indicated earlier, the high cost of product registration and the lack of professional integrity of some research workers may discourage international agrichemical corporations to register new products in Cameroon. There is a lack of interest in the transfer of new technology among many multinational firms. Market survey companies have curtailed their assessements of pesticide demand in many SSA countries, (which they sell to agrichemical manufacturers) with the exception of Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and the Southern African countries.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The two major responsibilities of the pesticide industry are the technological transfer of plant protection techniques through the marketing of pesticides and "product stewardship", which includes extension, information, training, financing, and distribution. To maintain these responsibilities, the industry must survive the present difficult economic period, and, secondly, it must consolidate and focus its resources.

A number of general recommendations to help the industry redefine its role and improve its position in the market are proposed here. First, a thorough study should be made to assess the possibilities of creating a sustainable pesticide dealer network (cooperatives, farmers groups, and private traders), to evaluate its requirements (facilities, training) and cost, as well as to plan its development.

Secondly, a neutral, collaborative public and private venture should be formed to elaborate and monitor agricultural input policies and strategies, acting as a catalyst among the executive bodies of the public sector on one hand and the private economic operators on the other.

8.1 Survival of the Pesticide Industry

8.1.1 Reduction of Expenses

To survive during the present difficult economic recession, the pesticide industry must further reduce its expenses. It has already decreased its staff force and restructured its marketing organization. However, the industry has to face the challenging dilemma of trying to further decrease expenses while investing in the setup of an extensive distribution network in a depressed and static pesticide market environment. The preferred strategy is to spread out the cost of pesticide marketing by selling other lines of products such as other agricultural inputs or non-agricultural items. In many countries, the fixed costs of pesticide operations are spread out by using the same distribution facilities (storage, haulage, etc.) the same staff and labor to handle other products.

In order to overcome the seasonality inherent in agricultural input distribution and the uncertainties of the agricultural market, it is essential to market nonagricultural commodities as well as other agricultural inputs. For example, the same transport fleet and stores could handle goods such as cement and building materials alongside fertilizer and seeds. This policy has already been adopted by several firms that distribute fertilizer, seeds, and/or agricultural tools and equipment, in addition to industrial and household chemicals, polymer materials, etc. Practically all of them also market veterinary products (or at least animal health agrichemicals), public health, and domestic insecticides. Most pesticide firms are part of larger groups (pharmaceutical, insurance, engineering, oil, etc.) with which they share administrative services (finance and administration, marketing services, personnel) and facilities. This strategy could

be applied to the pesticide dealer network (wholesalers and retailers) which, consequently, might accept also a lower profit margin (see Section 3.8: Profitability and Pricing Policy).

Another possibility for reducing expenses is for the importers/distributors to bypass the wholesale level (cooperative unions and large traders). In practice, the importers would have to establish a direct working relationship between their own up-country branches and the retail level (cooperatives, farmers groups, and small traders). The implementation of this strategy would probably require a more elaborate and flexible training program.

8.1.2 Settlement of the Public Supply Debt

By settling its public supply debt with the pesticide industry, the government would not only reinvigorate the industry, but also restore its confidence in the public sector. The international aid community can assist the industry by encouraging the GRC to settle its debt, i.e., making further financial assistance for agricultural inputs (e.g., the present World Bank funding of cocoa fungicides) conditional to resolving the debt issue.

8.1.3 Customs Tariff Reforms

In order to help stimulate pesticide demand, it is strongly recommended that the following reforms are obtained during the current UDEAC negotiations regarding customs tariffs (see Section 3.6.4: Import and Excise Duties):

- The tariff on all pesticides (including herbicides), should be reduced to the lowest possible level, that is, the 15 percent flat rate duty should not be levied at all (see Sections 3.6.4 and 3.8: Profitability an Pricing Policy).

- Eliminate the rule that does not allow the pesticide industry the same customs duties exemptions as farmers (see Section 3.6.4).

- A firm which sets up a pesticide formulation and/or repacking plant should be automatically granted the most favorable industrial status, such as a single tax regime ("taxe unique à la production", see Sections 3.6.6: Local Formulation and Repacking, and 5.2: Investment Code).

8.1.4 Simplification of Import Procedures

To accelerate the process of importing pesticides, it is recommended that the chemical conformity analysis of pesticides be conducted in the country of origin by an international survey firm like SGS (see Section 3.5.3: Import Procedure), and analysis of pesticide products in Douala be halted, except for cases of suspected fraud or when a reliable survey firm is not present in the country of origin. It is interesting to note that SGS operates subsidiary companies in both Abidjan and Dakar where several formulation plants are operating and from which pesticides are shipped to Cameroon.

Performing conformity analyses in the country of origin would decrease the capital expenditure and the recurrent charges required to establish, run, and maintain a local laboratory (see Section 3.5.3: Import Procedure). This measure would not only accelerate the import process and therefore reduce the capital tied up in stocks, but would also reduce rent-seeking opportunities while improving the reliability of control.

The formula below calculates the minimum and maximum number of retailers for a specific area:

x	= year 1 sales proceeds
ax	= year 10 sales proceeds
y	= minimum sales proceeds providing an acceptable return per retailer
N 1	= maximum Number of retailers in year 1
N 10	= maximum Number of retailers in year 10
n 1	= minimum number of retailers in year 1
n 10	= minimum number of retailers in year 10

Then: - The Maximum Number of retailers that this area can support during the next 10 years will range between N 1 = x/y and N 10 = ax/y.

- The minimum number which would still ensure enough competition will range between n 1 = x/1.5 y and n 10 = ax/1.5 y.

Where 1.5 is an index based on experience.

For example, if the following assumptions held for a specified area in 1991/92:

x	= FCFA 300 million
ax	= FCFA 450 million
y	= FCFA 12 million

Then: - The maximum number of retailers that the area could support for the next 10 years would range between 25 (300/12) and 38 (450/12), i.e, 625 and 1425.

- The minimum number of retailers that would ensure enough competition would range between 25 (450/18) and 16 (300/18), i.e , 625 and 267.

Residue analyses that the SDPV wants to make in the same laboratory facilities where product conformity analyses are conducted are not recommended because of the risks of contamination. Residue analysis should continue to be carried out in a specialized foreign laboratory, such as CIRAD's, which is IRA's present, accepted practice (see Section 3.5.3).

Pesticide quality controls which are occasionally required following sampling in shops and street markets, can be carried out more reliably and less expensively by an approved foreign laboratory.

8.2 Retailer Survey

The feasibility of creating a sustainable pesticide dealer distribution network should be carefully examined. For that purpose, a retailer survey should be organized not only for pesticides, but at the same time for other agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds, and tools). This

study can determine the kind of dealer network most appropriate for Cameroon, based on demand in each area and on the availability of qualified dealer. The adoption of a two- or three-tier distribution strategy, as discussed earlier (see Section 8.1.1), will depend, to some extent, on the availability and background of potential retailers (basic training, abilities, and experience) but also on their existing businesses and facilities and financial positions. The areas to be covered by retailers must be based on the mobility of farmers and the present and prospective demand in each area.

The optimum number of retailers that would ensure enough competition and provide an acceptable return to each retailer can be estimated for each sales area. Competition would guarantee good, reliable service, and acceptable profits would motivate retailers to extend their networks to reach customers. Therefore, the survey should estimate the acceptable level of profit per retailer, which can be done by evaluating the required capital expenditure for acquiring the necessary facilities, such as storage warehouses, and for financing stocks and customer credit. These results can then be compared with the return on alternative investment opportunities in the area (farming, transport, etc.). With data on actual sales and projected demand in each area, and a determination of the acceptable level of income per retailer, a simple formula can be used to define the number of retailers each area can support (see box below for explanation of formula and calculation).

The retailer survey should also provide the data to draw a profile of the average agricultural input retailer (and of the typical wholesaler if a three-tier network is preferred and sustainable); estimate capital expenditures required to finance a distribution network; and determine the size, content, and cost of training the dealer force. Then funding for this program would need to be found.

8.3 Effective Public Sector/Pesticide Industry Collaboration

In order to initiate sound and effective collaboration between the public sector and the pesticide industry, a climate of confidence must be created through a concerted effort on both sides.

8.3.1 Industry and Public Sector Reform

In order to fulfill their product stewardship role (extension, financing, and distribution), all the members of the pesticide industry must conscientiously adhere to the FAO code of conduct and join the ranks of UPAC which, despite representing 65 percent of the total demand, only has five members. With substantial reinforcement, the industry would be a better and, possibly, more credible partner for the technical divisions of MinAgri, that is, DirAgri, SDPV and the Extension Service. Furthermore, although respecting the guidelines of the FAO Code of Conduct should be voluntary, Article 15 of the 1992 PAD (see Annex 2.5) should be more explicit on this subject and should elaborate on the following wording "imports, exports, manufacturing, formulation, packing of pesticides .. (should) respect the international standards" (..."respecter les normes internationales"). The self-disciplining of the industry begun by UPAC

members should be followed, possibly, by an information program for nonmembers run by a neutral party such as the GIFAP Directorate for Africa, possibly under the auspices of the FAO Representative in Cameroon. This would allow the industry to overcome local historical differences that are destroying relations among the members of the Cameroon pesticide industry.

On the public sector side, it is imperative that an effort be made to eliminate opportunities for corruption at every level of every ministry (IRA, DirAgri, SDPV, the various tender commissions, and customs).

A way to prevent illegal practices is to improve the 1992 PAD and better define all wording that is too vague and subject to possible misinterpretations, mismanagement, and misuses (see Section 4). For this purpose, discussions should begin immediately between SDPV and UPAC members to review the 1992 decree.

The collaboration in other countries between the public sector and the pesticide industry (see Annex 5) could provide a model for Cameroon. For example, in Cote d'Ivoire, UNIPHYTO, the local equivalent of UPAC, acts as an advisor to the Government in all matters concerning pesticides, namely, on the application decrees in pesticide legislation and, in particular, on product stewardship, retailer training, and safety matters.

8.3.2 Agricultural Input Sector Management

The management of the various agricultural input subsectors should be grouped together to take advantage of economies of scale. Subsectors share many important characteristics and face many of the same key issues and problems:

- Macroeconomic and agricultural production policy reforms can help to restore the farmers purchasing power which in turn would ensure the growth of agricultural input demand (see Section 3.2: Prospective Demand);
- The pesticide industry could benefit from lessons learned through the decentralization of the fertilizer industry, which began three years ago;
- Feasibility studies are required to assess how to better organize and train a distribution network to service the smallholder community;
- The reform of the banking system (financing of supplies and availability of farmer credit);
- Farm price supports are an alternative to input subsidies.

In view of the importance of the sector and in anticipation of a difficult transition period, it is recommended that a unit be established to coordinate planning, policy, and technical issues in the agricultural input sector. This agricultural input sector management unit could be called

the National Agricultural Input Unit (" Cellule nationale des intrants agricoles" or "Cenia"). At least during the transition period when sector planning will be crucial to the successful reform of the distribution system and its smooth transfer from a bankrupt public sector to the hesitant and unmotivated private sector, the agricultural input unit would require a competent and upright body run by an undisputed professional unit. Its director would probably have to be at Undersecretary level ("Secrétariat d'Etat") as it would be dealing with senior figures in various ministries and the private sector, and should have direct access to decision makers.

The agricultural input unit would have a Board of Directors, which should consist of representatives not only from the relevant ministries, the international aid donors, and the agricultural input industry, but also from the farming community, smallholders, and plantation companies. It could be funded by a small tax on agricultural input imports. The major policy objectives of the agricultural input unit would be to ensure that:

- The farming community is provided with an adequate supply of three of its major factors of production, i.e., seeds, fertilizer and pesticides (private sector task);
- Measures and safeguards to protect the end-user against pesticide hazards are maintained (public sector responsibility with support from the pesticide industry);
- The appropriate actions are taken to prevent fertilizer supplier collusion and monopoly build-up (public sector task);
- Plant propagation, fertilization, and plant protection technologies from abroad are transferred to the farming community through the agricultural input industry, IRA, the extension service, and the marketing system;
- Public institutions will be responsible for reaching out to the remote areas where the agricultural input industry is not yet established.

In addition to proposing policies and strategies, the agricultural input unit, once approved by the GRC, will need to monitor their implementation by cognizant state institutions and private sector corporations.

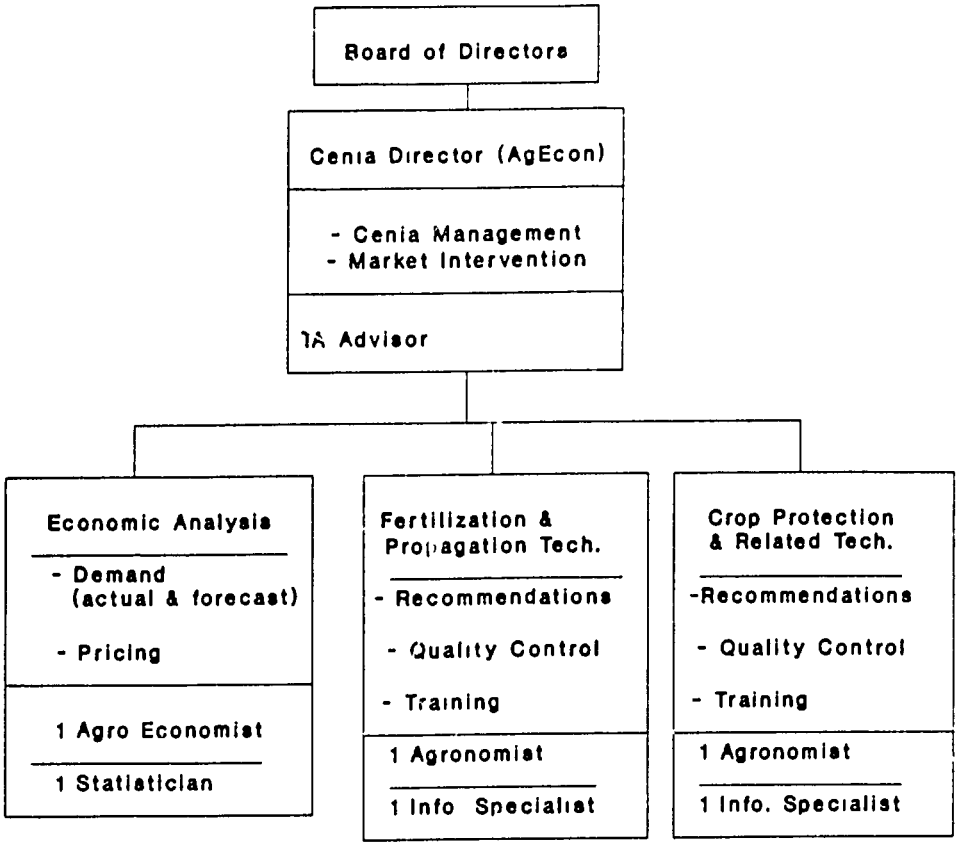
The working methods of the agricultural input unit will be catalytic in nature, and actual actions are to be implemented by third parties. Its staff should consist of agronomists ("ingénieur agronomes") and agricultural economists. Staff from MINPAT, the Projects and Studies Division ("Division études et projets") of MinAgri and the pesticide industry could be redeployed for the unit. It might be even be appropriate to have the unit organized by a temporary independent technical assistance specialist. The following organizational chart summarizes the proposed structure of a national agricultural input sector management unit.

8.4 Research Financing

In view of the financial difficulties that Cameroon and other Francophone SSA countries face in supporting their agricultural research in general and crop protection technology transfer in particular, it is questioned whether some redeployment of the available resources should not be envisaged on a sustainable basis. Pesticide registration, for example, could be done on a regional centralized basis with confirmation and demonstration tests aggregated within the same protocol in each country.

Cameroon and other SSA countries might consider adopting the US system whereby agricultural research, teaching, and extension services operate within the same institution. This would not only allow substantial savings but it would also allow better coordination and understanding among these three domains.

Exhibit 15: Proposed Agricultural Input Sector Management Unit (Cenia)



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Ebolowa:

- Mr. A. Ebolle Moussinga, Head of the South province Phytosanitary Base, SDPV, DirAgi, MinAgri;
- Mr. F. Folo, Sector Head ("Chef de secteur"), SODECAO;
- Mr. P. E. Bekono Meyong, on Special Assignment ("Chargé de mission"), UCA-SUD (cocoa cooperative);
- Mr. J. Njougoum, cocoa grower.

Sangmelima:

- Mr. R. Assoumou, President, and Mr. J. M. Foumane, Director, COOPLACA (cocoa cooperative).

Eta:

- Mr. J. Ondoua, President, and Mr. R. Essiane, Director, COOPLACANT (cocoa cooperative).

Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Agricultural Technology Development and Use in Cameroon:

A Study of Crop Protection Technology

ANNEXES

November 1992

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES PROJECT

Sponsored by the

U.S. Agency for International Development

Prime Contractor: Abt Associates, Inc
Subcontractors: Postharvest Institute for Perishables, University of Idaho, Deloitte & Touche, Inc.

AID Contract No. DHR-5447-Z-00-7074 AID Project No. 936-5477

AGRIBUSINESS AND PUBLIC SECTOR COLLABORATION IN TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND USE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:

THE CASE OF CROP PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY IN CAMEROON

ANNEXES

STUDY COMMISSIONED BY THE USAID/AFRICA OFFICE
(AFR/ARTS/FARA), WASHINGTON

PREPARED FOR

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IMPROVEMENT

STRATEGIES PROJECT

ABT ASSOCIATES Inc., BETHESDA

BY

Charles J. HEUREUX
Siaka KONE
Ms. Kah WALLA

November 1992

ANNEX 1.1

ANNEX 1.1

COCOA PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Year	Production	Price			Value	
		Producer	FOB	Prod % FOB	Producer	FOB
	(mt)	(FCFA/kg)		(%)	(millions FCFA)	
1949/50	45,800	37 5				
1950/51	50 400	47 5	91	52.2	2,394	4 588
1951/52	57,800	78 5	120	65 4	4,537	6,938
1952/53	57 100	84	117	71 8	4,796	6 681
1953/54	58 700	80	118	67 8	4 696	6 927
1954/55	60 100	125	165	75 8	7,513	9 917
1955/56	60 700	101 5	142	71 5	6,161	8,619
1956/57	64 400	70	99	70 7	4,508	6 376
1957/58	70 200	72	108	66 7	5 054	7 582
1958/59	70 400	76	139	54 7	5,350	9,786
1959/60	75 300	80	124	64 5	6,024	9,337
1960/61	86 100	80	121	66 1	6 888	10 418
1961/62	77,500	75	104	72.1	5 813	8 060
1962/63	94 400	70	113	61 9	6,608	10 667
1963/64	92,000	72	117	61 5	6,624	10 764
1964/65	96,500	80	90	88 9	7,720	8 685
1965/66	80 400	45	97	46 4	3,618	7,799
1966/67	88,000	55	127	43 3	4,840	11,176
1967/68	92,200	55	153	35 9	5,071	14,107
1968/69	98,400	70	201	34 8	6,888	19,778
1969/70	98 000	85	196	43 4	8,330	19 208
1970/71	110 200	85	144	59 0	9,367	15 869
1971/72	124 900	75	128	58 6	9 368	15,987
1972/73	105,300	75	224	33 5	7,898	23,587
1973/74	108 000	80	227	35 2	8,480	24,082
1974/75	117 800	100	277	36 1	11,780	32 631
1975/76	98 000	120	236	50 8	11,520	22,656
1976/77	82,000	150	303	49 5	12,300	24 848
1977/78	105,000	220	527	41 7	23 100	55 335
1978/79	108 600	260	563	46 2	27 716	59 984
1979/80	123 701	290	498	58.2	35 873	61 615
1980/81	120 800	300	401	74 9	36,240	48 384
1981/82	123 200	310	446	69 6	38,192	54,905
1982/83	106 300	330	493	66 9	35,079	52,434
1983/84	108 900	370	657	56 3	40,293	71,585
1984/85	122,700	440	812	54 2	53 988	99 577
1985/86	119,000	450	804	55 9	53 550	95,726
1986/87	123 000	450	606	74 3	55 350	74 520
1987/88	132,800	450	513	87 7	59 760	68 165
1988/89	124,203	435	553	73 7	54 028	68 655
1989/90	125 722	250	386	64 7	31 431	48 574
1990/91	*120 067*	220			*26 415*	*0*

Sources (1) 1949/50 to 1977/78 Michael P Lindon Dr Anthony Wawa Ngenge and Timothee Ayissi, collected from various sources and reported on pages 56 a and 58 b in "Cocoa in Cameroon Policy and the Economics of Production" DEP/MINAGRI August 1983

(2) 1978/79 onwards, ONCPB (FOB price = FOB value/export tonnage)

* Production figure for 88/89 is preliminary

COFFEE PRODUCTION AND PRICE TRENDS

Year	Production		Arabica Price			Robusta Price			Ara/Rob Differential	
	Arabica	Robusta	Fob	Prod	Prod/FOB	Fob	Prod	Prod/FOB	Fob	Prod
	mt	mt	FCFA	FCFA	(%)	FCFA	FCFA	(%)	FCFA	FCFA
1959/60	10,100	34,300								
1960/61	10,200	41,000		180		157	100	63 9		80
1961/62	8,000	30,020	202	175	86 5	142	96	67 4	60	79
1962/63	13,500	30,200	205	175	85 6	142	90	63 2	62	85
1963/64	12,250	38,100	225	192	85 5	155	102	65 8	70	90
1964/65	15 000	37 000	236	195	83 0	149	127	85 2	86	68
1965/66	22,500	49,950	230	185	80 6	145	100	69 1	85	85
1966/67	20,500	43 040	214	157	73 4	16[illegible]	115	71 7	54	42
1967/68	21,000	56,000	210	156	74 3	166	115	69 5	45	41
1968/69	22 600	61 000	218	158	72 5	156	115	73 8	62	43
1969/70	24,500	68,000	276	201	72.8	197	117	59 4	79	84
1970/71	28,200	50,800	263	174	66.2	204	125	61 3	59	49
1971/72	30 451	63,427	248	165	66 5	208	125	60 0	40	40
1972/73	31,341	62,935	284	175	61 6	209	125	59 8	75	50
1973/74	24,868	68 974	298	200	67 8	256	130	50 8	40	70
1974/75	31,123	80 025	324	190	58 6	261	135	51 7	63	55
1975/76	21,880	57,185	457	235	51 4	404	145	35 9	53	90
1976/77	18,877	82,192	936	305	32 6	819	195	23 8	117	110
1977/78	21,468	84,952	1,022	325	31 8	863	250	29 0	159	75
1978/79	24 808	80,661	613	360	58 7	808	280	46 1	6	80
1979/80	24,401	71,624	788	360	29 7	706	310	43 9	80	40
1980/81	24,122	88,256	573	340	59 3	521	320	61 4	52	20
1981/82	25,417	78,626	735	350	47 6	602	330	54 9	133	20
1982/83	21 838	103 154	928	370	39 9	695	350	50 3	233	20
1983/84	16,832	47,365	1,177	410	34 8	1 142	390	34 2	35	20
1984/85	18,932	117 851	1,350	450	33 3	1 174	460	39 2	176	-10
1985/86	18,967	76,829	1,412	520	36 8	1,013	470	46 4	398	50
1986/87	22,562	123,988	786	520	66 0	847	470	55 5	-82	50
1987/88	18 027	74 596	727	520	71 5	578	470	81 6	151	50
1988/89	15 381	117 667	816	475	58.2	507	455	89 8	309	20
1989/90	9 985	76,433	423	250	59.2	292	175	59 9		
1990/91				250			155			

Sources

Production 1959/60 - 1970/71, Based on graph on page 25 "Bilan du Secteur Agricole 1960 - 80", MINAGRI
1971/72 - 1979/79, Agland Study, p 13, quoting "Cameroon government figures "
1978/79 on, ONCPB purchases from farmers

Producer Prices 1960/61 - 1978/79, except 1976/77, MINAGRI "Bilan Diagnostic du Secteur Agricole 1960-80", p 160
1976/77 and 1980/81 on, MINPAT
1979/80, MINAGRI/DEP

FOB prices 1960/61 - 1977/78, MINAGRI "Bilan Diagnostic du Secteur Agricole 1960-80" p 160
1978/79 on, ONCPB

Superficie, Production, Huile de Palme, CDC

	6 plantations			Production Totale			Ventes Huile		Ventes, Palmistes	
	Superf	Prodn.	Rendem	Régimes	Huile	Palmistes	Locales	Exptns	Locales	Exptns
	(ha)	(tonnes régimes)	(tonnes, rég./ha)		(tonnes)					
1980/81										
1981/82										
1982/83										
1983/84										
1984/85										
1985/86	15,170	118,277	7 8	125,860	28,211	4,742	15,307	0	1,912	3,063
1986/87	14,842	122,516	8 3	130,056	26,701	5,217	20,583	10,630	3,332	2,035
1987/88	12,607	100,408	8 0	119,012	25,107	4,977	20,806	3,500	3,279	1,200
1988/89	12,237	94,552	7.7	115,623	24,495	5,028	17,043	10,000	3,958	0
1989/90	12,141	95,818	7 9	121,888	27 116	5,198	17,217	4,015	3 273	0
1990/91										
1991/92										

	6 Plantations					
	Mungo	Mondoni	Benoe		Idenau	Total
Superficie (ha)				Debudscha		
1985/86	2,388	4,742	1,765	1,200	1,507	12,202
1986/87	2,980	4,742	1,765	1,183	1,506	12,176
1987/88	1,743	4,742	1,765	1,183	1,506	10,939
1988/89	1,627	4,482	1,765	1,183	1,504	10,561
1989/90	1,543	4,474	1,761	1,183	1,504	10,465
Production (tonnes régimes)						
1985/86	18,237 5	34,714.5	12,004 2	13,642.7	23,708.2	102,307 1
1986/87	17,319 8	36,474 0	17,603 5	12,032 1	20,600 8	104,030 2
1987/88	12,927 3	30,110 1	16,185 8	11,708 4	17,009 4	87,941 0
1988/89	10,715 7	29,534 6	13,742 7	10,904 5	16,093 9	80,991 4
1989/90	9,593 5	27,078 4	10,602 8	12,093 2	23,812 6	83,180 5

Source: CDC

PRODUCTION ET SUPERFICIE D'HUILE DE PALME

SOCAPALM - PLANTATION INDUSTRIELLE

(chiffres provisoires)

	Super-ficie	Régimes Produc-tion	Régimes Rende-ment
	(ha)	(tonnes)	(kg/ha)
1979/80	18,631	77,953	4,184
1980/81	20,461	106,948	5,227
1981/82	20,913	133,948	6,405
1982/83	21,016	144,436	6,873
1983/84	21,090	143,215	6,791
1984/85	21,090	152,583	7,235
1985/86	21,090	201,682	9,563
1986/87	21,090	256,948	12,183
1987/88	21,090	248,599	11,788
1988/89	21,090	218,348	10,353
1989/90	21,090		0

Source SOCAPALM

SAFCAM

(chiffres provisoires)

	Super-ficie	Régimes Produc-tion	Régimes Rende-ment	Palmistes Produc-tion	Palmistes Prix	Huile Produc-tion	Huile Prix
	(ha)	(tonnes)	(kg/ha)	(tonnes)	FCFA/kg	(tonnes)	FCFA/kg
1979/80	2,437	3,055	1,254				
1980/81	2,822	8,400	2,977				
1981/82	2,825	12,550	4,443	223	55 25	1,548	147 93
1982/83	3,311	15,155	4,577	683	51 70	3,688	151.08
1983/84	3,311	16,600	5,013	701	123 00	3,724	238 50
1984/85	3,227	19,800	6,136	948	128 00	4,796	275.82
1985/86	3,418	27,000	7,900	1,413	62 60	6,672	267.24
1986/87	3,627	31,000	8,547	1,588	33 55	7,681	256 54
1987/88	3,616	34,050	9,416	1,657	35 31	8,504	210 26
1988/89	3,612	27,750	7,682	1,242	61 69	6,626	260 15
1989/90	3,774		0				

Source SAFCAM

COTTON PRODUCTION TRENDS

Year	Prodn	Area	Yield
	mt	ha	kg/ha
1951/52	525	1 420	370
1952/53	4 733	11 892	398
1953/54	7 066	22 950	308
1954/55	16 052	38 875	413
1955/56	17,413	47,659	365
1956/57	16 722	50,084	334
1957/58	20 862	50,223	415
1958/59	22 267	55 302	403
1959/60	20 964	54 846	382
1960/61	29,248	63,412	461
1961/62	25 100	67 685	371
1962/63	41 432	72 227	574
1963/64	45 580	91 755	497
1964/65	43,963	97,820	449
1965/66	57 544	98 081	587
1966/67	55 810	101,314	551
1967/68	49 085	108 194	454
1968/69	68 013	102,055	666
1969/70	91 334	99 037	922

Source SODECOTON

Year	Prodn	Area	Yield
	mt	ha	kg/ha
1970/[illegible]	38 394	8 679	438
19[illegible]	43 [illegible]	[illegible]	706
1972/[illegible]	45 296	64 420	703
1973/74	27 827	73 178	380
1974/75	40 042	64 420	622
1975/76	49 462	73 178	676
1976/77	47 70[illegible]	59 930	797
1977/78	46 358	48 436	957
1978/79	59 497	47 130	1 262
1979/80	80 335	56 594	1 419
1980/81	84 453	65 430	1 291
1981/82	79 819	63 343	1 260
1982/83	72 361	54 629	1 325
1983/84	94 580	71 092	1 330
1984/85	97 481	73 314	1 330
1985/86	115 548	89 232	1 295
1986/87	122 772	94 461	1 300
1987/88	113 699	94 747	1 200
1988/89	165 432	111 605	1 482
1989/90	103 880	89 004	1 167
1990/91	113 000	93 814	1 205

PRODUCTION DE L'HEVEA

PRODUCTION PLANIFIÉE, HEVECAM

	Plantation Industrielle	Plantations Villageoises
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
1984	461	---
1985	1,473	---
1986	3,275	---
1987	6,112	---
1988	10,120	---
1989	12,380	28
1990	16,500	90
1991	21,000	180
1992	23,500	280
1993	25,500	400
1994	26,000	510
2000	27,000	700

Jusqu'à 1990 les prévisions a été approximativement atteintes

Comme la plantation n'a pas atteint sa production maximum, on n'a pas calculé les rendements Le nombre maximum d'hectares prévus est 15,000, donc le rendement prévu est 27,000/15,000 = 1,800 kg/ha

Le nombre d'hectares dans les plantations villageoises est 500, ce qui implique un rendement de 700/500 = 1,400 kg/ha.

Source HEVECAM

SAFCAM

(chiffres provisoires)

	Superficie	Production	Rendement
	(ha)	(tonnes)	(kg/ha)
1979/80			
1980/81			
1981/82	4,378	2,970	678
1982/83	4,411	2,780	630
1983/84	4,274	2,700	632
1984/85	4,306	2,750	639
1985/86	3,917	2,800	715
1986/87	3,872	2,600	671
1987/88	3,840	2,850	742
1988/89	3,857	2,900	752
1989/90	3,846		0

Source SAFCAM

Superficie, Production et Ventes de l'Hevea, CDC

	Superficie			Production			Ventes		
	en prod	non prod	total	CDC	Vill /Cont *	Total	Quantite	Valeur	Prix moy
		(ha)					(tonnes)	(millions FCFA)	(FCFA/ tonne)
1979/80	4,064	11,139	15,203	12,413 0	242 5	12 655 5			
1980/81	5,516	11,096	16,612	12,831 5	221 4	13 052 9	11 571	3,239 9	231 420
1981/82	6,655	10,806	17,501	12,181 3	180 8	12 362 1	12,483	3 220 6	230 044
1982/83	8,456	10,916	19,372	11,575 1	151 7	11,726 8	12,760	4,108 7	293 480
1983/84	8,850	11,798	20 648	11 408 6	313 5	11 722 1	10 950	4,971 3	355 093
1984/85	8,868	12,745	21,613	13,262 6	433 9	13 696 5	14 113	5 715 8	408 269
1985/86	7,717	13,909	21,626	13,860 5	349 8	14 210 3	13 650	4,272 5	305 175
1986/87	7,155	14,268	21,423	16,694 1	298 3	16 992 4	14,984	4,270 4	305 031
1987/88	5,374	15,465	20,839	17,850 7	354 2	18,204 9	19 877	6,619 0	472 789
1988/89	3,698	16,497	20,195	19,226 8	711 2	19 938 0	19,177	5 906 5	421 894
1989/90	3,306	17,090	20,396	18,944 5	749 0	19 693 5	18 561	5,085 7	363 265
1990/91									
1991/92									

* Villageois et, dès 1988/89, contracteurs
Source: CDC

Superficie et Exportations des Bananes, CDC

	Superficie		Exportations *		Rendement	
	Ekona	Tiko	Ekona	Tiko	Ekona	Tiko
	(ha)	(ha)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(t/ha)	(t/ha)
1980/81	661		13,899		21 03	
1981/82	539		13,518		25 08	
1982/83	608		11,651		19 16	
1983/84	555		11,146		20 08	
1984/85	561		14,659		26 13	
1985/86	457		12,338		27 00	
1986/87	424		9,965		23 50	
1987/88	383		8,702		22 72	
1988/89	345		6,401	6,180	18 55	
1989/90	270	1,010	3,753	21 117	13 90	20 91
1990/91						
1991/92						

*Toute la production est exportée

Source: CDC

ANNEX 1.2

ANNEX 1.2

Importations Quantités de Pesticides de 1983-1990.

Campagnes / Spécialités	1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987	
Insecticides et Insecticid./Fongicides	447 820kg (63 420") 2400 3071 (1495 694')	14,16% 62,31%	178 282,32kg (84 587,32) 2635 925 1 (2508 373 1)	47,4% 95,1%	145 615,66kg (43 855,6-"- 1127 293 1 (1020 044 1)	30,11 90,48	701 620 kg (77 050kg) 1 670 793 1 (1 012 19' 1)	10,9% 60,5%
Fongicides	2794 310 kg (2615 795kg) 22 200 1	 93,6% 0 %	8904 847,95 (8822 197,8kg) 180 1 (100 1)	 99,07 55,5%	1313 095,92kg (1141 634,67) 4 000 1 -	 86,89 0 %	2528 095,8kg (1749 934,9) 9 105 1 -	 69,2% 0 %
Herbicides	21 840 kg - 266 610 1 -	 0 % 0 %	18 380 kg (340 kg 144 090,451 (600 1)	 1,85 0,41	43 250 kg - 247 709 1 (92 350 :)	 0 % 37,28	59 605 kg - 201 074 1 (2 255 1)	 1,12%
Nématicides & Nématicides/Insectic.	2 000 kg - -	 0 %	- 2 000 1 -	0 % 0 %	150 850 kg - 600 1 -	 0 % 0 %	268 000 kg - 500 1 -	 0 % 0 %
Produits Divers (avicides, molluscides rodenticides, hormones régulateur de croissance, Pur fants	656 260kg - 7 110 1 (1 600 1)	 0 % 22,5%	1000 capsules +100 kg 24 085 1 (20 000 1)	 0 % 83,03	66 370 kg (18 786 kg 18 786 1 (18 786 1)	 28 % 100%	20 380 kg 1 500 blocs 6 404 1 (5 864 1)	 0 % 95,5 %
Total de Pesticides et % de Subventions	3 922 230kg (2 679 215kg 3 696 2271 (1 497 2441)	 68,3% 40,5%	9 101 610,26 (8 907 125,12) 2 806 280,451 (2 529 073 1)	 97,8% 90,12	1 719 181,58 (1 204 276,27) 1 398 388 1 (1 131 180 1)	 70,04 80,9%	3 577 700,8 (1 826 984,9 1 887 876 (1 020 310 1)	 51,05% 54,04%
Subvention luttes anti-acridienne et anti-aviaire et % par rapport aux subventions globales	1 400 1	0,09%	20 000 1	0,8%	18 643 1	1,64%	90 803 1	8,9 %

N.B : les chiffres encadrés représentent les quantités de pesticides Subventionnées et leur pourcentage par rapport aux quantités globales acquises.

7.618	11.908	3.117	5.466
(4.176)	(11.436)	(2.335)	(2847)
55%	96%	75%	52%

	1987-1988		1988-1989		1989-1990	
Insectic.	346 533 kg (72 285 kg	20,8%	261 070 kg (20 580 kg)	7,8 %	377 476,2 kg -	0 %
Insec./fung.	699 105 l (501 531 l)	71,7%	838 790 l (665 350 l)	79,3 %	185 438 l (37 183 l)	20,05
Fungicide	1 031 614 kg (936 971,3	85,8%	1 668 860 kg (1 394 052,2kg	83,5%	817 770 kg (27 300 kg	3,34
	12 350 l -	0 %	16 620 -	0 %	8 900 l -	0 %
Nématicide	74 070 kg -	0 %	66 000 kg -	0 %	16 700 -	0 %
Ném./ins	259 125 l (57 500 l)	22,2%	55 516 l (16 000 l)	26,8 %	347 518 l (48 300 l)	13,9%
	202 770 kg -	0 %	110 000 kg -	0 %	302 170 kg -	0 %
	1 000 l (60 l)	6 %	-	0 %	-	0 %
Divers	780 860,3kg + 1 000 btes 1 000 sd	0 %	547 000 kg -	0 %	9 005 kg + 2 000 bts 2 000 sd	0 %
	68 492 l (57 960 l)	84,6%	-	0 %	7 007 l (. 2 137 l)	30,5%
Tot. pestic. & de Subv.	2 495 847,3 (1009 256,3 kg)	40,4%	2 652 930 kg (1 414 632,2kg)	53,3%	1 523 121,2 (27 300 kg	1,8%
	1040 072 l (617 051 l)	74,8%	910 920 l (681 350 l)	74,8 %	548 863 l (87 620 l)	25,9%
Subv. l.a.a.	72 285 l	11,71%	28 200 l	4,14 %	37 183 l	42,4%
	3.536 (1.626) 46%		3.564 (2.326) 65%		2.072 (115) 5.5%	

ANNEX 1.3

SYNDICAT DES COMMERÇANTS
IMPORTATEURS EXPORTATEURS
DU CAMEROUN
S. C. I. E. C.
B.P. 562 — Tél. 42 03 04
DOUALA

TELEX 5566 KN
TEL 42 15 07

DOUALA, LE 09 Février 1990

ANNEX 1.3

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
DIRECTION GENERALE DES GRANDS TRAVAUX
DU CAMEROUN
B.P 6604
YAOUNDE

ATTN MR. KOWALCZYK
DIRECTEUR GENERAL

OBJET : SITUATION ARRIERES ETATIQUES AUX FIRMES PHYTOSANITAIRES

Monsieur le Directeur Général,

Nous vous remercions une fois de plus pour l'excellent accueil que vous avez bien voulu reserver à nos délégués lors de notre visite du 07.02.90 dans vos bureaux.

Nous avons été particulièrement sensibles à l'attention que vous avez portée à nos problèmes évoqués et avons été très reconfortés par vos assurances pour l'avenir.

Nous vous prions de trouver ci-joint la liste des créances étatiques aux firmes phytosanitaires pour le compte des fournitures d'intrants au Ministère de l'Agriculture et à la SODECAO aucours de la campagne agricole 1986/1987 (Budget FONADER) :

- ADER	13.780.200
- SCAE	46.704.350
- ROUSSEL UCCLAF	58.769.479
- PELENGET	143.443.452
- SOGETA	241.083.998
- RHONE POULENC	758.744.840
- SAPROC	1.185.471.625
- SHELL CAMEROUN	1.328.621.972
TOTAL	3.776.619.916 FCFA

Un procès verbal de concordance a été signé entre chacun de nos membres ci-dessus et le MINFI au courant du mois de Janvier 1990.

Note: The above does not include debts of other State agencies and Cooperatives, nor two + billions owed to Ciba-Geigy, Basle.

Nous attendons impatiemment étant donné l'antériorité de la créance la signature de la convention de règlement de ces dettes pour lesquelles nous avons déjà fourni les divers quitus en vue de la déduction de nos dettes fiscales éventuelles (CNPS, Douane, Enregistrement). Aussi nous avons noté avec satisfaction que vous accorderez dans ce cadre, une dérogation à ceux de nos membres qui ont fourni les quitus nécessaires au MINFI, pour leur permettre de soumissionner aux prochains Appels d'Offres.

Enfin nous vous reconfirmons notre entière disponibilité à nous joindre à vos spécialistes en vue de la rédaction d'un projet de Marché type pour la fourniture d'intrants agricoles.

Dans l'attente,
veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, nos respectueuses salutations.

POUR LA SECTION PHYTO DU SCIEC
LE PRESIDENT.

H. FOSSO

ANNEX 1.4

ANNEX 1.4

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY OF PESTICIDE STOCKS IN CAMEROON

DR IAN G. HUNTER
PESTICIDES AND PLANT QUARANTINE ADVISER

FEBRUARY 1990

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTU
YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

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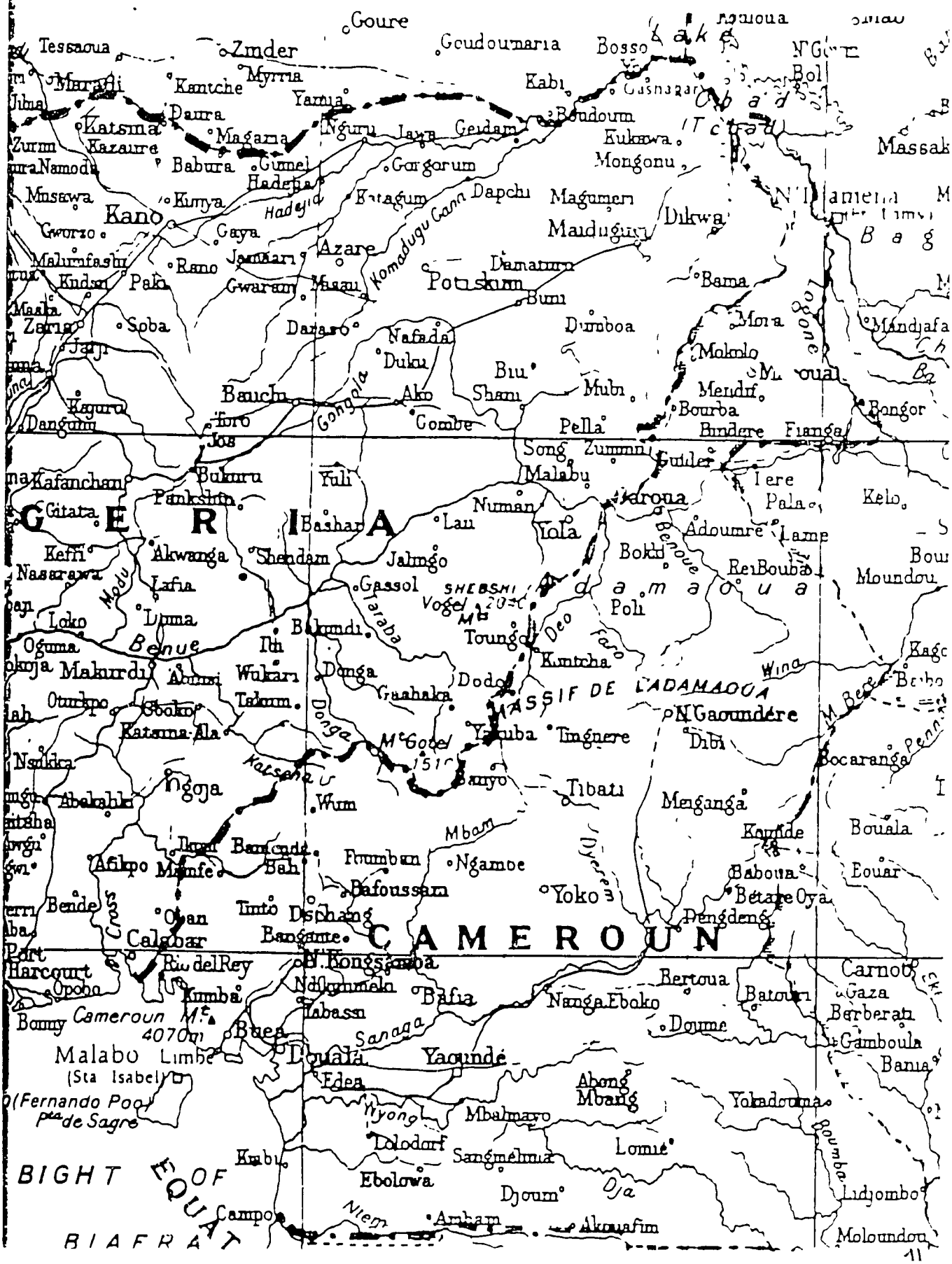
ITINERARY

Thur.	25th January.	Bamenda, North-West Province. Meeting with Phytosanitary Base Chief (PBC) - Mr M. Adjime. Survey of Pesticide Stocks
Fri.	26th January.	Bafoussam, West Province Meeting with PBC - Mr P. Kemni Survey of Pesticide Stocks
Mon.	29th January.	Nkongsamba, Littoral Province Meeting with PBC - Mr J. Tchuingoua Survey of Pesticide Stocks
Tues.	30th January.	Buea/Kumba, South-West Province Meeting with Provincial Delegate of Agriculture (PDA) - Mr F. Tchehou. Meeting with the PBC - Mr E. Tepi. Survey of pesticide stocks.
Wed.	31st January.	Limbe, South-West Province. Meeting with CamDev officials - Messers D. Benton and R. Scott Appraisal of Camdev pesticide store.
Thur.	1st February.	Douala, Littoral. Meeting with the PDA - Mr P. Ayukegba
Fri.	2nd February.	Kribi, South Province. Meeting with Divisional Delegate of Agriculture - Mr H. Nyembe. Meeting with the Head of the Phytosanitary Post, Kribi - Mr I. Mougnouin. Tour of the phytosanitary post. Appraisal of divisional pesticide store.
Mon.	5th February.	Ebolowa, South Province. Meeting with the PDA - Mr J. Ngan. Meeting with the PCB - Mr M. Ebele. Survey of the pesticide stocks Appraisal of SODECAO pesticide stocks Visit Ambam/ Kye-Ossi divisional office.
Tues.	6th February.	Abong Mbang, East Province Meeting with staff from the Base Survey of pesticide stocks.
Wed.	7th February.	Yaounde.

Thur.	8th February.	Garoua, North Province. Meeting with the PDA - Mr S. Abdoulaye, Provincial Chief of Service, Agriculture Mr M. Dabou and PBC - Mr I. Hamadou Survey of pesticide stocks.
Fri.	9th February.	Meeting at FAO/MINAGRI Striga Project headquarters with Mr G. Che Maroua, Extreme North Province. Meeting with the PDA - Mr F. Kamga. and the PBC - Mr G. Evina. Survey of pesticide stocks.
Mon.	12th February.	Visit the phytosanitary posts at Mora and Kousseri Discussions with Divisional delegate for Mayo Sara (Mora). Meeting with Dr V. Parkinson, FAO/MINAGRI Striga Project, Garoua.
Tues.	13th February.	Ngaoundere, Adamaoua Province. Meeting with the PBC - Mr C. Forlemu. Survey of pesticide stocks.
Wed.	14th February	Yaounde, Centre south province. Meeting with PDA - Mr D. Mbock. Preparing draft of report
Thur.	15th February	Visit the phytosanitary base, Nkolbisson. Meeting with PBC - Mr J. Mandessi. Survey pesticide stocks in Provincial and Central stores.
Fri.	16th February	Meetings in Department of Agriculture. Continue work on draft report.

Figure 1.

Location of the ten Phytosanitary Bases visited.



SUMMARY

1. A survey of pesticide stocks in Cameroon was undertaken in February/March 1990 by the Pesticides and Plant Quarantine Adviser. Stocks in all Government Provincial stores were assessed for quantity, age, state of containers and storage conditions.

2. Most products were stored in well constructed warehouses, many of which were completed within the last 5 years.

3. There are three banned chemicals in the country, namely: Aldrin (495kg), Dieldrin (9,750 l), and Orthodifolatan (92.25mt).

4. Stockpiles of pesticides in deteriorating, leaking containers were recorded at three Provincial Bases. All the chemicals were stored in the open and were causing considerable environmental pollution and risks to health. The principle products in this condition were: Sumithion FC 200 (92,510 l), Etrofolan HN 12 (62,400 l), Gammophele 320 (20,185 l), Dursban 240 ULV (18,120 l), Callindem FC 320 (15,420 l), Sumicombe 183 ULV (14,300 l), Diazinon 90 (12,100 l).

5. A range of labels were noted on pesticide containers and there appeared to be no attempt at standardisation of information presented. Details ranged from a complete description of the product, antidote, uses, etc. to those only depicting the trade name. No pictograms were seen on any labels.

6. There has been an apparent lack of planned purchasing and distribution of pesticides in the past. This has resulted in stockpiles of chemicals at some Bases and shortages at others.

7. General conditions in the warehouses showed a lack of trainirg in pesticide management and storage. For example, no measures were taken to contain leaking chemicals and empty drums were found in most Phytosanitary Bases.

8. Recommendations are given which, if implemented, should alleviate the immediate pesticide storage problems. Recommendations for training in storage and management are pertinent given the proposed privatisation of the pesticide sector in Cameroon.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Pesticides in Cameroon.

The economy of Cameroon is heavily dependant on its agriculture, in particular the production of export crops such as bananas, cocoa, coffee, cotton and rubber. Pesticides are extensively used in the large scale production of these agricultural commodities. It is estimated that 80% of all pesticides used in the country are sprayed on the above crops (Youdeowei, 1989). A further 15% is used for the control of migratory pests such as locusts and grain-eating birds. Only 5% of the total chemicals imported into the country are used on non-cash produce, reflecting the little attention that has been given to the use of pesticides in food production

Most pesticides are, at present, subsidized 100% by the government. The sub-directorate for crop protection, based in the Department of Agriculture, Yaounde, is responsible for the purchase, storage and distribution of the majority of pesticides used in Cameroon. Parastatals, such as SODECAO and CAMDEV, also buy, store and use chemicals that have been approved by the Government. The majority of pesticides in the country are insecticides. Some fungicides are imported but there are very few herbicides available. Imported pesticides are stored by the sub-directorate in ten Provincial phytosanitary bases (Figure 1) prior to distribution to Divisional offices, known as Brigades. Some chemicals are also stored in the Department Depot at Nkolbisson, near Yaounde.

1.2 Background to the survey.

In February 1989 the Governor of the North-West Province convened an ad hoc emergency meeting to discuss the problem of insecticide and fungicide storage in Bamenda (Appendix 2). It was recognised that various chemicals presented a health hazard and that something had to be done to rectify the situation. Kopisch-Obuch (1989), who was present at the meeting, reported that there were problems in the storage and disposal of old pesticide stocks at several phytosanitary bases in Cameroon. This was also noted by Youdeowei (1989). A country-wide stocktaking of chemicals with an assessment of pesticide quality, as well as quantity, was recommended (Kopisch-Obuch, 1989).

In March 1989, ODA funded the repacking of some stocks of Orthodifolitan at Bamenda as an emergency measure. A Natural Resources and Environment Adviser visited the phytosanitary base at Bamenda in September 1989 to assess the Orthodifolitan situation and the urgent problem of liquid insecticide storage at the Base. Subsequently, the author was posted to the Department of Agriculture, Yaounde as the Pesticides and Plant Quarantine Adviser. It was agreed that one of the first tasks for the adviser would be to assess pesticide management and storage nationwide.

1.3 Purpose of the survey.

The pesticide survey was conducted to establish the quantity, age and condition of stored pesticides in the country. It covered the Department depot at Nkolbisson and all ten provincial bases (Figure 1). It is hoped that once the state of chemical stocks throughout the country is known, a plan of action can be formulated to test, repack and use all possible stocks. The survey also provided some assessment of the quantity of banned or un-usable pesticides in Cameroon that will have to be disposed of when there is a recommended method available.

A survey form (Appendix 1) was completed for every pesticide at each base. The general condition of the warehouses was noted and any problems were discussed with the Provincial Phytosanitary Base Chiefs. The survey was carried out from the 25th January to the 15th February, 1990.

1.4 Classification of pesticides.

Stored pesticides were classified into 6 groups depending on their age, condition of containers and status (banned or not). The groups were as follows:

Group	Description of status
A.	- Pesticides in current use.
B.	- Pesticides in store for over 3 years, - Drums in good condition, - efficacy of active ingredient not known.
C.	- Pesticides in poor storage conditions, - Containers rusty, damaged and leaking, - Efficacy of active ingredient not known.
D.	- Banned pesticides.
E.	- Pesticides used in field trials.
R.	- Pesticides rejected by the Phytosanitary Base.

1.5 Anticipated action for the different pesticide groups.

It is anticipated that the remedial actions for each of the groups should be as follows:

Group	Action to be taken.
A.	- No remedial action necessary.

B.	- Pesticides should be carefully sampled.
	- Pesticide samples should be sent to a laboratory for analysis of efficacy.
	  - if they are still active then no further action is necessary.
	  - if they have deteriorated then stocks must be stored carefully until a method of disposal is recommended.

C.	- Pesticides should be repacked into new containers as soon as possible;
	- Samples should be taken during repacking and sent for analysis of efficacy;
	  - If these samples are still active then the repacked batch should be stored in good conditions and used when needed;
	  - If they have deteriorated then stocks must be stored in good conditions until a method of disposal is recommended.

D.	- Pesticides should be stored in good conditions until a method of disposal is recommended.
E.	- No remedial action necessary
R.	- Pesticides should be repacked, if necessary, and stored in good conditions until a method of disposal is recommended.

2. SURVEY RESULTS.

2.1 Pesticide stocks at the Provincial Bases in Cameroon.

The majority of bases have little or no problems with their pesticide stocks. Any problems are either

- a legacy of stocks supplied before warehouses were constructed;
- stocks which were not used in the prescribed season; or
- chemicals which have been banned and cannot now be disposed of.

There are, however, three Bases with considerable storage problems, namely Bamenda (North West Province), Nkongsamba (Littoral Province; Appendix 4) and Abong Mbang (East Province; Appendix 7).

Twenty two good quality products are in current use in Cameroon (Appendix 13; Table 12) and a further six, which may be in use, should be re-tested for efficacy.

Thirteen different products (in various batches throughout the country) were found to be in deteriorating containers. Pesticides were leaking into the environment and the remaining contents urgently need to be repacked. There is a total of 263,830 litres of toxic chemicals in such condition nationwide. Just under half (127,000l) are stored in Bamenda (Table 1) and the base at Abong Mbang accounts for a further 66,000l (Table 6). The most common pesticides in this condition are Callindem FC 320, Sumithion FC 200, Etrofolan HN 15, Gammophele 320 and Dursban 240 ULV. Remedial work such as repacking and storing in warehouses must be carried out at these two Bases as a matter of urgency.

There are three banned chemicals in the country. Large stocks of Orthodifolitan are stored in Bamenda, Bafoussam (Appendix 3) and Banyo (Adamaoua; Appendix 10). There is a considerable stock of Dieldrin in Garoua (Appendix 8) and Nkolbisson (Appendix 11) has a small quantity of Aldrin in store.

As stated above, there are no approved methods for the safe disposal of deteriorated or banned pesticides. Such stocks can only be stored in proper conditions until such methods are developed.

2.2 Pesticide stocks at the Phytosanitary Brigades in Cameroon.

There is a phytosanitary brigade in every district of each province. It was established that very few pesticides are stored in Brigade premises. The general practice is to keep stocks at the Provincial Bases and to distribute to the Brigades on demand.

One exception is the North West Province where, in the past, consignments of insecticides were distributed to the Brigades from the Base in Bamenda. These batches were not subsequently used and are stored in deteriorating conditions. Three Brigades in this area have a total of 41,400 litres of Sumithion FC 200 in store. Some of these stocks date from 1982!

The Governor's commission (Section 1.2) is aware of the problem and the Phytosanitary Base Chief is trying to arrange for all stocks which can be transported to be brought back to the Bamenda Base. It is planned to store them in a new warehouse which has just been made available.

3. GENERAL PROBLEMS.

- Labour: Until 1988, the staff who applied pesticides in the field were paid by the agricultural bank FONADER. This institution has now gone into liquidation and the agents have been dismissed. As an emergency measure, the EEC, which supported the purchase of pesticides for the 1989-90 season, has also provided funds for part-time employment of a limited number of field workers However, it is not known how long the EEC will support the payment of these essential operators.

- Apparent lack of a planned purchasing and distribution policy: One factor in the build up of unused stocks is an apparently unplanned purchasing policy. In several instances, too many chemicals were bought and then distributed to Bases which had not yet finished their previous years supply. This has led to an increase in the stockpiles of pesticides at five Provincial Bases. At the other extreme, two Bases, (Ngaoundere and Maroua) have had too few pesticides supplied and have been unable to complete their pest control programmes.

- Lack of diluent for emulsifiable concentrates: There are large stocks of chemicals in the country which have to be mixed with gasoil (paraffin) before they can be used (Eg Gammophele, Etrofolan and Basudine). None of the Bases have any gasoil and there is no budget to buy supplies. This lack is seriously affecting crop protection work For example, there has been no anti-capsid control (pest of cocoa) in Kumba, South-West Province (Appendix 5) for two years. One chief of base suggested that farmers should be asked to pay for the gasoil. Given the present stringent economic climate and the fact that farmers are not used to paying for crop protection measures, he was not hopeful of a positive response.

- Lack of protective clothing and first aid equipment: In some Bases there was protective clothing, gloves, rubber boots and small face masks available whereas in others there was hardly any protective equipment in store. There was also no evidence of first aid equipment at any Base.

- Lack of transport: Most Bases had only one vehicle on the road Eg. a land rover or toyota. Several had no lorries in working condition. This makes it difficult to distribute pesticides and to send agents to the farmers fields. There were many vehicles at the Bases but they were out of commission. Each Base has garage facilities but spare parts, tyres etc are unavailable and there is little budget to pay for maintenance and running costs.

- Disposal of used drums: Empty drums were evident at most Bases and there were several enquiries about the best method of disposal. Safe disposal of used drums is a problem

worldwide. Farmers often convert pesticide containers into water barrels and food containers. This can be dangerous to health as pesticide residues on the sides of the drums can contaminate the stored material.

The present crop protection system in Cameroon, where all pesticides are the property of the state, should result in good management and disposal of empty drums. All containers belong to the government and should be removed from the farmers fields after the contents have been used. Department of Agriculture employees should then be able to dispose of the drums. It appears, however, that this has not always been the case as there has been little training on this subject.

4. PESTICIDE STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

- Warehouse facilities: Over the last few years, the sub-directorate for crop protection has been constructing new offices and warehouses at most provincial phytosanitary bases. Ebolowa (Appendix 6) and Maroua have the most recent facilities which are in the final stages of completion. The only bases without proper warehouse facilities are Bamenda, North West Province, Garoua, North Province and Ngaoundere, Adamaoua Province (Appendix 10). As noted above, this has caused problems in Bamenda but the other two Provinces have adapted existing facilities to their needs.

In general, the warehouses were well maintained although there was an apparent lack of proper storage practices in most bases. This may be due to a shortage of trained warehouse staff or lack of budget and facilities to improve the warehouses and storage conditions.

- Pesticide storage: All batches of pesticides noted in the survey were stored as separate entities. Drums were either stacked two or three high, or on their sides, to avoid damage to lower containers (Figure 2). In every warehouse however, stocks were stored against outer walls (Figure 3) and in direct contact with the floor (Figure 4). In some, stocks were stored adjacent to consignments of fertilizer. These practices could lead to the build up of moisture and reaction with spilt fertilizers both of which could accelerate any deterioration of containers.

- Storage of spraying equipment: Several types of spraying equipment (working and broken, new and old) were found in all phytosanitary base warehouses. Often, they were stored on top of chemicals (Figure 5 & 6) or left in the corner of the warehouse (Figure 7). In a few cases the equipment was carefully cleaned and stored after use (Figure 8). All the phytosanitary bases appeared to have supplies of new sprayers in stock.

- Stock control: Every warehouse used a bin card system of storekeeping which was adequate and gave a quick reference to the quantities of pesticide in store. In several instances, however, there were two bin cards for the same product in store! This situation was found where there were stocks owned by the Department of Agriculture stored beside stocks owned by FONADER.

- Spillage containment: There was no evidence of materials set aside at the Bases to deal with spillages. At Kumba, it was noted that a leakage was being contained - in this case with sawdust. This was the only preventative measure observed in any warehouse. In Ngaoundere, Malathion concentrate was just left in pools on the floor (Figure 9)!

- Warning signs: Maroua was the only Provincial store displaying any signs at the entrances warning the general public and base workers that it might be hazardous to enter the pesticide store. The same sign was also noted on a Brigade store in this Province. Other warehouses throughout the country had no notices of any kind at the entrances.

- Warehouse security: The entrances to most stores were securely chained and locked with two or three padlocks! There were no reports of thefts from warehouses. There is, however, a security problem when stocks of chemicals are stored outside, such as in Bamenda, Nkongsamba and Abong Mbang. In Bamenda, it is known that theft is a problem. This is particularly serious when the chemicals are in poor condition and/or are banned.

5. PESTICIDE LABELLING.

There was a large difference in the standard of labels fixed to pesticide containers nationwide. In general, pesticides which came in sachets (Eg. Dacobre) had adequate information printed on the actual sachet. Labels on drums of liquid pesticides ranged from a complete description of the product, antidote, uses etc (Figure 10), to no legible label at all (Figure 11). The latter situation was generally found when the label had been washed off in rain (during transport or storage outside) or had been torn off during handling. A more permanent form of labelling, favoured in Cameroon, is to paint information onto drums (Figure 12). This gives details which cannot be washed off by rain or removed during handling. Unfortunately, this method only allows for the minimum amount of information.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The results of the survey highlight several problems which have to be dealt with immediately. Other difficulties

can be redressed over a longer period of time. Actions specific to each Base are detailed in Appendices 2-12. Actions which should be taken as a matter of urgency are detailed as follows;

1. Repack pesticides at present in deteriorating containers: It is essential that pesticides in deteriorating and leaking drums should be repacked as soon as possible to avoid further damage to the environment and reduce the risk to human health. The sacks of aldrin stored in Nkolbisson will also have to be put into proper containers. A maximum of 250,000 litres of insecticide requires packing. As stated above the majority of these chemicals are stored in Bamenda and Abong Mbang although there are small quantities at most Bases. The repacking exercise will require:

- 5,000, 50 litre drums or 1,250, 200 litre drums;
- 4 small pumps and piping to transfer chemicals between drums (small electric and/or hand pumps);
- 10 sets of good quality protective clothing including proper face masks,
- transport to move refilled drums.

2. Store repacked pesticides in good conditions: All repacked chemicals must be stored in good warehouse conditions. Most of the Bases have adequate facilities to store all their chemical stocks. The only problems are at Bamenda and Nkongsamba. At the former, there are facilities available but they are approximately 5km from the present storage area. Transport would have to be provided to carry repacked chemicals to the new warehouse. The stock of Orthodifolitan, which is adequately packed but in poor storage conditions, could also be transferred at the same time.

At Nkongsamba, the warehouse will be too small to house all the repacked chemicals. They will, therefore, have to be transferred to another Base. One possibility is to store the pesticides in the Department Depot at Nkolbisson. Again, in order to do this, transport will have to be provided.

3. Test pesticide stocks for efficacy: Samples should be taken from old and deteriorating stocks and sent to neutral laboratories for analysis to ascertain whether or not the active ingredient is still functioning. All repacked chemicals, and all those in good condition but in store for over 3 years, should be sampled. There are a total of 34 batches of pesticide which should be tested. The operation will require:

- 4 sets of sampling apparatus;
- 500 sealable sampling jars;

- adequate packaging material for the safe transport of jars to an overseas laboratory.

Twenty three of the batches should be repacked and samples can be taken at that time. The remaining 11 need only be sampled as they are in good containers The protective clothing needed for the repacking exercise should also be worn during sampling

This operation will identify which batches can still be used and which will have to be stored until they can be safely disposed of.

4. Collection and storage of contaminated soil: The soil at sites where large quantities of pesticide have leaked into the environment should be removed, packed in drums and stored until a method of destroying the impregnating chemicals is discovered Contaminated soil is a particular problem at Nkolbisson, Nkongsamba and Bamenda It is not possible to estimate the number of drums that would be needed for this exercise but other requirements are;

- adequate protective clothing;

- digging equipment;

- transport to move packed drums to a good store.

The first and third item should be at the Bases as part of the repacking programme. The second item could be provided by the Department of Agriculture which has large supplies of spades and shovels available throughout the country.

5. Disposal of used pesticide containers: Empty containers should be disposed of in an approved manner. There were large quantities of empty containers at most bases and after the repacking exercise, there will be considerably more The Department of Agriculture should introduce a standard disposal procedure as soon as possible and phytosanitary base workers should be trained in safe disposal methods This is urgent given the proposed privatisation of the pesticide sector. After privatisation, farmers will have to dispose of their own containers and will expect Department officials to help and advise on safe methods.

6. Improve storage practices: Several improvements can be made in the storage procedures at all warehouses. The Department should implement these procedures which include

- storage of products on pallets;
- storage of stocks away from walls;
- storage of pesticides and fertilizers at separate ends of the warehouse;
- storage of spraying equipment away from pesticide products;
- provision of absorbent materials, such as sawdust, to contain small spillages; and

- amalgamation of Department and FONADER stocks onto one bin card.

The execution of recommendations 1 to 6 should help to control the immediate pesticide problems and give a situation where all chemical stocks in Cameroon are well stored and of known quality There are, then, several courses of action (detailed below) which should be taken to ensure the present situation does not arise again in the future. They will also ensure that pesticides continue to be stored safely and to be correctly utilised throughout Cameroon.

7. Revision of stock control procedures: National stock control procedures must be revised to ensure that the correct amount of pesticides are bought and distributed according to the needs of the various Bases This will avoid the excess stocks and shortfalls described in Section 3.

Stock control should also ensure that there is a sufficient budget to purchase adequate quantities of diluent for products which have to be mixed before use Pesticides continue to be distributed without the means to buy the diluent (gasoil) with which they have to be mixed before they can be used. The Ministry of Agriculture must find budget for providing gasoil if the pesticides are to be applied to farmers crops. If no funds are available this year, perhaps a percentage of the 1990-91 pesticide budget could be used to purchase gasoil rather than chemicals so that at least some existing stocks could be applied to crops.

Proper stock control should prevent the above problems from occurring in the future. Control should be greatly enhanced when the records are computerised at the Department of Agriculture. The ODA project is providing a computer to the Department and it is hoped that one of its uses will be the running of a more efficient purchasing and distribution system. At the Base level, good control will ensure no build up of stocks and a regular procedure for ordering stock, testing old stock etc.

It is important that the Department of Agriculture rationalises its demand and supply situation given the planned privatisation of the pesticide sector. Once staff are cognisant with correct stock control measures they will be in a good position to act as a regulating authority over private companies.

8. Provision for part-time field staff: The Department of Agriculture should review the future employment of field staff presently supported financially by the EEC Part-time employment of workers should be considered Eg for two growing seasons, to help in the "disposal by use" of the backlog of stocks in Government stores. This would be a temporary measure. When the pesticides sector is privatised,

there will be no need for the Government to employ such crop protection agents.

9. Training: It was evident from the survey, that training is urgently needed on all aspects of the storage, management and use of pesticides.

- storage: there appears to have been little training given in the proper storage of chemicals in a warehouse. Courses should be developed to teach all levels of staff basic storage principles.

- management: as noted in 6.6 above there has been little central management of stock supplies. Management practices could also be improved at the Bases and, again, training courses should be developed (for all levels of staff) to increase knowledge of the proper management of pesticide stocks.

- use: there has been some training given to spray operators but, as noted above, these agents have now been made redundant. Farmers have had little or no training and often no contact with pesticides as pest control was carried out by government agents. The planned privatisation of the pesticide sector means that it will be the responsibility of the farmer to protect his own crops. The sub-directorate will then assume the role of an advisory and training body rather than an actual control agent. It is important, therefore, that all staff are well trained in the use of pesticides, spray equipment, etc so that they can, in turn, train farmers. Courses will have to be developed to instruct mid-level and field staff on both the correct use of pesticides and on training methods which will get the message across to farmers.

10. Provision of materials and inputs: The training programme must be supported with the input of various items to help in the adoption of new techniques. Such inputs include:

- pallets to store batches of chemicals on in warehouses;

- warning notices for all Base and Brigade warehouses;

- protective clothing including good quality face masks;

- first aid equipment and medicines for all Bases;

- supplies of antidote for pesticides in store;

- safety equipment;

- instruction material such as illustrated flip charts etc. to aid in farmers training programmes.

11. Standardisation of pesticide labels: The Department of Agriculture should hold discussions with the main pesticide

manufacturers and importers, through the Cameroon Pesticide Trade Association, with the aim of standardising the types of label on pesticide containers. At present, there are a wide range (Section 5) of labels on products. With the proposed privatisation of the crop protection sector, the farmer, rather than a trained government operative, will be handling and using pesticides It is, therefore, important that each container comes with adequate information, in a form that can be read and understood by the user.

It is advisable to standardise:

- the type of information on labels;
- the relative position of different types of information on labels; and
- the method of conveying information.

No pictograms were noted on any labels seen at the Phytosanitary Bases (apart from the standard red diamond "inflammable" warning). Pictograms are a useful way of presenting information to illiterate or semi-literate farmers and should be considered when discussing labelling with the pesticide industry.

12. Survey of Crop Protection Vehicles: A survey should be carried out, by a qualified mechanic, on the state of all vehicles at the Phytosanitary Bases. A feature of most Bases is the presence of a number of vehicles in various states of repair. The majority are out of commission. It is uncertain, however, what would be needed to get them back in working condition. Such a survey would provide a base from which a programme of rehabilitation could be proposed.

7. CONCLUSION.

Pesticide storage and management in Cameroon has been greatly improved in the last few years with the provision of new facilities at most Provincial bases. There are, however, problems at various bases. These have arisen from the storage of pesticides in non-optimum conditions, generally before a warehouse was constructed. This is particularly noticeable at Bamenda, Nkongsamba and Abong Mbang. The Department of Agriculture, and the Governors office in the North-West Province, are aware of the situation and wish to take remedial steps to avert any further environmental pollution.

A concentrated effort on pesticide repackaging, testing and storage, at this time, could alleviate the present pesticide storage problem in Cameroon. A programme including training and improvement of management procedures could then insure that this type of situation will not arise in the future.

It is also timely to institute such a programme with the impending privatisation of the pesticide sector. Such a

programme would ensure that the Government Bases are models of pesticide storage and handling and that the phytosanitary agents are adequately trained to help and advise farmers on all aspects of pesticide handling, management and use.

8. REFERENCES.

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9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

I would like to thank the Minister of Agriculture; His Excellency Mr J. Ngu, Director of Agriculture, Mr B. Neme, Deputy Director of Agriculture Mr T. Tata and Sub-Director for Crop Protection Mr A. Ndoumbou for allowing me to carry out this survey at the Provincial Phytosanitary Bases.

I am also indebted to the Chief of Service in the Sub-Directorate, Mr L. Zouna, for his help in preparing for the study.

Thanks also to the Provincial Delegates of Agriculture and Phytosanitary Base Chiefs in all ten Provinces for their cooperation and assistance in making this survey possible.

ANNEX 1.5

Annex 1.5 : 1989/90 and 1990/91 Pesticides Imports in Cameroon per Country, per type of Biologic Activity, expressed in FCFA million.

Ranks	Countries of Origin	Average 1989-1991 FCFA million	%	1989/90 I	F	H	Others	Total	1990/91 I	F	H	Others	Total
(1)	France	1,717.2	39.9	885.638	703.069	118.411	[illegible]	1,743.814	[illegible]	320.483	126,807	314,477	1,640.574
(7)	Belgium	234.5	4.5	50.848	0.041	125.[illegible]	[illegible].636	228.582	0.[illegible]		126,960	112,948	240.116
(8)	Netherlands	228.0	4.4	236.677	12.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].308	314.014	[illegible]	33.115	30,213	0,368	82.027
(3)	RFA	471.3	9.0	405.275	41.645	18.325	153.563	619.353	[illegible]	43.114	72,544	84,781	323,341
(8)	Italy	230.0	4.4	13.619	0.051	[illegible]	1.024	24.466	[illegible]	427.431	0,134		435.640
(4)	UK	379.0	7.3	258.505	33.150	82.[illegible]	24.022	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.876	146,811	10.326	360.229
(5)	Switzerland	328.8	6.3	297.672	60.[illegible]	88.[illegible]	20.20[illegible]	467.056	[illegible]	30.577	42,067	85.744	190.287
(10)	Spain	112.7	2.2	101.542	[illegible]	–	13.353	135.481	[illegible]	19.147		41.861	89.616
(20)	Maroc	1.1		–		–		–	[illegible]				2.161
(19)	Senegal	1.5		0.160	–			[illegible]	[illegible]				2.888
(16)	Ivory Coast	290.5	5.6	119.0[illegible]	34.621	19.810	72.108	245.561	212.115	0.122		42.337	335.45[illegible]
(16)	Nigeria	8.6		1.715	0.553	–	0.408	5.871	10.315			0.474	11.249
(2)	USA	988.1	18.9	234.649	818.385	167.155	34.408	1,260.148	[illegible]	[illegible]	265,544	82.562	716.044
(17)	China	7.5		11.531		–		11.531	[illegible]			1.200	3.394
(20)	S. Korea	0.1		0.152	–		–	[illegible]	[illegible]				0.116
(13)	Japan	13.0		12.814	–		0.040	[illegible]	13.130				13.130
(11)	Taiwan	19.1		34.168	–	–	[illegible]	34.311	[illegible]			0.504	1.006
(18)	Israel	7.3		2.953	–	[illegible]	2.682	[illegible]			1,227	6.284	7.511
(14)	Thailand	11.4		[illegible]	–	–		[illegible]					
(12)	Malaysia	15.9		–	–	4.444	–	4.444	5.781	2.501	14,000		22.282
(20)	Denmark	0.1		0.132	–	–	–	0.132	–		–		–
(16)	USSR	8.2		9.122	–	7.247	–	16.369	–	–	–	–	–
(9)	Norway	128.3	2.5	–	146.344	–	–	146.344	–	110.214	–	–	110.214
(23)	Kenya	–		–			–	–	–	0.010	–	–	0.010
(15)	Austria	11.1		–	–	14.475	–	14.475	–	–	7.182		7.182
	Total	5,213.4		2,707,360	1,452.422	707.[illegible]	462.180	5,324.252	1,932.693	1,046,708	833.544	784.576	4,597.52

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Source : Internal from the Customs Statistics.

ANNEX 1.5

ETATS STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEURS DU CAMEROUN

IMPORTATIONS :

N.B - POIDS EN KGS
- VALEURS EN FCFA

ANNEE BUDGETAIRES (JUILLET-JUIN)

CODES PRODUITS	LIBELLES ET PAYS D'ORIGINE	89/90		90/91		JUILLET 91-FEVRIER	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
38 08 10 10	Insecticides présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	163700	273 281 000 173.272.000	108400	247 063 000 247,056,000	100600	34 450 0
	FRANCE	45900	131 300 000	15200	116 235 000	4800	15 333 0
	BELGIQUE	26000	27 560 000	36	208 000	10900	11 634 0
	PAYS-BAS (HOLLANDE)	15100	12 807 000	4900	4 248 000	13600	16 407 0
	RFA	31700	31 957 000	600	1 825 000	1000	1 736 0
	ITALIE	8500	13 619 000	4800	8 070 000	73	116 0
	RU (GB)	23700	41 563 000	15000	30 838 000	4700	3 601 0
	SUISSE	100	145 000	2900	9 169 000	5	53 0
	ESPAGNE	-	-	18100	6 454 000	12900	2 321 0
	MAROC			900	2 161 000	1900	4 505 0
	SENEGAL	40	100 000	2200	2 888 000	5	17 0
	COTE D'IVOIRE	100	1 637 000	17	58 000	5800	11 830 0
	NIGERIA	8600	4 417 000	15700	7 182 000	44600	16 727 0
	USA	100	550 000	13800	54 620 000	12	55 0
	CHINE	-	-	12000	2 194 000		
	COREE DU SUD	-	-	100	51 000		
	JAPON	12	116 000	10	104 000		
	TAIWAN	-	-	1500	751 000		
	ISRAEL	100	2 680 000	-	-		
	THAILANDE	3300	4 821 000	-	-		
38 08 10 90	Insecticides présentés autrement	1,515,500	2 434,130,000 2,434,088,000	811,900	1 705,210,000 1,685,637,000	748100	1 1220640
	FRANCE	388000	754 338 000	313400	762 077,000	220300	439 691 0
	PAYS-BAS (HOLLANDE)	96600	223 870 000	6500	13 423 000	100	850 0
	RFA	307600	373 318 000	48600	120 474000	46300	89 074 0
	RU (GB)	111700	216 942 000	55500	152 358000	8400	24 236 0
	SUISSE	117900	297 527 000	3700	22 508 000		
	ESPAGNE	114 300	101 592 000	18000	22 152 000	62000	69 287 0
	COTE D'IVOIRE	94 500	117 385 000	183400	292 937000	175700	291 970 0
	NIGERIA	2600	501 000	22000	3 133 000	25500	7 795 0
	USA	126200	239 149 000	122800	274 957000	155200	93 166 0
	INDE			18000			
	MALAISIE			3000	5 781 000		
	COREE DU SUD	200	157 000	90	65 000	20100	54 013 0
	JAPON	2500	12 698 000	300	13 026 000	5	51 0
	TAIWAN	36100	34 178 000	14800	2 746 000		
	BELGIQUE	23100	23 288 000			28600	44 458 0
	DANEMARK	25	132 000				
	URSS	16000	9 122 000				
	ISRAEL	300	273 000				
	THAILANDE	20000	18 087 000				
	CHINE	27300	11 531 000				
	ISLANDE					5200	7 003 0
	BRESIL					300	413 0

IMPORTATIONS /

CODES PRODUITS	LIBELLES ET PAYS D'ORIGINE	89/90		90/91		JUILLET91-FEVRIER9	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
38 08 20 10	Fongicides, présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1kg ou moins	142400	311 774 000 311. 682.000	320400	786 471 000 786.470.000	25900	48 174 0
	FRANCE	51100	156 473 000	79100	214 024 000	2000	8 129 00
	ITALIE			150000	427 383 000	10	32 00
	RU (GB)	7	37 000	4800	16 970 000	-	-
	NORVEGE	88100	146 394 000	75200	110 214 000	-	-
	SUISSE	3000	8 581 000	11200	17 879 000	-	-
	BELGIQUE	38	29 000	-	-	-	-
	PAYS BAS (HOLL.)	2	7 000	-	-	11700	7 336 00
	RFA	52	197 000	-	-	12000	32 628 00
	USA	11	52 000			28	4 00
38 08 20 90	Fongicides présentés autrement	1163400	1 623 654000 1. 640.652.000	172600	374 732 000 260.238.000	166000	213 937 0
	FRANCE	314800	546 596 000	87100	106 959 000	53400	52 566 0
	PAYS BAS (HOLL.)	109700	92 634 000	42700	33 775 000	75200	61 565 0
	RFA	6900	41 498 000	6400	43 717 000	1200	5 414 0
	ITALIE	17	51 000	15	48 000		
	RU (GB)	21400	33 119 000	1500	2 926 000	23800	18 907 0
	SUISSE	3400	52 281 000	11400	12 720 800	6800	62 834 0
	ESPAGNE	19600	20 906 000	15000	19 149 000	5100	9 773 0
	COTE D'IVOIRE	22500	34 621 000	200	122 000	19	30 0
	KENYA			12	10 000		
	USA	662700	818 331 000	4700	38 311 000	400	2 944 0
	MALAISIE			3300	2 501 000		
	BELGIQUE	15	62 000				
	NIGERIA	2000	553 000				
38 08 30 10	Herbicides présentés en emballages d'une contenance de 1kg ou moins	11800	20 019 000 20.008.000	36800	57 417 000 57.413.000	4100	10 609 0
	FRANCE	200	277 000	100	491 000	200	1 077 0
	BELGIQUE	100	128 000	18000	21 238 000		
	PAYS BAS (HOLL.)	-	-	600	4 236 000		
	RFA	5	37 000	700	1 469 000	500	1 670 0
	RU (GB)	10000	14 832 000	16000	23 508 000	3000	7 874 0
	USA	1300	4 734 000	1200	6 471 000		
38 08 30 90	Herbicides présentés autrement	410500	687 283 000 687.276.000	434800	773 135 000 773.131.000	381200	736 [illegible] 0
	FRANCE	70900	118 194 000	65100	126 316 000	45700	[illegible]
	BELGIQUE	96000	125 179 000	80100	102 722 000	164200	[illegible]
	PAYS BAS (HOLL.)	14600	44 391 000	18500	25 977 000	300	[illegible]
	RFA	5700	18 788 000	38900	65 855 000	8300	[illegible]
	ITALIE	7200	9 767 000	1000	139 000	7500	[illegible]
	RU (GB)	42000	67 232 000	79100	123 303 000	120600	[illegible]
	SUISSE	56700	88 322 000	27000	42 067 000	4500	[illegible]
	AUTRICHE	26300	14 975 000	13100	7 182 000	2600	[illegible]
	RDA	-	-	10200	5 220 000		
	USA	50000	162 454 000	73000	259 123 000	11200	49 990 0
	ISRAEL	2200	1 418 000	800	1 227 000	9300	[illegible]

IMPORTATIONS /

CODES PRODUITS	LIBELLES ET PAYS D'ORIGINE	89/90 POIDS	89/90 VALEURS	90/91 POIDS	90/91 VALEURS	JUILLET 91-FEVRIER 9 POIDS	JUILLET 91-FEVRIER 9 VALEURS
	MALAISIE	15300	9 499 000	27600	14 000 000		
	URSS	12000	7 247 000				
	COTE D'IVOIRE	10000	19 810 000			2000	7 362 00
38 08 40 10	Désinfectants présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1kg ou moins	24100	120 430 000 120.366.000	8200	8 781 000 8.778.000	2000	3 492 00
	FRANCE	2400	8 341 000	2500	4 996 000	1600	2 610 00
	PAYS BAS (HOL.)	200	250 000	200	250 000	100	116 00
	RFA	19700	109 935 000	400	843 000	200	496 00
	RU (GB)	600	1 071 000	29	56 000	46	215 00
	SUISSE	23	82 000	200	1 453 000		
	NIGERIA	300		3700	798 000	7	4 00
	TAIWAN			1000	382 000		
	BELGIQUE	600	614 000				
	ITALIE	1	24 000				
	ISRAEL	24	49 000				
38 08 40 90	Désinfectants présentés autrement	223300	244 576 000 244.571.000	385500	544 897 000 544.893.000	71800	70 080 00
	FRANCE	7200	6 901 000	89600	222 612 000	12000	9 756 00
	BELGIQUE	52000	51 850 000	122800	112 784 000	43000	47 311 00
	RFA	40400	43 589 000	71700	83 895 000	16600	12 833 00
	RU (GB)	3100	2 099 000	100	1 936 000	4	23 00
	SUISSE	14900	20 092 000	30600	84 467 000		
	COTE D'IVOIRE	60000	70 952 000	200	217 000		
	NIGERIA	1200	388 000	1400	181 000	100	52 00
	USA	40000	34 315 000	68000	38 801 000		
	ITALIE	1200	1 002 000				
	ESPAGNE	3000	13 383 000				
	JAPON	9	*				
38 08 90 10	Autres produits du n° 38 08 présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1kg ou moins	4400	28 545 000 28.561.000	5300	26 440 000 26.438.000	2500	11 271 00
	FRANCE	1800	22 954 000	1900	19 939 000	1000	9 879 00
	PAYS BAS (HOL.)	5	58 000	35	118 000		
	RFA	5	39 000	10	43 000	15	131 00
	RU (GB)	2200	4 531 000	2900	5 859 000		
	SUISSE	1	26 000	4	24 000	72	342 00
	COTE D'IVOIRE	63	156 000	100	295 000	60	61 00
	USA	38	362 000	1	33 000	85	214 00
	TAIWAN	200	133 000	300	127 000	1000	577 00
	BELGIQUE	29	187 000				
	ITALIE	2	5 000				
	NIGERIA	26	20 000			100	65 00
	JAPON	4	90 000				

IMPORTATIONS /

CODES PRODUITS	IBELLES ET PAYS D'ORIGINE	89/90		90/91		JUILLET 91-FEVRIER	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
38 08 90 90	Autres produits du n° 38 08 présentés autrement	66000	99 995 000 68.877.000	149100	208 362 000 204.467.000	1644000	286 056 00
	FRANCE	30700	48 520 000	55200	66 930 000	77900	153 248 00
	BELGIQUE	78	172 000	27	164 000		
	ESPAGNE	-	-	33200	41 861 000	14800	16 319 000
	COTE D'VOIRE	600	1 000 000	36100	41 825 000	10	24 000
	USA	40	231 000	11500	43 728 000	42700	87 357 000
	ISRAEL	2000	2 633 000	2000	6 284 000		
	CHINE	-	-	6700	1 200 000	-	-
	RU (GB)	24900	16 321 000	2900	2 475 000	4	86 000
38 08	Total des produits du n° 38 08	3725400	5 843696000 5.829.353.000	2433800	4 732 513000 4.594,521,000	1667000	25 8904400
	1 kg ou -		788,889.000		1.126,155,000		
	> 1 kg		5,075,464.000		3,468,366,000		
	1 kg ou -	346.400		479,100			
	> 1 kg	3,378,700		1,953,900			
		3,725.100		2,433,000			

ANNEX 1.5

ETATS STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DU CAMEROUN

IMPORTATION
.B : Poids en Kgs
Valeur en FCFA

ES UITS	LIBELLES	80 / 81		81 / 82		82 / 83	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
1 01	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicides herbicides, ...etc présentés dans des emballages d'un poids net de 1 kg ou moins.	29.0% 1735000	39.7% 2 064 697 000	10.5% 1722800	24.2% 1 596 984 000	43.4% 3055800	34.7% 2 747 494 000
1 90	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicides herbicides, ... etc présentés autrement (de plus de 1 kg)	71.0% 4237600	60.3% 3 132 835 000	89.5% 14741400	75.8% 5 012 276 000	56.6% 3990100	65.3% 5 166 788 000
		100.0% 5.972.600	100.0% 5.197.532.000	100.0% 16.464.200	100.0% 6.609.262.000	100.0% 7.045.900	100% 7.914.282.000

ES UITS	LIBELLES	83 / 84		84 / 85		85 / 86	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
01	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicides herbicides, etc présentés dans des emballages d'un poids net de 1kg ou moins	24.2% 1045400	27.0% 1 865 286 000	44.0% 2523100	40.5% 3 615 808 000	26.3% 1312800	21.8% 1 883 069 000
90	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicides herbicides ... etc présentés autrement (de plus de 1 kg)	75.8% 3272900	73% 5 041 134 000	56.0% 3214200	59.5% 5 307 854 000	73.7% 3682800	78.2% 6 750 512 000
		100.0% 4.318.300	100% 6.906.420 000	100.0% 5.737.300	100.0% 8.923.662.000	100.0% 4.995.600	100.0% 8.633.581.000

DES DUITS	LIBELLES	86 / 87		87 / 88		88 / 89	
		POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS	POIDS	VALEURS
! 01	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicide herbicides ... etc présentés dans les emballages d'un poids net de 1 kg au moins	35.8% 2,354,100	40.0% 4 572 484 000	31.0% 1,116,700	30.0% 1 719 998 000	31.0% 1,208,500	39.5% 3 016 929 000
' 90	Désinfectants, insecticides, fongicide herbicides, etc... présentés autrement (de plus de 1 kg)	64.2% 4,223,400	60.0% 6 859 868 000	69.0% 2,489,800	70.0% 4 003 394 000	69.0% 2,686,500	60.5% 4 625 187 000
		100.0% 6,577,500	100.0% 11.432,352.000	100.0% 3.606,500	100.0% 5.723,392.000	100% 3.895,000	100.0% 7,642,116.000
		89/90		90/91		Average (Weighted) 1980/1991	
1.01	16.899.700 26.1%	9.3% 346.400	12.9% 753,889.000	19.7% 479.100	24.5 1.126,155.000	26.1% 1.536.336	31.4% 2,269,345.000
1.90	47,871.300 73.9%	90.7% 3.378.700	87.1% 5.075.464.000	80.3% 1.953,900	75.5 3.468.366.000	73.9% 4.351.936	68.6% 4,949.425,000
	64.771.000 100.0%	100.0% 3.725.100	100% 5,829.353,000	100% 2.433,000	100% 4.594.521.000	100% 5.888.272	100.0% 7,218.770,000

ANNEX 2.1

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ANNEX 2.1

ATTESTATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES DELIVREES SUR DES PESTICIDES AU CAMEROUN DEPUIS 1970 :

I- INSECTICIDES

No	DATE DE DELIVRANCE	NUMERO D'ENREGISTREMENT	FORMULATION	MATIERE ACTIVE	BENEFICIAIRE DE L'ATTESTATION PHYTOSANITAIRE
1	3/4/70	334/IAL	HEXAFOR 50	B.H.C.	SEPCAB,ADER, TEAC
2	29/1/70	08/70/AGR/PV	LINDANE	Lindane	SEPCAB,ADER HOECHST,PROCIDA,RHONE-POULENC
3	31/6/76	786/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	METHYL PARAPHENE	Parathion	SEPCAB,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
4	14/12/72	144/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	FURADAN 10G	Carbofuran	SEPCAB,ADER,AGRICHIM
5	[illegible]	-	THIONEX 35 EC	Endosulfan	CHIMIE AFRIQUE,MAINTESHIM CHIMTEC,AGRICHIM
6	24/11/77	2386/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	UNDENE 15EM,75WP	Propoxur	SOCAMEXIM,CTC,CHIMIE AFRIQUE
7	22/7/77	2129/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	ACTELLIC 2%,5%,20EC	Pyrimiphos-methyl	AGRICHIM,ADER,SCAE,AGROCHEM, RHONE-POULENC,HOECHST
8	3/5/77	612/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	DECIS CE 25	Deltaméthrine	AGRICHIM,SAPROC,ROUSSEL-UCLAF SCAE
9	18/09/80	-	CARBARYL	Carbaryl	AGRICHIM
10	16/09/80	1274/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	POSIDOR	-	AGRICHIM
11	26/2/71	118/IAL	SYNERA 25%,50PM	-	AGROCHIM,SHELL,SOCAMEXIM SAPROC
12	20/2/75	21/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	DURSBAN 4E,240ULV	Chlorpyriphos-éthyl	AGRICHIM,SOGETA,WANDA,PROCIDA, SAPROC,PLANTERRA
13	28/3/77	410/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	PIRIDOR	-	AGRICHIM
14	[illegible]	-	METHYL PARATHION 2%	Parathion-méthyl	AGROCHEM,AGRICHIM,SEPCAB WANDA,RHONE-POULENC,ADER
15	12/5/71	296/IAL	THIODAN 20ULV,50EC	Endosulfan	SEPCAB,HOECHST,ADER
16	17/2/71	097/IAL	GAMMOPHELE 120,160	Lindane	SEPCAB,RHONE-POULENC
17	9/8/70	623/IAL	BASUDINE 90SCO	Diazinon	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM SORESDI,SCAE,SAPROC
18	9/8/70	623/IAL	BASUDINE 40 WP	Diazinon	CIBA-GEIGY,SAPROC,CENTRACHIM SCAE,SORESDI
19	9/8/70	623/IAL	CARBICRON 100SCW	Dicrotophos	CENTRACHIM
20	8/12/76	1508/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	NUVACRON,ULV COMBI 1-400	Monocrotophos	CENTRACHIM,SEPCAB,SAPROC DACAM,AGRICHIM,RHONE-POULENC
21	22/9/80	1337/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SUMIPHENE Liquide	Fenvalérate	SEPCAB
22	31/01/81	95/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	FOLITHION Liquide	Fenitrothion	SEPCAB,SOCAMEXIM
23	12/2/81	110/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DIAZINON 40WP,60EC	Diazinon	DIANA-SICAC
24	23/2/81	135/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MIPCIN PPCS	M.I.P.C.	AGRICHIM,SAPROC,ROUSSEL-UCLAF SCAE
25	21/6/76	789/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	B.C.H 50,25	Lindane	AGRICHIM,SHELL,CHIMIE AFRIQUE
26	9/4/81	314/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PERFEKTHION	Dimethoate	AGRICHIM
27	9/4/81	314/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CHLORPYRIPHOS-METHY	Chlorpyriphos-méthyl	AGRICHIM
28	21/6/73	77/73/SDPC/SIP	THYMUL 35,20,50CE	Endosulfan	SEPCAB,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
29	30/4/81	402/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CYMBUSH 100EC	Cypermethrine	AGRICHIM,ADER,SEPCAB, RHONE-POULENC

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30	11/4/75	482/A/DPAL	PSEMICID	Pyrimiphos-éthyl	AGRICHIM,RHONE-POULENC,SOCAMI
31	3/6/81	543/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BELCAN	Chlorpyriphos-méthyl	ADER,SEPCAE,AGRICHIM
32	25/6/81	613/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BIOALLETRINE	d-Transallethrine	AGRICHIM
33	22/7/76	947/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	ABATE	Temephos	AGRICHIM,BUROCAM
34	4/11/81	993/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	TRICHLORFON	Trichlorfon	AGRICHIM
35	19/11/81	1050/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CARBOMIN	-	PELENGET
36	28/3/77	427/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	FENITROTHION 50%EC	Fenitrothion	SAPIC,SHELL
37	30/7/76	963/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	ZITHIOL Poudre	Malathion	RHONE-POULENC,SEPCAE
38	22/9/70	717/IAL	ZITHIOL Liquide	Malathion	SEPCAE
39	22/9/70	717/IAL	ROGODIAL	Diméthoate	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
40	22/9/70	717/IAL	ROGOR L 40	Diméthoate	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
41	4/12/82	1057/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	SUMITHION EC200.CE50,CE40,CE100,CE50	Fenitrothion	SHELL
42	4/12/82	1057/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	SUMICOMBI 100CE, 710CE,510CE,183/ULV	Fenitrothion+ Fenvalerate	SHELL
43	6/12/82	1060/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DECIS+TRIAZOPHOS	Deltaméthrine+ Triazophos	SCAE,SOREDI
44	1/02/82	97/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DAFEENE FORMULATION	Diméthoate	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
45	1/02/82	87/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PIRIMOR	Pirimor	SEPCAE
46	23/4/70	158/IAL	KEPONE	Chlordecone	SHELL,SEPCAE
47	26/01/82	58/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ACTELLIC 40EC	-	SHELL
48	26/01/82	68/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	NEXION 80	Bromophos	SHELL
49	15/3/82	206/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ARRIVO TECHNIQUE	Cyperméthrine	AGRICHIM
50	20/3/82	244/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CYMBUSH/ROSTATION	Cyperméthrin+trazophos	SEPCAE
51	30/3/82	277/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ENDOSULFAN20.35	Endosulfan	ADER,SEPCAE,DIANA-SICAC RHONE-POULENC
52	29/4/82	377/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CIDIAL 50	Phentoate	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
53	17/5/82	426/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BACTOSPEINE Serotype1	Bacillus Thuriqiensis	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
54	11/6/82	495/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	EXALUX OL	Quinalphos	PELENGET
55	17/6/82	513/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CALTHIOL	T.M.D.T+Lindane	SCAE
56	6/8/82	679/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	DICARBAM 85B	Carbaryl	AGRICHIM
57	10/11/82	969/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	QUELETOX 60ULV.1200ULV	Fenithion	AGROCHEM,SOCAMEXIM
58	11/11/82	971/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	BAYTEX 50EC	Fenithion	CANCHAG
59	12/1/83	38/83/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	POLYTRINE 133g/l	Cyperméthrine+ Profenophos	SAPROC
60	28/1/83	97/83/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	FENTHION	Fenthion	SHELL
61	7/4/83	352/83/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CYMBUSH-TRIAZOPHOS	Cyperméthrine+ Triazophos	SEPCAE
62	20/10/83	950/83/DIRAGRI/BLPN	K'OTERRINE 2.5%.FLOW	Deltaméthrine	SAPROC,SCAE,ROUSSEL-UCLAF
63	22/3/78	367/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	SUMICIDIN 100CE, 12.5CE,37.5CE,50CE	Fenvalerate	SHELL
64	4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	VITEX	Diméthoate	GAMMA7
65	4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	SEVIN L 85%	Carbaryl	GAMMA7,RHONE-POULENC
66	4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	KRISS	Parathion méthyl	GAMMA7,RHONE-POULENC
67	22/7/77	2119/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	DYFONATE 5G	Fonofos	SCAE,SOREDI,AGRICHIM
68	22/7/77	2119/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	ETROFOLAN 15EN.75PM	M.I.P.C.	SOCAMEXIM,AGROCHEM,SAPROC, AGRICHIM,ROUSSEL-UCLAF
69	8/1/85	015/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	DEMEXIN DP	Methamidophos	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM
70	8/1/85	015/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ULTRACIDE 40EC	Methidathion	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM
71	8/1/85	015/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	FENON CD24.MC75	Cyperméthrine+ Profenophos	SAPROC,CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM
72	20/2/85	180/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CYANOPHOS 100%LV	Cyanophos	SHELL
73	3/12/77	2424/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	CURACRON 500EC	Profenofos	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY
74	8/6/85	759/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	CURLONE	Chlordecone	RHONE-POULENC,ADER,SCAE,SOEI

					SOREDI,SOCAMI
75	8/8/85	1182/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	VOLTAN	Phoxine	ACRICHIM
76	18/1/75	11/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	MALATHION 5000C	Malathion	SHELL
77	22/5/70	535/70/AP/DIRAGRI/PVC	D.D.T.	Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroéthane	CANCHAG,SEPCAE
78	29/5/85	-	CYMBUSH-PROGALONE	Cyperméthrine	RHONE-POULENC
79	28/2/85	-	MARSHAL 75 ST.DUST	Carbosulfan	SEPCAE,SOREDI
80	12/5/71	295/IAL	LINDA POUDRE.10	Lindane	RHONE-POULENC,SEPCAE
81	22/2/78	231/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	ENDOSULFAN 35EC	Endosulfan	SEPCAE,SHELL
82	14/3/86	260/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CYANOX 1000	Cyanophos	SHELL
83	14/3/86	260/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MURELLE-DURSBAN	Cyperméthrine+ Chlorpyriphos	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC,ADER
84	10/11/86	953/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/BLPN	AMMIDENE	Fenitrothion	RHONE-POULENC
85	23/8/70	89/70/AGRAR/PV	LINDANOL 20EC	Lindane	RHONE-POULENC
86	23/8/70	89/70/AGRAR/PV	ACTELLIC 20EC	Pyrimiphos-méthyl+ perméthrine	RHONE-POULENC,AGROCHEM
87	18/2/87	200/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	DECIS MONOCROTOPHOS	Deltaméthrine+ Monocrotophos	SCAE
88	18/2/87	200/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	DECIS-PROFENOPHOS	Deltaméthrine+ Profenophos	SCAE
89	7/3/87	248/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ORTHENE	Acephate	RHONE-POULENC
90	7/3/87	262/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	MONOCROTOPHOS	Monocrotophos	SEPCAE
91	7/3/87	262/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CYPER-MONO 10-100g/l	[illegible]méthrine+ Monocrotophos	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
92	17/3/87	313/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	EVISECT	Thiocyclam-hydrogenoxalate	PELENGET
93	10/4/87	399/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	GAMMAXEN 20EC	Lindane	SEPCAE
94	16/6/87	593/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	PROPUXOR 2%	Propuxur	ADER,SHELL,HOECHST
95	3/7/87	647/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CARBOSULFAN	Carbosulfan	SEPCAE
96	11/12/87	1275/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	BAYMENT 540/475	Phoxine	GRUNECAM
97	31/6/87	-	TALSTAR 10 CLV	Bifenthrine	SEPCAE
98	2/6/88	479/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	FASTAC 40 ULV	Alphacyperméthrin	SHELL
99	22/12/88	967/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	KARATE	Lambda cyhalothrine	RHONE-POULENC
100	8/4/88	302/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ALPHAMETHRINE+ MONOCROTOPHOS15-100	Alphaméthrine+ Monocrotophos	SEPCAE
101	8/4/88	302/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CYPERMETHRINE+ MONOCROTOPHOS30-250	Cyperméthrine+ Monocrotophos	SEPCAE
102	8/4/88	302/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ALPHAMETHRINE+ METAMIDOPHOS15-100	Alphaméthrine+ Méta[illegible]	SEPCAE
103	16/5/88	435/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	DECIS PROFENOPHOS-MONOCROTOPHOS	Deltaméthrine+profenophos+monocrotophos	SEPCAE,SOREDI
104	7/4/72	189/IAL	AZODRIN	Monocrotophos	SHELL
105	7/4/72	189/IAL	DANITOL C 25EC	Fenitrothion+ Fenpropathion	SHELL
106	24/1/89	066/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	FICAM CLV	Bendiocarbe	PELENGET
107	26/4/89	365/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ACETATE D'AMYLE	Acetate d'amyle	SOCAMI
108	17/8/89	662/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	PERCAL N	Perméthrine-malathion	SOREDI,SCAE
109	2/11/89	904/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CYPERCAL 200EC	Cyperméthrine	SCAE,SOREDI
110	9/11/89	933/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	PROPUXOR PROPALM	Propuxur	ADER
111	24/1/90	68/90/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	BUTOX 50 CE	Deltaméthrine	SAPROC
112	10/1/90	11/90/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CYFLUTERINE 100 EC	Cyfluthrine	AGROCHEM
113	7/2/90	-	BAYTROID EC	Cyfluthrine	AGROCHEM
114	19/8/70	89/70/AGR/PV	DEDELO/D.D.T.	Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroéthane	TESTAS

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115	25/8/70	636/IAL	ENDRINE	Endrine	SHELL,AGRICHIM
116	8/5/70	470/CTE	ALDRINE	Aldrine	SEPCAB
117	26/2/71	118/IAL	GAMA 20	Lindane	SAPROC
118	14/12/72	491/73/SPAL	POLIDOL E 605	Parathion	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
119	26/2/71	119/IAL	ACCOTHION 50	Fenitrothion	SAPROC
120	9/3/71	155/IAL	GESIDON	-	TESTAS
121	17/2/71	97/IAL	WAPTIL MICRONISE	Carbaryl+ovex	SEPCAB
122	18/6/71	367/IAL	ALTOX	Aldrine	SHELL
123	11/11/71	604/IAL	DIELDRINE	Dieldrine	SHELL
124	25/8/71	499/IAL	LANNATE	Méthomyl	SEPCAB
125	28/9/72	134/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	PARAPHENE	Paraphene	SEPCAB
126	21/6/73	79/73/SDPC/SIP	LINDAGRAIN	Lindane	SEPCAB
127	8/6/73	71/73/SDPC/SIP	BUX	Bufencarb	SEPCAB
128	30/12/72	205/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	DICHLORVOS	Dichlorvos	PROCIDA
129	30/12/72	205/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	VAPONA	D.D.V.P.	SHELL
130	28/9/72	139/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	LINDAFOR	Lindane	SEPCAB
131	30/3/74	60/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	PRESERVOR	Neodiprion	SAPROC,AGRICHIM
132	7/6/74	110/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	GROMIDON	Dieldrine	SAPROC,AGRICHIM
133	7/6/74	110/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	D.B.C.P.	Fumazone	SAPROC
134	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	RESINE	-	SHELL
135	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	ARKOTHION	Dichlorophenyltri-chloroéthane	SHELL
136	30/7/74	133/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	S.137 4(DJINA)	-	SHELL
137	18/1/75	11/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	FELDRINE	-	SAPROC
138	21/5/75	67/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	P.P.CO	M.I.P.C.	PROCIDA,SAPROC
139	21/5/75	67/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	CYTROLANE	Mephosfolan	PROCIDA
140	30/6/75	147/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	GAMORAM H1	-	SAPROC,AGRICHIM
141	31/12/76	1643/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	ELOCROM 50WP	Dioxacarbe	SAPROC
142	7/4/76	465/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	GRANNALIN 20	Lindane	POMENKY
143	31/12/76	1642/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	SOLIGNUM	-	SAPROC
144	16/12/76	1562/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	WOPROLIN-20E	Lindane	SEPCAB
145	1/7/77	895/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	METHYPHON	-	AGRICHIM
146	23/12/77	2514/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	THYPHON	-	AGRICHIM
147	22/2/78	231/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	BIRLANE	Clorfenvinphos	SHELL
148	11/11/71	604/IAL	PHOSDRIN CE	Mevinphos	SHELL
149	17/2/71	97/IAL	DDT POUDRE	Dichlorodiphenyl-Trichloroéthane	SEPCAB
150	26/4/74	80/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	HEPTACHLORE	Heptachlore	SAPROC
151	8/5/74	91/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	GAMATIF	Lindane	SAPROC
152	28/5/74	99/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	HELIOTAN	Toxaphene+DDT	DACAM,SAPROC
153	-	-	LINDALOTS,20,30,PM	Lindane	RHONE-POULENC
154	-	-	CYMBUSH ZOLONE	Cyperméthrine	RHONE-POULENC,ADER
155	-	-	K'OTEX	Deltaméthrine+TMCB	SAPROC,ROUSSEL-UCLAF
156	-	-	FENICOMBI 182	Fenitrothion+ Cyperméthrine	SHELL,SEPCAB
157	-	-	BASSA 50EC	B.P.M.C.	RHONE-POULENC
158	-	-	KARATHION	Cykalothrine+ Fenitrothion	RHONE-POULENC
159	-	-	OSBAC 400FC	B.P.M.C.+Fenvalerate	SHELL
160	-	-	PHIMNEX 48EC	Endosulfan	MAKHTESHIM
161	-	-	DIAMATROTHION	Fenitrothion	DIAM-SICAC
162	-	-	MAVRIK 50	Fluvalinate	PELENGET
163	-	-	CALLIMAL	Malathion	SCAB
164	-	-	LEBAYCID	Thiophosphate de	AGROCHEM

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méthyl

II-INSECTICIDE-FONGICIDES

165 28/5/74	100/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	CRYPTOGYL DX 5	Pentachlorophenol+ Lindane	SAPROC,DACAM,C.A.P.
166 4/8/77	1012/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	IMPRA CONCENTRE TYPE 22	Carbure d'hydrogène- Pentachlorophenate+ Malathion+Aldrine	HOECHST
167 4/8/77	1012/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	IMPRALIT BS	Carbure d'hydrogène	HOECHST
168 28/5/74	99/74/DIRAGRI/SPV	XYLOPHENE	Pentachlorophenate de sodium+Lindane	DACAM,RHONE-POULENC
169 4/8/77	1012/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	IMPRA STWL.TW2	Carbure d'hydrogène+ Pentachlorophenate	HOECHST
170 30/3/74	60/74/DIRAGRI/SPV	THIORAL	T.M.T.D.+Lindane	ADER,SCAE,SAPROC,AGRICHIM, SOREDI,HOECHST
171 30/3/74	60/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	PROMILDOR	Manèbe+Carbatène+ Carbaryl+Parathion	SCAE,AGRICHIM
172 1/2/82	87/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	GRANOX	Carbe[illegible]rine+ Captatol+carbofuran	RHONE-POULENC,SEPCAE
173 8/3/82	184/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BASILIT PN/BS.SAB	Pentachlorophenate de sodium+Sylamon	SOCAMEXIM,CAMCHAG
174 8/3/82	184/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	XYLAMON IN.GIO.SAB	Aldrine+phenols chlorés	MOQUICAM,CAMCHAG
175 11/10/76	1194/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	LINDA GRANOX	Thirame+Lindane	ADER,SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
176 11/10/83	895/83/DIRAGRI/BLPM	IMPRATEX	Carbure d'hydrogène+ Pentachlorophenate	HOECHST
177 18/6/71	556/IAL	OLEO PARATHION	Huile minérale+ éthyl parathion	SCAE,SOREDI,SHELL
178 18/6/71	566/IAL	PROMILDOR	Manèbe+Carbatène+ Carbaryl+parathion	SCAE
179 7/5/76	125/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	CRYPTOGYL 6X	Pentachlorophenol+ Lindane	DACAM,CAP
180 18/5/76	141/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	CRYPTOGYL MA.AB	Pentachlorophenol+ Lindane	DACAM,CAP

III-FONGICIDES

181 7/2/77	291/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	MANCOZAN BLEU	Mancozèbe	SEPCAE,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
182 10/12/73	485/73/A/SPAL	PELT 44	Méthylthiophanate	AGRICHIM,SOREDI,SCAE,SAPROC
183 19/8/80	-	RIDOMIL PLUS 72WP	Métalaxyl+Oxyde cuivreux	LFIMEX,CENTRACHIM,SAPROC
184 30/3/77	446/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	CAOCOBRE SANDOZ	Oxyde cuivreux	PELENGET,SHELL,GAMMA 7
185 10/12/72	484/72/A/SPAL	PELTIS	Thiophanate-méthyl	AGRICHIM,SAPROC,PROCIDA,SCAE
186 3/12/77	2425/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	PELTAR	Manèbe+Thiophanate-méthyl	SAPROC,AGRICHIM,SCAE
187 27/11/80	1508/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MANCOZEBE	Mancozèbe	VERTE CAMPAGNE,AGRICHIM,VANDA SEPCAE
188 21/6/73	109/73/SDPC/SIP	DIFOLATAN 80 FLOW.	Captafol	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
189 9/8/70	623/IAL	RIDOMIL 25WP	Métalaxyl	CENTRACHIM
190 3/4/70	335/IAL	MANESAN	Manèbe	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
191 12/2/81	110/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SULFATE DE CUIVRE	Sulfate de cuivre	DIANA-SICAC
192 12/2/81	110/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	OXYDE DE CUIVRE	Oxyde de cuivre	DIANA-SICAC
193 19/10/70	785/IAL	BENLATE	Benzyl	AGROCHEM,ADER,SCAE,SOREDI
194 9/4/81	314/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	TECTO-TOP	Thiobendazole	AGRICHIM,ADER,SCAE,SOREDI
195 21/6/73	77/73/SDPC/SIP	RONIL (Rovral)	Procione	SEPCAE
196 17/1/77	85/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	BRASSICOL	P.C.N.B.	HOECHST,AGRICHIM.
197 23/5/81	476/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CALIXINE	Tridemorphe	AGRICHIM,SAPROC SHELL, RHONE-POULENC

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198	22/11/72	171/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	ORTHODIFOLTAN	Captafol	SEPCAB,RHONE-POULENC
199	20/8/81	801/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CUPROXYD 50 WORBOX	Oxyde cuivreux	WANDA,WITCO,AGROCHEM
200	21/11/81	1060/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BRAVO 500	Chlorothalonil	SHELL
201	12/1/77	65/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	KOCIDE 101	Hydroxyde de cuivre	ADER,SHELL,SEPCAB
202	26/11/81	1073/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	FUNGAFLOR 5008	Iprodil	AGRICHIM
203	26/11/81	1073/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	T.C.M.T. 3	Benzothiazole	AGRICHIM
204	16/10/82	900/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BENLATE CD	Benomyl	SEPCAB,AGROCHEM,SCAB
205	26/01/82	068/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MICRO CUIVRE PM50	Cuivre	SHELL
206	26/01/82	068/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DACONIL	Chlorothanil	SHELL
207	26/01/82	068/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	THIRAME	T.M.T.D.	RHONE-POULENC,SHELL
208	15/3/82	207/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DIFOLATEX	Captafol	AGRICHIM
209	29/4/82	377/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	NEMISPOR	Mancozèbe	CHIMIE AFRIQUE,MAISON CHAUSSURE
210	8/9/82	785/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	[illegible]	-	MAISON CHAUSSURE
211	12/12/83	1058/83/DIRAGRI/SLPN	OLEO WORBOX	Huile minérale+ Oxyde de cuivre	SHELL
212	27/1/84	90/84/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	TILT 250EC	Propiconazole	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY,SAPROC
213	21/9/70	707/IAL	MERTECT Flowable	Thiabendazole	SOREDI,SCAB,AGROCHEM
214	4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	KOMBAT LF	Carbendazime+ Mancozèbe	GAMMA 7
215	4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	LITOFOL 50%FOLPET	Folpet	GAMMA 7
216	24/8/84	708/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	BAYFIDAN 250 EL	Triadimenol	SOCAMEXIM,AGROCHEM,SHELL
217	20/3/85	418/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	DACOPRE 500	Cuivre métal+ Chlorothalonil	SHELL
218	30/3/74	61/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	OLEO CUIVRE	Huile minérale+ Oxyde de cuivre	SCAB,SOREDI
219	23/5/85	662/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	ALIETTE	Phosethyl-Al /phosphite d'aluminium	RHONE-POULENC RHONE-POULENC
220	6/6/85	733/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	MANEBE JAUNE	Manèbe	MAISON CHAUSSURE
221	30/11/85	2705/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	CALIXINE+MANEBE	Tridemorphe+ Manèbe	AGRICHIM
222	30/11/85	2705/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	POLYGRAM M	80%Manèbe	AGRICHIM
223	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	MANEBE 80	Manèbe	RHONE-POULENC,AGROCHEM,ADER ,SHELL
224	31/1/86	104/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CAPTAFOL	Captafol	SEPCAB
225	6/10/86	845/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/BLPN	BENOMYL	Benomyl	SEPCAB
226	17/10/86	898/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	PONCE	Flusilazol	SAPROC,SCAB
227	7/4/76	465/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	PERENOX	Oxychlorure tétracuivrique	RHONE-POULENC,POMENKY
228	23/5/88	448/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ANTECOR PLUS	Cymoxanil+ Oxychlorure de cuivre	SAPROC,SCAB,ROUSSEL-UCLAF
229	4/4/89	270/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	ALTO 619	Cyproconazole	PELENGET
230	30/11/72	176/72/AGRAR/SDPC/SIP	VIRICUIVRE	Oxyde de cuivre	NOQUICAM
231	17/8/89	664/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	CALLIS	Méthylthiophanate	SCAB,SOREDI
232	9/11/89	952/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	SULFATE DE ZINC	Sulfate de zinc	RHONE-POULENC
233	6/4/90	364/90/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPN	SPRAYBAN	Huile de pétrole	ADER
234	19/8/70	89/70/AGR/PV	CAYCHLOR 30	-	CIRAM
235	21/5/70	532/CTE	DITHANE Z78	Zinèbe	SEPCAB
236	1/8/70	623/IAL	KANKERTOX	-	TESTAS
237	22/4/71	249/IAL	DITHANE M-45	Mancozèbe	TESTAS
238	8/4/71	211/IAL	CUPEROSAN SUPER D	-	SEPCAB
239	27/5/71	325/IAL	MERCURAM	Thirame	SAPROC
240	15/5/71	308/IAL	KARAMZANE	Dinocarb	SEPCAB
241	29/11/71	622/IAL	BUBCOP	-	SHELL
242	21/6/73	80/73/SDPC/SIP	DIPOSAN FLO	-	SEPCAB
243	27/8/73	147/73/SDPC/SIP	CUPROL 16	-	SEPCAB

244	11/3/74	76/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	DERCSAL	Carbendazine	HOECHST
245	11/3/74	444/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	COBOX 50	Oxychlorure de cuivre	BASF,SAPROC
246	21/6/75	787/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	SEIRLAN	Salicylanilide	SAPROC
247	16/12/76	1562/76/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	KOPROCOP	Oxychlorure de cuivre	SEPCAE
248	30/3/77	446/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	COPPER-BANDOL	Oxyde cuprique	SHELL
249	24/11/77	2386/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	DAPTANE	Dactane	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
250	-	-	CHAMPION 50PW	Hydroxyde de cuivre	SOREDI,SCAE,CALLIOPE
251	-	-	HYDROX	Hydroxyde de cuivre	ROUSSEL-UCLAF
252	-	-	PARACOL	Hydroxyde de cuivre	SHELL
253	-	-	DIANA COBRE 101,50	Cuivre-chlorothanil	DIANA-SICAC
254	-	-	NORDOX SUPER 75	Oxyde de cuivre	AGROCHEM
255	-	-	COPPER NORDOX	Oxyde de cuivre	WLCO
256	-	-	CUPROCOL	Oxyde cuprique	SEPCAE
257	-	-	TALSTAR	Triphenotrine	SEPCAE
258	-	-	TRI-MILTOX Forte	Mancozèbe	PELSENGET
259	-	-	KOCIDE 500	Hydroxyde de cuivre Chlorothalonil	ADER
260	-	-	SUMI 8	Diconazole	SOREDI
IV-HERBICIDES					
261	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	2.4.5-T	Acide 2.4.5-tri-chlorophenoxyacetique	SHELL,CENTRACHIM
AGRICHIM,SEPCAE,ADER,					
262	28/5/74	98/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	GRAMURON	Paraquat+Diuron	AGRICHIM,ADER,SOCANI RHONE-POULENC
263	21/5/70	992/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DALAPON	Dalapon	SEPCAE,ADER,AGRICHIM, CHIMIE AFRIQUE
264	25/2/78	248/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	ROUNDUP 360,120	Glyphosate	SEPCAE,ADER,IFINEX,SCAE,SOREDI AGROCHIM,RHONE-POULENC
265	20/4/70	337/IAL	GRAMOXONE	Paraquat	AGRICHIM,SOCANI,AGROCHEM. SAPROC,RHONE-POULENC,PROCIDA, BP CAMEROUN
266	30/9/70	958/Cté	U 46 D ESTER	Mono sodium méthane-arsonate	AGRICHIM,BASF
267	4/11/80	1518/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ESTER BUTILIQUE	Ester butilique	B.P CAMEROUN
268	27/8/74	165/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	DIURON 80%	Diuron	AGRICHIM,SEPCAE,SHELL,ADER, SAPROC,BASF,RHONE-POULENC
269	25/11/80	1600/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	GRAMORAM R	Paraquat	AGRICHIM,SAPROC
270	19/12/80	1718/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MANARIZ	-	AGRICHIM
271	21/6/73	75/73/SDPC/SIP	M.S.M.A	Monosodium méthane arsonate	AGRICHIM,SEPCAE,AGROCHEM, RHONE-POULENC,CHIMIE AFRIQUE
272	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	2.4-D	Acide dichlorophe-noxyacetique	AGROCHEM,ADER,RHONE-POULENC, SOCAMEXIM,SHELL
273	26/4/71	249/IAL	GESAPAX 80,500FW.	Amétryne+2.4-D	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM,SEPCAE
274	9/4/81	315/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	LASSO GD,EC	Alachlore+Atrazine	SEPCAE,ADER,AGROCHEM, RHONE-POULENC
275	24/4/81	392/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	LONTREL	-	AGRICHIM
276	3/6/81	543/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PROWL	Pendimethaline	AGRICHIM
277	25/6/81	612/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PROPANIL 35%	Propanil	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
278	4/7/81	650/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	GESATOP Z 500FW	Simazine	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM
279	4/9/81	835/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	VEGEPRON	Diuron+Simazine+ Huile de pétrole	B.P CAMEROUN,ADER
280	4/9/81	835/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MUSOL	-	B.P CAMEROUN
281	26/11/81	1073/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	AMETRYNE 500FW	Amétryne	AGRICHIM,SEPCAE
282	3/12/81	1082/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ATRAMET COMBI	Atrazine+amétryne	RHONE-POULENC,AGRICHIM

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283 22/9/70	717/IAL	ATRAZINE	Atrazine	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
284 1/2/82	87/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ACTRIL D.S	Ioxynil+2,4-D	RHONE-POULENC,SEPCAE
285 7/9/78	669/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	RONSTAR PL.254,50	Oxadiazon	RHONE-POULENC,SEPCAE, CHIMIE AFRIQUE
286 13/7/76	902/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	GESAPRIM	Atrazine	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM
287 5/4/82	303/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ACTILOI	Asulane	SEPCAE,RHONE-POULENC
288 29/4/82	377/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	DIGERMIN	Trifluraline	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
289 17/6/82	513/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	PRINTAN K	-	SCAE
290 5/8/82	672/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	LINURON	Linuron	AGRICHIM,ADER,SCAE,SEPCAE SOREDI
291 9/9/82	791/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	VELPAR 90	Hexazione	RHONE-POULENC,ADER,SEPCAE
292 12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	TORDON 225,101	Picloram+2,4-D	SHELL,AGRICHIM
293 27/5/71	225/IAL	BERBAZOL 40	Benzoline	AGRICHIM,SAPROC
294 3/12/77	2424/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	PRIMAGRAM 500FW	Metachlore+Atrazine	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY, SEPCAE
295 3/12/77	2424/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	ERBOTAN 80WP	Chlorofluron+ Carbutilate	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY
296 10/3/71	158/IAL	ANSAR	Monosodium methane-arsonate	SEPCAE,AGRICHIM,AGROCHEM,PROCIDA RHONE-POULENC,CHIMIE AFRIQUE
297 31/11/76	1643/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	AVIROSAN 500EC	Diazethamétryne+ Piperophos	CENTRACHIM,SAPROC,CIBA-GEIGY
298 31/12/82	1139/82/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ATRAZINAI	Atrazine	SEPCAE
299 3/12/77	2424/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	PRIMEXTRA 500FW	Metolachlore+Atrazine	ADER,CENTRACHIM,AGROCHEM, CIBA-GEIGY
300 15/12/83	1080/83/DIRAGRI/SDPV/BLPM	PARAQUAT+DIUREON	Paraquat+Diuron	SAPROC
301 29/2/84	217/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/BLPM	PERFLAN 80	Tebuthiuron	RHONE-POULENC
302 29/2/84	217/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	ERBIVIN SP 280	Simazine+Paraquat	DIAMA-SICAC
303 10/3/84	246/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	COTODON 100,400,350	Dipropetryne+meto-lachlore	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM,SAPROC
304 10/3/84	246/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	SORGOPRIM 500FW	Terbuthylazine+ Terbutryne	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY,SAPROC
305 10/3/84	246/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	DUAL 960EC,[illegible]	Metolachlore	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY
306 11/3/74	444/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	BASFAPON	Dalapon	AGRICHIM,BASF
307 3/5/77	613/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	BASAGRAN	Bentazone	AGRICHIM,RHONE-POULENC
308 4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	CYDEXINE	Simazine	GAMMA 7
309 4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	CYDEXINE [illegible]	[illegible]	GAMMA 7
310 4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	DILWICIDE 95%	-	GAMMA 7
311 4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	CYDEXONE Super	Mecoprop+Dicamba	GAMMA 7
312 4/5/84	374/84/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	CIMAZINE+PARAQUAT	Simazine+Paraquat	GAMMA 7
313 8/1/85	015/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	GESTAFEN 500FW	Prometryne+Atratryne	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM,SAPROC
314 20/2/85	181/85/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	RILOF 500EC	Piperophos	CIBA-GEIGY,SAPROC,CENTRACHIM
315 5/10/74	200/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	TANDEX 80WP	Fluorodate	CENTRACHIM,SAPROC
316 20/2/85	181/85/DIRAGRI/SLP/BLPM	GALEX 500EC	Metosulfuron-Metolachlore	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY
317 3/12/77	2424/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	COTOFOR 500FW	Dipropetryne	CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM
318 25/2/85	210/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	GARDOPAR 500FW	Terbuthylazine+ Paraquat	SAPROC,CIBA-GEIGY,CENTRACHIM
319 16/6/85	733/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	EMULTONE 2-4 DB	2,4 D Ester+acide butyrique	RHONE-POULENC
320 25/9/85	1965/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	GARLON 4E	Triclopyracide	SEPCAE,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
321 22/11/85	2668/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	SEPALAZINE	Alachlore+Atrazine	SEPCAE,ADER
322 22/11/85	2667/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	IGRAM COMBI 500EC	Terbutryne	SAPROC,CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY
323 12/12/85	2762/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	CALLIFOR 80W	Flazasulfuron+ Prometryne	SCAE,SOREDI,ADER,SEPCAE

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324	7/12/72	525/SPAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	ADER,SEPCAE
325	29/5/85	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	RHONE-POULENC,AGROCHEM,AGRICHIM, CENTRACHIM
326	28/2/86	207/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SEPALACHLORE	Alachlore	SEPCAE
327	10/1/86	28/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SEPGRAMOX	Paraquat-Diuron	ADER,SEPCAE
328	10/1/86	28/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SEPGRAMOR	Paraquat+Diuron	SEPCAE,ADER
329	5/6/76	0331/IAL	[illegible]	Propacyl-Diuron	SCAE,AGRICHIM
330	25/6/76	805/76/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PARAQUAT TECHNIQUE	Paraquat	SEPCAE,CHIMIE AFRIQUE
331	11/8/87	831/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ALACHLORE	Alachlore	ADER,AGROCHIM
332	11/8/87	831/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	PARALIGET	-	SEPCAE
333	22/9/87	975/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ARMADA	Glyphosate	HOECHST
334	3/11/88	840/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	BACTA	Glufosinate-ammonium	HOECHST,SOCANI,CAMATSC
335	1/8/70	623/IAL	WEEDAZOL	Amitrole	TESTAS,SEPCAE
336	1/8/70	623/IAL	TERTROL	Doxyril	TESTAS
337	11/9/70	683/IAL	TREMOTON 80	-	SEPCAE
338	22/9/70	717/IAL	SOLASAN SUPER	Metam-sodium	SEPCAE
339	26/4/71	250/IAL	ADESSOL Dilué	-	SAPROC
340	5/6/71	331/IAL	BADOXONE	Amitrole	SAPROC
341	11/6/71	340/IAL	WEED ZOE	[illegible]	HOECHST
342	5/6/71	331/IAL	FARMEX	Diuron	SAPROC,SEPCAE
343	5/6/71	331/IAL	DINOXYL	Acide-dichlorophe-noxy-acetique	SAPROC
344	5/6/71	331/IAL	TOK E.25	Nitrofen	SAPROC
345	5/6/71	331/IAL	ARESIN	Monolinuron	SAPROC
346	30/9/71	548/IAL	PLANAVIN	Nitraline	SHELL
347	10/4/74	72/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	DAITERL	[illegible]	SAPROCt
s					
348	21/8/74	153/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	TREFLAN	Trifluraline	SAPROC
349	7/6/74	110/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	PRINTAZOL 75	MCPA-1,4-D	SAPROC
350	19/4/75	55/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	CANAZOL	Canazol	SAPROC,EUROCAM
351	19/4/75	55/75/DIRAGRI/PVC	STAM F 34	Propanil	SAPROC,AGRICHIM
352	12/5/76	132/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	P.80	-	SAPROC
353	20/7/76	941/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	DIURON+CANAZOL	Diuron+Canazol	SAPROC
354	22/7/76	947/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	MAZABINE	-	EUROCAM,AGRICHIM
355	22/7/76	947/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	MAZALON	-	EUROCAM,AGRICHIM
356	15/2/77	289/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	GESATEN	Simazine	AGRICHIM
357	15/2/77	289/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	BANDY	-	AGRICHIM
358	28/5/77	705/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	SERPIC	-	CHIMIE AFRIQUE
359	22/7/77	2129/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	STOMP 500	Pendimethaline	AGRICHIM,AGROCHEM
360	26/4/74	80/74/DIRAGRI/SPV	[illegible]	Dessicide	SAPROC
361	28/5/74	98/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	SATURNE [illegible]	Thiocarbe	DACAM,SAPROC,AGRICHIM
362	-	-	ALACINE	Alachlore-Atrazine	CENTRACHIM
363	-	-	[illegible]	Terbutylazine-Dipropanate	CENTRACHIM
364	-	-	AFALON	[illegible]	CAMATSC
365	12/6/74	112/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	BLADEX	Cyanazine	SHELL
	V-AUTRES PRODUITS				
366	-	-	ETALDYNE	Huile dipropanate	SEPCAE,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
367	21/6/73	76/73/SDPC/SIP	ELKAN 3	Oxyde d'éthylène	SEPCAE,ADER,RHONE-POULENC
368	20/9/76	1164/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	TEMIK 100	Aldicarbe	AGRICHIM,SHELL,RHONE-POULENC
369	22/7/80	472/AT/IAO-CTS	CALCMET Poudre	Calcet	AGRICHIM
370	12/1/73	196/AP/SPAL/BPPL	HYPOCHLORITE DE CALCIUM	Hypochlorure de Calcium	SEPCAE,ADER,AGRICHIM, CHIMIE AFRIQUE

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371	27/7/80	1065/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CITOVEIT	Polyglycol éther	AGRICHIM
372	7/8/80	-	FOLICOTE	-	AGRICHIM
373	8/5/74	91/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	SPIC	Métaldehyde	AGRICHIM,SAPROC,SCAE
374	23/3/78	379/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	ETHREL	Ethéphon	CENTRACHIM,CIBA-GEIGY,SAPROC
375	9/3/76	321/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	BROMURE DE METHYLE	Bromure de méthyle	AGRICHIM,SAPROC,SOGEPHY
376	15/9/80	1314/80/AP/DIRAGRI	RACUMIN Poudre	Chlorophacinone	SOCAMEXIM
377	13/5/77	662/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	CHLOROPHACINONE	Chlorophacinone	SEPCAE,AGRICHIM
378	25/2/81	151/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MIRAL 10G	Isofenphosoxide	CENTRACHIM,SCAE,SAPROC
379	4/8/71	450/IAL	TENAC STICKER	-	SHELL
380	9/4/81	314/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	DORINET 30	-	AGRICHIM
381	22/4/81	360/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	METALDEHYDE	Métaldéhyde	AGRICHIM,ADER,SOREDI,SCAE
382	11/2/75	482/A/DPAL	MENACUR	Fenamiphos	AGROCHEM,ADER,SOCAMI,SOCAMEXIM, RHONE-POULENC,CHIMIE APIQUE
383	2/6/81	540/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	H.T.H.	Hypochlorite de calcium	AGRICHIM
384	26/4/74	83/74/DIRAGRI/PVC	MOCAP 10G	Ethoprophos	PROCIDA,AGRICHIM,RHONE-POULENC
385	19/11/81	1050/81/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	SILMORIN	Scilliroside	PELENGET
386	21/9/82	840/82/DIRAGRI/SPV	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE	Piperonyl butoxide	AGRICHIM
387	7/4/83	352/83/DIRAGRI/SPV	FIXEN	-	SEPCAE
388	3/5/83	432/83/DIRAGRI/SPV	FLOWABLE	-	AGRICHIM
389	1/8/83	731/83/DIRAGRI/SPV	MULTIFRUP	Chlorfurenol	AGRICHIM
390	16/11/83	995/83/DIRAGRI/BLPM	EXTERRONE		SEPCAE
391	2/5/71	296/IAL	TROGOCIDE	Trichlorure de carbone	RHONE-POULENC
392	31/6/85	1105/85/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	KLERAT	Brodifacoum	SEPCAE,AGROCHEM,RHONE-POULENC
393	28/10/85	2367/85/DIRAGRI/SPV	ROOTONE 10	Indole 3-acide butyrique	SCAE
394	6/5/85	-	ALPHA CHLORALOSE	Glucochloralose	AGRICHIM
395	31/1/86	103/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	MIRAL liquide	Isofenphos	SAPROC
396	28/2/86	205/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	ACTIGIL	-	RHONE-POULENC
397	8/7/86	613/86/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	CARBURE DE CALCIUM	Carbure de calcium	SEPCAE
398	11/8/87	831/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	BIODOZ SOJA Rhizobium japonicum	-	ADER
399	14/10/87	1067/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	NITROPHOSKA FOLIAR	-	SHELL
400	14/10/87	1067/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	PETRILON COMBI 2.multi-oligo	-	SHELL
401	28/10/87	1120/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	TENSIOPHIX D27.240	-	RHONE-POULENC
402	28/10/87	1120/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	ALCOOL OCTYLIQUE	-	RHONE-POULENC
403	28/10/87	1120/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	WETTOL	-	RHONE-POULENC
404	18/10/87	1294/87/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	CALLEL	Ethephon	SEPCAE
405	26/1/88	35/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	MONOCAL 300g/l	Monocrotophos	SEPCAE,SOREDI,SCAE
406	25/1/88	23/88/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	METAM SODIUM	Metam sodium	SEPCAE
407	4/4/89	273/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	RUGBY	Ethios	SCAE,SOREDI,SOCAMI
408	24/8/89	676/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	QUICK CONCENTRE	Chlorophacinone	RHONE-POULENC
409	29/8/89	696/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	SLS 50 DOUBLE RED	Ethéphon	SAFA
410	16/10/89	834/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	MENACUR"C"	Isofenphos+fenamiphos	AGROCHEM
411	8/12/89	1063/89/AP/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP/BLPM	MUSAL	Formaldéhyde	SAPROC
412	10/2/70	223/IAL	NEMAGON CE 75	Dibromochloropropane	IPAC,SHELL,SEPCAE
413	22/5/70	534/CTE	FORMOCANE	-	SEPCAE
414	1/8/70	623/IAL	GESAKAR	-	TESTAS
415	26/2/71	119/IAL	FUMAZONE 75	Dibromochloropropane	SAPROC
416	8/6/71	332/IAL	B.B.C.	----------//--------	SAPROC,PROCIDA
417	31/3/75	460/A/DPAL	AMSCRE 110	-	SAPROC,AGRICHIM
418	16/12/76	1563/AP/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	NEMABROM	-	AGRICHIM
419	22/6/76	795/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	RATILANT	Tomacolore	INTER SERVICE CAMEROUN
420	16/12/76	1562/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	MOPRODEMTIDE	Warfarin	SEPCAE

421 16/12/76	1562/76/DIRAGRI/SPV	MOPROMETAL	Métaldehyde	SEPCAB
422 9/6/77	772/77/DIRAGRI/SPV	MAPOSOL	Metam-sodium	AGRICHIM
423 25/5/70	530/CTB	SOLASAN	Metam-sodium	SEPCAB
424 24/2/78	247/78/DIRAGRI/SPV	VAPAM	Metam-sodium	AGRICHIM
425 -	-	TEMIK BRAND	Aldicarbe+Lindane	RHONE-POULENC
426 -	-	POLYTAL	Fenvalerate+permethrine+ Diazinon+Benomyl+ Chlorothalonil	SOREDI,SCAB
427 -	-	ETHREPH	Ethephon	AGROCHEM
428 -	-	[illegible]	Metaldehyde	ADER,SOREDI,SCAB
429 18/6/71	367/IAL	XYLENE	Xylol	SHELL
430 18/6/71	367/IAL	CYCLOHEXANONE	Cyclohexanone	SHELL
431 9/8/80	1147/80/AP/DIRAGRI/SPV	TALC	Silicate de magnesium	AGRICHIM

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ANNEX 2.2

MINISTERE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR, DE L'INFORMATIQUE
ET DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, COMPUTER SERVICES
AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Paix - Travail - Patrie
Peace - Work - Fatherland

ANNEX 2.2

I N S T I T U T
DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE
INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMIC RESEARCH
B.P. 2123 YAOUNDE
SERVICE DE LA RECHERCHE
I . R . A .

Yaoundé, le 12 Juillet 1991

LISTE DES PRODUITS PHYTOSANITAIRES

TESTES ET RECONNUS EFFICACES PAR L'I.R.A. (JUIN 1991)

FORMULATIONS INSECTICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LES SCOLYTES DES BAIES DU CAFEIER PAR PULVERISATION AU SOL (300 l D'EAU) ET ULV PAR AVION

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a)	FABRICANT DST : DISTRIBUTEUR	DOSE (g. m.a/ha)	OBSERVATIONS
THICOAN 35 EC	Endosulfan (350 g/l) (organochloré)	HOECHST DST : HOECHST	525 g	1,5 l/ha de p.c.
DURSBAN 4 EC	Chlorpyrifoséthyl (organophosphoré)	DOW CHEMICAL	400 g	1,00 l/ha de p.c.
PYRINEX 48	Chlorpyrifoséthyl (organophosphoré)	MAKHTESHIM	400 g	1,00 l/ha de p.c.
DIANASULFAN 35	Endosulfan (350 g/l) (organochloré)	DIANA SICAC	750 g	2,14 l/ha de p.c.
THICNEX 35 EC	Endosulfan (350 g/l) (organochloré)	MAKHTESHIM	525 g	1,5 l/ha de p.c.
CALLISULFAN 35 EC	Endosulfan (350 g/l) (organochloré)	CALLIOPE DST : SOREDI	525 g	1,5 l/ha de p.c.
SUMICOMBI 700/10 EC	Fénitrothion (organophosphoré)+Fenvalerate (pyréthrynoide)	SUMITOMO DST : SHELL	1050g + 15g	1,5 l/ha de p.c.
DANITOL - S 750 EC	Fénitrothion (725g/l) +Fenpropathrin (25g/l)	SUMITOMO DST : SHELL	750 g	1 l/ha de p.c./300 l eau par pulvérisation
SUMICOMBI 180/3 ULV	Fénitrothion + Fenvalérate (180g+3g/l)	SUMITOMO DST : SHELL	900g + 15g	5,0 l/ha de p.c. (Pulvérisation ULV)
DURSBAN 24 ULV	Chlorpyriphoséthyl (240 g/l)	DOW CHEMICAL	600 g	2,5 l/ha de p.c. + 2,5 l huile de plantation en ULV
THICOAN 20 ULV	Endosulfan (200 g/l)	HOECHST	1000 g	5 l/ha de p.c. pulvérisation ULV

Recommandation : 2 traitements à 3 semaines d'intervalle durant le mois de Mai, (région du Littoral) et de Juin (zone de l'Est).

FORMULATIONS INSECTICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE ANTESTIA, par therminébulisation.

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT DST : DISTRIBUTEUR	DOSE (g. de m.a./ha)	OBSERVATIONS
SUMITHION 20	Fénitrothion	SUMITOMO DST : SHELL	400 g	2 l p.c./ha + 2 l gazoi
DECIS 25 EC	Deltaméthrine	ROUSSEL UCLAF DST : ROUSSEL UCLAF	8 g	0,320 l de p.c./ha + 3,800 l de gazoil
OSBAC-S 400 EC	BPMC + Fenvalérate	SUMITOMO DST : SHELL	400 g	1 l de p.c./ha + 3 l de gazo en thermonébulisation
KARATHION 360/5	Fénitrothion + Lambdacyalothrine	I.C.I.	360 g + 5 g	1 l p.c./ha + 3 l de gazoi
FASTAC 18	Alphaméthrine	SHELL	18 g	1 l p.c./ha + 3 l de gazoi
FENICOMBI 100/3	Fénitrotion + cyperméthrine	CALLIOPE DST : SOREDI	360 g + 6 g	2 l p.c./ha + 2 l de gazoi
ENIDEN 75 WP	Uniden	ADICA DST : PLANTERRA	210 g	280 g p.c./ha + 4 l de gazo

Recommandation : Un seul passage en Décembre - Janvier.

INSECTICIDES : LUTTE ANTI - CAPSIDES

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a/ha)	OBSERVATIONS
	TRAITEMENT PAR THERMONEBULISATION			
BASUDINE 90	Diazinon (o.p.)*	CIBA GEIGY	450 g	0,5 l p.c./ha
DIAZINON 90	Diazinon (o.p.)	CALLIOPE DST : SOREDI	450 g	0,5 l p.c./ha
UNDEN 15 HN (123 g/l)	Propoxur (c)	BAYER	184,5 g	1,5 l p.c./ha
ETROFOLAN 15 HN (0293)	MIPC (c)	BAYER	184,5 g	1,5 l p.c./ha
MIPCIN 15 HN	Isoprocarb (c)	ROUSSEL UCLAF	600 g	4 l p.c./ha
BASSA 50	BPMC (c)	MITSUBISHI	400 g	1 l p.c./ha

LEGENDE : (o.p.) : Organophosphoré, (c) : carbamate, (o.c.) : organochloré

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INSECTICIDES : LUTTE ANTI-CAPSIDES (suite)

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a./ha)	OBSERVATIONS
	TRAITEMENT PAR POUDRAISATION			
ETROFOLAN 75 WP	Isoprocarb (c)	BAYER	300 g	0,4 kg p.c./ha
UNDEN 75 PM	Propoxur (c)	BAYER	225 g	0,3 kg p.c./ha
MIPCIN 75 PM	Isoprocarb (c)	ROUSSEL UCLAF	300 g	0,4 kg p.c./ha
	TRAITEMENT PAR ATOMISATION			
THIODAN 35 CE	Endosulfan (o.c.)	HOECHT	300 g	0,86 l p.c./ha
MIRAL 50	Isazophos (o.p.)	CIBA GEIGY	400 g	0,8 l p.c./ha

LEGENDE : (o.p.) : Organophosphoré, (c) : carbamate, (o.c.) : organochloré

INSECTICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LES PSYLLES ET COCHENILLES

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a./ha)	OBSERVATIONS
ORTHENE 50 PM	Acéphate	RHONE POULENC	560 g	Année 1 de plantation Toutes les 6 semaines
ORTHENE 50 PM	Acéphate	RHONE POULENC	860 g	Année 2 de plantation Toutes les 6 semaines

INSECTICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LES CHENILLES (cacaoyer et caféier) PAR THERMONEBULISATION

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a./ha)	OBSERVATIONS
DECIS 2,5	Pyréthrynoides	ROUSSEL UCLAF	10 g	Atomisation ou Thermonébulisation
FASTAC 18	Alphacyperméthrine	SHELL	18 g	1 l p.c./ha + 3 l de gazoil en thermonébulisation
KARATHION 360/5	Fénitrothion + Lambdacyalothrine	I.C.I.	360 g + 5 g	1 l p.c./ha + 3 l de gazoil en thermonébulisation

INSECTICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LES CHENILLES DU CAFEIER PAR ATOMISATION.*

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a./ ha)	OBSERVATIONS
Bactospéine Sérotype 3a 36	Bacillus thuringiensis	RHONE POULENC	-	2 kg/ha de p.c.
Thuricide Sérotype 3a 36	Bacillus thuringiensis	SANDOZ	-	1 kg/ha de p.c.
Thiodul 35 + Cymbush 12	Endosulfan + Cyperméthrine	RHONE POULENC	500 g + 20 g	-
Thiodul 35 + Décis 2,5	Endosulfan + Deltaméthrine	RHONE POULENC	1050 g + 7,5 g	-

* : Ces produits sont conseillés pour leur spécificité contre les épicampoptères

FONGICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LA POURRITURE BRUNE DES CABOSSES DU CACAOYER

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a)	FABRICANT	DOSE pour 15 l/eau	OBSERVATIONS
a/ FONGICIDES PENETRANTS : fréquence des traitements : 3 semaines				
RIDOMIL PLUS 72 WP	Métalaxyl (12 %) + Oxyde cuivreux (60 %)	CIBA GEIGY	50 g p.c.	
CALBEN 18/60	Bénélaxyl (18 %) + Cuivre (60 %)	RHONE POULENC	50 g p.c.	
b/ FONGICIDES DE CONTACT : 1°/ fréquence des traitements : 3 semaines				
NORDOX PLUS	Oxyde de cuivre (75 %)	PLANTERRA	75 g p.c.	
2°/ fréquence des traitements : 2 semaines				
CAOCOBRE	Oxyde cuivreux (50 %)	SANDOZ (PELENGET)	75 g p.c.	
CUPROXYDE	Oxyde cuivreux (50 %)	NORDOX PLANTERRA	75 g p.c.	
KOCIDE	Hydroxyde cuivrique (50%)	GRIFFIN (ADER)	75 g p.c.	
DACOBRE	Cuivre (22 %) + Chlorothalonil (23 %)	SHELL	60 g p.c.	
HYDROX	Hydroxyde de cuivre	ROUSSEL UCLAF	75 g p.c.	
PERENOX	Oxyde cuivreux (50 %)	ICI.Distributeur: RHONE POULENC	75 g p.c.	
CHAMPION	Hydroxyde de cuivre (50%)	AGTROL CHEMICAL DST:CALLIOPE/SOREDI	75 g p.c.	
PARASOL	Hydroxyde de cuivre (50%)	SHELL	75 g p.c.	

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ONGICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE L'ANTHRACNOSE DU CAFEIER

NOM DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a. pour 1000 l/ha	OBSERVATIONS
DACOBRE	Cuivre (22 %) + Chlorothalonil (23 %)	DIAMOND SHAMROCK (SHELL)	880 g + 920 g	7 traitements (Pulvérisation)
TOUS PRODUITS A BASE DE CUIVRE RETENUS POUR LE CACAO (1)	Cuivre 50 %	DIVERS FOURNISSEURS	2,5 kg	7 traitements (Pulvérisation)

(1) Il est à noter que ces produits cupriques peuvent provoquer des brûlures foliaires ; Toutefois aucune influence précise n'a été mise en évidence sur la production de l'année en cours et des suivantes.

BICIDES : LUTTE CONTRE LES GRAMINEES ET LES DICOTYLEES

NOMS DU PRODUIT	MATIERE ACTIVE (m.a.)	FABRICANT	DOSE (g. de m.a./ha)	OBSERVATIONS
GRAMOXONE	Paraquat 200 g/l		800	4 l de p.c./ha pour champs à majorité de dicotylées ou en début de saison sèche sur les graminées
ROUNDUP	Glyphosate 300 g/l (isopropyl-ammonium)		540	1,5 l de p.c./ha pour champs à graminées de moins de 20 cm de haut.
ROUNDUP 120	Glyphosate 120 g/l		540	4,5 l de p.c./ha
RICOCHET	Glyphosate 100 g/l + Simazine 280 g/l.		540 + 1512	5,4 l de p.c./ha
TOUCHDOWN 480	Sulfosate (glyphosate-trimesium) 480 g/l		720	1,5 l de p.c./ha
TOUCHDOWN 174	Sulfosate (glyphosate-trimesium) 174 g/l		720	4,1 l de p.c./ha

N.B. Ces premiers résultats constituent une "recommandation provisoire".

ANNEX 2.3

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE

SOUS-DIRECTION
DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX

SERVICE DE LA LEGISLATION
PHYTOSANITAIRE

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

ANNEX 2.3

ARRETE N° 0002 /MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV

Portant interdiction de certains pesticides sur le marché camerounais.-

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

- A -

VU la Constitution ;

VU la Loi N° 66/9/COR du 18 Novembre 1966 relative à la protection des végétaux contre les organismes dangereux pour les cultures ;

VU le Décret n° 77/171 du 3 Juin 1977 relatif à la protection de l'Agriculture ;

VU le Décret N° 83 - 661 du 27 Décembre 1983 règlementant les substances vénéneuses ;

VU le Décret N° 83/084 du 14 Février 1983 réorganisant le Ministère de l'Agriculture ;

VU le Décret N° 88/772 du 16 Mai 1988 portant organisation du Gouvernement ;

VU le Décret N° 88/774 du 16 Mai 1988 nommant les Membres du Gouvernement.

A R R E T E - A -

ARTICLE 1er : Est interdite à l'importation et à l'utilisation sur le Territoire National, toute formulation pesticide à usage agricole renfermant au moins l'un des principes actifs suivants :

- CAPTAFOL
- ACETATE DE DINOSEBE (ARETIT)
- DINOSEBE
- BINAPACRYL (MOROCIDE)
- CYHEXATIN

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* KILOSEB
* NITROPONE
* SINOX GENERAL
* UNICROP
* CALDON
* DINITRO
* DN 289
* GEBUTOX
* PREMERGE
* SUBITEX
* VERTAC
* DINITRO WEED KILLER

ACARICIDES

- A BASE DE BINAFACRYL (MOROCIDE)

* ACRICID
* AMBOX
* DAPACRYL
* DINOSEBE M
* ENDOSAN
* MORROCIDE
* HOE 2 784
* NIA 9 044

- A BASE DE CYHEXATIN

* DOWCO 213
* PLICTRAN

SECTICIDES

- A BASE DE DIELDRINE

* ALVIT
* DIELDREX
* DIELDRITE
* OCTALOX
* PANORAM

.../...

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- A BASE D'ALDRINE

* ALDREX
* ALDREX 30
* ALDRITE
* ALDROSOL
* DRINOX
* OCTALENE
* SEEDRIN LIQUID

A BASE D'HEPTACHLORE

* DRINOX
* H - 34
* HEPTAMUL

2 - La liste des noms commerciaux visée à l'alinéa 1 ci-dessus n'est pas exhaustive. Toutes les nouvelles formulations renfermant les matières actives en cause seront concernées par la présente mesure.

ARTICLE 3 : Toute personne physique ou morale qui détient en stock l'un des pesticides à l'article 1er ou à l'article 2 ci-dessus devra en informer le Ministère de l'Agriculture dans les trois (mois) qui suivent la signature du présent arrêté, afin de procéder à sa destruction immédiate.

ARTICLE 4 : Le présent arrêté qui prendra effet pour compter de la date de signature sera enrégistré, publié en Français et en Anglais au Journal Officiel de la République du Cameroun et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

AMPLIATIONS :

- SG/PR
- MINDIC
- MINSANTE
- MINEPIA
- MESIRES (IRA)
- TOUS GOUV. PROV. AGRI
- TTES BASES PHYTO. PROVIN.
- TS POSTES POLICE PHYTO.
- ORTV/CAM TRIBUNE
- JORC-CHRONO-ARCHIVES.

YAOUNDE, LE 17 Janvier 1989

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture
The Minister of Agriculture
Republique du Cameroun
Republic of Cameroon

JOHN NIBA NGU

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ANNEX 2.4

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE

SOUS-DIRECTION
DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX

SERVICE DE LA LEGISLATION
PHYTOSANITAIRE.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

29.6.1990

ANNEX 2.4

//
// ETTRE - CIRCULAIRE N° 0029 /90/LC/MINAGRI/DIRAGRI/SDPV/SLP.-

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

Objet : Préparation de la mise en oeuvre, de la règlementation sur les pesticides.

A MESSIEURS LES DIRECTEURS DES SOCIETES IMPORTATRICES ET DISTRIBUTRICES DE PESTICIDES AU CAMEROUN.

Messieurs les Directeurs,

La distribution des pesticides au CAMEROUN va être regie par un nouveau dispositif règlémentaire dont la mise en oeuvre doit être absolument harmonieuse. Ceci requiert une franche collaboration de votre part dans la mesure où près de quatre cents spécialités sont à présent en usage sur le Territoire National.

Aussi, pour assurer une transition harmonieuse après l'entrée en vigueur de la reglementation,

J'ai l'honneur de demander à chaque importateur ou fabricant de pesticides informellement en vente au CAMEROUN de constituer un dossier d'homologation composée ainsi qu'il suit :

1 - une demande d'homologation timbrée a 500 F specifiant le ou les usage(s) prescrit(s) par le fabricant et adressée à Monsieur le Ministre de l'Agriculture.

2 - une fiche technique detaillée;

3 - une fiche toxicologique;

4 - un manuel indiquant les soins d'urgence et les conditions de securité propre à la formulation en cause;

5 - Une copie certifiée conforme de l'acte d'homologation dans le pays d'origine du produit;

6 - le rapport des essais d'efficacité au CAMEROUN et éventuellement dans des environnements comparables;

7 - le rapport de prévulgarisation effectuée au CAMEROUN sur le ou les usages prescrits par le fabricant et pour lequel l'homologation est demandée;

.../..2

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8 - un bref aperçu sur le développement du produit depuis son introduction au CAMEROUN;

Ces éléments doivent parvenir au Ministère de l'Agriculture à Yaoundé au plus tard le 30 Octobre 1990.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée./-

YAOUNDE;LE 29 JUIN 1990

République du Cameroun
Republic of Cameroon
LE MINISTRE
Ministère de Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture

JOHN NIBA NGU.

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MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE

SOUS-DIRECTION
DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX

SERVICE DE LA LEGISLATION
PHYTOSANITAIRE

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

N° 15/dp 21/06/90.

LE DIRECTEUR DE L'AGRICULTURE
The Director of Agriculture

à M.....

M.....

Les demandes d'Attestation Phytosanitaire introduites auprès de la Direction de l'Agriculture en vue d'importer les pesticides à usage agricole ne précise pas clairement ni les cultures à protéger, ni les parasites à détruire. Ce qui entraine des lenteurs de traitement de dossier qu'on aurait pu éviter.

Afin de permettre aux services techniques concernés d'apprécier l'utilisation du produit au CAMEROUN, vous voudriez bien désormais mentionner dans vos prochaines demandes d'attestation phytosanitaire les renseignements ci-après :

- le nom commercial du produit désiré;
- le nom commun scientifique de la ou des matières actives;
- la formulation demandée;
- la quantité désirée (kg ou litres);
- la ou les cultures à protéger;
- le parasite à détruire.

Veuillez agréer, M.....
l'expression de mes sentiments distingués./-

YAOUNDE, le 21 Juin 1990.

LE DIRECTEUR DE L'AGRICULTURE

NAMI Benjamin
Ingénieur Général d'Agriculture.

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MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE

SOUS-DIRECTION
DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

ANNEX 2.4

PROJET DE LOI PORTANT PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX, ET DES PRODUITS VEGETAUX ET INSTITUTION DU CONTROLE DES PESTICIDES.

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Note: Was signed on August 10, 1990 as Law n° 90/013)

CHAPITRE Ier : DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

ARTICLE Ier : La présente loi a pour objet :

- la protection du territoire contre l'introduction et la propagation des organismes nuisibles susceptibles d'affecter les vegetaux et produits végetaux.

- l'institution d'un contrôle phytosanitaire systématique des végétaux, produits vegetaux, sol ou milieu de culture à l'importation et à l'exportation conformement aux clauses des conventions internationales dont le Cameroun est signataire.

- la protection de l'homme et son environnement contre les effets néfastes des pesticides.

CHAPITRE II : DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX ET DES PRODUITS VEGETAUX.

ARTICLE 2 : Les conditions d'importation et d'exportation des vegetaux et produits vegetaux, sol ou milieu de culture au Cameroun sont fixées par voie reglementaire.

ARTICLE 9 : Nonobstant cette interdiction, une autorisation particuliere d'importation des pesticides non homologues peut être accordee pour usage a des fins d'experimentation.

ARTICLE 10 : Il est institue une commission d'homologation de pesticides dont la composition, les attributions et le fonctionnement sont fixés par les textes reglementaires.

CHAPITRE IV : DISPOSITIONS PENALES

ARTICLE 11 : Sont punis d'un emprisonnement de six mois a dix ans et d'une amende de 500.000. a 8.000.000 F CFA ou l'une de ces deux peines seulement, ceux qui auront contrevenu a la reglementation sur l'importation dans le territoire de la République du Cameroun, de vegétaux, produits vegétaux, sol ou milieu de culture.

ARTICLE 12 : Sont punis d'un emprisonnement de six mois à dix ans et d'une amende de 500.000 a 500.000.000 F CFA ou l'une de ces deux peines seulement, ceux qui auront contrevenu a la reglementation sur l'importation; la fabrication, le conditionnement, le stockage, la distribution et l'utilisation des pesticides au Cameroun.

CHAPITRE V : DISPOSITIONS FINALES

ARTICLE 13 : Sont abrogés toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires à la présente loi, notamment la loi N° 66/LF du 10 Juin 1966 portant protection phytosanitaire.

ARTICLE 14 : La présente loi, qui sera executée comme loi de la Republique du Cameroun, sera enrégistree et publiee en Français et en Anglais au journal Officiel du pays.

ANNEX 2.5

ANNEX 2.5

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN PAIX - TRAVAIL - PATRIE

DECRET N°_____/ PM DU_____
relatif à la protection phytosanitaire

LE PREMIER MINISTRE,

SUR le rapport du Ministre de l'Agriculture;
VU la Constitution;
VU la loi n° 90/013 du 10 Août 1990 portant protection phytosanitaire;
VU le décret n° 88/772 du 16 Mai 1988 portant organisation du Gouvernement et ses modificatifs subséquents;
VU le décret n° 91/212 du 25 Avril 1991 portant nomination d'un Premier Ministre;
VU le décret n° 91/282 du 14 Juin 1991 précisant les attributions du Premier Ministre,

D E C R E T E :

CHAPITRE I
DES DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

ARTICLE 1er.- (1) Le présent décret fixe les conditions d'importation et d'exportation des végétaux, produits végétaux, sols ou milieux de culture.

(2) Il définit également la procédure d'homologation des pesticides à usage agricole, fixe les conditions d'importation, d'exportation, de fabrication de conditionnement, de stockage, de distribution et d'utilisation des pesticides à usage agricole homologués et règlemente le contrôle phytosanitaire.

ARTICLE 2.- Au sens du présent décret, on entend par :

- Végétaux, les plantes vivantes et parties de plantes vivantes, notamment les fruits, les feuilles, les tubercules, les bulbes, les rhizomes, les fleurs, les branches avec feuillage, boutures, tissus végétaux, graines et autres semences.

- Produits végétaux, tous produits non manufacturés d'origine végétale, y compris le pollen et les produits manufacturés, qui en raison de leur nature et de leur transformation, risquent de propager des énnémis de végétaux.

- Sols, tous matériel provenant entièrement ou partiellement de la couche superficielle de la croûte terrestre pouvant entretenir la vie des plantes et contenant des substances organiques solides telles que les parties de plantes, d'humus, la tourbe.

- Milieux de culture, tous matériels destinés à préserver la vie des plantes, constitués entièrement ou partiellement de sol, tourbe ou toute substance solide.

- Pesticides à usage agricole, toutes substances ou association de substances utilisées dans le domaine agricole et destinées à repousser, à détruire ou à combattre les ravageurs, les vecteurs de maladies de toutes les espèces indésirables sur les plantes, causant les dommages ou se montrant autrement nuisibles durant la production, la transformation, le stockage, le transport ou la commercialisation des denrées alimentaires, des produits agricoles, bois et produits ligneux.

L'expression englobe également les régulateurs de croissance des plantes, les défoliants et toutes substances pouvant contribuer à l'amélioration de la protection des végétaux.

- Homologation, processus au terme duquel l'autorité compétente approuve l'importation, la distribution et l'utilisation d'un pesticide à usage agricole, après examen des données scientifiques complètes montrant que le produit est éfficace pour les usages prévus et ne présente pas de risques pour la santé humaine et animale et/ou pour l'environnement.

CHAPITRE II

DE L'IMPORTATION ET DE L'EXPORTATION DES VEGETAUX, PRODUITS VEGETAUX, SOLS OU MILIEUX DE CULTURE

ARTICLE 3.- (1) A l'importation, les végétaux, produits végétaux, sols ou milieux de culture sont accompagnés d'un document phytosanitaire du pays d'origine et d'un permis d'importation.

(2) A l'exportation, le matériel et produits végétaux visés à l'alinéa (1) sont accompagnés d'un certificat phytosanitaire attestant leur état sanitaire et précisant leur provenance et leur destination.

ARTICLE 4.- Le permis d'importation et le certifiat phytosanitaire visés à l'article 3 ci-dessus sont délivrés au Cameroun par les services chargés de la police phytosanitaire, à la demande de l'importateur ou de l'exportateur, selon les modalités fixées par arrêté du Ministre chargé de l'agriculture et conformément aux normes internationales.

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CHAPITRE III
DE L'HOMOLOGATION DES PESTICIDES
A USAGE AGRICOLE

ARTICLE 5.- (1) Tout pesticide à usage agricole est soumis à la procédure d'homologation préalablement à sa distribution et à son utilisation.

(2) La procédure d'homologation comporte les opérations suivantes:

- l'analyse chimique du pesticide par un laboratoire national ou étranger;
- le test d'éfficacité du pesticide sur les usages indiqués pendant au moins deux (2) ans, conduit par l'Institut de Recherches Agronomiques ou tout autre organisme habilité;
- la prévulgarisation du pesticide en cas de test concluant, pendant une année au moins, par les services nationaux chargés de la protection des végétaux.

(3) Les frais afférents aux opérations vsées à l'alinéa (2) sont à la charge du promoteur du pesticide.

ARTICLE 6.- (1) L'homologation est subordonnée à la production par le promoteur d'un dossier comprenant:

a) une demande timbrée au tarif en vigueur, indicant les noms et prénoms ou la raison sociale de l'importateur, l'adresse du fabricant et/ou du distributeur, ainsi que la propriété et les caractéristiques chimiques du pesticide;
b) un certificat ou une copie des documents justifiant l'homologation du pesticide dans d'autres pays ou sa reconnaissance par la FAO et/ou l'OMS;
c) un modèle d'étiquetage;
d) les spécifications techniques du produit, la description de l'emballage et du conditionnement, les méthodes d'analyse utilisées pour la détermination de la matière active, les méthodes de dosage des résidus du pesticide;
e) un rapport sur la pharmacotoxicologie du pestide;
f) un rapport sur les éffets du pesticide sur l'homme et/ou l'environnement;
g) le mode d'emploi et la posologie du pesticide: indications, contre-indications, antidote;
h) l'autorisation d'exportation du pays d'origine;
i) la composition du pesticide sous pli confidentiel accompagné d'un échantillon.

(2) Le dossier visé à l'alinéa (1) ci-dessus est déposé au ministère de l'agriculture, contre récépissé.

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ARTICLE 7.- (1) Nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 6, l'importation à des fins d'expérimentation ou l'utilisation des pesticides à usage agricole non homologués ou n'ayant pas fait l'objet de l'autorisation provisoire de vente prévue à l'article 13 ci-après est exclusivement réservée:

- à l'institut de Recherches Agronomiques;
- aux services chargés de la vulgarisation agricole sur recommandation des services chargés de la recherche agronomique;
- aux laboratoires d'analyse des pesticides;
- aux stations de recherche des firmes phytopharmaceutiques installées sur le territoire national.

(2) Toutefois, pour des nécessités impérieuses de protection des cultures, le Ministre chargé de l'agriculture peut autoriser l'utilisation ponctuelle d'un pesticide, à condition notamment:

- que celui-ci soit reconnu par les organisations internationales compétentes, notamment la FAO et/ou l'OMS;
- qu'il bénéficie d'une autorisation de mise sur le marché dans le pays d'origine;
- et qu'il ait déjà été utilisé ailleurs pour des usages similaires.

ARTICLE 8.- Il est créé une commission nationale d'homologation des pesticides à usage agricole, ci-après désignée " la commission ", chargée:

- d'examiner les dossiers de demande d'homologation visés à l'article 6 ci-dessus;
- et de se prononcer sur les résultats des analyses, des tests et des éssais prévus à l'article 5 ci-dessus.

ARTICLE 9.- (1) La commission comprend les experts des départements ministériels ci-après, choisis en raison de leur compétence en la matière;

- Ministère chargé de l'agriculture....2 experts
- Ministère chargé de la recherche.....2 experts
- Ministère chargé de la production animale.....2 experts
- Ministère chargé de la santé.....1 expert
- Ministère chargé de l'industrie.....1 expert
- Ministère chargé de l'environnement..1 expert
- Ministère chargé de l'eau et des mines.....1 expert

Pour chaque expert, il est prévu un suppléant.

(2) Un des experts du Ministère chargé de l'agriculture assure la présidence de la commission.

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(3) Les membres de la commission ainsi que leurs suppléants sont nommés par arrêté du Ministre chargé de l'agriculture, sur proposition des Ministres concernés.

ARTICLE 10.- (1) La commission se réunit, en tant que de besoin, sur convocation du Ministre chargé de l'Agriculture.

(2) A l'occasion de ses sessions, le Président de la commission peut faire appel à tout autre expert en la matière.

ARTICLE 11.- Le sécrétariat de la commission est assuré par les services chargés de la protection des végétaux du ministère chargé de l'agriculture.

A ce titre, ils préparent les dossiers à soumettre à l'examen de la commission, dressent le procès-verbal de la commission et les textes subséquents à ses travaux.

ARTICLE 12.- (1) La commission statue sur la recevabilité du dossier visé à l'article 6 ci dessus, ainsi que sur les résultats des analyses chimiques, des tests d'éfficacité et de la prévulgarisation du pesticide.

(2) Elle délibère sur l'une des mesures suivantes;

- le maintien du pesticide en étude pendant un délai fixé suivant la nature du problème constaté;
- l'autorisation provisoire de vente pendant une période de deux (2) ans, au vu des résultats positifs de la prévulgarisation;
- l'homologation du pesticide pour les usages retenus;
- la modification ou l'extension d'un pesticide à des usages nouveaux;
- la suppression de l'autorisation provisoire de vente.

(3) Les délibérations de la commission sont rendues exécutoires par arrêté du Ministre chargé de l'agriculture. Elles peuvent être exprimées séparément pour un même pesticide suivant les usages auxquels il se rapporte.

L'arrêté du Ministre chargé de l'agriculture vaut, selon le cas, certificat d'homologation ou autorisation provisoire de vente.

ARTICLE 13.- (1) Le certificat d'homologation ou l'autorisation provisoire de vente d'un pesticide précise:

- la désignation commerciale de la formulation;
- la raison sociale du détenteur de la formulation;
- le distributeur de la formulation;
- les matières actives et les concentrations dans la formulation;

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- les plantes à protéger et les parasites cibles;
- les conditions particulières de distribution et d'utilisation.

(2) Le certificat d'homologation ou l'autorisation provisoire de vente est susceptible à tout moment, dans les mêmes procédures et formes prévues à l'article 12 ci-dessus, de modification, de suspension ou de retrait, s'il est prouvé que le pesticide présente un danger pour la santé humaine et/ou pour l'environnement.

Toutefois, en cas d'urgence ou de péril grave, le Ministre chargé de l'agriculture peut prendre les mesures conservatoires nécessaires.

ARTICLE 14.- Toute modification d'une formulation connue ou de la concentration des matières actives connues dans une formulation donnée entraine obligatoirement des éssais de conformité et des tests d'éfficacité préalables à l'homologation du nouveau pesticide.

CHAPITRE IV
DES OPERATIONS RELATIVES AUX PESTICIDES À USAGE AGRICOLE HOMOLOGUES

ARTICLE 15.- L'importation, l'exportation, la fabrication, la formulation ou le conditionnement des pesticides à usage agricole homologués doivent faire l'objet d'une autorisation du ministre chargé de l'agriculture et respecter les normes internationales.

ARTICLE 16.- (1) L'obtention de l'autorisation prévue à l'article 15 ci-dessus est subordonnée à la production d'un dossier comprenant une demande timbrée au tarif en vigueur et indiquant :

- les matières actives du produit;
- la formulation et l'utilisation du produit;
- le pays d'origine ou de destination;
- le détenteur de la marque;
- les quantités à importer ou à exporter;
- les prévisions de production pour les produits fabriqués, formulés, ou conditionnés localement
- les conditions de stockage, de distribution ou d'utilisation des pesticides notamment les locaux, le matériel de sécurité et le personnel technique.

(2) Le dossier visé à l'alinéa (1) ci-dessus est déposé, contre récépissé au ministère chargé de l'agriculture.

ARTICLE 17.- Les containers de pesticides à usage agricole en transit sur le territoire national ou contenant des pesticides fabriqués, formulés, conditionnés au Cameroun et destinés à l'exportation doivent être scellés.

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ARTICLE 18.- Les pesticides à usage agricole homologués peuvent être revendus par des personnes physiques ou morales dûment agréées par le Ministre chargé de l'agriculture.

ARTICLE 19.- (1) Est revendeur de pesticides à usage agricole, toute personne physique ou morale qui se procure des pesticides à des fins commerciales auprès des firmes phytopharmaceutiques installées au Cameroun ou des exportateurs.

(2) Le revendeur doit vérifier, sous sa responsabilité, que les produits qu'il achète sont homologués ou bénéficient d'une autorisation provisoire de vente au Cameroun.

ARTICLE 20.- Le revendeur de pesticides à usage agricole doit posséder des connaissances générales et pratiques sur les pesticides ou disposer d'un personnel capable de donner aux usagers les conseils nécessaires à une utilisation éfficace et sans danger des produits phytosanitaires.

ARTICLE 21.- L'agrément en qualité de revendeur des pesticides à usage agricole est subordonné à la production d'un dossier comprenant :

- une demande timbrée au tarif en vigueur;
- un curriculum vitae;
- une pièce justifiant la qualification professionnelle;
- un contrat de distributeur passé auprès du founisseur du produit;
- un engagement à respecter la législation et la règlementation phytosanitaire en vigueur et notamment à ne vendre que les pesticides homologués ou bénéficiant d'une autorisation provisoire de vente dans leur emballage d'origine

ARTICLE 22.- L'agrément pour le traitement phytosanitaire est accordé par le Ministre chargé de l'agriculture à toute personne physique ou morale qui réalise pour le compte des tiers et à titre professionnel :

- la protection phytosanitaire des cultures;
- le traitement des denrées et produits agricoles entreposés;
- l'assainissement des locaux de magasinage des produits agricoles;
- le désherbage chimique.

ARTICLE 23.- (1) Tout postulant à l'agrément pour le traitement phytosanitaire doit :

- posséder des installations, des équipements et des appareils d'application des pesticides à usage agricole;

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- posséder un matériel approprié et suffisant destiné à la protection corporelle du personnel contre l'exposition aux produits pendant les diverses manipulations;
- posséder du matériel de sécurité permettant de découvrir les fuites éventuelles de gaz toxique;
- disposer d'un personnel ayant des compétences techniques et pratiques sur la manipulation des pesticides à usage agricole.

(2) L'agrément visé à l'article 22 ci-dessus est subordonné à la production d'un dossier comprenant :

- une demande timbrée au tarif en vigueur;
- une liste du personnel avec leur qualification professionnelle;
- une convention de visite et de soins souscrite auprès d'un médécin;
- un engagement à ne faire usage que des produits homologués.

ARTICLE 24.- (1) L'agrément en qualité de revendeur des pesticides ou pour le traitement phytosanitaire est accordé pour une durée de deux ans renouvellable.

(2) L'agrément visé à l'alinéa (1) ci-dessus peut faire l'objet d'une suspension ou d'un retrait par le Ministre chargé de l'agriculture si le bénéficiaire ne se conforme pas à la législation et/ou à la règlementation ou si ses installations ne présentent plus de sécurité pour l'homme et/ou pour l'environnement.

CHAPITRE V

DU CONTROLE PHYTOSANITAIRE

ARTICLE 25.- (1) A l'importation ou à l'exportation, les végétaux, produits végétaux, sols ou milieux de culture sont soumis à un contrôle phytosanitaire institué aux divers points d'entrée et de sortie du territoire et effectué par des agents des services chargés de la police phytosanitaire.

(2) De même, les pesticides importés ou fabriqués, formulés, conditionnés localement sont aux frais du promoteur, soumis à des analyses de qualité et de conformité, préalablement à leur distribution et à leur utilisation.

ARTICLE 26.- (1) Le contrôle phytosanitaire a pour but d'assurer :
- la prévention de l'introduction et de la propagation des énnémis des végétaux;
- la régularité et la qualité des produits phytosanitaires en usage sur le territoire national;
- l'utilisation de ces produits avec le minimum de risques pour l'homme et l'environnement.

(2) Il donne lieu, le cas échéant, à la délivrance d'une attestation de qualité.

ARTICLE 27.- (1) Dans le cadre de l'execution de leur mission, les agents des services chargés de la police phytosanitaire exercent leurs fonctions en tout temps et en tous les points d'entrée et de sortie du territoire. A ce titre :

- ils inspectent, et, en cas d'infestation, traitent font traiter, aux frais de leurs propriétaires, les produits ou le matériel végétal, ainsi que les locaux et magasins utilisés dans le cadre des échanges internationaux desdits produits;
- ils éffectuent aux frais de leurs propriétaires des analyses de qualité sur les produits phytosanitaires importés, fabriqués ou conditionnés.

(2) Toutefois, en cas d'infestation grâve ou d'importation des produits, matériel végétal ou des produits phytosanitaires frappés d'interdiction, les agents des services chargés de la police phytosanitaire procèdent à leur destruction, aux frais des propriétaires.

CHAPITRE VI

DE LA REPRESSION DES INFRACTIONS EN MATIERE DE PROTECTION PHYTOSANITAIRE

ARTICLE 28.- Le contrôle phytosanitaire est assuré sur l'ensemble du territoire national par les agents assermentés des administrations chargés de l'agriculture assisté du personnel des douanes et des officiers de la police judiciaire à compétence générale.

A ce titre :

- ils prêtent serment devant le tribunal de première instance territorialement compétent dans les conditions de droit commun, à la diligence des administrations concernées;
- ils sont chargés de la constatation et des poursuites en repression des infractions commises en matière de protection phytosanitaire;
- ils procèdent à la saisie des végétaux, produits végétaux, sols ou milieux de culture et des pesticides à usage agricole frauduleusement importés, fabriqués ou utilisés sur le territoire national;
- ils procèdent à l'interpellation et à l'identification de tout contrevenant pris en flagrant délit;
- ils peuvent visiter les entrepôts ou tout autre local pouvant servir à l'entreposage des produits phytosanitaires
- ils peuvent exercer un droit de poursuite à l'encontre des contrevenants.

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Dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, les agents chargés du contrôle phytosanitaire sont tenus de se munir et de présenter, en tant que de besoin, de leur carte professionnelle.

ARTICLE 29.- Sans préjudice du droit de poursuite du ministère public, l'action publique peut être déclenchée par l'administration concernée, partie civile au procès.

ARTICLE 30.- Toute infraction aux dispositions du présent décret, notamment l'importation des produits et matériels végétaux non autorisés, la vente ou la distribution de pesticides à usage agricole non homologués, falsifiés ou ne bénéficiant pas d'une autorisation provisoire de vente, l'usage d'emballages ou d'étiquetages non conformes au modèle autorisé, entraine la saisie, la destruction ou le refoulement des stocks mis en cause, aux frais du contrevenant, sans préjudice des poursuites pénales prévues par la loi n° 90/013 du 10 août 1990 susvisée.

CHAPITRE VII
DES DISPOSITIONS TRANSITOIRES ET FINALES

ARTICLE 31.- (1) Les pesticides en usage sur le territoire national approuvés et recommandés sous le régime antérieur au présent décret feront l'objet de délivrance d'un certificat d'homologation, à titre de régularisation.

(2) Toutefois, pour obtenir le certificat d'homologation visé à l'alinéa précédent, les détenteurs de la marque sont tenus de fournir au ministère chargé de l'agriculture, dans un délai de six (6) mois à compter de la publication du présent décret, un dossier comportant :

- le rapport des tests d'éfficacité du produit établi par l'Institut de Recherches Agronomiques ou tout autre établissement habilité;
- le rapport de la prévulgarisation du produit;
- la fiche technique, le dossier biologique et toxicologique du produit.

ARTICLE 32.- Les Ministres chargés de l'agriculture, de la recherche agromique, de la santé, de la production animale, de l'environnement, de l'eau et des mines sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution des dispositions du présent décret.

ARTICLE 33.- Sont abrogées toutes dispositions antérieures contraires.

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ARTICLE 34.- Le présent décret sera enregistré, publié suivant la procédure d'urgence, puis inséré au Journal Officiel en français et en anglais./

YAOUNDE, LE
LE PREMIER MINISTRE

- SADOU HAYATOU-

ANNEX 2.6

Agreement

Relating to the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization, Constituting a Revision of the Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property

1977

Agreement

Relating to the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization, Constituting a Revision of the Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property

(Bangui (Central African Empire), March 2, 1977)*

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The Government of the Central African Empire,
The Government of the Gabonese Republic,
The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,
The Government of the People's Republic of Benin,
The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo,
The Government of the Republic of Chad,
The Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast,
The Government of the Republic of the Niger,
The Government of the Republic of Senegal,
The Government of the Republic of Upper Volta,
The Government of the Togolese Republic,
The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon,

Moved by the desire to protect intellectual property rights upon their territories in as effective and uniform a manner as possible;

Undertaking, for this purpose, to accede to:

(i) the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883, as last revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,

(ii) the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, of September 9, 1886, as last revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and/or the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971,

(iii) the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, of November 6, 1925, as revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,

(iv) the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,

(v) the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,

(vi) the Patent Cooperation Treaty, done at Washington on June 19, 1970,

(vii) the Trademark Registration Treaty, done at Vienna on June 12, 1973;

Having considered Article 4(iv) of the aforementioned Convention Establishing the World Intellec-

* *Official French title*: Accord relatif à la création d'une Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle, constituant revision de l'Accord relatif à la création d'un Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle.

Entry into force: This Agreement has not yet entered into force.

Source: Communication from OAPI.

** This Table of Contents has been added by WIPO for the convenience of the reader (Editor's note).

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tual Property Organization, which provides that this Organization: "shall encourage the conclusion of international agreements designed to promote the protection of intellectual property";

Having considered Article 19 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which provides that: "the countries of the Union reserve the right to make separately between themselves special agreements for the protection of industrial property, insofar as these agreements do not contravene the provisions of this Convention," and Article 4A(2), which provides that: "Any filing that is equivalent to a regular national filing under the domestic legislation of any country of the Union or under bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between countries of the Union shall be recognized as giving rise to the right of priority";

Having considered Article 20 of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which provides that: "The Governments of the countries of the Union reserve the right to enter into special agreements among themselves, insofar as such agreements grant to authors more extensive rights than those granted by the Convention, or contain other provisions not contrary to this Convention";

Having considered Article XIX of the Universal Copyright Convention, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, which provides that: "This Convention shall not abrogate multilateral or bilateral conventions or arrangements in effect between two or more Contracting States";

Having considered Article 14(2)(a) of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, which provides that: "Any country outside the Special Union which is party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property may accede to this Act and thereby become a member of the Special Union";

Having considered Article 3(1) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which provides that: "Applications for the protection of inventions in any of the Contracting States may be filed as international applications under this Treaty," as well as Article 45(1), which provides that: "Any treaty providing for the grant of regional patents ("regional patent treaty") and giving to all persons who, according to Article 9, are entitled to file international applications the right to file applications for such patents, may provide that international applications designating or electing a State party to both the regional patent treaty and the present Treaty may be filed as applications for such patents";

Having considered Article 25 of the Trademark Registration Treaty, which provides that: "Where the residents or nationals of all Contracting States are given the right under a treaty providing for the registration of regional marks ("regional treaty") to file applications and obtain registrations under such regional treaty by way of this Treaty, any Contracting State party to such regional treaty may declare, as provided in the Regulations, that its designation under this Treaty shall have the same effect as if the mark had been applied for as a regional mark effective in that State";

Having considered Article 27 of the Agreement relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property, done at Libreville on September 13, 1962, which provides that the said Agreement: "shall be submitted to periodic revisions, particularly with the object of introducing into it modifications of a nature to improve the services rendered by" the African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property;

Considering the advantages of establishing a uniform system for the protection of literary, artistic and industrial property, in particular, in the latter field, a system for the single deposit of applications for patents, registration of utility models, trademarks, service marks, industrial designs, trade names and appellations of origin, on the one hand, and a common system of protection against unfair competition, on the other hand, in order to facilitate recognition of the rights provided for in the laws of their countries;

Considering the advantages of creating a body responsible for applying the common administrative procedures deriving from a uniform system of protection of intellectual property,

Have resolved to conclude an Agreement establishing an African Intellectual Property Organization and have designated for this purpose plenipotentiaries, who have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1

(1) An African Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called "the Organization") is hereby established, which replaces the African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property.

(2) The Organization shall be responsible for:

(a) implementing and applying the common administrative procedures deriving from a uniform

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system for the protection of industrial property, as well as the provisions of international agreements in this field to which the member States of the Organization (hereinafter called "the member States") have acceded, and providing services related to industrial property;

(b) contributing to the promotion of the protection of literary and artistic property and to the recognition of the cultural and social values of artistic and literary property;

(c) encouraging the creation of national associations of authors in those member States where such bodies do not already exist;

(d) centralizing and coordinating information of all kinds relating to the protection of literary and artistic property and communicating this information to any member State requesting it.

(3) For each of the member States, the Organization shall serve both as the national industrial property service within the meaning of Article 12 of the aforementioned Paris Convention and as the central patent documentation and information body.

(4) For each of the member States also party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Organization shall serve as the "national Office," the "designated Office," the "elected Office" or the "receiving Office" within the meaning of Article 2(xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv) of the aforementioned Treaty.

(5) For each of the member States also party to the Trademark Registration Treaty, the Organization shall serve as the "national Office" within the meaning of Article 2(xiii) and as the "designated Office" within the meaning of Article 2(xv) of the aforementioned Treaty.

Article 2

(1) Rights relating to the fields of intellectual property, as provided for in the Annexes to the present Agreement, shall be independent national rights subject to the legislation of each of the member States in which they have effect.

(2) Nationals may claim application for their benefit of the provisions of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and/or the Universal Copyright Convention, as well as the agreements, additional acts and closing protocols which have amended or will amend these Conventions, in cases where such provisions are more favorable than those of the present Agreement and its Annexes in protecting intellectual property rights.

Article 3

(1) The Annexes to the present Agreement shall contain, respectively, the provisions to be applied in member States concerning patents (Annex I), utility models (Annex II), trademarks and service marks (Annex III), industrial designs (Annex IV), trade names and unfair competition (Annex V), appellations of origin (Annex VI), literary and artistic property (Annex VII), the organization of a central body for patent documentation and information (Annex VIII), the options offered to member States (Annex IX).

(2) Each member State shall be entitled, either at the moment of its ratification or accession, or subsequently, to give effect upon its territory to the amendments envisaged in Annex IX, to the exclusion of all others.

(3) Such amendments, as well as the date of their entry into force, shall be notified by each member State to the Director General of the Organization.

(4) Annexes I to IX, inclusive, constitute an integral part of the present Agreement.

Article 4

On decision by the Administrative Council, referred to in Article 18 of the present Agreement, the Organization may take all measures necessary for the application of the administrative procedures arising from implementation of the international conventions concerning intellectual property to which the member States have acceded.

Article 5

(1) Where applicants are domiciled in the territory of one of the member States, applications for patents and for the registration of utility models, trademarks, service marks or industrial designs shall be filed either with the national Authority or with the Organization, according to the legal provisions in force in the member State.

(2) Applicants domiciled outside the territories of the member States shall file the applications provided

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for above directly with the Organization through an agent in one of the member States.

(3) Applications filed with the Organization may be transmitted by post.

(4) International patent applications by applicants domiciled on the territory of one of the member States shall be filed, under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, with the Organization.

Article 6

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) to (4), below, any filing effected with the Authority of one of the member States, in accordance with the legislation of such State, or with the Organization, shall be equivalent to a national filing in each member State.

(2) Any filing of an international patent application which includes the designation of at least one member State shall be equivalent to a national filing in each member State which is also party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

(3) Any international trademark registration effected under the provisions of the Trademark Registration Treaty and including the designation of at least one member State shall have the effect of a national filing in each member State which is also party to the aforesaid Treaty.

(4) Any international deposit of an industrial design effected under the provisions of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs shall have the effect of a national deposit in each member State which is also party to the aforesaid Agreement.

Article 7

(1) The Organization shall undertake the administrative examination of patent and utility model applications in accordance with the common procedure prescribed by the laws of the member States.

(2) It shall grant patents, register utility models and assure their publication.

(3) The procedure before the Organization with regard to international applications filed in conformity with the rules of the Patent Cooperation Treaty shall be subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty, as well as to the terms of the present Agreement and its Annex I.

(4) In each member State, utility models and, subject to the provisions of paragraph (5), hereafter, patents shall produce the effects provided for in the legislation in the said State.

(5) Patents granted in pursuance of international applications filed in accordance with the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty shall produce their effects in those member States which are also party to the aforementioned Treaty.

Article 8

(1) The Organization shall undertake the administrative examination, registration and publication of trademarks or service marks in accordance with the common procedure provided for in the laws of the member States.

(2) In each of the member States, registered and published trademarks shall produce their effects in accordance with the national law of each State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), hereafter.

(3) The international registration of a trademark effected under the provisions of the Trademark Registration Treaty and having effect in at least one member State shall produce the same effects in each of the States party to the present Agreement and to the Trademark Registration Treaty as if the trademark had been registered with the Organization.

Article 9

(1) The Organization shall assure the registration, maintenance and publication of industrial designs in accordance with the common procedure prescribed by the laws of the member States.

(2) In each of the member States, registered and published industrial designs shall produce their effects in accordance with the national law of each State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), hereafter.

(3) The international deposit of an industrial design effected under the provisions of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and having effect in at least one member State shall produce the same effects in each of the States party to the present Agreement and to the Hague Agreement as if the industrial design had been deposited with the Organization.

Article 10

(1) The Organization shall assure the registration, maintenance and publication of trade names in accordance with the common procedure prescribed by the laws of the member States.

(2) In each of the member States, registered and published trade names shall produce their effects in accordance with the national law of each State.

Article 11

(1) The Organization shall assure the registration and publication of registered appellations of origin in accordance with the common procedure prescribed by the laws of the member States.

(2) In each of the member States, registered and published appellations of origin shall produce their effects in accordance with the national law of each State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), hereafter.

(3) The international registration of an appellation of origin effected under the provisions of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration and having effect in at least one member State shall produce the same effects in each of the States party to the present Agreement and to the Lisbon Agreement as if the appellation of origin had been registered with the Organization.

Article 12

Any publication of the Organization shall be addressed to the Authority of each of the member States responsible, respectively, for industrial property or literary and artistic property.

Article 13

The Organization shall maintain for all the member States a special register of patents, a special register of utility models, a special register of trademarks or service marks, a special register of industrial designs, a special register of trade names and a special register of appellations of origin, in which the entries specified by the national laws shall be made.

Article 14

In the case of discrepancies between the provisions of the present Agreement and its Annexes and those of the international conventions to which the member States are party and which are administered by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the latter shall prevail.

Article 15

Final legal decisions rendered in one member State in accordance with the provisions of Annexes I to IX of the present Agreement shall be binding on all other member States.

Article 16

(1) Any decision taken by the Organization rejecting the filing of an application for a title of protection concerning industrial property shall be subject to appeal to the High Commission of Appeals of the Organization.

(2) This Commission which shall, if necessary, hold one session per year, shall be composed of three members selected by drawing lots from a list of representatives from each of the member States, the first name drawn being that of the Chairman.

(3) Each member State shall designate its representatives for a two-year period and the mandate may be renewed.

(4) The appeals procedure shall be established in accordance with the rules provided for in Article 19.

Article 17

Any other action relating to the application of the laws of intellectual property may be entrusted to the Organization by unanimous decision of the Administrative Council provided for in Article 18.

Article 18

(1) The Organization shall be administered by an Administrative Council (hereinafter called "the Administrative Council") composed of representatives of member States on the basis of one representative per State.

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(2) Any member State may, when necessary, entrust its representation on the Council to the representative of another member State. No member of the Council may represent more than two States.

(3) The Council shall adopt its rules of procedure and nominate annually its Chairman. It shall be convened on the initiative of its Chairman, of one-third of its members or, in an emergency, of the Director General of the Organization.

Article 19

In addition to performing the functions arising from other provisions of the present Agreement, the Administrative Council shall determine the general policy of the Organization and shall regulate and control the latter's activities and, in particular, shall:

(a) draw up the regulations necessary for the application of the present Agreement and its Annexes;

(b) establish the financial regulations, the regulations relating to fees, to the High Commission of Appeals and to the personnel;

(c) supervise the implementation of the regulations referred to in *(a)* and *(b)*, above;

(d) vote the annual budget and, when necessary, any amended or additional budgets and control their implementation;

(e) examine and approve the annual accounts and inventory;

(f) approve the annual report on the activities of the Organization;

(g) nominate the Director General and the Deputy Director General, the Controller of Finance and the Auditors;

(h) determine the working language or languages of the Organization.

Article 20

(1) For decisions of the Administrative Council, the representative of each member State shall have one vote.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Article 17, above, decisions of the Administrative Council shall be taken by majority vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

Article 21

In addition to the functions enumerated in Article 19 of the present Agreement and, where appropriate, according to the provisions of Article 18 above, the members of the Administrative Council representing States party to the present Agreement and to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Trademark Registration Treaty, the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration shall, where necessary, draw up the appropriate regulations deriving from the implementation of the four aforementioned Treaties or Agreements, in view of their application on their respective national territories.

Article 22

The Director General shall be responsible for the administration of the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement and its Annexes, and with the regulations and guidelines drawn up by the Administrative Council.

Article 23

(1) The Organization shall have juridical status. In each of the member States it shall enjoy the widest legal entitlement recognized to legal persons by the national legislation.

(2) The Organization shall be responsible for the application of the uniform laws contained in Annexes I to VI, VIII and IX of the present Agreement as well as their relevant regulations.

Article 24

The member States shall make an initial contribution, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Administrative Council and divided equally between the Contracting Parties.

Article 25

(1) The annual expenditure of the Organization shall be covered by:

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(a) proceeds from fees provided for in the regulations of the Organization and in the laws of the member States;

(b) receipts in payment for services rendered,

(c) any other receipts, in particular, those deriving from property of the Organization.

(2) A special contribution by member States to the Organization shall be assured in cases where this may be necessary in order to balance the budget.

(3) Such a contribution shall be recorded in the budget of the Organization and divided equally between the Contracting Parties.

Article 26

The Administrative Council shall lay down the fees and receipts necessary for the functioning of the Organization and shall fix their amounts and the methods of payment

Article 27

(1) On a decision by the Administrative Council, when appropriate, the Organization shall pay to each member State the budgetary surplus accruing to it, after deduction, where necessary, of its special contribution

(2) Budgetary surpluses shall be fixed after making provision for the reserve funds and the special funds established by the financial regulations.

(3) Such surpluses shall be devided equally among the member States.

Article 28

The headquarters of the Organization shall be at Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon). The Organization shall be placed under the protection of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Article 29

The regulations drawn up by the Administrative Council under Article 19 for the application of the present Agreement and its Annexes shall, at the request of the Organization, be made applicable on the territory of each member State

Article 30

Any State signatory to the present Agreement may ratify it and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Director General of the Organization

Article 31

(1) As from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the Libreville Agreement shall be closed to any new accession

(2) The present Agreement shall replace in the relations between States party to it and, where it so applies, the Libreville Agreement.

(3) With respect to States which are not party to the present Agreement but which are party to the Libreville Agreement, the latter shall remain in force in its entirety

(4) States party to the Libreville Agreement must take the necessary steps to become party to the present Agreement within a period of five years from signature of the present Agreement

Article 32

(1) The present Agreement shall enter into force two months after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by at least two thirds of the signatory States

(2) The date of entry into force of the Annexes to the present Agreement shall be fixed by the Organization.

Article 33

(1) Any African State which is not signatory to the present Agreement but which is party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and/or the Universal Copyright Convention may apply to accede to the present Agreement. The application shall be addressed to the Administrative Council which shall take a decision by majority vote Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20(2) of the present Agreement, a tied vote shall be equivalent to rejection

(2) The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Director General of the Organization.

(3) Accession shall take effect two months after deposit unless a later date is specified in the instrument of accession.

Article 34

(1) Any State not party to the present Agreement may become an associated member by making an appropriate application to the Administrative Council.

(2) The Administrative Council shall decide on such application in the same way as that specified under Article 33(1).

(3) The capacity of associated member shall bestow upon the State possessing it, to the exclusion of any other, the right to benefit, under the conditions set out in Annex VIII to the present Agreement, from the services afforded by the central patent documentation and information body.

Article 35

(1) Any State party to the present Agreement may denounce it by notification in writing addressed to the Director General of the Organization.

(2) The denunciation shall take effect on December 31 of the second year following that in which the Director General of the Organization received the notification.

(3) Any member State which denounces one of the Conventions listed in Article 33(1), above, shall be deemed to have denounced the present Agreement and its Annexes.

Article 36

(1) The present Agreement may be revised from time to time, in particular, with a view to introducing amendments liable to improve the services rendered by the Organization.

(2) Should the present Agreement be revised provided for in paragraph (1), above, the entry into force of the revised agreement shall *ipso facto* terminate the present Agreement and no State may thereafter accede to it.

Article 37

The Director General of the Organization shall inform the signatory or acceding States of

(a) the deposit of instruments of ratification;

(b) the deposit of instruments of accession and the date upon which such accessions take effect;

(c) where appropriate, under the provisions of Article 3(2), the amendments made by member States to the laws contained in Annexes I to IX and the date upon which such amendments take effect;

(d) the date upon which the present Agreement enters into force, according to the provisions of Article 30;

(e) denunciations made under the terms of Article 35 and the date upon which they take effect.

In witness thereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having presented their full powers, recognized as being in good and due form, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Bangui on March 2, 1977, in a single copy in the French language which shall be deposited with the Director General of the African Intellectual Property Organization. The latter shall send a certified copy by diplomatic channels to the Governments of each signatory or acceding State.

ORGANISATION AFRICAINE DE
LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE
O.A.P.I.

ANNEX 2.6

SERVICE DES BREVETS

RENSEIGNEMENTS

Le 2 mars 1977, l'Accord de Libreville du 13 Septembre 1962 a été révisé à Bangui. L'Accord du 2 Mars 1977 porte création d'une Organisation Africaine de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OAPI) et institue dans le cadre de l'article 15 de la Convention de Paris du 20 Mars 1883, un régime commun d'obtention et le maintien des droits de propriété industrielle.

L'OAPI tient lieu d'office unique pour l'ensemble des Etats parties à l'Accord de Bangui :

- La République du Cameroun
- La République Centrafricaine
- La République du Congo
- La République de Côte d'Ivoire
- La République Populaire du Bénin
- La République Gabonaise
- Le Burkina Faso
- La République Islamique de Mauritanie
- La République du Niger
- La République du Sénégal
- La République du Tchad
- La République du Togo
- La République du Mali
- La République de Guinée (Conakry)

Le régime commun institué par l'Accord comporte des législations uniformes, un système de dépôt unique et une centralisation des procédures administratives à l'OAPI qui tient lieu de service national de la propriété industrielle pour chacun des Etats membres.

L'Accord de Bangui permet aux usagers d'obtenir la protection de leurs droits dans tous les Etats membres par un seul dépôt. En vertu de l'article 6, tout dépôt effectué dans les conditions prescrites a la valeur d'un dépôt national dans chacun d'eux. Ainsi un seul acte administratif donne naissance à un faisceau de droits nationaux semblables.

L'OAPI est habilité non seulement à recevoir les dépôts, mais à assumer toutes les procédures prévues par les annexes et leurs règlements d'application. Il s'agit de l'examen des demandes, de leur rejet ou de la délivrance et de la publication des titres officiels ainsi que de l'inscription des transferts de propriété ou des droits d'exploitation au Registre de Brevets. L'OAPI délivre également des attestations et des copies officielles de tous les documents qu'il détient. Il édite un Bulletin officiel dont il assure la diffusion, notamment dans les Etats membres.

Les décisions de rejet que l'OAPI est susceptible de prendre peuvent faire l'objet de recours devant un tribunal administratif à caractère international, la Commission Supérieure de Recours.

DUREE DE PROTECTION

A - La durée de protection des droits découlant de dépôts de brevets est au maximum de 20 ans répartis comme suit :
- Première durée de protection = 10 ans
- Deuxième durée de protection = de 10 à 15 ans
- Troisième durée de protection = de 15 à 20 ans.

Les prolongations de la durée de protection de 10 à 15 ans et de 15 à 20 ans s'obtiennent par l'introduction d'une requête à cet effet au plus tôt 6 mois avant la fin de la durée en cours et au plus tard 1 mois avant la fin de la durée en cours. Cette requête doit être accompagnée du paiement de la taxe règlementaire. Et, en ce qui concerne la deuxième durée de protection, d'une attestation justifiant que l'exploitation de l'invention brevetée est effective dans l'un des Etats membres de l'Organisation.

Par ailleurs la validité des titres est subordonnée au paiement des taxes annuelles dites annuités. En cas de non paiement de ces annuités, le breveté est déchu de tous ses droits. L'intéressé bénéficie toutefois, d'un délai de six-mois pour effectuer valablement le paiement de son annuité, dans ce cas il doit verser en outre une taxe supplémentaire de retard.

En vue de la recevabilité, chaque demande de brevet donne lieu au paiement des taxes :
- de dépôt et de 1ère annuité
- de publication
- de longueur de la description (si le nombre de pages de la description plus celui des planches de dessins dépasse 10 pages),

- de revendication de priorité pour qui veut se prévaloir de la priorité d'un brevet antérieur ; dans ce dernier cas, le déposant doit joindre, dans le délai des six mois qui suivent la date de dépôt, une copie certifiée conforme de ladite demande antérieure. Cette pièce, appelée Copie Officielle, ou document de priorité, est obtenue auprès de l'office où la demande antérieure a été déposée.

- de revendications : lorsque le nombre de revendications est supérieure à 10, chaque revendication supplémentaire est pénalisée.

8 - La durée de protection des droits découlant de dépôts de Modèle d'Utilité est au maximum de 8 ans répartis comme suit :
- Première durée de protection = 5 ans
- Deuxième durée de protection = de 5 à 8 ans.

La prolongation de la durée de protection de 5 à 8 ans s'obtient par l'introduction d'une requête à cet effet au plus tôt 6 mois et au plus tard 1 mois avant la fin de la 5ème année. La requête en prolongation doit être accompagnée d'une attestation prouvant que l'invention est effectivement exploitée dans l'un des Etats membres de l'Organisation.

Les conditions de recevabilité d'une demande de Modèle d'Utilité sont les mêmes que pour la demande de brevet (cf 8) seuls diffèrent les taux des taxes de dépôt.

La validité du titre de protection d'un Modèle d'Utilité n'est pas subordonnée au paiement de taxes annuelles.

CERTIFICAT D'ADDITION

Le breveté a, pendant toute la durée du brevet, le droit d'apporter à son invention des changements, perfectionnements ou additions qui peuvent donner lieu à une demande de Certificat d'Addition

La demande de Certificat d'Addition est présentée dans la même forme que celle d'une demande de brevet d'invention et sa recevabilité est subordonnée au paiement des mêmes taxes, seuls diffèrent les taux des taxes de dépôt.

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ANNEX 2.6

L I S T E D E S M A N D A T A I R E S

OPERANT REGULIEREMENT AVEC L'O.A.P.I.

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Docteur en Droit des Affaires
Expert Comptable Finaliste
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SOKEMAWU
B.P. N° 1017
LOME (Togo)

20/- Maître Bebi OLYMPIO
Avocat à la Cour
B.P. N° 357
LOME (Togo).

FAIT A YAOUNDE, LE 22 MARS 1991.

ANNEX 2.7

ANNEX 2.7

LIST OF COOPERS & LYBRAND, USA

Southampton
5 Town Quay, Southampton SO9 1ZG
Telephone: Southampton (0703) 632772
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (0703) 330483
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*G. Whitehead, R. M. Angus, G. M. Everson Davis, J. Foley, C. Kean, C. N. Laine, P. E. Oakley-White, P. G. Porter, A. K. Romer-Lee, A. R. Stanway, B. Watson, A. P. Whalley

Swansea
Princess House, Princess Way, Swansea SA1 5UH
Telephone: Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte:
Swansea (0792) 473691
Telephone: Cork Gully: Swansea (0792) 650075
Telex: 48482, Answerback: 48482 COLYSW G
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (0792) 476867
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*H. G. Jones, G. J. Davies, S. W. Harrison

Uxbridge
See London (West)

Warwick
The Vanguard Centre, University of Warwick Science Park, Sir William Lyons Road, Coventry CV4 7EZ
Telephone: Coventry (0203) 417585
Telex: 312159, Answerback: COLYWK G
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (0203) 411151
Resident Partner:
R. J. Platford

United States of America
Tel. out: 011
Tel. in: 1

Coopers & Lybrand

Akron/Canton *T.Z.: G.M.T.-5*
Akron: Postal Address: P. O. Box 80538, Akron, Ohio 44308
Street Address: 800 Akron Centre Plaza, Akron, Ohio 44308
Telephone: (216) 253-7100
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (216) 434-6605
Canton: United Bank Plaza, 220 Market Avenue, South, Canton, Ohio 44702
Telephone: (216) 452-3000
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (216) 452-8824
Resident Partners:
*R. M. Gargano, J. D. Hanscum, T. A. Koutnik, E. D. Love, P. J. McMahon

Albany *T.Z.: G.M.T.-5*
State Street Centre, at 80 State Street, Albany, New York 12207
Telephone: (518) 462-2030
Fax: (Groups 1/2, Manual) (518) 462-2045
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Principal:
T. A. Kuras

Anchorage *T.Z.: G.M.T.-9*
560 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 600, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3668
Telephone: (907) 274-3602
Fax: (Group 3, Auto) (907) 272-8614
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*R. G. Carson, G. T. Postlethwait

Atlanta *T.Z.: G.M.T.-5*
1100 Campanile Building, 1155 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Telephone: (404) 870-1100
Telex: 7607674, Answerback: CLATL VC
Fax: (Groups 1/2, Auto) (404) 870-1239
Cables: Colybrand
SystemCon (Atlanta): 9800 Medlock Bridge Road, Duluth, Georgia 30136
Telephone: (404) 476-4831
Fax: (Groups 1/2, Auto) (404) 476-8353
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Principals:
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J. Belencaz, *R. A. Figueroa, G. Rivera, E. Sanabria

Seattle T.Z.: G.M.T.-8
First Interstate Center, Suite 1800, 999 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104-4098
Telephone: (206) 622-8700
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (206) 628-8147
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*J. H. Bauer, D. A. Boe, J. C. Campbell, L. C. DeArias, F. S. Feeman, M. R. Fielding, G. P. Grimstad, R. L. Hawley, C. L. O'Keefe, J. R. Price, A. Y. C. Yong
Principal:
R. J. Felquist

Sherman Oaks T.Z.: G.M.T.-8
American Pacific State Building, 15260 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 2200, Sherman Oaks, California 91403
Telephone: (818) 905-0606
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (818) 981-3838
Resident Partners:
S. Bornstein, Ms. M. A. Cloyd, P. M. Cross, M. Enselstein, J. Sandmeier, *C. F. Shrawder

South Bend T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
Postal Address: P.O. Box 4157, South Bend, Indiana 46634-4157
Street Address: 211 West Washington Street, Suite 2200, South Bend, Indiana 46601
Telephone: (219) 234-4021
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (219) 288-0085
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*F. Crinio, R. L. Giel (Elkhart), K. J. Keber, J. K. Martin (Elkhart)

Spokane T.Z.: G.M.T.-8
601 W. Riverside Avenue, Suite 1600, Spokane, Washington 99201-0640
Telephone: (509) 466-8300
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (509) 838-5456
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
*G. E. Budke, R. G. Hougham, M. J. Romine

Springfield T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
Postal Address: P.O. Box 58, Springfield, Massachusetts 01101
Street Address: 2300 Bayberry Tower, Springfield, Massachusetts 01115
Telephone: (413) 781-7200
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (413) 733-2195
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
S. L. Beach, S. B. Booth, R. J. Callahan, *W. R. Cass, J. F. Gabranski, P. G. Kelliher, Ms. S. E. Kenney, R. J. Moriarty, J. M. O'Brien III, T. F. Owens Jr., J. M. Ryan, D. R. Stell, B. Tinkoff

Stamford T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
Postal Address: P.O. Box 10108, Stamford, Connecticut 06904-2108
Street Address: One Canterbury Green, Stamford, Connecticut 06901
Telephone: (203) 326-8400
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (203) 323-0771; (203) 325-3858 (Tust); (203) 966-2567 (ABC)
Cables: Colybrand

Cont.

*Key to abbreviations and symbols in preface

Stamford Cont.

Resident Partners:
D. G. Brenner, E. E. Donnelly, N. J. Ellemberger, P. F. Glebe, J. A. MacLean, K. L. Mazon, *E. J. Mullen, P. M. O'Keefe, C. J. Philippin, J. B. Rice, J. T. Rossello Jr., J. P. Rudolph, A. J. Sullivan, Ms. K. J. Taylor, G. O. Vismyer,
Principals:
J. H. Grady, S. P. Hendel, M. J. Ryan, T. Walther

Syracuse T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
One Lincoln Center, Syracuse, New York 13202
Telephone: (315) 474-8541
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (315) 474-0258
Resident Partners:
Ms. P. T. Civil, T. Dardana, *M. J. Dunne, N. Huber, W. H. McAvoy Jr., A. P. Parrito, J. E. Reynolds, S. B. Sherlock, T. M. Voiz, K. D. Williams, C. D. Zimmerman
Principal:
D. C. Eisenhart

Tampa T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
101 East Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 1500, Tampa, Florida 33602
Telephone: (813) 229-0221
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (813) 229-3646
Resident Partners:
M. E. Barnett, R. W. Burks, E. C. Chandler Jr., B. T. Hendee, *J. H. Maxwell Jr., A. J. McAdams II, C. L. Pope Jr.
Principals:
Ms. A. M. O'Connell, M. A. Russell

Tucson T.Z.: G.M.T.-7
33 North Stone Avenue, 1900 Security Pacific Bank Plaza, Tucson, Arizona 85701
Telephone: (602) 792-3660
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (602) 791-2154
Resident Partner:
M. J. Dutton

Tulsa T.Z.: G.M.T.-6
1400 Mid-Continent Tower, 401 South Boston, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Telephone: (918) 582-6404
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (918) 582-3327
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
D. W. Bardwell Jr., R. W. Goeting Jr., G. K. Satterlee, D. E. Schultz Jr., G. A. Schultz, J. E. Short, D. C. Spurlock, *L. J. Winfield

Valley Forge T.Z.: G.M.T.-5
600 Lee Road, Suite 700, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087
Telephone: (215) 993-3800
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (215) 640-3790
Resident Partners:
B. J. Allen, S. E. Buchmar., K. P. Hagen, J. G. Kaiser, W. P. LoRue, J. F. McCabe, *F. J. Van Kirk

*Key to abbreviations and symbols in preface

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Washington Metro Offices *TZ: GMT-5*
1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: (202) 822 4000
TWX: 4979670 Answerback: COLYBRAND WSH
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (202) 296-8303, (202) 296-8301
Cables: Colybrand
Rosslyn Office (Government Contracts Services, Operations & Control): 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209
Telephone: (703) 875-2000
Fax: (703) 527 6951
Rockville: 1 270 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 350-South, Rockville, MD 20854
Telephone: (301) 417 7300
Fax: (301) 417 7380
GNMA Rockville: One Church Street, Suite 400, Rockville, MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 751 2606
Fax: (301) 251 9328
Tysons Corner: 8614 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, VA 22182
Telephone: (703) 506 3800
Fax: (703) 506-3856
Resident Partners
E. A. Bartko, S. J. Bruno, R. O. Carlson, E. S. Cavera, J. T. Clarke, H. Darsner, J. D. Ewert, E. V. Feito, E. M. Flynn, T. W. Garrett, P. M. Horowitz, A. H. Kocin, E. B. Kozen, Ms. E. M. Kramer, G. A. Lerner, A. W. Mann, C. M. Meyer, F. R. Miller, B. J. Morse, P. M. Nunn, M. W. O'Neill, Ms. P. J. Pecarich, D. W. Phillips, *R. A. Renelli, E. J. Reaney, M. J. Sebinsky, P. A. Schecter, E. C. Schonfeld, J. F. Silton, W. G. Smillie, A. A. Smith, Ms. C. L. Smith, S. P. Starr, G. R. Stephens, J. D. Strom, G. D. Strong, R. K. Vussers, A. J. Weitmann, D. T. Wright
Principals:
M. B. Brumbaugh, D. K. Carr, J. R. Cherbini, J. E. Connor, H. Cooper III, W. B. Cutler, T. W. Gray, J. G. Kehoe, Ms. E. M. Knapp, G. L. Larrow, G. E. Weans, L. A. Vandermuelt, S. A. Muccheti, P. A. Odeen, Ms. J. A. Rosenblum, P. K. Scott, G. J. Thompson, P. J. Walshe, J. G. Willure

West Palm Beach/Boca Raton *TZ: GMT-5*
1675 Palm Beach Lakes Boulevard, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401 9986
Telephone: (407) 686-9000
Fax: (Groups 1/2/3, Auto) (407) 683-4716
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partner
*W. W. Blanchard Jr.

Uruguay
Coopers & Lybrand *TZ: GMT-3*
Tel. out: 00
Tel. to: 598

Montevideo
Postal Address: Casilla de Correo 1370, Montevideo
Street Address: Rincon 477, Of. 302, Montevideo
Telephone: (2) 96.0820
Telex: 22496, Answerback: COLYB UY
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (2) 98.3381
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Manager:
C. J. Pradeno Aguiar

**Key to abbreviations and symbols in preface*

Vanuatu
Coopers & Lybrand *TZ: GMT+11*
Tel. out: 00
Tel. to: 678

Luganville, Espiritu Santo
Contact should be made through L. D. Barrett, Port Vila

Port Vila
Postal Address: P.O. Box 240, Port Vila
Street Address: Cassus Place, Kumul Highway, Port Vila
Telephone: 2-2280
Telex: NH 1010, Answerback: 1010 COLYBR NH
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) 2 2317
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners
*L. D. Barrett (Pta. Tel. 2 3038)
A. Sinclair (Pta. Tel. 2-2197)

Venezuela
Lara, Rodriguez, Marambio *TZ: GMT-4*
Tel. out: 00
Tel. to: 58

Caracas
Postal Address: Apartado 6365, Caracas 1010A
Street Address: Multicentro Los Palos Grandes, Primera Transversal, Los Palos Grandes, Caracas 1062
Telephone: (2) 286-5777
Telex: 23843, Answerback: AMOON VC
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Auto) (2) 283 1468
Cables: Colybrand
Resident Partners:
R. Arostegueta-Falquez, J. Lara Pérez, R. Rodriguez-Arroyo, E. López-Quiroga, A. Morales Gonzalez, H. Marambio-Cortes, O. Marambio-Cortes, C. Rodriguez-Gomez

Western Samoa
Coopers & Lybrand *TZ: GMT-11*
Tel. out: —
Tel. to: 685

Apia
Postal Address: P.O. Box 4463, Matautu Uta
Street Address: Congregational Christian Church Building, 4th Floor, Beach Road, Apia
Telephone: 24336 & 24337
Fax: (Group 3, Auto) 21318
Cables: Colybrand, Apia
Resident Partner:
J. T. Betham (Pta. Tel. 23501)

Zaire
Coopers & Lybrand *TZ: GMT+1*
Tel. out: —
Tel. to: 243

Kinshasa
Postal Address: BP 10779, Kinshasa 1
Street Address: Immeuble MIDI MA, 13 Avenue Mungala, Kinshasa
Telephone: (12) 20849, 20850, 20851
Telex: 21064, Answerback: COLYB ZR
Fax: (Groups 2/3, Manual/Auto) (12) 20855
Cables: Colybrand
Partner:
R. Lombart (resident in Brussels)
Director:
D. Robyns

**Key to abbreviations and symbols in preface*

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ANNEX 2.7

interconseil

MEMBER OF

GROUPE KOOH ET MURE

1990

GENERAL PRESENTATION

INTERCONSEIL

is a Company comprising Legal and Tax Consultants and Experts Agreed by Appeal Courts : it is constituted in the form of a Limited Liability Company "LTD" with capital fully subscribed by Professionals.

With almost 10 years of activity in Cameroon and Africa, she intervenes in all sorts of legal and Tax problems commissioned by Groups and Enterprises of various importance.

INTERCONSEIL

also intervenes in private, small and medium - sized Enterprises, Public Establishments and Subsidiaries of International Companies for which she offers permanently, assistance on taxation matters, Personnel Management and drawing of Commercial Contracts and Agreements.

INTERCONSEIL

operates in Cameroon and also in different Central African States where she carries out legal Audit exercices, Organisation and advice for Public and Private Companies.

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INTERCONSEIL

is based at :

- **DOUALA** :

Flatters Business Centre
(New SNAC Building)

Entresol Door 001

36, Flatters Street

BONANJO

P.O. Box : 271
Tel. : 42-15-08 or 42-44-33
Telex : 5595 Colybmur
Fax : (237) 42-76-45

- **YAOUNDE** :

Méridien Bank Building, 2nd Flour
(Anne Rouge Rise)

P.O. Box : 75
Tel. : 23-38-25
Telex : 8611 MERICAM.

This set up permits it to intervene very rapidly in all regions in Cameroun ; meanwhile there is reason to agree that most local customers are based in DOUALA and YAOUNDE.

SCOPE OF INTERVENTION

To offer a pluridisciplinery Service of high quality is th ambition of INTERCONSEIL which reunites different skills in th field of Consulting and Development of Enterprises.

A. FIELD OF ACTIVITIES

INTERCONSEIL

intervenes mostly in the following fields :

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO ENTERPRISES

- Legal Advice

. Choice of Legal forms during the creating of companies ;

. Definition of Status of Directors ;

. Dissolution, liquidation and restructuring companies ;

. Drawing contracts and various deeds ;

. Operation on business for sale or lease ;

. Legal Studies and Consultations.

- Legal Assistance :

. Secretariat of General Meetings and Board of Directors' Meetings for Companies ;

. Keeping and Up-dating Judicial Registers (Meeting Registers, Board Registers, Transfer of shares, share certificates and others...)

. Administrative formalities related to (Constitution, General Meetings, Board of Administrators Meeting, Winding up, Judicial and Voluntary Liquidations).

- **Consultation and Assistance in Tax Matters**

. Tax Studies and Consultation

. Evaluation of Fiscal Costs of business

. Declaration of Revenue

. Assistance during Tax controls ;

. Etc.

- **Fiscal Audits or Simulation of Accounting Inspections**

- **Legal and Social Audits**

- **Training Seminars.**

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES

- **Elaboration of Development Strategies.**

. Studies of Foreign Establishments.

- **Affiliation of Partners**

. Industrial and Commercial operations : Distributions, Agreements, Sub-Contracting and Co-operation.

. Financial Operations : Acquisition or Assignment of Enterprises, Participation engagements.

- **Estate Management.**

B. METHODS OF INTERVENTION

The functions of Interconseil are, either punctual as in the case of Legal Audit, Legal and Fiscal Studies and some Assistance functions. or Permanent, e.g. keeping legal records and Assistance in this case, she has renewable contracts with customers.

TECHNICAL TEAM

Professionals at the service of their clients

INTERCONSEIL

has a team of professional graduates of higher Education who apart from their qualifications, have aquired on site experience in various fields.

The Firm also assures their continuous training, by Seminars and perfection attachments throughout their carrier.

Finally, when it is confirmed necessary, Interconseil invites Exterior Consultants of very High Level in Organizations or Firms with whom she maintains previledged working relations.

In all cases, clients remain certain of having a Speaker who assumes the responsibility of missions or dossiers in this team made of :

Messrs :

- Christian G. MURE

  Consultant in Management and Organisation

  Chartered Expert

- Jacques BOUNANG

  Legal and Tax Consultant

- Honoré EBELLE

  Legal and Tax Consultant

- SAHA

  Legal and Tax Consultant.

- Hurbain EDOU ABESSOLO

  Legal and Tax Consultant

Mr Christian G. MURE

Qualifications :

- Higher Diploma of Commercial Studies 1st Degree Option Accounting
- Professional Degree in Accounting
- 1st Preliminaries for Chartered Accountant
- Chartered Accountant Registered with UDEAC for Certification of Company Accounts.

Date of Birth : 1936

Languages :

- French
- English.

KEY EXPERIENCE :

Mr MURE is an Associate Partner of Coopers & Lybrand and President of the Association Groupe KOOH & MURE. He manages the Department of Legal and Management Consultating in this group.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE :

1958/1972 : He occupied posts of responsibility in Finance and Management in Several African Countries (Madagascar, Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast, UDEAC Countries) and in different Sectors of Economic Activities :

- Metalic Industry
- Computer Programming
- Pharmaceutical Industries
- Forestry and Agricultural activities
- Insurance
- Etc...

FEB. 1971 : Represented Employers of Primary Sector during Negotiations for creating the Collective Convention of the Primary Sector and the drafting of the National Classification Type (Texte still in Force).

FEB. 1972 : Opened Accounting firm in Douala which Metamorphosided as time went by with the recrutment of highly qualified personnel, and regrouping them by specialisation to present today what is a Multi-disciplinery Firm called : GROUPE KOOH & MURE/ COOPERS & LYBRAND.

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Manages the Department of Legal and Management Consulting of this group, the Company INTERCONSEIL.

and under this title organised and Supervised the following missions (inexhaustive list) :

Réformation of P.T.T. ordinance (A Mission financed by the World Bank) in Association with Maneux-Noiseu (Canada).

Liquidation and/or restructuring of several companies :

. FAMOL (3 000 Employees)

. ENTRELEC

. SEPCAE

. HOLLANDO

. HYDRO-CONGO (1 500 Employees)

. COTONNIERE INDUSTRIELLE DU CAMEROUN

. FONDATION POUR LE LOGEMENT

- Study and implementation of Project for the Construction of Community housing for personnel with accession to awnership (120 houses) in the Legal aspect of Estate housing.

- Audit of Accounts for Personnel Insurance

- Setting up of Legal dossier and Management documentation for Estate housing.

- Diagnosis Report on organisation of personnel Management.

Jacques **BOUNANG**

[illegible] years

Cameroonian

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

University of PARIS

- Diploma of Higher Specialised Studies (DESS) Stage 3, Applied Finance (Taxation)
- Masters Degree in Law (Business Law)
- Masters Degree in Law (Business relations)
- Bachelor's degree in Law (Private Law)
- Initiation in Data Processing.

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES :

INTERCONSEIL

1986/1988 : Legal and Tax Consultant

1989 : Manager Coopers + Lybrand International

* In charge of the Legal and Training Department

PUBLICATIONS :

- Errors of qualification committed by the tax payer (Thesis for D.E.S.S.)
- Inequality of Revenues in O.C.D.E. Countries (Thesis for Master Degree).

LANGUAGES :

- French
- English

Honoré J.B. EBELLE

31 years

Camerounian

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

University of Social Sciences, TOULOUSE

- D.E.S.S. Law and Tax Law for International Business (3rd cycle)
- D.E.A. Business Law, Economic Law (3rd cycle)
- Master of Business Law
- BSC Private Law
- Doctor of Law, New Regime (in preparation)

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

1987 : Legal and Tax Consultant

1989 : Manager Coopers + Lybrand International

* In charge of Insolvency Department
* Assistant in Taxation Department
* Legal and Tax Consultant (Groupe KOCH & MURE)

PUBLICATIONS

* The Situation of Creditors with Securities after declarative judgement in the new collective procedures (Law of 25/1/85) D.E.A. Study report.
* Tax measures for incitation to exportation (Report for training programme done at CFCE)
* The fiscal treatement of allowances in International Economic Relations (D.E.S.S. Thesis).

LANGUAGES

- French
- English

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SAHA

35 years

Camerounian

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

University of YAOUNDE

- Masters degree in Private Law (Option Business Law)

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

1980 : Assistant Jurist, Legal Departement in Cabinet Comptable Christian G. MURE.

1981 : INTERCONSEIL (Groupe KOOH ET MURE)
Legal and Tax Consultant
Chief of Legal Department.

1986 : Head of YAOUNDE INTERCONSEIL Branch.

1989 : Manager Coopers & Lybrand (International)

LANGUES

- French
- English
- Spanish (Notions)

17

Hurbain EDOU ABESSOLO

39 years

Cameroonian

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

University of Aix-Marseille III

- Masters Degree in Business Law
- Bachelors Degree in Law

Accounting Studies,

- Probatoire of D.E.C.S.

Institute of Business Law (I.D.A.) Aix-en-Province,

- Preparation for D.E.C.S. in Business and Fiscal Law.

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

1979 to 1981

* Various Training Sessions in Cabinet VILLEMAIN, Property Managers, 8, Place Paul Cezanne, Marseille

1982 : Groupe KOOH ET MUFE

* Assistant - Tax

1984 : INTERCONSEIL

* Legal and Tax Consultant
* Manager, Tax Departement

1989 : Partner (Coopers + Lybrand)

* Incharge of Tax Department

LANGUAGES

- French
- English

TECHNICAL PARTNERS

RELATIONS WITH MEMBERS OF GROUPE KOOH ET MURE

INTERCONSEIL

member of Groupe KOOH ET MURE Association, under this title :

- She benefits the support of other members of the group to reinforce her capacity of Intervention in Enterprises whose missions comprise Financial and Computer programming aspects :

- She intervenes in missions referred to these members when they are of Legal and Tax nature.

OTHER MEMBERS OF GROUP KOOH ET MURE

KOOH ET MURE LTD

"COMPTABILITE - GESTION ET METHODES" (CGM)

. Financial Audit

. Auditors

. Operational Audit

. Accounting Assistance. etc...

2C 2I

. Audit - Data Processing :

. Processing to style :

. Various Data processing jobs

INTERCONSEIL IN ASSOCIATION WITH COOPERS + LYBRAND

INTERCONSEIL

Associated firm of Coopers + Lybrand (International).

In this respect, She works in Strict Collaboration with other legal and Tax, Coopers + Lybrand firms in the world, notably Central and West African firms (GKM Brazzaville, Coopers & Lybrand Abidjan) to ensure the Continuous training of her staff and establish a permanent exchange of information on :

- the situation of legislations in various European and African Countries in legal, tax, financial, economic and social matters ;

- the opportunities of joint intervention in multinational and national companies, and State Cooperations ;

- Strategies to adopt in the wake of new demands in the evolution of economic atmosphere in Southern Countries ;
- Etc...

We are convinced that such an organisation that reinforces the multidisciplinery form of Cabinet INTERCONSEIL shall be of benefit to our clients.

C&L

Les services de COOPERS & LYBRAND

conseil en gestion

- gestion stratégique, réorientations, fusions et acquisitions
- systèmes et technologies de l'information
- systèmes de gestion
- gestion de grands projets
- recherche de cadres et aménagement des ressources humaines
- institutions financières

audit

- audit financier
- fusions et acquisitions
- audit opérationnel
- ingénierie financière
- systèmes intégrés de comptabilité financière et de gestion
- consolidation
- audit et sécurité informatiques
- assistance et conseil aux petites et moyennes entreprises

audit informatique

conseil juridique et fiscal

- gestion juridique et fiscale
- conseil juridique et restructuration d'entreprise
- fiscalité internationale
- fiscalité personnelle

OTHERS TECHNICAL PARTNERS

H.T.M.I. (Horizons Technology & Mangement Informatique)
Member of ORDINEX INTERNATIONAL
(International Organisation of Experts)

Field of Intervention

- Pilote Data Processing Schemes
- Organisation - Training
- Project Studies
- Audit - Consultation
- Data Processing realisations.

DJEUHON AND PARTNERS,

Study, Control and Technical Consultation

Field of intervention

- Technical Audit of Material and Industrial Installations ;
- Construction Supervision and Commissionning Industrial Installations ;
- Industrial feasibility Studies ;
- Technical assistance and evaluation of enterprises :
- Industrial Engineering.

OUR CLIENTS

Nature of Clients

The practice of INTERCONSEIL is made up of :

- Small national Enterprises who. not being able to own a legal and tax service, are obliged to systematically get assistance from consultants in legal and Tax matters.

- Medium sized National Enterprises and Public Industrial and Commercial Establissements, who, while having legal services in their structure, consult external Consultants for particular aspects of business law, taxation or social law, to have the opinion of a neutral and independent specialist.

- Lastly, Multinational Enterprises who operate in Africa without having their headquarters in Cameroon and promoters who contemplate investment in Cameroon and the UDEAC Sub region.

References

THE QUALITY OF A PERSON WHO OFFERS SERVICES IS ALSO MEASURED IN THE REPUTATION AND THE VARIETY OF HIS CLIENTS. VARYING, OUR CLIENTS ALREADY ARE, BY THE NATURE OF SERVICES WHICH THEY ASK FOR. THEY ARE, ALSO BY THE DIMENSION AND THE SECTOR OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THEY OPERATE.

TO NAME ONLY A FEW :

BIG DISTRIBUTION AND COMMERCE

- CARECO	Commercial Representation
- DUCROS-CAMEROUN	Food Products
- KOUYOS ET Cie	Armunition - General Trade
- HOLLANDO-CAMEROUN	General Trade
- DENRAL - CONGO	General Trade
- BUREAUTIQUE	Sale of Office equipment
- LES EDITIONS AFRICAINES "L.E.A."	Book shop
- N.C.R. CAMEROUN	Distribution of NCR Computers
- ALKO	Hardware Shop
- SOCARIC	General Trade
- SUMOCA	Automobile Representation
- SEAC-MERCEDES	Automobile Representation
- SICAMEC SA	Distribution and Trading

SERVICES AND HOTEL ACTIVITIES

- RUCOTEL	Hotel Trade
- Société des Grands Hôtels du Cameroun (S.G.H.C.)	Hotel Trade
- SAWA NOVOTEL	Hotel Trade
- DOUALA AIR	Air Catering
- Société Hôtellière du Nord Cameroun (S.H.N.C.)	Hotel Trade
- S.O.A.E.M.	Maritime and Air Transit

INDUSTRY

- S.C.S.	Manufacture of Sacks
- PLANTECAM-MEDICAM	Pharmaceutic Industry
- A.D.E.R.	Production of chemical products
- SCILAM	Manufacture of Hacksaw blades
- SOSERCAM	Manufacture of locks
- C.N.I.C.	Ship yard and Metal Construction
- SOCOMECAM	Metal construction
- CANADA DRY	Brewery
- S.N.H.	Hydrocarbons
- NOBRA	Brewery
- WESTERN OCEANIC	Petroleum Research
- HYDRO-CONGO	Research, Transformation & Distribution of Petroleum Products

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

- T.I.C.	Forestry exploitation and saw mill
- FORESTIERE DE MOLOUNDOU	Forestry exploitation
SOTREF	Forestry exploitation
- EXOBOIS	Carpentry Work shop
- CORON	Forestry exploitation and Saw mill
- PAMOL	Palm oil production
SOCAPALM	Palm oil production

SERVICES AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

- I.F.U. (Fonds Danois d'Investissement)	Participation in Enterprises in Developing Nations
- S.N.I.	State Corperation for Financing and Investment
- POUEY INTERNATIONAL	Recoveries from Commercial Credits
- S.G.S. CAMEROUN	Controle and Verification of imports
- GESCO-CAMEROUN	Public works
- WALSH AND BRAIS SATOM	Public works
- ASQUINI	Public works
- MERIDIEN BANK CAMEROUN	Bank
- OKANAGAN HELICOPTERS	Assistance to Petroleum Compagnies
- GIFOP/AFRIC - PARIS	Professional Training
- MARUBENI - CAMEROUN	Collection of Information

ANNEX 3

SOCIETE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CACAO
SODE.CAO.
BP 1651 - YAOUNDE
==========
DIRECTION DE LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE
==========

OCTOBRE 1990
=========

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie
==========

TEMPS DE TRAVAUX ET REMUNERATION EN CACAOCULTURE

La présente Note a pour objet de faire le point sur la rémunération du paysan qui s'adonne à la cacaoculture suivant le système qu'il a choisi d'appliquer à savoir de la simple cueillette à une culture de plus en plus intensive.

La détermination des temps de travaux requis pour la réalisation des différentes tâches s'est appuyée sur une enquête "**temps de travaux**" réalisée dans 80 exploitations du Centre et du Sud pendant trois ans de 1975 à 1978.

Cela a permis d'obtenir des données :

- Sur le nombre de jours de travail effectifs,
- Sur le nombre d'heures de travail par jour.

C'est ainsi que la durée moyenne du travail par jour ouvré est de 4,9 heures pour les hommes et de 5, 9heures pour les femmes. D'autre part, des données relevées sur 130 Unités de production ont permis de déterminer une production cacaoyère moyenne de 250 KG/Ha marquée par une forte variation entre les extrêmes et cette moyenne : 72 Kg/Ha pour les Unités de production les moins intensives (10 % des exploitations), à 400 - 600 Kg/Ha pour les Unités de productions les plus intensives (20 % des exploitations).

Pour plus de détails, on pourra se reporter à l'ouvrage intitulé "**Modèle 3C**".

Le Cacao a été valorisé au cours actuel à savoir 220F/Kilo pour le grade et 100F/kilo pour le hors standart.

Le revenu brut à l'hectare passe de 9 360 Francs pour "**Cacao Cueillette**" à 208 000 F pour le système le plus intensif.

La rémunération de la journée de travail est la plus forte pour le système actuellement vulgarisé qui prend en compte notamment la réalisation de 8 traitements contre la Pourriture Brune ; en

revanche, l'intensification de la cacaoculture si elle apporte un revenu brut supérieur, elle demande également beaucoup plus de travail au niveau de l'entretien et de la Lutte

Phytosanitaire Anticapsides ce qui diminue la rémunération de la journée de travail.

En tout état de cause, la rémunération de la journée de travail en cacaoculture se situe entre 600 Francs et 1 300 Francs/jour.

Si l'on tient compte des intrants utilisés dans les différents systèmes pratiqués, la situation se présente comme suit :

Intrants	Cacao cueillette	Cacao Améliorat° partielle	Cacao Améliorat° Totale	Cacao Regénérat°	Cacao Intensif
I Matériels Agricoles					
- Matchette	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
- Lime	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
- Pulvérisat. (a)	-	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
- Bâche de séchage	-				4 000
II Fongicide Pourriture brune (b)	-	6 000	12 000	16 000	16 000
III Insecticide protection des plants	-	-	-	-	14 400
TOTAL	3 000	11 000	17 000	21 000	39 400
Revenu brut par hectare	9 360	50 160	90 360	131 280	208 000
Revenu net par hectare	6 360	39 160	73 360	110 280	168 600
Rémunérat° à la journée de travail 1) sans subvent°	666	799	893	1 293	1 039
2) fongicide subventionné à 75 % Insecticide à 100 %	666	890	1 002	1 433	1 201

(a) Pulvérisateur amorti sur 4 ans et 8 hectares ;
Prix d'achat 16 000 F soit 2 000 F/Ha

(b) 1 sachet de fongicide systémique à 200 Francs
10 sachets/traitement

I° CACAO - CUEILLETTE

600 pieds productifs par hectare,

3 cabosses récoltées en moyenne par pied soit 120 grammes,

récolte totale 72 Kg/hectare.

Temps de Travaux : **(récolte et préparation du cacao)**

Septembre	0,0104 h de travail/pied,
Octobre - Novembre	0,0260 h de travail/pied,
Décembre	0,0156 h de travail/pied,
TOTAL	**0,0520 h de travail/pied**
Soit 31,2 heures pour 600 pieds. Participation main d'oeuvre feminine 50 % soit 15,6 heures **TOTAL** ==========>	**46,8 h/Hectare**

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II° CACAO - AMÉLIORATION PARTIELLE

Cacaoculture existante conduite en amélioration partielle c'est-à-dire récolte sanitaire et sapia et trois traitements contre la Pourriture Brune.

Densité de plantation : 1 200 cacaoyers/hectare

5 à 6 cabosses récoltées en moyenne par pied soit 220 grammes ;

Récolte totale : 264 Kg/hectare.

Temps de Travaux

Avril	Récolte sanitaire et Sapia	0,0583 h de travail/pied
Mai	1er et 2ème traitement Pourriture	0,0216 h de travail/pied
Juillet	3è traitement Pourriture	0,0108 h de travail/pied
Septembre	Récolte	0,0146 h de travail/pied
Oct - Nov	Récolte	0,0365 h de travail/pied
Décembre	Récolte	0,0219 h de travail/pied
	TOTAL	0,1637 h de travail/pied Soit 196,44 h pour 1 200 pieds
Participation main d'oeuvre feminine pour les travaux de récolte, soit 50 % =====> 43,80 heures TOTAL 240,24 heures/hectare		

III° CACAO - AMELIORATION - TOTALE

Cacaoculture existante conduite en amélioration totale c'est-à-dire récolte sanitaire et sapia ainsi que 6 traitements contre la Pourriture brune.

Densité de plantation : 1200 cacaoyers/hectare
9 à 10 cabosses récoltées en moyenne par pied soit 375 grammes,

Récolte totale : 450 Kg/hectare

Temps de Travaux

Avril	Récolte sanitaire et Sapia	0,0833 h de travail/pied
Mai	1er et 2ème traitement Pourriture	0,0216 h de travail/pied
Juin - Juillet	3è et 4è traitement Pourriture B.	0,0216 h de travail/pied
Septembre	5é et 6è traitement Pourriture B. Récolte cacao	0,0216 h de travail/pied 0,0250 h de travail/pied
Oct- Nov	Récolte	0,0625 h de travail/pied
Décembre	Récolte	0,0375 h de travail/pied
	TOTAL Soit 327,72 h pour 1 200 pieds	0,2731 h de travail/pied
Participation main d'oeuvre feminine aux travaux de récolte 50 % soit =====> 43,80 heures TOTAL		402,72 heures/hectare

IV° CACAO - REGÉNÉRATION

C'est le mode de conduite recommandé par la vulgarisation à savoir récolte sanitaire et sapia ainsi que 8 traitements contre la Pourriture Brune.

Densité de plantation : 1200 cacaoyers/hectare

13 cabosses à récolter par arbre soit 520 grammes.

Récolte totale : 624 Kg/hectare

Temps de Travaux

Avril	Récolte sanitaire et Sapia	0,0670 h de travail/pied
Mai	1er et 2ème traitement Pourriture	0,0216 h de travail/pied
Juin - Juillet	3è et 4è traitement Pourriture B.	0,0216 h de travail/pied
Août	5è traitement Pourriture B.	0,0108 h de travail/pied
Septembre	6è traitement Pourriture B.	0,0108 h de travail/pied
	Récolte cacao	0,0260 h de travail/pied
	7è traitement Pourriture B.	0,0108 h de travail/pied
Oct- Nov	Récolte	0,0625 h de travail/pied
	8è traitement P.B.	0,0108 h de travail/pied
Décembre	Récolte	0,0390 h de travail/pied
	TOTAL	0,2834 h de travail/pied
	Soit 340,08 h pour 1 200 pieds	
Participation main d'oeuvre feminine aux travaux de récolte 50 % soit =====> 78 heures		
	TOTAL	418,08 heures/hectare

V° CACAO - INTENSIF

Culture en plein soleil avec association de bananier plantain pendant les trois premières années.

Densité de plantation : 1 333 pieds/hectare

En pleine production les temps de travaux sont les suivants :

- Entretien : 4 passages par an et 10HJ par passage soit 40 Journées ou 196 heures ;

- 8 traitements contre la Pourriture Brune soit 115,17 heures,

- 3 traitements contre les Capsides, soit 43 19 heures

- Récolte de 1000 Kg de cacao/hectare :

  * récolte 25 Journées de travaux,
  * écabossage 25 journées de travaux,
  * fermentage et séchage 10 journées de travaux.

soit au total 60 Journées ou 294 heures, participation main d'oeuvre feminine aux travaux de récolte 50 % soit 147 heures.

Au total : **795,36 heures par hectares.**

SOCIETE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CACAO

DIRECTION DE LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE

OCTOBRE 1990

PRIX DE REVIENT DU CACAO

	Cacao Cueillet-	Cacao Améliora° partielle	Cacao Améliora° totale	Cacao Regénération	Cacao Intensif
Rendement Kg/hectare	72	264	450	624	1 000
INTRANTS CFA					
+ matériel agricole	3 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	9 000
+ fongicide	-	6 000	12 000	16 000	16 000
+ insecticide	-	-	-	-	14 400
SOUS TOTAL	3 000	11 000	17 000	21 000	39 400
Journées de travail/Ha	10	49	82	85	162
Valorisation du travail (1 000f/jour)	10 000	49 000	82 000	85 000	162 000
Prix de revient du cacao F/Kilo	181	2[illegible]7	220	170	201
% d'exploitations	10	70	15	5	-

TE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CACAO

TION DE LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE

BRE 1990

TEMPS DE TRAVAUX ET REMUNERATION EN CACAOCULTURE

	Cacao Cueillette (1)		Cacao amélioratº partielle (2)		Cacao améliora° totale (3)		Cacao Regénération (4)		Cacao Intensif (5)	
	Heures de travail	Journées de travail	Heures de travail	Journées de travail	Heures de travail	Journées de travail	Heures de travail	Journées de travail	Heures de travail	Journées de travail
lte sanitaire apia	-	-	69,96	14,28	99,96	20,40	80,40	16,41	196,00	40,00
tement contre riture brune I	-	-	38,88	7,93	77,76	15,87	103,68	21,15	115,17	23,50
tement contre Capsides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,19	8,81
lte et prépa-on Cacao	46,80	9,55	131,40	26,82	225,00	45,92	234,00	47,76	441,00	90,00
TOTAL	46,80	9,55	240,24	49,03	402,72	82,19	418,08	85,32	795,36	162,31
lte Kg\Ha										
Cacao Grade	18		198		378		574		900	
Cacao H.S.	54		66		72		50		100	
I ur Product°)	9 360		50 160		90 360		131 280		208 000	
II nération heu-e travail (CFA)	200,00		208,79		224,37		314,01		261,52	
nération jour-le travail (CFA)	980,10		1023,05		1099,4		1538,68		1281,5	

OPTIMUM DE PRODUCTION

IVEAU DE ENDEMENT	COUT DE PRODUCTION (1)				REVENU A L'HECTARE (2)		PRODUCTIVITE DU TRAVAIL (3)	
	Journée à 1000 Frs		Journée à 700 Frs					
	Coût marginal	Coût moyen	Coût marginal	Coût moyen	Journée à 1000 F	Journée à 700 F	Productivité marginale	Productivité moyenne
Kg/Ha	181	181	139	139	- 3 640	- 640	636	636
4 Kg/Ha	245	227	184	172	- 9 840	4 860	878	799
0 Kg/Ha	210	220	156	165	- 8 640	15 960	1 058	895
4 Kg/Ha	40	170	35	129	25 280	50 780	11 427	1 297
0 Kg/Ha	254	201	192	153	6 600	55 200	563	1 041

(1) FCFA/Kilo

(2) FCFA/Hectare

(3) FCFA/Journée de travail

Coût du Cacao

Grade I et II 220F/Kilo

Hors Standard 100F/Kilo

ANNEX 4.1

ANNEX 4.1

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION DES PROJETS AGRICOLES

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS DIVISION

AVANT-PROJET DE LOI
SUR
LES SOCIETES COOPERATIVES ET LES GROUPES D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE
AU CAMEROUN

EXPOSE DES MOTIFS

Yaoundé

29 avril 1992

Avant-Projet de loi
sur
les sociétés coopératives et les
groupes d'initiative commune
au Cameroun

EXPOSE DES MOTIFS

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Avant-Projet de loi sur les sociétés coopératives et les groupes d'initiative commune au Cameroun

EXPOSE DES MOTIFS

I. PRESENTATION GENERALE

A. HISTORIQUE

Des mesures décisives ont été déjà prises tendant à une libéralisation des activités économiques. Cette orientation conduit également à reconnaître une plus grande autonomie aux acteurs économiques quelle que soit leur forme d'organisation.

Le séminaire de Juillet 1988 sur le mouvement coopératif au Cameroun recommandait, entre autres mesures à mettre en oeuvre, l'élaboration d'une nouvelle législation dans ce domaine.

De fait, la loi N° 73/15 sur les sociétés coopératives au Cameroun et le décret N° 74/874 d'application de cette loi sont basés sur une conception du rôle des coopératives et de leurs relations avec les pouvoirs publics qui n'est plus compatible avec les orientations actuelles.

L'intervention de l'Etat y est inscrite dans une logique initiée à l'époque coloniale et développée dans les années qui ont précédé et suivi les indépendances. Ce système conjugue notamment les aspects suivants: une hypothèse sous-jacente de non-maturité des populations encadrées, une conception des coopératives comme des outils privilégiés d'un développement dirigé par l'état et une prétention à apprécier a priori la rentabilité et la viabilité des structures coopératives.

Cette législation est également caractérisée par une tutelle lourde et une réglementation excessive de toutes les activités. L'ingérence de l'Etat à travers le Ministère de l'Agriculture via la Direction de la Coopération et de la Mutualité, et les autorités administratives y est clairement inscrite.

A l'heure actuelle, nombreuses sont les coopératives considérées par leurs membres comme des structures para-publiques. Les arriérés de paiement dans le secteur du cacao et du café ont achevé leur discrédit. Globalement, le système est jugé coûteux et inefficace.

La Déclaration de Politique Coopérative faite le 28 janvier 1991 au nom du Gouvernement de la République du Cameroun par le Ministre de l'Agriculture, à propos des coopératives et des groupements économiques, a ouvert la voie au changement en affirmant:

> *" Les coopératives et les groupements économiques sont considérés par le gouvernement comme des entreprises privées et autonomes ne relevant pas dans leurs activités respectives de l'Administration."*

Cette même Déclaration propose d'offrir aux individus la possibilité de choisir librement leur mode d'organisation entre les formes coopératives classiques et d'autres formes de groupements plus souples.

Il s'agit maintenant de concrétiser cette nouvelle orientation au travers d'une nouvelle législation. Dans cette optique, deux nouvelles lois sont proposées:

- une loi régissant les groupements d'intérêts économiques (G.I.E);
- une loi régissant les sociétés coopératives ainsi que les groupes d'initiative commune .

B. PRESENTATION DES TYPES DE SOCIETES ENVISAGEES

1) Le groupement d'intérêt économique (G.I.E.)

Le G.I.E. est une formule juridique nouvelle au Cameroun, mais qui fonctionne déjà ailleurs (France, CEE, Sénégal, Burkina-Faso, Mali).

Cette forme d'organisation intéresse les personnes désireuses de co-opérer au sens le plus large du terme pour mener à bien des activités économiques dans un cadre caractérisé par les traits suivants:

- Le G.I.E. est constitué par convention écrite entre deux ou plusieurs personnes physiques ou morales.
- Les membres ont la plus grande liberté pour définir le fonctionnement de leur société.

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- Aucun capital social n'est obligatoire.

- La responsabilité financière des membres à l'égard des dettes du groupe est illimitée et solidaire.

- Le G.I.E. est inscrit au registre du commerce. Cette inscription lui confère la personnalité morale. Il peut faire acte de commerce, et notamment emprunter auprès des banques.

- Le G.I.E. n'est astreint qu'à des formalités de publicité limitées.

  Parce qu'il ne réalise pas de profits pour lui même, le G.I.E n'entre pas dans le champ d'application de l'impôt sur le revenu.

Afin de mieux distinguer ses particularités, Le G.I.E. n'est pas une structure réglée par la loi sur les sociétés coopératives et groupes d'initiative commune mais par sa propre loi.

2) La coopérative au sens classique

La coopérative au sens classique repose sur le respect d'un ensemble de règles connues et pratiquées dans le monde entier (les principes coopératifs). Le capital social de la société est variable et la responsabilité financière des membres limitée au regard des dettes de la société.

La pleine capacité commerciale, la crédibilité vis-à-vis des membres et des tiers, leur protection, exigent en effet des régles de fonctionnement relativement bien définies par la loi.

3) Le groupe d'initiative commune

C'est une idée juridique nouvelle, qui offrira la personnalité morale à des groupes qui existent déjà, et qui sont composés de personnes, éprouvant le besoin de mener ensemble des activités économiques mais souhaitant avoir une structure légère.

Autorisant une responsabilité financière limitée des membres et un règlement de fonctionnement peu contraint par la loi, le groupe d'initiative commune aura une crédibilité commerciale plus faible vis à vis des tiers, que celle d'une coopérative ou d'un GIE. Il appartiendra à chaque groupe de présenter les garanties lui permettant d'asseoir son activité.

Cette organisation peut évoluer un jour vers une forme juridique plus complexe, mais elle n'y est pas tenue.

II. ANALYSE DE LA NOUVELLE LOI COOPERATIVE

A. Les principes généraux

Les grands principes qui structurent la conception de la nouvelle loi coopérative découlent de l'expérience et de la critique de l'ancienne loi et intègrent le choix plus général d'un environnement libéralisé.

Les personnes physiques et morales intéressées auront les plus grandes libertés pour adhérer ou non aux sociétés coopératives et groupes d'initiative commune. Elles pourront également s'en retirer en respectant les engagements qu'elles auront librement contractés à leur adhésion, envers leurs partenaires.

Les sociétés coopératives et les groupes d'initiative commune sont des personnes morales de droit privé, jouissant d'autant de libertés que d'autres formes de sociétés. Ces libertés ne sont limitées que par le souci:

- de protection des tiers compte tenu d'une responsabilité financière limitée,
- de préservation des intérêts publics compte tenu de leurs avantages fiscaux,
- de protection de chaque membre, d'une minorité ou l'ensemble des membres contre des abus d'une autre partie de l'organisation.

En outre, les règles de fonctionnement et d'organisation des sociétés coopératives sont inspirées par les principes coopératifs et par les formes classiques qui ont suffisamment fait leurs preuves pour servir de référence. Les groupes d'iniative commune ne sont pas astreints à ces principes.

De plus, la nouvelle loi permet aux sociétés coopératives et groupes d'initiative commune de faire face à la concurrence des opérateurs économiques privés en redéfinissant clairement leurs relations avec leurs membres.

Les contraintes qui découlent de ces préoccupations ne sauraient cependant justifier l'ingérence de l'administration dans des affaires privées. Les moyens du contrôle public sont donc définis normativement et il est souhaité que s'établisse une séparation claire de fonctions entre le Service Public qui sera chargé de la tenue du registre de ces organisations et les autres fonctions de l'Etat à leur égard.

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Avant la description du contenu de la loi, une revue des aspects majeurs du dispositif mis en place, illustrera l'application de ces principes.

B. Un rôle économique des sociétés coopératives défini par les seuls adhérents

Souvent créées de l'extérieur, surchargées de fonctions additionnelles d'intérêt public, de nombreuses coopératives n'ont pu affirmer leur vocation économique. Beaucoup d'entre elles ont agit comme des instruments d'encadrement par l'Etat.

L'heure est venue d'affirmer comme essentiel leur rôle économique au seul bénéfice de leurs membres. Ceci ne signifie pas qu'elles doivent abandonner tout rôle social et d'intérêt public. Mais leur mode d'organisation et de prise de décision doit permettre à leurs membres de définir en toute liberté les priorités de leurs actions.

L'atteinte de ces nouveaux objectifs suppose des hommes aptes à assumer totalement leurs responsabilités en tant que membres ou dirigeants élus de la société coopérative. Dans cet esprit la loi rappelle que la formation des membres et des dirigeants élus, à l'exercice de leurs responsabilités, est une préoccupation permanente au sein de la société coopérative, mais il appartient à chacune d'en définir les moyens.

C. Un nécessaire "engagement d'activité" des membres

Pour que la nouvelle signification de l'adhésion, désormais libre, à la coopérative soit claire et fiable, il est proposé d'introduire, dans la loi coopérative, la notion de contrat d'activité entre le membre et la structure. Ce contrat est réciproque. Il est aussi prévu d'interdire d'adhérer en même temps, pour la même activité et dans le même ressort territorial, à deux organismes coopératifs.

La liberté est accordée à tout adhérent de se désengager de la coopérative, dans le respect de ses obligations financières convenues. Sous cette réserve, il devrait profiter du remboursement de sa part d'actif apportée et de celle que son activité a permis de constituer.

La libéralisation, en rendant libre l'adhésion à une société coopérative, distingue clairement les relations que la structure développe avec des usagers non adhérents de celles qu"elle développe avec ses membres.

Si la coopérative offre ses services de manière identique à tout le monde, elle perd son identité de structure au service

des adhérents. Il n'y a plus de raison qu'un individu veuille en devenir membre en y apportant du capital sous forme de parts sociales, et en s'engageant à une activité régulière avec elle.

A l'inverse, si une coopérative ne fonctionne qu'avec des adhérents elle aura du mal à minimiser ses coûts et sera moins attractive pour eux.

Il est donc proposé que la loi coopérative exige que les statuts de chaque coopérative définissent la part du chiffre d'affaires pouvant être traitée avec des usagers non adhérents.

D. Une participation équitable des membres au financement du capital et aux risques de la société

De nouvelles modalités de participation des membres au capital social sont ouvertes par le caractère privé et autonome des sociétés coopératives. Ce capital sera pour elles un élément important de leur autofinancement et de leur crédibilité financière pour l'obtention de financements extérieurs. Il devrait être proportionnel à l'importance des services dont bénéficient individuellement les membres.

Les modalités de répartition des excédents annuels sont également déterminantes pour donner à une entreprise l'assise financière nécessaire à son développement. Il est donc important qu'une coopérative puisse choisir démocratiquement entre la capitalisation des excédents, la redistribution individuelle aux membres, ou la dotation d'actions qui conviennent aux membres. La loi imposera néanmoins une réserve légale à constituer par prélèvement sur les excédents annuels à raison de 20% de ces excédents dans la limite du capital social souscrit.

Le niveau de responsabilité financière des membres des sociétés coopératives, en cas de faillite de l'organisation, est fixé à au moins une fois et au plus à dix fois leur contribution au capital social.

E. Des obligations de fonctionnement et de publicité assurant la protection des tiers et des membres

Dorénavant, "le filet protecteur de l'Etat" ne sera plus présent. Les coopératives devront gérer elles-mêmes leur accès au financement bancaire. Leurs créances ne seront plus considérées comme créances d'Etat et ne pourront plus être recouvrées, en tant que telles. De la qualité de l'organisation, du bon respect de certaines obligations, dépendront la crédibilité et la capacité économique du secteur.

De ce fait, certaines obligations s'imposent: Il en est ainsi:

- de la tenue d'un registre des adhérents et de leurs parts sociales;
- de la tenue d'une comptabilité dans une forme commerciale;
- de l'instauration d'un comité de surveillance chargé du contrôle interne, composé de membres élus autres que ceux du Conseil d'administration;
- du contrôle annuel des comptes par une personne ou par un organisme extérieur habilité, mandaté et révocable par l'assemblée générale;
- de la publicité d'un certain nombre de documents que les tiers peuvent éventuellement consulter: comptes annuels, rapports annuels d'activités et de contrôles, nomination ou révocation de dirigeants élus.

Mais ces obligations n'auront d'effet que si la loi prévoit des recours au cas où le conseil d'administration ne respecte pas les obligations prescrites. C'est ainsi que la loi prévoit les dispositions complémentaires suivantes:

- droit d'une minorité significative des membres à convoquer une assemblée générale extraordinaire et à demander une enquête;
- habilitation du Comité de Surveillance à convoquer une assemblée générale extraordinaire et à initier une enquête;
- possibilité pour toute personne physique ou morale lésée, ou pouvant se prévaloir d'un intérêt légitime à protéger la réputation des sociétés coopératives, de se porter partie civile auprès d'une juridiction compétente contre la société coopérative, ses dirigeants, ou l'un de ceux-ci;
- dissolution par voie judiciaire en cas de violation flagrante de la loi et en l'absence de mesures de redressement dans un délai fixé.
- dissolution d'office d'une société coopérative ou d'un groupe d'initiative commune par l'Administration en charge du Registre, en cas de carence de dépôt du

rapport de gestion annuel au service du registre durant deux années consécutives;

F. Démocratie, délégation de pouvoirs, prise de décisions dans les sociétés coopératives

Il paraît souhaitable de limiter la tendance habituelle à la concentration automatique des pouvoirs en ne contraignant à centraliser que les fonctions et responsabilités qui ne peuvent être gérées convenablement sans cette centralisation.

Hormis les obligations de fonctionnement et de publicité ci-dessus, la loi ne prédéfinira guère de modèle d'organisation des coopératives. Il reviendra aux actions d'accompagnement de cette nouvelle législation de décourager la formation de structures auxquelles les membres deviennent étrangers. Pour les coopératives existantes qui se trouvent déjà dans ce cas, il s'agira d'aider à leur restructuration, voire à leur liquidation si celle-ci s'impose.

Cependant, la crédibilité des coopératives tenant en grande partie aux règles qui seront imposées par la loi, il est notamment prévu, dans le domaine de l'organisation du pouvoir:

- que les modalités de fonctionnement les plus importantes (pouvoirs, réunions des organes de décision), soient obligatoirement écrites dans des statuts enregistrés, dont la conformité à la loi sera vérifiée avant l'inscription au registre

- que les responsabilités de gestion soient clairement assumées par des personnes identifiées et notamment par un président et par un conseil d'administration, tous démocratiquement élus. Leurs noms seront enregistrés et rendus publics; ils pourront déléguer la gestion des affaires courantes à un directeur employé de la coopérative;

- que les responsabilités fondamentales (élections et quitus des responsables, fixation des plafonds d'endettement, d'investissement et de placement, affectation des excédents annuels, approbation des comptes, audition des rapports de contrôle) soient assumées par une assemblée générale annuelle;

G. Dispositions spéciales aux coopératives d'épargne et de crédit

Compte tenu des échecs et des réussites constatés, il apparaît nécessaire:

- que ces coopératives soient spécialisées;

- que l'assemblée générale soit toujours constituée par les membres directs ce qui proscrit les assemblées de délégués élus par les unités de base;

- que la responsabilité financière des membres vis à vis des dettes de la société soit portée à au moins cinq fois leur contribution au capital social;

- que l'instauration d'un Comité de Crédit chargé de l'attribution des crédits soit obligatoire;

H. Obligations essentielles pour les groupes d'initiative commune

L'idée de la forme juridique "groupe d'initiative commune" consiste à n'imposer par la loi que des obligations légères et faciles à satisfaire, mais encore faut-il les préciser.

De ce point de vue des obligations minimales sont à inscrire dans la loi:

- existence de statuts écrits;

- adhésion individuelle de personnes physiques volontaires;

- tenue du registre des adhérents;

- désignation d'un Délégué chargé de représenter le groupe dans tous les actes de la vie civile;

- tenue d'une comptabilité en forme simplifiée

- obligation de définir dans les statuts:

  - le mode de prise de décision au sein du groupe, en particulier dans le cas de demande de crédit et de réalisation d'investissement;

  - les attributions des responsables, et en particulier celles du Délégué.

  - la responsabilité limitée de chaque membre vis-à-vis des dettes du groupe;

I. Unions, Fédérations

Ces organisations de second degré que sont les unions et fédérations étaient prévues par la loi de 1973. Dans la pratique, les fédérations n'ont jamais existé et l'adhésion à une Union de coopératives est devenue un acte quasiment "obligatoire" dans certains secteurs économiques tel celui des grands produits de base.

Il est prévu que les coopératives comme les groupes d'initiative commune puissent s'associer librement en Unions. Ceci signifie aussi que des unions pourront se constituer sans contrainte de circonscriptions administratives.

De même, il est prévu de donner la liberté aux sociétés coopératives, groupes d'initiative commune ou unions de former à travers des fédérations, des structures de représentation professionnelle aptes à discuter avec les pouvoirs publics. Les fédérations pourraient également rendre des services à leurs membres dans le domaine de l'assistance technique en particulier.

Les fédérations de sociétés coopératives, de groupes d'initiative commune ou d'unions adopteront le statut juridique le plus adapté à leur objet: celui d'association régie par la Loi N° 90/053 du 19 décembre 1990 ou celui d'Union régie par la loi coopérative.

J. Tutelle de l'Etat sur les sociétés coopératives et groupes d'initiative commune

La loi de 1973 et son décret d'application, avaient institutionnalisé une intervention de l'Etat, à travers son service de tutelle, dans tous les domaines, y compris dans la gestion interne des sociétés coopératives. Sans entrer dans le détail, on peut citer comme grandes prérogatives de la tutelle ancienne:

- L'appréciation des conditions de viabilité d'une structure avant de lui accorder le droit à exister juridiquement;
- La gestion directe par la fixation des ressorts territoriaux et l'approbation:
  - de la nomination des directeurs, de leur mandat, et de leur révocation;
  - des budgets de fonctionnement;

* des investissements;

* des répartitions des excédents;

* des fusions/scissions.

- L'arbitrage des conflits entre employeurs et salariés;
- Le contrôle des comptes;
- L'arbitrage des différends au sein des coopératives ou entre coopératives;
- L'organisation et la supervision des élections;
- L'assistance technique, l'éducation des membres, la formation de cadres et la promotion du développement du secteur.

La nouvelle loi propose que les fonctions rattachées à la tenue du registre des sociétés coopératives et des groupes d'initiative commune soient particulières et distinctes de toute autre fonction concernant la promotion ou le développement de ces organisations. Il assurerait par contre un rôle de transparence par la conservation et la mise à disposition des documents dont la publicité est obligatoire. De ce fait, la décentralisation du registre apparait comme une nécessité pour faciliter l'accés des parties intéressées.

Ceci ne signifie pas pour autant que l'Etat ne doit pas développer une politique de promotion de coopératives quand cette formule d'association apparait opportune dans un secteur économique donné. Néanmoins, les services d'assistance technique devraient être assurés par des projets, des organisations non gouvernementales, des organismes du secteur coopératif et par le secteur privé (formation des membres, appui à la gestion, appui à la commercialisation, formation comptable ...). l'Etat pourra passer éventuellement des conventions avec les coopératives, librement consenties et résiliables par les deux parties.

K. La phase de transition

La loi prévoit une période de transition de dix-huit (18) mois durant laquelle chacune des coopératives et unions de coopératives existantes devra soumettre une demande d'inscription au nouveau registre.

Passé ce délai, toute coopérative ou union de coopératives n'ayant pas fait sa demande de ré-inscription sera réputée

dissoute. L'Administration en charge de la tenue du registre initiera sa liquidation et désignera un liquidateur.

L. Abrogation des dispositions antérieures contraires à la nouvelle loi

La loi 73/15 du 15 décembre 1973 et le décret 74/874 du 29 octobre 1974 sur les sociétés coopératives sont abrogés.

Sont également à abroger les dispositions:

- du décret 78/485 du 9 novembre 1978 fixant les attributions des Chefs de Circonscriptions Administratives, quand ces dispositions font référence de manière spécifique aux coopératives;
- des textes qui permettent le prélèvement de taxes parafiscales au bénéfice de certaines sociétés de type coopérative comme les SOCODER (décret 73/496 du 28 août 1973);
- du décret 83/348 du 29 juillet 1983 fixant les modalités de recouvrement forcé des créances des sociétés coopératives;

M. Conclusion

La formule coopérative intéresse diversement les agents selon les secteurs économiques et les zones géographiques.

Dans le secteur agricole, cette formule a été surtout employée pour la collecte et la transformation des produits de rente, mais elle n'a pas été beaucoup promue dans le secteur du vivrier, celui des approvisionnements, et de façon générale, celui de la mise en marché et de la transformation des produits qu'ils soient agricoles, d'élevage ou même de la pêche.

Dans le secteur de l'épargne et du crédit, la formule a déja fait preuve de son efficacité, mais l'impact géographique est encore limité.

Dans le secteur de l'artisanat, de la petite industrie, de la consommation, de l'habitat, le développement de cette formule est faible.

Les améliorations qu'apportera cette nouvelle législation devraient permettre l'éclosion et la structuration de nombreuses initiatives venues de la base dans ces différents secteurs.

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III. PLAN ET CONTENU DE LA NOUVELLE LOI

Le texte de la nouvelle loi est subdivisé en 5 Titres:

- Titre I: Des dispositions générales.
- Titre II: Des sociétés coopératives.
- Titre III: Des groupes d'initiative commune.
- Titre IV: Des dispositions communes aux sociétés coopératives et aux groupes d'initiative commune.
- Titre V: Du registre, des autres dispositions diverses transitoires et finales.

Selon le cas, ces Titres sont eux mêmes subdivisés en chapitres, sections et paragraphes.

A. TITRE I DES DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

Ce Titre reprend les grands principes de liberté individuelles et collectives. Il cite les organisations régies par la présente loi, à savoir: les sociétés coopératives et leurs unions, les groupes d'initiative commune et leurs unions.

Ce Titre précise également les règles d'usage des termes "coopérative, coopératif", et celui des groupes de mots "société coopérative, Groupe d'Initiative commune".

B. TITRE II DES SOCIETES COOPERATIVES

Le titre est subdivisé en deux chapitres:

Chapitre 1: Des dispositions communes a toutes les societes cooperatives

Chapitre 2: Des dispositions speciales concernant les coopératives d'epargne et de credit et leurs unions

a) Chapitre I Des dispositions communes à toutes les sociétés coopératives

Section 1: Définition et Constitution des Sociétés Coopératives

Section 2 Fonctionnement des sociétes coopératives

Paragraphe 1 Des membres
Paragraphe 2 Des assemblés générales
Paragraphe 3 Du conseil d'administration
Paragraphe 4 Du comité de surveillance

Paragraphe 5 Du directeur
Paragraphe 6 Des dispositions optionnelles
Paragraphe 7 Des dispositions financières

Après une définition des sociétés coopératives et le rappel des grands principes sur lesquels s'appuie cette formule, le texte régle les modalités de fonctionnement de la société:

- les droits et les devoirs des membres;
- le fonctionnement des organes sociaux: assemblée générale, conseil d'administration (directeur), comité de surveilance;
- des dispositions optionnelles sont prévues dans le cas de coopératives qui ne peuvent réunir tous leurs membres de manière directe dans une même assemblée générale, compte tenu du nombre de membres ou de l'étendue du territoire.
- les dispositions financières: parts sociales, réserves, dons et legs, capitaux empruntés, règles générales concernant l'allocation des excédents annuels et la constitution de réserves, fixation des plafonds d'endettement, d'investissement et de placement, comptabilité, cas d'un déficit d'exploitation.

De manière générale, l'autonomie dans la gestion est la règle, mais la loi pose des garde-fous et règle l'équilibre des pouvoirs entre les organes sociaux. Elle définit également les règles de responsabilité financière de chaque membre vis-à-vis des dettes de la société.

b) Chapitre II Des dispositions speciales concernant les coopératives d'épargne et de crédit et leurs unions

Ce deuxième chapitre met en évidence les dispositions particulières applicables aux sociétés coopératives d'épargne et de crédit, notamment:

- le respect d'un ratio de liquidité,
- l'obligation d'un comité de crédit,
- la possibilité pour l'union d'assurer le contrôle des comptes de ses coopératives affiliées.

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C. TITRE III DES GROUPES D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE

Ce titre définit les groupes d'initiative commune et leurs unions, leurs modalités de constitution, d'organisation et de fonctionnement.

Par rapport aux sociétés coopératives, ces groupes sont plus libres de déterminer le mode d'organisation et de fonctionnement qui leur convient. Des obligations minimales sont néanmoins définies telles que l'exigence de statuts écrits, la désignation d'un Délégué, la comptabilité en forme simplifiée.

D. TITRE IV DES DISPOSITIONS COMMUNES AUX SOCIETES COOPERATIVES ET AUX GROUPES D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE

Ce Titre est subdivisé en cinq chapitres:

- Chapitre 1: De l'inscription.
- Chapitre 2: Des obligations de publicité.
- Chapitre 3: De la scission et de la fusion.
- Chapitre 4: De la dissolution.
- Chapitre 5: Des fédérations.

a) Chapitre I: De l'inscription

(1) Les Sociétés Coopératives ou leurs Unions sont inscrites dans un registre décentralisé, ce qui leur confère la personnalité morale. Un certificat d'inscription est délivré à toute Société coopérative ou Union inscrite comme preuve de sa personnalité morale.

(2) Pour éviter des inconvénients dûs à la lenteur administrative, les sociétés coopératives ou Unions pourront considérer toute demande d' inscription dûment soumise au Service du Registre, comme acquise de fait, en cas d'absence de réponse deux mois après le dépôt du dossier.

b) Chapitre II: Des obligations de publicité

Les pièces que les organisations doivent déposer de manière systématique auprès du service du registre sont citées. Les tiers peuvent consulter ces pièces au service du registre.

c) Chapitre III: De la scission et de la fusion

Afin de permettre aux organisations l'adoption de la taille optimale par rapport aux besoins de leurs membres et aux exigences du marché, cette partie décrit les procédures de fusion ou de scission.

Ces procédures sont réglées de manière à respecter les intérêts des adhérents, des créanciers et du mouvement coopératif en général.

d) Chapitre IV: De la dissolution

La dissolution d'une société coopérative ou d'un groupe d'initiative commune peut être volontaire, prononcée par voie judiciaire ou d'office par le Ministre en charge du registre. Dans chaque cas, les motifs pouvant entrainer la dissolution sont explicités.

Les modalités de liquidation de ces organisations sont également définies. Si le patrimoine de l'organisation est insuffisant pour assurer le règlement de ses dettes, les membres doivent en assumer solidairement le règlement dans la limite de leur responsabilité statutaire.

e) Chapitre V: Des fédérations

Les fédérations et confédérations des sociétés coopératives, des groupes d'initiative commune et/ou des unions doivent permettre la défense des intérêts moraux et matériels de ces organisations, les statuts juridiques qu'elles peuvent adopter sont cités.

E. TITRE V DU REGISTRE, DES AUTRES DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES, TRANSITOIRES ET FINALES

Ce Titre est subdivisé en deux chapitres:
- Chapitre 1: Du registre
- Chapitre 2: Des autres dispositions diverses, transitoires et finales.

a) Chapitre I: Du registre

Le rôle du service public chargé de la tenue du registre est précisé ici. Ce rôle est défini comme particulier et distinct de toute autre fonction relative à la promotion ou à l'assistance de ces organisations.

b) Chapitre II: Des dispositions diverses, transitoires et finales:

(1) Les sociétés coopératives ne sont pas assujetties à l'impôt sur les sociétés commerciales et peuvent bénéficier d'autres privilèges fiscaux.

(2) Les sociétés coopératives et leurs unions ont le droit d'imposer des amendes équitables à leurs membres en cas de contrevenances aux statuts et aux contrats d'engagements d'activités.

(3) Ici sont également citées les dispositions pénales en cas d'infraction aux dispositions de la présente loi,

(4) Les dispositions transitoires donnant aux coopératives et unions de coopératives existantes un délai de dix-huit (18) mois pour demander une inscription sur le (nouveau) registre sont explicitées.

(5) Un article abroge les textes antérieurs concernant les coopératives au Cameroun, qui sont contraires aux dispositions de la présente loi.

ANNEX 4.2

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX 4.2

GENERAL TRADE SCHEDULE

For 1989 - 1991

Les Éditions de l'Imprimerie Nationale

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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL TRADE SCHEDULE

For 1989 - 1991

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SUMMARY

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FOREWORD

Restoring economic growth under the stabilization, structural adjustment and reform programmes currently being implemented by government in response to the unfavourable international economic environment will only be achieved by sustaining the general equilibrium of our economy, especially through the revival of economic activity, as well as domestic and foreign trade.

The General Trade Schedule (GTS) covering this period of reform is inspired by the main guidelines of the new economic policy and constitutes one of the policy's chief ways of liberalizing the economy, stimulating competition, increasing the performance of the national production machinery and promoting the export potential.

These objectives will be achieved by :

1. With respect to exports :

Looking for new markets to offset the loss of certain advantages and preferential treatment acquired on certain traditional markets. Greater attention will thus be directed towards any study and any action that tend to promote our exports, in particular, by way of streamlining export procedures, reducing and/or eliminating export duties.

2. With respect to imports :

Liberalizing trade systematically and gradually by eliminating quotas, without losing sight of the need to protect the national industry, the marketing of whose products can be exceptionally encouraged through specific measures such as equalization, presently applicable to three products. In this light, our policy of protecting our industry from foreign competition will increasingly focus on pricing, with due regard to international regulations.

Such liberalization is thus intended to increase the competitiveness of our production machinery and immediately calls for the reinforcement of its protection against the structural problems of the international environment, in particular unfair foreign competition.

3. With respect to domestic trade :

Encouraging free access to various stages of business and stimulating fair domestic competition in favour of the consumer are the main guidelines for the development of domestic trade. To this end, the rationalization of the distribution network to ensure its transparence and flexibility in order to provide regular supplies for our markets will be accelerated.

A review in the short term of law No. 80-25 of 27 November 1980 to orientate commercial activity and subsequent regulations will set out the measures for the achievement of these reforms.

Yaounde, 29 June 1989.

Joseph Tsanga Abanda,
Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development.

PART I

EXPORTS

1 - 1. Export Programme Structure

The General Trade Schedule divides export products into three categories : uncontrolled products, regulated products and forbidden products.

1 - 1. 1. Uncontrolled Products

Export markets constitute a major source of foreign exchange earnings for our economy as well as a key area for competitiveness and selectivity. Consequently, it is imperative to promote the export potential of the national economy through appropriate incentives.

Accordingly, improving the institutional, fiscal and administrative framework is of utmost importance.

No special formality will therefore be required for products referred to as « uncontrolled » products except for a simple declaration to the customs services and certification of the origin of the products being exported. No exporter of the said products shall be bound to obtain prior authorization. However, the address of bankers shall be required for the repatriation of proceeds from the sale, in accordance with Circular No. 1-MINFI-MINDIC of 6 February 1975.

The rule therefore is free exportation and the exception is special regulations governing the export of a very limited category of products.

1 - 1. 2. Regulated products

Although the ultimate aim is to liberalize all exports, a number of factors have caused the authorities to regulate the sale of certain Cameroonian products abroad. These factors include :

— the need to stabilize and guarantee the purchase price to producers of commodities like cocoa, coffee and cotton ;
— the need to maintain a minimum level of food security as concerns foodstuffs, products of animal origin, cattle and fishery products ;
— the determination to protect wild-life, plants and the environment ;
— the need to guarantee the necessary raw material for the budding pharmaceutical industry (plants, parts of plants, grains and fruits of species used mainly for the production of perfumes, medicines, insecticides or parasiticides).

— In general, the regulation of the export of products entails :

— approval as an exporter ;
— prior authorization from the Ministry in charge of trade, or
— entry in the register of exporters.

As concerns the export of commodities, approval as an exporter is governed by special instruments relating to the marketing of such commodities.

1 - 1. 3. Forbidden products

Certain products are hazardous to human, animal and plant life and contribute to atmospheric pollution and environmental degradation. The export of such products is forbidden. They include :

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a) products whose sale is forbidden ;
b) products withdrawn from sale ;
c) toxic, industrial or other waste whose evacuation to markets abroad is strictly regulated or controlled.

2 - 1. Implementation of the export programme

2 - 1. 1. Export of commodities

Conditions for approval as an exporter of basic products by the National Produce Marketing Board (N.P.M.B) are fixed every year by texts for the crop season. Persons, companies, establishments and bodies interested in the purchase and export of cocoa and coffee should contact the National Produce Marketing Board (N.P.M.B).

As concerns cotton, interested person or bodies should contact the Cotton Development Corporation (SODECOTON).

2 - 1. 2 Export of timber

The export of timber is governed by Decree No. 83-169 of 12 April 1983 to lay down forestry regulations.

Article 70 of the decree provides that nationals taken individually or grouped together as a compagny must :

— be approved as forest exploiters ;
— hold a forest exploitation certificate ;
— be registered as exporters with the service in charge of forests.

Expatriates wishing to engage in the export of logs must, in addition to the abovementioned conditions, prove that they have set up a local processing factory.

2 - 1. 3 Export of food products

The export of foodstuffs and food products is subject to entry in the exporters' register kept at the ministry in charge of trade.

Any person wishing to be registered must submit to the Department of Trade or to the external services of the ministry in charge of trade a file comprising the following documents :

— a stamped application ;
— a receipt showing entry in the Trade Register ;
— an exporter's A8 business licence ;
— a receipt issued by the Cameroon National Shippers' Council ;
— a collection permit issued by the Senior Divisional Officer of the area of collection.

2 - 1. 4 Export of medicinal plants

The export of medicinal plants is subject to entry in the exporters' register kept at the ministry in charge of trade. Any person wishing to be registered must submit to the Department of Trade or to external services of the ministry in charge of trade a file comprising the following documents ;

— a stamped application ;
— an exporter's A8 business licence ;

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— a receipt showing entry in the Trade Register ;
— a receipt issued by the Cameroon National Shippers' Council ;
— a special permit issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

2 - 1. 5 Export of animals, products of animal origin and fishery products.

The authorization to export animals, products of animal origin and fishery products is granted by the ministry in charge of trade for the current financial year on the recommendation of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries. The application file for the authorization to export should include :

1 - a stamped application showing the annual quantities to be exported ;
2 - a copy of the approval document ;
3 - a valid business licence (A8) ;
4 - a copy of the dealer's professional card ;
5 - a receipt showing payment of 5,000 (Five thousand) CFA francs to the revenue services of the Ministry of Livestock,
Fisheries and Animal Industries ; and should be deposited at the Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries Service of the applicant's place of activity.

2 - 2. 6 Special schedules

They concern re-exporting and clearance operations.

2 - 2. 6 -1 Re-exporting

In order to put an end to fraudulent practices which can undermine the balancing of the State budget, a joint MINFI-MINDIC ministerial circular No. 600 of 16 December 1986 lays down conditions for re-exporting ; in fact :

a) re-exporting, without payment of duties and taxes, towards neighbouring countries of goods imported into Cameroon by Cameroonians is henceforth forbidden ;

b) Goods imported to, and paid for in Cameroon may be re-exported only after payment in full of the customs duties applicable.

c) Where the Cameroonian importer is not willing to pay the customs duties, the importation should be domiciliated in the country of final destination and payment should be made to the foreign supplier by the ultimate importer ;

d) In addition, all goods in transit through Cameroonian territory must be the subject of clearance, the transit customs documents of which must be effectively handled by approved customs brokers who will be bound, under pain of bearing private and personal responsibility for their acts, to forward, by their own means, all goods declared to be in transit in our territory to their destination.

2 - 2 6 - 2 Clearance operations

Clearance or barter operations consist in an exchange of goods between Cameroon and another country without any transfer of funds or foreign exchange. These transactions are subject to prior authorization but do not require approval as an importer or exporter to engage in them.

All exporters are reminded that besides the clearance operations, they are bound to domiciliate their exports in accordance with Circular No. 1-MINFI-MINDIC- of 6 February 1975 relating to the domiciliation of imports and exports.

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PART II
IMPORTS

2.1. Import programme structure

For the purposes this General Trade Schedule, imports are divided into the following four categories of products :

(1) uncontrolled products which are not subject to any import restrictions : this category concerns all products that do not appear in appendixes of this General Trade Schedule (GTS) ;

(2) products which are subject to quantitative restrictions, including products subject to «perequation» which require prior import authorization by the minister in charge of trade. Authorization to import such products shall be granted taking into consideration the level of local production and the need for a regular market supply (Appendixes I A, B, C).

However, the products which appear in appendixes I A and I B, unless otherwise provided, shall automatically be considered as uncontrolled products according to the calendar provided for in each of these appendixes ;

(3) products which, for special reasons, especially considerations of safety, health and environmental protection, are subject to the technical control and approval of some ministries (Appendix II) ;

(4) products whose admission and distribution are prohibited across the national territory because of the health and environmental hazards they constitute (Appendix III).

2.2. Conditions for executing the import programme

2.2.1. Procedure for importing products requiring prior authorization, including products subject to «Perequation»

Applications for authorization, bearing the required fiscal stamps and to which all the supporting documents (invoices, contrats, proformas, etc...) shall be attached, must contain clear indications as to the nature, customs heading, quantity, value, and origin of the product, or any other information that may guide the Minister in charge of trade in taking a decision.

Once the decision authorization the importation has been issued, the beneficiary shall submit the corresponding draft licences, together with the original copy of the minister's decision, to the nearest office of the Ministry in charge of trade.

These draft licences must be filled out in seven copies, domiciled at a bank and include as attachments the ministerial decision as well as two copies of the appropriate documents (invoices, contracts etc...). In addition to the above mentioned documents, a certified cheque of an amount corresponding to the rate fixed by the regulations in force and payable to BEAC Account No. 98450 «Inspection and Control Tax on Imports» must, where applicable, be attached to the draft licence.

2.2.2. Procedure for importing uncontrolled products

The only formality to which uncontrolled products are subject is prior declaration for purposes of import statistics, inspection and control.

The import declaration is personal and non-transferable. It is subject to the same requirements as those of the import licence in terms of the number of copies, distribution and domiciliation as well as the nature and number of accompanying documents. However no ministerial authorization is required.

The import declaration is not subject to prior endorsement by the Minister in charge of trade. The import declaration is deposited directly at the bank of domiciliation which shall endorse it in accordance with exchange control regulations and shall distribute it to the various government departments and specialized services concerned with import operations. The importer, where applicable shall pay the Inspection and Control Tax at the bank of domiciliation by depositing a certified cheque payable to the above mentioned BEAC Account.

The copy of the import declaration addressed to the Minister in charge of trade shall be deposited at the nearest provincial delegation of this department.

It is not possible to obtain customs clearance for this category of products without a prior declaration bearing the endorsement of the bank of domiciliation.

2.2.3. Procedure for importing products subject to the technical endorsement of some ministries

With the exception of second hand vehicles whose importation is regulated by joint memorandum No. 031/MINCI/MINFI/MINT/MINEQ of 27 August 1987 and its subsequent amendments, products which fall under this category shall be subject to the same formalities as those for uncontrolled products.

However, a document bearing the technical endorsement of the competent ministry must be submitted at the custom's office at the time of clearance.

2.3. Validity, modification, extension and renewal of imports documents

The validity of an import licence is fixed at nine months. This period may be extended by three months provided the application is submitted not later that the date of expiry of the import document.

A notice of modification in six copies of the original copy of the import document must be attached to the application for extension or modification.

No modification shall be made on an import licence if it concerns items under the customs heading for products requiring prior authorization. Where the need arises, the importer must apply for a new authorization which will enable him to obtain other licences.

2.4. Miscellaneous provisions

(1) Any article imported occasionally by individuals for domestic use or by diplomatic missions is subject to the prior authorization of the minister in charge of trade.

Once such authorization is granted, the beneficiary shall present the corresponding draft licences with the original of the minister's decision to the competent services for endorsement.

(2) The import authorization is personal and non-transferable. It must be used within a period of not more than six months from its date of issue.

(3) No import document shall be granted for a prohibited product.

(4) All import operations which do not entail a financial settlement must be subject to an import licence. Licences bearing the indication « no financial settlement » are intended to enable importers to clear goods which do not entail the

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transfer of funds or currency, since such settlement would have been made to the suppliers in the country of origin from an account lawfully opened abroad. Such licences can only be issued exceptionally to business undertakings.

(5) Import declarations, applications for authorization, or draft licences must first be submitted before any import operation is carried out, on pain of the sanctions provided for by the regulations in force.

(6) The domiciliation of import documents at a bank, as an obligation, shall be effected in accordance with exchange control regulations.

(7) The importation of goods subject to quantitative restrictions, but which originate from UDEAC countries is not subject to a prior authorization where the suppliers are approved under the single tax system.

Importers are simply required to fill the draft licences and follow the procedure for importing products subject to prior authorization as indicated above. However, the submission of the competent ministers decision shall not be needed.

(8) Declarations for the importation of tobacco from Malawi can only be endorsed by the trade services if they are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Malawi Tobacco Control Commission or by the Malawi Chamber of Commerce.

2. 5. Conditions for becoming an importer

An importer is any individual or corporate body approved by the ministry in charge of trade to purchase from abroad goods intended to be sold in their original form or after packaging or processing.

This definition includes individuals or corporate bodies who, without it being their main activity, regularly import goods in the exercise of their profession.

The approval to engage in import activities shall be valid for one fiscal year.

The procedure of approval shall be waived for the following :

— government services and bodies placed under the supervisory authority of a ministry ;

— non-profit making organizations and individuals importing for specific purposes.

Approval to engage in import activities is subject to the presentation of a file comprising the following documents :

2.5.1. For established importers

(1) A statement indicating the turnover from import activities of the previous financial year, endorsed by the services of the Department of Customs ;

(2) A tax receipt for the previous year issued by the services of the Department of Taxation and endorsed by the Treasury ;

(3) A list of workers employed by the company, endorsed by the Provincial Inspectorate of Labour and Social Insurance ;

(4) A certificate issued by the National Social Insurance Fund certifying payment of pension contributions ;

(5) An importer's licence for the current financial year, or a waiver of the licence in the case of importers who enjoy that privilege ;

(6) A receipt showing payment of 10.000 francs CFA annual contribution per importer issued by the Cameroon National Shippers' Council or a money order of the same amount addressed to the above-mentioned body (Decree No. 75-308 of 9 May 1975).

2.5.2. For New applicants

~~(1) An inspection certificate issued by a competent official (Senior Divisional Officer, Subdivisional Officer, District Head) containing a description of the business premises of the company ;~~

~~(2) The articles of association of the company and a copy of the minutes of the shareholders' general meeting, with the names of those board members or managers empowered to act on the company's behalf ;~~

~~(3) A list of the company's employees, endorsed by the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance ;~~

~~(4) An agreement with a bank for the domiciliation of the import documents ;~~

(1) A certificate issued by the services of the Department of Statistics indicating the registration number of the company ;

(2) A duly filled information sheet obtainable from the central or external services of the ministry in charge of trade ;

(3) A receipt showing payment of 10,000 francs CFA annual contribution per importer issued by the Cameroon National Shippers' Council or a money order of the same amount addressed to the above-mentioned body (Decree No. 75-308 of 9 May 1975).

(4) An importer licence.

In the case of manufacturers, a statement of the firm's production (quantity, quality, prices, etc.) must be attached to the information sheet.

Specialized establishments and those involved in general trade shall also be required to indicate the main items of their trade.

Incomplete files shall simply be rejected and approval refused.

PART III

DOMESTIC TRADE, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

Within the present context of liberalization of the economy, the expansion of domestic trade with a view to supplying the market requires improvements at two levels :

(1) the rationalization of the current system of distribution of all consumer goods, especially essential goods ;

(2) providing consumer protection by intensifying consumer information and applying the regulations governing after-sales service.

The liberalization of the economy implies :

(a) for trader-distributor : that he can carry out his business freely, subject to the strict observance of the rules and regulations governing commercial activity.

This involves encouraging Cameroonians to enter all stages of business activity in order to step up the processing of national products and move them from the major production areas to the high consumption centres.

(b) for the consumer : that he can buy good quality goods at the cheapest price and without discrimination.

3.1 Simplification of distribution trade :

Wholesalers and Retailers

Any individual or coporate body wishing to engage in wholesale distribution shall first of all fulfill the following conditions :

— figure in the trade register ;
— have a statistical number ;
— possess the appropriate business facilities.

Only the business licence is required of retailers.

However, special conditions may be required for certain strategic commodities for which approval has to be obtained from the supervisory ministry before they are marketed, as stipulated in Appendix II.

3.2 Restructuring of the distribution network

One of the main problems facing domestic trade is the lack of a viable distribution network. In order to encourage the creation of such a network throughout the national territory, the following incentive measures have been taken :

— abolition of the approval as distributor of essential made-in-Cameroon goods ;
— abolition of the authorization to buy from local firms ;
— encouragement of national firms to develop a strategy leading to the opening of distribution centres throughout the national territory.

3.2.1. Special provisions relating to the distribution of certain essential goods.

Considering certain hazards that may upset the situation of our food self-sufficiency, it would be advisable for the State to maintain the right to look into the distribution of certain products, in particular, foodstuffs (like rice, flour, oil, and sugar).

The distribution of these products is subject to the following conditions :

(1) Producers are required to ensure sound management of their stocks in order to avoid any abrupt shortages that may jeopardize the food security of the people.

Hence producers shall keep a strategic stock of whose level they shall from time to time inform the ministry in charge of trade. They shall also supply the ministry with a complete list of distributors.

(2) Wholesale traders in these products shall figure in the register of distributors kept by the Department of Trade.

(3) In the case of instability on the market duly established, the minister in charge of trade shall take corrective measures commensurate with the situation to restore supply of the product through importation.

3.3 After-sales service

In accordance with the regulations in force, after-sales service concerns heavy and light capital goods, various apparatuses, machines of all types, and, in general non consumable goods.

Any distributor of these goods shall, in addition to the guarantee conditions laid down in the Civil Code, have permanently available :

— a good quantity of spare parts ;
— appropriate instruction manuals for customers ;
— a well-equipped repair workshop ;
— skilled technical staff.

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The minister in charge of trade may order impromptu checks of companies distributing consumer durables in connection with consumer protection. Failure to comply with the obligations enumerated above shall be considered an infringement of the after-sales service regulations and be penalized in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

3.4 Consumer information

Particular emphasis shall be laid on informing the consumer for his protection and to encourage him to consume Cameroonian-made-goods.

The following actions shall be taken :

(1) promote the creation of consumer groups ;

(2) inform them of national products and the best conditions under which they may be obtained ;

(3) inform them of their rights ;

(4) make sure all products distributed in Cameroon comply with hygiene and sanitation regulations (manufacture and expiry dates).

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PRODUCTS EXEMPLED FROM RESTRICTIONS IN FEBRUARY 1990

Appendix 1 - A

Number	Tariff Heading	Description
1	11 01 00 10	Wheat flour
2	19 02 19 00	Pasca not containing eggs
3	19 02 30 00	Other pasta of heading no. 19 02
4	27 15 00 00	Bituminous mixtures (mastic strips)
5	36 05 00 00	Matches
6	38 08 20 90	Fungicides ... otherwise presented
7	38 08 30 90	Herbicides ... otherwise presented
8	38 08 40 90	Disinfectants
9	38 08 90 90	Other products of heading no. 38 08, otherwise presented
10	38 08 10 10	Insecticides of 1 kg or less
11	39 23 21 00	Sacks and bags ... of polymers of ethylene
12	39 23 29 00	Sacks and bags of other plastics
13	39 26 10 00	Office or school supplies of plastics
14	39 23 30 00	Carboys, bottles, flasks of plastics

15	40 13 20 00	Inner tubes used on bicycles
16	40 13 90 00	Inner tubes of rubber and others used on motorcycles and carts
17	40 11 40 00	New pneumatic tyres used on motorcycles
18	40 11 50 00	New pneumatic tyres used on bicycles
19	42 02 11 00	Travel goods with outer surface of leather
20	42 02 12 00	Travel goods with outer surface of plastics or of textile materials
21	42 02 19 00	Other travel goods (Trunks, canteens...)
22	48 16 10 00	Carbon paper, other than those of heading no. 48 09
23	48 18 10 00	Toilet paper
24	48 18 20 00	Handkerchiefs, cleansing or facial tissues and towels
25	48 18 30 00	Tablecloths and serviettes
26	48 19 10 00	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard
27	48 19 20 00	Cartons ... of uncorrugate paper or parperboard
28	48 19 30 00	Sacks and bags, having a base of a width of 40 cm or more
29	48 19 40 00	Other sacks and bags (other than those for records)
30	48 19 50 00	Other packing containers, including record sleeves
31	48 20 10 00	Registers, account books, note books

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32	48 20 20 00	Exercice books
33	48 21 10 00	Paper or paperboard labels
34	48 21 90 00	Other paper or paperboard labels
35	48 18 40 00	Sanitary towels and tampons
36	64 01 91 00	Other footwear of heading no. 64 01, covering the knee
37	64 01 92 00	Other footwear of heading no. 64 01, covering the ankle but not the knee
38	64 01 99 00	Other articles of heading no. 64 01, manufactured otherwise
39	64 02 92 00	Other footwear of heading no. 64 02, covering the ankle
40	64 02 99 00	Other footwear of heading no. 64 02, not covering the ankle.
41	72 14 10 00	Forged bars (concrete iron)
42	72 14 20 00	Bars containing indentations
43	72 14 30 00	Bars of free-cutting steel
44	72 14 40 00	Bars containing by weight less than 0.25 % of carbon
45	72 14 50 00	Bars containing by weight 0.25 % or more but less than 0.6 % of carbon
46	72 14 60 00	Bars containing by weight 0.6 % or more of carbon
47	72 15 10 00	Bars of free-cutting steel ... cold-finished
48	72 15 20 00	Other bars of heading no. 72 15, containing by weight less than 0.25 % of carbon

49	72 15 30 00	Other bars of heading no. 72 15, containing 0.25 % or more but less than 0.6 % of carbon
50	72 15 40 00	Other bars of heading no. 72 15, containing 0.6 % or more of carbon
51	72 15 90 00	Other bars of heading no. 72 15
52	72 09 11 00	Flat-rolled products, ...in coils ... of a thickness of 3 mm or more
53	72 09 12 00	Flat-rolled products, ...in coils ...of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm
54	72 09 13 00	Flat-rolled products,... in coils... of a thickness 0.5 % and 1 mm
55	72 09 14 00	Flat-rolled products,... in coils ...of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm
56	72 09 21 00	Other flat-rolled products,... in coils, of a thickness of 3 mm or more
57	72 09 22 00	Other flat-rolled products, ... in coils, of a thickness exceeding 1 mm but less than 3 mm
58	72 09 21 00	Other flat-rolled products, ... in coils, of a thickness of between 0.5 and 1 mm
59	72 09 21 00	Other flat-rolled products, ... in coils, of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm
60	72 09 31 00	Flat-rolled products, not in coils ... of a thickness of 3 mm or more (iron or steel sheets)
61	72 09 32 00	Flat-rolled products, ... not in coils, of a thickness exceeding 1 mm, but less than 3 mm
62	72 09 33 00	Flat-rolled products, ... not in coils, of a thickness of between 0.5 and 1 mm
63	72 09 34 00	Flat-rolled products, not in coils, ... of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm

64	72 09 41 00	Other flat-rolled products ... not in coils, of a thickness of 3 mm or more
65	72 09 42 00	Other flat-rolled products, ... not in coils, of a thickness exceeding 1 mm, but less than 3 mm
66	72 09 43 00	Other flat-rolled products, ... not in coils, of a thickness of between 0.5 mm and 1 mm
67	72 09 44 00	Other flat-rolled products ... not in coils, of a thickness of less tinan 0.5 mm
68	72 09 90 00	Other flat-rolled products of heading no. 72 09 (iron and steel sheets)
69	72 10 31 00	Flat-rolled products ... electrolytically plated or coated with zinc (iron or steel sheets)
70	72 10 39 00	Other flat-rolled products coated with zinc (iron and steel sheets)
71	72 10 41 00	Flat-rolled products ... of corrugated zinc (corrugated sheets)
72	72 12 29 00	Other flat-rolled products ... (iron and steel sheets)
73	72 12 21 00	Flat-rolled products ... of a width of less than 600 mm electrolycally plated or coated with zinc (iron and steel sheets)
74	72 10 50 00	Flat-rolled products plated or coated with chromium oxides ... (iron and steel sheets)
75	72 10 60 00	Flat-rolled products plated or coated with aluminium (iron and steel sheets)
76	73 11 00 00	Gas containers ... (gas bottles)
77	73 11 50 00	Expanded metal of iron or steel (sheets)

78	73 18 19 00	Other threaded articles of heading no. 73 18 (other screws for gas bottles)
79	73 21 11 00	Cooking appliances and plate warmers for both gas and other fuels (cookers except stove)
80	73 23 91 00	Table, kitchen or other household articles ... of iron (other than cast iron) or steel, enamelled
81	73 23 99 00	Other articles of heading no. 73 23 (galvanized buckets)
82	73 26 90 90	Other articles of iron or steel not used for drainage Other articles of iron or steel for gas bottles
83	76 06 11 00	Square or rectangular aluminium plates, sheets and strip
84	76 06 12 00	Square or rectangular plates, sheets and strip of aluminium alloys
85	76 06 91 00	Other plates and sheets ... of aluminium
86	76 06 92 60	Other plates and sheets ... of aluminium alloys
87	76 10 90 00	Plates and sheets of aluminium for structures, not mentioned elsewhere
88	76 15 10 00	Table, kitchen or other household articles ... of aluminium
89	84 18 21 00	Combined refrigerator-freezers
90	84 18 21 00	Compression-type refrigerators
91	84 18 22 00	Absorption-type, electrical refrigerators
92	84 18 29 00	Other household refrigerator

93	85 06 11 00	Primary cells of manganese dioxide of the R14 and R20 type
94	85 06 12 00	Primary cells of mercuric oxide of the R14 and R20 type
95	85 06 13 00	Primary cells of silver oxide of the R14 and R20 type
96	85 06 19 00	Other primary cells and primary batteries of the R14 and R20 type
97	85 16 00 00	Other ovens, cookers
98	85 17 10 00	Telephone sets
99	85 27 11 00	Combined receivers
100	85 27 19 00	Other receivers ... not combined
101	85 27 31 00	Other receivers ... combined
102	85 27 32 00	Other uncombined receivers
103	85 27 39 00	Other receivers
104	85 28 10 90	Other colour television receivers
105	96 12 10 00	Ribbons (ribbons for typewriters)

PRODUCTS TO BE DECONTROLED WITH EFFECT FROM JANUARY 1991

Appendix I - B

Number	Tariff Heading	Description
1	01 02.99.00	Concentrated sweetened milk
2	23 09.90.00	Animal food
3	25 01.00.11	Table salt, put up for retail sale
4	25 01.00.19	Table salt, not packaged
5	25 23.21.00 - 25 23.29.00	Hydraulic cement
6	30 05.90.00	Cotton wool
7	31 01.19.10	Ordinary soap
8	31 01.19.90	Other types of soaps
9	51 07.12.00 - 51 07.13.00 51 07.11.00 - 51 07.52.00 51 07.53.00 - 51 07.54.00 51 07.72.00 - 51 07.73.00 51 07.83.00 - 51 07.84.00 51 07.92.00 - 51 07.93.00 51 07.91.00 - 51 08.22.00 51 08.23.00 - 51 08.24.00 51 08.32.00 - 51 08.33.00 51 08.34.00 -	Synthetic fabrics, other than those bleached

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10	53 06.10.00 - 53 06.20.00	Flax yarn, put up for retail
11	52 07.10.00 - 52 07.90.00	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
12	55 11.10.00 - 55 11.20.00	Synthetic fibre put up for retail sale
13	56 01.10.00	Sanitary towels
14	56 01.29.00	Articles, of wadding
15	63 02.29.00 - 63 02.39.00 - 63 02.99.00	Nonelastic fabric, other than T-shirts
16	61 07.11.00 - 61 07.91.00	Men's or boys' underwear
17	61 08.11.00 - 61 08.19.00 61 08.32.00 - 61 08.39.00 61 08.92.00 - 61 08.99.00	Women's or girls' underwear
18	61 09.10.00 - 61 09.90.00	T-shirts, singlets and other vests
20	61 01.12.00 - 61 01.13.00 - 61 01.11.00 61 01.19.00 - 61 01.52.00 - 61 01.53.00 61 01.61.00 - 61 01.62.00 - 61 01.63.00 61 01.69.00 - 61 06.10.00 - 61 06.20.00 61 06.90.00	Women's and girls' overalls
21	61 03.22.00 - 61 03.12.00 61 05.10.00 - 62 03.22.00	Men's and boys' overalls
22	62 01.12.00 - 62 01.13.00 - 62 01.52.00 62 01.62.00 - 62 06.10.00 - 62 06.30.00	Women's and girls' overalls

AQUALIZED PRODUCTS AND STRATEGIC PRODUCTS FOR WHICH A CALENDAR FOR QUOTA RESISTRICTIONS SHALL BE DECIDED LATER

Appendix I - C

Number	Tariff Heading	Description
1	09.02.10.00	Green tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 k
2	09.02.20.00	Other green tea
3	09.02.30.00	Black tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 k
4	09.02.40.00	Other black tea
5	10.05.90.00	Other maize
6	10.06.30.10	Semi-melled rice ... put up for retail
7	10.06.30.90	Other Semi-milled rice (rice and broken rice)
8	10.06.40.00	Broken rice
9	11.03.13.00	Groats and corn meal (gritz)
10	15.07.90.00	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, refined
11	15.08.10.00	Groundnut oil, virgin
12	15.08.90.00	Groundnut oil and its fractions, refined
13	15.11.90.00	Palm oil and its fractions, refined

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14	15.12.21.00	Crude cotton-seed oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed
15	15.12.29.00	Cotton-seed oil and its fractions, refined
16	15.13.19.00	Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions, refined
17	15.13.29.00	Palm kernel or babassu and their fractions
18	From 17.01.11.00 to 17.01.12.00	Raw industrial sugar
19	17.01.59.10	Refined sugar
20	52.09.19.00	Other fabrics of yarns of different colours
21	52.10.29.00	Other fabrics, of mixed cotton
22	52.10.39.00	Other fabrics, of dyed cotton
23	52.10.11.00	Cotton fabrics of yarns of different colours, plain weave.
24	52.10.19.00	Other cotton fabrics of yarns of different colours
25	52.10.51.00	Cotton fabrics, printed, plain weave
26	52.10.59.00	Other cotton fabrics, printed
27	52.11.29.00	Other cotton fabrics, bleached
28	52.11.31.00	Cotton fabrics, dyed, plain weave
29	From 55.12.19.00 to 55.12.29.00	Other fabrics of synthetic fibre

30	55.12.99.00	Other fabrics under heading no. 55.12
31	55.13.21.00	Fabrics of polyester staple fibres
32	55.13.23.00	Other woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
33	55.13.39.00	Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres
34	55.13.41.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres
35	55.15.11.00	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibres, mixed with viscose rayon (synthetic fibres, other than those bleached)
36	55.16.12.00	Fabrics mixed with cotton dyed.
37	55.16.13.00	Fabrics mixed with cotton, of yarns of different colours (synthetic fabrics, other than those bleached)
38	55.16.12.00	Fabrics mixed with cotton, printed
39	55.16.92.00	Other fabrics of synthetic fibres, dyed
40	55.16.93.00	Other fabrics of artificial staple fibres, old yarns of different colours
41	55.16.94.00	Other fabrics of artificial staple fibres, printed
42	58.02.11.00	Terry towelling and similar woven terry fabrics, of cotton, unbleached
	58.02.19.00	Other

SPECIAL PRODUCTS REQUIRING A VISA FROM THE SUPERVISORY MINISTRY BEFORE IMPORTATION

Appendix II

Serial No.	Tariff Heading	Description of product	Visa of
1	02 01 10 00 to 02 10 90 00	Edible meat	MINEPIA
2	03 01 10 00 to 03 07 99 00	Fishery and livestock products	MINEPIA
3	23 09 90 00	Food for other animals	"
4	30 03 10 00 to 30 04 90 00	Medicaments for cattle : pharmaceutical	MIN. SANTE
5	34 01 11 00	Medicated soaps	"
6	36 02 00 00	Prepared explosives, other than propellent powders	MINEE
7	36 04 10 00	Fireworks	MINAT
8	36 04 90 00	Signaling flares and other pyrotechnic articles	"
9	85 25 10 00	Transceivers	MIN. PTT
10	85 25 20 00	"	
11	85 27 90 00	Other receivers	
12	93 03 10 00	Muzzle-loading firearms	MINAT
13	93 03 20 00	Other sporting, hunting or target-shooting shotguns, including combination shotgun-rifles	MINAT
14	93 03 30 00	Other sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles	"

15	93 03 90 00	Other firearms under Heading No. 93 03	"
16	93 06 10 00	Cartridges for pistols	"
17	93 06 21 00	Shotgun cartridges	"
18	93 06 30 00	Other cartridges	"
19	93 06 90 00	Other ammunition	"
20	22 08.20.00 - 22 08.30.00 22 08.40.00 - 22 08.50.00 22 08.90.00 - 22 04.10.10 22 04.10.90 - 22 04.21.10 22 04.21.20	Alcoholic beverages (Whiskies, spirits, rum Gin, aniseed liquors, champagnes, red wine, White wine)	"
21	87 03.23.90 - 87 03.23.10 87 04.21.00 - 87 04.22.00 87 04.23.00 -	Used cars (motors cars, lorries)	

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PRODUCTS WHOSE ENTRY AND DISTRIBUTION ARE FORBIDDEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Appendix III

Serial No.	Description of product
1	« IBERO » refined cooking oil
2	Whisky « CN » — « RAY »
	MIPIPO skin care products
	Medicated cream-I.K.B. medicated cream
3	Cream-crusader — Skin toning cream — Elegance
	Skin toning cream — Symbi cream — skin pear
	Cream renue super bleachin — cream amba cream — nice
	Super cream — Desire complexion cream
	Tura medicated cream — MIPIPO Hydroquinone lotion
4	Jaribu Antiseptic soap, Germicidal — H.G. 12
	Germicidal soap — MIPIPO Germicidal soap
	Roberts medicated soap — Tura, Germicidal soap
	Sukissa Bango — Antiseptic Baap — Skingard
	Medicated soap — Bexo Antiseptic — Bicu soap
5	Captafol
	(Aretit) Dinoseb acetate
	Dinoseb
	Binapacryl (Morocide)
	Cyhexatin
	Dieldrin
	Heptachlor

	2 4 — 5 TCP
	Captafol-based fungicides
	Difolatn Foleid Merpalfol Crisfolatan Foltaf Haipen Mycodifol Orthodifolatan 80 Captalatan 80
	Herbicides with a dinoseb acetate base (ARETIT) Hoe 002904 Evosit Phenotan
	Dinoseb-based Basanite Chemox general Chemox Chemsect Dynamyte Elgetol Hel — fire Kiloseb Nitropone Sinox General Unicrop Caldon Dinitro DN 289 Gebutox Premerge Subitex Vertac Dinitro weed killer
	(Morocide) Binafacryl-based Acricid Ambox Dapacryl Dinoseb

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	Endosan Mocrocide Hoe 2 784 NIA 9 044
	Dieldrin-based Alvit Dieldrex Dieldrite Octalox Panoram D-31
	Aldrine-based Aldrex Aldrex 30 Aldrite Aldrosol Drinox Octalene Seedrin liquid
	Heptachlor-based Drinox H-34 Heptamul
6	Second-hand clothing
7	Toxic and other industrial wastes
8	« Cock Brand » mosquito killer
9	« Turkey brand » vegetable oil

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IMPORT VERIFICATION PROGRAMME NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 88-7 of 15 July 1988, Decree No. 88-1285 of 23 September 1988 and Interministerial Order No. 145 of 22 November 1988, the procedures for importing goods into the Republic of Cameroon are hereby amended as follows :

1. PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION

With the exception of the goods exempted by Order No. 145 of 22 November 1988, all goods meant for import into the Republic of Cameroon shall be subject to pre-shipment inspection in the country of shipment. This inspection, which shall cover the quality, quantity, price and customs description of the goods, shall be carried out by « Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) » and its affiliates.

2. DUTIES OF THE IMPORTER

All import-related contracts (or similar documents such as pro forma invoices, purchase orders, telex messages, etc.) must stipulate that pre-shipment inspection by Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) is compulsory. The importer shall make all the necessary arrangements with the vendor to ensure proper inspection by SGS in accordance with Article 9 of Order No. 145 of 22 November 1988.

3. ADMISSIBILITY OF APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT LICENCES

Applications for import licences for goods worth 1,000,000 CFA francs and above shall not be admissible unless accompanied by the following documents :

a) - two copies of the pro forma invoice, contract, telex message, purchase order or similar document covering the transaction.

These documents must show the following details :

— the total f.o.b. value of the goods concerned ;
— for information only, one of the undermentioned customs procedures applicable to the goods :

i) « final importation/normal tariff »
ii) « final importation/reduced rate »
iii) « final importation/total relief »
iv) « temporary importation »
v) « importation to customs warehouse »

b) - a certified cheque to the order of BEAC, Account No. 98450 « Inspection and Control Tax on Imports » for an amount equivalent to 0.95 % of the f.o.b. value of the goods listed on the application for the import licence and not less than 55,000 (fifty-five thousand) CFA francs. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the certified cheque shall not be required in the cases referred to in Article 4 of Order No. 145 of 22 November 1988 as well as for imports from countries not listed in that order.

When an application for an import licence does not fulfil any of the above conditions, it shall under no circumstances be granted and shall be returned to the importer.

4. CANCELLATION, AMENDMENT OR EXTENSION OF AN IMPORT LICENCE

a) Where the f.o.b. value of the import licence has been increased, the application for amendment shall not be admissible unless accompanied by a

certified cheque to the order of BEAC. Account No. 98450 « Inspection and Control Tax on Imports » for an amount equivalent to 0.95 % of the difference between the increased f.o.b. value and the initial f.o.b. value.

b) Cancellation or amendment of an import licence for which the inspection and control tax on imports has already been paid shall in no circumstances entail a refund of the said tax to the importer.

5. ISSUE OF AN INSPECTION REPORT

After each inspection, Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) shall issue :

— a verification certificate, when the inspection is satisfactory, or

— a notice of rejection, when it finds irregularities and the vendor fails to carry out the necessary adjustments.

The verification certificate shall be issued only when the following conditions have been met :

— the vendor has submitted to SGS two copies of the final invoice covering the imports concerned ;

— there must be no irregularities, or the vendor must correct any irregularities found.

6. ISSUE OF THE VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

The original of the verification certificate shall be delivered to the vendor who shall present it for the purpose of negotiating payment for the goods.

A copy of the verification certificate duly certified by the SGS Liaison Bureau in Douala shall be placed at the disposal of the importer who shall use it for customs clearance.

7. ISSUE OF NOTICE OF REJECTION

Notice of rejection shall, where applicable, be issued to the vendor and the importer as laid down in Item 5 above.

The notice of rejection shall, however, not be used for customs clearance or for payment of the goods concerned except where the Minister of Finance, by decision, grants a waiver upon the recommendation of the minister in charge of trade.

8. LIAISON AND INFORMATION BUREAU

For the purposes of the Import Verification Programme and in order to provide the co-ordination necessary for the proper execution of pre-shipment inspections and ensure that businessmen are well informed, Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) shall open in Douala a bureau whose location shall be announced in the press.

9. DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

The procedures laid down above shall enter into force from Monday 3 April 1989. Goods for which import licences were granted before that date shall not be subject to the said procedures. In case of renewal of the licence, however, the said goods shall be subject to the procedures.

(sgd) Joseph Tsanga Abanda.
Minister of Industrial and
Commercial Development.

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ANNEX 4.3

ANNEX 4.3

Numéro du tarif	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS	DROITS ET T.C.A. - U.D E.A.C.			Dispositions spéciales	Indice de concordance
		Droit de douane	Droit d'entrée	T.C.A.		
38.08	**Insecticides, antirongeurs, fongicides, herbicides, inhibiteurs de germination et régulateurs de croissance pour plantes, désinfectants et produits similaires, présentés dans des formes ou emballages de vente au détail ou à l'état de préparations ou sous forme d'articles tels que rubans, mèches et bougies soufrés et papier tue-mouches.**					
	Insecticides:					
3808.10.10	Présentés dans des formes propres à la vente au détail ou en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins, ou bien sous forme d'articles	7,50 %	30 %	TN	(1)(2)	18
3808.10.90	Autres	7,50 %	15 %	TN	(1)(2)	19
	Fongicides:					
3808.20.10	Présentés dans des formes propres à la vente au détail ou en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins, ou bien sous forme d'articles	7,50 %	30 %	TN	(2)	20
3808.20.90	Autres	7,50 %	15 %	TN	(2)	21
	Herbicides, inhibiteurs de germination et régulateurs de croissance pour plantes:					
3808.30.10	Présentés dans des formes propres à la vente au détail ou en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins, ou bien sous forme d'articles	7,50 %	30 %	TN	(2)	22
3808.30.90	Autres	7,50 %	15 %	TN	(2)	23
	Désinfectants:					
3808.40.10	Présentés dans des formes propres à la vente au détail ou en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins, ou bien sous forme d'articles	7,50 %	30 %	TN	(2)	24
3808.40.90	Autres	7,50 %	15 %	TN	(2)	25
	Autres:					
3808.90.10	Présentés dans des formes propres à la vente au détail ou en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins, ou bien sous forme d'articles	7,50 %	30 %	TN	(2)	26
3808.90.90	Autres	7,50 %	15 %	TN	(2)	27
38.09	**Agents d'apprêt ou de finissage, accélérateurs de teinture ou de fixation de matières colorantes et autres produits et préparations (parements préparés et préparations pour le mordançage, par exemple), des types utilisés dans l'industrie textile, l'industrie du papier, l'industrie du cuir ou les industries similaires, non dénommés ni compris ailleurs.**					
3809.10.00	A base de matières amylacées	7,50 %	25 %	TN		28
	Autres:					
3809.91.00	Des types utilisés dans l'industrie textile	7,50 %	25 %	TN		29
3809.92.00	Des types utilisés dans l'industrie du papier	7,50 %	25 %	TN		30
3809.99.00	Autres	7,50 %	25 %	TN		31
38.10	**Préparations pour le décapage des métaux; flux à souder ou à braser et autres préparations auxiliaires pour le soudage ou le brasage des métaux; pâtes et poudres à souder ou à braser composées de métal et d'autres produits; préparations des types utilisés pour l'enrobage ou le fourrage des électrodes ou des baguettes de soudage.**					
3810.10.00	Préparations pour le décapage des métaux; pâtes et poudres à souder ou à braser composées de métal et d'autres produits	7,50 %	25 %	TN		32
3810.90.00	Autres	7,50 %	25 %	TN		33

(1) En R.C.A., les insecticides importés par le Ministère de l'Agriculture sont admis en franchise des droits et taxes aux conditions fixées par l'Acte n° 41 69-CD-737 du 18.3.1969.

(2) Les préparations désinfectantes insecticides anti-cryptogramiques et autres préparations pour l'agriculture et l'horticulture présentés autrement sont exemptés de droit d'entrée et TCA, au Tchad.

Extract from UDEAC Customs Tariff.

Extrait
Tarif des douanes
Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale

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Indice de concordance	LIBELLE SIMPLIFIE	TAXE COMPLEMENTAIRE						Autres taxes
		Cameroun	R.C.A.	Congo	Gabon	Guinée Equat.	Tchad	
18	Insecticides présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	10 %	10 %	10 %	5 %			
19	Insecticides présentés autrement	10 %		10 %	5 %			
20	Fongicides présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	10 %		10 %	5 %			
21	Fongicides présentés autrement	10 %		10 %	5 %			
22	Herbicides... présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	10 %		10 %	5 %			
23	Herbicides... présentés autrement	10 %		10 %	5 %			
24	Désinfectants présentés en emballage d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	10 %		10 %	5 %			
25	Désinfectants présentés autrement	10 %		10 %	5 %			
26	Autres produits du n° 38.08 présentés en emballages d'une contenance nette de 1 kg ou moins	10 %		10 %	5 %			
27	Autres produits du n° 38.08 présentés autrement	10 %		10 %	5 %			
28	Agents d'apprêt ou de finissage... à base de matières amylacées	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %			
29	Agents d'apprêt ou de finissage... autres, des types utilisés dans l'industrie textile	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %			
30	Agents d'apprêt ou de finissage... autres, des types utilisés dans l'industrie du papier	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %			
31	Agents d'apprêt ou de finissage... du n° 38.09 pour d'autres usages	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %			
32	Préparations pour le décapage des métaux; pâtes et poudre à souder ou à braser composées de métal et d'autres produits	10 %		10 %	5 %			
33	Autres préparations du n° 38.10 pour le soudage ou le brasage	10 %		10 %	5 %			

ANNEX 4.4

Quatre membres du gouvernement ce matin à Douala

Le ministre du Développement industriel et commercial présidera ce mercredi 27 mai 1992 à 10 heures, dans les salons de l'Hôtel Sawa à Douala, la deuxième session du Comité de Direction de la Cellule de Gestion du Code des Investissements (C.G.C.I.).

Cette structure est chargée d'offrir aux investisseurs potentiels et aux entreprises déjà installées les prestations qui leur sont dues de la part des administrations publiques lorsqu'ils sollicitent l'octroi ou qu'ils ont obtenu le bénéfice d'un des régimes du Code des Investissements ; par ailleurs la Cellule de Gestion du Code des Investissements assure le suivi et le contrôle des entreprises bénéficiant des avantages dudit Code.

A ce titre, elle est habilitée, entre autres, à recueillir auprès des administrations compétentes, les autorisations nécessaires à l'exercice de certaines activités, d'obtenir les visas nécessaires pour le personnel étranger (Travail, Police de Frontières), pendant la durée de validité de l'acte d'agrement.

En fait, la Cellule de Gestion du Code des Investissements apparaît désormais comme le seul interlocuteur entre les investisseurs et les pouvoirs publics.

Le Comité de Direction du CGCI est l'organe de décision : il est donc composé des membres du gouvernement eux-mêmes. C'est pourquoi, font le déplacement de Douala avec le ministre René Owona, le ministre des Finances Justin Ndioro, le ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Monsieur Jean Bosco Samgba et le secrétaire d'Etat au Plan et à l'Aménagement du Territoire, Monsieur Moampea.

Organe de concertation, le CGCI comprend aussi les représentants du secteur privé. Ainsi prendront part aux assises du côté des opérateurs économiques : le président de la Chambre de Commerce, des Mines et de l'Artisanat, les président des syndicats et groupements d'industriels et commerçants que sont : le SYNDUSTRICAM et le CICAM, le président de la Chambre d'Agriculture, le directeur national de la BEAC et certains hommes d'affaires en raison de leur compétence.

Cette rencontre du CGCI est l'illustration du fait que la politique de libéralisation de l'économie, d'incitation à l'investissement en vue de la relance de la croissance est bien en marche, malgré les soubresauts encore perceptibles de la dépression mondiale.

CAMEROON TRIBUNE N° 5139 MERCREDI 27 MAI 1992

tion activities and for the duration of the activity from all duties and taxes on the purchase of national raw materials of local or UDEAC origins, or water and electricity for industrial use, and on intermediary products of local or UDEAC origin that are used in whole or in part for the production of finished or processed products, including the raw materials and national products of local or UDEAC origin that are meant for the packaging of finished or processed products.

(2) Entitlement of the benefits mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be subjects, after establishing the start of production, t obtaining in accordance with the regulations, the Inland Tax on Production (ITP) schedule or any other equivalent tax levied on the undertaking's products on leaving the factory to be marketed.

(3) The conditions and terms for calculating the taxes mentioned in paragraph (2) above shall be determined by regulations.

13. (1) Fees and taxes on importation out of the UDEAC zone shall be paid by any undertaking benefiting from the ITP at a reduced rate of 15% comprising import and customs duties, tax on turnover and all other import taxes on:

(a) raw materials and products wholly or partially used to make the finished product;

(b) raw materials and products which, though not being used to make the finished product, are destroyed, by losing their specific quality, during direct manufacturing operations;

(c) raw materials and products intended for packaging or wrapping finished products.

(2) However, products subject to the adjustment mechanism shall comply with the legislation governing them.

14. The first three years during which the undertaking is entitled to the benefits under the ITP schedule shall be regarded as the starting phase of its operations. Thus, the difference between import duties and taxes payable under the ordinary law schedule granted, without penalties, shall be subject to a guarantee or the giving of a personal and binding guarantee within conditions provided shall be withdrawn at the end of the third year within conditions provided for in articles 36 and 37 below.

PART III

SPECIAL SCHEDULES

CHAPTER I: CREATION AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

15. Special schedules granting special benefits which natural persons or corporate bodies, individually or in partnership, may want to take advantage of the benefit of their enterprises, to carry on an economic activity with the same objective as referred to in Article 1, are hereby established. The schedules are listed below:

(a) For the setting up of new enterprises:

(i) the basic schedule or one of specific schedules, namely:
(ii) the small and medium-sized enterprises schedule (SME)
(iii) the strategic enterprises schedule.

(b) For the setting-up of solely export-orientated enterprises:

- the free trade zone schedule.

(C) For already existing enterprises:

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ANNEX 4.4

ANNEX 4.4

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace- Work-Fatherland

Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development

INVESTMENT CODE OF CAMEROON

(ORDINANCE N° 90/007 OF 08 NOV. 1990)

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE - WORK - FATHERLAND

Ordinance No. 90/7 of 8 November 1990
to institute the Investment Code of Cameroon.

The President of the Republic,

Mindful of the Constitution;

Mindful of Law No. 89/28 of 29 December 1989 to authorize the President of the Republic to revise by ordinance Law No. 84 /3 of 4 July 1984 to institute the Investment Code of Cameroon.

Hereby ordains as follows:

PART ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. (1) The purpose of this Ordinance is to encourage and to promote productive investments in Cameroon.

(2) It aims at encouraging the creation and development of economic activities that are geared towards the

- valorization of Cameroon's natural resources, as a priority;
- creation of new jobs,
- production of competitive goods and services for domestic consumption and for export,
- increase in the exports of manufactured products,
- transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies,
- protection of the environment and,
- improvement of the quality of living in urban and rural areas.

PART TWO

GENERAL RIGHTS AND ADVANTAGES

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL GUARANTEES

2. (1) All natural persons or corporate bodies of Cameroonian or foreign nationality may, irrespective of their place of residence, undertake and engage in an economic activity in Cameroon.

(2) They may engage in this activity individually or in partnership either in accordance with ordinary law or with one of the special schedules instituted by the laws and regulations in force or by this ordinance.

3. (1) All natural persons or corporate bodies operating individually or in partnership shall, irrespective of the form taken in law by the economic activity, enjoy full protection under cameroonian law.

(2) As such, all natural persons or corporate bodies of foreign nationality shall enjoy the same rights as those granted to Cameroonian natural persons or corporate bodies in accordance with the legal and statutory provisions governing the activities of foreigners and the provisions of the treaties and agreements concluded by Cameroon and their countries of origin.

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4. (1) All natural persons or corporate bodies irrespective of their nationality, shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, enjoy the various rights governing property ownership, concessions and administrative authorizations.

(2) No expropriation, nationalization or requisition of a duly established undertaking or of its property shall be carried out without the State first initiating the procedure to declare such expropriation, nationalization or requisition as being in the public interest and without prior compensation that is just equitable and based on a proper evaluation of the undertaking or of its property by an independent third party.

5. All natural persons or corporate bodies duly established in Cameroon may in compliance with the laws and regulations in force, enter into and execute any contract that they consider to be in their interest especially as concerns financial and commercial matters, determine its production, distribution and marketing policies, and in general take any management decisions that are in conformity with the rules and practice of trade in Cameroon.

6. All natural persons or corporate bodies duly set up in Cameroon to carry out an economic activity shall have the freedom to recruit and dismiss staff in compliance with the social and labour legislation in force.

7. The State shall guarantee the entry into, residence, freedom of movement and exit from the national territory of all investors, natural persons or corporate bodies duly established in Cameroon, their partners and managers and foreign personnel with duly approved contracts of employment as well as members of their legitimate families.

In this respect, it shall issue all the necessary administrative documents to them.

8. (1) The State shall guarantee to all natural persons or corporate bodies not resident in Cameroon the free transfer of proceeds of all kinds from the invested capital and, in case they cease to operate, the income form the liquidation or from the transfer of the investment on condition that they have paid all their taxes.

(2) Moreover the State shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations governing banking and exchange operations, guarantee the right to freely transfer out of Cameroon, funds representing normal and current payments for supplies and services effectively performed, particularly in the form of royalties or other remunerations.

9. All investment approved in accordance with the conditions set out in Part III of this ordinance shall be covered by the guarantee or non-commercial risks in compliance with Article 15 of the Treaty instituting the Multilateral Agency for the Guarantee of Investments ratified by Cameroon.

CHAPTER 2: Promoting of Exports

10. Undertakings regularly established in Cameroon whose finished or semi-finished products are processed in Cameroon shall be exempted from export, insurance and transportation charges in respect of their products meant for export.

11. An undertaking regularly established in Cameroon which exports all or part of its industrial products shall be granted export incentives in the form of a deduction from its taxable income of an amount that cannot be carried forward; the amount so deducted shall be equal to 5% of the FOB value of the exports of its finished or semi-finished products.

CHAPTER 3: Promotion of the Valorization of Cameroon's Natural Resources.

12. (1) Undertakings regularly established in Cameroon shall be exempted, considering their produc-

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- the reinvestment schedule

16. (1) Any enterprise duly set up and working towards the objective referred to in Article 1 above shall be eligible for one of the schedules set out in Article 15 above when it undertakes its activity in one of the following areas:

- processing of raw materials resulting in the production of finished and semi-finished goods,
- extraction and processing of mining resources,
- processing of hydrocarbons,
- forest exploitation and the processing of timber,
- agricultural and agro-industrial production,
- clothing industry,
- animal breeding,
- industrial and small-scale fishing,
- processing of agricultural, animal and fish products,
- stockage and conservation of food products,
- construction of buildings and realization of public works,
- manufacture of materials for the building industry and public works,
- maintenance of industrial equipment with emphasis on the manufacture of spare parts,
- naval repairs,
- technological research and data management,
- hospitals and pharmaceutical analysis laboratories,
- testing, analysis and control laboratories of raw materials, finished or semi-finished products used or produced by the industry,
- lodging establishments likely to be classified in accordance with the regulations in force,
- restoration and leisure establishments convergent with the tourist establishment or
- when they are located on a site where its tourist importance is recognized by the ministry in charge of tourism,
- touristic agencies approved in accordance with the regulations in force,

(2) Any enterprise pursuing an activity in the area of research and/or exploration of mining including hydrocarbons, the benefits of which shall be fixed by a separate instrument, any service-orientated activity not mentioned in Sub-paragraph (1) and especially in the area of finance, schools, maintenance and repairs of any kind, pressings and research organizations shall be exempt from the scope of application of Part III of this ordinance.

The list of activities exempt may be specified, when necessary, in the form of a ministerial order by the ministry in charge of industry.

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING THE BENEFITS OF A SCHEDULE OF THE CODE

17. Any undertaking seeking to be granted the benefits of one of the schedules provided for by this ordinance must comply with all the laws and regulations that apply to this ordinance.

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18. Placement under one of the schedules provided for by this ordinance shall be granted by regulations on the basis of an approval application and after a visa of the ministry of customs on the list of equipment, construction materials of the factory, equipment goods, machines, tools and means of transport, to be imported.

19. The approval document shall specify

(1) As concerns the enterprise:

- the name and articles of association of the enterprise,
- the location of the enterprise showing that it is not situated in an area banned for pursuing the activity concerned.
- the material and financial investment programme proposed by the undertaking;
- the objectives set out in the investment programme and which must conform to the eligibility criteria corresponding to the schedule under which the undertaking is placed.

(2) As concerns the administration,

- the eligibility criteria for which the approval is granted;
- the list of approved equipment and the purpose of the proposed investment;
- the schedule and benefits granted to the benefitting undertaking;
- the date of entry into force of the granted benefits while distinguishing between those related to the establishment phase of the undertaking and those related to the operational phase noting that the process from one phase to the other shall be subject to control.

CHAPTER 3

BASIC SCHEDULES

1 - Eligibility

20. (1) Any undertaking which fulfills the conditions laid down in Article 16 and 17 may acquire benefits under the basic schedule of this ordinance when it meets the following criteria:

(a) creation of permanent jobs for Cameroonians to the tune of at least one job for every investment of 10 (ten) million CFA francs programmed by the undertaking;

(b) annual export activity either of at least 25% of the company's turnover excluding tax or of a turnover tax in convertible currency outside the franc zone of at least 10% of the turnover excluding tax;

(c) use of national natural resources except energy resources, and/or goods and services produced in Cameroon, amounting to at least 25% of the value of inputs.

Goods and services produced in Cameroon shall range from those that by themselves contain at least 25% of the national value added.

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II- Benefits

21. The establishment phase of the undertaking which shall be for a three (3) year period shall entitle the undertaking to the following benefits:

(1)(a) 15% reduction rate covering custom duties, turnover tax and all other import duties payable on equipment, material for the construction of the factory of the establishment, capital goods, machines and tools, rolling stock directly linked to the processes of production, manufacture and/or distribution as well as the transportation of personnel, excluding tourism vehicles. However, buses meant for lodging and entertainment establishments as well as for approved tourism agencies shall be entitled to the same benefits;

(b) exemption from purchase tax on all goods mentioned in article 21 (a) when they are manufactured locally;

(2) exemption from registration fees in respect of capital increases;
(3) exemption from registration fees on leases of premises for exclusively vocational use forming an integral part of the accepted investment programme;
(4) exemption from tax on the transfer of acquired premises, lands and buildings necessary for the implementation of the programme;
(5) exemption from registration fees on contracts for the supply of equipment and the construction of houses necessary for the implementation of the said programme;
(6) exemption from internal turnover tax or many other equivalent tax payable on studies, civil engineering works, the construction and installation of the buildings and equipment of the investment programme carried out by the promoter or, on his behalf, by third parties located within the national territory or in a State which is part of an economic union of which Cameroon is member;
(7) exemption from taxes on loans contracted in respect of investment programmes;
(8) exemption from the minimum fixed tax (IFT) payable as company tax;
(9) exemption from the special company tax (SCT);
(10) a 50% reduction of company tax (CT) from the first year of levy;
(11) exemption from the special tax on the registration of the undertaking's insurance contracts.

22. During the establishment phase of the undertaking, the difference between import taxes and duties payable under the ordinary law system and the amount of fees resulting from the schedule under which the undertaking is placed, excluding penalties, shall be subject to a guarantee or to a reduction of a joint and several guarantee under the conditions provided for by the customs regulations. Money guaranteed or guarantees made at the end of the establishment phase shall be refunded in accordance with the conditions provided for in Articles 36 and 37 hereunder.

23. The operational phase of the undertaking which shall be for a five - year non-renewable period shall entitle it to the following benefits:

(1) exemption from the minimum charge payable under company tax;
(2) exemption from special company tax;
(3) 50% reduction of
- company tax for corporate bodies;
- industrial and commercial profits (BIC) for entrepreneurs and individuals;
(4) 50% reduction of proportional tax levied on the income of movable assets during the above-mentioned period;
(5) carrying over to the following five years, deficits of depreciation normally taken into account during the first three years;
(6) deduction of the undertaking's taxable income of an amount equal to 50% of transportation and utilities where such undertaking is set up in an area far away from the major towns and cities which, together with the relevant scopes, shall be defined by regulations.

24. Any undertaking which requests the grant of benefits under the basic schedule provided for by this ordinance shall be entitled to the benefit of a simplified system for administrative authorizations related to the undertaking's activities for the period of validity of the approval instrument covering its promotional, implementation and operational phases. In this respect, the undertaking shall be entitled to have its files treated by a special office to be set up according to modalities to be specified by regulations. This benefit shall concern, in particular:

- authorizations to carry out its activities;
- access to administrative documents concerning imports and the use of private entrepots,
- visas required for the execution of investment programmes, and raw materials to be imported or purchased locally,
- obtaining the various visas for its national and foreign personnel (entry and exit visa, certificate of residence, work permit),
- access to the installations and public services necessary for the smooth execution of the investment programme outlined in the approval document.

CHAPTER 4: SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS SCHEDULE

Section 1: Eligibility

25. Any undertaking which fulfils the general conditions outlined in Articles 16 and 17 as well as the following three conditions shall be entitled to the benefits of small and medium-sized undertakings :

-creation of permanent jobs for Cameroonians at a rate of at least one job for an investment less than or equal to five million CFA francs programmed by the undertaking ;

-investments less than/or equal to 1,500 million francs CFA ;

-shares owned by Cameroonians or bodies corporate equal to at least 35% of the share capital.

Section 2: Benefits

26. During the installation phase which shall be 3 years, the undertaking shall be entitled to the benefits outlined in Article 21 of the conditions fixed by Article 22 and the benefits under Article 24 above.

27. During the exploitation phase the undertaking shall be entitled to the following benefits for a renewable period of seven years :

(1) the benefits outlined in Article 23 above ;
(2) a reduction in the taxable revenue of the undertaking equal to 25% of the pay roll that cannot be carried forward and which is paid to Cameroonian staff during the financial year in question.

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Chapter 5: Strategic Undertakings Schedule

Section 1 : Eligibility

28. (1) Any undertaking, whose activity falls under an area mentioned in article 16 and which is considered to be strategic for the Industrialization Pilot Project, shall be eligible for the signing of an agreement with the State if it fulfils one of the following conditions :

(a) must have a production for export equal to at least 50% of its annual turnover exclusive of taxes, or its turnover in currency convertible out of the franc zone equal to at least 25% of its turnover exclusive of taxes ;

(b) must be using national natural resources, with the exception of energy resources, and/or goods and services produced in Cameroon, equal to 50% of the value of the inputs.

Goods and service produced in Cameroon are those with a national value added of at least 50%.

(2) creation of permanent jobs for Cameroonians at a rate of at least one job for each investment of twenty million francs.

Section 2 : Benefits

29. During the installation phase the undertaking shall be entitled to the benefits outlined in Article 21 under the conditions laid down in Article 22 for a period of five years and the benefits in Article 24 above.

30. During the exploitation phase the undertaking shall be entitled to the following benefits for a non-renewable period of twelve years :

(1) the benefits outlined in Article 23 above ;

(2) a reduction in the taxable income of the undertaking by an amount equal to 25% of the pay roll that cannot be carried forward and that is paid to Cameroonian personnel during the financial year in question.

Chapter 6 : The Free Trade Zone Schedule

31. (1) Any undertaking which is engaged exclusively in exportation and whose activity is outlined in Article 16 above shall be eligible for the free trade zone schedule ;

(2) the setting up, organization and functioning of free trade zones, admission conditions and the benefits of this schedule shall be fixed by separate instruments.

Chapter 7 : Reinvestment Schedule

Section 1: Eligibility

32. Any undertaking whose activity is outlined in Article 16 and which fulfils the conditions in Article 17 above, operating under ordinary law or under an expired schedule, shall be legible for the reinvestment schedule of this ordinance when :

(1) its investment programme is placed under the reinvestment schedule of the general tax code, and

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(2) its investment programme ensures an increase in productivity, an increase in the production of goods and services or an increase in the number of permanent Cameroon staff by at least 20% as compared to its situation at the time of filing the application ; or

(3) its programme of investment, as concerns lodging establishments, promotes it to a category with greater benefits than it enjoyed at the time of filing the application.

Section 2: Benefits

33. An undertaking placed under the reinvestment schedule shall, under the same conditions as those applicable to the installation phase of the company laid down in Article 22 above and for a period of 3 years with effect from the date of placement, be entitled to the following benefits :

(1) benefits from the General Tax Code under the reinvestment schedule

(2) (a) a 15% reduction in import duties, customs duties, turnover tax and all other import duties on the importation of material, materials for the construction of the factory or the establishment, capital goods, machines and tools, and rolling stock closely related to the process of production, manufacture and/or distribution and to the transport of personnel, with the exception of tourist vehicles. Nevertheless, buses used by lodging and leisure establishments, as well as tourist agencies, shall enjoy these benefits ;

(2) (b) exemption from duties and taxes on the sale of products mentioned in (2-a) above when they are manufactured locally ;

(3) exemption from registration duties on deeds for an increase in capital ;

(4) exemption from registration duties on leases of buildings used for professional purposes exclusively and forming an integral part of the investment programme chosen by the undertaking.

PART IV

FOLLOW-UP, CONTROL, PENALTIES AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

CHAPTER 1: FOLLOW UP AND CONTROL

34. (1) Any undertaking which is approved under one of the schedules instituted by this ordinance must fulfill the criteria used for its placement under the said schedule not more than two years following the end of the establishment phase of the undertaking.

(2) However, the authority having granted the approval may extend the deadlines in case of duly established force majeure or where the undertaking provides valid justifications. However, such extension may not exceed two years.

35. The end of the establishment phase of the undertaking shall be determined by the results of the control carried out by the ministries in charge of industry and finance. Such control shall concern :

- conformity of the equipment to the programme submitted,

- the verification of supporting documents for imported goods and goods purchased locally under the conditions laid down in the approval document according to the investment programme submitted by the undertaking and set out in the approval document.

- the company's return of income, with a view to obtaining the fiscal benefits included in the approval document.

36. Upon publication of the results of the control which must be notified to the undertaking :

(1) the undertaking shall be entitled to the benefits provided for under Articles 23, 27 or 30 above where it has reached its operation phase or where such phase may reasonably be reached within the prescribed time limit. In such case, the lifting of guarantee requirements as provided for under Article 22 above shall be automatic ;

(2) the approval document shall be denounced thereby entailing cancellation of the benefits provided therein where those benefits relating to the establishment phase have been used for purposes other than those set out in the investment programme in the approval document. In such case, the guarantees shall be invoked, without prejudice to the forcible recovery of unduly used benefits, with penalties in addition thereto.

37. The lifting of guarantee requirements may take place before the end of the three-year establishment period where the undertaking reaches the operation phase before such date. In such case, the undertaking may apply to the ministry in charge of industry which, in conjunction with the ministry in charge of finance, will carry out a control entailing the lifting of guarantee requirements the adminitration fails to carry out the said control within a period of forty-five days with effect from the date of receipt of the application, the lifting of guarantee requirements shall be automatic and the undertaking shall continue to enjoy the benefits provided for its establishment phase up to the end of the third year.

38. (1) The requirements for granting release note sums pledged or guarantees provided under the inland tax on production provisions (ITP) or any other similar tax provided by Article 14 above shall be the same as those provided for by Articles 35 and 36 above.

(2) The undertaking may apply for the release note referred to in Article 38 (1) above before the end of the period specified in Article 14 above where it obtains a release note for sums pledged or guarantees provided for approval under one of the schedules of this ordinance. Such application shall be processed under the same conditions as those provided for under Article 37 above.

39. Where the ministries in charge of industry and finance have not jointly conducted the control provided for under Articles 35 and 36, the release note shall be automatically granted for each of the schedules laid down by this ordinance and under the inland tax on production provisions at the end of the period provided for under Articles 14, 21, 26, 29 or 33 above.

40. (1) Any undertaking approved under one of the schedules instituted by this ordinance or under the ITP provision shall within six months with effect from the beginning of the fiscal year, forward to the ministry in charge of industry an annual report for the year just ended relating to the implementation of its investment programme and providing data on the achievement of the targets which prompted the approval of the undertaking for placement under a given schedule.

(2) The annual report may entail a control to verify the approval criteria and the use of the benefits granted in the approval document.

41. All approved undertakings shall be placed under the joint supervision of the customs and industry authorities. To that end, no products acquired under the conditions laid down in this ordinance or under the inland tax on production provisions may be assigned, transferred or used for any purposes other than those for which they were acquired, except upon the joint and express authorization of the above-mentioned authorities.

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Chapter 2 : Penalties and Settlement of Disputes

42. (1) Where an approved undertaking fails to comply with the objectives of the approval criteria used for placement under its schedule, it shall be liable to penalties which may range from a fine to the withdrawal of approval.

(2) An approved undertaking shall also be liable to penalties where it fails undergo the inspection and control exercise of its facilities by the ad hoc approved government employees or to forward the annual report referred to in Article 40 above within six months from the beginning of the financial year.

(3) Fines shall be equal to or lower than the benefits which the undertaking has enjoyed during the financial year preceding that in which the enterprise was penalized.

(4) Non payment of fines may entail the suspension of the approved undertaking and, in case of a repeated offence, the cancellation of all or part of the benefits granted by the approval document.

43. (1) The penalties provided for under this ordinance shall only be implemented after notice has been served through administrative channels in accordance with the regulations in force.

(2) However, the provisions of paragraph 43 (1) shall not apply to undertaking for which a special procedure for the settlement of disputes has been defined in accordance with Article 45 below.

44. Approved undertakings may, for the settlement of their individual or collective disputes, apply to the competent courts in Cameroon.

45. (1) Where an approved undertaking cannot settle a dispute amicably with the State in connection with the validity and interpretation of the approval document, non respect of the guarantees provided for under Part II above and non respect of the undertakings implicit in the objectives of the investment programme which were a determining factor for placement under one of the schedules in Part III above, it shall be entitled to request that such a dispute be conclusively settled in accordance with an arbitration or conciliation procedure derived from one of the following :

-a conciliation or arbitration procedure expressly agreed upon by the parties ;

-agreements and treaties relating to the protection of investments signed between the Republic of Cameroon and the State of which the natural person or corporate body concerned in the enterprise approved as investor is a national ;

-the procedure of settling conflicts before the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) ;

-the convention of 18 March 1965 setting up the international centre for the settlement of investment - related disputes between States and nationals of other States, drawn up under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and ratified by Cameroon ;

-provisions of the regulations governing the additional mechanism approved by the Board of Directors of the international centre for the settlement of investment - related disputes, if the person or body concerned does not fulfill the conditions of nationality laid down in Article 27 of the above-mentioned convention.

(2) Foreign natural persons or corporate bodies holding shares in an approved or unapproved company governed by Cameroonian law may have recourse to one of the arbitration or conciliation procedures provided for in Subsection (1) above.

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(3) The choice of one of the above procedures must be expressly stated, either at the time of the legal formation of the enterprise or in the application for the approval of the enterprise concerned. In the latter case, the arbitration or conciliation procedure shall be mentioned in the approval document.

Section 46

Any enterprise which shall deem itself the subject of administrative excesses may, after exhausting the amicable conciliation procedure, appeal to the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 47

Any application for supplement to the list appended to the approval document on the equipment, factory building materials, capital goods, machinery, tools and rolling stock may, if it falls under the investment programme, which is the subject of the approval document, be statutorily subject to an agreement during and for the period for which the approval document is granted.

Section 48

Any enterprise which shall win a contract on behalf of an enterprise placed under one of the schedules organized by this ordinance shall be entitled to the benefits granted to its client by section 21(1a) and (1b) under conditions specified in Section 22 above, where the execution of the contract is within the framework of the provisional approval document which covers the installation phase of the enterprise.

Section 49

Any enterprise placed under one of the schedules organized by this ordinance or under the provisions of the Inland Tax on Production (ITP) and which shall win a public contract may apply on the products necessary for the execution of the said contract the conditions offered to it by one of these schedules for the manufacture of its finished or semi-finished products in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 above. Guarantees shall be removed after the ministries in charge of industry and finance have ascertained that the contract has been effectively executed.

Section 50.

(1) Special schedules, including the stable tax schemes, previously granted within the framework of the Investment Code to enterprises established in Cameroon are hereby maintained.

(2) However, the customs benefits granted shall no longer be applicable after 3 (three) years with effect from the entry into force of this ordinance, except for the Schedule for Undertakings governed by Convention, the benefits of which shall be longer be applicable after 5 (five) years.

(3) After the dates specified in Subsection (2) above, an enterprise benefitting from an earlier schedule which is still valid may apply for placement under one of the schedules provided for by this ordinance for the remaining period of the first schedule, provided the enterprise meets the requirements of the schedule sought. The enterprise shall then be granted an approval document, the benefits of which shall be those provided for the production phase for the said period.

(4) Where they are eligible for the Investment Code, enterprises which shall sign a performance contract with the State may be entitled to the benefits of the strategic enterprises

schedule with effect from the period of validity of the contract.

Section 51

(1) Any approved enterprise shall be free to undertake transactions relating to operating lease, merger and cession, partial contribution of assets prior to and/or after its financial and technical restructuring.

(2) No approved enterprise may change the aim of its activities or its location without the prior authorization of the ministry in charge of industry and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Section 52

The transactions referred to in Section 51 above shall, during the period of validity of the approval document, be exempted from al duties and taxes.

Section 53

(1) The exemption from export duties and insurance and transportation taxes provided for in Section 10 above shall enter into force with effect from the first day of the financial year following the entry into force of this ordinance.

(2) Export incentives provided for in Section 11 above shall enter into force with effect from the financial year following the entry into force of this ordinance.

Section 54

All enterprises which previously benefitted from the provisions of the Inland Tax on Production (ITP) shall be subject to the mode and conditions of implementation of the ITP referred to in Sections 12, 13 and 14 above from the first day of the financial year following the enactment of this ordinance.

Section 55

All enterprises previously placed under one of the schedules of the Investment Code shall be subject to the follow-up and monitoring conditions provided for this ordinance.

Section 56

(1) All enterprises previously placed under the Investment Code and the provisions of the ITP shall be entitled to the benefits provided for in Section 24 above.

(2) Any enterprise previously placed under one of the schedules of the Investment Code and the provisions of the ITP and within the framework of this ordinance shall contribute to the functioning of the single window mentioned in Section 24 above, the conditions of which shall be fixed by regulation.

Section 57

This ordinance repeals all previous provisions repugnant hereto, in particular Law No. 84/3 of 4 July 1984 to institute the Investment Code and some provisions providing for the exemption from customs taxes of imported materials falling under Decree No. 62/DF/293 of 7 August 1962, as amended, to institute a tax scheme of the Inland Tax on Production and set up such a tax in the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Section 58

This ordinance shall be registered, published according to the procedure of urgency and inserted in the Official Gazette in English and French.

YAOUNDE, 8 November 1990

President of the Republic

ANNEX 4.5

Republic of Cameroon **Peace - Work - Fatherland**

ORDINANCE No. 90/001 of 29 January 1990
to establish the Free Zone Regime in Cameroon.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Mindful of the Constitution,
Mindful of Law No 89/029 of 29 December 1989 to authorize the President of the Republic to enact by ordinance a special law on Industrial Free Zones,

HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1. (a) A Free Zone Regime, whose provisions are laid down herein, is hereby established to promote new investments, facilitate export development and create new jobs in Cameroon.

(b) The Free Zone Regime shall apply to any part of the national territory which, by regulations, is designated as Industrial Free Zone, either on Government's initiative or at the suggestion of the National Office for Industrial Free Zones (NOIFZ) provided for in Article 4 below.

Article 2. (a) "Industrial Free Zone" (IFZ) shall mean a demarcated and fenced geographic area, with controlled access, wherein the Free Zone Regime shall apply both to the said zone as an entity and to the enterprises established therein.

(b) An Industrial Free Zone may be reduced to a geographic area which is one and the same as the settlement area of an enterprise; it shall then be referred to and designated as "Special Industrial Free Zone", and shall be subject to the same demarcation, fencing and controlled access requirements.

Article 3. In this Ordinance:

(a) "*Privately-Owned Entity*" (hereinafter referred to as private party), shall mean any natural person, partnership, joint-stock company, mixed-investment company or other entity, national or foreign, which is not a State-owned entity.

(b) "*State-Owned Entity*" (hereinafter referred to as public party), shall mean any agency of the Government of Cameroon, public enterprises and parastatals.

(c) "*Industrial Free Zone Developer*" shall mean a natural person or a privately or State-owned entity established to develop and administer an Industrial Free Zone in accordance with Article 6 below.

(d) "*Industrial Free Zone Operator*" shall mean a private or public party engaged in the management of an IFZ designated in accordance with Article 6 below, performing all functions of administration, promotion, control and maintenance of the IFZ. The IFZ operator may be the developer or another private or public party working under contract with the developer.

(e) "*Industrial Free Zone Enterprise*" shall mean a private or public party which has been granted a certificate of compliance as provided for in Article 10 below, and which operates within the IFZ. The IFZ developer and the IFZ operator shall be considered as IFZ enterprises.

(f) "*Domestic Cameroonian Business*" shall mean any non-foreign natural person, partnership, joint-stock company or other entity conducting a trade or business within Cameroon, which is not an Industrial Free Zone enterprise.

(g) "*Infrastructure*" shall mean a physical structure (such as fences, roads, bridges, or storm sewers) which facilitates economic or other activity or protects property.

(h) "*Industrial Free Zone Importy*" shall mean any good or service to be delivered to an Industrial Free Zone Enterprise, whether from inside or outside the Cameroonian Customs territory.

(i) "*Industrial Free Zone Export*" shall mean any good or service sold by an Industrial Free Zone enterprise and originating in an Industrial Free Zone, regardless of whether such export shall pass through Cameroon and depart the country from outside an Industrial Free Zone for shipping or transportation purposes.

(j) "*NOIFZ*" shall mean the National Office for Industrial Free Zones as provided for in Article 4 below.

(k) "*Public Service*" shall mean any service provided in Cameroon by a State-owned entity.

(l) "*Administrative Service*" shall mean the public service which provides all services required from state-owned entities by developers, operators and enterprises of Industrial Free Zones.

CHAPTER II: THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONES

SECTION I: COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONES

Article 4. Characteristics of the National Office for Industrial Free Zones

(a) Privately-owned and State-owned entities involved in the development of Industrial Free Zones shall organize themselves into a non-profit organization responsible for defending their interests and referred to as the National Office for Industrial Free Zones (NOIFZ) as provided for in Article 1 above. The NOIFZ shall be a permanent entity subject to the Free Zone Regime and invested with powers under this Ordinance. The highest decision-making body of the National Office for Industrial Free Zones shall be its Board of Directors which shall operate according to the following principles:

(1) It shall be composed of no more than nine (9) members allocated as follows:

- three (3) representatives of public parties appointed by the President of the Republic for the Board of Directors' term of office.

- six (6) representatives of the private parties.

(2) The proceedings of the NOIFZ's Board of Directors shall be valid only when there are at least two (2) representatives of the public parties and four (4) representatives of the private parties present.

(3) The decisions of the Board of Directors of the NOIFZ shall be reached by a simple majority of the members present or represented, based upon the principle of one person, one vote.

(4) The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NOIFZ shall be elected by a simple majority of the members present or represented, based upon the principle of one person, one vote.

(b) The NOIFZ shall cover its operating costs from the following resources:

(1) annual contributions from Industrial Free Zone operators and enterprises according to a scheme to be defined by the Board of Directors of the NOIFZ.

(2) Grants, loans, or service charges as decided by the NOIFZ's Board of Directors.

(3) A portion of the proceeds from fines provided for by this Ordinance, in accordance with a scheme to be agreed upon by the Government and the NOIFZ, and ordered by the Minister in charge of industrial development.

(c) The location of the head office, the organization and the operation of the NOIFZ, as well as the term of office of the members of its Board of Directors, shall be determined by the corporate statutes adopted by its Board of Directors and in accordance with the regulations governing non-profit, economic-oriented organizations.

SECTION II: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONES

Article 5. Responsibilities of the National Office for Industrial Free Zones

(a) The National Office for Industrial Free Zones shall have the sole authority to:

(1) receive and review applications for designation of an Industrial Free Zone or Special Industrial Free Zone;

(2) issue the applicant with a receipt certifying that the application is complete and showing the date on which it was received;

(3) submit the complete application to the Minister in charge of industrial development within five (5) working days following the date shown on the receipt;

(4) notify the applicant when the Minister in charge of industrial development has issued the Order designating the proposed area as an Industrial Free Zone;

(5) grant a developer's and/or operator's permit following review of a complete application for areas having previously been designated as Industrial Free Zones;

(6) rule on applications originating from private or public parties seeking to qualify as Industrial Free Zone enterprises and grant them a certificate of compliance and alter or modify the certificate of compliance at the holder's request;

(7) establish an on-site office within each Industrial Free Zone empowered to grant the certificate of compliance to qualifying enterprises within that zone;

(8) establish procedures for settlement by mutual agreement of disputes arising between developers and enterprises, or between either of the latter and the administrative service provided for in Article 23 below;

(9) ascertain violations of this Ordinance, establish fines for such violations and penalize the offenders;

(10) monitor the performance and growth of Industrial Free Zones and publish its findings periodically, including all relevant statistical data such as land area developed, buildings occupied, jobs created, gross and net foreign exchange outflows of Industrial Free Zone enterprises;

(11) establish, as decided by its Board of Directors, a binding procedure and criteria in the form of a standard application form, to be followed by private and public parties seeking designation of a given area as an Industrial Free Zone or Special Industrial Free Zone, or seeking to obtain a developer's permit, an operator's permit and/or a certificate of compliance.

(b) The NOIFZ shall contribute to the development of an overall national strategy and policy for the promotion of Industrial Free Zones in Cameroon.

(c) The NOIFZ shall not, as an entity, own, develop, manage, operate or lease Industrial Free Zones and/or enterprises established within such zones, contract with the latter or engage on its own initiative in designating Industrial Free Zones on any part of the national territory.

CHAPTER III: PROCEDURES FOR DESIGNATING INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONES OR SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONES

Article 6. Designation of Industrial Free Zones

(a) Applications for authorization to establish Industrial Free Zones shall be submitted to the NOIFZ as specified in Article 5(a) above.

(b) The authorization to establish an Industrial Free Zone shall be granted by Order of the Minister in charge of industrial development within thirty (30) days following the date shown on the receipt certifying that a complete application has been submitted to the Minister by the NOIFZ. Should no decision be rendered within this time frame, the application shall be deemed approved. The Order designating an Industrial Free Zone shall qualify the applicant as that Industrial Free Zone's developer. Such Order shall entitle the applicant to the developer's permit which shall be automatically issued by the NOIFZ.

(c) Any holder of a developer's permit shall automatically be entitled to an operator's permit for the Industrial Free Zone involved. Any other private or public party must apply to the NOIFZ in order to obtain an operator's permit for an Industrial Free Zone. An application for the operator's permit which meets the conditions laid down in Article 5(a) above must be accompanied by the sub-contract signed with the developer of the Industrial Free Zone concerned. The NOIFZ shall take a decision regarding the issuance of the operator's permit within thirty (30) days following the date shown on the receipt certifying that a complete application has been received. Should no decision be made within this time frame, the application shall be deemed approved and shall automatically entitle the applicant to an operator's permit for the Zone concerned.

(d) Private or public parties interested in obtaining a developer's or operator's permit for Industrial Free Zones designated at the Government's own initiative may do so in accordance with Article 5(a) above. The application must be accompanied by a sub-contract signed with the Minister in charge of industrial development. The NOIFZ shall take a decision on such application within the time-frame stipulated in paragraph (c) of this Article.

(e) The designation of an Industrial Free Zone granted to a geographic area of the national territory shall be permanent, irrevocable and for an indefinite period of time.

(f) The powers, responsibilities, rights and benefits granted by a developer's or operator's permit shall be the same as those granted by the certificate of compliance provided for in Article 10 below.

Article 7. *Designation of Special Industrial Free Zones*

(a) Applications for authorization to establish Special Industrial Free Zones shall be submitted to the NOIFZ as specified in Article 5(a) above. Such applications must be accompanied by a certificate of compliance previously issued by the NOIFZ to the enterprise seeking to be designated as a Special Industrial Free Zone.

(b) The authorization to establish a Special Industrial Free Zone shall be granted by Order of the Minister in charge of industrial development within thirty (30) days from the date on which the complete application was submitted to the Ministry by the NOIFZ, as evidenced by the receipt. Should no decision be taken within this time-frame, the application shall be deemed approved and the applicant shall automatically be entitled to receive a developer's permit.

(c) The designation as a Special Industrial Free Zone shall be permanent, valid throughout the life of the enterprise and irrevocable, subject to the provisions of Article 27(b) below.

CHAPTER IV: INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE DEVELOPERS

Article 8. *Industrial Free Zone Developers*

Each Industrial Free Zone shall be administered by the Industrial Free Zone developer approved for that zone.

(a) Each Industrial Free Zone developer may be a natural person or a company.

(b) An Industrial Free Zone developer may be formed by one or more private or public parties.

(c) Each Industrial Free Zone developer must either own or have leased land within the proposed zone area.

(d) An Industrial Free Zone developer may contract with another private or public party to engage in all aspects of management, control and promotion of the IFZ. Such party shall secure from the NOIFZ an operator's permit which qualifies him as an Industrial Free Zone enterprise.

(e) An Industrial Free Zone developer may sell his interests and rights in the zone to another private or public party subject to receiving approval for such sale from the NOIFZ.

Article 9. Powers and Responsibilities of Industrial Free Zone Developers.

The Industrial Free Zone developer for each zone shall have the power and responsibility:

(a) to set up Industrial Free Zone enterprises on real property it owns, has acquired or has leased within the zone, subject to such enterprises being granted the certificate of compliance by the NOIFZ;

(b) to lease or sub-lease real property it owns or has leased within the zone, and to acquire and lease land and sell or rent buildings to Industrial Free Zone enterprises;

(c) to make improvements on, construct and maintain buildings, warehouses, factory shells, office and commercial buildings and other facilities, and develop all other infrastructure necessary or desirable to enhance the zone's efficient operation, or grant contracts or concessions to other private or public parties for the construction or provision of any of the said facilities;

(d) to provide public or other services such as water, light and power, telecommunications, sewerage and any other public utilities or to contract or grant concessions to other individuals for the provision of such services to IFZ enterprises;

(e) to maintain adequate security measures including adequate fencing and enclosures to secure the Industrial Free Zone and segregate it from the national customs territory, as set forth by the Customs Office;

(f) to provide facilities for the administrative service, including those for the customs service, and to contribute to the cost of such services as directed by the NOIFZ;

(g) to obtain loans from private and public parties for the development of the zone, construction of internal infrastructure, and provision of amenities and services;

(h) to issue titles, bonds and other securities to finance the construction of buildings, land development and site improvements, and any other measures to enhance the zone's economic development;

(i) to make investments and earn monies from such investments for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the Industrial Free Zone;

(j) to assign partial or complete rights to the zone's revenues and income to a private or public party subject to prior approval of the NOIFZ.

(k) to charge and modify fees for any services or facilities it provides within the zone, directly to those who use such services or facilities;

(l) to adopt rules and regulations within the zone which promote the safe, efficient, and successful operation of the zone, consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance;

(m) to promote and advertise the zone to prospective investors and business owners and operators, and to contract with private or public parties to provide such services;

(n) to maintain adequate and proper accounts in accordance with the regulations in force in Cameroon, and other records in relation to its business in accordance with the NOIFZ's decisions, and report to the NOIFZ, on a regular basis, regarding the zone's activities, performance and achievements as directed by the NOIFZ;

(o) to conduct other activities authorized by this Ordinance.

CHAPTER V: INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE ENTERPRISES

Article 10. Establishment of Industrial Free Zone Enterprises

(a) Any private or public party, or group of parties, may establish an enterprise within an Industrial Free Zone on property it owns or has leased within the zone, provided that it has applied for and obtained a certificate of compliance from the NOIFZ for such enterprise as specified in Article 5(a) above.

(b) Any private and public party seeking to obtain a certificate of compliance must submit a complete application to the NOIFZ indicating that the objectives of the enterprise are consistent with those set forth in Article 1 above, and include a notarized statement confirming that the enterprise:

(1) will produce goods and services specified in the application which are exclusively for export or sale to buyers who are resident outside of Cameroon;

(2) will not have any deleterious effect on the environment and will abide by any laws and regulations applicable to classified establishments in Cameroon;

(3) will not possess, without prior authorization from the relevant Cameroonian authorities, the following goods which are not to be taken into or stored in an Industrial Free Zone or a Special Industrial Free Zone: firearms, ammunition and other items of warfare, dangerous explosives, other dangerous or hazardous materials, inflammable, explosive, radioactive or toxic substances hazardous to the life of persons, animals and plants and to the environment as a whole, and any other substances illegal under the laws and regulations of the Republic of Cameroon and international conventions;

(4) will operate in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(c) The NOIFZ shall render a decision on the granting of a certificate of compliance within thirty (30) days as from the date shown on the receipt certifying that a complete application was received. Should no decision be rendered within this time-frame, the application shall be deemed approved and the applicant shall automatically be entitled to a certificate of compliance. The same time-frame shall be observed in the event of a request for modification of a certificate of compliance.

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(d) A certificate of compliance shall be the sole authorization required for a business to qualify as an IFZ enterprise and receive all benefits accorded under this Ordinance. Except in the case of an enterprise designated as a Special Industrial Free Zone as provided for in Article 7 above, no other authorizations, licences or approvals whatsoever shall be required of an enterprise holding a certificate of compliance.

(e) Any private or public party with a certificate of compliance may lease property within an IFZ on the terms and conditions agreed to by the Industrial Free Zone developer or operator and the lessee. The developer or operator shall not be required to lease property to any particular parties, including those which have been issued a certificate of compliance.

(f) Rent shall be paid to the IFZ developer or operator in any convertible currency to be negotiated with the lessee and specified in the lease contract.

Article 11. Activities of Industrial Free Zone Enterprises

(a) IFZ enterprises shall be free to undertake any kind of industrial and commercial activities and render any services, inter alia:

(1) to store, pack, divide, sub-divide, group, warehouse, select, breakdown, assemble, disassemble, alter, repair, finish, handle, mix, mark, manufacture, bottle, mount, refine, transform, process, demolish, or grade any foreign or domestic raw material, intermediate, semi-finished or finished goods or components;

(2) to establish and operate any mechanical, electronic or chemical manufacturing or processing industry, and to operate all types of products, merchandise and equipment, with the exception of those specified in Article 10(b)(3) above;

(3) to render and sell all types of information processing services such as data entry, data processing, computer-aided design, computer-aided printing and publishing, software development, telemarketing and any other similar and related services;

(4) to render and sell any financial, banking, insurance, commercial, advisory, repair and maintenance, professional, training and any other services;

(5) to carry out any other activities which the NOIFZ might deem desirable for the development of the Cameroonian economy.

(b) An IFZ enterprise shall conduct its business activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of Articles 10 and 26 of this Ordinance. An IFZ enterprise shall be free to sell, lease or transfer any article, item, good or service to another IFZ enterprise, or to foreign individuals and foreign businesses resident outside of Cameroon without any restriction whatsoever.

CHAPTER VI: THE FREE ZONE REGIME

Article 12. The designation of an Industrial Free Zone or a Special Industrial Free Zone granted by the Minister in charge of industrial development, and the issuance of a developer's permit, an operator's permit and a certificate of compliance by the NOIFZ, automatically entitles the recipients to the benefits of the Free Zone Regime initiated by this Ordinance. This regime includes commercial, fiscal, customs and labour code related benefits, as well as various other incentives and facilities provided for by this Ordinance.

SECTION I: COMMERCIAL BENEFITS

Article 13. The General Trade Schedule (GTS) in force in Cameroon shall not apply to Industrial Free Zones. Therefore, licences, authorizations and quota restrictions shall not be applicable to Industrial Free Zone imports and exports. However, IFZ imports and exports shall be subject to prior declaration formalities for the purposes of NOIFZ statistics and customs services inspection and control. No price or profit margin controls shall apply to the goods and services of IFZ enterprises.

Article 14. In particular instances and under conditions fixed jointly by the Minister in charge of industrial development and the Minister in charge of trade, an IFZ enterprise may export part of its annual production of goods and services to the national Customs territory. Such sales of IFZ enterprises to the national Customs territory shall be considered as imports under the laws of the Republic of Cameroon, and subject to the payment of all relevant customs duties and taxes by the importing party.

SECTION II: TAX CONCESSIONS

Article 15. During the first ten years of their operation, enterprises established within the Industrial Free Zones shall enjoy total exemption from existing or future direct and/or indirect duties and taxes and from any registration and stamp duties whatsoever.

Article 16. (a) As from the eleventh year of operation, the approved enterprises shall maintain the benefits under Article 15 above, with the exception of the tax on industrial and commercial profits to which they shall be liable at a flat rate of 15 percent.

(b) Taxable profits, as defined in the General Tax Code in force on the date of signature of this Ordinance, shall be derived following the deduction of:

- a sum equivalent to twenty-five (25) percent of the wages and salaries paid to Cameroonian workers during the year;

- a sum equivalent to twenty-five (25) percent of investment expenditure for the financial year.

In the event of any modifications occuring in the basis of assessment of the tax on industrial and commercial profits, the new provisions shall not apply unless they are more advantageous to the approved enterprises.

Article 17. *Other Tax Concessions*

(a) Total net losses incurred over the tax holiday period provided for in Article 15 above shall be considered as expenses for the subsequent years and deducted from profits made over such years without any limits to the carrying over period.

(b) Industrial Free Zone enterprises shall not be required, as laid down by the laws and regulations, to reinvest the special reserves arising from the revaluation of their fixed assets.

(c) Any sale of real property within an Industrial Free Zone shall be exempt from any transfer tax.

(d) All purchases or sales of foreign currency by an IFZ enterprise shall be exempt from any currency export tax.

SECTION III: CUSTOMS BENEFITS

(A) *INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS*

Article 18. *Industrial Free Zone Imports and Exports*

(a) Industrial Free Zone enterprises shall be exempt from all existing and future customs duties and taxes.

(b) All imports of an IFZ enterprise, including capital equipment, office furniture, office equipment, building materials, tools, spare parts, raw materials, intermediate goods, supplies and consumer goods shall be exempt from all customs duties and taxes and from all other existing and future direct and/or indirect duties, taxes and imposts. Passenger and private cars and fuel entering the zone shall not benefit from this exemption.

(c) All exports of an Industrial Free Zone enterprise shall be exempt from all customs duties and taxes and from all other existing and future direct and/or indirect duties, taxes and imposts.

(d) Fees for import and export services shall be paid by the Industrial Free Zone enterprises using such services.

(e) The Import Verification Programme (IVP) shall not apply to IFZ enterprises.

Article 19. *Domestic Sales to Industrial Free Zone Enterprises*

(a) The sale of raw materials, intermediate, semi-finished and finished goods by domestic parties resident in the national Customs territory to an IFZ shall be exempt from the internal turnover tax, the single tax, the internal tax on production, and any other existing or future duties, taxes and imposts of the same nature.

(b) A buyer from an IFZ shall pay for any such item, raw material, equipment or other good specified in paragraph (a) of this Article in the currency having legal tender in Cameroon or in any other convertible currency agreed upon by the buyer and the seller.

(B) *CUSTOMS CLEARANCE PROCEDURE*

Article 20. *Modalities*

(a) The Customs Office shall defer inspection of any imports to an IFZ until such imports reach the Industrial Free Zone. Such imports shall benefit from direct removal and shall be transferred under customs seal and escort. At the entry to the zone, the Customs Office shall inspect the imports to determine whether the imports contain any prohibited articles, items or materials and are consistent with the related documents; valuation of merchandise shall not be required. The same customs procedures shall be followed when transferring goods between two or more IFZs, from an Industrial Free Zone to a Special Industrial Free Zone, or between two Special Industrial Free Zones.

(b) The Customs Office shall inspect exports of an Industrial Free Zone enterprise at the IFZ to determine whether the exports contain any prohibited articles, items or materials and are consistent with the related documents. Following such inspection, the exports shall be transferred to the port of exit under customs seal and escort with no further customs inspection or intervention.

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(c) The Customs Office shall maintain an on-site office at each Industrial Free Zone and each Special Industrial Free Zone to carry out its responsibilities under this Ordinance. The operating costs for such offices shall be borne by each IFZ or Special Industrial Free Zone developer or operator.

SECTION IV: SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LABOUR REGULATIONS

Article 21. (a) In compliance with the labour legislation, an Industrial Free Zone enterprise shall be entitled to the following:

(1) application of the occupational categories and minimum wage scales fixed on the basis of productivity and efficiency criteria. The current terms and conditions must be consistent with internationally accepted workers' rights, including freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, a prohibition against all forms of forced labour, minimum age for the employment of children, and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and minimum occupational health and safety standards;

(2) free negotiation of contracts of employment in accordance with the prevailing labour laws and regulations between the employee and the employer that specifies, among other things, the type of contract, position characteristics, remuneration modalities and elements, employee suspension and dismissal conditions, and settlement of disputes arising between employee and employer;

(3) automatic acquisition of work permits for expatriate workers who, by the end of the fifth year of operation, shall not exceed twenty (20) percent with regard to the overall workforce and by occupational category;

(4) exemption from deductions and contributions prescribed by the social security laws and the ensuing regulations, in the event that the enterprise, having received a written certification from the administration responsible for social security, offers conditions at least equivalent to the best benefits provided by the administration responsible for social security and the administration responsible for social security commits itself to taking care of the consenting employee with respect to the contributions it administers in the case where the employee, having been laid off, would no longer receive them from the employer. A convention shall be signed between the administration responsible for social security and the organization in charge of the social security scheme existing in the Industrial Free Zones and the Special Industrial Free Zones.

(b) All Industrial Free Zone and Special Industrial Free Zone developers, operators and enterprises shall pay their Cameroonian workers in the currency having legal tender in Cameroon.

(c) A work permit shall be required for any expatriate to work on a regular basis for an Industrial Free Zone enterprise. Moreover, the expatriate must obtain a residence permit to live in Cameroon on a regular basis.

(d) Applications for work permits shall be submitted to the administrative service specified in Articles 23 and 24 below, which shall grant work and residence permits to all expatriates hired by an Industrial Free Zone enterprise. The administrative service may request from the applicant all information deemed necessary to determine whether such permits should be granted, but such permits will not be unreasonably withheld.

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(e) The administrative service shall grant such permits to an applicant who will serve the Industrial Free Zone enterprise in a management or technical position, and the permits shall remain in effect in accordance with the duration of the contract of employment signed between the employer and the expatriate.

(f) The administrative service shall grant such permits through the fifth year, at what time the enterprise shall receive work permits for expatriates but at a maximum rate of twenty (20) percent of the overall workforce and by occupational category.

(g) The delivery of work and residence permits in accordance with paragraphs (c) or (d) of this Article by the administrative service provided for in Article 23 below shall involve no initial or annual charges or fees to the applicant.

(h) During the validity period of the work or residence permits issued under paragraphs (c) or (d), the employee shall be exempt from income tax provided that there is evidence that the employee is liable for income tax in his home country for the income earned from the IFZ.

If the employee is not liable for such income tax in his home country, then the employee shall pay income tax under the laws of Cameroon, but shall be allowed a fifty (50) percent exclusion of such income for the purpose of calculating such income tax liability.

SECTION V: OTHER ZONE-RELATED INCENTIVES AND BENEFITS

Article 22. Other Zone-Related Incentives and Benefits

(a) IFZ enterprises and developers shall be exempt from any government monopolies including, but not limited to, CAMSHIP/CNCC and CAMAIR shipping requirements, quotas, preferences, charges or levies of any type. IFZ enterprises may utilize any carrier for their exports and imports without any restrictions.

(b) Electrical power shall be provided to IFZs by the national power authority at promotional rates equal to or less than those charged to high priority, high energy user industries.

(c) IFZ enterprises and developers may install their own power generation equipment for their own operations.

(d) IFZ enterprises and developers shall benefit from preferential port charges for services provided by the national ports authority.

(e) IFZ enterprises and developers may purchase and install their own telecommunications systems, such as satellite earth stations and microwave systems for their international telecommunications requirements. Notwithstanding the above, ownership of all zone-based international communications equipment shall be reserved to the Ministry in charge of telecommunications. However, IFZ enterprises and developers may privately purchase such satellite earth stations and microwave systems as they deem cost-effective, provided that such hardware, upon being immediately deeded to the State-owned entity in charge of telecommunications after installation, is exclusively used for dedicated business lines of the zone. The State-owned entity in charge of telecommunications shall pass through without any mark-up to IFZ enterprises the most favorable rates available for such services through INTELSAT, on condition that each IFZ enterprise using dedicated lines begins paying a mark-up for its lines of no more than twenty-five (25) percent over the prevailing INTELSAT rates beginning in the sixth year of operation within the Industrial Free Zone.

CHAPTER VII: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES WITHIN THE INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE

Article 23. The NOIFZ shall be in charge of the operation of an administrative service which shall be established within the NOIFZ. The administrative service shall provide, within the framework of its specific powers, all public services required by IFZ developers, operators and enterprises. In the case where a developer, operator and/or enterprise(s) request(s) that the administrative service establish an office within an Industrial Free Zone or a Special Industrial Free Zone, the developer, operator and/or enterprise(s) shall pay for all operating costs involved.

Article 24. Apart from permanent customs agents, the administrative service shall include agents responsible for exchange control, work and residence permits and all other public services as requested by the NOIFZ from the Minister in charge of industrial development.

Article 25. The administrative service shall be delegated powers, by the relevant governmental bodies involved, to grant the necessary authorizations and licences and to provide all public services that IFZ developers, operators and enterprises require to conduct their activities.

CHAPTER VIII: INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE SPECIAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Article 26. (a) Industrial Free Zone enterprises and Special Industrial Free Zones shall be subject to the following obligations:

(1) observe all the provisions of the present Ordinance;

(2) ensure that within five years from the start-up of the operation Cameroonians shall constitute at least eighty (80) percent of the overall workforce and by occupational category, and provide continuing vocational training for them according to an overall schedule developed by the enterprise as may be mutually agreed upon;

(3) produce goods or services intended exclusively for export or for buyers resident outside of Cameroon in accordance with agreements signed by the enterprise;

(4) respect the commitment contained in the statement under Article 10(b) above;

(5) operate in compliance with the prescriptions of Cameroonian laws and regulations and, especially, abide by the occupational hygiene and safety regulations;

(6) not conduct activities for which approval has been granted outside the Industrial Free Zone or the Special Industrial Free Zone;

(7) provide all facilities and give any support to Cameroonian security force agents who, in accordance with existing laws and regulations, perform policing and law and order maintenance tasks within the Industrial Free Zones and the Special Industrial Free Zones;

(8) maintain their own security services within the Industrial Free Zones and the Special Industrial Free Zones as directed by the NOIFZ; such services must back the security services agents in their tasks.

(b) Industrial Free Zone enterprises shall enjoy the following prerogatives:

(1) No license or permit shall be necessary to conduct an IFZ enterprise, with the exception of the certificate of compliance under Article 10 and the residence and work permits under Article 21 and, as concerns the Special Industrial Free Zone, the authorization under Article 7.

(2) No price controls shall apply to products or services sold by an IFZ enterprise.

(3) No rent or tenancy controls shall apply to any rental property inside an IFZ.

(4) No restrictions or prohibitions regarding the sale or purchase of foreign currencies shall apply to an IFZ enterprise.

(5) IFZ enterprises, their foreign owners and their expatriate employees shall be free to remove funds earned or invested in the zone, or otherwise brought into the zone from any country other than Cameroon, and to place such funds in any country including Cameroon.

Article 27. *Disputes and litigation*

(a) The NOIFZ shall enforce violations of this Ordinance and penalize the offenders.

(b) If an IFZ enterprise shows a continuing pattern of violations of this Ordinance, then the NOIFZ, after proper notice and hearing in accordance with regulations issued by the NOIFZ, may revoke the certificate of compliance. In the event of revocation of the certificate of compliance, the enterprise shall no longer be eligible for the Free Zone Regime and all the related benefits provided under this Ordinance. Where a Special Industrial Free Zone is involved, the NOIFZ shall concurrently propose the revocation of the designation of Special Industrial Free Zone to the Minister in charge of industrial development who shall issue the revocation instrument.

(c) If an IFZ developer shows a continuing pattern of violations of this Ordinance, then the NOIFZ, after proper notice and hearing in accordance with regulations issued by the NOIFZ, may, in consultation with the Minister in charge of industrial development, revoke the developer's permit. The developer shall be free to propose another private or public party to whom the NOIFZ, in keeping with the procedure prescribed in Article 5(a) above, may issue the operator's permit for the zone.

(d) If an IFZ operator shows a continuing pattern of violations of this Ordinance, then the NOIFZ, after proper notice and hearing in accordance with regulations issued by the NOIFZ, may revoke the operator's permit. The developer of the Zone shall be free to propose another private or public party to whom the NOIFZ, in keeping with the procedure prescribed in Article 5(a) above, may issue the operator's permit for the zone. The revocation of the developer's and/or operator's permit automatically entails the loss of the Free Zone Regime and all related benefits under this Ordinance.

(e) If the NOIFZ determines that an expatriate working for an IFZ enterprise does not satisfy the residence and work permits requirements, then the NOIFZ, after proper notice and hearing in accordance with regulations issued by the NOIFZ, may propose the revocation of the work or residence permit to the administrative service. The procedure for revocation shall be the same as that for the granting of such permit. The revocation shall automatically entail prohibition from continuing to work in an Industrial Free Zone or a Special Industrial Free Zone, or anywhere else on the national territory.

(f) An IFZ enterprise may appeal any fine or revocation of the developer's permit, the operator's permit or the certificate of compliance to the courts of first instance of Cameroon or to arbitration under the rules of the International Arbitration Association. Any challenged developer's or operator's permit or certificate of compliance shall remain in effect until such appeal is concluded, with the exception of violations related to the possession of prohibited goods under Article 10(b) above. The party or parties shall abide by the final decisions of the appropriate courts. The losing party or parties shall pay all costs of arbitration.

(g) IFZ enterprises, their owners and employees shall enjoy the full benefits of the general guarantees laid down in Cameroon's Investment Code.

CHAPTER IX: MISCELLANEOUS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 28. In order to facilitate the start-up of its activities, the first Board of Directors of the NOIFZ shall, in accordance with the distribution prescribed in Article 4 above, be composed of:

three (3) representatives of public parties appointed by the President of the Republic;

six (6) representatives of private parties proposed by the Cameroon Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines and appointed by presidential decree for a twelve (12) month period.

Article 29. IFZ enterprises shall be subject to the control of the Customs Office as provided for by the regulations in force.

Article 30. *Implementing Regulations*

All regulations required to implement this Ordinance shall, as and when necessary, be adopted by Order of the Minister in charge of industrial development.

Article 31. This Ordinance shall be registered and published in English and French according to the procedure of urgency.

PAUL BIYA,

President of the Republic

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OVERVIEW

Cameroon: All of Africa in a Single Country

1. *Geographical location*

Cameroon is located on the Gulf of Guinea, at the intersection between Western and Central Africa. With a land mass of 475,000 km, Cameroon stretches from 2° to 13° latitude north and from 9° to 16° east of Greenwich (at its widest point of 800 km).

Cameroon is bordered in the west by Nigeria, in the north by Chad, in the east by the Central African Republic, in the south by Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea and in the south-west by a 300 km stretch of the Atlantic Ocean.

2. *Climate*

Because of its geographical location, Cameroon enjoys a variety of climates:

A sub-tropical climate exists on the western and southern plateaus, with rains of up to 2,000 mm per year. This forest region enjoys an average temperature of 22 and has four seasons:

- the major dry season lasts from November to March and is followed by a minor rainy season from March to June, a minor dry season from June to August, and a major rainy season from August to November.

A *"Cameroonian" climate* exists in the West and the Adamaoua Provinces. In this mountainous region, there are two alternate seasons: a short, dry season from November to the end of February and an eight (8) month rainy season. The temperature in this region remains practically constant. The volcanic soils of this region make it a zone rich in agriculture.

A tropical climate exists in the northern part of the country, with a dry season from October to May and a rainy season from June to September. Garoua, in the center of the region, enjoys an average temperature of 12 in December and 44 i April. This is a touristic region par excellence.

3. *Population*

According to the most recent estimates (1983), Cameroon numbers about 10 million inhabitants with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. As regards its structure, women account for 51% and men for 49% of the population. Moreover, the vast majority of the population is young.

4. *Vocational Training*

In Cameroon, vocational training is one of the Government's priorities since the demand for trained employees of all levels is very high. Many training schools and institutions therefore exist to meet this demand. The labor-market thus offers a skilled and varied workforce.

5. *Means of Transportation*

In order to attain economic independence and harmonious growth, Cameroon is modernizing its transportation sector in three major domains:

- the roads, which are the most common form of local transportation involving 92% of the country's travellers;

- the railways, which mainly link Douala to Ngaoundere via Yaounde for the purpose of carrying goods;

- air transport, with three international airports: Douala, Garoua and Yaoundé (which will be operational in 1991). In addition, there are numerous secondary airports throughout the country. CAMEROON AIRLINES (CAMAIR), an airline transportation company, assures the liaison between Cameroon and foreign countries. Many European airlines (Swiss air, Lufthansa, Sabena and UTA) also operate between Cameroon and the rest of the world.

- sea navigation with the principal sea port in Douala, and others in Kribi and Limbe, as well as a fluvial port in Garoua. Numerous maritime transportation companies anchor in Douala, including the national maritime company, CAMEROON SHIPPING LINES (CAMSHIP), Norsk Lines, Woermonn Lines, Maerks Lines and Delmas Lines.

6. *Posts and Telecommunications*

The local and external telecommunication network offer users the following services: telephone, telex, fax, telegraph, and private radio telecommunication.

This network is currently being modernized to make it more efficient.

7. *Water and Electricity*

7. 1. *Electricity*

Exploration and exploitation of the country's energy natural resources, along with agriculture, serves as the base of economic development in Cameroon.

Cameroon produces electricity from three hydroelectric dams and distributes all the electricity consumed in the country through the National Electricity Company (SONEL).

There are numerous other sites throughout the country that can house hydroelectric power stations.

7.2. *Water*

Potable water is distributed in major towns by the National Water Company (SNEC).

Political and Administrative Organizations

The political institutions of the Republic of Cameroon are governed by the Constitution of May 20, 1972 which provides for a presidential democratic regime.

The President of the Republic, who is both Head of State and Head of Government, is elected by universal suffrage for a five year term. The President is eligible for re-election.

The National Assembly is the country's legislature. Its powers are determined by the Constitution. Both the executive and the legislature work closely together.

A Supreme Court, first and second instance courts, and a High Justice Court constitute the Judiciary.

An Economic and Social Council advises the President on all matters submitted to it.

In 1983, the country was divided into ten (10) provinces, 49 divisions, 182 sub-divisions and 30 districts.

Each province is headed by a Governor who coordinates the work of the Divisional Officers who are the division heads. The Divisional Officers coordinate the work of the Sub-divisional Officers who head the Sub-divisions. districts come under the authority of sub-divisions and are headed by District Heads.

Yaounde, the capital and headquarters of the country's political institutions, is situated about 250 km from the ocean. It has a population of about one million inhabitants. Douala is the country's economic capital and business center. The other major towns are Garoua, Bafoussam, Bamenda, Buea, Maroua, Ngaoundere, Ebolowa, Bertoua, Edea and Limbe.

The official languages are French and English.

Working Days and Hours

There are five working days per week, from Monday to Friday:

- from 7:30 to 12:00 and
- from 14:30 to 18:00.

However,

- most shops and some banks open on Saturdays;

- The North-West and South-West Provinces apply a one shift system: 7:30 to 14:30 from Monday to Friday.

The holidays are the following (Act of December 7, 1973):

Civil holidays:

- New Year's Day	January 1
- Youth Day	February 11
- Labor Day	May 1
- National Day	May 20

Religious holidays

- Ascension Day	
- Good Friday	
- Christmas Day	December 25
- Ram Day	
- Assumption Day	August 15

8. *Cameroon in the World*

Immediately after independence, Cameroon joined the United Nations Organization and its specialized institutions;

Cameroon is one of the ACP countries who signed the covenant of association with the European Economic Community (EEC);

At the continental level, Cameroon is an active member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

Within its sub-region, Cameroon is a member of various economic organizations such as:

- the UDEAC (Central African Economic Customs Union) which joins together Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Central African Republic and Chad in a common market.

- the CEEAC (Central African States Economic Community) which, apart from the UDEAC countries listed above, also includes Burundi, Rwanda, Zaïre, as well as Sao Tome and Principe. Angola has observer status.

- the Lake Chad Basin Commission which brings together Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger and Chad.

9. *Economic and monetary organizations*

Cameroon's economic policy is based on liberalism, free enterprise and private initiative. This policy is based on the development of agriculture and on the promotion of a dynamic industrial sector.

The major agriculture crops are the following:

- cash crops: cocoa, coffee, cotton, banana and rubber;

- food crops: all types of tropical crops and some Mediterranean crops which are both consumed domestically and exported.

The industrial sector is relatively diversified and is dominated by agro-and metallurgical (aluminum) industries.

The tertiary sector is fast growing. The private banking network (local and foreign) covers the whole country and is currently being restructured.

Tourism is in constant development and holds major possibilities for the future.

The legal tender in Cameroon is the CFA franc (franc of the African Financial Community). It is indexed to the French franc at a fixed parity of FCFA 50 to 1 French franc. Currency circulation is free within the franc zone countries belonging to the Central African States Bank (BEAC). The BEAC is the central bank for these countries.

10. *Incentives*

In the framework of the Economic Recovery and Structural Adjustment Plan, local and foreign investments are particularly favored with legal and regulatory incentives provided under the Cameroon Investment Code. Through Ordinance No. 90/001 of 29 January 1990 which created a Free Zone Regime, the Government offers a package of investment incentives which are among the most competitive in the world.

Diplomatic Representations of Cameroon

1. Useful Addresses

	Country of Accreditation	Address	Telephone	Telex
1	Spain	Rosario Pino MADRID 16 328020	Code 341 5711160/2070156	052027772
2	Italy	Via di Pietra 81/A 00186 ROMA	Code 3170 678-35-46 678-47-54 678-31-95 349-68-32	043062558
3	France Greece Malta	73, Rue d'Auteuil 75016 PARIS 16	46 51 77 38 47 43 98 33 47 47 60 33	0420620312
4	Switzer-land	BERNE		
5	Federal Republic of Germany-Vatican Yugoslavia-Austria	RHEINALLEE 76 228 5300 BONN2 " -"- 36-11-93	35-60-39/35-60-37 35-60-38/35-76-07	0410885480
6	Great Britain-Finland/Norway-Sweden	84, HOLLAND PARK LONDON SW.11	727-07-71 727-07-72	051025176
7	Belgium-Luxembourg-Netherlands	AV. BRUGMANN 131-133 1060 BRUXELLES	345-18-78 345-18-70 345-78-79/09-34 653-68-50 653-75-62	046024117
8	USSR-East Bloc Countries	B.P. 136 MOSCOU	290-65-49 290-54-20	06407445
9	Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates	B.P. 94336 RIYADH 11693	488-00-22 488-02-03 488-01-03	206688
10	Peoples Rep. of China-Peoples Rep. of Korea	7, TON WOUKIE SANLITON BEIJING	532 18 28 532 22 76 Code Int. 00861	085022256
11	Canada	170, CLEMOV Av. K 15 234 OTTAWA-ONTARIO	Code 1613 2364826	0210533736

	Country of Accreditation	Address	Telephone	Telex
12	USA	2349 Massachusetts Av. N.W. WASHINGTON DC. 20008	Code 1202 265-87-90 232-03-19	0230440230
13	Brazil	SHIS Q 13 Conjunto 5 CASA 2 LAGOSUL BRASILIA B. P. 040076	Code 5561 248 69 28 248 69 28	0612235
14	Netherlands	Amaliastraat n 14 LA HAYE	Code 3170 070/60.1572 60.15.84 01751/77575	044031257
15	Japan	9.12 Nanpeidai C/20. Shibuyaku Tokyo 150	(813) 4961125 4964101	0720024280 32
16	Australia Honorary Consulate	P.O. BOX R123 Royal Exchange Pitt Street		

2. Other Addresses

1) National Office of Industrial Free Zones
C/O Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development
Yaoundé Tel.: (237) 23 40 40 Telex 8638 KN

2) Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development
Yaoundé Tel.: (237) 23 40 40 Telex 8638 KN

3) National Investment Corporation
B.P. 423 Yaounde Tel.: 22 44 22 Telex 8205 KN

4) Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Mines
B.P. 4011 Douala Tel.: (237) 42 25 88 Telex 5616 KN

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ANNEX 5.1

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ANNEX 5.1

I - CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES

Within the context of the United States Agency for International Development Africa Bureau study on Agribusiness and Public Sector Collaboration in Technology Development and Use in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ms Kah WALLA of **BIKANDA CONSEILS** was selected by **Abt Associates** (primary contractor) as the Cameroonian specialist to conduct phase I of the two-phase study on crop protection technology in Cameroon.

The objectives of this first phase of the study were :

- to identify key actors involved in the research, formulation distribution, and application of crop protection chemicals.
- to use a survey questionnaire and gather data on firms involved in the plant protection technology sector
- define the present market for crop protection chemicals
- provide indications of the growth and future market for agrichemicals
- collect documents concerning the rules and regulations concerning the agrichemical sector in Cameroon.

II - THE MARKET

The types of phytosanitary products and herbicides in use Cameroon can be divided into four broad categories in order of importance Fongcides, insecticides, herbicides and others. These products are used mainly on seven types of crops cocoa, coffee, cotton, bananas, palms, hevea and food crops (tomato, maize, and other vegetables).

In 1989 the market for agrichemical products represented estimated 11 billion FCFA (approx 40 million USD) in 1991 the market was estimated at 4 billion FCFA (approx 14.5 mill USD)

This 64 % decline in market potential is primarily fluctuations in the cash crop market.

Prior to 1990 most phytosanitary products were 100 subsidized by the government. In 1990 the government put in effect the privatisation plan which was supposed to red government subsidies progressively in the following manner :

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	1990	1991	1992	1993
Government	100 %	75 %	50 %	0 %
Farmers	0 %	25 %	50 %	100 %

What occured in reality is that due to Cameroon's liquidity crisis there were no government requests for proposal that resulted in actual sales in 1990 and 1991. Also due to the country's economic situation and falling commodity prices in the world markets, the prices of agrichemical products are far out of the reach of most farmers. The result was a drastic drop in sales in the agrichemical market between 1989 and 1991.

THE PLAYERS

A/ THE SUPPLIERS

The market of phytosanitary products is dominated by six large suppliers and less than twenty major buyers.

Out of the six major suppliers, five companies were interviewed. None of the companies interviewed manufacture phytosanitary products in Cameroon. One supplier imports in bulk and mixes and packages products in the country. All of the major suppliers are representatives of large multinational firms. None of the phytosanitary supplying companies in the survey has a majority of Cameroonian shares.

Eighty percent of the firms interviewed employ less than ten people in the agrichemical department.

ADER CAMEROUN which employs 48 people is the only company that has set up its own distribution network and has sales points in three different provinces.

All the suppliers in the survey are 100 % privately-owned companies. ADER is the only company with a significant percentage (45 %) of Cameroonian shares.

The estimated market share for suppliers whe furnished sales figures for the survey in the 1990/1991 fiscal year was.

N° 1 - RHONE POULENC - 53 % - Sales = 2 billion FCFA
N° 2 - ADER - 27 % - Sales = 1 billion FCFA
N° 3 - SHELL - 13 % - Sales = 500 million FCFA
N° 4 - ROUSSEL UCLAF - 03 % - Sales = 114 million FCFA
Sales figures for centrachim (CIBA-GEIGY) will be available to the Phase II team.

Agrochem has not furnished any information for the study so far.

B/ THE USERS

Out of the 14 major buyers of phytosanitary and herbicide products at least 9 are partially or wholly owned by the state of Cameroon. These firms represent the following crop sectors:

Coffee	- UCCAO
Cocoa	- SODECAO
Bananas	- SPNP, SPHP, SBM Group DEL MONTE
Palms	- SAFACAM - FERMES SUISSE - PALM-OL - CDC
HEVEA	- HEVECAM - CDC
COTTON	- SODECOTON
SUGAR CANE	- CAMSUCO - SOSUCAM
MAIZE	- MAISCAM

All of these companies run large plantations and employ between 1,000 and 5,000 people.

Most of the state-owned companies purchase their phytosanitary products through requests for proposal sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture, and its National Tender Board. Some of the parastatal companies, however, do have their own tender boards and send out their own requests for proposal.

The private companies purchase directly from suppliers.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Ministry in charge of crop protection chemicals is the ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) within this ministry the particular service concerned is the "Sub-Directorate for Crop Protection" located within the Direction de l'Agriculture (DIRAGRI).

The Sub-Directorate for crop protection is responsible for preparing public tenders for agrichemicals purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture and for distribution of these chemicals through the farmers cooperatives.

Other government organisations involved in the MINAGRI procurement process include :

- Direction des Grands Travaux du Cameroun (DGTC) which is responsible for publishing, analyzing and awarding bids.

- Customs and excise Department (Ministry of Finace) which collects custom duty. The current duties applied to crop protection chemicals are 45 to 55 % of the value of the product. It is possible to obtain an exoneration from obtaining a decree from the minister. The large plantation firms are able to obtain this exoneration. The small farmer is not.

- Ministry of commerce-which issues import licences.

- Institut de Recherche Agronomique (IRA) department of the Ministry of higher Education and Scientific Research carries out testing and analysis of crop protection chemicals, prior to importation. IRA is the only institution in the country carrying out this type of research and serves as the control unit for the entire procurement system both in the public and private sectors.

III - THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Phytosanitary and herbicide products are distributed through two separate network in Cameroon.

The government : The Ministry of Agriculture has a phytosanitary base in each province and a phytosanitary brigade in each district of every province. These bases and brigades are the channels through which agrichemicals purchased by the government as well as two major buyers (UCCAO and SODECAO) are distributed to the farmers. Though the products are stored at the bases and brigades, the farmers cooperatives are responsible for the administration of the distribution of these products.

The private network : As mentioned earlier only one supplier firm, ADER, has a distribution network with sales points. ADER has stores in Nkongsamba (Littoral province), Baffoussam (West province), Yaoundé (Central province) and Douala (Littoral province and headquarters). This network allows ADER to sell directly to the farmer without going through the usual government requests for proposal and the government distribution network. The company has also adapted to the changing market by setting up a local packaging unit which packages products in retail sizes. ADER currently makes 40 to 50 percent of its annual sales (400 - 500 millions FCFA) on direct sales.

RHONE POULENC has assisted one the Cameroonian members of its management staff in setting up a an exclusive distribution outlet for its products. FME-Cameroun is located in Douala.

ROUSSEL-UCLAF has set up a distribution system using SOPICAM and PHYTOCAM as outlets. SOPICAM packages ROUSSEL UCALF products in retail-size for the farmer. PHYTOCAM is a large scale importer which sells directly to the large plantations. SOPICAM and PHYTOCAM have a majority of Cameroonian shareholders.

Shell sells only through government tenders.

IV - RESEARCH

The Institut de Recherche Agronomique (IRA), as mentioned earlier is the only institution carrying out research of crop protection chemicals in the country. Every new product to be imported must be submitted to IRA where testing on the different types of Cameroonian ecology takes place. IRA also does documentary research on the product to find out if it is banned in any other country, if it has been sold under another name, if it is used in other countries etc...

IRA also tests certain products in the field with farmers to get their feedback on the efficacy of the product, the presentation, facility of usage etc ...

This procedure generally takes 1 to 4 years. A report is then issued on the product and recommendations made to MINAGRI on whether or not the product is acceptable for importation.

Once a product has been approved, IRA tests it again upon arrival at the Douala seaport to insure that the composition of the product being imported is identical to that of the product that was approved.

IRA may seek the assistance of European laboratories in its testing procedure.

Each year, IRA publishes a list of products acceptable for use in Cameroon. New products are added to the list and old products which have proven to have negative effects in the field are taken off.

V - RULES AND REGULATIONS

The rules and regulations governing the crop protection technology sector are as follows :

1/ All importers must have an import licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce

2/ All products for importation must be tested and approved by IRA and re-tested again upon arrival at the Douala port.

3/ Every product imported must figure on the I.R.A. list

4/ Phytosanitary products and herbicides are subject to a 50 % import duty which can only be exonorated by decree from the Ministry of Agriculture.

In annex you will find the law governing this sector. However, a decree that will make this law applicable is still awaiting signature.

Little information is available on rules and regulations in this sector and what little information exists is difficult to obtain.

VI - THE FUTURE OF THE MARKET

A/ THE CONSTRAINTS

Until 1989 approximately 80 % of the crop protection chemicals were used on cash crops. Even in 1990 chemicals for the protection of coffee alone represented approximately 37 % of the products imported into Cameroon. However as the prices of cocoa and coffee continue to plummet on the world markets the buying power of companies such as SODECAO and UCCAO continues to diminish and, consequently the buying power of cocoa and coffee farmers. This situation has an extremely negative effect on the purchase of agrichemical products and is undoubtedly the primary reason for the 64 % decline in market potential in less than four years.

It is difficult for the farmers to pick up where the government has left-off in the purchase of crop protection chemicals. Many farmers have not been paid for the last two or three harvests. The kilo price of their products continues to drop and as individual farmers they are obliged to purchase at retail prices which are relatively high. The 45 to 55 % custom duty which is charged on phytosanitary products and herbicides is passed directly on the buyer, who is responsible for obtaining exoneration. As mentioned earlier, the large firms generally have the manpower and resources necessary to go through the administrative process of obtaining an exoneration, small farmers do not. As a result the small farmer is paying 45 to 55 % more for phytosanitary products than are the large plantations ! What is the objective of this tax if it is possible to obtain an exoneration ?

The current private distribution network is inadequate when one takes into account the geographical layout of farmers in Cameroon. There are only seven distribution outlets in the whole country and five of these are located in the littoral province, whereas each of Cameroon's ten provinces has a significant farming population. If the privatisation of this sector is to be effective the farmer must have direct access to crop protection chemicals.

B/ THE OPPORTUNITIES

The cash crops, bananas and cotton, are currently experiencing a steady growth rate on the world markets. Consequently they represent a growing market for phytosanitary and herbicide products. In 1991 chemicals for the protection of bananas represented approximately 30 % and cotton 5 - 7 %. These growth markets represent new opportunities for phytosanitary product importers, most of whom are currently conducting research on chemicals for the protection of these crops.

Food crops are gaining importance in Cameroon and with crops such as tomatos, green beans, and pineapples the use of agrichemicals is steadily growing. It is necessary for farmers to be encouraged in the growth of food crops. It is necessary to review government policy on this as an increase in food crop farming is usually directly related to a decrease in cash crop farming.

The time has come to restructure the farming sector in Cameroon and to make the cooperative system truly beneficial to the farmer. As this restructuring takes place it is necessary to ensure that one of the key elements is the efficient and cost-effective distribution of crop protection chemicals to farmers.

VII - CONCLUSION

The crop protection technology market in Cameroon has experienced an accelerated decline over the last four years. Most of the key companies in the market believe that the worst is over and that there will be little fluctuation in the market for the next two to three years. Most companies are optimistic and believe that a restructuring of the cocoa and coffee sectors during this stagnant period will result in growth 4 - 5 years from now. The following recommendations were made for guaranteed growth in the market and increased private sector involvement.

A/ Complete privatisation of the procurement system. However, this must be accompanied by an increase in the purchasing power of farmers through payment for past harvests and subvention of future crops.

B/ Abolition of the 45 to 55 % custom duty.

C/ Setting up distribution outlets within proximity to the farmers.

D/ Increased promotion and sensitization on the use of crop protection chemicals

E/ Increased research on chemicals that are effective on Cameroonian ecology

F/ Increased promotion to multinational firms on opportunities within the Cameroonian market.

LIST OF MAJOR AGRICHEMICAL IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN CAMEROON

COMPANY	CONTACT	ADRESS AND TELEPHON	COMMENT
RHONE POULENC	M. Jean FABRE	2 Bd de la Liberté B.P. 929 Dla-KN 42-08-01 (Tel) 42-10-24 (Tel) 5592 KN (Tlx) actually located at old Akwa Palace Building 42-26-01 (Tel)	Interviewed May [illegible] 1992
CENTRACHIM	M. Hans HARTMAN	Av de l'intendance B.P. 5968 Ydé 8564 KN (Telx) 23-00-51 (Tel) 22-08-20 (Tel)	Phone interview May 13, 1992 M. HARTMAN left the country on May [illegible], 1992. He may return in time to meet with Phase II.
		Douala office rue Quillien Akwa B.P. 2276 Dla 5902 Kn (Tlx) 42-24-43 (Tel)	Has made documentation available to M. SIAKA KONE.
AGROCHEM	KARIM DIP	4202 KN (Tlx) 42-58-71(Tel) 42-58-71 (Tel)	Out of the country. Phase II team may be able to interview him on his return after May [illegible], 1992.

* ADER	M. Bernard LEBLANC	Zone industrielle de Bonaberi B.P. 130 Dla 39-91-16 (Tel) 39-81-07 (Tel) 5422 (Tlx) 39-87-26 (Fax)	Interviewed on May 12, 1992
* SHELL	M. Henri FOSSO	c/o SHELL KN B.P. 4082 Dla 5560 KN 5521 KN (Tlx) 42-15-07 (Tel) 42-24-15 (Tel) 42-60-31 (Fax)	Interviewed on May 15, 1992
ROUSSEL UCLAF	M. PAscal PRUDHOMME	Immeuble Flatters 4ème étage Rue Flatters B.P. 340 R.P. Dla 42-04-35 (Tel) 42-26-77 (Fax)	Interviewed on May 14, 1992
HOECHST		B.P. 334 Dla 5354 KN (Tlx) 5723 KN 37-12-20 (Tel) 37-13-59 (Tel) 37-03-52 (Tel)	
FME Exclusive distribution Rhône Poulenc	M. André FOTSO	49 rue Joffre-Akwa B.P. 12554 Dla 42-95-20 (Tel) 42-92-58 (Tel)	Brief interview on May 6, 1992. He could not make follow-up appointment. Available for Phas II.
CAUIOPE SOCAMABI	M. ETOUNDI	43-25-88 B.P. 911	Not contacted

LIST OF MAJOR AGRICHEMICAL USERS IN CAMEROON

COMPANY	CONTACT	TELEPHON AND ADRESS	COMMENT
SODECOTTON	M. GODDARD	[illegible] (Fax)	Questionnaire sent to him by fax-no reply
MAISCAM	M. DA COSTA	7725 KN (Telex) 22-10-83 (Fax)	Questionnaire sent to him by fax-no reply
CAMSUCO	M. ZE Commercial Director	Cameroon Sugar Company B.P. 1462 Yde 8309 KN (Telex) 22-11-58 (Tel) or Bd Ahmadou AHIDJO B.P.5100 Akwa-Dla 6189 KN (Tlx) 43-11-77 (Tel) 22-27-82 (Tel)	Interviewed on 13 May 1992 Not very informative May be necessary to interview financial person at headquaters for statistics.
SOSUCAM	M. ANJOUBAULT M. BIANZE (Liquidator)	22-27-82 (Tel) Mbandjock	Have not been contacted
CDC	M. MUSOGE General Manager	33-22-57 Limbe	M. MUSONGE not available during Phase I. He may be able to talk to the Phase II team.
PALM-OL	M. MURE M. LEKUNZE (Liquidators)	KOOH & MURE 42-15-08 42-44-33 Immeuble Flatters 4éme étage Bonanjo-Douala	Have been contacted will be available for Phase II.
DEL-MONTE	M. VALERIO	B.P. 13275 Dla 42-40-80 (Tel)	MISSED an appointment with M. VALERIO he is willing to meet with Phase team.
SAFACAM	M. Coomans General Manager	B.P. 100 Dla 42-75-12 (Tel) Plantation located at Dizangue 42-97-58 (Tel) 42-85-70 (Fax)	Interviewed on May 12, 1992

FERME SUISSE	M. ZWINDERMAN M. CAILLOUX	46-45-72 (Tel)	M. ZWINDERMAN is o the country unable to get M. CAILLOUX on the phone.
HEVECAM	M. MAHAILET	B.P. 1298 Dla 5880 Kn (Tlx) 42-75-64 (Tel) 42-38-02 (Tel)	Interviewed on May 15, 1992.
SPNP SPHP SBM	M. LACROUX M. MANDENG	B.P. 5 Njombe, KN 42-88-01 (Tel) Douala Office 42-69-22 (Tel)	Interviewed on May 15, 1992
CFSO	M. DROPTZ	Contact through telex SNAC-Dla	Has not been conta ted
SODECAO	M.AUDEBERT Directeur des opérations Agricoles	22-29-19 22-17-12 22-08-25	Not contacted
UCCAO	M. MOUMIE General Manager Ad	44-17-49 44-18-45 44-11-01 44-14-39	Not contacted

ANNEX 5.2

ANNEX 5.2

STUDY ON PRIVATISATION OF PESTICIDE DISTRIBUTION IN CAMEROON (from 17 to 31 May 1992)

Partial

REPORT

S. KONE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDC	:	Commonwealth Development Corporation
COOPLACA	:	Coopérative des Planteurs de Cacao et de Café du Dja-et-è Lobo
COOPLACANT	:	Coopérative des Planteurs de Cacao et de Café du Ntem
CPI	:	Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain
DPV	:	Direction de la Protection des Végétaux (Côte d'Ivoire)
EC	:	Emulsifiable concentrates
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GIFAP	:	Groupement International des Associations Nationales de Fabricants de Pesticides
HEVECAM	:	Hévéa du Cameroun
MAISCAM	:	Maïs du Cameroun
MINAGRI	:	Ministère de l'Agriculture
MINDIC	:	Ministère du Développement Industriel et Commercial
MINPAT	:	Ministère du Plan et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
OAPI	:	Organisation Africaine de la Protection Intellectuelle
OMS	:	Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
PHP	:	Plantation du Haut-Pindja
SAFACAM	:	Société Forestière Africaine au Cameroun
SBM	:	Société de Bananeraie de M'Boué
SGS	:	Société Générale de Surveillance
SODECAO	:	Société de Développement du Cacao
SODECOTON	:	Société de Développement du Coton au Cameroun
SOSUCAM	:	Société Sucrière du Cameroun
SPNP	:	Société des Plantations Nouvelles de Pindja
UCA-SUD	:	Union des Coopératives des Planteurs de Cacao et de Café du Sud
UDEAC	:	Union Douanière et Economique d'Afrique Centrale
UL	:	Ultra Low Volume (ULV) liquid
UNIPHYTO	:	Union de la Profession Phytosanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire
UPAC	:	Union Phytosanitaire d'Afrique Centrale
USAID	:	U.S. Agency for International Development

THE PESTICIDE MARKET IN CAMEROON

1. Sales figure

The sales by plant protection companies in Cameroon represented 4.3 billion CFA in 1991 which is an increase of 17 % with regard to 1990.
The trend noticed during the last six years shows a maximum of 11 billion CFA in 1986, a stabilization between 7 and 10 billion CFA from 1987 to 1989 and a considerable drop since 1990 under 5 billion CFA. The bad sales of fungicides and insecticides for the cocoa tree are largely responsible for this disastrous condition of the market. At its present level Cameroon is situated in the middle group of West and Central Africa, and comes immediately behind Côte d'Ivoire where the sales amounted to 12 billion CFA in 1991. The market is supplied by imported goods sold without transformation. The quantities amount to about 2,000 tons in 1989-90 of which 93 % as solid formulations
Business decision taking is a private procedure except for cotton insecticides for which the tender system remains operative.

1. Situation per group of products

The insecticides dominate the market in 1991 with 54 % of the sales. They are largely used in the cotton and the banana. This was at the expense of the fungicides that dropped from 22 % in 1990 to 14 % in 1991. The herbicides remained stable at 30 %.

3. Crop analysis

With 490,000 hectares, the cocoa was until 1989 the first crop for pesticides exceding 2 billion CFA per year. The importance of the crop in the national economy was the reason for a total political subsidy.
In 1990 and 1991, the sales totalled only 20 million CFA, putting the cocoa in the last position. On the other hand, the coffee showed an increase in spite of the freeze in subsidies : 919 million CFA in 1990, 515 million in 1991.
The banana shows a constant growth since 1987 and it occupies the first position in 1991 with 30 % of the sales figure. The crop is export oriented and comes from industrial plantations.
The evolution of maize is spectacular from 45 million CFA in 1987, it now amounts to 218 million CFA, occupying the sixth position ahead of the sugar cane. It is exclusively a herbicide market and even in hybrid varieties stalks are not attacked by borer insects.

4. Competition

Seven companies are active on the market in 1991. They represent 98 % of the ex-stock sales. None of them has industrial transformation activities, be it formulation or re-conditioning. They are exclusive importers operating through a network of independent distributors. The competition has hardly changed for the last two years with a clear domination of Rhone Poulenc (41 % of the market in 1991).
Centrachim is second but is at about the same level as the three following competitors. A regional association (UPAC) exists but the member companies controlled only 64 % of the market in 1991. This association should be consolidated because it is the only body that is able to solve the problems facing the sector : advice to the authorities, safety in the use of pesticides etc...

5. Prospects

The assets of Cameroon are numerous and we can numerate some of them :

- A varied agricultural production based on forest crops and sahel crops. In 1990 the market included 12 crops which allows a possibility for compensation.

- The existence of a hinterland that has become a customs and economic unity.

- A clear governmental will to restructure the department of agriculture : halt to public subsidies, liberization of the economy, privatization of the production sector.

In answer to question n° 34 from the questionnaire, the interrogated people were optimistic about the future for pesticides. The farmers are convinced that pesticides have a positive influence on the profitability and quality of the agricultural produce. They will consume more chemicals if two conditions are fulfilled :

- Reduction of the sales price so as to take into account the weak purchasing power of the farmers. This wish has been expressed but it has not been said to what extent.

- Create a distribution network that brings pesticides and final consumer closer together. The creation of a distribution centre in each regional capital has been suggested (n = 42)

A demand for fungicides exists for cocoa planters but the marketing approach must be re-definied. The other submarkets that are of interest include vegetables (530,000 ha ; fungicides and insecticides), the cotton (106,000 ha herbicides), corn (100,000 ha herbicides).

6. Recommendations

- Ensure the commercialization of agricultural produce so as to guarantee a purchasing power to the farmers. The example of the cotton sector is relevant.

- Intensify the fight against fraud. This phenomenon is harmful for the market because it discourages private investment. What is more, it often introduces products that are not homologated and dangerous for the users.

- Generalize the suppression of duties and tariffs. It is a means to decrease fraud and national consumption increases because of lower prices.

- Organize the sector of the retailers of pesticides. Once they are officially recognized and capacitated, they should be trained adequately.

S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

IMPORTATION OF PESTICIDES IN CAMEROON

1. Legal context

The General Programme of Exchanges defines the import conditions for goods sold without transformation or goods aimed at local manufacture. This document classifies pesticides in the group of free products as opposed to regulated or forbidden products.
Besides that, the ordinance on plant protection (art 15,16) gives indications concerning pesticides. The profession of importer is regulated and the authorization is granted for 1 year renewable after remittance of a file (ref. PGE p. 2.3.2).

2. Procedure

- Authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture.
  This condition is new and its application period has not been established yet but the authorization will only be delivered for homologated products.

- Pro Forma Invoice from the supplier.

- Bank statement. Within two days after the demand, the bank delivers an import statement that need not be officially authorized because it is only used for statistical and control purposes. At that stage, the importer pays inspection taxes that represent 0.95 % of the FOB value of the goods, 0.85 % of which is for the inspection company.

- Control of the goods before their dispatch. The goods are controlled for conformity, quantity and price. This mission is carried out by SGS, by contract until 1993. The SGS control must be done within 7 days.
  A certificate is delivered that goes into the clearing file.

- Clearing by an official clearing agent. The goods sold in their original state can be submitted to two kinds of customs rules : clearing of the goods by payment of taxes and bonded warehouse with tax exemption.
  Concerning the bonded warehouse, it seems that a recent memo from the custom Authorities makes a distinction between herbicides on one hand and insecticides and fungicides on the other hand. Insecticides and fungicides are considered as destructive which would not be the case of weeds.
  Consequence of this philosophy : insecticides and fungicides are tax exempted whereas the herbicides pay one third of the custom duties.

3. Recommendations

It is urgent to specify the definition of pesticide because the present discrimination is harmful for the users. The FAO talks about harmful plants and animals. For a well informed person, pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, nematicides and growth regulators.

S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PESTICIDES IN CAMEROON

1. Legal context

The ordinance about plant protection constitutes the legal basis for pesticide distribution (art. 1.2). Only officially authorized products can be distributed (art. 5.1) and this in order to reduce hazards that may occur to man and environment when using such products. The persons or companies distributing pesticides must be officially accepted (art. 18) and it is their responsibility to make sure that the products they buy are homologated (art. 19.2.).

2. Existing networks

Two distribution networks exist according to the characteristics of the final users. There are the direct sales and the ones that rely on intermediate dealers. The direct channel goes from importer to user who is often a large scale farmer operating on big surfaces. He is a professional, a confirmed technician. The crops concerned in this case are the banana (SPNP, SBN, PHP, Ets TIANI), tree (CDC, HEVECAM, SAFACAM), the sugar cane plantations (CAMSUCC and SOSUCAM). The indirect sales appeal to a group of intermediate distributors between the importer and the final user. There are wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailers. This is the case for the vegetables sector, the coffee and the cocoa with SODECAO and the cooperative groupes, finally the cotton with the SODECOTON network.
The corn sector is concerned by both channels.

a) An industrial sector including MAISCAM (2,000 ha) and private mechanized farms of a medium size (50 ha) and
b) A village sector supervised by SODECOTON (4,000 ha) but also supplied by retailers. The case of maïze is described hereafter.

3. Recommendations

- Make a count of the distributors and recognize them officially. In case of a complete privatization of the distribution, the importers will not be able to cover the whole country because it is financially unfeasible. So they will have to rely on distributors who are in contact with the final users and they will have to be prepared for that task.

- Ensure the permanent training for distributors as this has been stipulated in article 20 of the homologation ordinance. Model courses are available with GIFAP. Technical support can be supplied by CPI, PV, UPAC while donors ensure the financing of the operation.

- Enlarge the bases of UPA so as to give it a wider responsibility on the national scale.

S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

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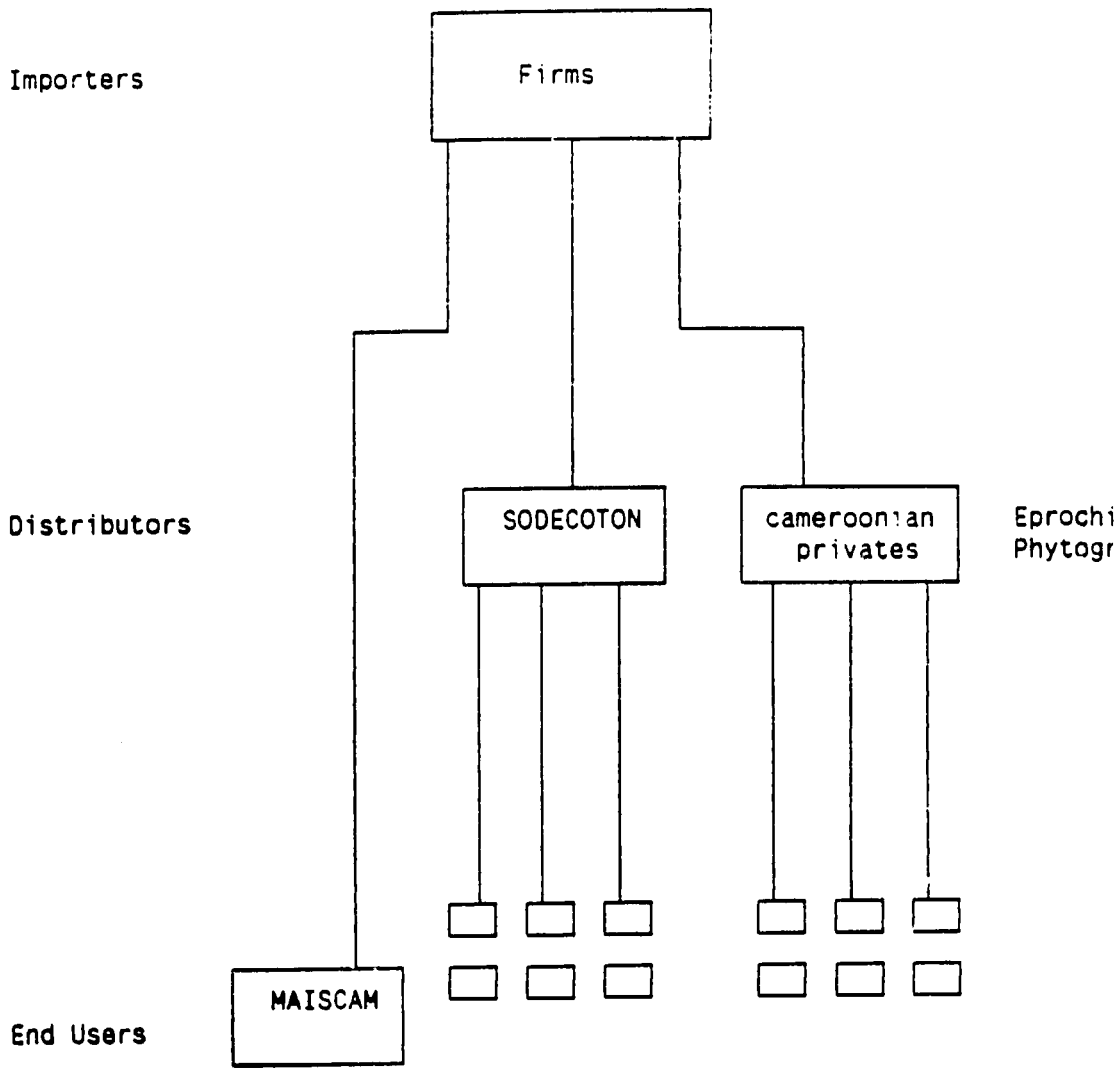
DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS
FOR MAIZE HERBICIDES



S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

COLLABORATION BETWEEN PULIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

EXAMPLE OF COTE D'IVOIRE

1. General contect

Since its independence in 1960, Cote d'Ivoire has put an accent on agriculture as a means to insure its economical and social development.
Institutes for agricultural research have been created as well as mixed companies that were responsible for supervising the small farmers.
The agricultural potentials and the liberal politics of the country have favored the settlement of the private sector. Multinationals from the plant protection sector have followed the trend and have set up subsidiaries.
In 1987 they gathered in a national association called UNIPHYTO. Since then a frank colloboration has been established between both sectors in various fields.

2. Legal context

The text of the ordinance for the homologation of pesticides has been submitted to our association for consultation before its passage. The consequent proposals have corrected many shortcomings of the initial text. Our statutes stipulate that the major objective of our association is to advise the government on everything that may concern plant protection products.
If the Administration are to publish the application orders of the ordinance, they have to follow our instructions on the harmonization of plant protection products labels.

3. Agricultural research

The recognition of our specialities requires the establishment of official testing boards. The demands of the private sector are numerous and the Administration cannot cope with all of them. The private sector also invested a lot in research to relief the task of public laboratories. Today, three private companies do their screening on the spot. This decreases considerably our demands to the public sector. On the other hand, experience has shown that researchers on both sides get along very well and create an atmosphere of mutual scientific exchanges.

4. Human Ressources

The private sector contributes to the training of our partners in the public and mixed economy sector financing their participation to conferences, technical scientific workshops and courses.

5. Product Stewardship

The FAO code invites the producer to follow its product till the final consumer (art. 3.4.4.). For our countries this implies that the industry should look after its products from their introduction on the market till their elimination. That is what "stewardship" is all about ; especially when the consumer is illiterate. The following measures have thus been taken to ensure safety when using pesticides and to protect the environment.

- Vulgarisation of the unit-box system. The principle is to supply products in small quantities for small surfaces, usually quarter of a hectare. The entire contents of the box is to be poured in the pulverization tank. In that way, we increase the chance of a correct use of the dose by the user. Moreover, the user does not have to calculate the exact quantity he needs for a given surface. More than 80 % of the distributed pesticides are supplied in such unit-box recipients.

- Packing should be done in sealed metal boxes and this to avoid the temptation to re-use empty boxes. This is the case for ULV insecticides, cotton insecticides (55 % of the sales) and EC insecticides for the cocoa. This year, a new system of integrated easy opening will be experienced.

- Labels should be harmonized at four stages : minimum information should be given about :

  . the basic colour (violet for insecticides)
  . the colour of the lower strip to indicate the toxicological class (i.e. red for OMS 1a and 1b classes) and finally the use of pictogrammes.

  This measure has been applied for two years.

- The users should wear protective clothing. A GIFAP study has been done about the type of fabric that is to be used in hot climates. Samples of the GIFAP model have been ordered and they will be tested in rural areas this year. If successfull, UNIPHYTO proposes to solve the problem of the local clothes production and the way the farmers can purchase them.

- Organization of the distributors. Two years ago a sensitization day was organized by UNPHYTO with the participation of DPV and the PV team of the FAO for Africa, based in Accra, Ghana. The authorities are authorizing the dealers of pesticides.

- Creation of an anti-poison centre in University Hospital of Abidjan. This department, surveyed by our association, should be specialized in the handling of pesticide poisoning cases. Last year, the Ministry of Public Health received a symbolic financial contribution from the association.

- Disposal of outdated products. Since the conference of Basle, the trans-border movement of outdated pesticides has been very limited. Hence the idea of a local solution. With the help of the authorities, UNIPHYTO has evaluated the stock in the country. Then, thanks to one of their workgroups, they defined the model of an incineration oven. Financial problems have prevented the project from being realized : neither the association nor the Ministry were able to build the oven and to ensure its maintenance costs. one of the member companies is said to build an oven for its own formulation purposes.

- Analysis of pesticide residues in the environment. Three private quality control laboratories operate in the country. But no residue analysis laboratory exists in Cote d'Ivoire an in the subregion. Besides, such laboratories are rare in Europe and they are very occupied. The needs really exist because the registration authorities require data about our ecosystem. On the other hand, the firms are interested in checking the level of pesticide residues in food, water, soil....

But several laboratories are operational and they are all public : the National University, the Ministry of Industry, the Naval Forces for the control of the lagoon environment. UNIPHYTO gathered all its specialists and a commission is working under control of the DPV. Its mission is to define the task to be allocated to each laboratory.

6. Recommendations for Cameroon

- It seems important to me to associate the plant protection profession to the establishment of application decrees on the registration of pesticides. Experts operate in the country and it is up to their association to advise the government on the general interest.

- In the field of "stewardship" the UPAC must fix a work programme - 2 or 3 subjects per year - and obtain the support of the Administration authorities. We must not forget that an organized and dynamic private sector can compensate a possible shortcoming of the public sector.

S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

LIST OF UNIPHYTO
MEMBERS COMPANIES (1)

Members (2)	Head Offices	Formulation Activities	Research Station	Quality Control Laboratory
A.C.I	local company			
BAYER A.O	BAYER			
CALLIVOIRE	CALLIOPE			
DOWELANCO	DOW			
I C I	I C I			
RHONE-POULENC	RHONE-POULENC		*	
SADOFOSS	SADOLIN			
SAPCS	SHELL	*		*
SOCHIM CI SA	CIBA-GEIGY	*	*	*
SOFACO	ROUSSEL-UCLAF	*	*	*
STEPC	POTASSES D'ALSACE			

(1) Union de la Profession Phytosanitaire en Côte d'Ivoire

(2) FMC is being officially admitted

S. KONE
June 15th, 1992
ABIDJAN

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