



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

## FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

## CONTACT

Please contact [publications@unido.org](mailto:publications@unido.org) for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)

08231

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Distr.  
RESTRICTED  
UNIDO/ICIS.80  
10 August 197<sup>a</sup>  
Original: ENGLISH

---

COUNTRY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE  
OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON\*

Prepared by  
International Centre for Industrial Studies

---

\* This document has been reproduced without formal editing. The designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

SUMMARY

Document: UNIDO/ICIS.80      Date Recieved: 10/8/1978      id.78-5121

Nature: Country report on Cameroon

Title: Country Industrial Development Profile  
of the United Republic of Cameroon

Author: J. A. Hebga

Length: 48 pages

Type of document: Pestricted circulation, mimeographed paper,  
original English.

Scope: The desk studyis designed to be of assistance  
in programming technical assistance, industrial  
redployment and investment co-operation activities.

Contents: The study provides a statistical and economic  
analysis of the industry sector in Camercon with  
indication of its growth, present status and  
future prospects.

## PREFACE

The International Centre for Industrial Studies, Regional and Country Studies Section, has undertaken, under its 1978-1979 work programme, the preparation of a series of Country Industrial Development Profiles. These profiles are desk studies, providing statistical and economic analyses of the industry sector, its growth, present status and future prospects. It is hoped that these profiles will provide analyses of use to programming technical assistance, industrial redeployment and investment co-operation activities.

This profile on the United Republic of Cameroon is based on documents, reports and studies available at UNIDO Headquarters. No field survey has been undertaken and some of the data on industry are not up-to-date.

The views or comments contained in this document do not reflect those of the Cameroonian Government nor do they officially commit the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to any particular course of action.

## CONTENTS

	Page
I. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND .. .. .	1
Overall perspective .. .. .	1
Pillars of the economy .. .. .	2
II. REVIEW OF PROSPECTS AND POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT .. .. .	7
Raw material endowment .. .. .	7
Energy potential .. .. .	7
Physical infrastructure .. .. .	8
Population and labour force .. .. .	9
Import substitution and regional integration .. .. .	10
Supporting elements of industrial development .. .. .	12
Development financing .. .. .	15
III. THE IMPACT OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR .. .. .	19
Scope and linkage potential of manufacturing .. .. .	19
Status and development plans of industry .. .. .	21
UNIDO co-operation .. .. .	26
ANNEX Survey of Cameroonian Industry, December 1976 .. .. .	32
Select Bibliography .. .. .	44

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

References to dollars (\*) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The monetary unit in Cameroon is the CFA franc (CFAF). In December 1977 the value of the (CFAF) in relation to the United States dollar was US \$1 = CFAF 241.4.

Totals in tables may not add precisely because of rounding. In tables, three dots (...) indicate that data are not applicable. A dash (-) is equivalent to zero.

## I. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

### Overall perspective

Owing particularly to a large volume of private investment (foreign and national), as well as to a boom in export prices and volume, the period before and during the Second Development Plan (1965/66 - 1970/71) was characterized by continuous economic expansion. Agriculture, with an annual growth rate of over 15 per cent, flourished three times faster than the other sectors, whose total growth rate averaged only 4.5 per cent per annum.

The Third Development Plan (1971/72 - 1975/76) was less successful. In fact, a negative trend set in at the end of the preceding Plan, and the overall growth rate dropped to less than 3 per cent as against the level of 6.5 per cent maintained in the 1960s. This sharp decrease was caused by different factors. Inside the country private investment had already begun to fall off in the late 1960s because of the limited opportunities of import substitution of consumer goods, and it slowed down still further as a consequence of the recession in the early 1970s. At the same time, drought conditions badly affected the production of cotton, groundnuts and foodstuffs in the northern province. Exogenous factors which contributed to the slowdown of the economic growth included a sharp drop in the prices of primary exports and world monetary disorders. The blow was softened somewhat in 1972/73 thanks to a new boom, inter alia, in raw material exports. Despite constraints imposed by increased oil prices, external payments improved in 1973/74 and steady industrial production was resumed in 1974/75. Although the prices of primary exports remained high in 1975, the country's terms of trade deteriorated owing to a decline in the volume of exports. However, the situation improved the year thereafter, owing to a sharp increase in coffee and cocoa prices.

The structural changes brought about by the prosperous 1960s were limited. Cameroon still remains heavily dependent upon primary exports, external assistance and private investment from abroad. Nevertheless, its medium- and long-term economic prospects are potentially bright by virtue of the considerable opportunities offered by hydro-electric energy, and the expansion of agriculture and mining. Import saving potentials also exist in different branches producing consumer goods such as cement, beverages, footwear, and textiles.

In order to achieve a reversal of the current situation, economic, and even political, changes would seem necessary. These should aim in particular at: expanding domestic and regional markets; increasing the production of domestic manufactures; raising the level of manufactured exports; mobilizing domestic savings; and developing rural and backward areas. From a political point of view, the implementation of such measures would imply not only well staffed public institutions, but also increased direct intervention by public and semi-public bodies in productive activities, conditions which would appear difficult to achieve under the present circumstances.

Planning still has very little impact on the levels of domestic resource mobilization. This also holds true for the allocation of investments in the productive sector. In the Third Development Plan, it was envisaged that these defects would be remedied through higher domestic savings targets and growing public participation in large productive units. It was also intended to broaden selective support for Cameroonian entrepreneurs. None of these measures, however, could be satisfactorily implemented because Government concentrated its efforts on selective credit control and on lengthy discussions with potential foreign private investors who were expected to finance a large part of the economic development. The strategy outlined in the Third Development Plan and designed to overcome the shortcomings mentioned above remains equally valid within the context of the ongoing Fourth Development Plan (1976-1981).

#### Pillars of the economy

In 1973/74, more than one half of the Cameroonian Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 65.8 per cent, was derived from the rural sector and services. Together with manufacturing and public administration, they accounted for about 90 per cent of the GDP in that year. The distribution was as follows:

	<u>Percentage</u>
Rural sector	37.4
Services	28.4
Manufacturing	14.4
Public administration	10.7
Construction	4.8
Energy and mining	4.3



It is likely that the rural sector, services and public administration will continue to play the leading role for many decades to come, while other sectors such as manufacturing, energy and mining gradually will grow in importance.

#### Agriculture

It has been estimated that some three quarters of the Cameroonian population are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. At least 60 per cent of the sectoral output is reported to be consumed locally, the balance being exported. Although the locally consumed output mainly consists of unprocessed foodstuffs, it also includes - albeit to a minor extent - inputs into such industries as agricultural processing (palm-oil and groundnut oil), consumer goods (cotton textiles and cigarettes) and building materials (plywood, lumber, and veneers).

As for exports, these consist principally of coffee and cocoa beans, natural rubber and unprocessed wood. Coffee, cocoa and forest products account for about 60 per cent of total exports: bananas, cotton, oilseeds and natural rubber are also significant. However, only one quarter of the food produced - cassava, sweet potatoes, etc - is marketed, the balance being consumed by the growers. Since most foodstuffs are produced in the eastern, western and southern provinces, which are not part of the Sahelian zone, the country as a whole did not suffer much from the effects of drought in the mid-1970s, although the cotton, millet and sorghum crops grown in the northern province were adversely affected.

The average annual yield of major crops cultivated are shown below:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Cassava	850,000
Sweet potatoes	550,000
Millet	380,000
Sorghum	380,000
Sugar cane	310,000
Bananas	100,000
Cocoa beans	100,000
Green coffee	85,000
Cottonseed	50,000

Although relatively insignificant at present, stockbreeding would seem to be one of the most promising sub-sectors with adequate room for improvement. According to official statistics, the animal population in 1975 amounted to: 59 horses; 400 pigs; 3,000 cattle; 3,500 sheep and goats; and 10,000 chickens. Actual figures are probably much higher.

As a rule, animal products are consumed locally, with small amounts being exported to the neighbouring countries, in particular to Chad, Zaire and member-states of the UDEAC. Products range from milk (56,000 metric tons in 1975), beef and veal (43,000 metric tons), pork (9,000 metric tons), mutton and lamb (8,000 metric tons) to eggs (6,228 metric tons), goat meat (6,000 metric tons), sheep skins (1,800 metric tons) and goat skins (1,120 metric tons).

In addition to the major crops and animal products, fish products have an important nutritional function. Traditional fishing occupies some 12,000 people, especially in the Littoral province and in the Chad basin, and at present the catch varies between 40,000 and 60,000 tons per year. Fishing on an industrial scale is less important and production has remained static since 1970. Five firms (national and foreign) are engaged in fishing: Pêcheries du Cameroun, COTONEC, SOPAC, SIPEC and Crevettes du Cameroun. In 1975, the total catch was 16,000 tons of fish and 3,000 tons of shrimps, the latter being reserved entirely for export to France, Japan, Spain, the United States and the member-states of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC). Of the annual targets set in the Third Development Plan, consisting of 20,000 tons of fresh fish, 15,000 tons of frozen fish and 2,000 tons of shrimps, only that set for shrimps was realized.

#### External trade

Two features bear witness to the dynamism of Cameroon's external trade: it contributes 20 per cent to the GDP, and the various taxes levied on external trade account for approximately two thirds of the country's total revenue. Compared with the landlocked countries of Central Africa or even with the coastal countries of East Africa, Cameroon is advantageously located in relation to west European markets. Cargo can be shipped from Douala to major seaports in western Europe, such as Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg or Liverpool in only two weeks,

although delivery to Japan or the United States, the other major trading partners, is slightly longer. This, however, does not matter very much since most traffic is directed towards western Europe, more specifically the European Economic Community.

Exports. In 1970, the value of total exports, f.o.b., amounted to 62,777 million CFA francs. Two years later export revenue dropped to 57,673 million CFA francs, only to increase significantly two years later to 114,481 million CFA francs.

Export revenue in 1975 for the total economy and major sectors is shown below:

	<u>Millions of CFA francs</u>
Total exports	96,129
Cocoa	24,383
Coffee	23,191
Logs	10,157
Cocoa butter	5,158
Bananas	4,362
Aluminium	3,886
Tobacco	3,317
Cocoa pulp	2,748
Sawn wood	2,297
Rubber	2,220

Apart from western Europe, Cameroonian exports are directed to African countries, in particular the member-states of UDEAC. Other export markets are Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, while the major role is played by France which buys about one third of all Cameroonian exports.

Imports. These include consumption goods for household and industry, capital goods and equipment for agriculture, industry and transportation, as well as raw materials, semi-finished products, fuels and lubricants. In 1970 total imports, c.i.f., amounted to CFAF 67,241 million. In 1972 goods were imported for a total value of CFAF 74,383 million, a figure that rose to CFAF 104,825 million two years later, while the following year it was CFAF 128,104 million.

The total value of imports, including those in various sectors, is shown below for the year 1975:

	<u>Millions of CFA francs</u>
Total imports	128,104
Non-electric machinery	15,419
Road and transport equipment	12,253
Petroleum products	11,260
Iron and steel	9,756
Electrical equipment	5,800
Paper and allied products	4,278
Meal and flour	3,846
Cereals	4,054
Synthetic textiles	1,934
Cement and clinker	1,752
Beverages	1,668

In 1974/75, more than 48 per cent of the total imports were supplied by France, while of the proportion of exports from African countries (8.5 per cent) the member-states of UDEAC supplied 6.1 per cent.

## II. REVIEW OF PROSPECTS AND POTENTIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

### Raw material endowment

With only 300 salaried employees and an annual value added of about CFAF 900 million, the mining sector plays a relatively insignificant role in the economic development of the country. Mining activities are limited at present to the extraction of small quantities of gold, tin ore, limestone flux and calcareous stone. In 1974, production of limestone flux and calcareous stone amounted to 4<sup>th</sup> 000 metric tons, and in the year thereafter 25,000 metric tons of tin ore and 30 kg of gold were extracted. The economic significance of the sector will increase with the extraction of bauxite, large deposits of which have been located at Minim-Martap in the Adamaoua plateau (one billion tons) and at Fongo-Tongo, near Dschang (50 million tons). Furthermore, preliminary surveys have suggested commercial deposits of other minerals such as copper, barium, zinc, uranium, lead, silver, sapphires, rutile, iron ore, diamonds and marble.

In 1975, an oil field in shallow water was found near the Nigerian border by Elf-Serepca, one of the eight foreign companies prospecting between Douala and Victoria. Initial productions went on stream in the following year, and annual output is expected to reach 1.5 million metric tons (three times present local consumption) by 1980. The same company also envisages offshore production this year at Kolé, in the Rio del Rey region at an estimated annual rate of 400,000 metric tons. Two pockets of natural gas with total reserves of 400 million cubic metres were also discovered, the initial output of the pocket located at Logbaba being 5.5 million cubic metres in 1977.

### Energy potential

Approximately 95 per cent of Cameroon's total power generation is provided by the Edéa dam, the production of which amounted to about 1,500 million kilowatt hours in 1975/76. Some 80 per cent of the output is consumed by the ALUCAM, aluminium smelting plant, at Edéa, the remaining 20 per cent being utilized by various manufacturing plants and private households in the cities. In view of the bauxite deposits at Minim-Martap, ALUCAM is expected to expand production and consequently its electrical energy requirements. Since private consumption is also on the upswing, the construction of other dams appears necessary.

In the Fourth Development Plan CFAF 123 million have been earmarked for this purpose, and preliminary work has started on the construction of two dams at Song-Loulou on the River Sanaga and at Lagdo on the River Bénoué, with planned installed capacities of 288 and 60 megawatts, respectively. SONEI, the national electricity company, is studying the feasibility of two other dams: one at Nachtigal on the River Sanaga (200 megawatts installed capacity), and the other at Ndjock on the River Nyong (270 megawatts installed capacity).

#### Physical infrastructure

The road network comprises 40,000 kilometres of main and secondary roads, as well as tracks, of which 2,500 are bituminized. During the Second Development Plan period efforts were made to improve the main roads and bridges, and in the subsequent Development Plan emphasis was put on rural feeder roads, primarily in order to provide access to railway lines. In the current Plan of CFAF 38.7 billion have been earmarked for highway projects, of which CFAF 38.7 billion are from external sources.

With the extension of the main line from Yaoundé to Belabo and Ngacoundéré, the first and second phases of Trans-Cameroon Railway, the rail system has grown from 517 to 1,172 kilometres in the period 1965-1977. The Douala-Yaoundé line is now being re-aligned; and the permanent way will be reduced from 307 to 264 kilometres, further to which reconstruction of the station at Douala is also envisaged.

Four seaports (Douala, Tiko, Kribi, Campo) and one river port (Garoua) are open to shipping. Of these, Douala is by far the most important: it accounts for about 90 per cent of the total merchandise traffic. With a present traffic volume of 2 million tons a year, the port is working at full capacity and extension is envisaged. The channel will be dredged from its present depth of 5.1m to more than 9, while the timber yard, commercial area and as well as the fishing harbour will be extended. Two new wharfs, a container-handling area, and a floating dry dock will be built, and road and rail access provided.

Of the existing 15 airfields, five can accommodate jet aircraft. Douala, the main international airport, is rated for long-haul jets, Yaounde, Garoua, Maroua and Ngacoundéré for medium-haul jet aircraft.

Population and labour force

Economically active population and qualified manpower

Cameroon has an estimated population of 7.5 million inhabitants of which three quarters live in rural areas. The labour-force totals 4 million people, of which some 500,000 are wage-earners in the private modern sector of the economy (272,000) and in public administration and related activities (228,000). Of the total engaged in the private and semi-public branches in 1974/75, 40.5 per cent was employed in the primary sector, 23 per cent in the secondary, and 36.5 in the tertiary sector.

According to the latest official study published in 1970 on qualified manpower in Cameroon, the private modern sector employed 247,000 wage earners in that year, 30 per cent of which comprised skilled labour, management personnel and technicians. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made similar estimates and the breakdown of skilled labour is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Breakdown of higher qualified manpower  
in Cameroon's modern branches of economy (1971)

Category	Total	Private sector	Public sector
Skilled and highly skilled	35,110	19,110	16,000
Technicians	7,199	4,873	2,326
Senior technicians and managers	5,119	2,739	2,410
Total	47,758	26,722	21,036

Source: IBRD, The Recent Economic Development of Cameroon, Report No. AW-39a, Vol.I, October 1972, p. 32.

It is likely that a positive evolution has taken place since the early 1970s, especially in industry and banking. Three factors lead to such an assumption: intensified on-the-job training; reinforcement of training for polytechnicians and the Cameroonization of management. The ALUCAM case is significant in this regard. Between 1971 and 1976 the number of local senior technicians and managers within the plant increased by about 100 per cent from 48 to 95 employees.

#### Income distribution and employment

Since independence, the Government has been trying to ensure employment and income distribution through stimulation of industries, especially in the cities where populations have increased rapidly owing to migration from the villages. Its endeavours were remarkably successful in the 1960s, a period during which both urban population and salaried employment opportunities grew at almost the same annual rate, 7 and 6.8 per cent, respectively. The picture, however, changed in the following decade. Industrial expansion started to decline, whereas the urban population continued to expand at the same high rate, as a result of which serious unemployment problems arose.

It is the vague hope of getting even an unskilled job in the cities, the principal location of manufacturing, that is one of the main reasons for the migratory movements mentioned above. Indeed income comparisons show a substantial advantage enjoyed by the urban population. In 1974/75, for example, the average per capita income of the urban population amounted to \$750-800, compared with \$100-150 for the rural population. It should, however, be noted that many salaried employees in the cities earn more than the per capita urban average, and they usually assist the unemployed members of their families.

#### Import substitution and regional integration

Stimulated by a liberal investment code, well protected by substantial import duties, and encouraged by the availability of a cheap labour force and inexpensive hydro-electric power, a large number of import-substitution industries emerged in the 1960s, principally in forestry products and agricultural processing (in sectors with large income-distribution effects and strong linkages with domestic resources). Another impulse was the creation of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) in 1964, encompassing Cameroon, the Central African Empire, Congo and Gabon. The Union represents a regional market of some 12 million people, 60 per cent of whom live in Cameroon. With this proliferation of industrial activity, the annual rate of growth rose to 6.5 per cent in real terms, an evolution which led to the premature conclusion that Cameroon was on the way to achieving its basic target, the doubling of real per capita income between 1960 and 1980. Local demand seemed large enough to absorb the import



substitution production, especially consumer goods. Together with the demand of the other UDEAC countries, local demand was considered to be a guarantee for continuous expansion. However, these optimistic expectations did not materialize. On the contrary, the very prosperous 1960s were followed by a slow-down in industrial growth, a trend which has continued almost unchanged to date.

The ultimate aim of UDEAC is to take advantage of economies of scale through common project planning for the region and the rationalization of related investments. The member States maintained this objective when revising the Brazzaville Treaty in 1974. On the same occasion, they agreed upon the reinforcement of integration through the promotion of multinational companies within the Union. Decisions were thus taken with regard to the main instrument of industrial co-operation: the joint sectoral programmes. Cameroon was entrusted with the establishment of a multinational corporation in the aluminium industry. By common agreement, the Central African Empire will deal with the pharmaceutical industry, and the manufacture of clocks and watches, Gabon with the petrochemical and cement industries, and Congo with the chemical industries. However, and despite these allocations, observers doubt whether the present level of integration can be improved at all. Their scepticism is based upon the other countries' suspicions about the dominant position of Cameroon, the largest, most populous and most dynamic member of the Union. The volume of the external exchanges offers a clear picture of this dynamism. Although the market for commodities is open, trade is low and strongly in Cameroon's favour. Cameroon's exports to its partners rose from the CFAF 7.0 billion in 1975 to 10.8 billion in 1976. During the same period, imports from the same source dropped from CFAF 7.5 billion to 6.2 billion. A large portion of the imports came, and still comes, from Gabon, and consists principally of petroleum products, printed clothes, plywood, sugar and shotgun cartridges. In 1972, petroleum imports from Gabon constituted 71 per cent of total imports from UDEAC, and in 1976 as much as 89. In other words, Cameroonian purchases of non-petroleum manufactures in the Union are insignificant.

But even for Cameroon external exchanges with UDEAC would seem to be of increasingly less significance since many of the possibilities of exporting agro-products, in the form of export subsidies and credits as well as the special opportunities provided within UDEAC, are not taken up to the

full extent by those concerned. Obviously, the local industry prefers to satisfy its requirements in the protected national market, and its behaviour is an indication that UDEAC is no longer considered sufficient stimulus to expand Cameroonian exports.

#### Supporting elements of industrial development

A favourable industrial climate, a liberal investment code, and a relatively well-functioning physical and institutional infrastructure number among the basic factors of Cameroon's industrial development.

##### Industrial climate

In addition to a large variety of raw materials, the country has abundant and cheap hydroelectric resources, an appreciable economic and institutional infrastructure, large and inexpensive labour force, a liberal economic policy and, last but not least, sustained political stability. Although nearly all these factors could be improved, they underline Cameroon's degree of viability and industrial development potential. The latter, however, is hampered by different internal and external constraints. Further to those indicated earlier, mention should be made of nearly insurmountable trade barriers for manufactured exports, wide fluctuations in the production and prices of primary exports, limited number of managers and skilled personnel, and limited scope of the domestic and regional markets which is aggravated by consumer preferences for items manufactured abroad.

##### Investment code

Promulgated in 1960 and revised twice thereafter, the investment code constitutes the focal point of the official planned free enterprise policy (liberalisme planifié). In the latest version (1966), a definition is given of the extent to which fiscal and financial incentives are granted to industrial branches, the production programmes of which are adapted to the local and regional demand. Depending on their size and on the importance of their production to the country's development, the firms are classified in four categories, generally referred to as categories A, B, C and D.

The advantages enjoyed by companies in category A include the free import of goods and raw materials necessary for manufacturing and processing. Furthermore, total tax exemption is granted during the first three years of operation, as well as ten years' exemption from any new import or export

duties. Provision is also made so as to ensure automatic benefit of any other favourable measures introduced by the tax authorities.

Inclusion in category B automatically entitles a company to all the benefits granted to those in category A, including five years' exemption from tax on industrial and commercial profits as well as from various other taxes and fees which vary, in nature and extent, from one firm to another.

Only large companies can be included in category C. The special conditions governing their operations and the nature and extent of the tax concessions granted are defined in an "establishment agreement" concluded with the Government. The agreement also determines the legal, economic and social guarantees, including the assurance of stable conditions for financial transfers, the marketing of goods, the entry and movement of non-local personnel, and free choice of suppliers of goods and services. As a rule, such agreements last for twenty-five years.

One of the main criteria for admission to category D is an investment programme of particular significance to the national economy. In addition to the benefits granted to category C, the code guarantees stability for up to twenty-five years.

Almost two decades have passed since the promulgation of the code. The relatively large number of manufacturing firms operating in Cameroon leads to the conclusion that the system is functioning rather satisfactorily. This notwithstanding, from the administrative point of view, scope for improvement exists since observers believe that many potential investors are discouraged by the lengthy and complicated application procedures.

#### Institutional infrastructure

Cameroon's favourable industrial climate and its liberal investment code are complemented by a well-functioning banking system and the activities of two state bodies, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance.

The banking system includes one central bank, six commercial banks and two specialized financial institutions, all located at Douala and Yaoundé, except the Cameroon Bank with headquarters in Victoria. The central bank, an issuing bank, is the Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC). It provides funding up to 30 per cent of the cost of productive investment and 80 per cent of the cost of equipment for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

A large proportion of the investment activities handled by the six commercial banks, four of which, the Société Camerounaise de Banques (SCB), the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale - Cameroun (BIAO-C), the Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et le Crédit (BICIC), and the Société Générale de Banque au Cameroun (SGBC), have a paid-off capital of more than one billion CFA francs each. As for the Banque Unie du Cameroun (BUC) and the Cameroon Bank, their capital is less than half a billion CFA francs each. The six banks **total some 120 branches and some 3,000 employees.** In mid-1976, SCB had 713 employees, BIAO-C 687, BICIC 150, SGBC 385 and the Cameroon Bank 150. Data on the number of persons employed by BUC for the period mentioned are not available.

50 per cent of the CFAF 2.3 billion paid-off capital of the SCB belongs to the State, and the balance to four foreign financial institutions: Crédit Lyonnais (25 per cent), Deutsche Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Morgan Guaranty (5 per cent each).

BIAO-Cameroon is part of the BIAO group connected to the American Citibank which, by the beginning of 1976, was represented in 16 different African countries. The bank's capital, CFAF 1.5 billion, is shared by the public sector (35 per cent) and the African BIAO group (65 per cent).

BICIC is a branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris which holds 65 per cent of the CFAF 1.2 billion capital, with the 35 per cent balance being held by the public sector. The capital holdings of the SGBC, CFAF 1.1 billion, are similarly divided, with 35.2 per cent being held by the State and 64.8 per cent by the European Société Générale group. As for the BUC and the Cameroon Bank, their capital of CFAF 0.4 and 0.3 billion, respectively, is entirely national.

The commercial banks' activities in the field of industrial development are reinforced by those of two financial organizations: The Fonds d'Aide et de Garantie aux Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FOGAPE) and the Société Nationale d'Investissements (SNI). FOGAPE lends support to small- and medium-sized enterprises and guarantees bank loans on their behalf. SNI, on the other hand, acts on behalf of Government in setting up productive investment projects. At present, it has shares in about 80 enterprises, and its assets amount to more than CFAF 11 billion.

Table 2. SNI Participation in selected industrial enterprises  
and financial institutions, as of 27 January 1975

Company	Capital (millions of CFA francs)	SNI (Percentage)
Cameroon sugar company	4,000	87.5
Société camerounaise d'engrais	1,488	20.0
Société camerounaise de verrerie	1,300	29.2
Société camerounaise des tabacs	1,200	66.0
Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun	1,035	26.3
Cimenteries du Cameroun	840	43.1
Société camerounaise de transformation d'aluminium	750	15.0
Société camerounaise de sacherie	495	33.3
Cameroon Bank	305	51.0
Société de laminage de Douala	250	30.0

Source: Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, Cameroun 1950-1980,  
No. 1517, 29 October 1975, p. 2837.

Regarding public administration, the most decisive role in connexion with the country's industrial development is played by two departments, the respective functions of which are complementary: the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, and the Ministry of Finance. The first body deals with all matters related to industrialization, including small- and medium-sized enterprises. It also co-ordinates the activities of the public and semi-public industrial firms, and it is in charge of the public and semi-public institutions assisting the industrial sector. At the international level, the Ministry is directly interested in the activities of the organizations such as UNIDO, the World Bank, and the Banque Africaine de Développement. As for the Ministry of Finance, its responsibilities lie in the preparation and implementation of monetary and financial policy.

#### Development financing

Similar to most developing countries, Cameroon finances its development programme through its own resources: a praiseworthy endeavour which, however, needs external reinforcement.

### Domestic resources

The country's financial resources, consisting of domestic savings, public sector revenues and re-investment of profit yielded by private enterprises are limited on account of three factors. First, the tasks of the State are numerous in contrast to its own financial capabilities. Secondly, the competent authorities do not seem to have been successful thus far in mobilizing and controlling domestic savings. Thirdly, the investment code contributes indirectly to the insufficiency of the financial resources since it grants tax exemptions and allows repatriation of profits.

### Domestic savings

Total Gross Domestic Savings averaged 16 per cent of the GNP and reached an annual average of about CFAF 40.5 billion between 1966 and 1974. By way of comparison, Gross Fixed Capital Formation averaged approximately CFAF 38 billion during the same period. In 1968 the GDS amounted to CFAF 34 billion, to which households contributed 8 billion, the enterprises 11 and the public sector 15. Four years later, the GDS increased to 48 billion thanks to a contribution of 35 billion by the enterprises. At the same time, the contribution made by households and the public sector decreased to 3 and 10 billion, respectively. Although the 1968-1972 interval is too short to be representative, it offers an indication of the magnitude of domestic savings in Cameroon. Furthermore, it shows the growing role of the secondary sector. It can be assumed that savings grew in absolute terms in the years after 1972. However, their growth is still too low in relation to the requirements of the Fourth Development Plan, a situation that was encountered in the previous Plan period.

In fact, the problem is complex and not peculiar to Cameroon. In order to understand it one must realise that the population is divided into two parts: a minority earning high incomes and the majority whose incomes, if any, are low. The first category consists of a limited number of technicians, managers, members of the liberal professions, senior and middle-level Government officials, as well as private entrepreneurs. They have several characteristics in common: they are a source of revenue for the less fortunate members of their families. They also display a tendency to adopt an expensive westernized life style and they usually prefer to invest in commerce, the construction of houses (for rent) and transportation (taxis, buses) instead of long-term productive investment. Finally, they are

suspected of depositing their savings abroad, especially in western Europe. Changing this form of behaviour would seem hardly possible because the decision-makers themselves are members of the minority.

As for the second category, which consists of skilled and unskilled workers as well as peasants, one must distinguish whether the people live in urban or rural zones. Owing to the high cost of living, wage earners in the urban areas cannot help spending practically all their incomes. On the other hand, the peasants in the rural areas grow their own food, and the money derived from the sales of surplus covers their modest needs. Any money saved is usually kept at home for two principal reasons: the absence of deposit facilities in the rural zones, and the lack of confidence in such facilities.

#### State revenues

About 60 per cent of the country's total annual revenue is provided by customs duties, the remaining 40 per cent emanating from income taxes, sales taxes and other levies, including post and telecommunications, and land taxes.<sup>1/</sup> Miscellaneous revenues consisting principally of savings made by economic and social institutions such as the Fond National de Développement Rural or the compensation funds for cocoa and coffee. The miscellaneous revenues are very much affected by the price fluctuations of primary exports.

Table 3. Evolution of state revenue  
(billions of CFA francs)

Origin	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Customs duties	30	32	36	36	41
Rates and taxes	10	11	12	14	19
P and T	2	2	2	4	3
Registration	1.3	1.9	2.2	3	4
Land taxes	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Miscellaneous revenue	3	8.5	12	8.5	1
Total	47.0	55.9	64.9	66.0	68.5

Source: Based on data from Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, Cameroun 1960-1980, No. 1616, 29 October 1976, p. 2837.

<sup>1/</sup> In French "taxes domaniales".

Despite some stagnation (P and T, and land taxes) and very high fluctuations (miscellaneous revenues), total state revenue increased continuously between 1969/70 and 1971/72, a positive trend which has probably been maintained to date. But even when adding this revenue to other financial resources available in the country, the sum remains too low compared with the funds required for development financing. This also applies to the current Fourth Development Plan, the implementation of which makes foreign assistance necessary. Planned expenditure on projects in all sectors amounts to CFAF 685 billion, 47 per cent of which will come from domestic resources, 27 per cent from private external loans and grants. Given the restricted financial resources of the State, the figure of 47 per cent would seem over-optimistic. The actual percentage will most likely be less, and the share of external loans and grants much higher than the Plan forecasts, while some observers believe that foreign capital inputs might increase up to 40 per cent.

#### External aid

Since independence, Cameroon has been able to attract a large pool of foreign assistance consisting of loans and grants, expertise and advisory services, equipment, training and study tours, etc. The very diversified nature of this assistance renders difficult any attempt at appraisal. None the less, it is admitted that multilateral aid to Cameroon, which is generally devoted to economic and social projects, reached an estimated value of some CFAF 106 billion between 1959/60 and the end of 1975. This aid came mainly from the European Development Fund, IBRD and its different branches, in particular the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the UN family, especially UNDP, the African Development Bank, the Arab Development Funds and the International Coffee Organization.

Bilateral aid has traditionally been more important than multilateral aid. Including military projects and equipment, it accounted for CFAF 144 billion during the period mentioned above. By far the largest contribution came from France whose total assistance amounted to CFAF 110 billion. The second most important donor, the Federal Republic of Germany, provided CFAF 16.5 billion, followed by Canada with 5 billion. Smaller contributions came also from Algeria, Austria, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and USSR.



### III. THE IMPACT OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR

#### Scope and linkage potential of manufacturing

Although the manufacturing sector provides employment to about only 40,000 people, its share in the GDP at current factor cost accounts for approximately 15 per cent. Manufacturing is not yet integrated into the overall economic structure since sectoral activities do not extend beyond primary processing or the assembly of local and imported raw materials and components.

The promotional policy pursued by Government led in the 1960s to concentration of enterprises in urban areas, particularly in Douala and Edéa, where the economic infrastructure was satisfactory and electric energy available. Meanwhile, the objective is to achieve decentralization: fiscal and financial incentives are being offered to both new and existing enterprises which establish plants in rural zones.

Compared with the industrial expansion of the 1960s in some other French-speaking African countries, such as Gabon, the Ivory Coast, or even Senegal, Cameroonian industrial development was less spectacular, and the sectoral production infrastructure is still unbalanced. In 1975-1976, for example, some 100 enterprises were engaged in industry, yet more than 55 per cent of their total turnover and 60 per cent of their total investments were concentrated in only 10 firms. Another significant feature is that some 58 per cent of the total capital of all industrial enterprises operating in the country is foreign-owned. Foreign participation is particularly high in textiles (75 per cent), beverages (77 per cent), food (79 per cent), tobacco (85 per cent) and metallurgy (90 per cent). This situation is a direct outcome of the very limited number of national private investors and official policy which favours the implantation of foreign-owned firms.

At a first glance, Cameroon's manufacturing industry would seem diversified. In reality, its weight lies on the processing of primary products, as can be seen in Table 4 below.

**Table 4. Turnover in the main industrial branches**  
(millions of CFA francs)

Branch	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Beverages and tobacco	10,221	13,371	15,047
Textiles	7,796	7,798	9,684
Metallurgical	4,264	6,408	8,122
Chemicals	4,161	5,197	7,203
Agro-industries	3,838	4,859	5,660
Electricity, water, electronics	3,824	3,606	9,169
Building materials	2,053	3,428	4,610
Shoes	2,227	2,120	2,841
Transportation equipment	1,069	1,446	1,627
Paper and paperboard	889	836	967
Wood and furniture	427	607	451
Mining	419	401	1,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,188</b>	<b>50,077</b>	<b>66,507</b>

Source: Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, Cameroun, 1960-1980, No. 1616, 29 October 1975, p. 2927

From the viewpoint of turnover the mining, electricity, water and electronics, metallurgy, beverages and tobacco industries enjoyed the fastest rate of expansion between 1972/73 and 1974/75, while increases in the chemical, building materials and textile industries were also significant.

At present, two-thirds of the total sectoral output stem from three branches: food and beverages (30 per cent), textiles and shoes (20 per cent) and aluminium (15 per cent). An estimated 70 - 80 per cent of the manufactured goods are consumed locally, the balance being exported primarily to the UDEAC countries and Chad. Export manufactures consist principally of cocoa-butter, chocolate, aluminium, aluminium products and processed wood. Exports of manufactures rose from CFAF 16 billion in 1973 (19 per cent of total exports) to CFAF 26 billion (27 per cent of total exports) in 1975, of which cocoa-butter and chocolate contributed 9.07 billion, aluminium and aluminium products 7.45 billion, processed wood 3.67 billion, cotton textiles 1.28 billion and fishery products 1.05 billion.

Spread effects or linkages within the manufacturing sector are, by and large, negligible since the country's heavy industry is limited to the

aluminium smelting plant ALUCAM. The present structure of local demand is such that about one-half of the plant's output is exported, with the balance constituting the basis of the modest metalworking industry which produces different household articles and aluminium sheets for roofing. Instead of traditional roofs made of raffia or other sorts of grass which, owing to heavy rains, have to be renewed every few years, a growing number of the urban population use locally produced corrugated aluminium sheets for their houses in town as well as in their home villages. Owning a house in one's home village is a common practice which contributes to the social prestige of the urban salaried employees: the more modern the house, the higher the prestige. Under these circumstances, the production of aluminium sheeting is expected to expand appreciably in the years to come inasmuch as some mayors, for example in Yaoundé, have forbidden traditional roofing in their cities.

As long as the processing of agricultural and forest products constitutes the backbone of Cameroonian industry, the links between the two sectors will remain the tightest ones. However, this dependency on domestic inputs has not led to completely satisfactory results owing to fluctuations in agricultural production. The situation in the forest products industry is not much better. The efficiency of this sub-sector is hampered by the impassability of many roads during the rainy season, and adversely affected by the low capacity and productivity of the railway system.

#### Status and development plans of industry

##### Food processing and affiliated industries

In terms of the number of factories, people employed, volume and value of the output, the food processing and affiliated industries are by far the most important industries. They consist of mills and factories for flour-milling and bread-making, processing of cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar cane, vegetable oils and tobacco, meat canning and shrimp freezing as well as beer and soft drinks.

Established in 1967, the Société Camerounaise de Minoterie produces about 35,000 tons flour a year from imported wheat and corn. Between 1973 and 1975, it imported an average of 41,000 tons wheat and 28,000 tons corn annually. New bread-making factories have emerged so rapidly in recent

years that locally produced flour has to be complemented by purchases abroad. The country's largest bread-making factory, the Boulangeries Réunies de Cameroun at Douala, has an annual output of 10,000 tons bread and 2,000 tons biscuits.

Also located at Douala are the Société Industrielle du Cacao (SIC) and CHOCOCAM, two enterprises processing local cocoa. SIC produces 9,000 tons of cocoa-butter and 14,000 tons of cattle-cake a year. Part of the cocoa butter is utilized by CHOCOCAM for the production of chocolate which amounts to 11,000 tons annually.

The Société Sucrière du Cameroun (SOSUCAM) and the Cameroon Sugar Company (CAMSUCO) process local sugar cane. Established in 1968 and located at Mbandjock, SOSUCAM is not working at its full installed capacity of 30,000 tons sugar a year: output reached 21,000 tons in 1974/75. Although CAMSUCO is of more recent creation (1975), its annual production already accounts for 27,000 tons, and the two factories together meet domestic demand estimated at 40,000 tons.

Cameroon's annual output of 40,000 palm oil and 3,000 tons oil from palm kernels is ensured principally by the Cameroon Development Corporation at Idenau and Mondou, PAMOL at Lobé, SOCA LAM at Edéa and Eséka, and the Huileries de palmistes at Douala.

The only meat processing plant in the country at Maroua which has an annual capacity of 375 tons, produces 125 tons. Although 350 tons of meat are imported to meet the high local demand, some 45 tons of locally produced meat are sold to African countries, in particular Congo, Gabon, and Zaïre.

SIPEC and Crevettes du Cameroun, two of the five firms engaged in industrial fishing, export their total production, and in 1975 they sold frozen shrimps valued at CFAF 748 million.

Three large breweries are located at Douala: Brasseries du Cameroun, Union Camerounaise de Brasseries and Guinness Cameroun. The first company also has branches at Yaoundé, Garoua and Bafoussam. Together they employ 4,000 people and produce 2,200 million hectolitres of beer and 800,000 hectolitres of soft drinks annually, primarily for local consumption. In 1975 export earnings in this branch amounted to CFAF 637 million, compared with CFAF 301 million in 1971.

Local tobacco is processed by the Société Camerounaise des Tabacs at Yaoundé. With a labour force of 800 employees, the company produces 1,800 tons cigarettes and cigarillos a year, well below its installed full capacity of 2,500 tons.

In the current Development Plan, CFAF 9.3 billion have been earmarked for the food processing sector. The funds will be invested in the establishment of a factory to process 25,000 tons of cocoa beans, the establishment of a second plant to process 9,000 tons of soluble coffee, the exploitation and bottling of 135,000 hectolitres of mineral water, the production of milk-based beverages at Victoria, the introduction of a cigar production unit and the expansion of the second sugar factory, CAMSUCO. Furthermore, it is intended to implement, in 1979/80, proposals to process pineapples and tomatoes and to establish both a malt and a fish packing plant.

#### Textile industry

This branch started in 1966 with the establishment of Cotonnière Industrielle du Cameroun (CICAM) at Garoua and Douala. CICAM employs 1,300 people and processes 5,000 tons of local cotton a year into 25 million metres of fabric. A second plant, SYNTECAM, established at Douala in 1970 produces about 0.8 million metres of synthetic fabric a year.

CFAF 7.3 billion allocated in the Fourth Development Plan will be devoted principally to the expansion of CICAM in the early 1980s, whose annual output will be increased to about 38 million metres of fabric. Other projects include plans to make terry cloth and the establishment of a hosiery factory.

#### Leather and shoe industry

Three companies, all located at Douala, are engaged in the field of shoe and leather manufacture. Bata, the largest company, was established in 1961. It has an annual capacity of 7 million pairs of shoes, but, on an average, only 5 million pairs were produced in recent years. A project included in the Fourth Development Plan provides for the expansion of present production up to full capacity.

The second plant, the Société Camerounaise de Chaussures et Valises is working below installed capacity. In 1975/76, daily production amounted to 1,300 pairs of shoes and 1,000 suitcases, whereas full capacity would have been 2,500 pairs of shoes and 2,500 suitcases. The third plant,

Manufacture d'articles de voyage et maroquinerie is equipped to produce one million travel goods a year: in 1975/76 some 800,000 items were produced. According to the Plan which allocates a total of CFAF 12.2 billion to the leather and shoe industry, the tannery at Ngaoundéré will be completed during 1978.

#### Forestry products and affiliated industries

In the woodprocessing sector, a total of 18 enterprises produce items ranging from logs and plywood, to veneer and joinery items. Export earnings in this sector amounted to CFAF 16 billion in 1974, or 14 per cent of total exports of that year. CFAF 6.1 billion have been earmarked in the Development Plan to finance the expansion of production in some factories. The largest allocation, CFAF 4.5 billion, will go to the SOFIBEL complex (Société Forestière Industrielle de Bélabo), while CFAF 820 million will go to SINTRABOIS (Société Industrielle de Transformation du Bois du Cameroun) to increase production of flooring, mouldings, laminated wood, shutters and wainscoting.

The planned investment of CFAF 31.7 billion in the pulp and paper industry is not only the largest single investment in the sector but also the largest in industry as a whole. The Government has signed an agreement with the Austrian iron and steel group VOEST-ALPINE for the financing and equipping of Cellulose du Cameroun (CELLUCAM) to be set up at Edéa. The equipment contracts were awarded to two Swedish companies Sunds AB, a manufacturer of forestry equipment, and ASEA, a manufacturer of electrical goods. The plant is scheduled for completion in 1980: initial output is planned at 126,000 tons, increasing to 400,000 tons in a second phase.

#### Metallurgical and mechanical industries

Of the 18 firms engaged in this branch, the two largest are Aluminium du Cameroun, ALUCAM, with CFAF 4.5 billion capital, and the Société des Forges Tropicales with CFAF 0.7 billion. Manufacture includes aluminium and aluminium products, wheelbarrows, trucks, bolts, nails, pen-nibs and copperware, as well as the assembly of transistor radios, bicycles, motor-cycles and Landrovers.

In the current Development Plan CFAF 6.0 billion have been earmarked for investment in the metalworking industry, particularly in ALUCAM whose annual production, subject to the construction of a new dam, is planned

to double from 50,000 to 100,000 tons aluminium. A small scrap-iron electric steel-mill and a cast-iron foundry are scheduled for construction, while some CFAF 2.1 billion have been set aside, inter alia, for the assembly of 400 tractors and 33 trucks.

#### Chemical industry

The Complex Chimique Camerounais (CCC) at Douala produces 13,000 tons of soap and detergents annually. Two other soap manufacturing units, at Tiko and Garoua, have an annual output of 8,000 and 1,500 tons respectively.

The chemical industry sector gained in importance with the establishment in 1975 at Douala of the Société Camerounaise des Engrais (SOCAME). The plant, at which 200 people are employed, is expected to produce 9,000 tons of different fertilizers for the local and UDEAC markets in 1978.

#### Building materials industry

This branch of industry is dominated by the Cimenteries du Cameroun (CIMENCAM) with its two production units at Douala and Figuil. The first unit (annual output 300,000 tons) processes clinker imported from Europe, and the other (annual output 48,000 tons) processes local limestone and calcareous stone.

The most important project in this industrial branch is the planned establishment in 1978/79 of a ceramics factory at Douala, for which CFAF 1.7 (out of 1.9) billion have been reserved in the Development Plan. The project has been subcontracted to the Italian SACMI-IMPIANTI. Another project involves the expansion of CIMENCAM, whose output will increase from its current level of 300,000 tons to 475,000 tons in 1979. The expansion of the glass factory SOCAVER is also envisaged, where annual production will increase from 10,600 to 13,000 tons.

#### Sack manufacturing

The Société Camerounaise de Sacherie was established at Douala in 1972, partly financed from the Federal Republic of Germany. Its present annual output is 9 million sacks, three-quarters of which are used for packing local cocoa, coffee, groundnuts and palm kernels, the balance being exported to UDEAC countries, Chad and Nigeria.

### Miscellaneous industries

Miscellaneous industry proposals in the current Development Plan include an investment of CFAF 0.56 billion in the establishment of plants for tyre manufacture, poultry-feed production, sausages and dairy products, tin cans, ribbon and lace work, as well as the creation of a local craft-work promotion centre.

In summary, the purely industrial projects in the current Fourth Development Plan amount to CFAF 77.16 billion or about 13 per cent of all envisaged investments, priority being given to the establishment or expansion of three branches: pulp and paper, leather and shoes, and food. The investments were calculated on the assumption that economic growth would average 7.1 per cent per annum during the Plan period, a somewhat unrealistic assumption given the various bottlenecks described in this paper.

### UNIDO co-operation

The Development Plan prepared in Cameroon since independence have placed particular emphasis on two fields which do not fall within the scope of the activities of UNIDO: agriculture and education. This explains the relatively modest role played in the country by UNIDO compared to FAO or UNESCO. Industry, however, is gaining in importance. From CFAF 64.3 billion in the Third Development Plan, the investments foreseen in the Fourth Development Plan for industry, mining and electricity have increased to about CFAF 217 billion. The increase in the share of UNIDO in the last two IPFs is also significant. Whereas a mere 2 per cent of the \$15 million was reserved for industry in the first IPF cycle, some 11.4 per cent of \$17.25 million are envisaged for the industrial sector in the present second cycle.

Ongoing UNIDO assistance to Cameroon is modest. It consists of two operational projects only with a total budget allotment of \$292,125. This assistance is directed to the Centre for National Assistance to Small- and Medium-Scale Industries (CAPME, \$178,090) and to the provision of general industrial research, quality control and testing equipment. The CAPME project, now in its second phase, is being executed in association with UNDP. The equipment for the second project is due for delivery this year, whereupon it will be used in conjunction with a standardisation and



quality-control project also scheduled for operation in 1978. This relatively modest co-operation could be substantially increased, as there are innumerable openings. Certain Cameroonian industrial branches are stagnant or working below capacity, whereas others call for expansion. New factories, on the other hand, have been included in the current Development Plan with the hope that their implementation will lead to a re-emergence of prosperous industrial activity that characterized the 1960s. The limited number of new initiatives explains, among other reasons, the relatively insignificant dynamism of Cameroonian industry in the past few years. At the end of 1976, the industrial sector comprised some 85 enterprises, of which only 15 had been set up in the 1970s, as against 48 in the 1960s: the 22 other plants existed at the time of independence.

It follows from these remarks that UNIDO could provide substantial and diversified assistance to the country in the form of expertise, advisory services, and training as well as in the sphere of fund-raising, as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Areas of possible UNIDO co-operation  
with regard to Fourth Development Plan

Project	Planned investment (billions of CFA francs)	Purpose of investment	Foreign firms involved	Possible UNIDO assistance
I. Primary sector industries				
1. Pulp and paper industry	43.0	a) Establishment of a plant at Edéa, pro- duction starting mid-1979 b) Equipment purchase	a) Voest, Austria b) Sunds, Sweden c) Asea, Sweden d) Sverka, Sweden	a) Advisory services related to bidding, choice and purchase of equipment b) Fund-raising c) Training
2. Flour-milling	10.0	Setting up an agro- industrial complex at Ngaoundéré, first phase: 1977-1978		a) Advisory services for bidding b) Expertise c) Fund-raising d) Training
3. Sugar industry	10.0	Establishment of a third sugar complex in the Bénoué region	Redporth, Canada	a) Advisory services for bidding b) Expertise c) Fund-raising d) Training
4. Textile industry	9.0	Establishment of a tex- tile complex at Yaoundé	a) Uberco, UK b) Plan-Ing. FRG	a) Advisory services for bidding b) Fund-raising c) Training
	6.3	Establishment at Edéa or Yaoundé of an integrated spinning/weaving mill		a) Advisory services for bidding b) Fund-raising c) Training
	1.23	Establishment of a hosiery at Victoria		Expertise
5. Fruit processing (pineapples)	5.8	Setting up an agro- industrial complex in Ntui	Kloeckner, FRG	a) Advisory services for bidding b) Fund-raising c) Training

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Project	Planned investment (billions of CFA francs)	Purpose of investment	Foreign firms involved	Possible UNIDO assistance
6. Leather industry	3.2	Establishment of a tannery in Ngaoundéré	Paul-Vaillant, France	a) Fund-raising b) Expertise c) Training
	1.9	Expansion of Beta		Expertise
7. Coffee processing	2.4	Establishment of a plant in Nkongssamba for soluble coffee, production start- ing: 1977-78	a) Renault, France b) Nestle, Intern.	a) Advisory services for bidding and equipment purchase b) Fund-raising
8. Industrial fishing	2.2	a) Purchase of 10 new shrimp fishing boats b) Creation of a new mixed fishing enterprise c) Purchase of 10 fishing boats for the new enterprise		a) Advisory services for choice and purchase of equipment b) Fund-raising
9. Beverages	1.4	Processing of milk-based products at Victoria, production starting: 1979-80	Yoo-Hoo, USA	Expertise
	1.2	Production of mineral water in Nkongssamba, production starting: 1979-80		a) Expertise b) Advisory services for equipment purchase
10. Cassava processing	1.0	Setting up an agro- industrial complex at Bertoua, production starting: 1977-78		a) Expertise b) Training

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Project	Planned investment (billions of CFA francs)	Purpose of investment	Foreign firms involved	Possible UNIDO assistance
11. Tomato processing	0.8	Creation of an agro-industrial complex at Fombot, production starting: 1977-78		a) Expertise b) Training
II. Building materials				
12. Ceramics	1.7	Establishment of a plant at Douala, production starting: 1978-79	Sacmi-Impianti, Italy	a) Expertise b) Training
13. Brick-making	0.2	Reactivation of LAIC plant at Douala	Morando-Impianti, Italy	a) Expertise b) Training
III. Chemical and petrochemical industries				
14. Petrochemical complex	20.0	Petrol refinery at Port Limboh	Elf, France	a) Advisory services for bidding, choice and purchase of equipment b) Fund-raising
15. Chemical complex	10.0	Production of caustic soda and chlorine at Kribi		a) Advisory services for bidding, choice and purchase of equipment b) Fund-raising c) Training
16. Refuse treatment	0.95	Establishment two plants at Douala and Yaoundé		a) Expertise b) Training
17. Salt refinery	0.77	Establishment of a plant in Douala		a) Expertise b) Training

**Table 5 (Cont'd)**

Project	Planned investment (billions of CFA francs)	Purpose of investment	Foreign firms involved	Possible UNIDO assistance
IV. Metalworking industries				
18. Mechanical and electrical industries	1.10	Establishment of a) Bolt and nail production plant at Douala or Garcua b) Hardware and metal goods plant at Douala or Garcua c) Plant for processing intermediary items for electrical industry		a) Expertise b) Training
19. Agricultural machinery	0.85	Establishment of a tractor assembly plant at Douala		a) Expertise b) Training
20. Foundry	0.20	Setting up a plant at Douala		a) Expertise b) Training

**Source:** Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1975, Paris 1975, Vol. I, pp. 20-58, and  
US Department of Commerce (Ed.), Marketing in Cameroon, Overseas Business Report,  
ONB 77-48, September 1977, pp. 8-9.

ANNEX

Survey of Cameroonian industry, December 1976

Table I. Holdings in primary industries

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA francs)	Capital	
			National (percentage)	Foreign
a) Wood processing				
Cie forestière du golfe de Guinée, CFCG	1954	600	35	65
Les contreplaqués du Cameroun, COCAM	1966	510	40	60
Sté forestière et industrielle de la Doumé, SFID	1955	300	2	98
La forestière de Campo, FC	1964	200	2	98
Ets Kritikos, AEK	1957	200	-	100
Entreprise forestière du Cameroun, EFC	1962	200	2	98
Sté Nationale des Bois du Cameroun, SNC	1919	160	20	80
Sté d'exploitations forestières et industrielles du Cameroun, SEFIC	1944	150	-	100
Les Bois du Cameroun, LBC	1946	102	9	91
Cameroon industrial forest, CIF	1969	78	-	100
Bois hydrauliques du Cameroon, BHC	1967	74	-	100
Structures lamellées de l'Afrique Centrale, SLAC	1970	69	...	...
Sté forestière du Dja et Lobo, SFDL	1953	65	...	...
Sté Alpi Pietro, ALPI	1974	50	-	100
Cie forestière africaine, CFA	1958	24	...	...
ANFLO et Cie.	?	15	...	...
Sté Africaine des bois du Mbam, SAEM	1961	11	...	...
La Libamba	1946	10	...	...

Table I (Cont'd)

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA francs)	Capital (percentage)	
			National	Foreign
b) Agro-industries				
Cameroon Development Corporation, CDC	1946	4,125	100	-
Sté camerounaise de palmeraies, SOCAPALM	1968	1,820	100	-
Sté sucrière du Cameroun, SOSUCAM	1964	1,800	37	63
Sté de développement du coton au Cameroun, SODECOTON	1974	1,060	55	45
SAFA-Cameroun, SAFACAM	1962	845	...	...
Complexe chimique camerounais, CCC	1944	420	...	...
Plantations Pamol du Cameroun Ltd, PAMOL	1967	25	100	-
c) Fish-processing				
Sté industrielle de pêche au Cameroun, SIPEC	1967	350	34	66
Crevettes du Cameroun, CREVCAM	1968	278	30	70
d) Food-processing				
Sté industrielle camerounaise des cacaos, SIC-Cacao	1949	765	10	90
Chocolaterie-confiserie camerounaise, CHOCOCAM	1965	400	30	70
Sté camerounaise de minoterie, SCM	1966	131	33	67
La Pastorale	1922	125	50	100
Sté camerounaise de conserverie, SOCANCO	1964	120	30	70
Milliat frères	1964	40	30	70
e) Beverages				
Brasseries du Cameroun, BC	1948	2,940	9	91
Union Camerounaise des brasseries, UCB	1969	596	100	-
Guinness-Cameroun	1967	300	-	100
f) Tobacco				
Bastos - Cameroun	1946	1,209	19.4	80.6

Table I (Cont'd)

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA francs)	Capital (percentage)	
			National	Foreign
g) Textiles				
Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun, CICAM	1965	1,380	26	74
Sté camerounaise de sacherie, SCS	1972	495	33	67
Sté africaine de confection et de bonneterie, SOCATEX	1962	240	-	100
Sté camerounaise pour la fabrication de tissus synthétiques SYNTECAM	1969	220	...	...
Sté industrielle camerounaise de textile, SINCATEX	1971	30	...	...
Sté de confection de linge de maison, DRATEX	1968	30	-	100
Sté internationale pour le développement de l'industrie textile, SIDITEX	1958	25	...	...
Sté de confection, VASNITEX	?	24	...	...
Entreprise nationale de confection, ENAC	1962	20	...	...
Sté Duclair	1953	19.5	-	100
Ets Samios	1963	15	-	100
Sté industrielle et commerciale du Cameroun, SICOAM	1970	15	...	...
Confection camerounaise	1970	10	...	...
Sté industrielle de vêtements en Afrique, SIVA	1968	10	...	...
Florence Actualités, FA	1955	5	...	...
h) Leather and footwear				
Bata - Cameroun	1961	700	30	70
Sté camerounaise de chaussures et valises, SACC	1964	65	100	-
Manufacture d'articles de voyage et maroquinerie, MAVEM	1964	40	-	100

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol. I, pp. 19 - 44.



Table II. Output of primary industries

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
a) Wood-processing				
SFID	Dimako	logs	145,000 m <sup>3</sup>	121,350 m <sup>3</sup>
		peeled wood	55,000 m <sup>3</sup>	24,800 m <sup>3</sup>
		plywood	14,000 m	9,585 m
SEFIC	Douala Kassalafam	logs	90,000 m <sup>3</sup>	80,000 m <sup>3</sup>
		sawn items	20,000 m	20,000 m
		packing-cases	400,000 pieces	...
CFGG	Douala	peeled wood	7,200 m <sup>3</sup>	4,000 m <sup>3</sup>
		sawn items	18,000 m	14,000 m
COCAM	M'balavovo	plywood	36,000 m <sup>3</sup>	35,000 m <sup>3</sup>
		doors	10,600 pieces	10,000 pieces
LBC	Eséka	logs	65,000 m <sup>3</sup>	26,000 m <sup>3</sup>
ALPI	Douala	peeled wood	15,000 m	14,000 m <sup>3</sup>
Forestière Campo	Ypono	sawn items	45,000 m <sup>3</sup>	32,000 m <sup>3</sup>
EFC	Sangmélima	logs	25,000 m <sup>3</sup>	14,432 m <sup>3</sup>
		sawn items	10,000 m	4,371 m
SNC	Douala Massumbu	logs	90,000 m <sup>3</sup>	81,000 m <sup>3</sup>
		sawn items	40,000 m	36,000 m
BHC	Kribi	sawn items	12,000 m <sup>3</sup>	8,400 m <sup>3</sup>
SAHM	Yaoundé	logs	60,000 m <sup>3</sup>	...
ANFLO	Douala	woodwork	2,500 m <sup>3</sup>	...
SFDL	Sangmélima	sawn items	6,000 m <sup>3</sup>	5,000 m <sup>3</sup>
CFA	Douala	sawn items	7,000 m <sup>3</sup>	6,000 m <sup>3</sup>
La Libamba	Douala	woodwork	400 t	250 t
CIF	Kumba	logs	20,000 m <sup>3</sup>	11,720 m <sup>3</sup>
		sawn items	10,000 m	5,622 m
SLAC	Eséka	thin plates	2,400 m <sup>3</sup>	863 m <sup>3</sup>
AEK	Kribi	sawn items	4,000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,760 m <sup>3</sup>

Table II (Cont'd)

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
b) Agro-industries*				
CDC	Mondoni	palm oil	...	19,235 t
	Missellele	palm seed	...	4,117 t
	Tolé	tea	...	935 t
SOSUCAM	Mbandjook	sugar	30,000 t	21,322 t
CCC	Douala	palm oil	3,500 t	...
		soap	28,000 t	...
		detergents	6,000 t	...
PAMOL	Lobé	palm oil	...	16,728 t
		palm seed	...	4,778 t
SAFACAM	Disangué	natural rubber	4,500 t	4,200 t
SOCAPALM	Mbongo	palm oil	...	3,152 t
SODECOTON	Maroua	cotton seed	...	50,000 t
	Guider	cotton staple	...	19,500 t
	Garoua	cotton-seed oil	...	4 million liters
	Kaélé			
c) Fish-processing**				
SIPEC	Douala	frozen fish	8,000 t	5,000 t
		fresh shrimps	1,000 t	200 t
d) Food-processing*				
CREVCAM	Douala	fresh shrimps	950 t	775 t
		fresh fish	2,300 t	1,825 t
SIC-Cacao	Douala	cocoa beans	35,000 t	25,000 t
CHOCOCAM	Douala	chocolate	13,000 t	10,000 t
SCM	Douala	flour	5,000 t	30 t
La Pastorale	Ngaoundéré	abattoir products	10,000 head	8,300 head
	Nkongsamba	meat	1,750 t	1,425 t
SOCANCO	Maroua	canned meat	715,000 cans	638,223 cans
Milliat	Douala	pasta	3,000 t	1,230 t

Table II (Cont'd)

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
e) Beverages*				
BC	Douala	beer	1,300,000 hl	1,032,000 hl
	Garoua	soft drinks	2,500 hl	1,200 hl
	Yaoundé	mineral water	600,000 hl	389,000 hl
	Bafoussam			
UBC	Douala	beer	250,000 hl	102,417 hl
	Yaoundé	mineral water	150,000 hl	95,293 hl
	Garoua			
Guinness	Douala	beer	150,000 hl	120,000 hl
f) Tobacco*				
Bastos	Yaoundé	tobacco, cigarettes and cigarillos	2,500 t	1,859 t
g) Textiles				
CICAM	Garoua	fabric	35 million metres	30 million metres
SCS	Douala	sacks	9 million pieces	3.5 million pieces
SOCATEX	Douala	ready-made clothes	1 million pieces	0.3 million pieces
		hosiery	5 million pieces	0.8 million pieces
SYNTECAM	Douala	synthetic tissue	2.5 million metres	1.5 million metres
DRATEX	Douala	sheets	400,000 pieces	290,000 pieces
		towels	24,000 pieces	24,000 pieces
		napkins	30,000 pieces	15,000 pieces
		handkerchiefs	60,000 pieces	16,500 pieces
		scarves	30,000 pieces	5,000 pieces
SIDITEX	Douala	ready-made clothes	600,000 pieces	200,000 pieces
DUCLAIR	Yaoundé	canvas	200,000 m <sup>2</sup>	136,000 m <sup>2</sup>
	Douala	mattresses	20,000 pieces	14,000 pieces
VASNITEX	Douala	ready-made clothes	220,000 pieces	195,690 pieces
SINCATEX	Douala	blankets	360,000 pieces	360,000 pieces

Table II (Cont'd)

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
MFA	Douala	ladies' ready-made clothes	200,000 pieces	98,626 pieces
ENAC	Douala	ready-made clothes	390,000 pieces	109,323 pieces
SICOCAM	Douala	mattresses canvas	30,000 pieces 20,000 m <sup>2</sup>	12,000 pieces 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
CONFECTIO	Yaoundé	ready-made clothes	120,000 pieces	111,300 pieces
SIVA	Douala	ready-made clothes	125,000 pieces	125,000 pieces
h) Leather and footwear				
BATA	Douala	shoes	7 million pairs	4.7 million pairs
SACC	Douala	shoes	2.5 million pairs	0.4 million pairs
		suitcases	2.3 million pieces	0.3 million pieces
MAVEM	Douala	travel goods	1 million pieces	0.8 million pieces

\* 1974/75 production

\*\* 1975 production

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol. I, pp. 20-45.

Table III. Holdings in chemical and petrochemical industries

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA francs)	Capital (percentage)	
			National	Foreign
Sté camerounaise d'engrais, SOCAME	1973	2,500	75	25
Union allumettiére équatoriale, UNALOR	1964	325	25	75
Sté camerounaise d'oxygène et d'acétylène, CAMOA	1966	285	-	100
Cie des industries africaine du caoutchouc, CIAC	?	200	...	...
Sté camerounaise de verrerie, SOCAVER	1956	200	39	61
Sté camerounaise de fabrication de piles électriques, PILCAM	1970	200	79	21
Plastique camerounais, PLASTICAM	1961	195	...	...
Cie équatoriale des peintures, CEP	1964	56	-	100
Sté camerounaise d'injection et de modelage de produits organiques et synthétiques, SCIMPOS	?	51	34	66
Sté africaine de produits chimiques agricoles et ménagers, SAPCAM	1957	50	20	80
Sté industrielle de produits chimiques et aromatiques, SIPCA	1963	47.5	-	100
Sté de fabrication de parfumerie au Cameroun, SOPARCA	1963	40	...	...
Sté de bitumes et cutbacks du Cameroun, SOROC	1971	39	-	100
Sté équatoriale de fabrication de lubrifiants, SCEFL	1968	36	-	100
Sté de commercialisation de polyuréthane, SOCOPOL	1974	5	100	-

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol I, p. 47.

Table IV. Output in chemical and petrochemical industries

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
PLASTICAM	Douala	polyethylene	1,200 t	1,050 t
		corrugated pasteboard	18,000 t	11,000 t
SOCAME	Douala	fertilizers	85,000 t	...
SCEFL	Douala	oils	10,000 t	9,000 t
UNALOR	Douala	boxes	130,000 pieces	129,985 pieces
SOCAVER	Douala	glass	15,000 t	10,579 t
CEP	Douala	paint	3,000 t	2,410 t
PILCAM	Douala	batteries	40 million pieces	...
SOPARCA	Douala	perfumery products	12 million bottles	9 million bottles
SIPCA	Douala	insecticides	...	...
		detergents	...	...
SCIMPOS	Douala	polyurethane	1,500 t	400 t
CAMOA	Douala	oxygen	1 million m <sup>3</sup>	298,000 m <sup>3</sup>
		acetylene	170,000 m <sup>3</sup>	97,000 m <sup>3</sup>
SBCBC	Douala	bituminous products	...	3,892 t
SAPCAM	Douala	bleach	...	200 t
		paint	...	1,000 t
		insecticides	...	...
		detergents	...	...
CIAC	Douala	rubber products	...	...
SOCOPOL	Yaoundé	polyurethane foam	...	...

Source: Ediafric (Ed.) L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol. I, pp. 47-49.

Table V. Holdings in building materials industry

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA)	Capital	
			National (percentage)	Foreign
Sté des cimenteries du Cameroun, CIMENCAM	1963	840	43	57
Les argiles industrielles du Cameroun, LAIC	1963	168	100	-
Sté camerounaise de béton manufacturé, SCEM	1963	40	-	100
Industries camerounaises annexes du bâtiment, ICAB	1963	5	...	...

Source: Ediafric (Ed.) L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol I, pp. 51-52.

Table VI. Output in building material industry

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
CIMENCAM	Douala	cement	300,000 t	201,313 t
	Figuil	cement	46,000 t	35,034 t
LAIC	Douala	bricks	...	...
SCEM	Douala	concrete	80,000 t	17,415 t
ICAB	Yaoundé	tiles	...	18,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		paving-stones	...	2,500 m

Source: Ediafric (Ed.) L'industries africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol I, pp. 51-52.

Table VII. Holdings in metallurgical and electrical engineering industries

Company	Year established	Total (millions of CFA)	Capital	
			National (percentage)	Foreign
Sté camerounaise d'aluminium, ALUCAM	1954	4,500	8	92
Sté camerounaise de transformation de l'aluminium, SOCATRAL	1960	750	15	85
Sté des forges tropicales, TROPIC	1964	270	16	84
Sté de laminage de Douala, SOLADO	1970	250	30	70
ALUBASSA	1955	153	-	100
Cie pour la transformation des métaux au Cameroun, CTMC	1962	134	-	100
La maison du cycle, MDC	1951	103	-	100
Emaillerie nouvelle d'Afrique, ENA	1966	100	-	100
Sté camerounaise industrielle, SCI	1961	100	...	...
Cie d'entreprises électriques, ENTRELEC	1949	60	95	5
Cie camerounaise d'emballages métalliques	1970	56	25	75
SOCAPAR	1959	50	-	100
Ets Froumenty	1963	50	-	100
Sté d'applications techniques du Cameroun, SATC	?	40	25	75
Fermetures Mischler du Cameroun, FMCA	?	20	-	100
Sté camerounaise de constructions métalliques, SOCAMETA	1956	5	-	100
R. and W. King Land Rover	?	...	...	...

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol. I, p. 55.



Table VIII. Output of metallurgical and electrical engineering industries

Company	Location	Product	Production capacity	Production 1975/1976
ALUCAM	Edéa	aluminium	58,000 t	51,600 t
SOCATRAL	Edéa	aluminium products	28,000 t	26,067 t
ENTRELEC	Douala	installation and repair of electric motors	...	...
SOLADO	Douala	concrete iron	11,000 t	8,300 t
SCI	Douala	wheelbarrows tows trucks wagons	5,200 pieces 80 pieces 170 pieces 60 pieces	5,171 pieces 80 pieces 170 pieces 60 pieces
CTMC	Douala	pen nibs wire-nettings bolts nails	3,500 t <sup>2</sup> 350,000 m <sup>2</sup> 7 million pieces 400 t	3,395 t ... ... ...
ALUBASSA	Douala	aluminium products	1,100 t	1,000 t
EE	Douala	radio receivers transistor radics radio spare-parts	110,000 pieces ... ...	66,474 pieces ... ...
NDC	Douala	bicycles motorcycles metal furniture special motors	36,000 pieces 8,000 pieces 50,000 pieces 8,000 pieces	30,088 pieces ... 23,000 pieces 6,500 pieces
TROPIC	Douala	different products	3,000 t	2,464 t
ENA	Douala	enamel products	3,000 t	2,380 t
SOCAPAR	Douala	frames copper ware	1,000 t 600 t	... ...
King	Douala	Land rover assembly	650 vehicles	650 vehicles*
FROUMENTY	Douala	metal furniture	1,200 t	900 t
SATC	Douala	bottle seals (capsules)	320 million	265 million
Permetures Nischler	Douala	sips	...	...
SOCAMETA	Douala	metallic constructions	...	...

\* Output as of mid-1975

Source: Ediafric (Ed.), L'industrie africaine en 1976, Paris 1976, Vol. I, pp. 55-57.

Select Bibliography

Ediafric (Ed.). L'industrie africaine en 1976. Paris, 1976, Vol.1.

Ediafric (Ed.). L'économie camerounaise. Paris, 1977.

Europa Publication Ltd. (Ed.). Africa South of Sahara 1977-78.  
London, 1977. pp. 212-223.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Recent  
Economic Development of Cameroon. Report No. AW-39a. Oct. 1972,  
Vol. I.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International  
Development Association. Appraisal of a Small and Medium-Scale  
Enterprise Project, Cameroon. Report No. 718a-CM. 15 May 1975.

International Labour Organization. Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1976.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning (Ed.). How to invest in  
Cameroon. Yaoundé, Sept. 1977.

Société Africaine d'Exploitation Publicitaire (Ed.). Cameroun  
économique. Paris, 1976.

United Nations. Statistical Yearbook 1976. New York, 1976.

United Nations Development Programme. Country Programme for the  
United Republic of Cameroon (1976-1981), 14 February 1976.  
(DP/GC/CMR/Rev.2.)

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa. African Statistical  
Yearbook, 1975. Part 4, Central Africa. Addis Ababa, 1976.

United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa. Information Bulletin  
for Africa. No. 11. (E/CN.14/SIB/II).

United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Viable  
integration and the economic co-operation problems of the developing  
world. 19 January 1978 (E/AC.54/L.96.).

US Department of Commerce (Ed.). Marketing in Cameroon. Overseas  
Business Report, ORB 77-48. September 1977.

World Bank. Proposals for a Medium-Term Public Development Programme.  
A Special Study: Cameroon. Report No. 1097a-CM. 23 April 1976.

Africa Research Bulletin (London).

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (Paris) No. 1616. 29 October 1976.

Moniteur Africain (Paris).

Quarterly Economic Review (London).



**C-699**



**78.12.12**