

Country Profile:

**Republic of Cameroon**  
République du Cameroun



**Cameroon at a Glance**

Capital:	Yaoundé
Official language:	French - English
Population:	(2013 estimate) 20,549,221
Government:	Dominant-Party Presidential State
Independence from France:	1 January, 1960
National or Regional Currency:	Central African CFA franc (XAF)
Area:	Total: 475,440 sq km Land: 472,710 sq km Water: 2,730 sq km

**Location:** Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

**Geographic coordinates:** 6 00 N, 12 00 E

**Map references:** Africa

**Area:** total: 475,440 sq km land: 472,710 sq km water: 2,730 sq km

**Terrain:** diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

**Land boundaries:** total: 4,591 km border countries: Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094 km, Republic of the Congo 523 km, Equatorial Guinea 189 km, Gabon 298 km, Nigeria 1,690 km

**Coastline:** 402 km

**Maritime claims:** territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm

**Geography - note:** sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa; throughout the country there are areas of thermal springs and indications of current or prior volcanic activity; Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Sub-Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano<sup>1</sup>



## History

### The Bakas:

The earliest inhabitants of Cameroon were probably the Bakas (Pygmies). They still inhabit the forests of the south and east provinces. Bantu speakers originating in the Cameroonians highlands were among the first groups to move out before other invaders. During the late 1770s and early 1800s, the Fulani, a pastoral Islamic people of the western Sahel, conquered most of what is now northern Cameroon, subjugating or displacing its largely non-Muslim inhabitants.

### Arrival of the Europeans:

Although the Portuguese arrived on Cameroon's coast in the 1500s, malaria prevented significant European settlement and conquest of the interior until the late 1870s, when large supplies of the malaria suppressant, quinine, became available. The early European presence in Cameroon was primarily devoted to coastal trade and the acquisition of slaves. The northern part of Cameroon was an important part of the Muslim slave trade network. The slave trade was largely suppressed by the mid-19th century. Christian missions established a presence in the late 19th century and continue to play a role in Cameroonian life.

### From German Colony to League of Nation Mandates:

Beginning in 1884, all of present-day Cameroon and parts of several of its neighbors became the German colony of Kamerun, with a capital first at Buea and later at Yaounde. After World War I, this colony was partitioned between Britain and France under a June 28, 1919 League of Nations mandate. France gained the larger geographical share, transferred outlying regions to neighboring French colonies, and ruled the rest from Yaounde. Britain's territory--a strip bordering Nigeria from the sea to Lake Chad, with an equal population--was ruled from Lagos.

### Struggle for Independence:

<sup>1</sup> - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Cameroon/Geography/>

In 1955, the outlawed Union of the Peoples of Cameroon (UPC), based largely among the Bamileke and Bassa ethnic groups, began an armed struggle for independence in French Cameroon. This rebellion continued, with diminishing intensity, even after independence. Estimates of death from this conflict vary from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands.

### **Becoming a Republic:**

French Cameroon achieved independence in 1960 as the Republic of Cameroon. The following year the largely Muslim northern two-thirds of British Cameroon voted to join Nigeria; the largely Christian southern third voted to join with the Republic of Cameroon to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon. The formerly French and British regions each maintained substantial autonomy.<sup>2</sup>

### **Government**

Country name:	conventional long form: Republic of Cameroon former: French Cameroon
Government type:	unitary republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized in 1990) note: preponderance of power remains with the president
Capital:	Yaounde
Administrative divisions:	10 provinces; Adamaoua, Centre, Est, Extreme-Nord, Littoral, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest
Independence:	1 January 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)
National holiday:	Republic Day (National Day), 20 May (1972)
Constitution:	20 May 1972 approved by referendum; 2 June 1972 formally adopted; revised January 1996
Legal system:	based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:	chief of state: President head of government: Prime Minister cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from proposals submitted by the prime minister elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); prime minister appointed by the president
Legislative branch:	unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (180 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - the president can either lengthen or shorten the term of the legislature
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); High Court of Justice (consists of nine judges and six substitute judges, elected by the National Assembly). <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> - <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/cameroon/p/CameroonHist.htm>

<sup>3</sup> - <http://worldfacts.us/Cameroon.htm>

## International Human Development Indicators<sup>4</sup>

### Human Development Index Ranking 150

Year	Cameroon	Low human development	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
2012	0.495	0.466	0.475	0.694
2011	0.492	0.464	0.472	0.692
2010	0.488	0.461	0.468	0.690
2009	0.482	0.455	0.463	0.685
2008	0.474	0.448	0.456	0.683
2007	0.459	0.442	0.449	0.678
2006	0.455	0.432	0.440	0.672
2005	0.453	0.424	0.432	0.666
2000	0.429	0.385	0.405	0.639
1995	n.a.	n.a.	0.397	0.618
1990	0.431	0.350	0.387	0.600
1985	n.a.	n.a.	0.378	0.578
1980	0.373	0.315		

### Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	1.5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	136
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.1
Health index	0.507

### Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	3.5
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	57.1
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	33.8
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	10.9
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	70.7
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	5.9
Education index	0.534
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	64.0

### Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	2,114

<sup>4</sup> - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CMR.html>

## Overview of Economy

### Cameroon Economic Outlook

- The economy bounced back in 2012, stimulated by the recovery in the oil sector and strong domestic demand, which was in turn driven by investments in infrastructure. This trend should continue in 2013 and 2014.
- Relative macroeconomic stability could be undermined by the maintenance of subsidies on oil products.
- Despite ongoing social policies, Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators highlight the scale of challenges to be met against a background of strong population pressure.










The rebound in the economy initiated following the 2008/09 financial crisis continued in 2012, with growth estimated at 4.9%, versus 4.1% in 2011. Supported by higher oil production and strong domestic demand tied to the launch of large infrastructure projects, this positive performance should continue in the 2013-14 period.

In 2012, budgetary policy remained expansive with increased investment spending and spending on subsidies. According to estimates, the budget balance should remain in deficit, at 3.5% of gross domestic product (GDP), compared to a deficit of 2.7% in 2011.










The monetary situation was characterized by a fall in net external assets (NEA) and an increase in domestic credit. Inflation, which should reach 3% (compared with 2.9% in 2011), can be explained by electricity price increases as well as the impact of flooding on harvest stocks. With a 32.6% share of exports, oil remains the main export. Estimates based on 2012 first-quarter performances indicate that several external balances will remain in deficit. The debt level remains manageable, with a ratio of public debt stock/ GDP of around 16.7%.

Cameroon has abundant natural resources. However, revenues obtained from the exploitation of these resources, and from oil in particular, have not been sufficiently channeled into structural investments in infrastructure and the productive sectors. The decline of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the country's economic structure over the past decade attests to this.<sup>5</sup>

### Cameroon | Economic Indicators

<b>Markets</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
CURRENCY	491.26	497.47	503.14			2013-09-16	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>GDP</b>							
GDP GROWTH RATE	-0.40	1.50	0.95		Percent	2012-12-31	Quarterly
GDP	24.98	25.46	8.82		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	3.00	5.10	3.75		Percent	2012-12-31	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	960.60	941.00	892.16		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	2018.46	1977.36	2058.56		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Labor</b>							
POPULATION	21.70	21.16	11.69		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.80	5.60	4.70		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Prices</b>							
INFLATION RATE	2.40	2.90	2.40		Percent	2012-12-31	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	

<sup>5</sup> - <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/central-africa/cameroon/cameroon-economic-outlook/>

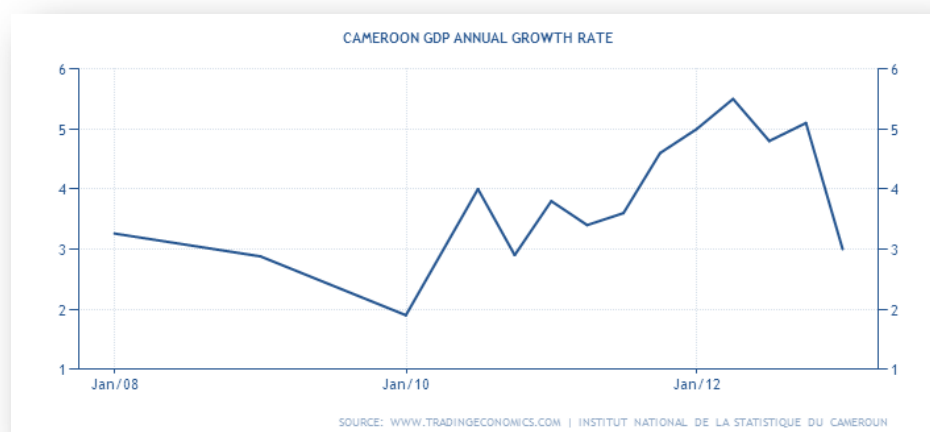
<b>Money</b>							
INTEREST RATE	5.25	5.25	5.75		Percent	2013-08-31	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Trade</b>							
BALANCE OF TRADE	-241.00	-215.20	-77.48		billion CFA Franc	2012-06-30	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-830.80	-379.90	-342.80		billion FCFA	2009-12-31	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-6.30	-5.81	-3.53		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
EXPORTS	400.20	349.60	1159.23		billion CFA Franc	2012-06-30	Quarterly
IMPORTS	641.20	564.80	1214.66		billion CFA Franc	2012-06-30	Quarterly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Government</b>							
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	6.50	6.20	48.06		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-1.30	-1.10	1.65		Percent of GDP	2011-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	30.00						Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Business</b>							
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	8.97	3.51	1.32		Percent	2012-06-30	Quarterly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/indicators>

## GDP<sup>6</sup>

### GDP Annual Growth Rate<sup>7</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Cameroon expanded 3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2012 over the same quarter of the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Cameroon is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique du Cameroun. Cameroon GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 3.75 Percent from 2003 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 5.50 Percent in March of 2012 and a record low of 1.90 Percent in December of 2009. Cameroon is a commodity dependent economy with oil accounting for over 50 percent of total exports. Yet, agriculture employs more than 50 percent of its workforce. In spite of the rising oil revenues and foreign financial assistance Cameroon's society is still marked by poverty, corruption and lack of order.



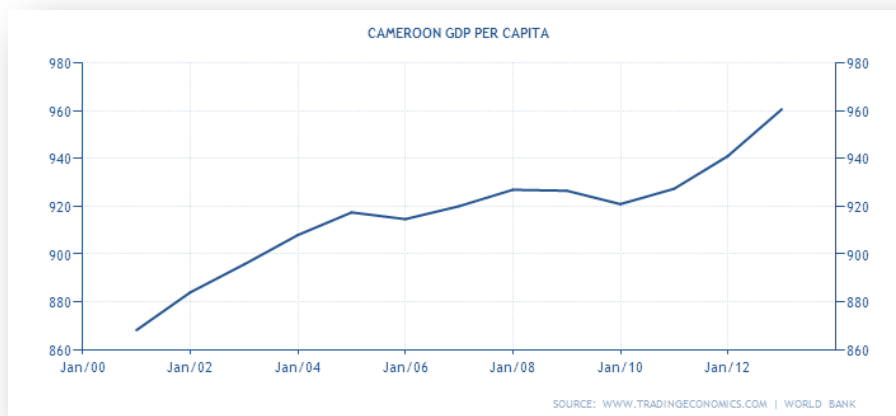
<sup>6</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/indicators>

<sup>7</sup> - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

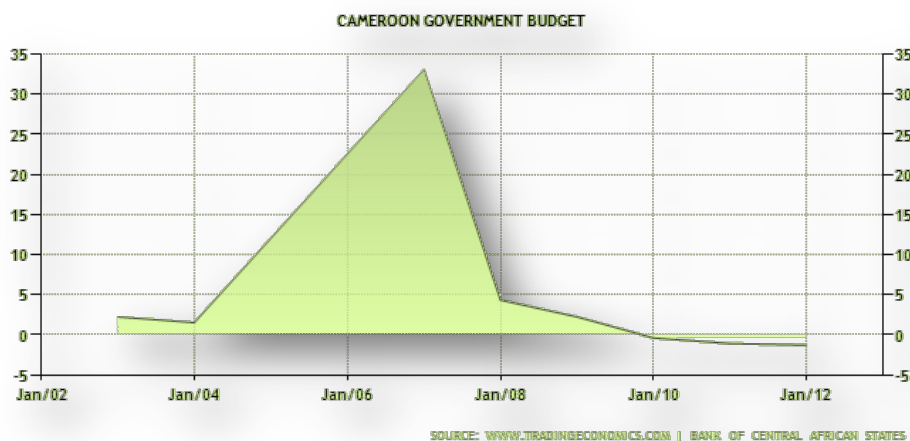
## GDP per Capita<sup>8</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Cameroon was last recorded at 960.60 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Cameroon is equivalent to 8 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Cameroon is reported by the World Bank. Cameroon GDP per capita averaged 892.16 USD from 1960 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 1356.10 USD in December of 1986 and a record low of 640.70 USD in December of 1967. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.



## Government Budget<sup>9</sup>

Cameroon recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 1.30 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2011. Government Budget in Cameroon is reported by the Bank of Central African States. From 1990 until 2011, Cameroon Government Budget averaged 1.7 Percent of GDP reaching an all time high of 33.0 Percent of GDP in December of 2006 and a record low of -5.6 Percent of GDP in December of 1990. Government Budget is an itemized accounting of the payments received by government (taxes and other fees) and the payments made by government (purchases and transfer payments).






<sup>8</sup> - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

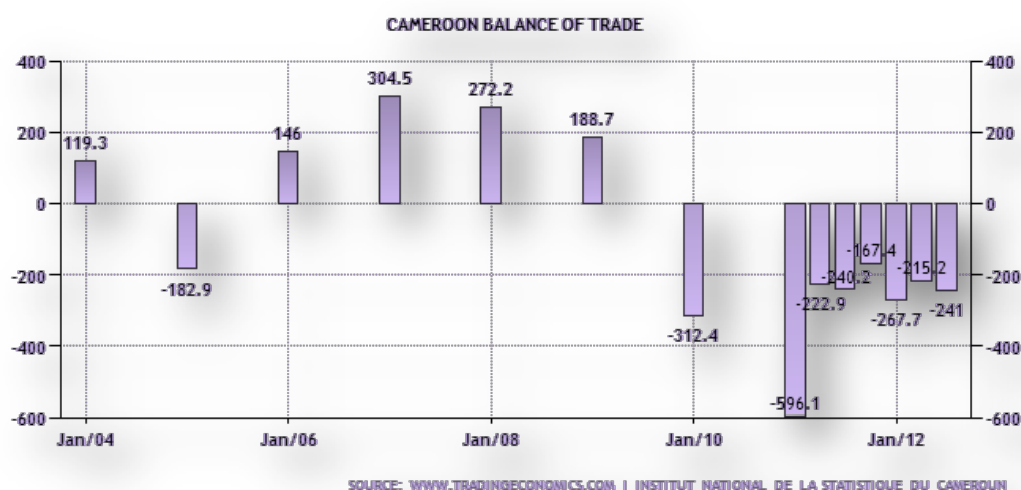
<sup>9</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/government-budget>

## Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last		Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast		Unit	Trend
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>	-241.00	2012-06-30	-215.20	304.50	-596.10	-203.12	2012-09-30	billion CFA Franc	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	-830.80	2009-12-31	-379.90	-117.60	-830.80	-868.13	2010-12-31	billion FCFA	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</b>	-6.30	2011-12-31	-5.81	1.38	-7.26	-6.36	2012-12-31	Percent	
<b>EXPORTS</b>	400.20	2012-06-30	349.60	2284.70	349.60	455.83	2012-09-30	billion CFA Franc	
<b>IMPORTS</b>	641.20	2012-06-30	564.80	2096.00	564.80	649.90	2012-09-30	billion CFA Franc	

### Balance of Trade<sup>10</sup>

Cameroon recorded a trade deficit of 241 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012. Balance of Trade in Cameroon is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique du Cameroun. Cameroon Balance of Trade averaged a deficit equivalent to 77.48 billion CFA Franc from 2001 until 2012, reaching the best surplus at 304.50 billion CFA Franc in December of 2006 and the worst deficit at 596.10 billion CFA Franc in December of 2010. Cameroon is a net exporter of raw commodities and a net importer of high value added goods. Main exports are: oil, gas, aluminium and gold. Cameroon's main trading partners are: China, United States, France and Belgium.



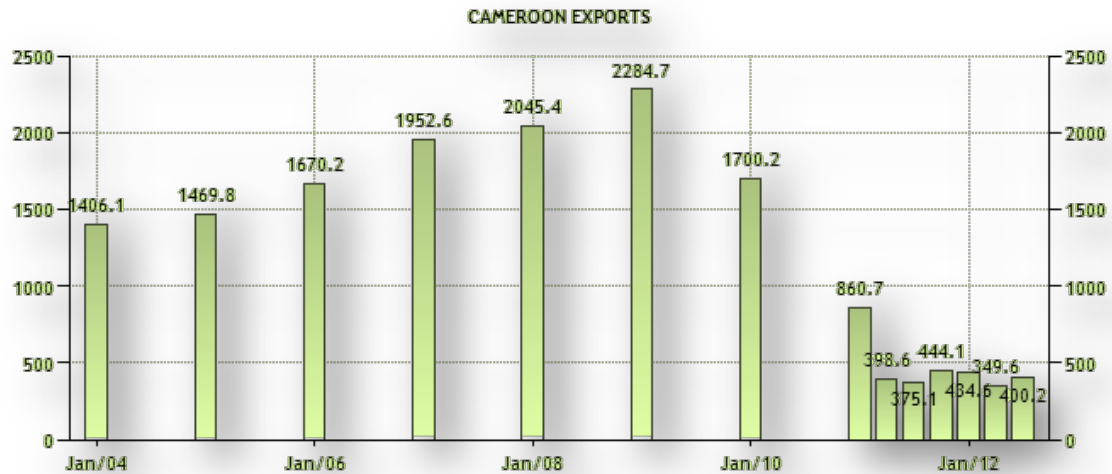
### Exports and Imports<sup>11</sup>

**Exports** in Cameroon increased to 400.20 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012 from 349.60 billion CFA Franc in the first quarter of 2012. Exports in Cameroon is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique du Cameroun. From 2001 until 2012, Cameroon Exports averaged 1159.2 billion CFA Franc reaching an all time high of 2284.7 billion CFA Franc in December of 2008 and a record low of 349.6 billion CFA Franc in March of 2012. Agriculture products and oil are predominant in Cameroon's exports sheet. Petroleum accounts for more than 50 percent of the country's total exports. Others include: natural gas, cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, aluminium and gold. Cameroon's main export partner is the European Union (45 percent of total exports). Others include: China and United States.

<sup>10</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/balance-of-trade>

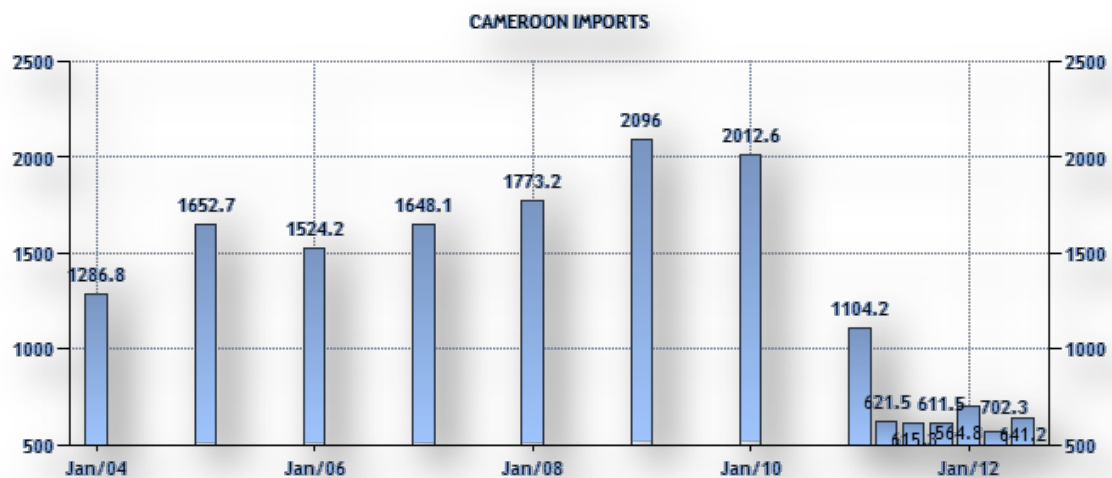
<sup>11</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/cameroon/indicators>





SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE DU CAMEROUN

**Imports** in Cameroon increased to 641.20 billion CFA Franc in the second quarter of 2012 from 564.80 billion CFA Franc in the first quarter of 2012. Imports in Cameroon is reported by the Institut National de la Statistique du Cameroun. From 2001 until 2012, Cameroon Imports averaged 1214.7 billion CFA Franc reaching an all time high of 2096.0 billion CFA Franc in December of 2008 and a record low of 564.8 billion CFA Franc in March of 2012. Cameroon’s main imports are cereals, fish and capital equipment. Cameroon’s main import partners are China and France with 17 percent of imports each. Others include: Nigeria, Belgium, Italy and United States.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE DU CAMEROUN

## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Cameroon

#### Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		79.9	80.0	67.1	Binding coverage:	Total 13.3
Simple average MFN applied	2011	17.8	21.9	17.2		Non-Ag 0.2
Trade weighted average	2010	13.5	13.0	13.5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	5.1	0.7	4.4	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.9	0	0
MFN applied	2011	0	11.2	22.3	0	8.2	58.0	0	0.3
Imports	2010	0	38.2	36.0	0	2.5	23.3	0	0
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
MFN applied	2011	0.6	3.8	51.1	0	13.2	30.7	0	0.5
Imports	2010	0.5	7.4	66.2	0	12.6	13.3	0	0

#### Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	30	0.2	0
Dairy products	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	30	0.8	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	80.0	0	80	100	26.8	0	30	0.4	0
Coffee, tea	80.0	0	80	100	29.9	0	30	0.1	0
Cereals & preparations	80.0	0	80	100	19.6	0	30	9.3	0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	80.0	0	80	98.7	20.2	0	30	1.1	0
Sugars and confectionery	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	30	1.1	0
Beverages & tobacco	80.0	0	80	100	27.2	0	30	1.1	0
Cotton	80.0	0	80	100	10.0	0	10	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	80.0	0	80	100	15.9	0	30	0.2	0
Fish & fish products	80.0	0	80	1.7	24.4	0	30	3.8	0
Minerals & metals	-	-	-	0	17.0	0	30	12.4	0
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	10.0	0	10	25.9	0
Chemicals	80.0	0	80	0.2	11.5	0	30	11.0	0
Wood, paper, etc.	-	-	-	0	19.4	4.5	30	2.8	14.2
Textiles	50.0	0	50	0.5	19.7	0.2	30	2.5	0.0
Clothing	-	-	-	0	30.0	0	30	0.4	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	-	-	-	0	20.5	0.6	30	2.0	0.1
Non-electrical machinery	-	-	-	0	12.3	0.4	30	8.6	0.0
Electrical machinery	-	-	-	0	16.8	0	30	4.9	0
Transport equipment	-	-	-	0	15.6	8.3	30	9.2	0.4
Manufactures, n.e.s.	-	-	-	0	21.9	0.8	30	2.2	0

**Part B**
**Exports to major trading partners and duties faced**

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports		
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %	
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted			
<b>Agricultural products</b>										
1. European Union	2010	931	4	5	10.2	5.2	5.2	100.0	100.0	
2. China	2010	66	1	1	7.8	4.9	3.9	11.1	0.2	
3. Malaysia	2010	42	1	1	1.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	99.9	
4. United States	2010	37	2	2	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	
5. Turkey	2010	17	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>										
1. European Union	2010	1,728	4	11	3.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0	
2. China	2010	395	3	6	6.3	0.4	0.0	43.2	95.7	
3. United States	2010	260	3	7	3.5	0.2	0.2	96.9	100.0	
4. India	2010	137	3	5	6.9	5.1	0.0	14.5	1.3	
5. Brazil	2010	65	2	2	10.0	0.2	0.0	10.0	94.5	

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 53

**Trade Profile 2012**

## Cameroon

**BASIC INDICATORS**

Population (thousands, 2011)	20 030	<b>Rank in world trade, 2011</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	25 465	Merchandise	115	113
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	47 738	excluding intra-EU trade	91	88
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	- 856	Commercial services	110	107
Trade per capita (US\$, 2008-2010)	675	excluding intra-EU trade	84	81
Trade to GDP ratio (2008-2010)	56.7			
		<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	120	3	3	4
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	87	-2	0	2
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	128	4	8	9

**TRADE POLICY**

<b>WTO accession</b>	13 December 1995	<b>Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)</b>	0.037
<b>Trade Policy Review</b>	1, 3 October 2007	<b>Import duties collected</b>	
<b>GPA accession</b>	Observer	in total tax revenue	...
<b>Tariffs and duty free imports</b>		to total imports	...
Tariff binding coverage (%)	13.3	<b>Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force</b>	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	37
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	3 - 0
All goods	79.9 17.8	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	80.0 21.9	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	67.1 17.2	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0 0.5	<b>Number of disputes</b> (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% (2010)		Requests for consultation	0 - 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)	0.0	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 0
in non-agricultural goods	0.5	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
<b>Services sectors with GATS commitments</b>	3	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

**MERCHANDISE TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	4 600	8	9	19
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)	6 500	16	16	27
	2011 a			2011 a
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.03			0.04
<b>Share in world total imports</b>				0.04
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				
By main commodity group (ITS)				
Agricultural products	39.2			19.2
Fuels and mining products	53.2			29.7
Manufactures	6.9			51.1
By main destination				
1. European Union (27)	55.2			31.5
2. Chad	8.7			18.2
3. China	8.5			10.6
4. United States	5.7			3.3
5. Congo, Dem. Rep. of	4.5			3.0
Unspecified destinations	0.0			3.7
<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>				
By main commodity group (ITS)				
Agricultural products				19.2
Fuels and mining products				29.7
Manufactures				51.1
By main origin				
1. European Union (27)				31.5
2. Nigeria				18.2
3. China				10.6
4. United States				3.3
5. Thailand				3.0
Unspecified origins				3.7

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2010	2005-2010	2009	2010
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	1 105	5	-16	-3
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	1 717	4	-33	0
	2010			2010
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.03			0.05
<b>Share in world total imports</b>				0.05
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				
By principal services item				
Transportation	43.3			35.9
Travel	14.4			10.8
Other commercial services	42.3			53.2
<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>				
By principal services item				
Transportation				35.9
Travel				10.8
Other commercial services				53.2

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

Patent grants by patent office			Trademark registrations by office			
Residents	Non-residents	Total	Direct residents	Direct non-residents	Madrid	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Breakdowns by destination/origin refer to 2010.

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 35.

**Cameroon - Foreign Direct Investment<sup>12</sup>****Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) in Cameroon was 2.24 as of 2010. Its highest value over the past 5 years was 2.24 in 2010, while its lowest value was -0.31 in 2009.

**Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Cameroon was (\$35,250,980.00) as of 2010. Over the past 5 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between (\$23,117,190.00) in 2008 and (\$809,089,500.00) in 2009.

**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Cameroon was \$360,000,000.00 as of 2011. Over the past 34 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$740,307,400.00 in 2009 and (\$112,831,300.00) in 1990.

**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Cameroon was 1.43 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 34 years was 5.53 in 2002, while its lowest value was -1.01 in 1990.

<sup>12</sup> - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/cameroon/foreign-direct-investment#BN.KLT.DINV.CD>

## Chambre De Commerce, D'industrie, Des Mines Et De L'artisanat Du Cameroun

Cameroon Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Crafts

President:  
H.E. Christophe EKEN

Secretary General:  
Mr. Edouard NITCHEU



Contact Info:  
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**Trade Contacts** (<http://www.yellowpagesofafrica.com/country/cameroon/>)

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