

**Extractive Industries Transparency
Initiative in Cameroon**

EITI REPORT 2017

February 2020

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Abbreviations list

ACCT	Central Accounting Agency of the Treasury
EEA	Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation
AER	Exclusive Research Authorisation
IA	Independent Administrator
APCC	Addax Petroleum Cameroun Company
APCL	Addax Petroleum Cameroun Limited
Art.	Article
Bbl.	Barrel
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BTP	Buildings and Public Works
CAC	Additional Municipal Centimes
CAPAM	Support and Promotion Framework for Artisanal Mining
CC	Concession Contract
CCA	Control and Audit Framework
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CFC	Credit Foncier du Cameroun
CGI	General Tax Code
CHANAS	Chanas Insurances SA
CHC	Cameroun Hotels Corporation
CNIS	Industrial Shipyard of Cameroon
CNPS	National Social Security Fund
COTCO	Cameroun Oil Transportation Company
COTSA	Cameroun Oil Terminal SA
CPNCPG	Permanent Commission for the Negotiation of Oil and Gas Contracts
CPP	Production Sharing Contract
CSPH	Hydrocarbons Price Stabilization Fund
CTG	Natural Gas Treatment Center
CTS	Technical Committee for Monitoring Economic Programmes
CUY	Yaoundé Urban Community
DGD	Directorate General of Customs
DGE	Department of Large Companies
DGI	Directorate General of taxes
DGTCFM	Directorate General of the Treasury and of Financial and Monetary Cooperation
DKC	Douala / Kribi-Campo
DM	Directorate of Mines
DMG	Department of Mines and Geology
FCFA	CFA Franc (African Financial Community)
RT	Reporting template
FEICOM	Special Fund for Inter-municipal Equipment and Intervention
FLNG	Floating Liquefied Natural Gas
FMI	International Monetary Fund
FNE	National Employment Fund
FOB	Free on Board
GDC	Gaz du Cameroon
GNCV	Compressed Natural Gas for Vehicle
GNL	Liquefied Natural Gas
GRACAM	The Aggregates of Cameroon
HYDRAC	Hydrocarbons Analysis Controls

IBC	International Business Corporation
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INS	National Institute of Statistics
INTOSAI	International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IRCM	Tax on profits
CIT	Corporation Income Tax
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
KFCFA / KUSD	Thousand francs / Thousand US dollars
Km ²	Square kilometre
KPDC	Kribi Power Development Company Cameroon
LB	Logone Birni
LF	Finance Law
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Spatial Planning
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
MMBTU	Million btu (British thermal unit)
MPCI	Mobil Producing Cameroon Inc
MSCF	Million cubic feet
MUSD	Million US dollars
MW	Megawatt
n/a	Not applicable
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization in Africa of Business Law
ONECCA	Organization for the Harmonization in Africa of Business Law
PDSE	Electricity Sector Development Plan
PERCAM	Perenco Cameroon
GDP	Gross domestic product
BO	Beneficial Ownership
PRDR	Perenco Rio Del Rey
PSRMEE	Securing Program for Mines, Water and Energy
PTU	Emergency Thermal Plan
RDR	Rio Del Rey
RS	Area fee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
SCDP	Cameroonian company of Petroleum Deposits
SCF	Standard Cubic Feet
SNH	National Hydrocarbons Company
SNI	National Investment Company of Cameroon
SONARA	National Refining Company
SP ITIE	EITI Permanent Secretariat
TAV	Ad Valorem tax
TCAM	Average annual growth rate
TCF	Trillion cubic feet
ToR	Terms of reference
TE	Extraction tax
TOFE	State Financial Operations Table

TRADEX	Crude oil and petroleum products trading and export company SA
TSR	Special Income Tax
VAT	Value added tax
UEAC	Union of Central African States
USD	United States of America dollar



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EITI Committee
Republic of Cameroon

11 February 2020

To the attention of the president of the EITI Committee

BDO Tunisie Consulting was appointed by the EITI Committee as Independent Administrator for the preparation of Cameroon's 2016 EITI Report. The preparation of the present report was carried out between 16 December 2019 and 04 February 2020 and were conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR) as approved by the EITI Committee.

Our mission was carried out in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) and more specifically the standard n° 4400 relating to "agreed-upon procedures engagements".

Missions on the basis of agreed procedures do not constitute an audit or a limited examination of the extractive revenues according to international auditing standards or international standards of limited examination. The audit of the data included in this report does not enter into the Terms of Reference of our mission. However, the information reconciled in this report relates to data audited and/or certified by the reporting entities.

If we had implemented additional procedures or if we had carried out an audit or a limited review of the reporting entities' financial statements in accordance with international auditing standards or international limited examination standards, other elements could have been reported to our knowledge and would have been disclosed to you.

In this report, we have followed up on the corrective actions issued by Cameroon's 2018 validation report.

Our report is solely for the purpose indicated in the first paragraph. The opinions expressed therein are those of the Independent Administrator (IA) and do not in any way reflect the official opinion of the EITI Cameroon.

Adnene Zghidi
Managing Partner

BDO Consulting



1 Executive Summary

1 Executive summary

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Context

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)¹ is a voluntary mechanism aimed at strengthening the good governance of public revenues derived from extractions in countries rich in oil, gas and mining resources.

The EITI requires the annual publication of EITI Reports, including the disclosure of significant state revenues from the extractive industries, as well as the disclosure of all significant payments made to the Government by Oil, Gas and Mining Companies².

Cameroon has so far published eleven (11) EITI Reports covering the period from 2001 to 2016. BDO has been appointed by the EITI Committee as Independent Administrator (IA) for the preparation of the 12th EITI Report covering the year 2017.

1.1.2 Mandate of the Independent Administrator (IA)

The mandate of the IA mainly covers:

- development of a scoping study to inform EITI Committee's decision on the scope of the EITI Report;
- implementation of agreed procedures with the EITI Committee;
- collecting contextual and financial data from reporting entities;
- compilation and reconciliation of data reported by extractive companies and by the government;
- investigation of the discrepancies identified during the reconciliation work; and
- preparation of the EITI Report in accordance with the EITI Standard and the Terms of Reference.

The data collection was initiated after the validation of the scoping report by the EITI Committee at its meeting of 18 December 2018. This meeting was also an opportunity to agree on the procedures for data assurance and to take note of the aspects requiring particular attention when conducting the work.

1.1.3 Participants in the 2017 EITI Report

Government entities receiving significant revenues from extractive companies and a selection of companies making these payments were asked to participate in the process of reconciling financial data with production and export data and to provide contextual information on the extractive sector.

Government entities and companies involved in the reconciliation work are listed in Section 3.1.3 of this report.

In addition to the reporting entities, civil company representatives were consulted during the scoping phase to consider their views on the important aspects to be addressed in the EITI Report.

The mission was carried out with the support of the Permanent Secretariat and under the supervision of the EITI Committee.

1.1.4 Limitations of the 2017 EITI Report

The findings in this report are based on financial data for 2017, as well as subsequent major reforms and events up to the date of this report. These conclusions cannot therefore be extrapolated beyond this period since the laws and the context governing the extractive sector may be subject to subsequent changes.

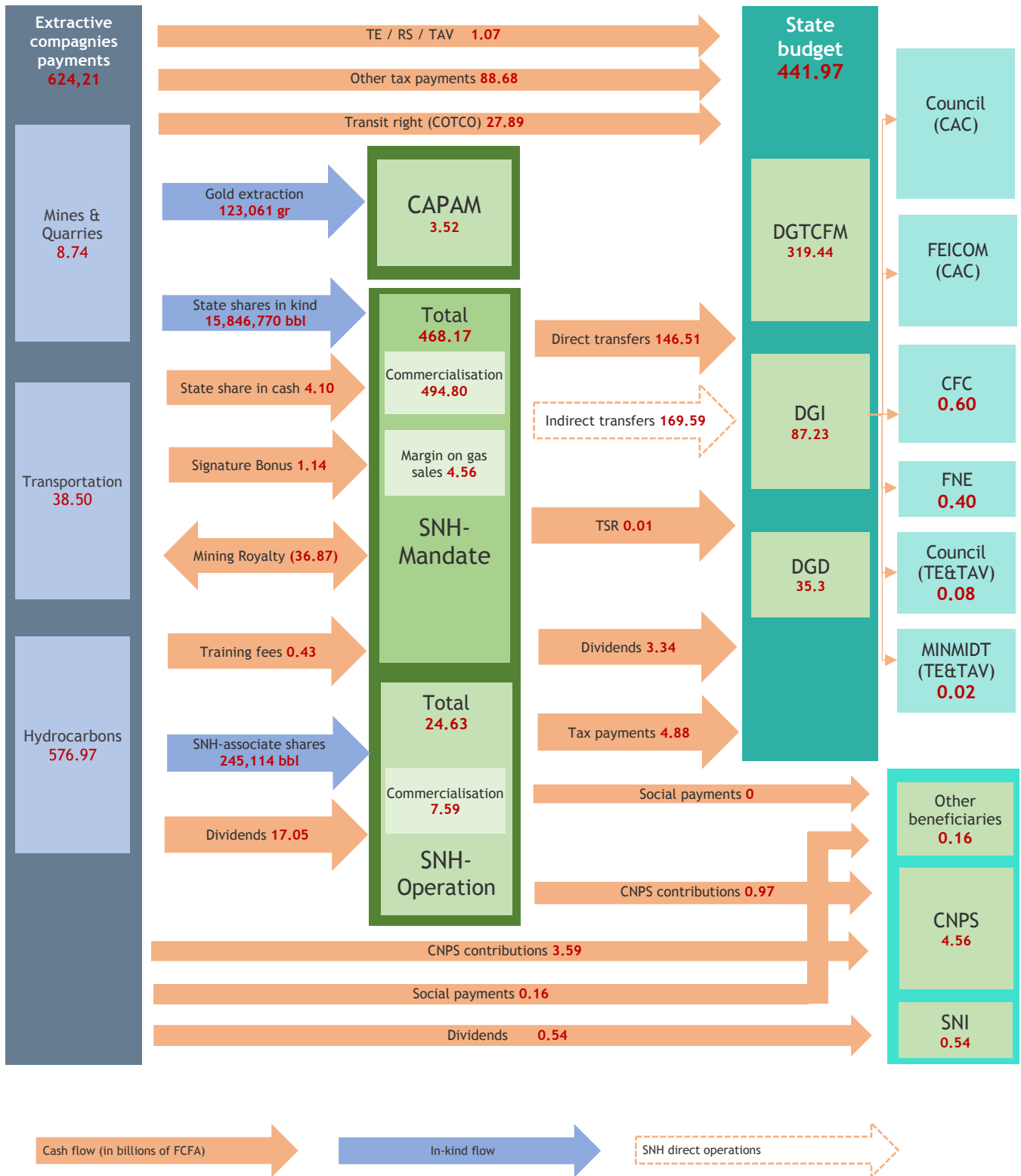
¹ <https://eiti.org>

² Requirement 4 of the EITI Standard (2016)

1.2 Key figures of the EITI Report 2016

1.2.1 Revenues from the Extractive sector

Chart 1 - Revenues from extractive sector



1.2.2 Payments from extractive companies

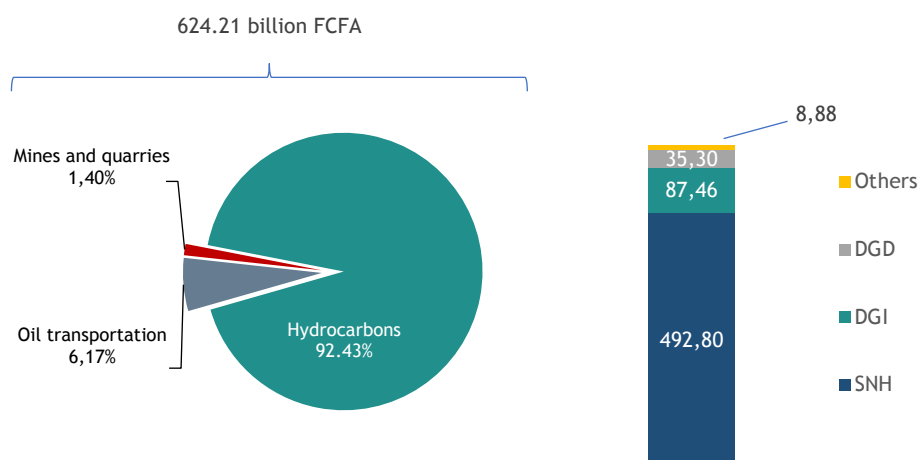
In 2017, cash payments made by extractive companies reached CFAF 118.19 billion. Payments in kind made during the same period were valued at FCFA 506.02 billion¹, bringing the total payments made by Extractive companies during 2017 to a value of FCFA 624.44 billion.

Petroleum companies account for the bulk of these payments with 92.43%. SNH, DGI and DGD represent the main destinations for these payments with 78.95%, 13.97% and 5.66% respectively.

Table 1 - Statement of Extractive Industry Payments by Government Agency

(In billions of FCFA)	Hydrocarbons		Oil transportation	Mines and Quarries		Total Sector		Total	Share in %
	In kind	In cash	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash		
SNH - Mandate	494.80	(31.19)	4.56	-	-	494.80	(26.63)	468.17	75.00%
SNH - Operation	7.59	15.45	1.59	-	-	7.59	17.05	24.63	3.95%
Total SNH	502.39	(15.74)	6.15	-	-	502.39	(9.58)	492.80	78.95%
DGI	-	83.18	2.87	-	1.18	-	87.23	87.23	13.97%
DGD	-	3.97	28.84	-	2.49	-	35.30	35.30	5.66%
CNPS	-	3.02	0.54	-	1.00	-	4.56	4.56	0.73%
CAPAM	-	-	-	3.52	-	3.52	-	3.52	0.56%
MINMIDT	-	0.00	0.09	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	0.01%
SNI	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	0.54	0.54	0.09%
Others (Social payments)	0.11	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.03%
Total	502.50	74.48	38.50	3.52	5.22	506.02	118.19	624.21	100%
Share in %	80.57%	11.94%	6.17%	0.56%	0.75%	81.14%	18.86%	100%	
% Share of sectors	92.43%		6.17%	1.40%		81.04%	18.96%		

Chart 2 - Payments from extractive companies



Details of payments by company and by flow are presented under Section 5.2 of this Report.

¹ Valuation of in-kind oil payments at the market price and in-kind payments of gold at FCFA 18,500/gram

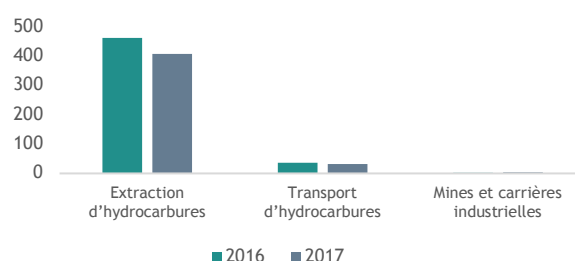
1.2.3 Contribution of the Extractive Sector to the State Budget

In 2017, the extractive sector generated FCFA 441.97 billion for the State budget revenues (USD 772.21 million¹) representing 70.80% of total payments made by extractive companies during the same period.

Revenues from the extractive sector have decreased compared to 2016. This is explained by the economic slowdown in Hydrocarbons activity which led to the postponement or even the cancellation of certain projects planned in 2017. The sector of Hydrocarbons extraction nevertheless remains the main contributor with a total of FCFA 406.58 billion representing 91.99% of the total budgetary revenue generated by the extractive sector in 2017.

Table 2 - Statement of State budget revenues by sector

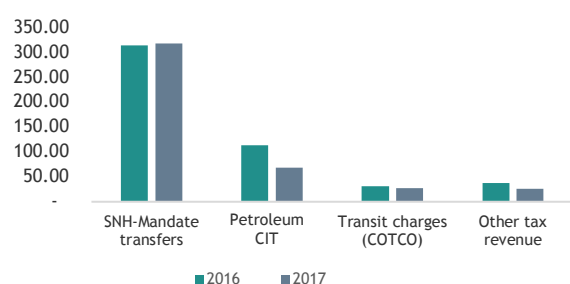
(In billions of FCFA)	2016	2017	% 2017	Evolution in %
Hydrocarbons extraction	461.71	406.59	92%	(11.94%)
Transportation of Hydrocarbons	36.58	31.71	7.17%	(13.32%)
Industrial mines and quarries	1.83	3.67	0.83%	(100.71%)
Total	500.12	441.97	100%	(11.63%)



In terms of flows, transfers from SNH-Mandate, which mainly come from the Sale government shares in the oil fields, are the main contributors with 72.27% of total budgetary revenues from the extractive sector, followed by oil and transit rights (COTCO) which represent respectively 15.52% and 6.31% of extractive revenues.

The full analysis of extractive revenues is presented under section 5.1 of this Report.

Table 3 - Statement of State budget revenue by flow



(In billions of FCFA)	2016	2017	% 2017	Evolution in %
SNH-Mandate transfers	316.00	319.44	72.27%	1.09%
Petroleum CIT	114.51	68.6	15.52%	-40.09%
Transit charges (COTCO)	31.95	27.89	6.32%	-12.71%
Other tax revenue	37.66	26.04	5.89%	-30.86%
Total	500.12	441.97	100%	-11.63%

1.2.4 Production and export

Crude oil accounts for most of the production and export of the extractive sector in Cameroon, followed by gas and gold. The details of production and exports are set out as follows:

Table 4 - Summary of production and exports of the extractive sector

Commodity	Unit	Production		Export	
		Volume	Value (In billion FCFA)	Volume	Value (In billion FCFA)
Crude oil	Barrels	27,507,392	848.19	24,663,300	748.14
Condensate	Barrels	179,814	5.56	-	-
Gas	MSCF	14,095,337	36.46	-	-
Total Hydrocarbons sector			890.21		748.14
Gold	Gram	701,002	12.969	29,705	0.55
Diamond	Carat	1,757	0.505	1,295	0.06
Aggregates	Cubic meter	172,079	-	-	-
Sand	Cubic meter	67,651	2.187	-	-
Aggregates	Tonne	58,595	0.410	-	-

¹ Average annual price 2017, BEAC

Commodity	Unit	Production		Export	
		Volume	Value (In billion FCFA)	Volume	Value (In billion FCFA)
Limestone	Tonne	113,786	0.018	-	-
Pozzolan	Tonne	96,408	0.021	-	-
Sand	Tonne	44,628	0.139	-	-
Clay	Tonne	10,462	0.001	-	-
Total Mining and Quarrying Sector			16.25	0.06	
Total extractive sector			906.46	748.20	

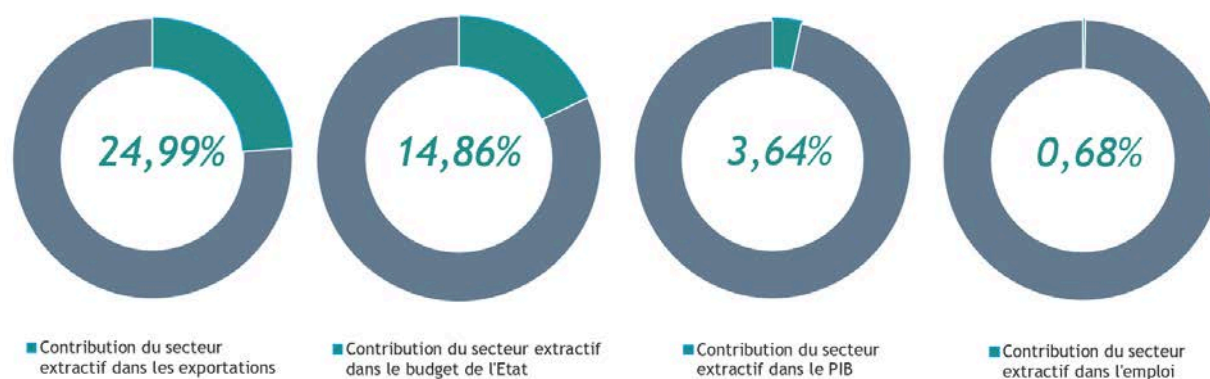
Details of exports and production are presented under sections 5.5 and 5.6 of this Report.

1.2.5 Contribution to the economy

The table below shows that in 2017, the contributions of the extractive sector to nominal GDP, exports and employment increased slightly compared to that of 2016. The contribution of the extractive sector to the budget of the State, for its part, decreased in 2017 to stand at 14.73% compared to 17.96% in 2016.

Table 5 - Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy

	2017			2016
	Hydrocarbons	Mines and quarries	Total Sector	
Export	24.98%	0.01%	24.99%	23.79%
Income	14.73%	0.12%	14.86%	17.96%
GDP	3.53%	0.11%	3.64%	3.33%
Employment ¹	0.47%	0.21%	0.68%	0.33%



The detailed calculation of contributions is presented under Section 4.4 of this report.

¹ Data calculated on the basis of information from the study entitled 'Directory and demography of modern businesses in 2017' issued by INS. Statistics were compiled using data related to companies subject to the Statistical and Fiscal Declaration (Déclaration Statistique et Fiscale - DSF) The study did not consider the small-scale businesses.

1.3 Main findings

1.3.1 Data comprehensiveness

With the exception of Dangote, all extractive companies selected in the scope submitted their reporting templates.

With the exception of the declaration on sub-national transfers for revenue collected at the level of the tax units attached to DGI, all government agencies selected in the scope have submitted their reporting templates.

1.3.2 Results of the reconciliation work

The reconciliation of payments was carried out on the basis of the scope set by the EITI Committee as detailed in section 3.1 of this Report. The reconciliation exercise covered 99.81% of the total extractive revenues reported by the Government.

The unreconciled differences amounted to FCFA 791.18 million, the equivalent of 0.19% of the revenues reported by the Government. These deviations are below the acceptable error threshold set at 2% by the EITI Committee. Consequently, they are not likely to affect the reliability of the data reported in this Report. The following table provides a summary of the reconciliation work.

Table 6 - Summary of cash flow reconciliation

In billions of FCFA	Hydrocarbons extraction (i)	Transportation of hydrocarbons (ii)	Mines & Quarries (iii)	Total extractive sector
Extractive companies	389.13	33.85	2.06	425.04
Government	389.75	33.93	2.15	425.83
Difference	(0.62)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.79)
% Difference	(0.16%)	(0.24%)	(4.37%)	(0.19%)

i) Hydrocarbons extraction

Aggregate payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
SNH-Mandate - State			
SNH-Mandate	319.43		319.43
Government	319.43		319.43
Difference	-	-	-
Oil companies - State			
Oil companies (including SNH Operation)	90.43	(0.87)	89.56
Government	88.86	1.29	90.15
Difference	1.58	(2.17)	(0.59)
Oil companies - SNH-State			
Oil companies	(36.55)	1.24	(35.31)
SNH-Mandate	(35.75)	0.46	(35.29)
Difference	(0.80)	0.78	(0.02)
Oil companies - SNH-Operation			
Oil companies	15.45		15.45
SNH-operation	15.45		15.45
Difference	-	-	-

(ii) Oil transportation

Aggregated payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
COTCO - State			
COTCO	32.18	0.07	32.25
Government	32.09	0.25	32.34
Difference	0.09	(0.18)	(0.09)

Aggregated payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
COTCO - SNH-Operation			
COTCO	1.59		1.59
SNH-operation	1.59		1.59
Difference	-	-	-

(iii) Mining and quarrying

Aggregated payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
Companies - State			
Companies	1.50	0.57	2.06
Government	1.87	0.28	2.15
Difference	(0.37)	0.29	(0.09)

Table 7 - Summary of in-kind payment reconciliation

(i) Liquid Hydrocarbons

Aggregated payments (In barrels)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
Extractive companies - SNH-State			
Extractive companies	15,737,282		15,737,282
SNH-Mandate	15,845,810		15,845,810
Difference	(108,528)	-	(108,528)
Extractive companies - SNH-Operation			
Extractive companies	204,392		204,392
SNH-operation	204,391		204,391
Difference	1	-	1

(ii) Gas Hydrocarbons

Aggregated payments (In MSCF)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustments	Adjusted declaration
Extractive companies - SNH-State			
Extractive companies	2,871,939		2,871,939
SNH-Mandate	2,871,939		2,871,939
Difference	-	-	-

The details of the reconciliation work are presented under Section 3.2.3 of this Report.

1.3.3 Reliability of data

The assurance procedures agreed by the EITI Committee, the general framework of audit practices in Cameroon as well as the assessment of the reliability of the data are detailed in Section 3.2.4 of this Report.

On the basis of this assessment, we can reasonably confirm the reliability of the EITI data presented under this report.

1.4 Recommendations

	Findings	Recommendations	Sector concerned	Structure concerned
1	Regular monitoring of the work plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out a follow-up of the progress of the activities planned in the 2017-2019 work plan in order to measure the achievement of the set objectives and, in general, assess the implementation of the EITI in Cameroon. - Prepare an Activity Report at the end of each year to summarize the activities undertaken under the EITI and describe the results of these activities. 	Extractive sector	EITI Committee
2	Gender balance in the composition of the EITI Committee	Take the necessary measures in the next nominations in order to strive for a gender balance in the composition of the Committee.	Extractive sector	EITI Committee



2 Overview of EITI in Cameroon

2 Overview of EITI in Cameroon

2.1 The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Cameroon (EITI)

The EITI is a global initiative launched in 2002 to promote better governance in resource-rich countries. The EITI Standard requires the publication of information across the extractive industries value chain, from the point of extraction of natural resources to the way in which revenues reach the government and benefit the community.

At the international level, the Initiative is ensured by a Board consisting of an elected Chair and members representing resource-rich developing countries, donors and partner countries, international and national corporations operating in oil, gas and mineral resources, civil company and investors. The EITI International Board monitors compliance with the EITI Standard¹.

For more information on the EITI, its Board and its Secretariat, as well as on the Standard, you can visit the website: <https://eiti.org/fr>.

2.2 EITI in Cameroon

Cameroon joined the Initiative in March 2005. It was declared a Candidate country in September 2007 then a Compliant country in October 2013. In 2017, Cameroon was validated against the 2016 EITI Standard. June 2018, the EITI Board had concluded that Cameroon has made “significant progress”, while recommending 14 corrective measures² to be implemented for the next validation scheduled to start on 29 December 2019. However, Cameroon sent a request on 28 December 2019 to extend the start date of the validation for 1 March 2020.

The institutional structure of the EITI in Cameroon (EITI-Cameroon) was governed until June 2018 by Decree No. 2005/2176 / PM of 16 June 2005 establishing, organizing and setting up the operating modalities of the Committee in charge of monitoring the implementation of the EITI Principles (EITI Committee).

As of July 2018, the governance structure of EITI Cameroon is governed by Decree No. 2018-6026 of 17 July 2018³. This Decree specifies that the EITI Committee is the body that “oversees the implementation of the EITI Standard in Cameroon”. This Committee is currently chaired by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Mines as Vice-Chair. The Multi-stakeholder composition of the Committee includes representatives from the Government, representatives of the private sector, representatives of civil company as well as representatives of the parliament and local and regional communities.

The EITI Committee is supported by a Permanent Secretariat responsible for preparing and implementing the work plan and the budget of EITI-Cameroon.

For more information on EITI in Cameroon, please consult the site: <https://eiticameroon.org>.

2.3 Open data policy

In June 2017, the EITI Committee adopted an open data policy⁴ and a roadmap for the implementation of this policy. The main principles of the EITI Cameroon policy are based on interoperability, open data and reliability.

The policy defines the framework for the opening to public and dissemination of data relating to the extractive sector (oil, gas and mining). It identifies responsibilities for data sources and delimits their involvement in terms of opening data in order to share with citizens, the approaches and tools for making available and accessing open data on the extractive sector.

¹ <https://eiti.org/standard/overview>

² <https://eiti.org/scorecard-pdf?filter%5Bcountry%5D=20&filter%5Byear%5D=2017>

³ <http://eiticameroon.org/download/552/>

⁴ EITI Cameroon open data policy (2017) (https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/documents/politique_des_donnees_ouvertes_25_06_17.pdf)



3 Scope and results of the reconciliation work

3 Scope and results of the reconciliation

3.1 Scope of the 2017 EITI Report

The Scope of the 2017 EITI Report presented below was prepared considering the requirements of the 2016 EITI Standard and the IA Terms of Reference and was approved by the EITI Committee meeting of 18 December 2018.

3.1.1 Covered period

The 2017 EITI Report covers payment flows between 1 January and 31 December 2017.

3.1.2 Covered sectors

The 2017 EITI Report covers the oil and gas sector, the oil transportation sector and the mining and quarrying sector.

3.1.3 Reconciliation scope

3.1.3.1 Scope for Companies¹

Table 8 - Materiality approved by the EITI Committee

	Hydrocarbons and petroleum sector	Mining sector	Career sector
Materiality for the reconciliation scope	All operators in active blocks in 2017	Companies making payments above FCFA 50 million in 2017	Companies making payments above FCFA 50 million in 2017
Exceptions retained	Operators who stopped working or left Cameroon		Companies with main activity not linked to the extractive sector, are retained only for payments governed by the Mining Code
Number of companies included in the reconciliation scope (*)	12	2	3
Materiality for the unilateral disclosure of the Government	Selection of all companies except those selected for the reconciliation		
Number of companies selected for unilateral disclosure (**)	6	41	17
Coverage of the reconciliation exercise	99.99%	56.64%	45.05%
Overall rate of coverage of the reconciliation exercise	99.8%		

(*) Companies retained within the reconciliation scope.

(**) The list of Companies selected for the unilateral disclosure from the Government is presented under Annex 1.

Table 9 - List of companies included in the reconciliation scope

Hydrocarbons and petroleum transportation sector		
National Company		10 TOWER RESSOURCES
1	National Hydrocarbons Company - SNH	11 EUROIL LIMITED
Private operators in operation		Oil transportation companies
2	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY	12 Cameroon Oil Transportation Company - COTCO
3	PERENCO RIO DEL REY	Mining and Quarrying Sector
4	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED	Mining sector
5	PERENCO CAMEROUN	1 LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN
6	GAZ DU CAMEROUN	2 CAMINEX
7	NOBLE ENERGY CAM LIMITED	Quarrying Sector
8	NEW AGE	3 RAZEL CAMEROUN
Private operators in exploration		4 DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON
9	GLENCORE EXPLORATION LTD	5 CIMENCAM

¹ Source: Cameroon 2016 EITI Initial Report, BDO (December 2018), pp. 38-44

3.1.3.2 Scope for government agencies

On the basis of the scope agreed by the EITI Committee for extractive companies and payment flows for the year 2017, eight (8) government agencies were selected for the declaration, on behalf of the State, of payments received from extractive companies.

Table 10 - List of government agencies selected in the reconciliation scope

Government agencies	State public entities
1. Directorate General of the Treasury, Financial and Monetary Cooperation (DGTCFM)	1. National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)
2. Directorate General of Taxes (DGI)	2. National Social Security Fund (CNPS)
3. Directorate General of Customs (DGD)	3. Mining Cadastre Sub-Directorate
	4. CAPAM
	5. National Investment Company of Cameroon (SNI)

3.1.3.3 Scope for payment flows

Materiality adopted by the EITI Committee¹

The EITI Committee decided to include in the 2017 EITI Report all flows foreseen in the petroleum and mining legislation in force in 2017, as well as the General Tax law, including the corporate income tax. No materiality threshold was set for the reporting of the flows identified.

Furthermore, and in order to ensure that the 2017 EITI Report covers all significant payments from the extractive sector, the Committee maintained the principle of reporting of any “other significant payment” that is above the threshold of FCFA 50M (around KUSD 100).

Scope of flows

The materiality used led to the following 40 payment flows being included in the reconciliation scope:

Table 11 - List of payment flows retained in the scope

No	Payment Flow	Agency	No	Payment Flow	Agency
Payment in kind			18	Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	DGI/DGE
1	SNH-State Oil Shares (Oil)	SNH-Mandate	19	Area Fee	DGI/DGE
2	SNH-State Oil Shares (Gas)	SNH-Mandate	20	Ad Valorem taxes (including water production charges)	DGI/DGE
3	SNH-State Oil shares (Condensate)	SNH-Mandate	21	Extraction taxes	DGI/DGE
4	SNH-Associate Oil shares (Petroleum)	SNH-Operation	22	Special Income Tax (TSR)	DGI/DGE
SNH transfers to the Treasury			23	Tax adjustments, fines and penalties	DGI/DGE
5	SNH direct transfers to the Treasury	DGTCFM	24	Customs duties	DGD
6	SNH indirect transfers to the Treasury (SNH direct operations)	DGTCFM	25	Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	DGD
7	SNH Dividends	DGTCFM	26	Other penalties for non-execution of exploration/production programmes	SNH-Mandate
Payments from oil companies to SNH			27	Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	DGD
8	Mining Royalty	SNH-Mandate	28	Dividends paid to the Government	DGTCFM
9	Production Royalty	SNH-Mandate	29	FNE contributions	DGI/DGE
10	Negative Mining Royalty	SNH-Mandate	30	CFC contributions (employer share)	DGI/DGE
11	Signature bonus	SNH-Mandate	31	Progressive bonus	DGI/DGE
12	Production bonus	SNH-Mandate	32	Tax on profits (IRCM)	DGI/DGE
13	Additional petroleum royalty	SNH-Mandate	33	Inspection and control costs	MINMIDT
14	Training fees	SNH-Mandate	34	Contributions payable by the employer	CNPS
15	SNH Subsidiary Dividends	SNH-Operation	35	Dividends paid to SNI	SNI
16	Other significant payments to the Government (over 50 million FCFA)	SNH	36	Other significant payments to the Government (over FCFA 50 million)	All
Cash flows					
17	Corporate income taxes including deposits and withholding taxes (petroleum and non-petroleum)	DGI/DGE			

¹ Decisions of the EITI Committee on 18 December 2018.

3.1.4 Level of data disaggregation

Government agencies and extractive companies included in the reconciliation scope were asked to declare income and payments on a disaggregated basis, payment by payment, date by date.

The EITI Committee agreed to present, in the 2017 EITI Report, disaggregated data by government agency, by company and by flow. The EITI Committee also decided to introduce a presentation of the data by project whenever possible.

3.2 Approach for the data collection and reconciliation

3.2.1 Data collection

Data collection was carried out using a reporting template developed by the IA and approved by the EITI Committee. In addition to payment data, the reporting template includes contextual data required by the EITI Standard.

The Reporting guidelines and the reporting template, as approved by the EITI Committee, were presented to the reporting entities at a training workshop. The date of 9 December 2019 has been set as the deadline for the submission of reporting templates.

The reporting template was sent by email to the reporting entities and they were invited to send their reporting templates directly to the IA.

3.2.2 Reporting template

The reporting template includes 21 sheets, the details by reporting entity are as follows:

Table 12 - Summary of the information requested in the reporting template

Forms	Extractive companies	SNH	CAPAM	Government agency
1 Data Sheet	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
2 Reporting template- Summary	✓	✓	n/a	✓
3 Payment details	✓	✓	n/a	✓
4 Production	✓	✓	n/a	MINMIDT
5 Local exports / sales	✓	✓	n/a	DGD (Exports)
6 Oil Transportation	COTCO	n/a	n/a	DGD
7 Capital share structure	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
8 Beneficial ownership	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a
9 Active permits	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
10 Employment	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
11 State participation	n/a	✓	n/a	Ministry of Finance / SNI
12 Mandatory Social Payments	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
13 Voluntary Social Payments	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
14 Quasi-fiscal expenditures	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a
15 Sub-national transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a	DGI/DGTCFM
16 Barter transactions / integrated projects	✓	✓	n/a	DGTCFM
17 Loan & award	✓	✓	n/a	DGTCFM
18 State Oil share / State profit Oil	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a
19 "First sales" declarations	n/a	✓	n/a	n/a
20 Small scale artisanal exploitation of gold	n/a	n/a	✓	n/a
21 Attribution of permits	n/a	✓	n/a	MINMIDT

3.2.3 Data reconciliation

Following the submission of the reporting template, we carried out:

- The reconciliation of payment flows declared by the extractive companies with the receipts declared by the government agencies;
- The identification of significant differences and the analysis of their origins;

- The collection of clarifications from companies and government agencies regarding discrepancies and review of supporting documents; and
- The identification of necessary adjustments; These adjustments were made based on the justifications and/or confirmations obtained from the reporting entities.

Whenever the deviations could not be reconciled, the reporting entities were contacted in order to obtain the supporting documents to make the adjustments. In some cases, these deviations could not be adjusted. The results of the reconciliation work are presented under Section 3.3 of this Report.

For the purpose of the reconciliation works, the EITI Committee agreed:

- An overall acceptable margin of error threshold of 2%, below which the Committee considers that the differences presented under the 2017 EITI Report are not significant and do not affect the reliability of the data published in the report; and
- A materiality deviation threshold of CFAF 1 million. The materiality deviation is the threshold of immaterial differences per revenue stream for which the Independent Administrator (IA) will not investigate the discrepancies.

3.2.4 Data assurance procedures

The EITI Standard requires an assessment to determine whether the payments and revenues data are "subject to a credible independent audit, in accordance with the international auditing standards".

For the 2017 EITI Report, the IA requested management sign-off, certifications and evidence that the accounts of the reporting entities have been audited to strengthen assurance on the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the reported information. A description of the assurance procedures agreed with the EITI Committee is presented below.

3.2.4.1 Assessment of audit practices

The AI used its professional judgment to assess the extent to which it was possible to trust the existing Control and Audit Framework (CCA) for (i) Companies and (ii) government agencies listed in section 3.1.3 of this Report.

The assessment is based on key elements such as the accounting standards applied (international standards, reliable local standards, other standards), the audit obligations, the audit standards applied and the publication of reports.

The CCA assessment is summarized as follows:

Table 13 - Evaluation of the Control and Audit Framework in Cameroon

	Published accounts	Audit reports published	External auditor	Accounting standards applied	Audit of accounts (frequency)	Auditing standards applied
Oil companies	No	No	Yes	OHADA Accounting Rules	Mandatory (Annual)	Local Standards/ International Standards ISA ¹
Mining and quarrying companies	No	No	Yes			
SNH	Yes	Yes	Yes	CEMAC Directive n° 02 11 UEAC 190 CM 22		INTOSAI International Standards
Government agencies	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Based on the above approach, we have concluded:

- For governmental entities: the CCA was considered to be moderately reliable, since international standards were not adopted for government accounting; and
- For extractive companies (including SNH), the CCA was considered to be moderately reliable in the absence of government adoption of international auditing standards for 2017 and the use of accounting rules of OHADA which are different from IFRS standards.

3.2.4.2 Agreed insurance procedures

Based on the above assessment, the EITI Committee has agreed that the entities selected for the reconciliation scope must provide the following assurance supports:

¹ Application recommended by ONECCA (National Chartered Accountants Board of Cameroon) from 2016 and adopted by the government by regulation n° 01 / CM / 2017 of 08 June 2017 with effective date 1 January 2018.

For extractive companies (including SNH):

- The reporting template must be signed off by an official authorized to represent the company, confirming that the data reported is ‘comprehensive and faithfully reflects the accounts of the company’;
- The reporting template must be accompanied by a detail by receipt of the reported payments;
- The reporting template must be accompanied by the company’s certified 2017 financial statements or any proof of certification; and
- The reporting template must be certified by an external auditor who certifies that the data reported is consistent with the entity’s accounts and that no element has been brought to its attention which is likely to call into question the reliability or comprehensiveness of payments reported by the Company.

Based on past experience, the EITI Committee decided that the certification of the reporting templates of the mining and quarrying companies, which were still in the exploration phase in 2017, was not realistic and that the payments made during this activity phase are limited to fixed rights and therefore do not present any significant risk. This category of company was therefore exempted from having their reporting template certified by an external auditor.

For government entities:

- The reporting template must be signed by an official authorized to represent the entity, confirming that the data reported is comprehensive and faithfully reflects the receipts for the period;
- The reporting template must be accompanied by a detail by receipt of the reported receipts; and
- The reporting template must be certified by the Chamber of Accounts.

Given the amounts collected by SNI, CNPS and CAPAM, the Committee considered that the risk was low for these entities, which were exempted from having their reporting template certified by an external auditor.

Details of the submission of signed and certified reporting templates are presented under Annex 2 to this Report.

3.3 Results of the reconciliation work

All entities included in the reconciliation scope have submitted their reporting templates with the exception of DANGOTE.

This section presents the results of the reconciliation work for production, exports, payments in kind (State share and SNH share) and cash payments.

1. The reconciliation work covered 99.81% of the total cash payments as follows:

Table 14 - Coverage of the reconciliation exercise

Sector	Reconciled revenues (in FCFA)	Total revenues (in FCFA)	Coverage in %
Hydrocarbons	389,133,671,711	389,747,086,365	99.84%
Oil transportation	33,848,337,921	33,932,840,608	99.75%
Mines and quarries	2,061,558,966	2,154,825,981	95.67%
Total	425,043,568,598	425,834,752,954	99.81%

2. The reconciliation between the production data declared by oil companies and SNH raised the following discrepancies:

Table 15 - Lokele production reconciliation

Concession	Commodity	APCC (barrels)	SNH (barrels)	Difference
LOKELE	Oil	5,922,020	5,966,568	(44,548)

APCC declared its data for the 2017 financial year as coming from the monthly production reports while the SNH declared the final data after the end of the financial year.

Table 16 - Reconciliation of Sanaga Sud Gaz production

Concession	Commodity	PERCAM (MMBTU)	SNH (MSCF)	Difference
SANAGA SUD GAZ	Gas	10,396,102	10,396,102	-

Regarding the reconciliation of PERCAM's gas production with SNH, it was noted that the two entities declared the same volume but with different units (PERCAM declared its production in MMBTU while SNH declared its production in MSCF).

3. The reconciliation of the export volumes declared by oil companies, SNH and DGD did not show any difference.

Regarding the export values, the companies prepared their reporting template on the basis of final invoices while DGD reported the exports on the basis of the prices indicated in the pro-forma invoices. As a result, the reconciliation of values could not be performed.

4. The reconciliation between the declarations of oil companies and SNH revealed the following differences:

Table 17 - Reconciliation of in-kind payments

Company (Field)	In kind payment	Unit	Company declaration	SNH Declaration	Difference
PERENCO RDR (Dissoni - Oil)	State Share	Barrel	9,832,364	9,935,156	(102,792)
ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY LLC	State Share	Barrel	4,085,610	4,116,380	(30,770)
ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON Ltd	State Share	Barrel	1,164,546	1,139,511	25,035

The oil companies reported their data for the fiscal year 2017 as per the monthly production reports while SNH reported final data after the end of the fiscal year.

5. The reconciliation of cash payments is detailed by sector and by company as follows:

Table 18 - Company' reconciliation of cash payments

(In FCFA)

Sector/Company	Amounts originally reported			Adjustments			Final amounts		
	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference
Oil & Gas	388,768,808,552	387,992,895,109	775,913,443	364,863,159	1,754,191,256	(1,389,328,097)	389,133,671,711	389,747,086,365	(613,414,654)
SNH	324,864,535,082	325,084,152,434	(219,617,352)	(1,079,448)	221,393,067	(222,472,515)	324,863,455,634	325,305,545,501	(442,089,867)
APCC	24,886,699,220	24,471,191,639	415,507,581	-	463,832,314	(463,832,314)	24,886,699,220	24,935,023,953	(48,324,733)
PERENCO RDR	22,392,719,994	22,061,266,379	331,453,615	(860,547,843)	(455,780,736)	(404,767,107)	21,532,172,151	21,605,485,643	(73,313,492)
APCL	7,789,321,740	7,793,651,575	(4,329,835)	-	-	-	7,789,321,740	7,793,651,575	(4,329,835)
PERENCO CAM	4,951,738,701	4,089,591,235	862,147,466	-	880,575,845	(880,575,845)	4,951,738,701	4,970,167,080	(18,428,379)
GDC	3,149,713,027	2,684,609,979	465,103,048	102,837,407	597,705,363	(494,867,956)	3,252,550,434	3,282,315,342	(29,764,908)
NOBLE	163,866,915	768,797,468	(604,930,553)	598,473,739	-	598,473,739	762,340,654	768,797,468	(6,456,814)
NEW AGE	269,251,619	244,394,354	24,857,265	2,843,304	8,064,889	(5,221,585)	272,094,923	252,459,243	19,635,680
GLENCORE	162,048,388	118,373,158	43,675,230	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)	112,048,388	118,373,158	(6,324,770)
TOWER RESOURCES	10,990,069	582,197,950	(571,207,881)	572,336,000	-	572,336,000	583,326,069	582,197,950	1,128,119
EUROIL	127,923,797	94,668,938	33,254,859	-	38,400,514	(38,400,514)	127,923,797	133,069,452	(5,145,655)
Oil transportation	33,776,456,685	33,683,147,711	93,308,974	71,881,236	249,692,897	(177,811,661)	33,848,337,921	33,932,840,608	(84,502,687)
COTCO	33,776,456,685	33,683,147,711	93,308,974	71,881,236	249,692,897	(177,811,661)	33,848,337,921	33,932,840,608	(84,502,687)
Mines and quarries	1,495,961,715	1,873,731,192	(377,769,477)	565,597,251	281,094,789	284,502,462	2,061,558,966	2,154,825,981	(93,267,015)
CIMENCAM	683,616,394	1,216,198,279	(532,581,885)	549,990,831	46,849,280	503,141,551	1,233,607,225	1,263,047,559	(29,440,334)
RAZEL	130,720,188	129,348,597	1,371,591	-	1,371,591	(1,371,591)	130,720,188	130,720,188	-
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMSA	-	74,079,064	(74,079,064)	-	-	-	-	74,079,064	(74,079,064)
GRACAM	205,556,877	164,200,921	41,355,956	(8,632,780)	20,238,161	(28,870,941)	196,924,097	184,439,082	12,485,015
CAMINEX	476,068,256	289,904,331	186,163,925	24,239,200	212,635,757	(188,396,557)	500,307,456	502,540,088	(2,232,632)
Total	424,041,226,952	423,549,774,012	491,452,940	1,002,341,646	2,284,978,942	(1,282,637,296)	425,043,568,598	425,834,752,954	(791,184,356)

Table 19 - Reconciliation for cash payments for the petroleum sector

Flow	<i>(In FCFA)</i>								
	Amounts originally reported			Adjustments			Final amounts		
	companies	Government	Difference	companies	Government	Difference	companies	Government	Difference
Transfers to the Treasury by SNH	319,433,571,867	319,433,571,867	-	-	-	-	319,433,571,867	319,433,571,867	-
Direct transfers to the Treasury by SNH	146,505,000,000	146,505,000,000	-	-	-	-	146,505,000,000	146,505,000,000	-
Indirect transfers to the Treasury (SNH direct operations)	169,588,571,867	169,588,571,867	-	-	-	-	169,588,571,867	169,588,571,867	-
SNH Dividends	3,340,000,000	3,340,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,340,000,000	3,340,000,000	-
Payments from oil companies to SNH	(21,099,666,598)	(20,299,407,337)	(800,259,261)	1,239,107,440	460,033,718	779,073,722	(19,860,559,158)	(19,839,373,619)	(21,185,539)
Mining Royalty	4,618,035,201	6,779,176,619	(2,161,141,418)	287,345,867	(1,873,795,407)	2,161,141,274	4,905,381,068	4,905,381,212	(144)
Production Royalty	1,873,795,407	-	1,873,795,407	-	1,873,795,407	(1,873,795,407)	1,873,795,407	1,873,795,407	-
Negative Mining Royalty	(43,359,354,006)	(44,106,770,725)	747,416,719	(287,345,867)	460,033,718	(747,379,585)	(43,646,699,873)	(43,646,737,007)	37,134
Signature bonus	-	1,144,672,000	(1,144,672,000)	1,144,672,000	-	1,144,672,000	1,144,672,000	1,144,672,000	-
Training fees	314,784,800	430,442,769	(115,657,969)	94,435,440	-	94,435,440	409,220,240	430,442,769	(21,222,529)
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	15,453,072,000	15,453,072,000	-	-	-	-	15,453,072,000	15,453,072,000	-
Cash payments from mining companies to the government	90,434,903,283	88,858,730,579	1,576,172,704	(874,244,281)	1,294,157,538	(2,168,401,819)	89,560,659,002	90,152,888,117	(592,229,115)
Corporate income tax including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	67,448,172,034	66,548,542,013	899,630,021	20,007,847	919,637,868	(899,630,021)	67,468,179,881	67,468,179,881	-
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	258,008,000	12,008,000	246,000,000	6,000,000	252,000,000	(246,000,000)	264,008,000	264,008,000	-
Area Fee	438,443,760	425,226,008	13,217,752	-	12,801,250	(12,801,250)	438,443,760	438,027,258	416,502
Special Income Tax (TSR)	10,504,933,075	10,476,841,764	28,091,311	(7,673,080)	20,103,750	(27,776,830)	10,497,259,995	10,496,945,514	314,481
Tax adjustments, fines and penalties	378,542,439	361,677,047	16,865,392	-	16,865,392	(16,865,392)	378,542,439	378,542,439	-
Customs duties	4,806,295,918	3,071,262,797	1,735,033,121	(1,731,364,578)	-	(1,731,364,578)	3,074,931,340	3,071,262,797	3,668,543
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	80,000,000	894,578,660	(814,578,660)	812,647,791	-	812,647,791	892,647,791	894,578,660	(1,930,869)
FNE contributions	302,150,557	300,402,698	1,747,859	-	1,645,247	(1,645,247)	302,150,557	302,047,945	102,612
CFC contributions (employer share)	453,223,728	426,028,117	27,195,611	-	28,594,965	(28,594,965)	453,223,728	454,623,082	(1,399,354)
Tax on profits (IRCM)	3,375,314,297	3,335,504,472	39,809,825	-	39,125,494	(39,125,494)	3,375,314,297	3,374,629,966	684,331
Inspection and control costs	3,383,572	-	3,383,572	-	3,383,572	(3,383,572)	3,383,572	3,383,572	-
Contributions payable by the employer	2,386,435,903	3,006,659,003	(620,223,100)	26,137,739	-	26,137,739	2,412,573,642	3,006,659,003	(594,085,361)
Total cash payments	388,768,808,552	387,992,895,109	775,913,443	364,863,159	1,754,191,256	(1,389,328,097)	389,133,671,711	389,747,086,365	(613,414,654)

Table 20 - Cash flow reconciliation for the oil transportation sector

(in FCFA)

Flow	Amounts originally reported			Adjustments			Final amounts		
	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference
Payments from oil companies to SNH	1,592,376,399	1,592,376,399	-	-	-	-	1,592,376,399	1,592,376,399	-
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	1,592,376,399	1,592,376,399	-	-	-	-	1,592,376,399	1,592,376,399	-
Payments from mining companies to the Government	32,184,080,286	32,090,771,312	93,308,974	71,881,236	249,692,897	(177,811,661)	32,255,961,522	32,340,464,209	(84,502,687)
Corporate income tax including deposits	1,131,825,732	1,131,825,732	-	-	-	-	1,131,825,732	1,131,825,732	-
Special Income Tax (TSR)	1,465,245,897	1,339,330,516	125,915,381	34,157,446	160,072,827	(125,915,381)	1,499,403,343	1,499,403,343	-
Customs duties	885,185,545	905,361,652	(20,176,107)	20,176,107	-	20,176,107	905,361,652	905,361,652	-
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	30,000,000	47,547,683	(17,547,683)	17,547,683	-	17,547,683	47,547,683	47,547,683	-
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	27,888,631,867	27,888,629,894	1,973	-	-	-	27,888,631,867	27,888,629,894	1,973
FNE contributions	91,161,068	91,161,068	-	-	-	-	91,161,068	91,161,068	-
CFC contributions (employer share)	136,658,522	136,658,501	21	-	-	-	136,658,522	136,658,501	21
Tax on profits (IRCM)	8,042,515	8,042,525	(10)	-	-	-	8,042,515	8,042,525	(10)
Inspection and control costs	89,620,070	-	89,620,070	-	89,620,070	(89,620,070)	89,620,070	89,620,070	-
Contributions payable by the employer	457,709,070	542,213,741	(84,504,671)	-	-	-	457,709,070	542,213,741	(84,504,671)
Total cash payments	33,776,456,685	33,683,147,711	93,308,974	71,881,236	249,692,897	(177,811,661)	33,848,337,921	33,932,840,608	(84,502,687)

Table 21 - Cash flow reconciliation for the mining and quarrying sector

(in FCFA)

Flow	Amounts originally reported			Adjustments			Final amounts		
	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference	Companies	Government	Difference
Corporate income tax including deposits	54,255,833	1,943,065	52,312,768	-	52,411,768	(52,411,768)	54,255,833	54,354,833	(99,000)
Fixed Rights (including rights for allocation or permit renewal)	17,965,200	-	17,965,200	-	17,414,000	(17,414,000)	17,965,200	17,414,000	551,200
Area Fee	136,617,658	91,533,796	45,083,862	24,239,200	87,484,341	(63,245,141)	160,856,858	179,018,137	(18,161,279)
Extraction taxes	155,602,959	223,594,058	(67,991,099)	10,790,436	4,999,530	5,790,906	166,393,395	228,593,588	(62,200,193)
Customs duties	105,031,397	89,033,911	15,997,486	(9,232,780)	-	(9,232,780)	95,798,617	89,033,911	6,764,706
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	8,500,000	9,100,000	(600,000)	600,000	-	600,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	-
FNE contributions	1,905,760	1,116,508	789,252	-	-	-	1,905,760	1,116,508	789,252
CFC contributions (employer share)	2,858,677	1,913,301	945,376	-	-	-	2,858,677	1,913,301	945,376
Tax on profits (IRCM)	356,355,450	237,570,295	118,785,155	-	118,785,150	(118,785,150)	356,355,450	356,355,445	5
Contributions payable by the employer	656,868,781	678,725,863	(21,857,082)	-	-	-	656,868,781	678,725,863	(21,857,082)
Dividends paid to SNI	-	539,200,395	(539,200,395)	539,200,395	-	539,200,395	539,200,395	539,200,395	-
Total cash payments	1,495,961,715	1,873,731,192	(377,769,477)	565,597,251	281,094,789	284,502,462	2,061,558,966	2,154,825,981	(93,267,015)

6. We present in the table below the main adjustments made to company and government reporting:

Table 22 - Adjustments to company reporting

Flow	Payments not declared	Payments outside the conciliation period	Payments incorrectly reported	Double-counted Payments	Total
Payments from oil companies to SNH	1,239,107,440	-	-	-	1,239,107,440
Signature bonus	1,144,672,000				1,144,672,000
Training fees	94,435,440				94,435,440
Cash payments from mining companies to the government	699,451,287	(50,000,000)	(17,517,287)	(868,699,794)	(236,765,794)
Corporate income tax including deposits (Oil and non-oil)	20,007,847	-	-	-	20,007,847
Fixed Rights (including rights for allocation or permit renewal)	6,000,000	-	-	-	6,000,000
Area Fee	24,239,200	-	-	-	24,239,200
Extraction taxes	10,790,436	-	-	-	10,790,436
Special Income Tax (TSR)	34,157,446	-	-	(7,673,080)	26,484,366
Customs duties	26,264,034	-	(18,117,287)	(861,026,714)	(852,879,967)
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	12,654,190	(50,000,000)	600,000	-	(36,745,810)
Contributions payable by the employer	26,137,739	-	-	-	26,137,739
Dividends paid to SNI	539,200,395	-	-	-	539,200,395
Total	1,938,558,727	(50,000,000)	(17,517,287)	(868,699,794)	1,002,341,646

The main adjustments are linked to:

- Signature bonuses not declared by Noble Energy and Tower Resources amounting to USD 1,000,000 each (approx. FCFA 572,336,000);
- Dividends paid to SNI and not declared by CIMENCAM in its initial reporting for the amount of FCFA 539,200,395; and
- Customs duties double counted by PRDR for FCFA 860,547,843.

Table 23 - Adjustments to Government reporting

Flow	Payments not declared	Payments incorrectly reported	Payments outside the reconciliation scope of	Total
<i>(In FCFA)</i>				
Payments from oil companies to SNH				
Negative Mining Royalty	-	-	460,033,718	460,033,718
Cash payments from mining companies to the government				
Corporate income tax including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	670,387,177	7,399,257	-	677,786,434
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	252,000,000	-	-	252,000,000
Area Fee	117,699,591	-	-	117,699,591
Extraction taxes	3,627,939	1,371,591	-	4,999,530
Special Income Tax (TSR)	474,439,779	-	-	474,439,779
Tax adjustments, fines and penalties	16,865,392	-	-	16,865,392
FNE contributions	4,356,478	-	-	4,356,478
CFC contributions (employer share)	31,052,930	(1,678,502)	(3,490,694)	25,883,734
Tax on profits (IRCM)	132,267,654	25,642,990	-	157,910,644
Inspection and control costs	93,003,642	-	-	93,003,642
Total	1,795,700,582	32,735,336	456,543,024	2,284,978,942

The main adjustments are linked to:

- Payment not declared by DGE for a total of FCFA 1,702,696,940; and
- Negative mining fees declared by SNH for an amount of USD 803,7826 (equivalent to FCFA 460,033,718) with APCC with the title “Exception of audits of joint accounts” which is outside the EITI scope.

7. Following the reconciliation of cash payments reported by companies and government entities, some differences could not be adjusted. The amount of unreconciled differences amounted to FCFA 791,184,356, the equivalent of 0.19% of the revenues reported by the Government.

Table 24 - Analysis of unreconciled differences

Gap analysis	Total payments (in FCFA)
Details by employer contribution not communicated by CNPS	(726,606,860)
Reporting template not submitted by DANGOTE	(74,079,064)
Exchange rate difference	(21,222,529)
Payments declared by DGE not confirmed by GRACAM	(6,905,579)
Receipts not declared by CNPS for NEW AGE	26,537,746
Payments declared by Les Aggregates du Cameroun (GRACAM) not confirmed by DGD (*)	6,844,712
Payments reported by GDC not confirmed by DGD	2,820,826
Non-material differences < FCFA 1 million	1,426,392
Total	(791,184,356)

(*) During the reconciliation of payments declared by GRACAM to the DGD, it was noted that the company declared the receipt n°R12180 amounting to FCFA 6,844,172 which was not declared by DGD.

GRACAM sent a copy of the receipt n°R12180 to the IA. The latter shared the copy of the receipt with DGD for confirmation. The DGD confirmed that the receipt n°R12180 provided by GRACAM is relating to a different taxpayer and include a different amount.

3.4 Comprehensiveness and reliability of the reported data

Procedures have been implemented to assess the reliability of the data. These procedures are detailed in Section 3.2.4 of this Report.

The results of these procedures are detailed as follows:

Table 25 - The assurance level of each entity in the reconciliation scope

assurance level	Declaration signed by an authorized representative	Declaration certified by an external auditor	The 2017 accounts have been audited
Low	Yes/No	No	Yes/No
Medium	Yes	Yes	No
High	Yes	Yes	Yes

The assurance level for 2017 is presented under the table below. 16 out of 17 companies provided their reporting templates:

Table 26 - Assurance provided by companies

Signed EITI declaration	Certified EITI declaration	2017 certified accounts	Number	Total payments (in billions of FCFA)	Contribution in payments (in %)	Assurance level
Yes/No	No	Yes /No	2	1.16	0.27%	Low
Yes	Yes	No	7	6.00	1.41%	Medium
Yes	Yes	Yes	7	418.68	98.32%	High
Overall assessment			16	425.83		High

Table 27 - Assurance provided by Government Agencies

	Number	Total payments (in billions of FCFA)	Contribution in payments (in%)	Assurance level
Unsigned and certified declaration	-	-	-	Low
Declaration signed but not certified	-	-	-	Medium
Signed and certified declaration	3	441.76	100%	High
Global evaluation				High

The details of the companies' reporting are presented under Annex 1.

Conclusion

Based on the assurance procedures agreed by the EITI Committee, the IA conducted the assurance assessment after reconciling the financial data.

For Extractive companies (including SNH), 98.32% of total reconciled revenue was assessed with high reliability, 1.41% of total reconciled revenue assessed in a medium reliability and only 2.7% of total revenue reconciled and evaluated in the low reliability.

For government agencies, the Chamber of Accounts has communicated a Certification¹ Report mentioning: « *“The inconsistencies that persist after adjustment of some differences noted are not significant because they are below the 2% threshold used by the EITI standard for reconciliation (the total revenue declared by the Government Administrations amounted to FCFA 510,029,347,404). They do not call into question the reliability of the data from the declarations of the three public administrations.*”

The Chamber of Accounts concluded that **“the declarations of the three government agencies (DGTCFM, DGI and DGD), retained in the EITI perimeter, are regular and fair”**. The revenues declared by these three agencies represent more than 99% of the total revenues of the extractive sector.

On the basis of the above, it should be concluded with reasonable assurance that the data in this Report is comprehensive and reliable.

¹ Source: Certification act No. 001/CDC/CSC of 14 January 2020 certifying the reporting templates of extractive sector revenues for the 2017 financial year of administrations and government entities.



4 Extractive sector in Cameroon

4 Extractive sector in Cameroon

4.1 Hydrocarbons sector

4.1.1 General overview of the sector

4.1.1.1 Petroleum

Oil exploration began in Cameroon in 1947. The first exploration permit for Hydrocarbons was awarded on 16 April 1952 in the Douala basin. Cameroon effectively became an oil producer in 1977 following the start of production of the Kolé field from 1980 to 1986, the country experienced its most active period in terms of petroleum exploration with a production level of 186,000 barrel/day in 1985.

Crude oil production in 2017 reached 27.687 million barrels registering a decrease of 17.76% compared to 2016. This drop is explained by the economic slowdown in oil activity which led to the postponement or even the cancellation of some projects planned in 2017.

The State and SNH share of oil production were 16,091,884 barrels in 2017, representing 58.12% of total production.

As of 31 December 2017, the remaining oil reserves are estimated at 210.62 million barrels.

4.1.1.2 Gas

Gas exploration began at the same time as petroleum exploration. This sector remained with a sluggish growth for a long time due to lack of profitability and trade opportunities. Unlike liquid Hydrocarbons which can be stored in a terminal for removal to international markets, the implementation of a gas project is subject to the prior identification of a downstream project to be used for its recovery.

As of 31 December 2017, natural gas resources are estimated at 6.05 TCF (171 billion cubic meters).

Faced with the increasingly growing demand for electrical energy, Cameroon has set up the Emergency Thermal Plan (PTU) through the Electricity Sector Development Plan (PDSE), led by the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), to which MINMIDT and SNH contributed by confirming in particular the availability of gas resources for the extension of the Kribi power plant from 216 to 330MW, for the conversion to natural gas of heavy oil thermal power stations of Limbé (85MW) and Dibamba (86MW) and for the construction of a 340 MW gas thermal power station in Limbé.

Also, a National Gas Resources Development Plan is being implemented and includes major gas projects, namely: (i) the construction of a gas-fired thermal power plant in Kribi, (ii) the construction of a factory manufacturing chemical fertilizers from natural gas in Limbé, (iii) supplying natural gas to industries in Douala, (iv) building a natural gas liquefaction plant in Kribi (the Cameroon LNG project, the PERENCO FLNG Project) and (v) the GNCV project (Compressed Natural Gas for Vehicles).

These plans provide for the production of electricity from various sources including the gas sector, production of which started in 2013 in Logbaba, a town near the city of Douala to address this energy deficit, around thirty companies launched the production of electric energy from natural gas.

The conversion of the LNG carrier Hilli into a floating liquefaction plant was completed on 1 October 2017. This plant was given the name "Hilli Episeyo" (Episeyo meaning Hope in Batanga). Likewise, work to extend the Natural Gas Treatment Center (CTG) in Bipaga, operated by the company Perenco Cameroon, was completed at the end of September 2017, increasing its capacity from 60 to 320 million cubic feet per day.

In addition, the Ministry in charge of the Environment (Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development) issued the Environmental Compliance Certificates to the company Golar Cameroon, for the operation of the Hilli Episeyo at offshore from Kribi, and at Perenco Cameroon, for the operation of the new CTG facilities in Bipaga.

In addition, the Minister of Water and Energy awarded Golar Cameroon a permit to liquefy natural gas. An LNG export permit has also been awarded to SNH and Perenco Cameroon, in joint ownership.

4.1.2 Legal framework and tax regime

4.1.2.1 Legal framework

Petroleum activities are mainly governed by law 99-013 of 22 December 1999 on the Petroleum Code and its implementing decree No 2000-465 of 30 June 2000. Due to the general nature of the provisions of the Petroleum Code, specific provisions governing petroleum exploration and production activities are included in petroleum contracts which take the form of a Concession Contract (CC) or a Production Sharing Contract (PSC)¹.

¹ Template: <http://www.snh.cm/images/publications/reglementation/Contrat%20type%20CPP%20en%20fran%20C3%A7ais.pdf>

Companies carrying out petroleum activities are also subject to the uniform laws adopted by the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), of which Cameroon is a government member, as well as to customs and exchange regulations, applicable in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC).

According to the Petroleum Code, any entity carrying out petroleum activities in Cameroon is required to sign an oil contract. Contractors can operate through a local subsidiary for the duration of the oil contract or through a branch. Under the Petroleum Code and the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies, any foreign company having registered a branch must transform this branch into a local company after a maximum of 4 years (i.e. an initial period of 2 years, renewable once). In addition, the Petroleum Code places no restrictions on foreign investment which is treated in the same way as local investment.

In addition to the Petroleum Code and uniform laws, petroleum taxation is governed by the following texts:

- The General Tax Code¹;
- Ordinance No 94/004 of 16 February 1994 on the taxation of petroleum products²;
- Law No 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on a framework law for environmental management;
- Decree 2013/0171 of 14 February 2013 setting the procedures for carrying out environmental and social impact studies³; and
- Order No 0069 of 8 March 2005 setting the different categories of operations, the completion of which is subject to an environmental impact study⁴.

Furthermore, Cameroon adopted a legal framework governing transportation in the gas sector by releasing Law No. 2012/006 of 19 April 2012 on the Gas Code⁵ and its implementing decree No 2014/3438/PM of 27 October 2014.

4.1.2.2 Tax regime

In addition to the taxes foreseen by common law, the petroleum activity is subject to the following specific taxes:

Table 28 - Specific taxes of oil contracts

Tax instruments	Concession contracts	PSC	Rate and basis
Production royalty ⁶	✓		Payable in cash or in kind depending on the selected option in the contract. The royalty is payable on the basis of the Free on Board (FOB) value of the production. The royalty rate is set in the contracts and may vary depending on the level of production. The royalty is calculated and settled on a monthly basis.
Additional petroleum royalty	✓		Holders of concession contracts may be subject to an additional petroleum royalty depending on the profitability of petroleum operations. The royalty rate is set in the contract.
Signature and production bonuses	✓	✓	A bonus could be negotiated and paid either when the contract is signed or when production begins.
Profit-Oil & Cost-Oil		✓	Negotiated in the contract and payable in kind. After the deduction of oil costs, the remaining production is shared between the State and the contractors on the basis of the "R" Ratio which corresponds to the cumulative net income/cumulative investments.
Corporate income tax	✓	✓	Payable in cash unless otherwise stated in the contract the rate is fixed in the contract the rate usually varies between the rate of ordinary law (33%) and 50% of the profits from petroleum operations
Area fee	✓	✓	Payable in cash, the fee is paid on an annual basis depending on the area of the permit. The fee is due according to the phase of the petroleum operations: (i) Authorisation Exploration permit or authorisation: from FCFA 1,750/km ² the first year to FCFA 5,500/km ² the fifth year or more; (ii) Production authorisation: FCFA 100,000/km ² with a minimum payment of FCFA 6,000,000.
Fixed fees	✓	✓	The award and renewal of petroleum authorisations or permits are subject to the payment of fixed fees as follows: (i) Prospecting authorisation: FCFA 6,000,000; (ii) Exploration authorisation or permit: FCFA 15,000/km ² on awarding and FCFA 10,000/km ² upon renewal, with a minimum of FCFA 6,000,000; (iii) Production authorisation: FCFA 250,000,000 during the award, renewal and transfer.

¹ <http://www.impots.cm/uploads/Telechargement/CODEGENERALDESIMPOTS2017.pdf>

² <https://www.lc-doc.com/document/ordonnance-n94-004-du-16-fevrier-1994-portant-fiscalite-des-produits-petroliers/16191>

³ <https://www.lc-doc.com/document/ordonnance-n94-004-du-16-fevrier-1994-portant-fiscalite-des-produits-petroliers/16191>

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Note: According to article 94 of Law No. 99-013 on the Petroleum Code, the State may collect the Production royalty in kind.

Tax instruments	Concession contracts	PSC	Rate and basis
Training costs	✓	✓	Payable in cash and disbursed by petroleum companies for professional training in the petroleum field of Cameroonian nationals (Art 12 of the Petroleum Code and provisions of the petroleum contract).
Withholding tax	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption for dividends distributed to non-resident entities. • 16.5% on interest paid to non-residents in respect of debts and guarantees. • 15% on services of non-resident subcontractors. • 16.5% in respect of profit on the sale of interests in the oil blocks or shares in companies holding exploitation or exploration permits.
VAT	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption for petroleum operations. • Taxation of related operations at the rate of 19.25%.
Export duties and taxes	✓	✓	Exemption from petroleum operations.
Import duties and taxes	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption for equipment and materials necessary for petroleum exploration and research operations. • Taxation at the reduced rate of 5% for other imports linked to production during the first five years of production. • Subcontractors are also entitled to special customs regimes.

In addition to the tax regime indicated above, petroleum contracts may provide for specific tax advantages. The procedures for collecting tax revenue from the petroleum sector are described in Section 4.3.4.

4.1.2.3 Institutional framework

The Hydrocarbons sector is a sector that is regulated and supervised by several government agencies including the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development and SNH. In addition, payments of specific taxes by oil companies are made to the government agencies placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The main governmental entities involved in the extractive sector and their roles are detailed as follows:

Table 29 - Governmental institutions involved in the petroleum sector

Structures	Role
Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)	<p>MINMIDT designs and coordinates the implementation of the national Hydrocarbons policy. MINMIDT has a right of oversight over all petroleum activities on the national territory including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determining the areas for petroleum operations; - approving contract templates; - authorising transfers of rights and obligations linked to petroleum contracts; - approving changes of control in companies holding petroleum contracts; - authorising prospecting; and - approving protocols, agreements or contracts signed between partners in a petroleum contract. <p>(For more details, refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/)</p>
Directorate of Mines (DM)	<p>Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, DM has the following mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of the national policy on mines and Hydrocarbons; - monitoring the management and control of activities in the national mining sector, monitoring the transportation of Hydrocarbons by pipeline and their removal at storage terminals; - participation in control activities of oil and gas operations; and - monitoring of State participation in the exploitation of minerals. <p>(For more details, refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/mines/services/)</p>
Directorate of Hydrocarbons	<p>Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, the Directorate of Hydrocarbons has the following mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation of acts of authorisation, exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons; - development and monitoring of petroleum contracts, gas contracts and related specifications, as well as acts related to the storage of Hydrocarbons; - technical evaluation of offers in petroleum contracts, in conjunction with the concerned administrations; - administrative and technical supervision of exploration, exploitation, storage, pipeline transport, import, export and processing of Hydrocarbons; - monitoring the management of the national mining sector inherent to Hydrocarbons; and - collection of statistical data relating to the exploration, exploitation and production of Hydrocarbons. <p>(For more details, refer to https://minmidt-gov.net/fr/2013-03-25-14-29-55/administration-centrale/direction-des-mines/sous-direction-des-hydrocarbures.html)</p>
Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	<p>MINFI, through the three agencies which are DGI, DGD and Treasury, ensures the collection of taxes from the extractive sector on behalf of the State and the municipalities.</p> <p>(For more details, refer to http://www.minfi.gov.cm/#)</p>

Structures	Role
The National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)	Placed under the supervision of the Presidency, SNH mission is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure research and exploration of hydrocarbons; - manage the interests of the Government under the mandate of the State of Cameroon in the context of oil production and exploitation operations; - ensuring commercial operations relating to the sale and purchase of crude oil on international markets on behalf of the State. (For more details, refer to http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/)
The National Refining Company (SONARA)	Public company which has the mission of refining crude oil and ensuring the supply with refined petroleum products (butane, super gasoline, jet, kerosene, diesel, distillate, fuel oil). (For more details, refer to http://www.sonara.cm/)

4.1.2.4 Reforms

Three recent reforms are likely to impact the Hydrocarbons sector:

- a- The promulgation of law 2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances in Cameroon. The Code provides in particular:
- The obligation to make contracts publicly accessible between the Administration and public or private companies, especially companies operating natural resources;
 - The submission of petroleum contracts to the regular control of the jurisdiction of the accounts and the relevant parliamentary committees;
 - The relationship between the Public Administration and Public Companies which must be governed by clear provisions which are accessible to the public; and
 - Revenues from all sources, including those related to natural resource development activities, must be shown in a detailed and justified manner in the presentation of the annual budgets.

The implementation of these provisions has not yet started pending the publication of the decree detailing the implementation modalities.

- b- The new Petroleum Code Law No. 2019/008 of 25 April 2019 relating to the Petroleum Code (the implementation of these provisions has not yet started pending the publication of the application text which will detail the modalities for implementation). This Code specifies and complements Law No 99/013 of 22 December 1999 on the Petroleum Code, with the aim of making it more incentive, attractive and adapted to the international petroleum context which is constantly changing. The objective is to make improvements in order to ensure that all the issues linked to the exploration and exploitation of Hydrocarbons.

The main innovations brought by the new Petroleum Code are:

- The possibility is given to the State to conclude, with petroleum contracts holders, agreements to create companies intended to conduct specific petroleum operations of general interest for the upstream petroleum sector, such as storage and management of export terminals.
- Risk Service Agreement within the framework of Petroleum Contracts, clearly separated from the Concession Contract and the Production Sharing Contract.
- The principle of State prior approval in the context of any transfer of rights and obligations. The absence of this approval will result in the withdrawal of the authorisation and the forfeiture of the contractor.
- Considering the concepts of "control" and "change of control". Any change of control is also subject to the State prior approval, pending the withdrawal of the authorisation and forfeiture of the contractor.
- In case of transfer of interests, the right of first refusal for the benefit of the State first, and then in favor of the other joint owners. This is a major step forward since no transfer of rights and obligations can no longer take place in Cameroon without the State having a say in this matter.
- The introduction of a bank guarantee or a group holding guarantee to cover the minimum work programme.
- Provides clearly that the State is entitled to decide the withdrawal of the authorisation or the forfeiture when the license holder has not complied with the minimum work programme.
- No communication can be made about a discovery by the license holder, without the prior approval of the State.
- The possibility for the license holder of an oil contract, acting as operator, to delegate to another license holder also acting as operator, for a period of less than twelve (12) months, part of its petroleum operations, subject to the prior approval of the Minister responsible for Hydrocarbons.
- The application of "unitization" when a Hydrocarbons deposit extends over contractual boundaries located in different and neighbouring states (cross-border deposits).
- Introduction of the concept of "Local Content" in the Petroleum Code. This is a very important concept since petroleum projects must have actual and measurable effects on the economical, social, industrial and technological development of Cameroon.

Thus, according to the new Petroleum Code, any petroleum project must now include the followings:

- ❖ A component on the development of human resources and a component relating to the use of local companies providing services and goods;
- ❖ A vocational and technical training programme for Cameroonian nationals with a view to increasing their qualifications in the petroleum knowhow;
- ❖ The employment, as a priority and with equal qualification, of qualified Cameroonian nationals in all socio-professional categories and in all roles and;
- ❖ The precedence is given to companies under Cameroonian law having their main registered office in Cameroon working under international recognized standards in the specific field, work contracts, services, insurance, supplies, equipment and products directly or indirectly linked to petroleum operations.

The Minister responsible for Hydrocarbons and/or any government agency duly mandated for this purpose ensure the implementation and monitoring of measures relating to Local Content.

- The data generated during the petroleum operations are and remain the property of the State as well as provision dealing with the confidentiality of the data.
- Simplification of the previous regime. It foresees a single rate of 35% for the corporate income tax for income related to research and exploitation of hydrocarbons.
- Introduction, for the first time in the Petroleum Code, of administrative fines and penalties pronounced directly by the Minister responsible for Hydrocarbons, without any prior involvement by the judicial authority.

c- Limitation of direct operations by SNH

In the context of increasing transparency in the budgetary management, the Prime Minister signed a Memorandum¹ with the IMF in which Cameroon committed to limit the direct operations carried out by SNH in 2017 at 50% of the amount of SNH royalty (instead of 60% in 2016), the equivalent of an amount of FCFA 168 billion.

The Memorandum also mentioned the inclusion of all oil revenues as well as the amount of SNH direct operations in the TOFE, in addition to the amount of the royalty. It also provides for a sufficient budget entry to cover all SNH direct operations starting 2018.

4.1.3 Award and transfer of permits

4.1.3.1 Legal framework

The award and transfer of permits are governed by the provisions of Law No. 99/013 of 22 December 1999 enacting the Petroleum Code and its implementing decree No. 2000/465 of 30 June 2000.

According to the provisions of the Petroleum Code, operators have the right to explore, develop and produce oil and gas by obtaining both an authorisation from the State and by concluding a contract with MINMIDT defining the terms of the authorisation. The Code foresees for the following types of authorisation:

Table 30 - Types of permits for petroleum activities

Type of permit	Definition	Period of validity	Issuance act
Prospecting ² authorisation	Authorisation to prospect Hydrocarbons in areas not covered by a petroleum contract. It does not constitute a Hydrocarbons mining title and is not subject neither to cession nor to transfer and does not confer to its holder any right to obtain a Hydrocarbons mining title or to conclude a petroleum contract.	Two years, renewable once for a maximum of one year	Decree of the Minister responsible for Hydrocarbons
Exploration authorisation ³	The exploration authorisation is linked to a petroleum contract and takes the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Hydrocarbons exploration permit for CC; • an exclusive exploration authorisation for PSC. The exploration authorisation for Hydrocarbons gives its holder the exclusive right to perform within the limits of the awarded area and indefinitely in depth, except exclusion, all work of prospecting and research of Hydrocarbons.	Maximum initial term of 3 years renewable two times for a period of 2 years.	Decree of the President of the Republic

¹ <https://www.imf.org/External/NP/LOI/2017/CMR/fra/061617f.pdf>

² Source: Chapter I (Articles 23 to 25) of the Petroleum Code.

³ Source: Chapter II / Section I (Art. 26 to 34) Petroleum Code.

Type of permit	Definition	Period of validity	Issuance act
Provisional ¹ exploitation authorisation	During the period of validity of an exploration authorisation, the holder can request a provisional authorisation to operate productive wells.	2 years maximum	Decree of the President of the Republic
Exploitation authorisation ²	<p>The exploitation authorisation is linked to a petroleum contract and it takes the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an exploitation concession for CC, • an Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation (EEA) for a PSC. <p>The Hydrocarbons exploitation authorisation confers to its holder the exclusive right to carry out within the limits of the awarded area, all the operations of a commercially exploitable deposit.</p>	<p>Liquid Hydrocarbons: 25 years.</p> <p>Gas: 35 years renewable once for a period of 10 years.</p>	Decree of the President of the Republic

The Petroleum Code provides for three types of contract for upstream activities:

(i) Concession Contract (CC): (linked to a Hydrocarbons Exploration permit and, if applicable, to one or more exploitation concessions) is concluded prior to the award of a Hydrocarbons exploration permit. It determines the rights and obligations of the State and the permit holder during the period of validity of the exploration permit and, in the event of discovery of a commercially exploitable Hydrocarbons deposit, during the period of validity of the concession.

The holder of a CC covers the financing of the petroleum operations and disposes of the Hydrocarbons extracted during the period of validity of the said Contract, in accordance with the provisions of the CC and pending the State right to collect the royalty in kind.

(ii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC): is a contract under which the State awards an exclusive exploration authorisation or an exclusive exploitation authorisation covering the operation of a commercially exploitable Hydrocarbons deposit.

Within the framework of a PSC, the production of Hydrocarbons is shared between the State and the holder in accordance with the stipulations of said contract. The holder then receives a share of the production as reimbursement of costs incurred and as its revenues in kind.

(iii) Service Contract: is a contract under which the contractor is not entitled to any part of the production but is paid in cash for his services and is reimbursed for his cost recovery oil.

All petroleum contracts are negotiated with the Permanent Commission for the Negotiation of Petroleum and Gas Contracts (CPNCPG) and are subject to Cameroonian law and contain all the provisions applicable to the exploration and/or production phase, in particular:

1. The area of the exploration authorisation;
2. The duration of the contract and the different periods of validity of the exploration authorisation, as well as the conditions for its renewal and extension, including the clauses relating to the reduction of the contractual area;
3. The minimum exploration work programme and financial commitments;
4. The transportation obligations;
5. The rules of ownership of the production and its distribution between the contracting entities;
6. The State participation;
7. The tax and customs regime;
8. The transfer and cession;
9. The environment, health, safety and rehabilitation of the site;
10. The obligations relating to the training and employment of the Cameroonian workforce;
11. The obligation relating to the relinquishing of deposits; and
12. The stability provisions, force majeure and dispute resolution clauses.

A contract template can be provided by MINMIDT to serve as a basis for negotiations. In practice, only the standard template of the PSC is published on SNH website. Petroleum contracts must be signed by MINMIDT, SNH and the company's representative.

4.1.3.2 Award procedure

According to the Petroleum Code, only companies with sufficient technical and financial capacity to carry out petroleum operations, and ensuring the protection of the environment, can access the mining sector.

¹ Source: Chapter II / Section II (Art. 35) Petroleum Code.

² Source: Chapter III (Art. 36 to 44) Petroleum Code.

The block allocations are decided by the Government, on a discretionary basis, either by tender procedure or by direct negotiation¹. The petroleum contract is negotiated and signed on behalf of the State, by the Government or by any government body mandated for this purpose, and by the legal representative of the applicant(s).

According to Article 9 of the Petroleum Code, the State assesses in its absolute discretion offers of petroleum contracts and applications for authorisations. Final or conditional rejection does not give the applicant any right of recourse or compensation of any kind. Similarly, no priority right may be requested in the event of competing requests or offers.

In the case of PSCs or service contracts, entry into force is effective upon signature by the parties. However, in case of a CC, the corresponding exploration permit is awarded by decree. The effective date of the CC is corresponding to the date of the exploration permit.

According to the provisions of the implementing decree, the criteria for the award of permits are detailed as follows:

Table 31 - Technical and financial criteria for the award of petroleum permits

	Prospecting authorisation	Authorisation of research	Provisional exploitation authorisation	Exploitation authorisation
Technical criteria	Complete legal file (articles of incorporation, act of incorporation, name and addresses of the legal representative in Cameroon, name of the managers and signing authority) and names of the auditors	Ditto		Legal file (Operator name and updated data)
		The list of elements composing the control of the contract holder (Art. 34 of decree No. 2000/465).		
	Delimitation of the area subject to the request: Geographical coordinates, area and geographic map of the area on a 1/200 000 scale	Ditto		Ditto
		Plan of the requested area signed by the cadastral services for onshore areas		Ditto
	Duration and phasing of works	Ditto		Estimates of required investments, operating costs, revenues from sales of Hydrocarbons, types and sources of funding expected
		Budget and expenditure programme		A development and production plan and the corresponding budget. The plan must include all information foreseen in Art. 27 of Decree 2000/465.
	Environmental impact statement	Environmental impact study		Environmental impact study
	Technical note on the area prospectivity	Ditto		
	Proof of previous exploration activity	Evidence of the applicant technical capacity and experience in environmental protection		Comprehensive and up-to-date information regarding the holder's qualification and technical experience
		Summary of the applicant's petroleum activity and the supporting documents for the experience as an operator, particularly in similar areas and conditions		

¹ Article 5 of Decree No. 2000/465 of 30 June 2000

	Prospecting authorisation	Authorisation of research	Provisional exploitation authorisation	Exploitation authorisation
Technical criteria (continued)				Discovery report, accompanied by all information and analysis proving the commerciality of the discovery. The report includes the technical and economic data detailed in Art. 27 of Decree 2000/465.
				Detailed proposals for the design, construction and commissioning of petroleum operation facilities
	Receipt justifying payment of fixed fees	Ditto		Ditto
			Holding an exploration authorisation	
			Deposit technical characteristics, production profile and duration of works	
			Local content: Programmes aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give precedence to Cameroonian companies - Train Cameroonian staff - Integrate Cameroonians in the conduct of operations 	
Financial criteria	Accounting and financial documents (last 3 financial statements certified by a chartered accountant)	Ditto		Complete and updated information regarding the holder's financial status
	Evidence of the applicant's financial capacity to carry out the work	Ditto		
Verification	The Minister may initiate any investigation to collect any information on moral, technical and financial guarantees provided by the applicant		Ditto	Ditto

4.1.3.3 Transfer procedure

When the holder of a petroleum contract wishes to transfer directly or indirectly, all or part of the rights and obligations resulting from his contract, he must address a request to the Minister responsible for Hydrocarbons.

The transfer is awarded by decree within 60 days of receipt of the request. The following technical and financial criteria must be observed in order for the request to be accepted:

- A complete legal file indicating the name, business name, address and nationality of the transferee;
- Documents proving the financial and technical capacity of the transferee to carry out the work obligations and other commitments foreseen in the petroleum contract;
- Any agreement between the transferee and the parties holding an interest in the petroleum contract relating to the financing of petroleum operations;
- An unconditional written commitment from the proposed transferee to assume all of the obligations of the contract holder; and
- A receipt certifying the payment of transfer duties.

4.1.3.4 Award by competitive bidding procedure

The Petroleum Code allows the call for competition for awarding petroleum blocks without specifying the modalities. In practice we understand that the following steps are followed:

- i. Preparation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the blocks: The TOR set out the context, the content of the proposals to be submitted, the contractual and fiscal terms, the prequalification and evaluation criteria of the offers, the destination of the offers and the schedule of the procurement process;
- ii. Publication of the invitation to tender: The request for proposal including the TORs are published in the dedicated oil industry newspapers, such as 'Up Stream', 'IHS Energy', 'Africa Oil & Gas', as well as on SNH website;

- iii. Organization of data room: The data room is generally held at SNH headquarters in Yaoundé and/or in Houston (USA) and London (UK) with technical presentations to companies that have expressed an interest in the available blocks;
- iv. Submission of tenders;
- v. Public opening of tenders: It is held at SNH headquarters in Yaoundé by the Permanent Commission for the Analysis and Evaluation of Tenders in the presence of all bidders or their representatives. The offers received are subject to an evaluation by the aforementioned Commission;
- vi. Publication of the results; the results are published and notified to the tenderers;
- vii. Negotiation of contracts: selected companies are invited to negotiate the petroleum contract with the Permanent Commission for Negotiations of Oil and Gas Contracts (CPNCPG), composed of a team of representatives from SNH and the Ministries in charge of Mines, Energy, Finance, Economy, Trade and Environment. Negotiations take place on the basis of the standard contract template.

This procedure is described in the 2017 SNH Annual Report available on this company's website¹

4.1.3.5 Direct agreement procedure

The procedure is similar to the competitive bidding procedure, except for the following points:

- i. The publication of the TOR of the blocks is made with the mention of "direct agreement procedure" instead of "open international tender";
- ii. Each offer received is immediately analysed and evaluated by the standing commission for the analysis and evaluation of offers for the allocation of mining titles. The results are communicated to the tenderers.

4.1.3.6 Awards, renewals and transfers in 2017

During 2017, the following operations were carried out on oil contracts in Cameroon:

- Signature on 1 June 2017 of a Production Sharing Contract with the company NOBLE ENERGY, for the development of the gas discovered in Yoyo block, located in Douala/Kribi-Campo basin. It should be noted that this transaction is not a new attribution; NOBLE ENERGY was in possession of the Yoyo concession, which was transformed into a PSC with the same operator;
- SNH's agreement on 21 September 2017 for the sale to Gaz du Cameroun (GDC), of 75% of the rights and obligations of Glencore Exploration Cameroon Ltd in the Matanda Production Sharing Contract. The Association's new partners are GDC (75%) and AFEX (25%).

SNH confirms in its declaration that these operations were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law 99/013 of 22 December 1999, relating to the Petroleum Code and its implementing decree No 2000/465 of 30 June 2000.

For awards and transfers made before 2017, the awarding process and the criteria used can be found in the previous EITI Reports available on the EITI Cameroon website: <http://www.eiticameroun.org/fr/documents-a-telecharger/Rapports-de-Conciliation/>

4.1.4 Register of licences

Article 3 of Decree 2000/465 foresees a "special Hydrocarbons register" for each category of authorisation and for petroleum contracts at MINMIDT level. The register includes the following information:

- documents relating to the request, the award, the period of validity, the renewal, the extension, the waiver, the termination, the transfer, the restrictions of an authorisation, and any other related act;
- documents relating to the offer, the award, the transfer, the relinquishment, the termination, the modifications to a petroleum contract and any other related act; and
- pipeline transport authorisations awarded under Law No. 96/14 of 5 August 1996, regulating the transport by pipeline of Hydrocarbons from third countries.

However, the Decree 2000/465 does not, specify how to access the register. In practice, MINMIDT published early 2019 the directory of petroleum titles on its website², including the information required by EITI Requirement 2.3(b).

According to the 2017 SNH Annual Report, the SNH online cartographic portal, named "GeoSNH" started working. It allows remote access to SNH geographic and cartographic data by registered users.

The coordinates of the petroleum titles are not yet accessible on the SNH cartographic portal by external users.

¹ Annual Report 2017, SNH - <http://www.snh.cm/images/publications/Rapports%20annuels/rapport%20annuel%202017-VF.pdf>

² <http://www.minmidt.cm/repertoire-des-titres-petroliers/>

GeoSNH is a software still in experimental phase, it is currently only accessible by SNH engineers for their various studies. Remote access to this portal by external users will be implemented in 2020, after loading all different types of geographic data. It will be done through user accounts (username and password), managed by SNH administrators. This opening of the portal to external users will be published on the various SNH communication media in due course.

As part of the EITI reporting process, SNH and MINMIDT were asked to report the data required by EITI Requirement 2.3 (b). The companies included in the reconciliation scope were also asked to report certain data which could not be collected during previous EITI reports, such as the date of the request.

The directory of petroleum titles and the map of petroleum blocks of Cameroon as of 31 December 2017 communicated by the SNH are presented under Annexes 3 and 4 to this Report.

4.1.5 State participation

4.1.5.1 Legal Framework

According to the provisions of articles 5 and 6 of the Petroleum Code, the State reserves the right to undertake petroleum operations, either directly, or through establishments or government bodies duly mandated for this purpose.

The State, directly or through an establishment or public body duly mandated for this purpose, reserves the right to acquire a participation in any legal form whatsoever, in all or part of petroleum operations subject of a petroleum contract, according to the terms and conditions provided for in the said contract. In which case, the duly mandated government body has the same rights and obligations as the permit holder, up to its participation in petroleum operations, as set out in the contract.

4.1.5.2 State-owned enterprises

In accordance with Requirement 2.6(a), a state-owned enterprise (SOE) is a wholly or majority government-owned company that is engaged in extractive activities on behalf of the government. This definition is in line with Law No. 99/16 of 22 December 1999 on the general status of public establishments and companies in the public and broader public sector which considers that any company where the State holds at least twenty-five percent (25 %) of the capital as a public sector enterprise.

The table below details the state-owned enterprises involved in the petroleum sector:

Table 32 -Statement of Majority government-owned companies in the petroleum sector

Entities	Participation at 12/31/2016	Participation at 12/31/2017	In the scope	Activity
State-owned holdings				
SNH	100%	100%	Yes	Management of state interests in the oil and gas sector
SNI	100%	100%	Yes	Mobilization and orientation of national savings and any other financial means with a view to promoting investment operations of economic and social interest
Participations held by SNH				
HYDRAC	97.57%	97.57%	No	Quality control in the Hydrocarbons sector
TRADEX	54%	54%	No	Trading and export of crude oil and petroleum products
CNIC	41,5%	41,5%	No	Ship repair, consignment agency, Onshore/Offshore petroleum works, rehabilitation of petroleum platforms
COTSA	44%	44%	No	Crude oil storage
SONARA	29.91%	29.91%	No	Crude oil refining and sale of refined products
Participations held by SNI				
SONARA	18.62%	18.62%	No	Crude oil refining and sale of refined products

All State enterprises directly involved in the extractive sector or holding shares in extractive companies have been included in the scope of this report.

National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)

For the period covered by the report, SNH is a public company, of an industrial and commercial nature, endowed with financial autonomy according to the decree of 12 March 1980 establishing the SNH. The law of 12 July 2017 on the general status of public companies qualify SNH as a public capital company with the State as sole shareholder. Its mission is to promote and enhance the national mining sector and to manage the interests of the State in the Hydrocarbons sector. For the accomplishment of these missions, SNH is empowered to:

- Conduct studies relating to Hydrocarbons;
- Collect and store related information;
- Conduct negotiations for oil and gas contracts, in conjunction with the ministerial departments in charge of Mines, Finance, Energy, Economy, Trade and Environment;
- Monitor the execution of oil and gas contracts between the State and companies involved in the Hydrocarbons sector;
- Promote the creation of infrastructures for the production, transportation, processing and storage of Hydrocarbons on the national territory;
- Collect natural gas from producing companies and ensure its transportation to industries, electricity plants, other eligible customers, distribution companies and processing sites;
- Conclude, as necessary, agreements with companies operating in the field of production, transportation, distribution, transformation or storage of Hydrocarbons established in Cameroon;
- Contribute to the formulation and implementation by the State of its policy for managing the downstream Hydrocarbons sector; and
- Undertake in connection with the Ministry in charge of finance all financial operations.

The SNH is placed under the supervision of the Presidency of the Republic which ensures its overall monitoring. It is managed by a board of directors which is responsible for designing strategies and implementing operational workplans. The composition of the board of directors as well as the organization chart of SNH are available on its website: <http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/presentation-de-la-snh/organigramme>.

SNH carries out its missions on the basis of a five-year development plan, broken down into annual action plans and has financial autonomy for the management of its activities.

SNH is actually a group that holds interests in various companies in the petroleum, oil services and related sectors. SNH's portfolio includes 14 companies, listed in Section 4.1.5.4.

National Investment Company (SNI)

SNI is a public company with the State as sole shareholder. Its mission is to mobilize and guide national savings and any other financial means with a view to promoting investment operations of economic and social interest in several sectors including the Hydrocarbons refining sector and particularly company SONARA where it holds 18.62% of the share capital.

National Refining Company (SONARA)

SONARA is a public limited company held as of 31 December 2017 at 80% by the State through a direct participation of MINFI (10.95%) and indirect participations of SNH (29.91%), of CSPH (20.81%) and SNI (18.62%).

Inaugurated in 1981, SONARA is a topping reforming refinery. SONARA supplies the local market with petroleum products including butane, super gasoline, jet, kerosene, gas oil, distillate and fuel oil. The refinery has a theoretical capacity of 2,100,000 tonne/year. It was originally designed to process light crude (Arabian light). However, Cameroon currently produces heavy crudes.

SONARA therefore imports light crude oil from neighbouring producing countries like Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea to meet most of the country's demand for petroleum products. Storage is entrusted to the Cameroonian company of Petroleum Deposits (SCDP), majority owned by the State, which operates with twelve regional depots.

SONARA has suffered from a structural deficit for several years, resulting from domestic sales made below cost, which was only partially covered by budgetary subsidies. The residual deficit was made up by complicated measures to cancel debts with the state, securitizations and an accumulation of public arrears against the refinery.

SNH was one of SONARA's suppliers until 2015. The arrears for receivables not collected by SNH amounted to FCFA 28.3 billion as of 31 December 2017. We understand that since 2015, SNH stopped any direct commercial relationship with SONARA which is no longer among SNH's customers, whether for the sale of the State share or its own share in the oil fields. We also understand from SNH's statement that no subsidy or funding has been awarded to SONARA during 2017.

4.1.5.3 Financial relations between the State and State-owned enterprises

Framework governing financial relations between the State and State-owned enterprises

State-owned companies are governed by:

- Law No 99-016 of 22 December 1999 on the general status of public establishments and Companies in the public and broader public sector. This law defines two types of companies in the public sector:
 - ❖ Company with public capital: legal person under private law, with financial autonomy and a share capital fully owned by the State, one or more Decentralized Territorial communities or one or more other companies with public capital, with a view to carrying out activities of an industrial, commercial and financial nature in the general interest; and

- ❖ Semi-public company: legal person governed by private law, endowed with financial autonomy and share capital held on one hand by the State, decentralized local authorities, or companies with public capital and on the other hand, by legal or natural persons under private law.
- Law No 2017/010 of 12 July 2017 on the general status of public establishments, it sets the procedures for the creation, organization and operation of public establishments, as well as the restrictive measures and the incompatibilities attached thereto. Specific laws may, as necessary, create other forms of public establishments.

This law applies to public establishments with the following types:

- Public establishment of an administrative nature;
- Public establishment of a social nature;
- Public hospital establishment;
- Public cultural establishment;
- Public scientific establishment;
- Public technical establishment;
- Public establishment of a professional nature;
- Public economic and financial establishment; and
- Special public establishment.

A public establishment may take one or more of the forms referred to above.

The organic texts determine the nature of each public establishment referred to above.

The organization and operation of special public establishments may derogate from the provisions of this law, in particular when they are subject to international or Community regulations.

The consular chambers are excluded from the provisions of this law.

- Law No 2017/011 of 12 July 2017 on the general status of public companies sets out the rules for the creation, constitution, operation, dissolution and liquidation of public companies.

This law applies:

- ❖ To the company with public capital;
- ❖ To the mixed economy company.

The mixed economy company referred to above is one in which the State, the public company or a decentralized local authority has a majority in the capital share.

Are excluded from the scope of this law, semi-public companies in which the State, the Company or a decentralized local authority has minority in the capital share.

This law provides the following definitions:

- ❖ **Uniform OHADA acts relating to commercial companies and economic interest group law:** act allowing the adoption of the Common rules of the treaty relating to the harmonization of business law in Africa.
- ❖ **Administrator:** legal or natural person, member of a board of directors, who is appointed according to the rules which govern the statutes of public companies and who participates collegially in its administrations.

These companies are placed under a double supervision:

- ❖ Technical supervision of the government department designated in the statutes, with the objective of setting up the objectives assigned to all companies in the sector and, as necessary, ensuring their regulation and normal operation; and
- ❖ MINFI financial supervision for companies in which the State holds at least 25% of the capital, with the objective of assessing management operations and ex-post review of the accounts.

Management

In terms of management, state-owned enterprises are placed under the management of a general assembly, a board of directors and an executive management with the following responsibilities:

Table 33 - Powers and responsibilities of management in public companies

	100% state-owned companies	Companies with public participation > 25%
General assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approves the accounts of the company; • Approves the distribution of profit; • Appoints and dismisses the statutory auditors and defines their remuneration 	As per OHADA regulations relating to a limited liability company
Board of Directors	The Board of Directors has the most extensive powers to act on behalf of the Company, defines and guides its general policy and assess its management, within the limits set by its corporate purpose, and subject to the provisions of law 99-016	Ditto
Management	The managing director is responsible for the management and execution of the general policy of the Company under the control of the Board of Directors	Ditto

Under this system, the line ministries are responsible for overall oversight, while the board of directors and executive management design strategies and implement operational plans. In theory, this arrangement gives ministries the power to exercise overall supervision over public companies for which they are responsible.

Budget and accounts

The draft budget for state-owned enterprises is prepared by the executive management and approved by the board of directors before the start of the fiscal year. The approved budget is then transmitted for information to the Minister responsible for finance and to the Minister responsible for technical oversight or to the deliberative body of the decentralized local authority.

In addition, and according to the law, all non-financial agencies, including state enterprises, must comply with the accounting rules of OHADA (Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa). To this end, all financial accounts must be reviewed by an auditor approved by the Economic Community of Central African States and validated by a general assembly within six months following the end of the financial year.

Distribution of profits

The board of directors submits for approval to the general assembly meeting, the distribution of profit which is made up of the profit for the financial year, less previous losses, as well as the sums assigned to reserve up to 10% of the net profit. The allocation to reserves ceases when the total reserve reaches 15% of the share capital.

Practice governing financial relations between the State and State-Owned Enterprises

In the list of state-owned companies presented under section 4.1.5.2, only SNH was identified as being a Company engaged in extractive activities on behalf of the State as per EITI requirement 2.6 (a).

During the scoping phase, the IA met with SNH representatives to discuss the rules and practices governing financial relations with the State. SNH was requested to fill in specific forms intended to collect data required by the EITI Standard, such as the sale of the State shares, loans and guarantees, awards and quasi-fiscal expenditure. SNH was also asked to communicate its disaggregated financial statements to collect additional assurance regarding the data communicated. Only the aggregated financial statements and the opinion of the auditor was provided.

SNH Mandate

In practice, the role of SNH is split into two activities which are subject to separate accounting:

- "SNH-Mandate" activity: intended for the management of State interests in the Hydrocarbons sector, the commercialisation of State oil shares in oil contracts and the transportation of gas via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE gas pipeline;
- "SNH-Operation" activity intended for the exploitation for its own account of interests held in the oil fields jointly with private operators.

SNH publishes annually separate financial statements for "SNH-Mandate" and "SNH-Operation" which are verified by an auditor. Aggregated financial statements, Audit reports and Activity reports are published on SNH website¹.

Preparation and distribution of SNH results

SNH-Mandate

The revenues of SNH-Mandate mainly consist of:

- (i) Revenues from the sale of oil and gas production share of the State in petroleum contracts;
- (ii) Revenues from the sale of gas via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline; and
- (iii) Revenues foreseen in petroleum contracts and collected on behalf of the State such as the mining royalty, signature and production bonuses, additional oil levies and training costs.

The expenses incurred by SNH-Mandate relate mainly to:

- (i) The State's share in oil production costs;
- (ii) The costs of purchasing gas from Perenco and commercialised via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline;
- (iii) Other incidental costs related to petroleum activities.

The revenue and expenditure under points (i) and (ii) are published by SNH quarterly and detailed by field². It should be noted that no human resources costs are recorded in the accounts of SNH-Mandate, which suggests that the operating costs are borne by SNH-Operation. No estimate could be obtained concerning the costs incurred by SNH-Operation for the provision of its staff for SNH-Mandate activity.

¹ <http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/hydrocarbures-au-cameroun2/donnees-cle/statistiques>

² <http://www.snh.cm/images/chiffres-cle/Statistiques2016.pdf>

The balance of the aforementioned income, after deduction of all expenditure related to its mandate constitutes the result of SNH-Mandate. The distribution of profit is made on the basis of several elements namely the result of the period, the amount of the cumulative and undistributed results, the available balance of cash, the needs of the activity and the budgetary needs of the State. The transfer methods are detailed in the following section « Transfer of funds to the State».

SNH-Mandate activity is monitored quarterly by the Government through MINFI and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT). The financial information (all costs and revenues) relating to SNH-Mandate are presented under the form of a summary document called Table of Petroleum Operations, designed in collaboration with the IMF and, which tracks all petroleum operations. This table is transmitted quarterly to these Administrations and presented within the framework of regular meetings with MINEPAT and MINFI through the Technical Committee for Monitoring Economic Programmes (CTS).

In 2016, SNH-Mandate generated a profit of FCFA 275 billion while transfers to the State amounted to FCFA 316 billion during the same period. As of 31 December 2017, SNH-Mandate accounts show available cash amounting to FCFA¹ 367 billion

SNH-operation

SNH carries out commercial activity for its own account. This activity (SNH-Operation), which is managed via separate accounts from those of SNH-Mandate, includes direct but marginal participation in oil production and exploration as well as the management of various interests in oil companies and in other sectors not related to the extractive activity. The list of SNH-Operation's interests in the oil fields as well as in companies is presented under Section 4.15.4.

SNH-Operation's revenues mainly consist of:

- (i) Revenue from the sale of its share of oil in petroleum contracts; and
- (ii) Dividends received from the equity participations.

The expenses of SNH-Operation include mainly:

- (i) Its share in petroleum costs;
- (ii) Staff and operating expenses; and
- (iii) Other incidental costs related to petroleum activities.

The preparation of the budget and accounts as well as the distribution of the results are carried out in accordance with the terms and provisions of Law No 99-016 as described above. It should be noted that in practice, the profits made are either distributed to the State in the form of dividends or allocated to reserves according to the budgetary needs of the State and the investment policy of the company.

In 2017, SNH-Operation generated a profit of FCFA 10.65 billion. Dividends transferred to the state amounted to FCFA 3.34 billion over the same period as of 31 December 2017, the free reserves reached an amount of FCFA 185.5 billion for a cash flow of FCFA145.68 billion².

Fund transfers to the State

SNH-Mandate

Transfers from SNH-Mandate to the State are made as following:

- (i) Direct transfers: these are transfers made in the form of monthly transfers to the Treasury account. In 2017, direct transfers totalled FCFA 146,5 billion, representing 46% of the total transfers made to the State during the same period;
- (ii) Indirect transfers (or direct operations): it is an advance payment mechanism on budgetary expenditure which essentially is destined to respond to security emergencies. Within the framework of this mechanism, SNH-Mandate ensures the execution of expenditures on behalf of the State which are included in the ex-post budget. The amount of indirect transfers reached an amount of FCFA 169,6 billion in 2017, representing 54% of the total SNH transfers made to the State during the same period;
- (iii) Tax payments: SNH-Mandate paid FCFA 14 million in 2017 for the TSR.

Direct and indirect transfers are recognized as revenue in the government accounts under the heading "SNH royalty". These transfers have been selected within the scope of the reconciliation of this Report.

The details of the transfers made to the State and the results of the reconciliation work are presented under Sections 4.1.5.6 and 3.3.2 respectively.

¹ Source: Financial Statements 2017, SNH-Mandate.

² Source: 2017 Financial Statements, SNH-Operation

SNH-Operation

Transfers to the State are done either through the distribution of dividends or through the payment of taxes as per the regulations. In 2017, SNH paid dividends amounting to FCFA 334 billion for the distribution of 2016 results and paid an amount of FCFA 4.9 billion in taxes. Dividends and tax payments made by SNH-Operation are included in the reconciliation scope.

The details of the transfers made to the State and the results of the reconciliation work are presented under Sections 4.1.5.6 and 3.3.2 respectively.

Reinvestments and third-party financing

SNH has financial autonomy from the State in the sense that investments and operating expenses are financed by the capital injection of the State and the reinvested profits.

As of 31 December 2017, SNH accounts show profits and a comfortable cash flow which permit the company to finance its activities. Based on discussions with SNH representatives and statements provided by the company, no third-party financing transactions occurred.

4.1.5.4 State participation, loans and guarantees

Level of State participation

State participations in extractive companies are made through share capital or through petroleum contracts. Participations are either direct or indirect through SNH. State participations in the petroleum sector are as follows:

Table 34 - State participation in the petroleum sector

Entity	% at 31/12/2016	% at 31/12/2017	Activity
Direct participation			
SNH	100%	100%	Management of state interests in the oil and gas sector
Indirect participation (SNH)			
PERENCO RDR	20%	20%	Exploration/production of hydrocarbons
PERENCO CAM	20%	20%	Exploration/production of hydrocarbons
APCC	20%	20%	Exploration/production of hydrocarbons
COTCO	5.17%	5.17%	Transportation of crude oil by pipeline

The indirect participations through SNH in the oil and related sectors are as follows:

Table 35 - SNH participation in the petroleum and other sectors

Entity	% at 31/12/2016	% at 31/12/2017	Activity
Petroleum			
HYDRAC	97,57%	97,57%	Quality control in the hydrocarbons sector
TRADEX	54%	54%	Trading and export of crude oil and petroleum products
CNIC	41.50%	41.50%	Ship repair, consignment agency, onshore/offshore petroleum works, rehabilitation of oil platforms
SONARA	29.91%	29.91%	Crude oil refining and sale of refined products
COTSA	44%	44%	Crude oil storage
SCDP	15.00%	15.00%	Storage of petroleum products
Other sectors			
IBC (in liquidation)	51%	51%	Steel and metal industry
CHANAS	25.94%	45.26%	Insurance
CHC	621%	6.21%	Leisure (hotel)

The participations listed above correspond to fully paid capital participations. The participation of the State and SNH-Operation in petroleum contracts are provided for in said contracts.

The situation of interests held at 31 December 2017 is as follows¹:

Table 36 - Interests held by the State in oil contracts as of 31 December 2017

Type of Contract	Block	Operator	Breakdown of interest * (in%)						
Concessions	CI-11	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-12	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-15	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-16	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-17	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-18	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.50	APCC 24.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-23	APCC	SNH (State) 50.00	APCC 34.50	Perenco RDR 15.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-24	Perenco Cam	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco CAM 40.00	SNH- Operation 10.00	-	-	-	-
	CI-29	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 17.75	APCC 32.25	-	-	-	-
	CI-30	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco RDR 25.00	APCC 25.00	-	-	-	-
	CI-31	Perenco Cam	SNH (State) 50.00	Perenco Cam 28.50	SNH- Operation 21.50	-	-	-	-
	CI-32	APCC	SNH (State) 50.00	APCC 25.00	Perenco RDR 25.00	-	-	-	-
	CI-34*	SNH	-	-	SNH-Oper 100.00	-	-	-	-
	C-37	Noble	SNH (State) 50.00	Noble 25.00	Petronas 25.00	-	-	-	-
C-38	GDC	SNH (State) 5.00	GDC 57.00	RSM 38.00	-	-	-	-	
EEA	EEA 38	Perenco Cam	SNH (State) 25.00	Perenco Cam 75.00	-	-	-	-	
	EEA 36	Perenco RDR	SNH (State) 25.00	Perenco RDR 37.50	APCC 37.50	-	-	-	
	EEA 40	APCL	SNH (State) 30.00	APCL 70.00	-	-	-	-	
	EEA 41	New Age	SNH (State) 20.00	New Age 30.00	Lukoil 30.00	Euroil 20.00	-	-	

* After cost recovery

During 2017, there were no changes in the interests held by the state in the petroleum contract comparing to 2016.

Loans and guarantees

The EITI Standard requires that where the government or state-owned enterprises have provided loans or guarantees to extractive companies operating in the country, details of these transactions should be disclosed.

The Treasury and SNH were asked to report any loan or guarantee agreement in force during 2017. The two entities did not declare any transactions in this respect.

4.1.5.5 Quasi-fiscal expenditures

According to the EITI Standard, quasi-fiscal expenditures include agreements whereby state-owned enterprises undertake public social expenditure outside of the national budgetary process.

The SNH did not make any social expenditure during the year 2017.

SNH representatives confirmed that the company sells the State share in the oil production as well as its own share in petroleum contracts at market prices and therefore there is no direct or indirect subsidy. This confirmation was verified with 2017 sale prices and the list of buyers which do not include public entities. Details of these sales are presented under Section 5.3.1.

SNH also confirmed that it did not provide any funding for infrastructure works or to service the national debt during 2017.

We were also able to confirm with the Treasury and the Central Accounting Agency of the Treasury (ACCT) that SNH direct operations were reflected in the budgetary revenue and expenditure of the State and cannot therefore be considered as quasi-fiscal expenditure under the terms of Requirement 6.2 of the EITI Standard.

More details on SNH's direct operations are presented under Section 4.3.6.

¹ Source: SNH Declaration

4.1.5.6 Transactions related to State-owned enterprises

The EITI Standard requires the EITI Committee to ensure that the reporting process fully addresses the role of SOEs, including the significant payments they receive from Mining Companies and transfers between SOEs and other government entities.

During the scoping phase, the EITI Committee agreed to include in the reconciliation scope:

- Payments collected by SNH from oil companies;
- Income in kind collected by SNH-Mandate on behalf of the State;
- Income in kind collected by SNH-Operation for its own account;
- Direct and indirect transfers made by SNH-Mandate to the Treasury;
- Dividends received by SNH-Operation and those paid to the Treasury; and
- Tax payments made by SNH to the Government agencies

The reconciliation results are presented under Section 3.3.2.

Furthermore, the Committee agreed to disclose the revenues from the sales of state shares in oil production as well as the purchases and sales of gas via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline based on the SNH unilateral declaration.

The summary of receipts and transfers made by SNH is as follows:

Table 37 - Statement of SNH transactions

Transactions related to State companies (in billions of FCFA)					
Payments received by state companies			Transfers from state-owned companies to other state entities		
Company	Transaction	Amount	Transaction	Beneficiary	Amount
SNH-Mandate					
PERENCO RDR	Sales revenue	307.57	Direct transfers	The treasury	146.51
APCC	Sales revenue	127.43	Indirect transfers	The treasury	169.59
APCL	sales revenue	35.28	TSR	DGE	0.01
PERENCO CAM	Sales revenue	24.49			
SNH	Sales revenue	0.03			
BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline	Transportation revenue	4.56			
APCC	Mining Royalty	4.62			
APCC	Negative Mining Royalty	(18.38)			
APCL	Training fees	0.06			
COTCO	Training fees	0.06			
GDC	Training fees	0.09			
GLENCORE	Training fees	0.03			
NEW AGE	Training fees	0.09			
NOBLE	Signature bonus	0.57			
NOBLE	Training fees	0.09			
PERENCO CAM	Production royalty	1.87			
PERENCO RDR	Mining Royalty	0.29			
PERENCO RDR	Negative Mining Royalty	(25.27)			
TOWER RESOURCES	Signature bonus	0.57			
Total SNH-Mandate		464.07			316.11
SNH-Operation					
PERENCO CAM	Sale revenues	6.33	Dividends	The treasury	3.34
SNH	Sale revenues	1.26	IS	DGE	1.13
APCC	Dividends	8.59	IRCM	DGE	3.35
COTCO	Dividends	1.59	Customs duties	DGD	0.02
PERENCO RDR	Dividends	6.87	Contributions	CNPS	0.97
			TSR	DGE	0.25
			CFC	DGE	0.09
			FNE	DGE	0.06
Total		24.63			9.20

The payments in kind collected by SNH as part of its mandate to sell the State share in the oil production are detailed in Section 5.3.1.

4.1.6 Oil and gas activities

During 2017, 10 wells were drilled, including 08 development wells (6 producing natural gas and 2 producing oil), 1 appraisal well and 1 exploration well¹.

Table 38 - Drilling activities in 2017

Name of the well	Block	Operator	Measured depth (m MD)	Start drilling	End drilling	Results / Initial debit
Appreciation						
PSM-1	Boa-Bakassi	PRDR	1,430	13/01/2017	12/02/2017	Negative
TKM-3	Moabi	PERCAM	1,070	01/07/2017	25/08/2017	1,549 bbls/j
Development						
LA-107	Logbaba	GDC	3,180	01/11/2016	23/09/2017	40-60 million feet of gas / d
LA-108	Logbaba	GDC	2,865	12/11/2016	18/12/2017	Suspended
ENM103	Lipenja-Erong	PRDR	1,910	11/11/2016	13/01/2017	1500 bbls/d
SSA-6	Sanaga Sud	PERCAM	1,968	12/02/2017	10/05/2017	40 mMSCF/d
SSA-7	Sanaga Sud	PERCAM	1,683	03/03/2017	29/04/2017	50 mMSCF/d
SSA-8	Sanaga Sud	PERCAM	3,224	07/03/2017	21/06/2017	40 mMSCF/d
SSA-9	Sanaga Sud	PERCAM	3,239	11/03/2017	17/07/2017	60 mMSCF/d
BJM- 03ST	Kita-Edem	PRDR	2,555	25/08/2017	19/11/2017	2 760 bbls/d

Oil investments in 2017 amounted to USD 253,386 million (approximately FCFA 145,021,930), of which USD 27.515 million (approximately FCFA 15,747,825) in exploration on permits, USD 18.517 million (approximately FCFA 10,597,946) in appreciation on concessions and USD 207,354 million (approximately FCFA 118,676,159) for new and complementary developments².

4.1.7 Production regions

Oil & condensate

Crude oil production in 2017 was 27.687 million barrels decreasing by 17.76% compared to 2016.

The petroleum activities are implemented in two sedimentary basins, namely, Rio Del Rey (in production since 1977) and Douala/Kribi-Campo (in production since 1997). Activities are suspended in the Logone Birni basin (production not yet started), due to security concerns in this area. Rio Del Rey is an old deposit that covers 7,000 km² in the Niger Delta and generates almost 90% of the national oil production. The Douala/Kribi-Campo deposit, located in the west coast of Cameroon, covers 19,000 km², including 7,000 km² onshore.

Gas

Gas production reached 13,194.2 million cubic feet in 2017. It is mainly generated by the LOGBABA field located in the Douala region and the SANAGA SUD field located offshore from the Kribi region. All the production was sold on the local market.

The key regions of Hydrocarbons production are presented in Annex 3.

Details of production and sales by field are presented in Sections 5.5.1 and 5.6.1.

4.1.8 Petroleum contracts and in-kind revenues

Petroleum contracts are governed by the Petroleum Code of 1999 which provides for two types of contracts: the concession contract and the production sharing contract.

According to the provisions of articles 14 and 15 of the Petroleum Code, these two types of contract generate in kind revenues, in accordance with Requirements 4.1 (b) and 4.2 of the EITI Standard, as follows:

- For Concession Contracts, the holder of the Concession Contract assumes the financing of petroleum operations and disposes of the hydrocarbons extracted during the period of validity of said contract, subject to the rights of the State to collect the royalty in kind; and

¹ Source: 2017 Annual Report, SNH

² Source: 2017 Annual Report, SNH

- For Production Sharing Contracts, the hydrocarbons production is shared between the State and the operator. The State share corresponding to its share in the “cost oil” and to its share in the “profit oil” which is distributed according to the terms of the contract. It corresponds to the balance of total hydrocarbons production after deduction of the “cost-oil”. The State share is received in kind unless otherwise stipulated in the contract.

The details of the in-kind revenues collected by the State is presented under Section 5.3.1.

4.1.9 Transportation revenues¹

Transportation in the hydrocarbons sector generates revenue for the State through three projects.

The Chad-Cameroon pipeline

Originally, this project is a component of the Chad Export Project, which aims to evacuate the production of crude oil from the DOBA region in southern Chad to international markets, by a consortium of oil companies composed of EXXONMOBIL, PETRONAS and CHEVRON.

This Project concerns the operation and maintenance of an oil pipeline of approximately 1,070 km, which starts from the DOBA oil fields, and crosses Cameroonian territory for nearly 890 km, from the northeast border with Chad up to the Atlantic Ocean, at Kribi. The Cameroonian section of the pipeline is owned by a company established in Cameroon named Cameroon Oil Transportation Company (COTCO).

Within the framework of an Establishment Agreement, signed in March 1998 between the Republic of Cameroon and the company COTCO, the parties have made commitments allowing the achievement of the Chad/Cameroon Pipeline Project. The transportation of Chadian crude oil through the Chad/Cameroon pipeline generates revenue for the State of Cameroon in the form of transit fees, taxes and duties as well as dividends received by SNH as shareholder in the capital of COTCO².

Since the signing of Amendment No. 2 to the COTCO Establishment Agreement in October 2013, the transit right raised to USD 1.30 per barrel, compared to USD 0.41 previously. This addendum foresees the update of this rate every 5 years, based on the average of the annual inflation rates recorded in Cameroon during this period. The next update of this rate is scheduled for October 2018.

In 2017, the volume transported reached a total of 35.8 million barrels. This activity generated revenues for the State amounting to FCFA 26.88 billion as transit right registering a drop compared to 2016. The transit rights collected by the DGD during 2017 amounted to FCFA 27.89 billion. The details of the transported volumes and the rights collected by the State in 2017 for this project are presented in Section 5.4.

BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline

This gas pipeline has been supplying natural gas since 25 February 2013, to the Kribi thermal power plant, with initial power of 216 megawatts.

We understand that under an agreement with Perenco, SNH is committed to purchasing the entire gas production from the Sanaga Sud field. This production is then routed via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline and then sold to the company KPDC at a price negotiated in the contract. The margin resulting from the difference between the cost of the gas purchased and the proceeds from its resale is recognized in the profit and loss account of SNH-Mandate and thus constitutes a return on the investments made for the construction of the pipeline.

In 2017, natural gas sales by SNH to KPDC increased and reached 10,523 million cubic feet (MMSCF). Revenues generated for the State, including its share in the Sanaga Sud PSC, amounted to FCFA 20.373 billion, up by 6.69%. The details of the volumes sold, and the revenues achieved are presented in Section 5.4.

Supply of gas to industrial companies in Douala (LOGBABA)

Douala industrial companies are supplied with natural gas via a pipeline built by Gas du Cameroon (GDZ), a subsidiary of the British company Victoria Oil & Gas, partner of SNH in this project. The gas is extracted from the Logbaba gas field located in Douala. The natural gas distribution network to Douala Companies extends over a 50 km straight line serving 36 Companies.

The total volume of gas produced and distributed from the Logbaba gas field until 31 December 2017, amounted to 344 million m³, of which 51.90% was delivered to ENEO for electricity production from the thermal power plants of Bassa and Logbaba, which total 50 MW.

The transportation of gas does not directly generate revenue for the State which is remunerated through its participation in the Logbaba field within the framework of the PSC concluded with the company Gaz du Cameroun. However, the State's share in this project has never been paid to SNH due to a dispute with the company Gaz du Cameroun.

¹ Source: Steering and Monitoring Committee for Pipelines (<http://cpsp.snh.cm/index.php>)

² The participation rate as of 31 December 2017, is 5.17%

4.1.10 Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements

Agreements could be made between the State and extractive companies involving the provision of goods and services (including loans, awards and infrastructure works), in full or partial exchange for oil, gas or mining exploration or production concessions or physical delivery of such commodities. This type of agreements is called infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements.

In accordance with Requirement 4.3 of the EITI Standard and the procedures agreed by the EITI Committee, companies selected in the reconciliation scope were asked to report all agreements for the provision of infrastructure and/or barter arrangements in force until 31 December 2017 without applying any materiality threshold. The reporting template included information about the terms of the agreement, the nature of the goods and services provided, and the value of the infrastructure work.

As with previous EITI reports, none of the selected companies reported data on infrastructure provisions or barter arrangements as defined in Requirement 4.3 of the EITI Standard.

4.1.11 Local content and social spending

The Petroleum Code sets out obligations in terms of training, employment of Cameroonian workforce and the use of local subcontracting. These obligations should be detailed in the petroleum contracts. These obligations apply to both contractors and their subcontractors.

The Petroleum Code does not expressly include social spending obligations as defined in Requirement 6.1 of the EITI Standard. However, we understand that certain contracts may include obligations for companies to finance certain social actions such as the contract signed with Dana Petroleum¹.

We also understand that some companies may voluntarily contribute to the funding of social programmes or infrastructure works for the benefit of local communities. These contributions are generally made on a voluntary basis in accordance with the company's CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) policy.

The details of social expenditures made by oil companies included in the reconciliation scope are presented in Section 5.7.

4.2 Mining and Quarrying Sector

4.2.1 General overview of the sector

The contribution of the mining sector to Cameroon's economy remained marginal in 2017 with cement and aluminium as the main commodities. The aluminium is produced from alumina imported from Guinea. The minerals extracted in the country are clay, diamond, gold, granite, kyanite, limestone, pozzolanic materials, quartzite, sand and gravel.

The mineral processing facilities in Cameroon are mostly private. Notable companies include les Cimenteries du Cameroun which produces cement from clay, limestone and pozzolanic materials, as well as la Compagnie Camerounaise de l'Aluminium (Alucam), which produces aluminium.

Other minerals such as iron, bauxite, cobalt, zinc oxide remain undeveloped. Bauxite reserves are located in the Adamawa Region (Minim, Martap and Ngaoundal) and in the Western Region near the town of Dschang (Fongo Tongo). Cobalt reserves are located in the eastern region, near the town of Lomié. The main gold deposits are concentrated in the northern part of the eastern region (Bétaré Oya, Ngoura, Garoua Boulai, Batouri, Béké and Ndélélé) and in the Adamaoua region (Meiganga). The diamond deposits discovered are concentrated around the city of Yokadouma/Mobilong, in the eastern part of the country².

A geological and geochemical mapping programme and a geological and mining information system were launched in 2016 by the capacity building project in the mining sector (PRECASEM) with the support of the World Bank. The 30-month project will allow Cameroon to develop and promote its mining potential³.

More details on MINMIDT's strategy and sector perspectives can be found at the following link: <http://www.minmidtcm/strategie-ministerielle/>

¹ According to the data reported by the company in the 2013 EITI Report.

² Source: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of the Mining Sector in Cameroon, Book 1 - January 2016.

³ http://www.irgm-cameroun.org/programme_geologie_ressources_minerales

4.2.2 Legal framework and tax regime

4.2.2.1 Legal Framework

Until 2016, mining activities were mainly governed by the uniform acts of Law No 2001/001 of 16 April 2001 establishing the Mining Code and its implementing decree No 2002/648/PM of 26 March 2002, as well as subsequent amendments introduced by:

- Law n°2010/011 of 29 July 2010 modifying and supplementing certain provisions of law n°2001/001;
- Decree n°2014/1882 dated 4 July 2014;
- Decree n°2014/2349 dated 1 August 2014;
- Joint Order No 003950/MINFI/MINMIDT of 1 June 2015 empowering CAPAM to collect on behalf of DGI, the ad valorem tax of mineral substances and the monthly deposit of the CIT payable by companies engaged in artisanal mining with low level of mechanisation;
- Order n° 001125 of 8 December 2016 setting the minimum monthly production threshold for companies engaged in mechanised artisanal gold mining.

Companies carrying out mining activities are also subject to the uniform laws adopted by OHADA as well as to the customs and exchange regulations applicable in the CEMAC region.

In December 2016, Law n°2016-17 of 14 December 2016 promulgated the new Mining Code.

According to the Mining Code, mining activities in Cameroon can only be carried out under a mining title or a mining agreement. Holders of a mining title must prove a domicile in Cameroon. According to the Mining Code, the provisions of the agreement cannot derogate from the provisions of the Code.

In addition, the Mining Code does not impose any restriction for foreign investments which are treated in the same way as local investments with the exception of the artisanal activity which is reserved for Cameroonians.

In addition to the Mining Code and uniform laws, mining taxation is governed by the following texts:

- The General Tax Code¹;
- Law No 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on a framework law for environmental management;
- Decree 2013/0171 of 14 February 2013 setting the procedures for carrying out environmental and social impact studies²; and
- Order No 0069 of 8 March 2005 setting the various categories of operations subject to an environmental impact study³.

4.2.2.2 Tax regime

In addition to the taxes foreseen in the common law, mining activity is subject to the following specific taxes:

Table 39 - Specific taxes for the mining sector

Tax instruments	Industrial activity	Artisanal activity	Rate and basis
Ad valorem tax	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For industrial activity, payable in cash on the basis of the market value. Before 2015: 8% for precious stones, 3% for precious metals, 2.5% for base metals and 2% for deposits and spring water. After 2015: The tax rate is set at 15% for precious metals, 20% for precious stones, 10% for base metals (rate applicable from 2015 - Finance law for 2015). - For mechanized artisanal gold activity: the tax rate is 15% in the form of equivalent in gross production.
Extraction tax	✓		Payable in cash on the basis of the following rates: FCFA 200 / m ³ for loose materials and FCFA 350 / m ³ for hard materials
Corporate income tax	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For industrial activity: Payable in cash at the rate of 30%⁴ with an exemption for holders of exploration permits who also benefit from accelerated depreciation at the rate of 1.25% of the normal rate for specific fixed assets and an extension of the duration up to 5 years for the losses carried over. - For mechanized artisanal activity, the CIT as well as the State share are levied at rates of 15%, in the form of equivalent in gross production.
Area fee	✓	✓	Payable in cash, the fee is paid annually on the basis of the area of the permit. The fee rate is CFA 200,000/km ² /year for industrial exploitation permits, FCFA 50/m ² /year for artisanal exploitation permits.

¹ <http://www.impots.cm/uploads/Telechargement/CODEGENERALDESIMPOTS2017.pdf>

² <http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/hydrocarbures-au-cameroun2/reglementation>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Source: Finance Law 2015.

Tax instruments	Industrial activity	Artisanal activity	Rate and basis
Fixed fees	✓	✓	Varies from FCFA 10,000 to FCFA 15,000,000 depending on the nature and type of permit.
Progressive bonus	✓		3-5% of the capital gain on the sale of the mining title (amount of the sale-invested expenses ¹)
Withholding tax	✓	✓	3 to 5% of the capital gain on the sale of the mining permit (amount of the sale minus expenses) ² .
VAT	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For import operations: the common rate of 19.25% is applicable with an exemption for holders of exploration permits for the material and equipment necessary for mining operations. - Exports of mining products subject to VAT at rate 0 and submission of local sales to ordinary law.
Export duties	✓	✓	Exemption from export operations
Import duties	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exemption for equipment and materials necessary for research mining operations - Subcontractors are also entitled to special customs regimes

In addition, the Mining Code awards mining companies the stabilization of the rates during the entire period of validity of an exploitation permit.

The procedures for collecting tax revenue from the mining sector are described in Section 4.3.4. For more details on the tax regime for mining activities, refer to the following link: <http://www.minfigovcm/indexphp/impots-et-taxes-appliques/secteur-minier>.

4.2.2.3 Institutional framework

The mining sector is regulated and supervised by several governmental agencies including the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development. In addition, payments from mining companies are made to government agencies placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The main governmental entities involved in the extractive sector and their roles are detailed as follows:

Table 40 - Governmental institutions involved in the mining sector

Structures	Role
Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)	<p>MINMIDT designs and coordinates the implementation of the mining policy.</p> <p>It has a right of oversight over all mining activities on the national territory including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determining the areas for mining operations; - authorising transfers of rights and obligations attached to mining agreements; - authorising prospecting activities; and - approving mining agreements. <p>(For more details, please refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/)</p>
Directorate of Mines (DM)	<p>Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, DM has the following mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementing the national mining policy; - monitoring the management and control of activities in the national mining sector; - participating in mining exploitation control activities; and - monitoring of State participation in the exploitation of mineral substances. <p>(For more details, please refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/mines/services/)</p>
Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	<p>MINFI, through the three agencies which are DGI, DGD and Treasury, ensures the collection of taxes from the extractive sector on behalf of the State and the municipalities.</p> <p>(For more details, please refer to http://www.minfi.gov.cm/#)</p>
Mining Cadastre Sub-Directorate	<p>Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, the main tasks of the Mining Cadastre Directorate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examining authorisation and renewal requests and preparing award, renewal and transfer orders for mining permits; - developing and updating of the mining cadastral map; - keeping and preserving cadastral, geological and mining documentation. <p>(For more details, please refer to http://minmidtcm-gov.com/fr/2013-03-25-14-29-55/administration-centrale/direction-des-mines/sous-direction-du-Maps-minier.html)</p>

¹ Article 27 of the decree of 4 July 2014.

² Article 27 of Decree of 4 July 2014

Structures	Role
Support and Promotion Framework for artisanal Mining (CAPAM)	CAPAM was created in 2003 under MINMIDT as a project to play the role of coordination, organization, facilitation, support, promotion, development and standardization of artisanal mining. Among its major responsibilities, CAPAM is in charge for channelling the artisanal production of gold, diamond, sapphire, quartzite, tin, kyanite, rutile and other minerals in the formal sector of the State. Since June 2015, CAPAM has also the responsibility of collecting the ad valorem tax on mineral commodities, the monthly deposit of CIT and the share of the State payable by companies operating in the mechanized artisanal mining. (For more details, please refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/fr/grands-projets/capam.html)

4.2.2.4 Reforms

New Mining Code

The regulatory framework underwent a major reform at the end of 2016 with the release of Law No 2016/01 of 14 December 2016 on the new Mining Code. The provisions of the new Code entered into force in 2017 even if the implementing decree was not yet published on the date of this Report. The new Code aims to encourage and promote investments in the sector for a better contribution to the economic and social development of Cameroon. The main reforms brought about by the new Code are as follows:

Table 41 - Main new provisions of the 2016 Mining Code

Thematic	Provisions
Governance and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition of the EITI as an important element of the governance in the mining sector. - Obligation of permit holders to comply with the EITI and the principles of transparency. - The right of access to geological and mining information is recognised. - Introduction of conflict of interest measures prohibiting the exercise of mining activity for civil servants in the government administration and the personnel of government agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of mines. - Introduction of the first legal framework relating to the communication of information on "Beneficial ownership" with the obligation for mining companies to communicate all persons holding 5% or more of shares or voting rights. - The publication of acts of allotment, extension, renewal, transfer, withdrawal or relinquishment of an operating permit in the official journal and in the newspapers. - A standard template of mining agreement in compliance with the provisions of the Mining Code.
Mining policy and local development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of several funds (Mining Sector Development Fund, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Closure Fund for mining sites and quarries). - Inclusion of "local content" obligations in mining agreements and creation of a special local capacity development account which will be funded by mining companies through a new contribution of 0.5 to 1% of turnover, excluding taxes.
Tax system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More favourable tax system by lowering the rate of the ad valorem tax on mining products fixed at 8% for precious stones and 5% for precious metals (Gold), instead of 20% and 15% foreseen in the 2015 Finance Law. - clear taxation for transactions on mining permits. - Introduction of the "arm's length" principle for the evaluation of expenditure and transactions on mining permits and the obligation to audit expenditure/transactions in the event of the sale of mining permits. - Introduction of 3 limits for the deduction of interests on loans contracted from partners (rate, loan amount, interest amount).

Mobilization of mining revenues

In order to improve revenue collection for mechanized artisanal mining, the following measures were introduced with effective date starting 2017:

Table 42 - New legal provisions relating to artisanal mining

Thematic	Reforms
Introduction of a minimum monthly production threshold for mechanized artisanal gold mining	Order No. 001125/A/MINMIDT/SG/DM/DAJ/CAPAM of 8/12/2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The minimum production threshold used to calculate taxes is set at minimum of 50 grams of gold dust per mining machine and per day of use. - The minimum number of days of use per machine is set at 20 days/month. - Transmission of copies of the monthly samples operated by CAPAM to DGI, the Directorate of Mines, the Permanent National Secretariat of the Kimberley process and the Regional Directorate of Mines.
Taxation of exports of raw mining products	Law n°2017-018 of 14 December 2016 relating to the Finance Law reiterated the provision of taxation of exports of crude mining products to an export duty at 2% collected by the DGD.

Code of transparency and good governance in public finance management

With the release of law n°2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances, the Government committed to:

- Make publicly available the contracts between the government and public or private companies, in particular natural resource companies;
- Submit the mining contracts to the regular control of the Jurisdiction of the Accounts and of the relevant Parliamentary Commissions; and
- Make legible and traceable the products of all revenues including those related to natural resource development activities in a detailed and justified manner in the presentation of annual budgets

The implementation of the above commitments should be specified by an implementing decree.

4.2.3 Licensing and transfer

4.2.3.1 Legal Framework

Until 2016, the awarding and transfer of permits were governed by the provisions of Law No 2001/2001 of 16 April 2001 as amended by Law No 2010/011 of 29 July 2010.

According to the provisions of the Mining Code, any legal person under Cameroonian law wishing to exercise a mining activity must first have a prospecting permit or a mining permit. The Code provides for the following types of mining permits:

Table 43 - Different types of mining titles

Title type	Definition	Period of validity	Issuance act
Prospecting permit	The permit is issued to carry out systematic and itinerant surface investigations by geological, geophysical or other methods using large areas to detect evidence or concentrations of minerals. The permit gives its holder a non-exclusive and non-transferable right.	1-year renewable	Awarded by the Minister of Mines after approval by the President of the Republic
Authorisation for artisanal mining	The artisanal mining authorisation confers to its holder the exclusive right to prospect and extract minerals inside the mining area for a maximum depth of 30 meters.	2 years renewable	Awarded by the Regional Mines Delegate
Research permit	Permit issued to conduct investigations to locate and assess mineral deposits and determine the conditions for commercial exploitation The permit gives its holder an exclusive transferable right	3 years renewable 2 times for 2-year period	Awarded by order of the Minister of Mines after approval by the President of the Republic
Exploitation permit	Permit issued for the extraction of solid, liquid or gaseous minerals by any process or method from the ground or under the surface of the ground. The permit gives its holder an exclusive transferable right.	25 years renewable by 10-year period until the depletion of the deposit	Awarded by order of the Minister of Mines after approval by the President of the Republic
Small mine exploitation permit	The permit is awarded under the same conditions as the exploitation permit with the condition of being made up of at least 40% of national interests.	10 years renewable by periods of 4 years until the depletion of the deposit	Awarded by Presidential Decree after opinion of the Minister in charge of Mines
Temporary quarrying authorisation	The authorisation/permit confers on its holder, within the limits of the awarded area, the exclusive right to exploit the quarry.	2 years non-renewable	Issued by the Minister of Mines, after consultation with the relevant administrative authorities and the local communities.
Permanent quarrying permit	The authorisation is non-transferable/the permit is transferable.	5 years renewable indefinitely for 3-year period	

The Mining Code foresees the signature of a mining agreement when an exploitation permit is awarded. The agreement should include provisions relating to:

- The feasibility study prepared by the permit holder and proposals for development of the project;
- Requirement definition for the construction of the mine, commercial production and the related tax regimes;
- Health, safety and environmental and cultural heritage protection rules specific to the proposed operations;
- Relationship with local communities affected by mining development
- Obligations relating to employment, vocational training and social achievements;
- Percentage of production to be devoted to local processing locale;
- Relationship with suppliers and subcontractors; and
- The nature and the methods of the possible participation of the State in a mining development covered by an exploitation permit.

4.2.3.2 Award procedure

According to the provisions of the Mining Code, only companies with the adequate technical and financial capacities to carry out mining operations can access the mining sector.

In the case of competing requests, priority is given to the applicant who has the best proven financial and technical capacity. However, the Code does not mention the tendering procedure for the award of mining titles.

According to the Mining Code and its implementing regulations, the criteria considered for the award of permits are detailed as follows:

Table 44 - Technical and financial criteria for the award of mining permits

	Authorisation for artisanal mining	Prospecting permit	Research permit	Exploitation permit
Technical criteria	Proof of Cameroonian nationality	Cameroonian company	Ditto	Ditto
	Topographic survey of the area (not presenting an encroachment with another exploration or exploitation permit)	scale map at 1/200,000 specifying the area limits	Scale map at 1/200,000 specifying the area limits signed by the authority in charge of national mapping	Geographical coordinates of the perimeter delimiting the required area
	Minerals to be extracted and description of excavation methods and technology to be used	Geology survey Summary of the requested area		Feasibility study including a quantified assessment of the volume and quality of reserves and other information detailed in article 65 of Decree 2014/1882
	Written commitment to comply with the provisions to ensure environmental protection and health and safety measures			Environmental protection and management programme including a site rehabilitation plan
		Work plan	Ditto	Development and operating plan
				filled application form provided by the administration responsible for mines
				Reference of the exploration permit from which the exploitation permit is derived
				Statutes of the company
				Proof of technical capacity (for applicants without mining permit)
				Cameroonian participation of at least 40% for the small mine
	Receipt of payment of fixed fees	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Financial criteria	Indication of available financial resources	Ditto	Ditto	Proof of financial capacity (for applicants without mining permit)
			Proof of the establishment of a deposit equivalent to 3 months of expenditure as approved in the work plan	Deposit set in the mining agreement which cannot exceed 2.5% of the total amount of the investment required before the first commercial production with a minimum covering the payments due under the Mining Code.
	Permit to exploit spring water	Quarrying authorisation or permit		
Technical criteria	Cameroonian company	Applicant Identity and Statutes in case of a company Property deed or lease contract or certificate of land occupancy		
	1:50,000 scale map specifying the limits of the area	Permit reference and extraction area, area surface 1: 50,000 and 1:100,000 scale maps showing the area limits		
		Nature and quantity of extracted materials		
	Proof of applicant capacity to ensure health protection of the water source	Environmental and social impact study		
	Work program	Duration of operation		
	A joint expert report from MINMIDT and Ministry in charge of health accompanied with the results of water analysis	Specifications signed by the applicant		
	Joint expertise defining the classification	A technical and economic study indicating the geotechnical characteristics and the forecast operating accounts		
	The protected logo at OAPI			
	Receipt of payment of fixed fees	Ditto		

	Permit to exploit spring water	Quarrying authorisation or permit
Financial criteria	NA	NA

The details of the awarding procedures and processing times were the subject of a guide published by MINMIDT on its website (<http://www.minmidtcm/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GUIDE-DE-LUSAGER134pdf>).

4.2.3.3 Transfer procedure

Subject to cases of non-transferable permits as detailed in section 4.2.3.1, any transaction on mining permits should be addressed to the Minister in charge of mines who has 45 days to exercise the pre-emption right of the State.

In the event of a transaction involving more than 50% of the shares, the approval decision is conditioned to the payment of a progressive bonus which represents the payment made on the capital gain made during the transaction. Similarly, the expenses incurred and declared in this context must be approved by the Minister in charge of mines.

The request for approval must be sent to the Minister responsible for Mines in triplicate, including stamped original.

If the applicant is an individual, the request must include:

- The address and nationality of the applicant; and
- Proof of identity.

If the applicant is a company, the request must include:

- The statutes of the legal person, the latest Annual Report, or a bank statement of financial assets;
- The list of members of the Board of Directors, the list of people empowered to sign on behalf of the company, their nationalities and their respective addresses.

In addition, the holders of a mining permit or an authorisation must inform within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days the Minister in charge of mines of any modification relating to its statutes or the structure of social capital.

The details of the transfer procedure can be found in the MINMIDT Guide available at the following link: <http://www.minmidtcm/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GUIDE-DE-LUSAGER134pdf>

4.2.3.4 Awards and transfers in 2017

According to the reporting from the Mining Cadastre Directorate, 106 new permits were awarded during 2017. The reporting does not show any transfer during the period.

According to representatives of the Directorate of Mines, all award requests were treated in accordance with the regulations in force and no deviation was noted during 2017. This confirmation was not verified.

4.2.4 Register of permits

According to the provisions of the Mining Code, any act relating to a mining title must be recorded in a register called "Register of mining titles". This register is marked and initialled by the Director in charge of mines. It mentions all requests for registered mining titles, all subsequent allocation, renewal, withdrawal and expiration decisions and any other information deemed necessary.

Cameroon has a Computerized Mining Cadastre System (CMCS) to guarantee the management of mining data. The cadastre has, from February 2017, a "Flexi cadastre" database which allows online consultation of data on mining titles (<http://portalsflexicadastrecom/Cameroon/fr/>). Data available online includes:

- The type of permit;
- The identity of holders of mining permit;
- The date of the request;
- Date of the award;
- Expiration date;
- The area and geographic coordinates; and
- The extracted minerals.

However, it was noted that the date of the request was not systematically entered for old titles and for artisanal mining permits. We understand that work is still in progress to collect the missing data and update the cadastre database. It is useful to specify that all titles have an application date or a renewal date.

As of 31 December 2017, Cameroon had 317 mining permits, detailed as follows:

Table 45 - Active mining titles as of 31 December 2017

	Research permit	Exploitation permit	Total
Gold (includes Diamond)	1	128	129
Iron and related minerals	0	21	21
Marble	2	3	5
Limestone	1	2	3
Pierre	88	0	88
pozzolan	6	0	6
Water	37	0	37
Others	4	24	28
Total	139	178	317

Details of active mining permits as of 31 December 2017 are presented in Annex 5.

4.2.5 State participation

4.2.5.1 Legal Framework

State participation in the mining sector is governed by the provisions of the Mining Code which foresees the following three types of participation:

- (i) Systematic and free participation in exploitation companies; this participation does not dilute in the event of an increase of the share capital;
- (ii) Additional optional participation not exceeding 20% of the capital of exploitation companies; for this participation, the State is subject to the same rights and obligations as the private holders of the mining permit; and
- (iii) Participation that can be acquired by the State for pre-emption right on the sale of shares in companies holding mining permits.

These participations allow the State to receive dividends based on the profits and the decision of the General Assembly of the company. Given the level of the State participation, only 10-20%, the government does not have sufficient power to influence the company's investment or dividend distribution policy.

4.2.5.2 State-owned enterprises

In accordance with Requirement 2.6 (a) of the EITI standard, a state-owned enterprise is an enterprise which is a wholly or majority owned by the government that is engaged in extractive activities on behalf of the government. This definition seems to be in line with Law No 99/16 of 22 December 1999 on the general status of Public Establishments and Companies in the public and broader public sector. Law 2017/010 of 12 July 2017 on the General Statute of Public Establishments and the law 2017/011 of 12 July 2017 on the general statute of public companies which consider that any company where the State holds at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the capital as a public sector enterprise.

The only company which could meet the above definition is SNI. SNI is wholly government-owned company and manages state participations in several industries, including the mining sector. However, SNI is not directly engaged in extraction activities and therefore does not fall within the definition of Requirement 2.6.

4.2.5.3 State participation, loans and guaranties

State participation

Participations are either direct or indirect through SNI as detailed below:

Table 46 - Government-owned companies in the mining sector

Entity	Type of participation	31/12/2016	31/12/2017
Direct State participations			
C&K Mining (*)	Free	10%	10%
SNI holdings			
CIMENCAM	Fully paid shares	43.1%	43.1%

(*) Direct interests in C&K Mining have not been confirmed by the Investments and Contributions Division (MINFI). According to the Deputy Director of Mining Activity (MINMIDT), the Minister of Mines ordered an on-site mission to note the operator's absence.

Guarantees and loans

The EITI Standard requires that where the government or state-owned enterprises have provided loans or guarantees to extractive companies operating in the country, details of these transactions must be disclosed.

The Treasury and SNI were asked to report any loan or guarantee agreement in force during 2017. The two entities did not declare any transactions in this respect.

4.2.5.4 Quasi-fiscal expenditures

According to the EITI Standard, quasi-fiscal expenditures include agreements whereby state-owned enterprises undertake public social expenditure outside of the national budgetary process. In the absence of a state-owned enterprise in the mining sector, quasi-fiscal expenditures are not applicable.

4.2.5.5 Transactions related to State-owned enterprises

The EITI Standard requires the EITI Committee to ensure that the reporting process fully addresses the role of SOEs, including the significant payments they receive from extractive companies and transfers between SOEs and other government entities.

During the scoping phase, the EITI Committee agreed to include in the reconciliation scope dividends collected by SNI from mining companies.

The summary of dividends received by SNI and confirmed by CIMENCAM in 2017 is as follows:

Table 47 - Dividends received by CIMENCAM's SNI

Dividends received in 2017 related to participations in mining companies	Amount in FCFA
CIMENCAM	539,200,395

4.2.6 Mining exploration activities

Mbalam-Nabeba project (Cameroon/Congo):

The project involves the construction of a mine, a 510 km railway between Mbalam and Kribi, a 70 km extension to the Nabeba mine and a mineral terminal in the Kribi industrial-port complex. Cam Iron Company SA should operate an area of 783 km² for 25 years. The overall cost of the project is estimated at 87 billion dollars (about FCFA 5,334 billion). Ultimately, it should bring 2.5% of fees to the State, or FCFA 6,000 billion over 25 years, and generate about 3,000 jobs.

Australian operator Sundance Resources Limited obtained a new 6-month period in July 2017 from the government, until 26 January 2018, to operate Mbalam mining site. An extension which should allow the company to seek new financing to start exploiting the mine. Indeed, the postponement of the exploitation works of the Mbalam-Nabeba iron mine, which is straddling the border between Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, is due mainly to the announcement of the postponement of the signing of the engineering contract between the government of Cameroon and a Chinese construction company, relating to the construction of a railway between the site of exploitation and the deep-water port of Kribi (southern Cameroon)¹.

According to the latest estimates from Sundance Resources, 40 million tonnes of iron could be produced annually from the first phase of exploitation of the Mbalam Nabeba deposit compared to 35 million tonnes initially planned².

Nkout Iron Deposit Project

In December 2014, the British company International Mining & Infrastructure Corporation (IMIC), which took over the assets of the Nkout iron project through its subsidiary Caminex, announced a reassessment of the potential of the Nkout deposit to 2.7 billion tonnes of iron resources. This deposit is presented as being the largest in Cameroon ahead of that of Mbalam-Nabeba (in the eastern region of the country). The British company is looking for new sources of financing on the Asian market, including Hong Kong and mainland China for the Nkout iron project. In December 2015, IMIC declared its intention to sell 49.5% of the assets of Caminex.

Mobilong Diamond Deposit Project

C&K Mining, holding since December 2010 the exploitation permit for the Mobilong diamond deposit, located in the commune of Yokadouma, in the eastern region of Cameroon, sold the majority of its assets in this area at the end of 2014 to a Chinese American investor. Although the potential of the Mobilong diamond deposit is controversial, no reliable study has so far been made to the latest estimate by C&K Mining (420 million carats).

¹ Financial Afrik "Cameroon / Congo: Mbalam-Nabeba railway mine, victim of falling prices».

² Investing in Cameroon, N ° 48 / April 2016.

4.2.7 Production regions and export

During 2017, the main minerals produced and exported were gold and diamonds. The production is mainly artisanal and is concentrated in the Eastern Region (Bétare-Oya, Ngoura, Garoua Boulai, Batouri, Béké and Ndélélé) and in the Adamawa Region (Meiganga) for gold and in the city of Yokadouma/Mobilong and in the east of the country. The gold production by region is as follows¹:

Table 48 - Gold production by region

Region	Town	Production (In grams)	Estimated value (in millions of FCFA)	Share (in%)
East	BETARE OYA (Eastern Region)	160,769.63	2,974	23%
East	NGOURA	82,978.49	1,535	12%
East	GAROUA BOULAI	33,052.60	611	5%
East	BATOURI	21,063.00	390	3%
East	BEKE/KETTE	246,809.60	4,566	35%
East	NDELELE	7,000.00	130	1%
ADAMAOUA	MEIGANGA	149,329.13	2,763	21%
Total		701,002.45	12,969	100%

4.2.8 In kind revenues

According to the provisions of the Mining Code and the implementing regulations, the taxation for the artisanal gold mechanized exploitation is collected in kind by CAPAM which then transfers the collected volumes to MINFI to be allocated to the beneficiaries foreseen in the regulations.

In kind revenues include CIT advance (2.2%), the State share in the production (17.8%) and the ad valorem tax (5%). According to CAPAM declaration, the collected volume in 2017 reached 123 kg for a value of FCFA 2,277 million².

Table 49 - Gold collected on behalf of the State

N°	Mining Brigades	Production (In grams)	Collection (in grams)			Total collection	
			TAV	CIT	AP	In grams	in millions of FCFA
1	BETARE-OYA	160,769.63	5,718.90	2,516.32	20,359.29	28,549.51	528,16
2	GAROUA BOULAI	149,329.13	6,699.83	2,947.73	23,851.39	33,499.15	619,73
3	NGOURA	82,978.49	3,908.87	1,719.90	13,915.58	19,544.36	361,57
4	BATOURI	33,052.60	300.56	132.25	1,063.99	1,502.79	27,80
5	BEKE/KETTE	21,063.00	555.66	244.49	1,978.14	2,778.78	51,41
6	MEIGANGA	246,809.60	7,385.35	3,250.44	26,298.98	36,936.76	683,33
7	NDELELE	7,000.00	50.00	22.00	178.00	250.00	4,63
Total		701,002.45	24,619.17	10,833.13	87,645.37	123,061.35	2,276.63

Three retrocessions of a total of 218,479.28 grams³ were carried out by CAPAM to MINFI in 2017 from direct collection and a retrocession of 36,529.03 grams in respect of 2016 arrears.

No transfers have been made by MINFI to the various beneficiaries of sub-national transfers from the government share, since the decree implementing the new Mining Code has not yet been promulgated to regulate the distribution of the government share.

4.2.9 Transportation in the mining sector

Transportation in the mining sector is provided by mining companies. This activity is therefore taxed under the activities of said companies.

Consequently, Requirement 4.4 of the EITI Standard is not applicable for the mining sector in Cameroon.

¹ Source: CAPAM reporting template.

² Ditto

³ CAPAM declaration form

4.2.10 Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements

As per petroleum sector, the mining companies selected in the reconciliation scope were asked to report all agreements for the provision of infrastructure and/or barter arrangements in force until 31 December 2017. None of the selected mining companies reported data on infrastructure provisions or barter arrangements.

4.2.11 Local content and social spending

The Mining Code stipulates in Article 16 that the mining agreement should include provisions relating to:

- Obligations for employment, professional training and social achievements;
- Relations with local suppliers and subcontractors;
- Percentage of the minerals production to be used for local processing¹; and
- Any other relevant subjects agreed between the parties.

It therefore appears that the agreements could include provisions on local content and may also include provisions relating to social expenditure according to Requirement 6.1 of the EITI Standard.

Some companies may voluntarily contribute to the funding of social programmes or infrastructure works for the benefit of local communities. These contributions are generally made on a voluntary basis in accordance with the company's CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) policy.

The details of the social expenditures made by the mining companies selected in the reconciliation scope are presented in Section 5.7.

4.2.12 Artisanal sector

4.2.12.1 Overview of the sector

Artisanal activities are the most common type of mining for gold and diamond commodities. This activity is carried out by artisans or peasants in an artisanal way, without mechanization, or in collaboration with technical-financial partners.

In Cameroon, artisanal mining is the most important sector of mining activity in terms of people involved. However, this sector suffers from problems in certain areas related to the environment and security due, among other things, to the informal nature of most activities. Currently, MINMIDT does not have a comprehensive mapping of operators and indicators in this sector due in particular to the decentralization of the management of authorisations at the level of Regional Delegates and the difficulties for monitoring this type of activity.

4.2.12.2 Legal Framework

Artisanal mining is governed by the provisions of the Mining Code and its implementing regulations. Artisanal exploitation can only be carried out in Cameroon if you have an "individual prospector card" or an "artisanal exploitation authorisation".

The regulation also distinguishes for fiscal reasons, the small-scale artisanal exploitation where the material used remains limited to a shovel loader, three excavators and a washing centre. Beyond this limit, the artisanal activity engaged within the framework of a technical and financial partnership contract with a natural or legal person under Cameroonian law is subject to the legislative provisions of the industrial mine or the small mine.

4.2.12.3 Supervision projects for the artisanal sector

Small Scale Mining Support and Promotion Framework Unit (CAPAM)

In order to promote and supervise the artisanal mining sector, CAPAM was created in 2003 and placed within the Minister of Mines as a project to play the role of coordination, organization, facilitation, support, promotion, development and standardization of artisanal mining.

CAPAM is responsible for channelling the artisanal production of gold, sapphire, quartzite, kyanite, rutile and other minerals in the formal circuit of the government.

In 2014, Decree No 2014-2349 of 1 August 2014 introduced little-mechanized mining artisanal for all artisanal mining activities, the equipment of which is limited to a loader shovel, one to three excavators and a cleaning centre.

¹ At least 15% (Article 16 (new) of the Mining Code)

The Decree entrusted CAPAM the responsibility of monitoring semi-mechanized artisanal activities and collecting the State share in production at the rate of 12.8% and the CIT advance payment at the rate of 2.2%. These revenues are collected in kind.

A joint MINFI-MINMIDT decree dated 01 June 2015 also mandated CAPAM to collect the ad valorem tax and to proceed with the collection of the arrears relating to the period from 1 January to 1 June 2015 not collected by DGI.

Since 1 January 2017, following the publication of the new Mining Code on 14 December 2016, the various levies above have been replaced by the collection of a single synthetic tax of 25% of the production of companies engaged in the low mechanized mining artisanal.

The collection is carried out in kind on the basis of the production noted by CAPAM at the operating sites. The collected volumes are transferred to MINFI (the Treasury on the basis of FCFA 18,500/gram).

CAPAM's main activities are:

- Channelling gold from artisanal mining;
- Collection of synthetic tax; and
- The retrocession of gold to MINFI (gold from the collection and gold from mechanization).

Kimberley process

Cameroon joined the Kimberley process in 2012. The structure responsible for implementing the principles and requirements of the said process in the Republic of Cameroon is the Permanent National Secretariat of the Kimberley Process (SNPPK). It was created by the decree N°2011/3666/PM of 2 November 2011 of the Prime Minister establishing, organizing and operating the Certification System for the Kimberley Process in the Republic of Cameroon.

Placed under the authority of the Minister in charge of Mines, it is directed by a Permanent National Secretary, assisted by a Deputy Permanent National Secretary.

The purpose of the process is to:

- Improve the traceability of uncut diamonds from mines;
- Create a more transparent and better identified diamond trade;
- Increase state revenues and attract foreign currencies.

The Permanent National Secretariat of the Kimberley Process exported in 2017 a volume of 1,294.63 carats of uncut diamonds for a total value of CFAF¹ 60 million. In 2016, exports reached a volume of 1,660.75 carats for a value of FCFA 178 million.

Details of diamond exports are presented in Section 5.6.2.

4.2.12.4 Contribution

Production and export

In 2017 and excluding the quarrying and water sector, all production and exports from the mining sector were generated by the artisanal sector. The data reported for 2017 by the Direction of Mines (DM) is as follows:

Table 50 - Data on artisanal mining production and exports

Commodity	Production		Exports	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Gold	701,002.45 grams	FCFA 12,968.54 million	29.705 Kg	FCFA ² 549.54 million
Diamond	1,757.45 carats	FCFA 504.81 million	1,294.63 carats	FCFA 6033 million

It should be noted that these statistics only consider the activities channelled through CAPAM and the Kimberley Process and do not consider informal activities. Hence the observation that informal activity remains predominant in Cameroon in view of the absence of data on the estimate of the contribution and of a related impact study.

Earnings

According to the declaration of CAPAM, the tax levies carried out in 2017 totalled 190 Kg for a value of FCFA 3,519 million³. The details of the collection are presented under Section 4.2.8.

¹ Source: Kimberley Process in Cameroon

² Ibid.

³ Source : CAPAM

4.3 Management of extractive revenue

4.3.1 Legal Framework governing the national budget

The preparation and execution of the budget in Cameroon are governed by Law 2007/006 of 26 December 2007 on the financial regime of the State. According to the provisions of this law, the state budget should comply with the following general principles.

- (i) All revenue and expenditure are included in a single document, entitled general budget;
- (ii) In the State budget, all revenues should be received without any compensation between receipts and expenditure;
- (iii) All revenue ensures the execution of all expenditure; and
- (iv) No revenue can be issued and recovered and, no expenditure incurred or ordered on behalf of the State, without having been authorized by a finance law.

4.3.2 National public financial management system

The budget describes the resources and uses of the State authorized by the finance law, in the form of revenue and expenditure, within the framework of a budgetary exercise. The fiscal year covers one calendar year. The state budget is made up of the general budget, supplementary budgets and special accounts.

The Cameroonian parliament and government are the main structures responsible for overseeing the management of the state's financial system. The Government establishes the projections of receipts and expenditures in the finance bills and presents them to the Parliament. The Parliament authorizes the collection of receipts and uses the charges proposed by the Government within the framework of the finance law of the year. It is also the body responsible for monitoring the execution of the said law.

The State keeps budgetary accounts intended to verify the compliance to the parliamentary authorisation by the Government and keeps general accounts intended to measure the evolution of the assets of the State. The accounts of the State include the results of the budgetary accounts and those of the general accounts: they must be regular, fair and give a true picture of the execution of the budget and the evolution of the State assets and its financial situation.

According to the principle of the single cash account under public financial law, all revenue ensures the execution of all expenditure and public resources are all, whatever their nature and recipient, collected and managed by public accountants. They are deposited and kept in a single account opened in the name of the Treasury at the Bank of Central African States.

State budget revenue is presented under four titles:

- (i) Tax revenue;
- (ii) Donations and legacies;
- (iii) Social security contributions; and
- (iv) Other income.

4.3.3 National budget preparation and audit process

4.3.3.1 Budget preparation

The development of the national budget goes through five major stages:

- (i) **Planning stage;** the Budget is prepared from a prospecting and planning process. The Budget reflects, in the short and medium terms, the public policies defined in the longer term by the “Vision 2035”¹, the Strategy Document for Growth and Jobs (DSCE)², sectoral and ministerial strategies;
- (ii) **Preparation stage;** each Ministry draws up its own budget. All budgets are compiled in an Administration Performance Project (APP). This document is then submitted to the Ministry of Finance, responsible for budgetary arbitrations and the consolidation of data to establish the final draft finance law;
- (iii) **Preparation of the finance bill;** The Ministry in charge of Finance transmits the PPAs of each Ministry to the Inter-ministerial Committee for Programme Validation. Once these PPAs validated, they are collected by the Minister of Finance in order to constitute the finance bill which is submitted to the Prime Minister;
- (iv) **Validation by the executive;** The finance bill is validated by the Prime Minister. He transmits the bill to the President of the Republic. As head of the executive, he forwards it to the Parliament;
- (v) **Examination by the Parliament;** The Parliament reviews the budget bill in two stages. First the programmes, then the means of their execution. Once adopted, the President of the Republic promulgates it.

¹ [http://cm.one.un.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs-one-un-cameroun/2017/vision_cameroun_2035%20\(1\).pdf](http://cm.one.un.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs-one-un-cameroun/2017/vision_cameroun_2035%20(1).pdf)

² <http://cm.one.un.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs-one-un-cameroun/2017/dsce.pdf>

4.3.3.2 Budget Implementation

Upon promulgation of the finance law, the Budget is executed, under the responsibility of each relevant Minister. Execution consists essentially of the operational implementation of the actions contained in each programme. The action being the elementary component of a programme (by type of activity or administrative destination), to which are associated specific, explicit objectives measurable by performance indicators. This execution must be guided by the constant search for effectiveness and efficiency in compliance with the laws and regulations in force.

The budget is subject to the control of the following structures:

- **General Inspections** can control the execution of programmes internally, within the Ministries. The MINFI and MINEPAT control brigades are responsible for monitoring the adequate implementation of the finance law;
- **The Supreme State Control (CONSUPE)** is the supreme control institution in particular in the performance of public administrations;
- **Parliamentarians** also control the execution of the budget. They can investigate programmes at their discretion, according to the procedures set out in the state's financial system;
- **The Chamber of Accounts** is the supervisor of the State accounts and the proper execution of public expenditure. Its mission is materialised in particular by the preparation of three types of reports: the annual activity report, the report on State accounts and, if necessary, thematic reports (on advance funds, judiciary costs, spontaneous payments, provision of funds, etc.). The chamber reports are public and can be viewed on its website¹.

4.3.4 Extractive revenue collection

Law n° 2007-006 of 26 December 2007 on the financial regime establishes the principle of the single cash account of the Treasury. The latter is the unique collector of the State revenues including those relating to decentralized local authorities (payments to the benefit of municipalities) and legal persons under public law. The Treasury is one-stop shop for government cash-in and cash-out operations.

Payments from extractive companies are made in cash with the following three main government agencies:

- (i) DGTCFM for dividends from State participations, transfers from SNH-Mandate as income from the sale of government share (received in kind) in the production of hydrocarbons as well as under other payments it receives from oil companies under petroleum contracts;
- (ii) DGI/DGE for taxes governed by the General Tax Code and mining taxation²;
- (iii) DGD for customs duties, transit duties and customs fines.

There are, however, three exceptions to the principle of the single cash accounts of the Treasury:

- Income in kind corresponding to the government share in production sharing contracts, the sales of which is sold by SNH on behalf of the State. Sales revenues as well as royalties and bonuses paid by oil companies are collected first by SNH (Mandate) and then transferred to the Treasury after deduction of operational costs shared with private oil companies;
- SNH may incur certain expenses on behalf of the state from oil revenues collected as per previous point. These 'direct operations' by the SNH are deducted from the amounts due by SNH in respect of the revenue to be transferred to the State; and
- For semi-mechanized artisanal mining, the revenues collection is done in kind by CAPAM. The latter transfers the collected in kind revenues to MINFI before its allocation to the beneficiaries provided for by the regulations.

4.3.5 Subnational transfers and revenues allocated to special funds

The review, of the taxation framework and the practices governing the extractive sector, showed three transfer mechanisms as per Requirement 4.2 (e) of the EITI Standard:

(1) Article 239 of the 2015 Finance Law provides for the compensation of the communities affected by mining activities. The amount of compensation is deducted from the ad valorem tax, the extraction tax and the royalty on the production of spring water and mineral water according to the following allocation keys:

¹ http://chambredescomptes.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1

² Starting the 1 January 2015, the collection and control of taxes, fees and charges from the mining sector are the responsibility of the Directorate General of Taxes (article 239 of the LF 2015).

Table 51 - Allocation of the ad valorem tax, the extraction tax and the water production royalty

Allocation keys	Beneficiaries
25%	Territorially relevant municipality
5%	MINMIDT
5%	DGI
65%	The treasury

It should be noted that there is no interconnection between the tax and accounting management information systems. Consequently, only DGE was able to provide data on tax transfers collected from companies registered at its level.

The DGE declared having collected a total of FCFA 344.6 million for extraction tax from quarrying companies. The calculated breakdown by beneficiary of this extraction tax is as follows:

Table 52 - Calculated breakdown by beneficiary of the extraction tax

(In FCFA)	Rate	Extraction tax
EITI revenue 2017	100%	344,636,132
Territorially relevant Municipality	25%	86,159,033
MINMIDT	5%	17,231,807
DGI	5%	17,231,807
The treasury	65%	224,013,486

DGE declared having allocated, for 2017, an amount of FCFA 64.6 million to the accounts of the municipalities. However, FCFA 86.2 million should be allocated to the municipalities according to the distribution keys provided for by the regulations. Details of deviations by company and allocations by municipality are presented in Annex 8.

In addition, the review of the accounting records of transfers made to municipalities raise the following observations:

- Transfers are assigned by DGI at the time of tax collection. The allocation is made directly to the account of the relevant municipality (account 421xxxvvy);
- Allocations by DGI are made in accordance with the distribution keys provided for by the regulations. The relevant municipality account is identified on the basis of the Company declaration which specifies the region where the mining project is located. In the absence of a declaration from the company, the allocation is made to a suspense account. The settlement of the suspense account is done after verification by DGI;
- Allocation can be carried out automatically when issuing receipts for the Tax Centres connected to the "MESURE" system. The allocation of the DGTCFM is then booked on the treasury system 'CADRE'. This booking is done with aggregate figures without specifying the nature of the allocation in the accounts of municipalities.
- For non-connected centres, the booking is done manually and is not repeated on DGI system 'MESURE'. These allocations are also booked on 'CADRE' of the Treasury always without specifying the nature of the allocation in the accounts of the municipalities.

In conclusion, the allocations for transfers to the municipalities seem to be in accordance with the allocation keys provided for by the regulations, subject to human error. In practice, it is difficult to verify the compliance of transfers for the following reasons:

- The data provided by DGI are only based on the data available on 'MESURE' and therefore do not include collections made at non-connected tax centres explaining the differences noted in the table above; and
- Due to the lack of data integration between DGI and the Treasury systems, the allocations made at the Treasury level are carried out in aggregated figures making it impossible to identify transfers of extractive revenues for the benefit of municipalities.

(2) Article 2 of Decree No. 2007-1139 of 3 September 2007 setting the terms for issuing, collecting, centralizing, distributing and repaying municipal additional cents (CACs) provides for the distribution of additional cents from CIT and IRCM collected from companies (including extractive companies) at a rate of 10%, as follows:

Table 53 - Allocation of the municipal additional cent from CIT and IRCM

Allocation keys	Beneficiaries
70%	Municipalities, district and urban communities
20%	Special Inter-municipal Intervention Fund (FEICOM)
10%	The treasury

DGI and DGE confirmed that the share of CACs is transferred to the municipalities where the head office of the extractive company is located and not to the municipality where the extractive activity is carried out.

During 2017, the amount of CACs declared by extractive companies and the calculated allocations according to the regulations are as follows:

Table 54 - Additional cents collected and allocated in 2017

(In FCFA)	Rate	Hydrocarbons sector	Oil transportation	Mines and quarries
CIT		67,468,179,881	1,131,825,732	75,112,681
IRCM		3,374,629,966	8,042,525	357,570,500
CAC for allocation		6,440,255,441	103,624,387	39,334,835
Municipalities, district and urban communities	70%	4,508,178,808	72,537,071	27,534,384
Special Inter-municipal Intervention Fund (FEICOM)	20%	1,288,051,088	20,724,877	7,866,967
The Treasury	10%	644,025,544	10,362,439	3,933,483

Data on actual transfers to municipalities could not be obtained and therefore reconciliation with the allocations provided for by the regulation could not be made.

(3) For the artisanal sector, the current regulation¹ provides for rules for sharing tax revenue collected in kind by CAPAM for semi-mechanized artisanal exploitation.

The allocation is linked the Ad Valorem Tax (TAV), advance payment on CIT and the state share on production as detailed as follows:

Table 55 - Distribution of the GAT collected on the production of the artisanal exploitation

TAV (5% production volume)	
Allocation keys	Beneficiaries
25%	Relevant municipalities
5%	Tax authorities (DGI)
5%	MINMIDT
65%	The Treasury

According to article 28 of the 2016 Mining Code in paragraph 3, the procedures for collecting and allocating the government share, between the Treasury, the Mining Sector Development Fund, CAPAM, the municipality with territorial jurisdiction and the neighbouring communities are set by regulation. On the date of publication of this report, the implementing decree governing the allocation of the government share has not yet been promulgated.

On the basis of the 2017 production declared by CAPAM, the following tables indicate the calculated levies as well as the calculated allocation for the benefit of the various beneficiaries for TAV.

Table 56 - Allocation of TAV collected on artisanal activity

Municipalities	Production	Calculated collection		Calculated breakdown between beneficiaries			
		Volume (gram)	Value (million FCFA)	(in millions of FCFA)			
			Ad valorem tax (5%)	The Treasury (65%)	DGI (5%)	MINMIDT (5%)	Relevant municipalities (25%)
BETARE-OYA	160,770	8,038	149	97	7	7	37
GAROUA BOULAI	149,329	7,466	138	90	7	7	35
NGOURA	82,978	4,149	77	50	4	4	19
BATOURI	33,053	1,653	31	20	2	2	8
BEKE/KETTE	21,063	1,053	19	13	1	1	5
MEIGANGA	246,810	12,340	228	148	11	11	57
NDELELE	7,000	350	6	4	0	0	2
Total	701,002	35,050	648	421	32	32	162

¹ Article 28 of the 2016 Mining Code, Law No. 2016-17 of 14 December 2016

The analysis of the collection actually made by CAPAM allowed the identification of deviations from the calculated collections presented above. These differences are detailed as follows:

Table 57 - Compliance of the amounts collected by CAPAM to the Mining Code

Municipalities	Production	Calculated collection	Quantity collected (*)	Difference
		(gram)	(gram)	
		25% synthetic tax (incl TAV, CIT, AP)	25% synthetic tax (incl TAV, CIT, AP)	(gram)
BETARE-OYA	160,770	40,192	28,550	11,643
GAROUA BOULAI	149,329	37,332	33,499	3,833
NGOURA	82,978	20,745	19,544	1,200
BATOURI	33,053	8,263	1,503	6,760
BEKE/KETTE	21,063	5,266	2,779	2,487
MEIGANGA	246,810	61,702	36,937	24,766
NDELELE	7,000	1,750	250	1,500
Total	701,002	175,251	123,061	52,189

(*) all direct collections by CAPAM are transferred in full to MINFI.

In practice, since the promulgation of decree 2014/2349/PM of 1 August 2014, CAPAM transfers to MINFI were not subject to any repayment to the various beneficiaries including municipalities.

Pursuant to MINFI directives, a mixed MINFI-MINMIDT Committee (CAPAM) was set up in July 2018 and carried out inventory work of transfers carried out by CAPAM to MINFI from 2012 until July 2018. The committee also worked on the gold stock available at MINFI to render the purity level accepted by the London Bullion Market Association, i.e. a purity of 99.999% gold.

The results of the inventory work led to a stock of 276,193 grams of gold from the transfers generated by the taxation system of mechanized artisanal mining of gold as detailed below:

Table 58 - Statement of transfers made for tax purposes (volume in gram before standardization)

TRANSFER OF AD VALOREM TAX TO MINFI																		
N	Mining Brigades	2015		2016		2017		2018		Total								
		August	November	January	July	December	August	November										
		Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	
1	BETARE OYA	4,423.75		12,222.95	7	8,795.60	5	22,620.70	12	6,852.00	4	3,258.90	2	1,575.10	1	947.50	2	60 696.50
2	NGOURA	2,674.60		4,834.10	3	4,757.31	3	9,587.50	5	3,344.20	2	1,662.10	1	1,254.70	1	1,970.59	2	30 085.10
3	GAROUA BOULAI			654.90	1	1,604.60	1	8,048.92	5	4,708.90	3	2,922.40	2	2,406.30	2	1,685.24	2	22 031.26
4	MEIGANGA			5,892.10	3	8,002.30	4	13,900.00	7	6,446.80	4	3,256.10	2	2,626.30	2	3,858.70	3	43 982.30
5	BATOURI			1,481.90	1	198.08	1	430.33	2	103.24	1	87.44	1	87.81	1			2 388.80
6	KETTE	985.72		463.11	1	29.18	1	579.42	1	1,038.20	1	506.84	1	35.47	1	713.60	2	4 351.54
7	NDELELE																	0.00
	TOTAL	8,084.07	0	25,549.06	16	23,387.07	15	55,166.87	32	22,493.34	15	11,693.78	9	7,985.68	8	9,175.63	11	163,535.50

TRANSFER OF CIT TO MINFI																		
N	Mining Brigades	2015		2016		2017		2018		Total								
		August	November	January	July	December	August	November										
		Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	
1	BETARE OYA	2,105.40		1,833.50	1	1,309.10	1	3,403.80	2	1,034.60	1	1,462.30	1	694.97	1	409.25	2	12 252.92
2	NGOURA	1,440.10		711.78	1	702.52	1	1,385.55	2	517.22	1	698.62	1	581.82	1	890.47	2	6 928.08
3	GAROUA BOULAI	25.25		112.58	1	272.71	1	1,215.54	2	701.28	1	1,333.30	1	1,032.90	1	760.31	2	5 453.87
4	MEIGANGA	18.58		856.35	1	1,155.30	1	2,035.57	2	949.07	1	1,438.90	1	1,161.70	1	1,678.13	2	9 293.60
5	BATOURI	571.64		252.51	1			62.56	2	16.50	1	22.98	1	23.45	1			949.64
6	KETTE	376.39		68.27	1			90.75	1	151.96	1	169.27	1			343.52	2	1 200.16
7	NDELELE																	0,00
	TOTAL	4,537.36	0	3,834.99	6	3,439.63	4	8,193.77	11	3,370.63	6	5,125.37	6	3,494.84	5	4,081.68	10	36,078.27

TRANSFERT OF GOVERNMENT SHARE TO MINFI																	
N	Mining Brigades	2015		2016		2017		Total									
		January	June	August	November	January	July										
		Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars	Total weight	Number of bars
1	BETARE OYA	2,704.78	2	7,065.10	4	4,916.10		4,382.50	2	2,988.80	2	8,046.20	5	2,400.70	2	32 504.18	
2	NGOURA	2,213.70	1	4,212.80	2	3,300.80		1,655.20	1	1,626.40	1	3,277.40	2	1,135.40	1	17 421.70	
3	GAROUA BOULAI	28.42	1	126.48	1	59.64		260.17	1	545.36	1	2,813.60	2	1,608.40	1	5 442.07	
4	MEIGANGA					42.85		2,070.30	1	2,707.80	2	4,744.30	3	2,234.60	2	11 799.85	
5	BATOURI	1,463.80	1	392.71	1	1,324.70		579.87	1	262.76	1	1,260.46	2	160.62	1	5 444.92	
6	KETTE	1,080.40	1	1,262.80	1	877.40		159.32	1	10.03	1	217.03	1	359.64	1	3 966.62	
7	NDELELE																0,00
	TOTAL	7 491,10	6	13,059.89	9	10,521.49	0	9,107.36	7	8,141.15	8	20,358.99	15	7,899.36	8	76,579.34	

At the end of the inventory work, the committee prepared a statement detailed by municipality and by entity benefiting from the tax collections. This statement was limited to the allocation of ad valorem tax as presented in the tables below without including CIT advances and the State share.

Table 59 - Distribution of the TAV in volume

STANDARDIZED AD VALOREM TAX BREAKDOWN - grams (28 August 2012 - 18 July 2018)						
	Total collected	Public Treasury (65%)	Communes concerned (25%)	Tax administration (5%)	Administration in charge of mines (5%)	
1 BETARE OYA	56,751.23	36,888	14,187.81	2,838	2,837.56	
2 NGOURA	28,129.57	18,284	7,032.39	1,406	1,406.48	
3 GAROUA BOULAI	20,599.23	13,390	5,149.81	1,030	1,029.96	
4 MEIGANGA	41,123.45	26,730	10,280.86	2,056	2,056.17	
5 BATOURI	2,233.53	1,452	558.38	112	111.68	
6 KETTE	4,068.69	2,645	1,017.17	203	203.43	
7 NDELELE	0.00	0		0,	0.00	
TOTAL	152,905.70	99,388.70	38,226.42	7,645.28	7,645.28	

On the basis of the trade-in value by MINFI set at FCFA 18,500 per gram, the relevant entities benefiting from the allocation of the ad valorem tax will receive the following amounts:

Table 60 - Breakdown of the TAV in value

TAX DISTRIBUTION AD VALOREM VALEUR (28 AUGUST 2012 - 18 JULY 2018)							
	Total collected (Grams)	Unit price (CFA)	Total value (CFA)	Public Treasury (65%) (CFA)	Communes concerned (25%) (CFA)	Tax administration (5%) (CFA)	Administration in charge of mines (5%) (CFA)
1 BETARE OYA	56,751.23	18,500	1,049,897,708.75	682,433,511	262,474,427.19	52,494,885.44	52,494,885.44
2 NGOURA	28,129.57	18,500	520,397,017.25	338,258,061	130,099,254.31	26,019,850.86	26,019,850.86
3 GAROUA BOULAI	20,599.23	18,500	381,085,719.85	247,705,718	95,271,429.96	19,054,285.99	19,054,285.99
4 MEIGANGA	41,123.45	18,500	760,783,834.25	494,509,492	190,195,958.56	38,039,191.71	38,039,191.71
5 BATOURI	2,233.53	18,500	41,320,268.00	26,858,174	10,330,067.00	2,066,013.40	2,066,013.40
6 KETTE	4,068.69	18,500	75,270,763.15	48,925,996	18,817,690.79	3,763,538.16	3,763,538.16
7 NDELELE							
TOTAL	152 905,70	111 000,00	2 828 755 311,25	1 838 690 952,31	707 188 827,81	141 437 765,56	141 437 765,56

Special funds

Certain revenues collected by the government agencies are allocated to special accounts. These include:

The contribution to Credit Foncier du Cameroun (CFC)

The contribution to CFC is a parafiscal tax collected by the tax administration and paid to CFC. The latter aims to provide financial assistance for projects relating to housing. Payments from the extractive sector allocated to CFC totalled FCFA 593,194,884 in 2017.

Contribution to the National Employment Fund (FNE)

The contribution to FNE is a parafiscal tax managed by the services of DGI. Payments from the extractive sector allocated to FNE totalled FCFA 394,325,521 in 2017.

4.3.6 SNH direct operations

The budget law for each fiscal year provides for and authorizes SNH to collect petroleum royalty from the production and sale of oil and gas on behalf of the State of Cameroon.

Each month, a part of these resources is transferred to The Treasury account at BEAC and recorded by ACCT as state budget revenue. Another part of these resources is spent by SNH as direct operations from which certain administrations operate certain security expenditures included in the State Budget.

Direct operations are initiated following the request of the President of the Republic for the benefit of certain related structures including, among others, the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF), the Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE), the General Directorate of External Research (DGRE), the General Directorate for National Security (DGSN), Directorate for President Security (SDP) and the State Secretariat for Defence (SED).

At the end of each month, a working session between representatives of SNH, the General Directorate of the Treasury, Financial and Monetary Cooperation (DGTCFM), the DGI and the General Directorate of Budget (DGB) is held in order to check the expenses that have been paid by SNH as direct operations. A report is prepared and sent to DGTCFM for booking the revenue and expenditure. On the basis of this report and the statement of direct operation expenses, ACCT posts the advance payments in the account 'expenses to be adjusted' (48100NNXXX), with the counterpart posted in the account "SNH Royalty" 7411 (in compensation).

A request for budget coverage is then sent to the Director General of Budget for the preparation of adjustment booking to allocate the expenses in the chapters of corresponding administrations, or in the operational chapter account 6189 "other remuneration for external services".

For the year 2017, these expenses were recorded in operation in account No. 6189 and in investment in account No. 2279 "Technical equipment, machines and installations specific to the service function". The relating adjustment commitments were charged to the common investment chapter (Chapter 94). Upon receiving the commitment order, the Accounting Officer clear the provisional account.

The SNH carried out transfers and operations for the benefit of the Treasury for a total amount of FCFA 316.1 billion. This amount is distributed as follows¹ :

Table 61 - SNH transfers to the Treasury

	Transfer amounts in 2017 (Million FCFA)
Direct transfers to the Treasury	145,505
Direct operations	169,589
Total	316,094

The reconciliation of transfers made during 2017 by SNH to the benefit of the Treasury with the balance of account 7411 - SNH Royalty opened in the accounts of the GDTFMC shows a difference of FCFA 3.340 billion.

Table 62- Reconciliation of SNH transfers with Treasury accounts

	Amounts (Million FCFA)
Transfers declared by SNH to the Treasury	316,094
Balance of Account 7411 - SNH Fee in Treasury ² Accounts	319,434
Total	(3,340)

The following table shows the direct operations of the SNH by beneficiary structure for the year 2017, as communicated by the SNH:

Table 63 - Summary of SNH direct operations by beneficiary institution

Beneficiary institutions	Transfer amounts in 2017 (Million FCFA)
General Secretariat / PRC	9,703
Cabinet Civil / PRC	12,981
Presidential Security Directorate / PRC	489
Presidential Guard / PRC	2,875
General Staff / PRC	982
State Secretariat for Defense	800
Ministry of Justice	288

¹ Source: SNH

² Source: DGTCFM. See Annex 9 to this report

Beneficiary institutions	Transfer amounts in 2017 (Million FCFA)
Directorate General for National Security	800
Ministry Delegate to the Presidency in charge of Relations with Assemblies	500
Prime Minister	172
Department of Defense	30,119
Rapid Intervention Battalion / PRC	109,108
Cameroon Broadcasting	772
Total	169,589

The postings of SNH direct operations in the accounts of the State are as follows:

Table 64 - Accounting allocations to the Treasury accounts for direct interventions by SNH

Accounts	Allocation of direct SNH operations in the accounts of the State (in millions of FCFA)
Account 2279 (Material, Machine, installation, tech, funct Services) ¹	88,122
Account 6189 (Other remuneration for external services) ²	76,467,
Total recognized	164,589
Direct operations declared by SNH	169,589
Difference	(5,000)

Detailed statement of the abovementioned accounts is presented under Annex 9.

According to the Cameroonian government's letter of intent to IMF dated 16 June 2017³, Cameroon committed to reduce direct operations to 50% of the amount of SNH royalty for 2017 and to provide sufficient budget provisions to cover all security spending from 2018. The Government has also committed to recording all oil revenues as well as the amount of direct operations in the TOFE.

¹ Source: DGTFCM. See Annex 9 to this report

² Source: DGTFCM. See Annex 9 to this report

³ <https://www.imf.org/External/NP/LOI/2017/CMR/fra>

4.3.7 Payment flows diagrams

Chart 3 - Payment flows diagram - Hydrocarbons sector

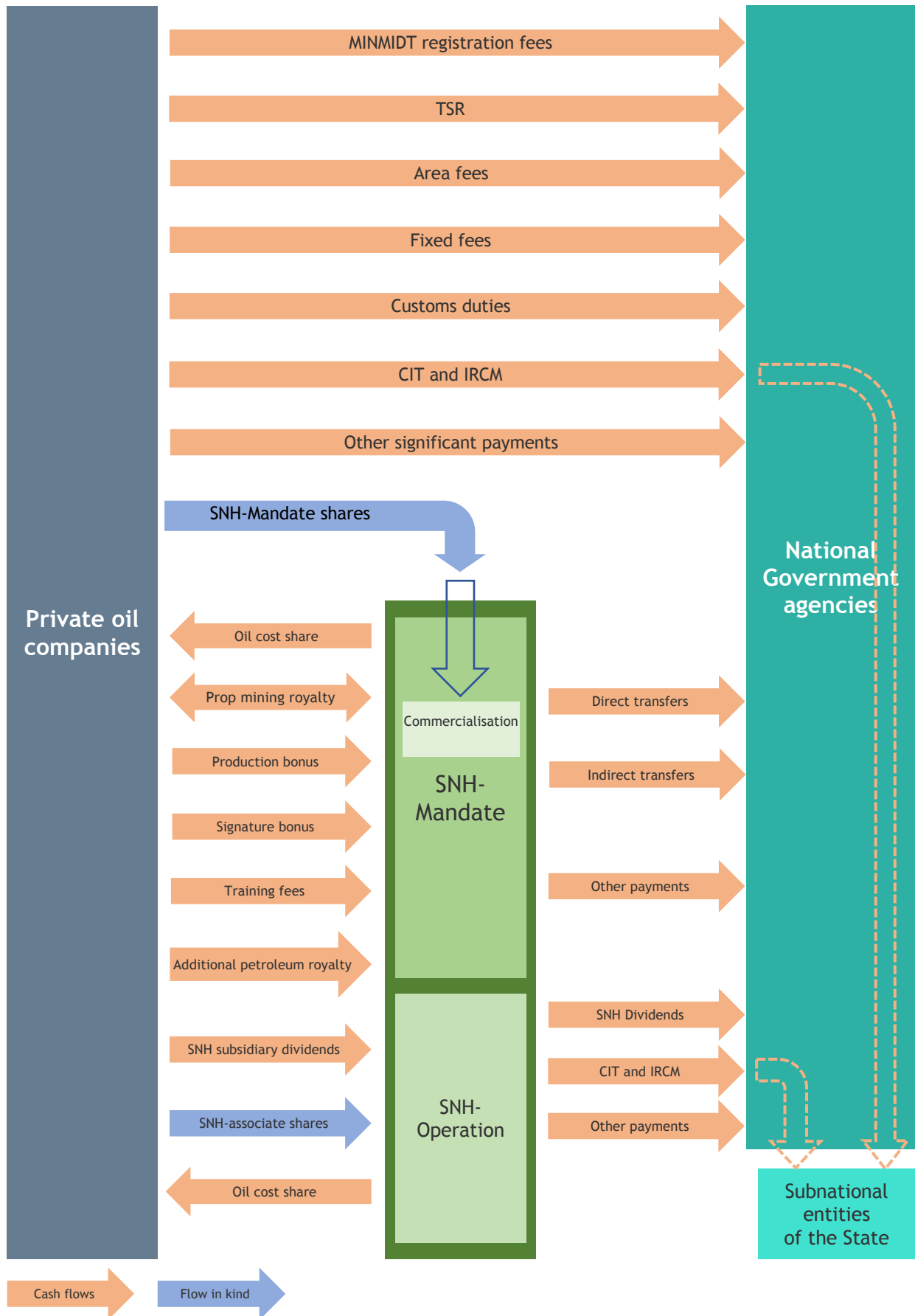


Chart 4 - Payment flows diagram - Oil transportation sector

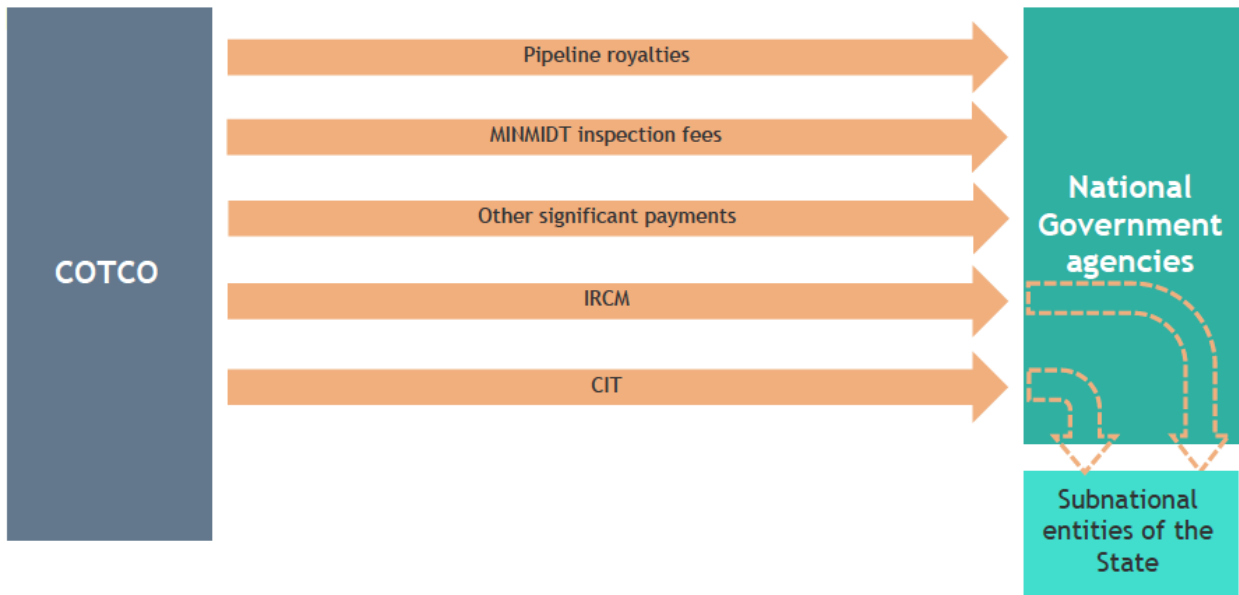


Chart 5 - Payment flows diagram - Mining and quarrying sector

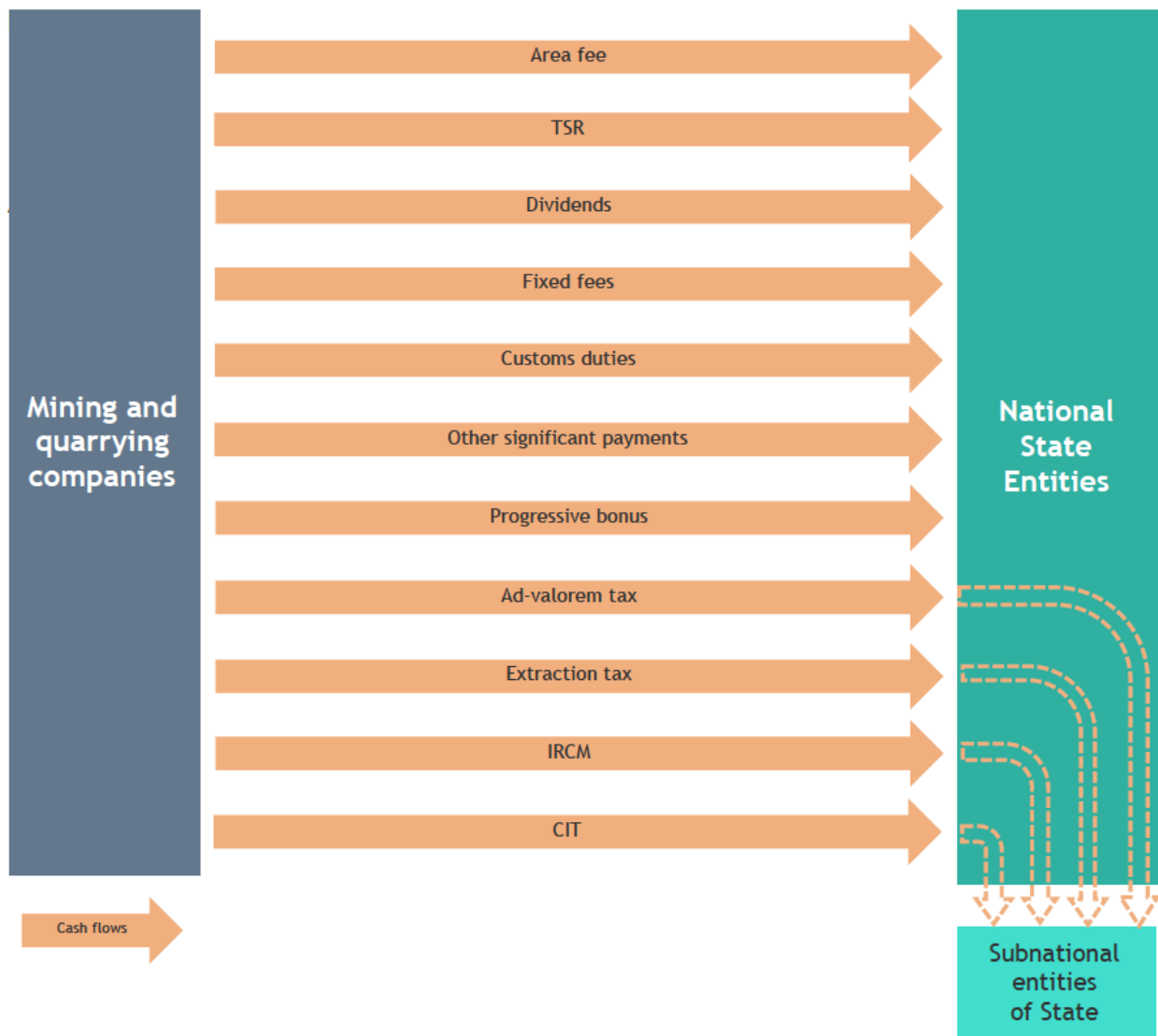
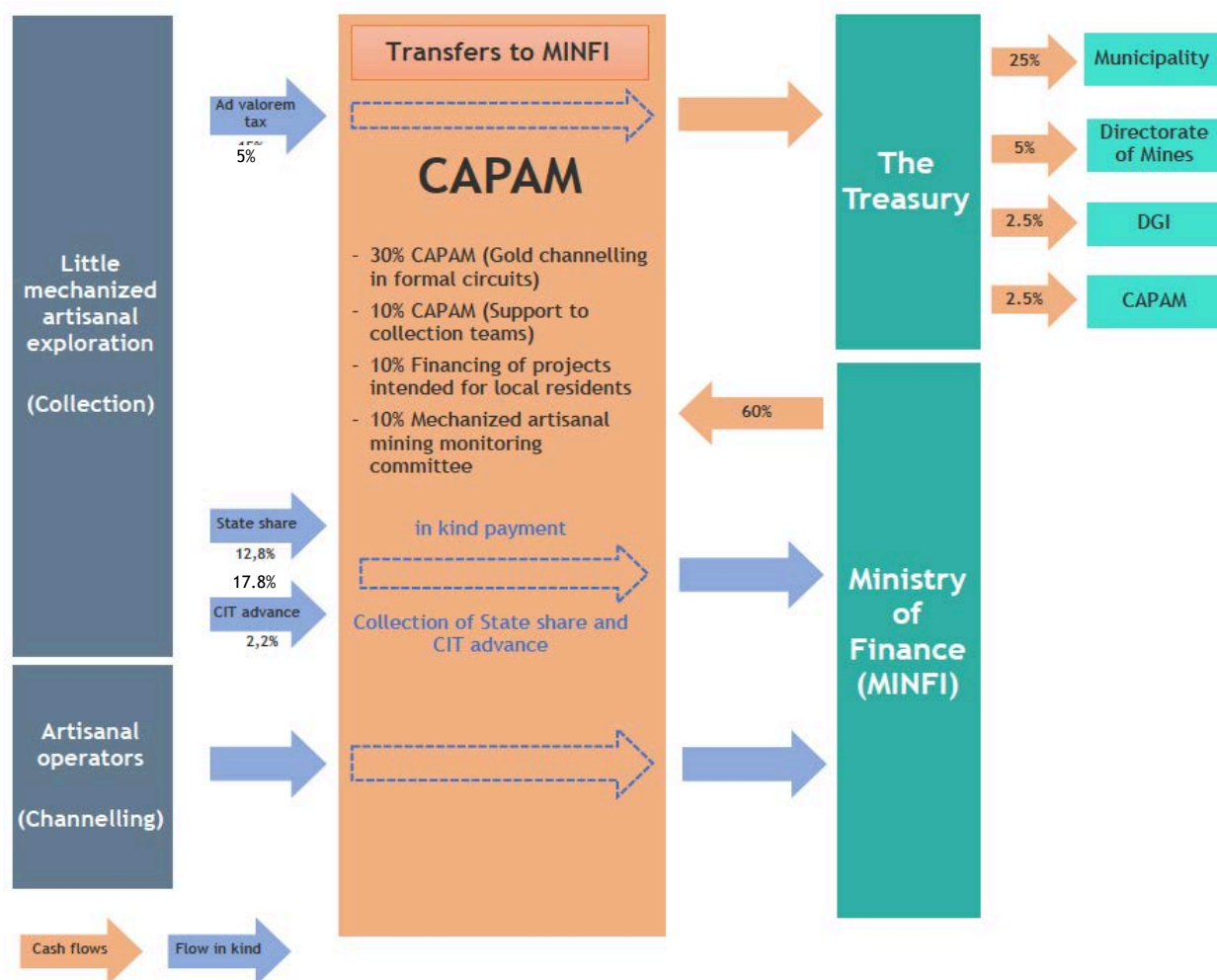


Chart 6 - Payment flows diagram - Artisanal mining sector



4.4 Contribution to the economy

4.4.1 Contribution to the state budget

On the basis of the EITI data, the revenues collected from the extractive sector totalled FCFA 441.97 billion, representing a contribution of 14.86% of total state revenue in 2017. Transfers from SNH is the main contributor at 10.74% followed by the CIT and pipeline royalties which contribute respectively at 2.31% and 0.94%. The detail of the contribution of the extractive sector is as follows:

Table 65 - Contribution of the extractive sector to the state budget

(In Billions of FCFA)	2017	%	2016	%
Total state revenues¹	2,975.10		2,784.4	
Extractive recipes	441.97	14.86%	500.1	17.96%
SNH transfers	319.43	10.74%	316.0	11.35%
CIT	68.68	2.31%	114.5	4.11%
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	27.89	0.94%	32.0	1.15%
TSR	12.00	0.40%	18.1	0.65%
Customs duties	6.45	0.22%	5.8	0.21%
Other revenues	7.52	0.25%	13.8	0.49%

Source: State EITI declaration

For the artisanal sector, please refer to the Section 4.2.12.

¹ Source: State financial operations table.

4.4.2 Contribution to GDP

In 2017, nominal GDP of Cameroon increased by 5.08% compared to 2016. It stood at FCFA 20,328.4 billion in 2017 compared to FCFA 19,344.8 billion in 2016. The contribution of the extractive sector to Nominal GDP experienced a slight increase in 2017 compared to that of 2016 contributing to 3.6% of nominal GDP in 2017 compared to 3.3% in 2016.

For the artisanal sector, refer to the Section 4.2.12.

Table 66 - Contribution of the extractive sector to national GDP

Nominal GDP (in billions of FCFA) ¹	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extractive industries	1,164.5	803.2	645.0	74,8
Including Hydrocarbons extraction	1,148.7	783.5	622.9	718,3
Nominal GDP	17,276.3	18,285.4	19,344.8	20,328.4
Contribution of the extractive sector	6.7%	4.4%	3.3%	3.64%

4.4.3 Contribution to exports

In 2017, the value of exports of goods and services and that of the extractive sector increased by 1.5% and 6.6% respectively compared to 2016. Exports from the extractive sector contributed to 25% of the total exports. This contribution is generated mainly by the Hydrocarbons sector, the share of the extractive sector in total exports increased by 1.2% in 2017.

Table 67 - Contribution of the extractive sector to exports

Exports at current price (in billions of FCFA) ²	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hydrocarbons (crude oil and gas)	1,396.20	1,134.40	884.20	943.8
Other mining products (Non-metallic commodities)	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2
Total Export from the extractive sector	1,396.50	1,134.80	885.50	944
Total exports of goods and services	4,308.40	4,070.30	3,721.80	3,777.8
Contribution of the extractive sector	32.4%	27.9%	23.8%	24.99%

According to the EITI data, exports totalled an amount of FCFA 748.14 billion representing 19.8% of total exports in 2017. The details of exports by company and by commodity are presented in Section 5.6.

For the artisanal sector, please refer to the Section 4.2.12.

4.4.4 Contribution to employment

In 2017, modern companies employ 360,912 permanent employees. The extractive sector has 2,437 employees who are mainly hired by companies in the sector of extraction of Hydrocarbons products and other energy products.

Table 68 - Contribution of the extractive sector to employment

Jobs in the extractive sector (Workforce)	Total number of employees
Extractive sector (Oil)	1,687
Extractive sector (Miners)	750
Jobs recorded in modern companies (*)	360,912
Contribution of the SE	0.68%

(*) This data originates from the report of the study "Directory and demography of modern companies in 2017" carried out by the INS. It includes companies subject to the Statistical and Fiscal Declaration and is the result of the exploitation of these declarations for the 2017 financial year. The study did not consider companies of the Minimal Cash System, mainly consisting of very small companies. Data presented in 2016 EITI Report were collected from the Second General Census of Companies in 2016 (RGE-2), pp65, INS. September 2018. The second General Census of Companies (RGE-2) has covered all national territory and has targeted all geographically localizable economic units. This means units operating in a professional premise or a developed site. Government entities keeping accounts according to OHADA law were also included. It also includes cooperatives, GICs and associations carrying out an activity.

¹ Source: INS-Cameroon

² Source: INS-Cameroon.

With the exception of DANGOTE, which provided data only on national and foreign employees, all other companies submitted detailed data on employment. According to the data reported, 2,185 people are employed in the sector, including 69 foreigners. Among the remaining 2,116 national employees, there are 330 women and 1,653 locals (from extraction regions). The details of the employments reported by company are presented in Annex 10.

4.5 Audit practices

4.5.1 Accounting framework and audit practices in Cameroon

Cameroon is one of the 17-member states of the Organization for the Harmonization in African Business Law (OHADA) which aims to promote new African economic community and to strengthen the legal environment of economic operators.

OHADA establishes Common Business Laws for its member states, including accounting standards, adopts unified trade laws and other legislative standards which, once adopted, become national laws in each member state.

4.5.1.1 Private sector

The OHADA Uniform Act on the Law of Commercial Companies and the Economic Interest Group 4/1997 (revised in January 2014) and the OHADA uniform act on the organization and harmonization of Company accounts 2/2000 define the obligations in accounting information for its members. In 2001, OHADA imposed the use of the OHADA accounting system, which is different from IFRS. The OHADA accounting system is a three-level system which obliges companies to prepare complete or abbreviated financial statements according to their size and provides the basic legal framework for accounting.

OHADA has launched a review of its acts in order to converge the OHADA accounting system to IFRS standards in 2016, the new uniform law on accounting standards was still being finalized. In addition, in 2015 the National Order of Chartered Accountants of Cameroon adopted the French version of the International Auditing Standards ISA.

Following the publication of Regulation n° 1/2017/CM/OHADA¹ harmonizing the accounting and auditing practices in OHADA member countries, professionals carrying out a legal or contractual audit in Cameroon must comply from 1 January 2018 with the international auditing standards (IAS) published by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

4.5.1.2 Public sector

At the regional level, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC) is responsible for adopting public sector accounting standards for its member states, which must transpose regulations into their national legislation and implement directives. In 2011, CAEMC published Directive No 02/11-UEAC-190-CM-22 on general rules on public accounting, which aimed to align public sector accounting standards with best practices and international standards.

The Cameroonian government is responsible for the implementation of public sector accounting standards. In 2007, the Government of Cameroon changed its accounting system, but international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS) were not adopted.

4.5.2 Audit and control of accounts for extractive companies

The OHADA Uniform Act on the Law of Commercial Companies and the Economic Interest Group stipulates that auditing of accounts is compulsory for all public companies and for limited liability companies if one of the following three thresholds is achieved:

- share capital greater than FCFA 10 million;
- turnover of more than FCFA 250 million; and
- Permanent workforce more than 50 people.

Article 695 of the OHADA Uniform Act stipulates that the audit must be carried out by an external auditor selected from Chartered Accountants in Cameroon.

The companies selected in the reconciliation scope were asked to confirm whether their 2017 financial statements were audited and to provide proof of the completion of the audit. The table below sets out the reported data:

¹ <http://www.ohada.com/content/newsletters/3573/Reglement-n-012017CMOHADA-fr.pdf>

Table 69 - Status of audits of companies in the reconciliation scope

	Oil and gas companies	Mining and quarrying companies	Total Extractive companies	%
Companies confirming with evidence the audit of the 2017 accounts	5	0	5	29%
Companies confirming without evidence the audit of the 2017 accounts	5	2	7	42%
Companies not confirming the audit of the 2017 accounts	2	3	5	29%
Total	12	5	17	100%

The detail of the reported data by company is presented in Annex 2.

4.5.3 Auditing and control of accounts in the public sector

The Chamber of Accounts is responsible for controlling and auditing public accounts and those of public and broader public entities. It has jurisdiction over any other matter expressly assigned to it by law¹. The Chamber of Accounts Annual Reports are public and available on the Institution's website.

The work of the Chamber is carried out on the basis of the procedures laid down by its constitution act², international practices and on the basis of INTOSAI standards³.

4.6 Beneficial ownership

4.6.1 Public register and disclosure of beneficial ownership

Although Cameroon does not have a specific legal framework for the disclosure of beneficial ownership (BO) data, the disclosure of beneficial ownership data through EITI Reports has been a practice since the 2012 EITI Report.

At the end of 2016, the new Mining Code introduced a legal framework relating to the publication of beneficial ownership in the mining sector, subject to an implementing text which would specify the terms of implementation. This new Code obliges mining and quarrying companies (holder or applicant for a mining title) as well as their direct subcontractors, to publish the identity or identities of all entities having interests in the mining title, in particular any person estimated to control the company or holding more than 5% of voting rights or profits. The said article also obliges these companies to publish the identity of their directors and their senior executives as well as the list of their subsidiaries, their link and the jurisdiction in which they operate⁴.

In accordance with Requirement 25(i), the EITI Committee has agreed to disclose the data on the beneficial ownership of companies selected in the 2016 reconciliation scope. The data was collected using a reporting template including identification of beneficial owners, politically exposed persons and level of control for the purpose of the EITI declaration. The EITI Committee adopted the definition according to which the "Beneficial Owner is any person who ultimately owns or controls the client and/or the natural person for whom a transaction is executed, or an activity carried out. The beneficial owners include at least:

(i) the natural person or persons who ultimately own or control a legal entity, through possession of direct or indirect control of a sufficient percentage of shares or voting rights in this legal entity, including through bearer shares, other than a company listed on a regulated market which is subject to disclosure obligations in accordance with current legislation or equivalent international standards. A percentage of 5% or more of the shares or voting rights is proof of ownership or control by participation, and it applies to any level of direct or indirect participation.

(ii) if it is not certain that the persons referred to in point (i) are the beneficial owners, the natural person or persons who exercise control over the management of the legal entity by other means.

4.6.2 Roadmap for the disclosure of beneficial ownership

In accordance with Requirement 2.5 (b) and (c) of the 2016 EITI standard, Cameroon published in December 2016 its roadmap for the disclosure of beneficial ownership data from 1 January 2020. The Committee assigned a working group composed of its members and those of the Permanent Secretariat for the preparation of the said roadmap.

The objectives of this roadmap are:

- Sensitize the actors of the extractive industry on the meaning, the issues and the importance of the disclosure of beneficial ownership (BO);

¹ Source: Article 41 of Law No. 96/06 of 18 January 1996.

² <http://www.intosai.org/fr/sur-lintosai.html>

³ http://www.chambredescomptes.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=75

⁴ Article 145 of the new law N° 2016/01 of 14 December 2016 on the Mining Code

- Agree on the meaning of the concepts of BO and politically exposed people;
- Review the existing legislative and regulatory framework relating to BO and strengthen the regulatory framework;
- Institute a mechanism for collecting and making BO data reliable;
- Determine the timeliness and accessibility of the BO; and
- Assess the implementation of the roadmap.

The roadmap is published on the EITI International website at the following link :
https://eitior.org/sites/default/files/documents/feuille_de_route_propriete_reel_camerounpdf

4.6.3 Data collected on beneficial ownership

Out of 17 companies selected in the reconciliation scope, (5) companies are stock exchange listed companies or exclusive subsidiaries of listed companies and for which BO data is not required. 4 companies did not communicate BO data and three (3) companies reported incomplete information.

Table 70 - Collection of beneficial ownership data

		Petroleum	Mining industry	Total	%
Companies required to disclose BO information	Companies communicating complete information on BO	5	1	4	35%
	Companies communicating incomplete information on BO	1	1	2	12%
	Companies not reporting beneficial ownership data	-	3	5	18%
Companies not required to report BO information	State companies	1	-	1	6%
	Listed companies or exclusive subsidiaries of listed companies	5	-	5	29%
		12	5	17	100%

(*) DANGOTE did not provide its reporting template. CAMINEX did not provide information on the capital structure.

The following shortcomings were noted in the collection of data on beneficial ownership:

Table 71 - Companies not reporting beneficial ownership data

Company	Shareholders	% participation	Comments
Razel Fayat Cameroon	Razel - BEC SAS	99.94%	No information was communicated on the actual owner(s) of Razel - BEC SAS
Dangote	n/s	-	The company did not provide its reporting template
Caminex	n/s	-	The company did not provide information on the capital structure

Table 72 - Companies having communicated partial information on beneficial ownership

Company	Shareholders	% participation	Comments
New Age Cameroon Offshore Petroleum SA	Kerogen Investments No2 Limited	21.88%	New Age Cameroon Offshore Petroleum SA is 100% owned by New Age Cameroon Limited which is 100% owned by New Age Holding Limited which also is 100% owned by New Age (African Global Energy Limited). The latter is owned by the listed legal persons for which we have not obtained the required information on their actual owners.
	Topaz Opportunities Ltd	16.60%	
	Neptune Energy Investment Limited	13.80%	
	Margin Finance Company Limited	8.39%	
	Stanhope Investments	6.20%	
	Vitol E&P Ltd	5.96%	
	Kerogen Investment No10 Limited	5.31%	
Cement works of Cameroon	Lafargeholcim Maroc Afrique	54.74%	Lafarge Holcim Morocco Africa is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lafarge Morocco. The latter is 50% owned by Lafarge Holcim Group which is listed on the Paris and Zurich stock exchange and 50% by Al Mada (Pan African private equity investment fund). We have not obtained the required information on the beneficial owner of this investment fund.

The detail of the data reported by the companies selected in the scope is presented in Annex 11.

4.7 Disclosure of contracts

The regulatory framework governing the sector provides for the conclusion of several types of contracts between the Government and extractive companies. The main types of contracts are as follows:

Table 73 - Types of contracts in the extractive sector

Type of contracts	Regulatory framework
Production sharing contract (PSC)	Law n°99/013 of 22 December 1999 enacting the Petroleum Code (Articles 12-15)
Concession contract (CC)	Law n°99/013 of 22 December 1999 enacting the Petroleum Code (Articles 12-15)
Gas agreement (Downstream sector)	Law n°2012-06 enacting the Gas Code (Article 10)
Mining agreement	Law n°2001/001 enacting the Mining Code (amended in 2010)

The legal framework governing the extractive sector in 2017 does not provide for measures to disclose contracts concluded with holders of mining and petroleum permits. Although the content of mining and petroleum contracts is specified by the regulations, the templates used are not formalised by legal texts.

Nevertheless, Cameroon has undertaken actions to improve the transparency of contracts with, the publication by SNH of a template contract in the petroleum sector¹. The Government also adopted in 2018 Law No 2018/011 establishing the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances², which provides in particular:

- The obligation to make public contracts between the Administration and public and private companies, in particular companies that exploit natural resources; and
- The submission of mining and petroleum contracts to the regular control of the Jurisdiction of the Accounts and of the relevant Parliamentary Committees.

Although it is not clear whether these measures will have retroactive effect, they can be interpreted as a commitment by the Government to make all contracts publicly available.

The framework governing the sector did not change in 2017 with regard to the disclosure of contracts. The only confidentiality provision identified is at article 105 of Decree n°2000/465 of 30 June 2000 setting out the implementation modalities of Law No. 99/013 of 22 December 1999 relating to the Petroleum Code. This provision is only referring to data collected by the authorities from the contract holder and relating to documents, reports, statements, plans, data, samples and other information relating to the oil field and does not deal with the petroleum contract itself.

In practice and as of the date of this Report, mining and petroleum contracts have not been published.

The implementation of Law No. 2018/11 in its article 6 regarding the disclosure of contracts is pending the release of the implementation regulation setting out the terms of implementation in particular with regard to contracts in force before the promulgation of the law.

¹ <http://www.snh.cm/ReglementationDesHydrocarbures/Contrat-type-CPP-en-francais.pdf>

² Law n° 2018/011 of 07/11/18



5 Extractive Sector in figures

5 Extractive sector in figures

5.1 Budgetary revenue¹

Chart 7 - Contribution by sector to extractive revenues

Sector	Revenues (billion of FCFA)	%
Hydrocarbons	406.59	91.99%
Oil transportation (COTCO)	31.71	7.17%
Mine and quarry	3.67	0.83%
Total	441.97	100%

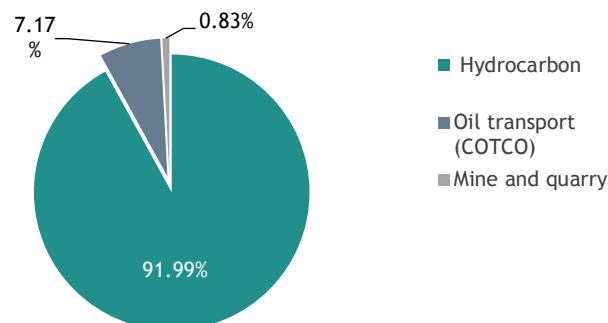


Chart 8 - Contribution by company to Hydrocarbons sector revenues

Companies	Revenues (billion of FCFA)	%
SNH	324.34	79.77%
PERENCO RDR	29.49	7.25%
APCC	38.81	9.55%
APCL	7.73	1.90%
PERENCO CAM	2.88	0.71%
GDC	2.97	0.73%
Other Companies	0.37	0.09%
Total	406.59	100%

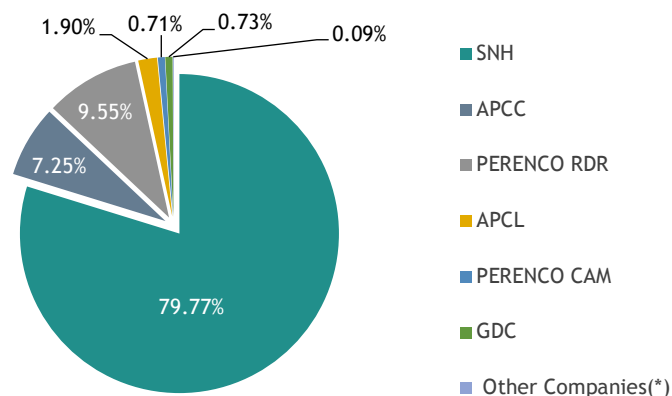
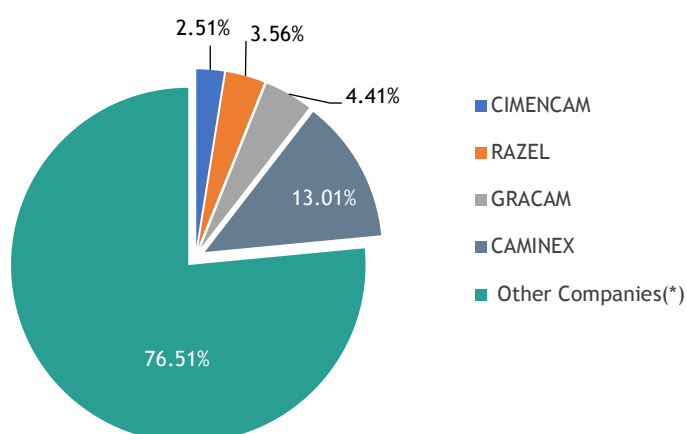


Chart 9 - Contribution by company to mining and quarrying sector revenues

Companies	Revenues (billions of FCFA)	%
CAMINEX	0.09	2.51%
GRACAM	0.13	3.56%
RAZEL	0.16	4.41%
CIMENCAM	0.48	13.01%
Other Companies (*)	2.81	76.51%
Total	3.67	100%



(*) Including 235 for Bocom Petroleum

¹ The revenues depicted in this section do not consider indirect payments made by petroleum companies to the State via SNH.

Chart 10 - Contribution by flow to revenues from the Hydrocarbons and petroleum transportation sector

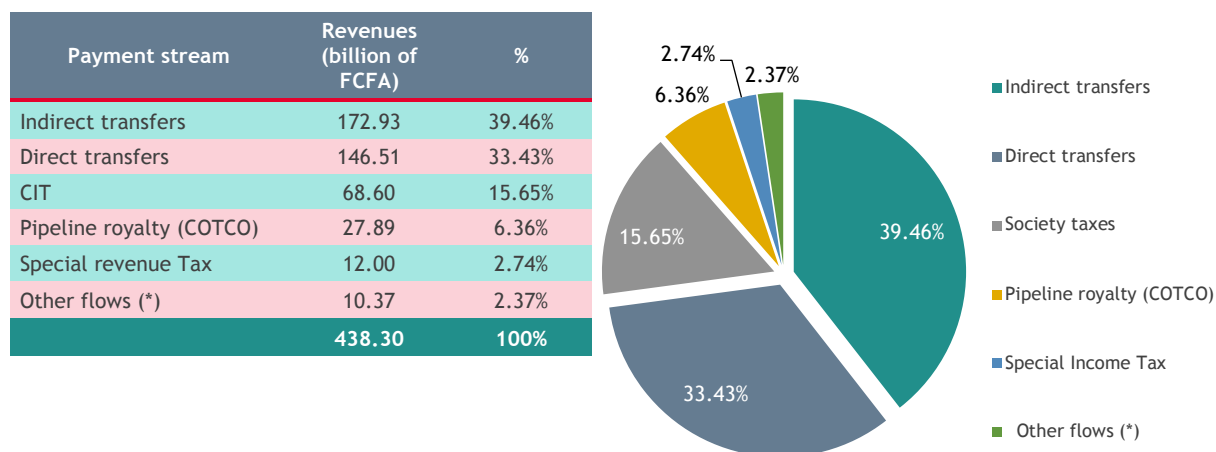


Chart 11 - Contribution by flow to mining and quarrying sector revenues

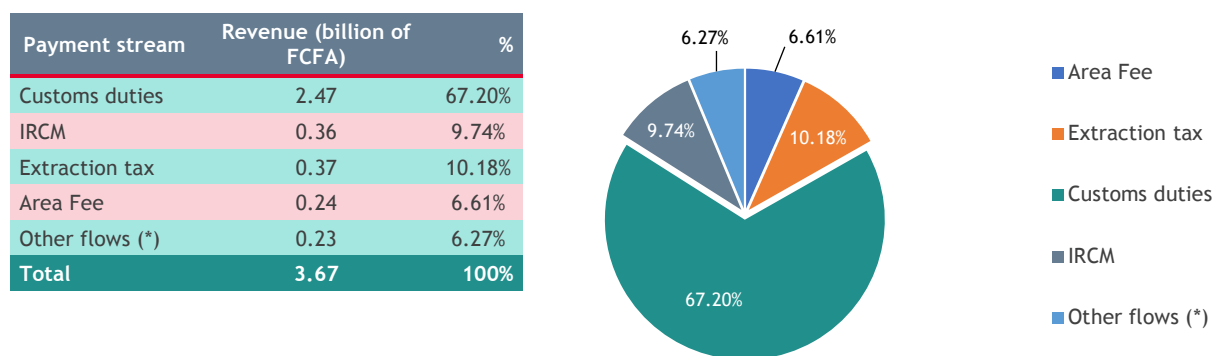
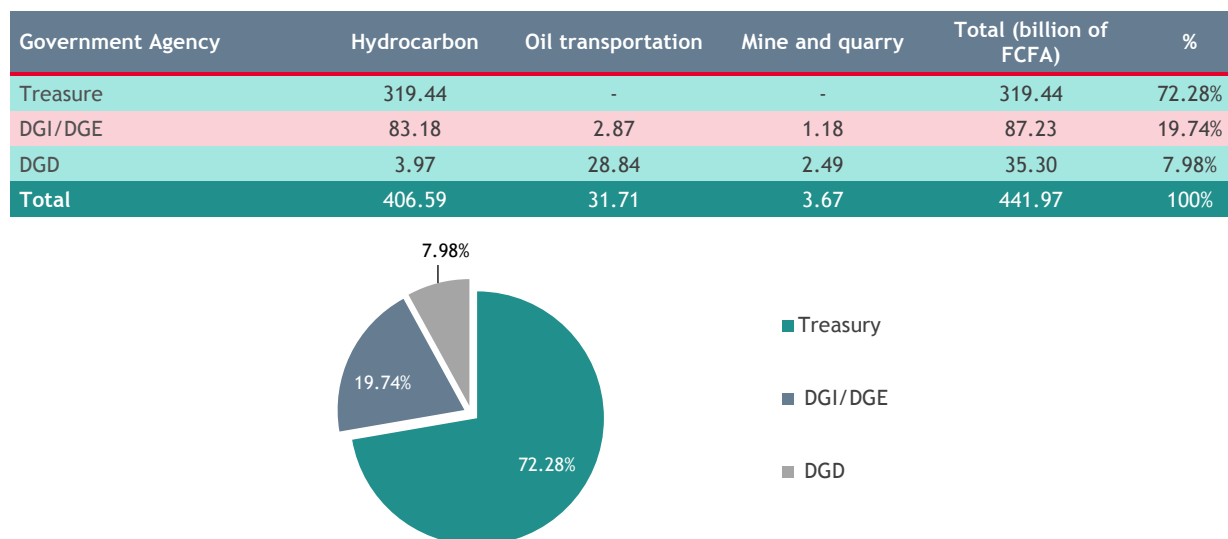


Chart 12 - Revenue by government agency



5.2 Company payments

Table 74 - Payments by flow

(Billion FCFA)	Hydrocarbons		Oil transportation (In cash)	Mines and Quarries		Sector total		Total	Share in %
	In kind	In cash		In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash		
Sales revenues from State share	494.80	4.10				494.80	4.10	498.90	79.92%
Negative Mining Royalty		(43.65)					(43.65)	(43.65)	-6.99%
Mining Royalty		4.91					4.91	4.91	0.79%
Production Royalty		1.87					1.87	1.87	0.30%
Signature bonus		1.14					1.14	1.14	0.18%
Transportation revenue (BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE Gas pipeline)			4.56				4.56	4.56	0.73%
Training fees		0.43					0.43	0.43	0.07%
Total payments to SNH-Mandate	494.80	(31.19)	4.56	-	-	494.80	(26.63)	468.17	75.00%
SNH Subsidiary Dividends		15.45	1.59				17.05	17.05	2.73%
Sales revenue from SNH shares	7.59					7.59		7.59	1.22%
Total payments to SNH-Operation	7.59	15.45	1.59	-	-	7.59	17.05	24.63	3.95%
CIT		67.47	1.13		0.08		68.68	68.68	11.00%
Special revenue Tax		10.50	1.50				12.00	12.00	1.92%
Tax adjustments, fines and penalties		0.38	-				0.38	0.38	0.06%
IRCM		3.37	0.01		0.36		3.74	3.74	0.60%
Area Fee		0.44	-		0.24		0.68	0.68	0.11%
CFC contributions (employer share)		0.45	0.14		0.01		0.60	0.60	0.10%
Extraction tax					0.37		0.37	0.37	0.06%
FNE contributions		0.30	0.09		0.00		0.40	0.40	0.06%
Fixed Right		0.26	-		0.11		0.37	0.37	0.06%
Ad Valorem Tax					0.01		0.01	0.01	0.00%
Total payments to the DGI	-	83.18	2.87	-	1.18	-	87.23	87.23	13.97%
Pipeline royalty (COTCO)		-	27.89		-		27.89	27.89	4.47%
Customs duties		3.08	0.91		2.47		6.45	6.45	1.03%
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties		0.90	0.05		0.02		0.96	0.96	0.15%
Total payments to DGD	-	3.97	28.84	-	2.49	-	35.30	35.30	5.66%
Contributions payable by the employer		3.02	0.54		1.00		4.56	4.56	0.73%
Total payments to the CNPS	-	3.02	0.54	-	1.00	-	4.56	4.56	0.73%
CAPAM tax deductions		-	-	3.52	-	3.52	-	3.52	0.56%
Total payments to CAPAM	-	-	-	3.52	-	3.52	-	3.52	0.56%
Inspection and control costs		0.003	0.090		-		0.09	0.09	0.01%
Total payments to MINMIDT	-	0.003	0.09	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	0.01%
Dividends paid to SNI					0.54		0.54	0.54	0.09%
Total payments to SNI	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	0.54	0.54	0.09%
Social payments	0.11	0.04			0.01	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.03%
Other beneficiaries	0.11	0.04			0.01	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.03%
Overall total	502.50	74.48	38.50	3.52	5.22	506.02	118.19	624.21	100%

Table 75 - Payments by company

Company	In kind	In cash	Total	Share in %
APCC	127.51	24.94	152.44	24.42%
PERENCO RDR	307.60	21.65	329.25	52.75%
APCL	35.28	7.79	43.07	6.90%
PERENCO CAM	30.82	4.97	35.79	5.73%
SNH	1.29	5.87	7.16	1.15%
GDC	0.01	3.28	3.29	0.53%
NOBLE		0.77	0.77	0.12%
NEW AGE		0.25	0.25	0.04%
GLENCORE	0.001	0.12	0.12	0.02%
TOWER RESOURCES		0.58	0.58	0.09%
EUROIL		0.13	0.13	0.02%
Others		0.02	0.02	0.00%
Hydrocarbons	502.50	70.37	572.87	91.77%
COTCO		33.93	33.93	5.44%
Gazoduc BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE		4.56	4.56	0.73%
Oil transportation	-	38.50	38.50	6.17%
CIMENCAM		1.27	1.27	0.20%
RAZEL		0.13	0.13	0.02%
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMSA		0.07	0.07	0.01%
CAMINEX		0.51	0.51	0.09%
GRACAM		0.18	0.18	0.03%
Others (CAPAM)	3.52	4.10	7.62	1.22%
Others		3.06	3.06	0.49%
Mines & Quarries	3.52	9.32	12.84	2.06%
Overall total	506.02	118.19	624.21	100%

5.3 Revenues in kind

5.3.1 Hydrocarbons sector

Oil and Condensate

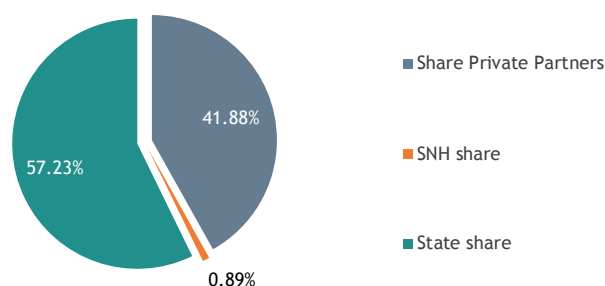
The production of oil and condensate reached to 15,846,770 barrels for the State share and 245,114 barrels for SNH share, representing 58.12% of total production.

The detail by field is as follows:

Table 76 - State and SNH Share in the oil and condensate production

Operator	Association	Field	Oil production (in barrels)	Condensate production (in barrels)	State share (in barrels)	SNH share (in barrels)
SNH	MVIA	MVIA	41,683	-	960	40,723
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	RDR	13,901,671	-	9,371,921	-
		DISSONI NORD	2,215,392	-	563,235	-
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	MOUDI/D1	510,456	-	255,231	51,046
	EBOME	KF, KB, BAF/EBOME	713,233	-	356,617	153,345
	SANAGA	SANAGA	-	148,302	42,915	-
APCC	LOKELE	MOKOKO ABANA	5,364,388	-	3,755,070	-
		MOKOKO WEST	602,180	-	361,310	-
APCL	IROKO	IROKO	4,158,389	-	1,139,511	-
GDC	LOGBABA	LOGBABA	-	31,512	-	-
Total (in barrels)			27,507,392	179,814	15,846,770	245,114
Share (%)					57.23%	0.89%

Chart 13 - Breakdown of the production of liquid Hydrocarbons



The quantities of crude oil sold by SNH for the State share and its own share reached respectively 16.818 million barrels and 0.305 million barrels compared to 20.510 million and 0.334 million in 2016, representing a drop of 17.85%.

Table 77 - Sale of crude oil - State share and SNH share

Operator	Volume (in barrels)			Value (billion of FCFA)		
	2017	2016	%	2017	2016	%
State share	16,818,155	20,510,032	-18.00%	520.87	478.93	8.76%
SNH share	305,025	334,316	-8.76%	10.26	8.87	15.69%
Total	17,123,180	20,844,348	-17.85%	531.13	487.80	8.88%

Revenues from the sale of State share and SNH share increased by 8.88% between 2016 and 2017. This improvement is mainly due to the increase of world prices for crude oil. The price of Dated Brent averaged USD 52.51/bbl, compared to USD 40.68/bbl in 2016, registering an increase of 11.83%¹.

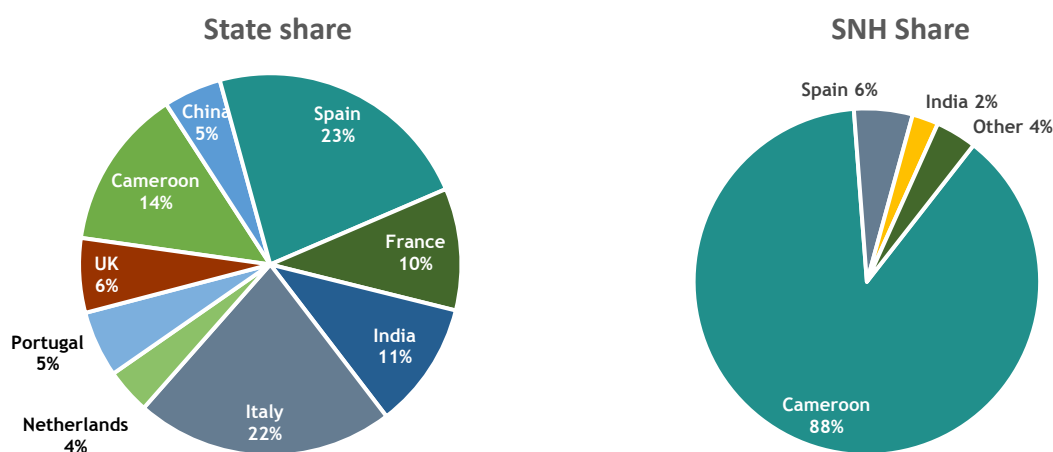
¹ <https://fr.statista.com/statistiques/564926/prix-annuel-du-petrole-de-l-opep-1960/>

Price differentials between Cameroonian crudes and Brent averaged USD -0.81/ bl as detailed in the following table:

Table 78 - Price differentials in Cameroonian crudes - Details by field

Champs	Buyer	Volume (in barrels)	Average Price unit (USD)	Average discount / Brent USD	Sales value (in millions of USD)	Sales value (in billions of FCFA)
EBOME	ADDAX ENERGY SA	656,302	58.70	3.80	38.53	22.52
	Total	656,302	58.70	3.80	38.53	22.52
KOLE	ADDAX ENERGY SA	1,781,695	56.27	(0.17)	100.25	56.51
	CEPSA TRADING	3,572,145	53.64	(0.59)	191.63	110.74
	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	3,630,074	51.98	(0.59)	188.71	110.37
	SHELL WESTERN	947,614	54.51	(0.60)	51.66	31.98
	Total	9,931,528	53.59	(0.52)	532.24	309.59
LOKELE	ADRIA TRADE AG	3,056,696	52.67	(1.93)	160.99	94.13
	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	1,226,939	49.10	(2.52)	60.25	35.75
	SARAS TRADING	1,831,577	53.88	(1.39)	98.68	55.71
	Total	6,115,212	52.31	(1.89)	319.92	185.58
MVIA	ADDAX ENERGY SA	57,981	57.12	3.78	3.31	1.95
	Total	57,981	57.12	3.78	3.31	1.95
MOUDI/D1	ADDAX ENERGY SA	75,500	55.94	(0.19)	4.22	2.39
	CEPSA TRADING	106,000	53.51	(0.61)	5.67	3.28
	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	100,400	51.90	(0.60)	5.21	3.05
	SHELL WESTERN	25,000	54.51	(0.60)	1.36	0.84
	Total	306,900	53.66	(0.50)	16.47	9.56
SANAGA	ADDAX ENERGY SA	55,257	60.12	3.82	3.32	1.93
	Total	55,257	60.12	3.82	3.32	1.93
		17,123,180	53.37	(0.81)	913.79	531.13

Chart 14 - Main destinations for crudes sold by SNH



The volumes sold by SNH detailed by cargo and by destination are presented in Annex 12.

Gas

The State share of natural gas production is 2,871,939 MSCF, or 20.38% of total production. The detail by field is as follows:

Table 79 - State's share of natural gas production

Operator	Association	Concession	Natural gas production (mscf)	State share (mscf)	% State share
PERENCO CAM	South Sanaga	South Sanaga	10,396,160	2,871,939	27.63%
Cameroon gas (GDC)	Logbaba	Logbaba	3,699,177	-	0.00%
Total			14,095,337	2,871,939	20.38%

For the Sanaga Sud association, the entire production is sold by Perenco to SNH (Mandate). The revenues from the sale is then shared between the partners. The State's share of the Sanaga Sud Association's revenue for 2017 generated revenues totalling CFAF 4.1 billion. The breakdown of these revenues is as follows:

Table 80 - Revenues generated by the production of the Sanaga Sud field

Sale of total production (Sanaga Sud)		Billing of SNH retrocession to PERENCO CAM (State share) in millions of FCFA					
Volume (In MSCF)	Value (In million FCFA)	Date	Invoice reference	SNH / State share (27.625%)	Profit oil State (3.5%)	Cost oil Contracting State (16.25%)	Profit Oil Contracting State (7.875%)
775,014	1,130.20	21/03/2017	17/SNH/GAZ/PSCSANAGA	312.22	39.56	183.66	89.00
611,765	891.63	08/05/2017	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA	246.31	31.21	144.89	70.22
683,529	992.57	22/05/2017	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA	274.20	34.74	161.29	78.17
639,251	929.21	15/06/2017	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA	256.70	32.52	151.00	73.18
449,253	652.37	05/07/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/06	180.22	22.83	106.01	51.37
350,723	509.73	05/07/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/07	140.81	17.84	82.83	40.14
350,723	6.43	24/08/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/09	1.78	0.23	1.05	0.51
953,697	1,405.42	06/08/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/08	388.25	49.19	228.38	110.68
542,720	730.65	24/08/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/10	201.81	25.57	118.71	57.53
891,004	1,311.27	27/08/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/08	362.24	45.89	213.08	103.26
961,745	1,414.93	27/08/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/10	390.87	49.52	229.93	111.43
954,396	1,402.65	11/12/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/13	387.48	49.09	227.93	110.46
965,206	1,416.93	14/12/2017	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/14	391.43	49.59	230.25	111.58
616,263	908.57	00/01/1900	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/15	250.99	31.80	147.64	71.55
778,177	1,140.89	16/02/2018	18/SNH/CPPSANAGA/01	315.17	39.93	185.39	89.84
10,523,466	14,843.46	Total		4,100.48	519.52	2,412.05	1,168.91

For Logbaba association, due to a dispute between the State and Gaz du Cameroun, the State's share in the Logbaba field has not been made available to SNH since the start of field production and therefore the related revenues have never been recovered by SNH-Mandate.

5.3.2 Artisanal sector

CAPAM's tax collections in 2017 totalled 123 Kg of gold for a value of FCFA 2,277 million. The detail of these direct collection by Municipality is as follows:

Table 81 - In kind tax collection for artisanal activity

Municipality	Production	Collection (gram)	Collection (millions FCFA)
BETARE-OYA	160,769.63	28,549.51	528.16
GAROUA BOULAI	149,329.13	33,499.15	619.73
NGOURA	82,978.49	19,544.36	361.57
BATOURI	33,052.60	1,502.79	27.80
BEKE/KETTE	21,063.00	2,778.78	51.41
MEIGANGA	246,809.60	36,936.76	683.33
NDELELE	7,000.00	250.00	4.63
Total	701,002.45	123,061.35	2,276.63

5.4 Transportation revenues

Transportation revenues represent one of the important sources of revenue in the extractive sector in Cameroon. During the scoping phase, the EITI Committee did not retain a materiality threshold for the disclosure and reconciliation of transportation revenues.

The results of transportation revenue reconciliation are presented in Section 3.3.5. The data on revenues, Customs duties and volumes transported are as follows:

Table 82 - Statement of pipeline royalty - Chad-Cameroon pipeline

Date/Month	Transported volume (barrel)	Country of origin	Royalty rate (USD)	Payable royalties (million USD)	Royalties paid (billion FCFA)
Jan-17	2,804,150	Chad	1.30	3.65	2.25
Feb-17	2,809,353	Chad	1.30	3.65	2.24
Mar-17	2,851,723	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.29
Apr-17	2,803,061	Chad	1.30	3.64	2.20
May-17	2,852,098	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.17
June-17	2,808,053	Chad	1.30	3.65	2.09
July-17	3,801,404	Chad	1.30	4.94	2.76
Agst-17	2,850,768	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.03
Sept-17	2,805,479	Chad	1.30	3.65	2.02
Oct-17	3,661,415	Chad	1.30	4.76	2.68
Nov-17	2,851,449	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.07
Dec-17	2,897,616	Chad	1.30	3.77	2.07
Total	35,796,569			46.54	26.88

In addition to pipeline royalty, COTCO paid taxes for an amount of FCFA 5.95 billion in 2017. The total payments made during 2017 by the company amounted to FCFA 33.84 billion detailed by flow as follows:

Table 83 - Statement of COTCO payments

Payment stream	billions FCFA
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	27.89
Special Tax revenues (TSR)	1.47
Customs duties	0.89
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	1.65
Corporate tax revenues including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	1.13
Contributions payable by the employer	0.46
Inspection and control costs	0.09
CFC contributions (employer share)	0.14
FNE contributions	0.09
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	0.03
Tax on profits (IRCM)	0.01
Total	33.84

Table 84 - Revenue from the sale of gas via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline

Period	Volume (MSCF)	PERENCO CAM billing to SNH				SNH billing to KPDC				Margin (million FCFA)
		Invoice reference	Payment date SNH	Unit price (FCFA)	Value (million FCFA)	Invoice reference	Payment date by KPDC	Unit price (in FCFA)	Value (million FCFA)	
Jan-17	775,014	PC1171	06/02/2017	1,458	1,130	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/02	21/03/2017	1,935	1,500	370
Feb-17	611,765	PC1183	03/03/2017	1,457	892	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/03	08/05/2017	1,951	1,194	302
Mrch-17	683,529	PC1203	07/04/2017	1,452	993	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/04	22/05/2017	1,929	1,319	326
Aprl-17	639,251	PC1218	05/05/2017	1,454	929	17/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/05	15/06/2017	1,940	1,240	311
May-17	449,253	PC1236	05/06/2017	1,452	652	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/06	05/07/2017	1,927	866	213
	350,723	PC1237	05/06/2017	1,453	510	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/07	05/07/2017	1,933	678	168
	350,723	PC1255	04/07/2017	18	6	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/09	24/08/2017	24	9	2
June-17	953,697	PC1264	10/07/2017	1,474	1,405	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/08_bis	06/08/2017	1,954	1,864	458
	542,720	PC1274	20/07/2017	1,346	731	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/10	24/08/2017	1,199	651	-80
July-17	891,004	PC1280	07/09/2017	1,472	1,311	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/08_bis	27/08/2017	1,958	1,745	434
Agst-17	961,745	PC1292	06/09/2017	1,471	1,415	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/10	27/08/2017	1,954	1,879	464
Sept-17	954,396	PC1309	05/10/2017	1,470	1,403	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/13	11/12/2017	1,954	1,865	462
Oct-17	965,206	PC1324	03/11/2017	1,468	1,417	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/14	14/12/2017	1,952	1,884	467
Nov-17	616,263	PC1340	06/12/2017	1,474	909	17/SNH/CPPSANAGA/15	00/01/1900	1,960	1,208	299
Dec-17	778,177	PC1366	12/01/2018	1,466	1,141	18/SNH/CPPSANAGA/01	16/02/2018	1,937	1,507	366
TOTAL	10,523.466				14,843				19,406	4,562

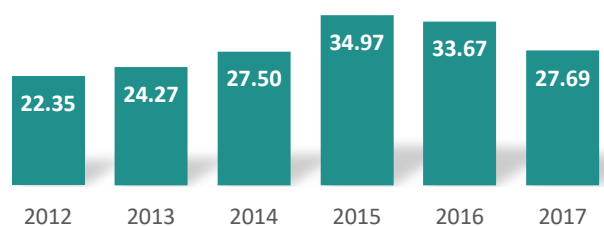
5.5 Production

5.5.1 Hydrocarbons sector

Oil and Condensate

The total 2017 production of liquid Hydrocarbons was 27.69 million barrels. It is down by 17.76% compared to that of 2016. This drop is explained by the recurring slowdown in oil activity which has led to the postponement or even the cancellation of certain projects planned in 2017.

Chart 15 - Evolution of the national production of natural gas (in millions of barrels)

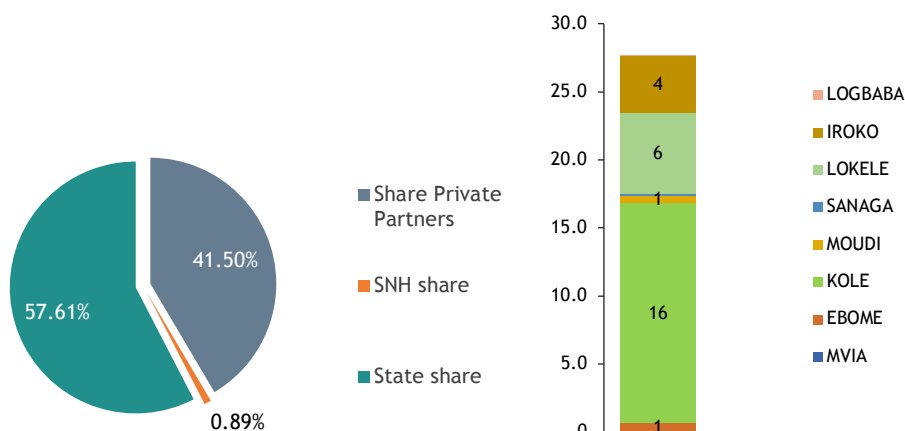


The detail of 2017 production by operator and by field is as follows:

Table 85 - Petroleum production by operator and by field

Operator	Association	Concession	Total production (barrel)	Crude oil (barrel)	Condensate (barrel)	Production value (billion FCFA)
SNH	MVIA	MVIA	41,683	41,683		1.43
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	RDR	13,901,671	13,90,671		494.86
		DISSONI NORD	2,215,392	2,215,392		
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	MOUDI/D1	510,456	510,456		15.68
	EBOME	KF, KB; BAF/EBOME	713,233	713,233		22.64
	SANAGA	SANAGA	148,302		148,302	4.62
APCC (*)	LOKELE	MOKOKO ABANA	5,364,388	5,364,388		184.79
	LOKELE	MOKOKO WEST	602,180	602,180		
APCL (*)	IROKO	IROKO	4,158,389	4,158,389		128.79
GDC	LOGBABA	LOGBABA CONDENSATE	31,512		31,512	0.94
Total			27,687,206	27,507,392	179,814	853.75

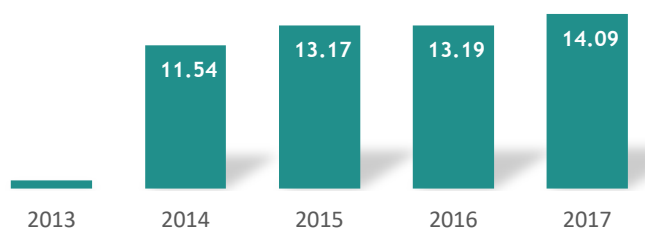
(*) The valuation of production was carried out at the average sale price



Gas

In 2017, gas production reached 14.09 million MSCF compared to 13.19 million MSCF the previous year¹.

Chart 16 - Evolution of national natural gas production (in million MSCF)



The detail of 2017 production by operator and by field is as follows ² :

Table 86 - Gas production by field

Operator	Association	Concession	Gas production natural (mscf)	Production value (billion FCFA)
PERENCO CAM	Sanaga	Sanaga	10,396,160	14.11
GDC	Logbaba	Logbaba	3,699,177	22.35
Total			14,095,337	36.46

5.5.2 Mining and quarrying sector

Mining production in 2017 by operator and by commodity is as follows³:

Table 87 - Mining production by operator

Companies / Entities	Commodity	Unit	Volume	Value (million FCFA)
CIMENCAM	Clay	Tonne	10,462	1.05
	Limestone	Tonne	113,786	18.10
	pozzolan	Tonne	96,408	21.42
	Sand	Tonne	11,897	1.19
GRACAM	AGGREGATES	Tonne	58,595	410.17
	SAND	Tonne	32,731	137.40
	Production in tonnes		323,878	589.33
RAZEL	aggregates	Cubic meter	172,079	2,187
	Sand	Cubic meter	67,651	
	Production in cubic meters		239,730	2,187.19
CAPAM (Artisanal Exploitation)	Gold	Gram	701,002.45	12,968.55
	Production in grams		701,002.45	12,958.55
KIMBERLEY process (Artisanal exploitation)	Diamond	Carat	1757.45	504.82
	Production in carat		1,757.45	504.82

¹ Source: EITI Report 2017 and earlier.

² Source: Extractive companies EITI form.

³ Source: EITI entity reporting template.

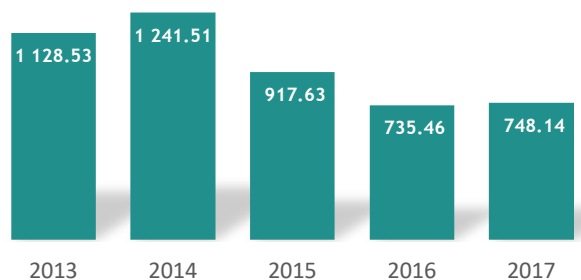
5.6 Export

5.6.1 Hydrocarbons sector

Oil and Condensate

In 2017, exports of liquid Hydrocarbons reached 24.663 million barrels with a value of FCFA 74.814 billion. The average price of Cameroonian crude was USD 53.00/bbl in 2017, compared to USD 40.10/bbl in 2016.

Chart 17 - Evolution of exports of liquid Hydrocarbons (billion FCFA)



The details of exports by operator and by field are as follows:

Table 88 - Export of liquid Hydrocarbons by operator and by field

Operators	Association	Total production (barrel)	Export (barrel)	Value of exports (million USD)
SNH	MVIA	41,683		
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	16,117,063	11,071,952	588.16
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	510,456	385,400	20.39
	EBOME	713,233		
	SANAGA	148,302		
APCC & APCL	LOKELE	10,124,957	13,205,948	698.62
GDC	LOGBABA	31,512		
Total		27,687,206	24,663,300	1,307.18

Chart 18 - Distribution of exports by field

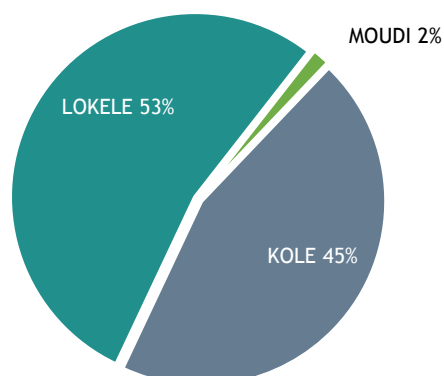
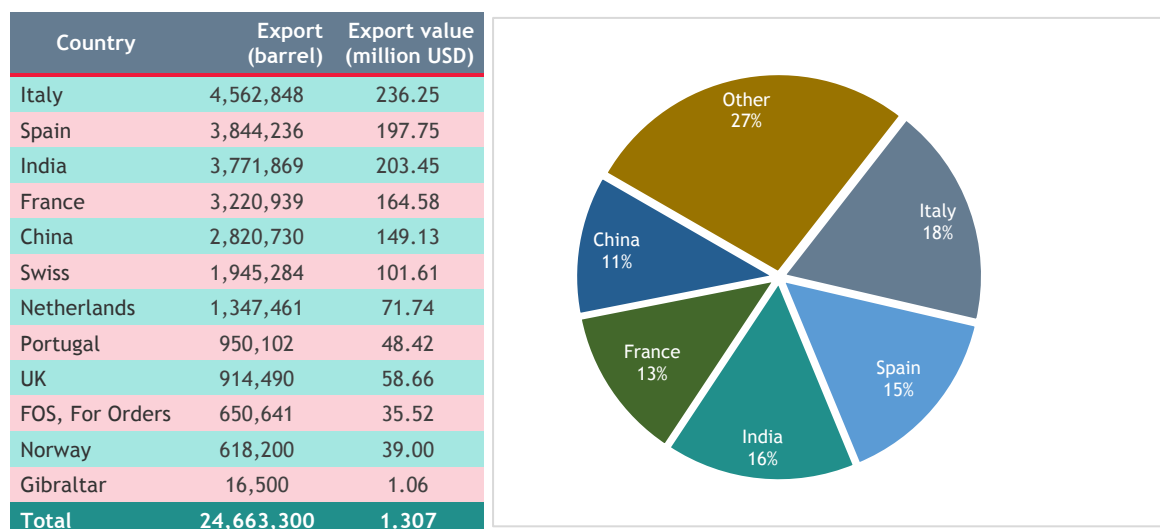


Chart 19 - Export of liquid Hydrocarbons by country



5.6.2 Mining sector

All exports from the mining sector originate from the artisanal sector, the data reported for 2017 by the Directorate of Mines (gold) and the Kimberley Process (diamond) are as follows:

Table 89 - Export of gold and diamonds

Commodities	Volume	Unit selling price	Value
Gold	29.705 kg	FCFA 18,500	FCFA 549.54 million
Diamond	1,294.63 carats	FCFA 46,605.29	FCFA 60,34 million

In 2016 and 2017, Cameroon exported 1,660.75 carats and 1,294.63 carats respectively, having a value in FCFA of 178,081,740 and 60,336,607. This variation is linked to several factors:

1) The variation in the volumes exported can be explained by the fact that in 2015, the export tax on rough diamonds increased from 12.5% to 24.5%. This increase has prompted some players to build up stocks of diamonds. These stocks were exported in 2016 after the drop in said taxes, which went from 24.5% to 12.5%. On the other hand, the decrease is due to the closure of Gems Africa purchasing office in 2016. The latter therefore exported all of its stocks in 2016 and has not carried out any exports since 2017; note here that, Gems Africa was the purchasing office having exported the largest volume of diamonds between 2014 and 2016 and therefore, its closure had an impact on the volumes of diamond exported in 2017.

2) The variation in values is the consequence of the fall in the quantities of diamonds exported. In addition, it depends on the quality of the diamonds exported. In fact, the diamonds exported during 2017 are of low-quality mainly made of bors, and brown diamonds.

5.7 Social spending

During the scoping phase, the Committee agreed on the definition of compulsory and voluntary social spending as per previous EITI reports. Compulsory social expenditure has been defined as expenditure in cash or in kind made compulsory by the mining or petroleum contract. Voluntary expenses are those initiated by companies in application of their CSR policies.

The EITI Committee also agreed that, since the beneficiaries of social spending are mostly third parties (not part of state entities), the reconciliation of social spending was not feasible. As a result, the Committee decided that social spending will be reported on the basis of the unilateral declaration by the companies. The Committee also decided not to use a materiality threshold for the disclosure of compulsory and voluntary social expenditure by the companies.

According to EITI declarations from the extractive companies, social expenditure for 2017 reached an amount of FCFA 163.89 million. The details of these expenses by company are presented in the following table:

Table 90 - Social expenditure by company

Companies	Voluntary social payments		Total (In FCFA)
	Compulsory social payments Cash contributions	Cash contributions In-kind contributions	
Oil companies		43,762,796	112,014,899
GDC			8,266,500
PERENCO RDR		43,270,696	26,128,312
APCC			70,909,189
PERENCO CAM		492,100	6,000,000
GLENCORE			710,898
Mining companies	4,097,556	4,014,480	0
CAMINEX	4,097,556		
CIMENCAM		4,014,480	
Total	4,097,556	47,777,276	112,014,899

Details of social expenditure per beneficiary are presented in Annex 7.



6 IA recommendations

6 IA recommendations

6.1 Follow-up on previous recommendations

6.1.1 Follow-up on the recommendations of the 2016 EITI Report

Recommendation	Implementation	Proposed actions
1 Monitor the implementation of the provisions of Law No 2018/011 of 11 July 2018	No	Proposals will be made on the modalities of implementation of the provisions relating to the publication of contracts.
2 Reform the legal framework for the Hydrocarbons sector	Yes	Promulgation of the Petroleum Code of 25 April 2019.
3 Computerize the government revenue collection chain	In progress	A study has started to interconnect the DGI and Treasury information systems to ensure better traceability of sub-national transfers. This work was initiated by the Information Systems Division of MINFI. A Progress Report is being prepared.
4 Make it compulsory to provide data on the municipalities receiving sub-national transfers	No	A mechanism will be put in place to oblige companies to inform the beneficiary municipalities and allowing the control and certification of this data.
5 Reliability of DGD data on exports	No	A reflection on the integration of export data on the SYDONIA system will be carried out and a mechanism for periodic reconciliation between data from the DGD, SNH, INS and DM will be put in place.

6.1.2 Follow-up on the recommendations of the 2018 Validation Report

Recommendation	Implementation	Comments
1 Involvement of civil company (1.3)	Yes	The college of civil company adopted its Code of Conduct on 21 November 2018.
2 Multi-stakeholder group governance (1.4)	Yes	The Prime Minister issued decree n° 2018/6026/PM of 17 July 2018 establishing, organizing and operating the EITI Committee. The college of extractive companies adopted a memorandum of understanding setting the rules and procedures for the nomination and renewal of the four companies representing the private Hydrocarbons sector within the EITI Committee for the implementation of the Initiative for the Transparency in the Extractive Industries on 31 October 2018.
3 Work plan (1.5)	In progress	An emergency plan was adopted on 26 December 2019 by the EITI Committee in order to take the necessary measures to adjust the corrective measures recommended in the 2018 Validation Report.
4 Register of licenses (2.3)	In progress	The required data are mentioned in sections 4.1.4 and 4.2.4 and the related annexes with the exception of information on the dates of the request, which is still missing for certain permits in the mining and Hydrocarbons sectors.
5 Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Yes	Government policy is described in Section 4.7. The policy has been clarified with Article 6 of Law No. 2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of Transparency and Good Governance in the Management of Public Finances in Cameroon, which marks the Government's commitment to publish the contracts. The implementing texts of this law are expected in 2019.
6 State participation (2.6)	Yes	The legal framework and level of State participations held directly or indirectly are detailed in Sections 4.1.5 and 4.2.5. The State relationship with SONARA is explained in Section 4.1.5.2.
7 Production data (3.2)	Yes	The volume and value data by commodity and by region are detailed in Sections 4.1.7, 4.2.7 and 5.4.
8 In kind revenues (4.2)	Yes	Details of in kind revenues are presented in Section 5.3.
9 SOE Transactions (4.5)	Yes	Details of the transactions between SNH and the State are presented in Section 4.1.5.6.
10 Revenue distribution (5.1)	Yes	The mechanism for using SNH direct operations in budget expenditure is explained in Section 4.3.6.
11 Subnational transfers (5.2)	In progress	Information about subnational transfers were not collected in full. Reconciling subnational transfers has proven to be impractical. Reform of the revenue collection system is needed. For more details please refer to Section 4.3.5. See also recommendation 6.1.1 point 4.

Recommendation	Implementation	Comments
12 SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Yes	The mechanism of SNH direct operations and the details of the beneficiaries are mentioned in section 4.3.6. SNH financial relationships with its subsidiaries and with SONORA are explained in Section 4.1.5.
13 Public debate (7.1)	In progress	In order to optimize the use of financial resources and for the sake of efficiency, the Committee intends to relaunch its communication activities after the publication of the 2016 and 2017 EITI Reports.
14 Results and impact of implementation (7.4)	Yes	The Committee has included in its 2016 and 2017 Annual Progress Reports sections relating to the assessment of progress made in the context of the implementation of its Work Plan. It intends to continue this practice, in accordance with the provisions set out in guidance note 5 of the EITI International Secretariat on the preparation of annual progress reports.

6.1.3 Recommendations from 2015 and earlier EITI Reports

Recommendations	Implementation	Comments
15 Compliance with allocation keys (subnational transfers)	In progress	Only data from the DGE could be collected. For more details on the implementation of this point please refer to Section 4.3.5.
16 Management of revenues from the artisanal mining sector	In progress	For 2016, the transfers to MINFI were partially carried out. Transfers to beneficiaries are still to be made. A task force was set up in 2018 to inventory the gold stock and carry out transfers. The results of the task force's work are detailed in Section 4.3.5.
17 Management of revenues from the oil and gas sector	In progress	The Government has made commitments to reduce the amounts of direct operations by SNH and to publish the amount of these operations in the TOFE. For more details, please refer to Section 4.1.2.4.
18 Compliance with the regulations on the taxation of capital gains on the transfer of rights relating to natural resources	Yes	The DGE launched a control mission to verify whether the Bowleven company has paid the taxes due for the sale of its shares in the Etindé permit.
19 Differences between the data certified by the Chamber of Accounts and the data adjusted by the IA	In progress	The period awarded to the reporting entities is not sufficient to ensure that all the adjustments made by the IA are considered by the Chamber of Accounts.
20 Absence and delay in the submission of reporting templates	Yes	Most reporting entities submitted their reports on time.
21 Compliance with deadlines and forms of referral to the Chamber of Accounts	Yes	Most government agencies submitted their declarations on time.
22 Compliance with Requirement 61 of the 2016 EITI standard, relating to social spending	Yes	See section 5.7.
23 Management of transfers to municipalities	In progress	See recommendation 6.1.3. point 15.
24 Submissions of proof of certification of financial statements by companies	Yes	See Section 3.4.
25 Establishment of a mining sector database	In progress	Efforts have been made to modernize the mining cadastre and put it online as well as the publication of certain contextual data on the legal and fiscal regime of the sector or even the procedures for awarding permits. Additional efforts remain to be made regarding the publication of up-to-date payment data and the sector's contribution to employment, export and production.
26 Absence of register of beneficial ownership	In progress	Actions will be launched in 2019 for the implementation of the roadmap on beneficial ownership.
27 Discrepancies between EITI data and TOFE	In progress	Some discrepancies still exist due in particular to posting errors. For more details, please refer to recommendation 6.1.2. point 3.
28 Disclosure of beneficial ownership data	In progress	For more details on the data collected please refer to Section 4.6.

6.2 Recommendations EITI Report 2017

6.2.1 Regular monitoring of the work plan

In accordance with requirement 1.5 of the EITI Standard, the multi-stakeholder group is required to set up a work plan which must be regularly updated, fully costed and compatible with the declaration and validation deadlines.

We found that the EITI Committee has not updated its adjusted 2017-2019 work plan since its publication in May 2017. No follow-up has been carried out to assess the progress of the activities planned in the work plan. In addition, the EITI Committee in Cameroon does not currently have a detailed work plan for the coming period from 2020 onwards. Only an emergency plan was drawn up in December 2019 in preparation for the validation process.

In addition, requirement 7.4 of the EITI standard provides that the multi-stakeholder group is required to assess the results and impact of the implementation of the EITI on the governance of natural resources. This can be done through an Annual Report including all actions undertaken during the covered period. The last activity report prepared covered 2016.

It is recommended to assess the progress of the activities planned in the 2017-2019 work plan in order to measure the achievement of the objectives provided for in the plan and, in general, assess the implementation of the EITI process in Cameroon.

It is strongly recommended to draw up an Annual Progress Report at the end of each year to summarize the activities undertaken within the framework of the EITI and describe the results of these activities.

6.2.2 Gender balance in the composition of the EITI Committee

In accordance with requirement 1.4 of the EITI standard, the multi-stakeholder group and each college must consider the gender balance in their composition in order to progress towards parity.

The EITI Committee in Cameroon is characterized by a male predominance in the composition of its members.

It is recommended to take the necessary measures in the next nominations in order to aim for a gender balance in the composition of the Committee.



Annexes

Annexes

Annex 1 - List of Companies retained for the unilateral disclosure of the State

Hydrocarbons sector	
N°	Private partners in operation
1	RSM PRODUCTION CORPORATION
Private operators in exploration	
2	YAN CHANG LOGONE DEVELOPMENT HOLDING Co Ltd
3	ORION ENERGY HOLDING Inc
4	DANA PETROLEUM CAMEROON LTD
Private partners in exploration	
5	HETA OIL & GAS Limited

Mining industry	
N°	Company
1	AFRICA MINING RESSOURCES COMPANY
2	AFRICAN AURA RESOURCES CAMEROON SARL
3	AFRICA SARL
4	AUCAM SARL
5	BLUE SKY BUSINESS COMPANY LTD
6	BOCOM PETROLEUM
7	CAM IRON SA
8	CAMEROON INVEST CORPORATION
9	CAMEROON IRON ORE COMPANY
10	CAMEROON MINING ACTION SA
11	CAMEROON MINING TECH M051
12	CAMEROON ANXIN YUAN MINING
13	CAMEROON EMERGENCE C
14	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY
15	CLIMA DUBAI INTERNATIONAL
16	CODIAS SA
18	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN SARL
19	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL
21	DEWA
22	GENERAL CONTRACT BUILDING PUBLIC WORKS
23	ETS CAMEROON TRADING COMPANY
24	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LT
26	GOLD-DIAMOND-MINING GDMAND C
28	HARVEST MINING CORPORATION SA
30	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON
31	MINING CAMEROON SARL
32	MONGOKELE MINING
33	OPTIMUM MINING RESOURCES SARL
35	CAMEROON MINERALS TANK
36	SOCIETE MONGOKELE MINING COPMANY SARL
37	OPERATING STE
38	STE INTERNATIONAL
39	STE OPTIMUM MINING INC

Quarrying sector	
N°	Company
1	ARAB CONTRACTORS
2	BUNUS
3	CANA WOOD
4	Caramail
5	CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CAMEROON
6	CHINA LIN XIANG CAME
7	CHINA MEILAN CAMEROO
8	THE GRAVEL GROUP
9	HARVEST BTP SARL
10	MODERN CAREERS
11	Rocaglia
12	ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY LTD
13	SOGEA SATOM
14	UTA

Water sector	
N°	Company
1	SANO
2	SIDEMI
3	GOLDEN PRODUCTION

Annex 2 - Submission details of signed and certified reporting templates

Company	2017 Financial statements		2017 reporting templates	
	Audited	Audit report	Signed	Certificated
SNH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
APCC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PERENCO RDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
APCL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PERENCO CAM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GAZ DU CAMEROUN	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NOBLE	N/S	No	Yes	Yes
NEW AGE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
GLENCORE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
TOWER RESOURCES	Yes	Yes	No	No
EUROIL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
COTCO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CIMENCAM	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
RAZEL	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
CAMINEX	N/S	N/A	No	No
DANGOTE	Company that did not submit its reporting template			
GRACAM	No	N/A	Yes	Yes

Annex 3 - Register of petroleum permits

Exploration permit / Exclusive exploration authorisation

Name of active permit/ block	Code/ Ref N°	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Commodities	Area (Km ²)	Region / Place	Date of application	Date of award/ allocation	Reference/ awarding order	Renewal date	Expiration date
BOMONO	H-113	AER	-	-	EUROIL	100%	HC Liquids et Gas	2,327.50	DKC	n/c	12/12/2007	n/c	12/12/2016	11/12/2018
MATANDA	H-105	AER	AFEX	25.00%	GLENCORE EXPLORATION CAMEROON	75%	HC Liquids et Gas	1,234.63	DKC	21/05/2014	10/04/2008	006000 du 09/09/2014	10/04/2014	09/04/2018
ZINA-MAKARY	H-108	AER	-	-	Yang Chang Logone Development Holding Co Ltd	100%	HC Liquids et Gas	6,379.50	LB	n/c	02/04/2009	2010/224 du 12/07/2010	n/c	01/04/2015
MOABI	H-116	AER	-	-	PERENCO CAMEROON	100%	HC Liquids et Gas	137.13	RDR	n/c	15/01/2013	2015/423 du 18/09/2015	15/01/2016	14/01/2018
NDIAN RIVER II	n/c	AER	Heta Oil & Gas Ltd	10.00%	ORION Energy	90%	HC Liquids et Gas	2,530.00	RDR	n/c	11/12/2014	n/c	n/c	10/12/2019
THALI	n/c	AER	-	-	Tower Resources Cameroon SA	100%	HC Liquids et Gas	119.20	RDR	n/c	15/09/2015	n/c	n/c	14/09/2018

Concession / Exclusive exploitation authorisation

Name of active permit/ block	Code/ Ref N°	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Commodities	Area (Km ²)	Region/ Place	Date of application	Date of award/ allocation	Reference/ awarding order	Renewal date	Expiration date
KOLE MARINE	C-11	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Liquids	3.800	RDR	17/08/1976	25/08/1976	76/366 du 25/08/1976	13/09/2001	12/09/2026
EKUNDU MARINE	C-12	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Liquids	17.000	RDR	11/07/1977	18/08/1977	77/325 du 18/08/1977	18/08/2002	17/08/2027
BOA BAKASSI	C-15	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Liquids	9.320	RDR	02/07/1979	12/09/1979	79/371 du 12/09/1979	22/12/2004	21/12/2029
BAVO ASOMA	C-16	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Liquids	10840	RDR	04/04/1980	13/10/1980	80/421 du 13/10/1980	13/10/2005	12/10/2030
KITA EDEM	C-17	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Liquids	18.500	RDR	04/04/1980	13/10/1980	80/422 du 13/10/1980	13/10/2005	12/10/2030
SANDY GAS	C-18	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 24.50%	PERENCO RDR	25.50%	HC Gas	26.380	RDR	23/05/1980	13/10/1980	80/420 du 13/10/1980	13/10/2005	12/10/2030
MOKOKO ABANA	C-23	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PRDR	50.00% 10.00%	APCC	40.00%	HC Liquids	9.800	RDR	26/02/1981	14/04/1980	81/154 du 14/04/1981	13/04/2006	13/04/2031
MOUDI	C-24	Concession	SNH (ETAT) SNH	50.00% 10.00%	PERENCO RDR	40.00%	HC Liquids	21.500	RDR	n/c	07/07/1981	81/261 du 7/07/1981	06/07/2006	05/07/2031
LIPENJA ERONG	C-29	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PRDR	50.00% 17.75%	APCC	32.25%	HC Liquids	2.716	RDR	10/10/1986	03/02/1988	88/163 du 03/02/1988	03/02/2013	02/02/2023
SOUTH ASOMA MARINE	C-30	Concession	SNH (ETAT) APCC	50.00% 25.00%	Perenco RDR	25.00%	HC Liquids	3.178	RDR	30/06/1995 et 06-07/09/1995	04/04/1996	96/061 du 04/04/1996	n/c	03/04/2021

Name of active permit/ block	Code/ Ref N°	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Commodities	Area (Km²)	Region/ Place	Date of application	Date of award/ allocation	Reference/ awarding order	Renewal date	Expiration date
EBOME MARINE	C-31	Concession	SNH (ETAT) SNH	50.00% 21.50%	Perenco CAM	28.50%	HC Liquids	53.900	DKC	10/05/1996	30/05/1996	96/114 du 30/05/1996	n/c	29/05/2021
MONDONI	C-32	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PRDR	50.00% 25.00%	APCC	25.00%	HC Liquids et Gas	1.087	RDR	09/10/1996	29/11/1996	96/276 du 29/11/1996	n/c	28/11/2021
MVIA	C-34	Concession	-	-	SNH-Operational	100%	HC Liquids	21.300	DKC	08/01/2004	21/06/2004	2004/152 du 21/06/2004	n/c	20/06/2029
SANAGA SUD	EEA 38	EEA	SNH (ETAT)	25.00%	Perenco CAM	75.00%	HC Gas	65.750	DKC	n/c	21/09/2006	2006/303 du 21/09/2006	n/c	06/03/2032
DISSONI NORD	EEA - 36	EEA	SNH (ETAT) APCC	25.00% 37.50%	Perenco RDR	37.50%	HC Liquids	2.416	RDR	n/c	06/11/2008	2008/359 du 06/11/2008	n/c	05/11/2028
YOYO	C-37	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PETRONAS	50.00% 25.00%	NOBLE	25.00%	HC Gas	67.910	DKC	24/03/2008	23/12/2008	2008/447 du 23/12/2008	n/c	22/12/2033
LOGBABA	C-38	Concession	SNH (ETAT) RSM	5.00% 38.00%	GDC	57.00%	HC Gas	2.010	DKC	n/c	29/04/2011	2011/112 du 29/04/2011	n/c	28/04/2037
IROKO	EEA - 40	EEA	SNH (ETAT)	30.00%	APCL	70.00%	HC Liquids et Gas	1.575	RDR	n/c	26/09/2013	2013/358 du 26/09/2013	N/C	25/09/2033
ETINDE	EEA - 41	EEA	SNH (ETAT) LUKOIL EUROIL	20.00% 30.00% 20.00%	NEW AGE	30.00%	HC Gas	46.050	RDR	n/c	06/01/2015	2015/001 du 06/01/2015	n/c	28/07/2034

DKC: Douala/Kribi-Campo

RDR: Rio del Rey

LB: Logone Birni

Block under negotiation

N°	Block name	Creation date	Area (Km²)	Basins
1	ETINDE EXPLORATION	22/12/2014	1,693.00	DKC
2	ELOMBO	01/01/2015	2,37.300	DKC
3	NTEM	-	2,319.00	DKC
4	TILAPIA	06/07/2016	3,874.90	DKC
5	KOMBE-NSEPE	-	3,026.00	DKC
6	BOMANA EXPLORATION	01/01/2016	223.27	RDR
7	BAKASSI	12/06/2017	736.87	RDR
8	BOLONGO EXPLORATION	16/07/2015	230.30	RDR

Free blocks

N°	Block name	Creation date	Area (Km²)	Basins
1	LOGBABA EXPLORATION	19/08/2010	4.390	DKC
2	NGOSSO	02/01/2016	47.400	RDR

Annex 5 - Directory of mining titles

Mining exploration permit

N°	Company name and address	Permit location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
463	ABS HOLDING SARL	YOKADOUMA 3	AR 000275	487,6 KM ²	30/01/2017	02/03/2017	3 years	02/03/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, DIAMOND AND RELATED COMMODITIES
385	AFRICA MINING RESSOURCES COMPANY CAMEROUN (AMRCC) BP 4759YAOUNDE	NDELELE	AR 006309	469KM ²	15/11/2014	18/08/2015	3 years	18/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
101	AFRICAN AURA RESOURCES SARL BP 14364 YAOUNDE	BATOURI	AR 000489	116 KM ²	19/08/2015	27/04/2017	2 years	27/04/2019	RENEWAL4	EAST	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, UTANIUM, DIAMOND
338	AN XIN YUAN CAM MINE SARL BP 87 YAOUNDE	KADEI	AR 007579	500KM ²	09/06/2014	07/11/2014	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
357	AN XIN YUAN CAM MINE SARL BP 87 YAOUNDE	BOMPELO	AR 000575	489KM ²	14/08/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, diamonds and related commodities
372	AUCAM BP 5407 YAOUNDE	NDJELE	AR 001898	200KM ²	09/11/2011	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, iron and platinum group metals
174	AUCAM SA BP 5407 YAOUNDE	MANDOUM	AR 000281	117,11 KM ²	25/10/2016	03/03/2017	2 years	03/03/2019	RENEWAL3	ADAMAOUA	ALL commodities
244	AUCAM SA BP 5407 YAOUNDE	BIKOULA	AR 000323	200 KM ²	12/08/2016	14/03/2017	2 years	14/03/2019	RENEWAL2	South	ALL commodities
198	AUCAM SARL BP 5407 YAOUNDE	BIRSOK	AR 008381	485KM ²	22/04/2013	04/12/2014	2 years	04/12/2016	RENEWAL1	ADAMAOUA	Uranium, gold, iron, base metals, platinum diamond group metals and bauxite
459	AURINKO CAMEROUN Sarl, BP 17057 YAOUNDE	YOKADOUMA NORD	AR 000156	500 KM ²	30/07/2015	10/02/2017	3 years	10/02/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
502	AURINKO CAMEROUN Sarl, BP 17057 YAOUNDE	DJOUNGO	AR 001382	5,5354 KM ²	17/10/2017	18/12/2017	3 years	17/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
478	BC CORPORATION SA, BP 3617 YAOUNDE	NKAMOUNA II	AR 000670	495KM ²	23/01/2017	09/06/2017	3 years	09/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	NICKEL, cobalt and related commodities
480	BC CORPORATION SA, BP 3617 YAOUNDE	NKAMOUNA I	AR 000671	498KM ²	04/01/2017	09/06/2017	3 years	09/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Nickel, cobalt and related commodities
476	BC CORPORATION SA, BP 3617 YAOUNDE	MBANBOL	AR 000554	443 KM ²	03/03/2017	05/05/2017	3 years	04/05/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMOUA	Gold, Sapphire and related commodities
341	BLUE SKY SARL 14255YAOUNDE	BERTOUA	AR 007578	494KM ²	27/06/2014	07/11/2014	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
373	BNC SERVICES BP 1569YAOUNDE	ANCIEN BAINA	AR001899	462KM ²	19/01/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
213	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	MPOUOP	AR 004664	984KM ²	26/07/2013	09/07/2014	2 years	09/07/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	
231	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	NIEP	AR 004662	1000KM ²	28/10/2013	09/07/2014	2 years	09/07/2016	RENEWAL1	CENTRE	Iron and related commodity
212	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	VAIMBA	AR 004663	995 KM ²	26/07/2013	09/07/2014	2 years	09/07/2016	RENEWAL1	North	Gold and related commodities
230	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	DIBANGO	AR 004661	1000 KM ²	08/10/2013	09/07/2014	2 years	09/07/2016	RENEWAL1	CENTRER	
242	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	BANI	AR 007515	953KM ²	19/03/2014	05/11/2014	2 years	05/11/2016	RENEWAL1	North	cassiterite
241	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	NKAMBE	AR 007512	1000KM ²	19/03/2014	05/11/2014	2 years	05/11/2016	RENEWAL1	North-OUEST	Iron and related commodity
268	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA BP 12262 DOUALA	NTAM	AR 001906	726KM ²	13/08/2014	17/03/2015	2 years	17/03/2017	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold, Nikel, Cobalt and related commodities
386	C ² INTERNATIONAL MINING LIMITED BP 35311 MBALMAYO	DIR	AR 006310	500KM ²	42040	18/08/2015	3 years	18/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities

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347	CAMEROON EMERGENCE CORPORATION BP 34493YAOUNDE	MAYO TANKOULI	AR 007572	500KM ²	41839	41950	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Sapphire and related commodities
509	CAMEROON EMERGENCE CORPORATION BP 35493YAOUNDE	LELE III	AR 001395	443 KM ²	05/10/2017	19/12/2017	3 years	18/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
501	CAMEROON EXTRACTION LTD BP 4056 YAOUNDE	NDJIMON	AR001352	480 KM ²	02/10/2017	12/11/2017	3 years	11/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
329	CAMEROON MEIGE MINING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (CMMDC) LTD BP 87YAOUNDE	MEIGANGA SUD-OUEST	AR 003674	495KM ²	06/01/2014	10/06/2014	3 years	10/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
469	CAMEROON MINERALS AND RESOURCES SA RL BP 4056 YAOUNDE	NDOKAYO 2	AR 000465	488 KM ²	20/03/2017	13/04/2017	03 years	13/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
470	CAMEROON MINERALS AND RESOURCES SA RL BP 4056 YAOUNDE	MARARABA 2	AR000466	473 KM ²	20/03/2017	13/04/2017	3 years	13/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
472	CAMEROON MINERALS AND RESOURCES SA RL BP 4056 YAOUNDE	NDELELE 2	AR 000506	395 KM ²	17/03/2017	28/04/2017	3 years	28/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
484	CAMEROON MINERALS AND RESOURCES SA RL BP 4056 YAOUNDE	LOMIE 4	AR 000749	497KM ²	12/05/2017	27/06/2017	3 years	27/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	NICKEL, cobalt, gold and related commodities
485	CAMEROON MINERALS AND RESOURCES SA RL BP 4056 YAOUNDE	NGOILA	AR 000750	492KM ²	12/05/2017	27/06/2017	3 years	27/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	NICKEL, cobalt, gold and related commodities
195	CAMEROON MINING ACTION (CAMINA) BP 33057	MESSONDO	AR 004062	477KM ²	18/11/2014	08/06/2015	2 years	08/06/2017	RENEWAL2	South	Iron and related commodity
144	CAMEROON MINING ACTION (CAMINA) BP 33057 YAOUNDE	NGOYANG	AR 008379	1000KM ²	28/08/2007	04/12/2014	2 years	04/12/2016	RENEWAL3	CENTER/So uth	Iron and related commodities
494	CAMEROON MINING TECHNOLOGIES BP 11268 YAOUNDE	NJOMBI NORD-OUEST	AR 000804	500 KM ²	19/05/2017	07/08/2017	03 years	06/08/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, DIAMOND AND RELATED COMMODITIES
336	CAMEROON TRADING CO (CTC) SARL BP 282 SANGMELIMA	BETARE-OYA SUD	AR 007396	500KM ²	02/06/2014	04/11/2014	3 years	04/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
335	CAMEROON ZANGLIAN HSBC MINING COMPANY LTD BP 1532YAOUNDE	NGAM	AR 007535	413KM ²	07/02/2014	06/11/2014	3 years	06/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
215	CAMEROUN DIAMOND AND GOLD MINING (CADIAGOM) BP 3789 DOUALA	YOKADOUMA	AR 007517	980KM ²		05/11/2014	2 years	05/11/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
307	CAMINA SA BP 33057 YAOUNDE	NGOYANG III	AR 000612	91 KM ²	01/03/2017	23/05/2017	2 years	23/05/2019	RENEWAL1	Center	GOLD, IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
94	CAMINCO SA BP 33098 YAOUNDE	BETARE OYA	AR 000617	500 KM ²	15/07/2016	29/05/2017	2 years	29/05/2019	RENEWAL4	EAST	GOLD AND RELATED COMMODITIES
138	CAMINEX SA BP 14 364 YAOUNDE	NTEM	AR 000469	135 KM ²	23/12/2016	13/04/2017	2 years	13/04/2019	RENEWAL4	South	GOLD, IRON, SILVER, LEAD, URANIUM, DIAMOND
115	CAMINEX SA BP 14 364 YAOUNDE	DJOUR III	AR 000583	241 KM ²	15/04/2015	11/05/2017	2 years	11/05/2019	RENEWAL4	South	IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
112	CAMINEX SARL BP 14364 YAOUNDE	AKONOLINGA	AR006970	241KM ²	19/04/2013	19/11/2013	2 years	19/11/2015	RENEWAL3	CENTRER/S outh	Iron, gold, silver, copper, zinc, uranium, diamond and platinum group metals
92	CAMIRON SA BP 33059 YAOUNDE	MBALAM	AR 005025	773KM ²	13/07/2015	23/07/2015	1 years	24/07/2015	RENEWAL 4	EAST	Iron and related commodity
492	CIMENCAM 1323 DOUALA	SUD BIDZAR	AR 000906	670 HA	30/05/2016	31/07/2017	3 years	30/07/2020	ATTRIBUTION	North	MARBLE
330	CLIMA DUBAI INTERNATIONAL BP 12 BETARE-OYA	KOUBOU	AR 003672	301KM ²	13/01/2014	10/06/2014	3 years	10/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
258	COAST INVESTMENT INTERNATIONAL 35387 YAOUNDE	NGOUNDI	AR 008383	327KM ²	09/06/2011	04/12/2014	2 years	04/12/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
255	COAST INVESTMENT INTERNATIONAL 35387 YAOUNDE	MESSENG	AR 008384	329 KM ²	09/06/2011	04/12/2014	2 years	04/12/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	Rutile and related commodity
363	COAST INVESTMENTS INTERNATIONAL BP 35387YAOUNDE	MERE	AR 001904	500KM ²	18/01/2012	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Bauxite and related commodity

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376	CODIAS SA BP 14465 YAOUNDE	TARAM	AR 006246	497KM ²	12/12/2014	17/08/2015	3 years	17/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold sapphire and related commodities
359	CODIAS SA BP 14465YAOUNDE	BELABO	AR 000576	500KM ²	15/07/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
360	CODIAS SA BP 14465YAOUNDE	BELABO II	AR 000577	463KM ²	15/07/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
374	CODIAS SA BP 14465YAOUNDE	SAKOUE	AR 006247	498KM ²	12/12/2014	17/08/2015	3 years	17/08/2015	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold sapphire and related commodities
375	CODIAS SA BP 14465YAOUNDE	TAPARE	AR 006245	499KM ²	12/12/2014	17/08/2015	3 years	17/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold sapphire and related commodities
434	CODIAS SA BP 14465YAOUNDE	GBATOUA	AR 000003	445 KM ²	19/03/2015	05/01/2017	03 years	05/01/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
394	CODIAS SA B P14465YAOUNDE	COLOMINE	AR 00002	309KM ²	15/07/2014	05/01/2017	3 years	05/01/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	GOLD AND RELATED COMMODITIES
225	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	DJADOM	AR 000280	48 KM ²	28/03/2016	03/03/2017	2 years	03/03/2019	RENEWAL2	EAST	IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
405	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	BINGA-MINKO	AR 000282	101 KM ²	28/03/2016	03/03/2017	2 years	03/03/2019	RENEWAL2	South	IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
224	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	LELE	AR 000620	97 KM ²	28/03/2016	29/05/2017	2 years	29/05/2019	RENEWAL2	EAST	IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
235	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	SANAGA	AR 000619	84 KM ²	25/10/2010	29/05/2017	2 years	29/05/2019	RENEWAL2	LITTORAL	IRON AND RELATED COMMODITIES
236	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA BP 35561 YAOUNDE	MINKO	AR 004150	301KM ²	28/03/2016	26/06/2014	2 years	26/06/2016	RENEWAL1	South	Iron and related commodities
358	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN SARL BP 6650YAOUNDE	MIKILA	AR001900	301KM ²	12/08/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Lead and related commodities
392	CONTINENTAL TRADE SARL BP DOUALA	DJENDE	AR 006305	459KM ²	17/03/2015	18/08/2015	3 years	18/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
520	DACAF SARL B147 BATOURI	KOBA	AR 001415	496 KM ²	02/11/2017	22/12/2017	3 years	21/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
519	DACAF SARL B147 BATOURI	KOUBOU 2	AR 001417	403 KM ²	02/11/2017	22/12/2017	3 years	21/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
324	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAMEROON BP 11539YAOUNDE	NGOURI	AR 003673	500KM ²	18/10/2013	10/06/2014	3 years	10/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	
325	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAMEROON BP 11539YAOUNDE	LEGALGORO	AR 003675	498KM ²	18/10/2013	10/06/2014	3 years	10/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Tin, gold and related commodities
210	ENTREPRISE GENERALE BATIMENTS&TRAVAUX PUBLICS(EGBT) BP15985 YDE	MINTOM II	AR 001502	494KM ²	26/07/2010	03/02/2015	2 years	03/02/2017	MODIFICATION OF CONTACT INFORMATION	South	
497	ETENG SARL BP 5205 YAOUNDE	BELABO SUD	AR 000998	463 KM ²	19/07/2017	21/08/2017	3 years	20/08/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
493	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD BP 13 271 YAOUNDE	MOLE	AR 001068	505 KM ²	15/06/2017	13/09/2017	3 years	12/09/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
467	EUROPAFRIKA EDELMETALL SA BP 5 032 DOUALA	NGBAKINE	AR 000468	90 KM ²	20/12/2016	13/04/2017	3 years	13/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
486	FAHID SA BP 4079 DOUALA	DJA 2	AR 000738	485 KM ²	11/07/2014	21/06/2017	3 years	20/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
414	GEOCAM GOLD SARL BP 34375YAOUNDE	BONGUEN	AR 001169	460KM ²	10/02/2015	20/12/2016	3 years	20/12/2019	ATTRIBUTION	South	ALL commodities
466	GEOCAM GOLD SARL BP 34375YAOUNDE	BIDOU	AR 001196	160 KM ²	02/02/2017	13/10/2017	3 years	12/10/2020	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron, Gold, Silver and related commodities
350	GEOCAM MINING SARL BP 34375YAOUNDE	ESEKA	AR 008385	479KM ²	11/09/2012	04/12/2014	3 years	04/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Gold, base metals and elements of the platinum group

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331	GEOCAM MINING SARL BP 34375YAOUNDE	BIPINDI-SUD	AR 005037	223KM ²	11/09/2012	22/07/2014	3 years	22/07/2017	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and base metals
499	GLOBAL ABS ENGINEERING SARL	NTEM 3	AR 00123	408 KM ²	08/09/2017	26/09/2017	3 years	25/09/2020	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron and related commodities
333	GLOBAL DIVINE MINING SARL BP 3410YAOUNDE	TABOUN	AR005036	214KM ²	07/02/2014	22/07/2014	3 years	22/07/2017	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
431	G-MINING SARL BP 34375 YAOUNDE	MBANSO	AR 001197	486KM ²	30/12/2016	30/12/2016	3 years	30/12/2019	ATTRIBUTION	South	ALL commodities
436	G-MINING SARL BP 34375 YAOUNDE	ADJAP	AR001181	273KM ²	20/12/2016	20/12/2016	3 years	20/12/2019	ATTRIBUTION	South	GOLD AND RELATED COMMODITIES
474	GOLD LABEL MINING Sarl, BP 35 081 YAOUNDE	KETTE 3	AR 000505	431 KM ²	23/03/2017	28/04/2017	3 years	28/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
508	GOLD LABEL MINING Sarl, BP 35 081 YAOUNDE	NDOKAYO SUD	AR 1287	232 KM ²	15/05/2017	21/11/2017	3 years	20/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
500	GOOD LUCK MINING SARL BP 3617 YAOUNDE	BETARE OYA SUD II	AR 001215	500 KM ²	21/08/2017	31/10/2017	3 years	30/10/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
297	GREEN STONE BP 14255 YAOUNDE	COLOMINE SUD	AR 002516	178KM ²	21/11/2014	07/04/2015	2 years	07/04/2017	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
223	G-STONES RESOURCES LTD BP 34375 YAOUNDE	AKOM II	AR 004144	958KM ²	27/04/2016	26/06/2014	2 years	26/06/2016	RENEWAL1	South	Gold, uranium, copper, gems, base metals, platinum group metals, molybdenum and rare earths
222	G-STONES RESOURCES LTD BP 34375 YAOUNDE	BIPINDI	AR 004145	960 KM ²	25/07/2016	26/06/2014	2 years	26/06/2016	RENEWAL1	South	Gold, uranium, copper, gems, base metals, platinum group metals, molybdenum and rare earths
135	HARVEST MINING CORPORATION (HMC) SA BP 4331 YAOUNDE	KOMBO LAKA	AR 007511	498KM ²	12/06/2007	05/11/2014	2 years	05/11/2016	RENEWAL2	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
456	HARVEST MINING CORPORATION SA BP 4331 YAOUNDE	KOMBO LAKA 1	AR 000136et 000380	208 KM ²	17/12/2016	09/02/2017 et 24/03/2017	3 years	09/02/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
496	HIGHCOUNTRY CAMEROON LTD BP 726 LIMBE	FOUMBAN	AR 000933	499 KM ²	02/08/2017	08/08/2017	3 years	07/08/2020	ATTRIBUTION	West	Bauxite
339	HYTRA SA BP 34113YAOUNDE	MEDOUM II	AR 007569	500KM ²	09/05/2014	06/11/2014	3 years	06/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	OUEST	Nickel, cobalt and related commodities
318	INTERNATIONAL MINING COMPANY LTD BP 35638 YAOUNDE	KOUMOU	AR 001935	175KM ²	17/06/2013	26/03/2014	3 years	26/03/2017	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities
462	INTERNATIONALE DE DEVELOPEMENT SARL (SID-CA)	DIR 2	AR 000276	498 KM ²	30/01/2017	02/03/2017	3 years	02/03/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
450	INVEST AFRICA PLC BP 7 712 YAOUNDE	GUIWA YANGAMO II	AR 000491	251 KM ²	31/08/2016	27/04/2017	3 years	27/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
451	INVEST AFRICA PLC BP 7 712 YAOUNDE	DEOULE	AR 000490	491 KM ²	27/04/2017	27/04/2017	3 years	27/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
232	INVEST AFRICA PLC BP 7712 YAOUNDE	GUIWA YANGAMO	AR004763	500KM ²	27/10/2010	09/07/2014	2 years	09/07/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
473	JERUN&CIE Sarl BP 533 EBOLOWA	KADEY-EST	AR 000501	416 KM ²	06/03/2017	27/04/2017	3 years	27/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
506	JERUN&CIE Sarl BP 533 EBOLOWA	NDONGMEMBE	AR 001376	459 KM ²	03/10/2017	13/12/2017	3 years	12/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
326	KAIROS BUSINESS CORPORATION (KBC) BP 15401DOUALA	MBALAM NORD	AR 005035	460KM ²	06/01/2014	22/07/2014	3 years	22/07/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Iron and related commodities
187 B	KISSLING EXPLORATION BP 16544 YAOUNDE	GAROUA-SAMBE	AR 005023	799KM ²	03/02/2014	22/07/2014	2 years	22/07/2016	RENEWAL2	EAST	Gold, diamond and related commodities
380	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN (CIMENCAM) BP 1323 DOUALA	EDIKI-MBALANGI	AR 004063	170KM ²	24/12/2014	08/06/2015	3 years	08/06/2018	ATTRIBUTION	LITTORAL	Limestone

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381	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN (CIMENCAM) BP 1323 DOUALA	LOGBADJECK	AR 004064	113KM ²	24/12/2014	08/06/2015	3 years	08/06/2018	ATTRIBUTION	LITTORAL	Limestone
152	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUNS (CIMENCAM) BP 1323DOUALA	BIDZAR	AR 002515	606ha 07a 80ca	30/05/2016	07/04/2015	2 years	07/04/2017	RENEWAL3	North	Marble
151	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUNS (CIMENCAM) BP 1323DOUALA	BIOU SUD	AR002514	202ha 69a 94ca	17/11/2014	07/04/2015	2 years	07/04/2017	RENEWAL3	North	Marble
321	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) BP 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	KENTZOU	AR007568	500KM ²	24/10/2013	06/11/2014	3 years	06/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Nickel
322	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) BP 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	NYETE	AR 001938	500 KM2	24/10/2013	26/03/2014	3 years	26/03/2017	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron, gold and related commodities
366	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) BP 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	MOUANKO	AR001901	452KM ²	09/09/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	LITTORAL	Iron and related commodities
367	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) BP 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	EVOUZOK	AR 002518	471KM ²	09/09/2014	07/04/2015	3 years	07/04/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron and related commodities
337	METALICON CAMEROON SA BP 7664 YAOUNDE	BATOURI IV	AR 007580	241KM ²	23/05/2014	07/11/2014	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
305	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA BP 35589 YAOUNDE	OULI KADEY II	AR 000570	394KM ²	14/02/2013	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	East	Gold and related commodities
306	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA BP 35589 YAOUNDE	BENGUE TIKO	AR 001902	446KM ²	14/02/2013	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
460	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA BP 35589 YAOUNDE	BEKE KETTE 1	AR 000321	286 KM ²	28/11/2016	14/03/2017	3 years	14/03/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
310	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA BP 35589 YAOUNDE	MAMA III	AR 001200	419KM ²	08/07/2013	04/03/2014	3 years	04/03/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
309	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA BP 35589 YAOUNDE	BEKE KETTE	AR 001201	475KM ²	08/07/2013	04/03/2014	3 years	04/03/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
442	MINTECH CAMEROUN Sarl, BP 11268 YAOUNDE	DJOMBI	AR 000483	500 KM ²	20/04/2016	26/04/2017	3 years	26/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
328	MONGOKELE MINING COMPANY BP 15771DOUALA	MOBOUSSAM BOU	AR 003626	500KM ²	06/01/2014	06/06/2014	3 years	06/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, DIAMOND AND RELATED COMMODITIES
464	MONGOKELE MINING COMPANY Sarl, BP 15771 DOUALA	BOLIMA	AR 000365	337 KM ²	21/02/2017	17/03/2017	3 years	17/03/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, DIAMOND AND RELATED COMMODITIES
465	MONGOKELE MINING COMPANY Sarl, BP 15771 DOUALA	MALAPA	AR 000880	374 KM ²	28/02/2017	19/07/2017	3 years	18/07/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold, DIAMOND AND RELATED COMMODITIES
487	NAINA CAMEROUN SARL BP 31573 YAOUNDE	NGOUTIRI	AR 000878	476 KM ²	24/04/2017	18/07/2017	3 years	17/07/2020	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
308	NEW GENERATION MINING COMPANY (NEGMICO) BP 8478YAOUNDE	KRIBI-NYETE	AR 001903	491KM ²	18/04/2013	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron gold and related commodities
334	OPERIS MINING SARL BP 3410YAOUNDE	MBITAO-SUD	AR 006082	420KM ²	07/02/2014	16/09/2014	3 years	16/09/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
361	OPTIMUM MINING RESSOURCES BP 35442YAOUNDE	KOUBOU	AR 001195	497KM ²	01/12/2014	03/02/2015	3 years	03/02/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
452	PRECIOUS METAL RESOURCES SARL BP 74 YAOUNDE	MAMA SUD	AR 000091	417 KM ²	19/10/2016	23/01/2017	3 years	23/01/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
351	RAINBOW MINING AND COMMODITIES LTD BP 1117 LIMBE	DJOURMINTOM	AR 008386	497KM ²	14/05/2016	04/12/2014	3 years	04/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron and related commodities
217	RESERVOIR MINERAS CAMEROON, BP	BIBEMI	AR 00492	202,43 KM ²	16/12/2015	27/04/2017	2 years	27/04/2019	RENEWAL2	CENTRE/South	GOLD AND RELATED COMMODITIES
332	RESERVOIRS MINERALS CAMEROON (RMC) BP 11792YAOUNDE	WAPOUZE	AR 005034	364KM ²	06/10/2017	22/07/2014	3 years	22/07/2017	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold, silver, platinum, iron and related commodities
216	RITALGOLG BP 389 DOUALA	NDOKAYO	AR 007510	865 KM ²	20/08/2013	05/11/2014	2 years	05/11/2016	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
439	SAMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL BP 698 KRIBI	MINTOM-SUD	AR 001180	170KM ²	17/02/2016	20/12/2016	3 years	20/12/2019	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities

N°	Company name and address	Permit location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
438	SANMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL BP698 KRIBI	NGOIALA-SUD	AR 000805	500KM ²	17/02/2016	09/08/2016	3 years	09/08/2019	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
354	SINO-FOKOUS MINING CORPORATION BP 35387YAOUNDE	MAKOURE	AR 000572	217KM ²	25/08/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMOUA	Iron and related commodities
319	SINOSTEEL CAM SA BP 252 YAOUNDE	LOBE II	AR 000277	471 KM ²	16/01/2017	02/03/2017	2 years	02/03/2019	RENEWAL1	South	Iron and related commodities
154	SINOSTEELS CAM SA BP 252 YAOUNDE	LOBE	AR 006972	500KM ²	28/12/2007	19/11/2013	2 years	19/11/2015	RENEWAL2	South	Iron and related commodities
340	SOCAMINES SARL BP 11740 YAOUNDE	NYETTE SUD EST	AR 007582	500KM ²	07/11/2014	07/11/2014	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron and related commodity
511	SOCIETE ARCHIDONA MINERALES SA BP 12546 DOUALA	NKOBIBA	AR 001292	486 KM ²	05/10/2017	21/11/2017	3 years	20/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Rutile and related commodities
512	SOCIETE ARCHIDONA MINERALES SA BP 12546 DOUALA	WASSA BABOUTE	AR 001284	440 KM ²	05/10/2017	21/11/2017	3 years	20/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Rutile and related commodities
510	SOCIETE ARCHIDONA MINERALES SA BP 12546 DOUALA	BISSAGA	AR 001288	430 KM ²	05/08/2017	21/11/2017	3 years	20/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Rutile and related commodities
521	SOCIETE ARCHIDONA MINERALES SA BP 12546 DOUALA	MEMVOUGA	AR 001431	493 KM ²	07/11/2017	28/12/2017	3 years	27/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Rutile and related commodities
522	SOCIETE ARCHIDONA MINERALES SA BP 12546 DOUALA	SIMBAN	AR 001432	487 KM ²	11/07/2017	28/12/2017	3 years	27/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	CENTRE	Rutile and related commodities
481	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION 3617 Yaoundé	LOM 2	AR 000669	435 KM ²	17/02/2017	06/09/2017	3 years	05/09/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMOUA	Gold and related commodities
353	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SCEM) SA BP 3617YAOUNDE	KANGUESSE	AR 000571	295KM ²	12/08/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
471	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SCEM) SA BP 3617YAOUNDE	BETARE-OYA NORD	AR 000497	500 KM ²	27/12/2016	27/04/2017	3 years	27/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
481	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SCEM) SA BP 3617YAOUNDE	LOM 2	AR 000669	435KM ²		09/06/2017	3 years	09/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
468	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE LES TROPIQUES (TROPQ-IMMO) BP 4751 DOUALA	KOM-EST	AR 000458	400 KM ²	27/03/2017	13/04/2017	3 years	13/04/2020	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities
368	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) BP 2354YAOUNDE	NGON	AR001897	496KM ²	06/11/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities
369	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) BP 2354YAOUNDE	ASSOK	AR004068	500KM ²	06/11/2014	09/06/2015	3 years	09/06/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities
370	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) BP 2354YAOUNDE	LOKOMO-OUEST	AR 002519	491KM ²	06/11/2014	07/04/2015	3 years	07/04/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
462	SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT SARL BP	DIR 2	AR 000276	498 KM ²		03/02/2017	3 years	02/02/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
387	SOCIETE NAINA CAMEROUN SARL (SONACAM) BP 31573YAOUNDE	BIGOE	AR006311	476KM ²	08/12/2014	18/08/2015	3 years	18/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
388	SOLIDUS MINING SARL BP 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO I	AR005080	457KM ²	27/08/2012	21/07/2015	3 years	21/07/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
389	SOLIDUS MINING SARL BP 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO III	AR006308	500KM ²	27/08/2012	18/08/2015	3 years	18/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
390	SOLIDUS MINING SARL BP 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO IV	AR 005079	456KM ²	27/08/2012	21/07/2015	3 years	21/07/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
437	SOTRAMICAM SARL BP 58854DOUALA	GOBOUMO	AR 001179	498KM ²	20/12/2016	20/12/2016	3 years	20/12/2019	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities

N°	Company name and address	Permit location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
453	SOUTHLAND MINING CAMEROON SARL BP 594 BERTOUA	BANGBEL 1	AR 000407	478 KM ²	17/03/2016	28/03/2017	3 years	28/03/2020	ATTRIBUTION	East/ADAM AOUA	Gold and related commodities
454	SOUTHLAND MINING CAMEROON SARL BP 594 BERTOUA	BANGBEL2	AR 000400	388 KM ²	17/03/2016	28/03/2017	3 years	28/03/2020	ATTRIBUTION	East/ADAM AOUA	Gold and related commodities
495	SOUTHLAND MINING CAMEROON SARL BP 594 BERTOUA	GAROUA-BOULAI 2	AR 000934	484 KM ²	10/07/2017	08/08/2017	3 years	07/08/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA / EAST	Gold and related commodities
477	SOUTHLAND MINING CAMEROON SARL BP 594 BERTOUA	BELA	AR 000555	495 KM ²	07/04/2017	05/05/2017	3 years	04/05/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
488	SOUTHLAND MINING CAMEROON SARL BP 594 BERTOUA	MAMA WASSANDE	AR 000739	394 KM ²	08/06/2017	21/06/2017	3 years	20/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
482	STONE AND GOLD SARL	ASSOK	AR 001195	223 KM ²	07/04/2017	13/10/2017	3 years	12/10/2020	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold, Iron and related commodities
498	SU YANG SARL BP 12111 YAOUNDE	MAMA 4	AR 001168	251 KM ²	05/07/2017	10/11/2017	3 years	09/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
518	SUD ENERGIE SARL BP 182 YAOUNDE	BIDOU EST	AR 001421	145 KM ²	11/10/2017	27/12/2017	3 years	26/12/2020	ATTRIBUTION	South	Iron and related commodities
491	SYCMA SARL 219 LIMBE	DOKODOMBE	AR 000804	500 KM ²	08/06/2015	07/06/2017	3 years	06/06/2020	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
479	TABOLO MINING SARL tél : 690 416 141 BP 306 Bertoua	GAROUA BOULAI SUD	AR 001233	146 KM ²	08/05/2017	01/11/2017	3 years	31/10/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
503	TABOLO MINING SARL tél : 690 416 141 BP 306 Bertoua	BELINDELE	AR 001234	312 KM ²	19/06/2017	13/11/2017	3 years	12/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
504	TABOLO MINING SARL tél : 690 416 141 BP 306 Bertoua	TIKONDI 2	AR 001235	482 KM ²	25/07/2017	29/11/2017	3 years	28/11/2020	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
362	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY (TBC) BP 7792DOUALA	MAYO-LOUL	AR 001236	497KM ²	01/12/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
364	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY BP 7792DOUALA	PANZAMA	AR 001237	493KM ²	17/11/2014	17/03/2015	3 years	17/03/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
365	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY BP 7792DOUALA	SIROMA MOUSSA	AR 001238	498KM ²	17/11/2014	07/04/2015	3 years	07/04/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
382	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY BP 7792DOUALA	KONTCHA	AR 001239	500KM ²	17/11/2014	09/06/2015	3 years	09/06/2018	ATTRIBUTION	North	Gold and related commodities
342	TENG CHANG MINING SARL BP 159YAOUNDE	DOUME	AR 001240	461KM ²	19/06/2014	07/11/2014	3 years	07/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
348	TENG DA SARL BP 88 BERTOUA	KAGNOL II	AR 001241	500KM ²	30/07/2014	02/12/2014	3 years	02/12/2017	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
349	TENG DA SARL BP 88 BERTOUA	FARO	AR 001242	500KM ²	02/12/2014	02/12/2014	3 years	02/11/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
243	VALNORD SA BP 5407 YAOUNDE	LABOUM	AR 001243	189 KM ²	01/08/2016	14/03/2017	2 years	14/03/2017	RENEWAL2	North	All minerals
355	XPLOR-TEC BP 1921YAOUNDE	YANGAMO II	AR 001244	499KM ²	29/11/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
356	XPLOR-TEC BP 1921YAOUNDE	BAMBOUTI II	AR 001245	427KM ²	29/09/2014	29/01/2015	3 years	29/01/2018	ATTRIBUTION	EAST	Gold and related commodities
303	XPLOR-TEC BP 1921YAOUNDE	BAMBOUTI	AR 001246	481 KM ²	29/09/2014	17/03/2015	2 years	17/03/2017	RENEWAL1	EAST	Gold and related commodities
323	ZUMMER MINING INC (ZUMINC) SA BP 14371YAOUNDE	BEKA ZIKI	AR 001247	500KM ²	12/02/2013	10/06/2014	3 years	10/06/2017	ATTRIBUTION	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related commodities
398	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD BP 13 271 YAOUNDE	AKOEMAN	AR 001248		13/04/2013	18/08/2015	3 years	17/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities
396	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD BP 13 271 YAOUNDE	NSELANG	AR 001249	500 KM ²	13/04/2015	18/08/2015	3 years	17/08/2018	ATTRIBUTION	South	Gold and related commodities

Mining permit

Name	Entities	Jurisdiction	Type	Commodities	Statute	Region	Date of Award	Expiration date	Area	Cartographic reference
LOMIE	GEOVIC	Cameroon	PEMI	Co, Ni	Licensed	East	11/04/2003	10/04/2028	1 2500000 km ²	Haut-Nyong, LOMIE, NGOYLA
FIGUIL	CIMENCAM	Cameroon	PEMI	Limestone	Licensed	North	30/09/2004	29/09/2029	05000 km ²	Mayo-Louti, FIGUIL
BIDZAR	ROCAGLIA	Cameroon	PEMI	Mar	Licensed	North	31/05/2005	30/05/2030	02182 km ²	Mayo-Louti, FIGUIL
BIOU NORD	ROCAGLIA	Cameroon	PEMI	Mar	Licensed	North	31/05/2005	30/05/2030	01203 km ²	Nord
MOBILONG	C & K MINING	Cameroon	PEMI	Diamand	Licensed	East	16/12/2010	15/12/2035	2362500 km ²	Boumba-et-Ngoko, YOKADOUMA

Water permits

N°	Title name	Date of request	Nature of title	Holder address	locality	Date of award	Expiration date	Region	Current area	Resource Name
1	CRYSTAL S A	04/04/2014	renewal	2010 DOUALA	NGODI BAKOKO	15/02/2016	20-oct-20	LITTORAL	2400 SQUARE METERS	AQUAVITA
2	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	MVAN/NDAMVOUT	08/10/2015	08/10/2020	CENTER	13000 SQUARE METERS	AQUABELLE
3	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	LIDIRE	16/09/2015	16-sept-20	NORTH	16274 SQUARE METERS	AQUABELLE
4	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	KOUMASSI	16/09/2015	16/09/2020	LITTORAL	26000 SQUARE METERS	AQUABELLE
5	SOFT CAMEROUN	08/12/2015	assignment	7173 DOUALA	BOKO	16/09/2015	16-sept-20	LITTORAL	75 SQUARE METERS	SOFT WATER
6	WALDE DANAY	27/04/2015	assignment	161 YAGOUA	DJIBETSOU	01/09/2015	01/09/2020	EXTREME-NORD	1756 SQUARE METERS	ZAMZAM
7	WALDE DANAY	27/04/2015	assignment	161 YAGOUA	MAROUARE	01/09/2015	01-sept-20	NORTH	1600 SQUARE METERS	ZAMZAM
8	SANO	05/05/2015	assignment	8649 DOUALA	SINCATEx	18/08/2015	18/08/2020	LITTORAL	2000 SQUARE METERS	SANO
9	EXOSSA WATER ENTERPRISE	23/04/2013	assignment	8930 YAOUNDE	KAKE VILLAGE			LITTORAL		EXOSSA
10	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES DU CAMEROUN (SEMC)	09/06/2014	renewal	4036 DOUALA	MOMBO	05/01/2015	05/01/2020	LITTORAL		TANGUI
11	FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES	25/06/2013	assignment	5675 DOUALA	BOMONO BA MBENGUE	04/11/2014	04-nov-19	LITTORAL		MME SU
12	TAMWOKAM JEAN PIERRE	10/06/2014	assignment	2082 YAOUNDE	MBADOU MOU	27/11/2014	27/11/2019	CENTER		EAU BONHEUR
13	SOGOPROCAM	25/06/2014	assignment	8290 DOUALA	NODE-BASSA-PK 25	13/11/2014	13-nov-19	LITTORAL		GOLDEN
14	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES DU MONT ETINDE (SEMME)	18/03/2014	renewal	621 LIMBE	BAKINGUILI, MILE 11	22/07/2014	22/07/2019	SOUTH WEST		SEMME MINERAL WATER
15	SOURCE DU PAYS	21/01/2014	assignment	84 MUYUKA	MOUNIA	22/05/2014	22-mai-19	SOUTH WEST		SUPERMONT
16	HESCO WATER	27/08/2013	renewal	152 TIKO	DIBANDA, MILE 14	13/03/2014	13/03/2019	SOUTH WEST		HESCO WATER
17	SOBPRA	05/04/2011	assignment	3617 YAOUNDE	EFOULAN	05/09/2011	05-sept-16	CENTER		
18	CARCOS	09/12/2010	assignment	3227 YAOUNDE	MBALNGONG	18/07/2011	18/07/2016	CENTER		CHARONE
19	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES FEBE (EMIF)	08/07/2010	assignment	695 YAOUNDE	MOMEBELENGA	20/12/2010	20-déc-10	CENTER		EMIF
20	SOURCE DE VIE	26/03/2009	assignment	5873 DOUALA	BABENGA	27/04/2009	27/04/2015	LITTORAL		CHRISTAL WATER

N°	Title name	Date of request	Nature of title	Holder address	locality	Date of award	Expiration date	Region	Current area	Resource Name
21	BOU GASPASPARD	15/04/2014	assignment	98 MBOUDA	BAMETAP	13/11/2014	13-nov-19	WEST		SPECIAL WATER
22	GREEN VALLEY PLC	30/11/2007		541 LIMBE	BAKINGUILI	28/08/2009	28/08/2014	SOUTH WEST		GREEN VALLEY
23	LYD- MBACAM				NKONGOA			CENTER		
24	GOLDEN SAFRILEX									
25	ROYAL FIRST COMPANY SARL									
26	PRESTIGE SA									
27	SOPROLVIN	28/01/2010	assignment	3530 YAOUNDE	OYOM ABANG	24/06/2010	24-june-15	CENTER		MAX WATER
28	SIDEMI	15/04/1999	renewal	95 GAROUA	MAROUARE	09/11/1999		NORTH		SOURCE DU SAHEL
29	SOCIETE NABCO									
30	UCB	15/03/2003	assignment	638 DOUALA	BASSA	20/11/2003		LITTORAL		SOURCE MADIBA
31	SODEEC	29/04/2010		25070 YAOUNDE	MEYO	09/06/2010		CENTER		PURA
32	BATOULA VOLCANIC	01/03/2004	assignment	2199 DOUALA	OMBE BARAKA	17/06/2004		SOUTH WEST		VOLCANIC
35	OLICAM SARL	16/03/2016	assignment	1858 GAROUA	DJARENGOL KODEK	03/10/2016	02-oct-21	FAR NORTH		LORIBA
49	SOCIETE POLYFLEX SA	30/03/2006	assignment	12560 DOUALA	AYATTO	11/07/2006	10/07/2011	LITTORAL		HIGHLAND YATTO
51	SOCIETE NATURA BEVERAGE	28/04/2006	assignment	4247 DOUALA	OMBE	10/10/2006	09-oct-11	SOUTH WEST		NATURA
52	CAMEROON BAPTIST CONVENTION (CBC)	29/09/2002	assignment	152 TIKO	DIBANDA, MILE 14	28/07/2003	27/07/2008	SOUTH WEST		HESCO WATER
56	SIDEMI		re 1	95 GAROUA	MAROUARE	27/02/2017	27-feb-20	NORTH		SAHEL SPRINGS

Quarrying permit

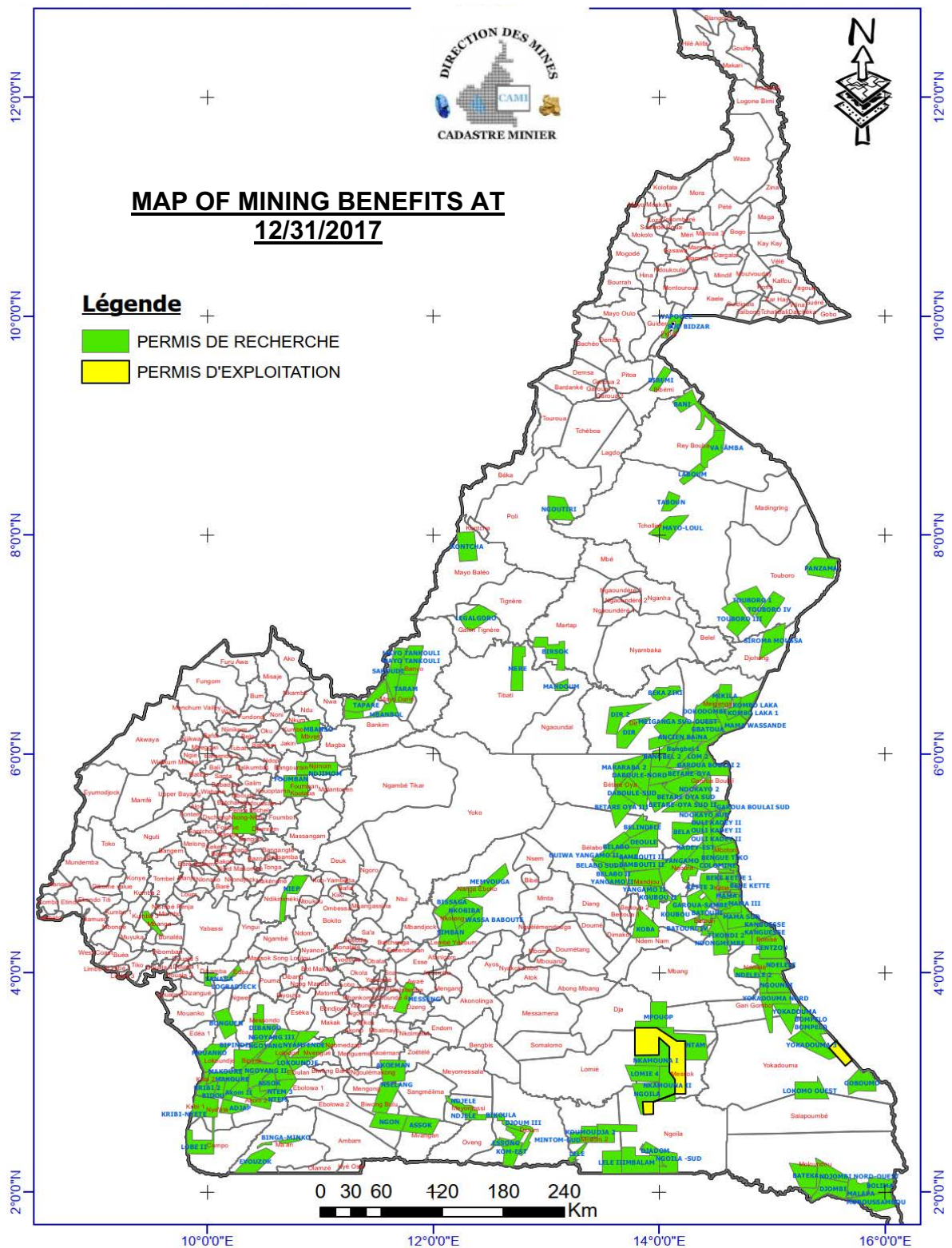
Name	Locality	Address	Surface	Duration	Date allocated	Region	Commodity
ARAB CONTRACTORS	ELOUMDEN I	BP 12995 YAOUNDE	33ha 12a 94ca	3	15/05/2013		Pierre
AURORA BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY Co	MFOMJU	BP 318 MANKON-BAMENDA	04ha 59a 36ca	5	12/03/2015	NORTH WEST	Pierre
BUNS	MBET	BP 1130 YAOUNDE	08ha 98a 31ca	2	21/10/2016	CENTER	Pierre
BUSINESS HUSSEINI CENTER COMPANY	MISSAKA	BP 12 442 DOUALA	01ha 83a 85ca	2	21/01/2016	SOUTH WEST	PIERRE
CAMEROUNAISE DES PIERRES ET GRAVIERS	BESSOMBE	BP 1 239 DOUALA	09ha 72a 57ca	3	09/12/2016	LITTORAL	Pierre
CAMRAIL	EBAKA	BP 766 DOUALA	9ha 75a 52ca	3	11/01/2017	EAST	Pierre
CANAS BOIS	SOMAKEK	BP 5 525 YAOUNDE	24ha 16a 42ca	5	11/08/2015	LITTORAL	Pierre
CANAS BOIS	BINGUELA 1	BP 5525 YAOUNDE	20ha 96a 64ca	5	13/04/2016	CENTER	Pierre
CARRIERES MODERNES DU CAMEROUN (CAMOCA)	SOMAKEK	BP 1719 DOUALA	19ha 16a 55ca	1	10/01/2013	LITTORAL	Pierre
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT (CRD)	BALENG	BP 38 BAFOUSSAM	19ha 58a	5	17/01/2011	WEST	Pierre
CHARIOT COMPANY LTD	MBONZIE-TOMBEL	BP 342 BUEA	24ha 80a	2	18/03/2016	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	BADUMA	BP 6532 DOUALA	1ha 73a	2	16/09/2015	SOUTH WEST	Pierre

Name	Locality	Address	Surface	Duration	Date allocated	Region	Commodity	
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	ELOUMDEN II	BP 6532 DOUALA	10ha 93a 39ca		2	16/05/2016	CENTER	Pierre
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	DIONGO	BP 6 532 DOUALA	05ha		2	16/04/2016	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
CHINA COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD	MINKAN	BP 15823 YAOUNDE	09ha 40a 81ca		2	12/06/2015	CENTER	Pierre
CHINA FIRST HIGHWAY ENGINEERING CO	EKEKAM III	BP 6532 DOUALA	18ha 16a 86ca	Works duration		23/08/2017	CENTER	Pierre
CHINA FIRST HIGHWAY ENGINEERING CO	MANDOGA-MAYOS	BP 15 815 YAOUNDE	19ha 08a 22ca		2	16/06/2016	CENTER	Pierre
CHINA HARBOUR ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD	EBOUNDJA 1	BP 35 518 YAOUNDE	99ha 05a 68ca	Works duration		11/10/2017	SOUTH	Pierre
CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER&ELECTRIC CORP	MANGUIENWA DJABA	BP 12 467 YAOUNDE	06ha 27a 99ca	18month		11/08/2015	NORTH	Pierre
CHINA LIN-XIANG CAMEROUN	NKOMETOU II	BP 7 761 YAOUNDE	09ha 20a 21ca		3	25/01/2016	CENTER	Pierre
CHINA LONGTENG SARL	BAMOUGOUM	BP 15 815 YAOUNDE	12ha 09a 42ca		5	25/01/2016	WEST	Pierre
CHINA MEILAN CAMEROON COMPANY	NKOM MESSEBE	BP 13 592 YAOUNDE	25ha		2	16/06/2016	CENTRE	Pierre
COMPAGNIE MINIERE DE L'EST	LETTA	BP 442 BERTOUA	15ha 08a 16ca	18month		23/06/2015	WEST	Pierre
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING COMPANY (CEC) SARL	EFOK ASSI-NKOZOA	BP 25072 YAOUNDE	04ha 14a 25ca	30month		12/06/2015	CENTER	Pierre
COOPERATION SINO CAMEROUNAISE (COSINCAM)	NKONG BELANDE	BP 11740 YAOUNDE	24ha 94a 17ca		5	02/10/2014	CENTER	Pierre
COOPERATIVE IMMOBILIERE ET AGRA-ALIMENTAIRE DU CAMEROUN (CIAAC)	BOMKOUL	BP 8 366 DOUALA	10ha 56a 23ca		2	10/03/2016	LITTORAL	Pierre
CROISIERE BTP	GUEBAKE	BP 3 461 YAOUNDE	10ha 99a 19ca		3	09/01/2017	NORTH	Pierre
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	TOMBEL	BP 4839 DOUALA	27ha 29a 09ca		5	29/01/2014	SOUTH WEST	POUZZOLANE
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	DJOUNGO	BP 4839 DOUALA	18ha 20a		5	29/01/2014	LITTORAL	POUZZOLANE
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	BATOKE	BP 4839 DOUALA	17ha 73a 19ca		5	29/01/2014	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF AFRICA (DCA)	BATOKE	BP 308 LIMBE	20ha		2	13/04/2016	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
DREAMLAND CONNECT ROCK QUARRY	NFUMJU MANKON	BP 417 BAMENDA	2ha 76a 70ca		5	09/11/2012	NORTH WEST	Pierre
DTP TERRASSEMENT	TCHABAL BEKA TINGUERE	BP 12880 YAOUNDE	18ha 78a 13ca		5	20/08/2014	ADAMAOUA	Pierre
DTP TERRASSEMENT	ANGON II	BP 12880 YAOUNDE	11ha 01a 70ca		3	07/10/2013	CENTER	Pierre
ERLY BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL	LOUM CHANTIER GARE	BP 15 519 DOUALA	04ha		5	29/02/2012	LITTORAL	POUZZOLANE
ESER CONTRACTING AND INDUSTRY INC CO	NJIMOM	BP35 411 YAOUNDE	05ha 68a		2	29/03/2016	WEST	Pierre
EXTENSIVE TECHNOLOGICAL CONNEXION CAMEROON	GARDEN LIMBE	BP372 TIKO	05ha 43a 20ca		3	16/11/2016	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
FERREIRA AFRICA SARL	LOGBADJECK	BP15485 DOUALA	17ha 90a	18month		24/06/2015	LITTORAL	Pierre
FOMA ENTREPRISE SARL	TAMBEN	BP 13 176 DOUALA	28ha 90a 80ca		5	18/07/2012	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
GLADIANO CONSTRUCCIONC	AKAK-ESSE	BP 490 DOUALA	11ha 76a 37ca		5	23/06/2015	SOUTH	Pierre
GROUPE LE GRAVIER	Elat	BP 31 009 YAOUNDE	25ha		5	14/11/2015	CENTER	Pierre

Name	Locality	Address	Surface	Duration	Date allocated	Region	Commodity
GROUPEMENT ANDRADE GUTIEREZ/ZAGOPE	GADA MARBUWI	BP 7422 YAOUNDE	25ha		1 13/11/2014	ADAMAOUA	Pierre
GROUPEMENT MESOCHORITIS FRERES	NKOLMEKOK	BP1130 YAOUNDE	17ha 25a		2 24/06/2015	CENTRE	Pierre
HARVEST BTP	TAMBEN BUSH	BP 12262 DOUALA	12ha		5 21/08/2014	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
JIANGSU PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING	FAINCHANG	BP 2534 DOUALA	20ha 79a		2 30/04/2015	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
JIANGSU PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING	WAZA	BP 2534 DOUALA	07ha 14a 76ca		1 27/02/2014	FAR NORTH	Pierre
KAYSON	DJANTOM	BP 5182 YAOUNDE	20ha 90a		2 01/04/2015	SOUTH	Pierre
KENDELY CONSTRUCTION	Dibanda-Mutenguene	BP 57 BAMENDA	05ha 35a 50ca		5 04/11/2014	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
KENDELY CONSTRUCTION	NTAMBENG-MANKON	BP 57 BAMENDA	04ha 04a		5 29/01/2014	NORTH WEST	Pierre
LA CARRIERE DE TIKO	LIKOMBA BUSH	BP 3 061 TIKO	21ha 73a 25ca		5 21/09/2012	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
LES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (CACAM)	NYANBONGO	BP 7581 YAOUNDE	04ha 58a		5 26/06/2012	EAST	Pierre
LES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (LCC) SARL	NKOLAFEME	BP 6 337 YAOUNDE	25ha 04a 60ca		5 25/01/2016	CENTER	Pierre
LES CARRIERES DU MOUNGO	APOUH	BP 7581 YAOUNDE	04ha 58a		5 26/06/2012		Pierre
LES CARRIERES MODERNES	NKOL-OMAN	BP 14 228 YAOUNDE	15ha 36a 21ca		2 19/04/2016	CENTER	Pierre
LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	DJOUNGO	BP 1323 DOUALA	103ha 48a		3 27/02/2014		Pierre
LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM)	NKOLMEKOK-NYOM II	BP 1323 DOUALA	19ha 97a 13ca		3 13/06/2016	CENTER	Pierre
MNO-VERVAT SARL	AMVAM	BP 1130 YAOUNDE	05ha 68a		2 12/06/2015	SOUTH	Pierre
PANTECHNIKI	BENT	BP 1858 YAOUNDE	06ha 43a 20ca		2 09/01/2017	EAST	Pierre
RAZEL CAMEROUN	BONGAHELE GRAND BATANGA II	BP 11306 YAOUNDE	32ha		2 25/10/2016	SOUTH	Pierre
RAZEL CAMEROUN	NKOMETOU	BP 35129 YAOUNDE	25ha 80a 96ca		3 03/02/2014	CENTER	Pierre
RAZEL CAMEROUN	LOGBADJECK	BP 11308 YAOUNDE	25ha 80a 96ca		3 03/02/2014	LITTORAL	Pierre
ROGALIA	BIOU	BP 109 GAROUA	03ha 94a 07ca		3 14/04/2014		Pierre
ROUDT'AF S A	BIENKOK	BP 12 117 DOUALA	25ha 42a 57ca		2 27/04/2016	LITTORAL	Pierre
ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY	LOGBADJECK	BP 546 EDEA	17ha 51a 27ca		5 22/01/2016	LITTORAL	Pierre
SAPIENS LABOUR	NGOA-EKELE 6	BP 3410 YAOUNDE	16ha	18month	17/02/2014	CENTER	Pierre
SAPIENS LABOUR	NGOA-EKELE 5	BP 3410 YAOUNDE	16ha	18month	27/02/2014	CENTER	Pierre
SELECT ROCK	NKOM-NDAMBA	BP 391 OBALA	7ha 19a 14ca		3 19/10/2012	CENTER	Pierre
SINOHYDRO	WAZA-GAROU	BP 35129 YAOUNDE	15ha 06a 03ca		1 03/02/2014	EXTREME NORTH	Pierre
SOCARIC	PENJA	BP 9 014 DOUALA	01ha 08a 05ca		5 11/10/2012	LITTORAL	Pierre
SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE LOGISTIQUE ET D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SALEM)	AKAK I	BP 14055 YAOUNDE	16ha 97a 69ca		1 06/03/2015	CENTRE	Pierre

Name	Locality	Address	Surface	Duration	Date allocated	Region	Commodity	
SOCIETE ANONYME DES CARRIERES DE SUD	BINYAM	BP 282 SANGMELIMA	11ha 60a 80ca		5	19/01/2012	SOUTH	Pierre
SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE PARADICIO	MINKOMO	BP 13 592 YAOUNDE	08ha 17a 80ca		5	26/04/2017	CENTRE	Pierre
SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE TROPIQUES	MBENGUE	BP 4751 DOUALA	10ha 25a 00ca		2	14/09/2015	LITTORAL	Pierre
SOCIETE DES GRANDES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (SGCC)	BONGALA VILLAGE	BP 627 DOUALA	15ha		5	22/10/2014	SOUTH-WEST	Pierre
SOGEA SATOM	EKONA	BP 5680 YAOUNDE	26ha 29a 81ca		3	30/04/2015	SOUTH WEST	Pierre
SOGEA SATOM	WAINAMAH	BP 5680 YAOUNDE	11ha 54a 80ca		5	23/03/2012	NORTH-WEST	Pierre
STARLINE GROUP LTD	LIKOKI	BP 13255 DOUALA	03ha21a 27 ca		1	27/11/2014	SOUTH-WEST	Sand
TRANSATLANTIQUE CAMEROUN	AKAK I	BP 5545 DOUALA	05ha 09a 31ca		5	17/11/2011	CENTRE	Pierre
UNITED TRANSPORTATION AFRICA	NJOMBE-PENJA - CAPLAIN)	BP 1912 DOUALA	33ha 89a 33ca		5	23/06/2015	LITTORAL	POUZZOLA NE
UNITED TRANSPORTATION AFRICA	DJOUGO-ROUTE	BP 1912 DOUALA	08ha 69a 28ca		5	23/06/2015	LITTORAL	POUZZOLA NE
UNIVERSAL CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS COMPANY LIMITED (UCS)	AKAK I	BP91 BAMENDA	63ha 43a 14ca		5	13/02/2013	CENTRE	Pierre
GRAVEXO &M SARL	KOUMELAP	BP 120 FOUMBAN	2ha 25a 00ca et 1ha 00a 00ca		5	11/04/2017	WEST	Pierre
CAMEROON MINING GROUP S A	LEMGO	BP 5402 YAOUNDE	20ha 03a 17ca		5	09/02/2017	WEST	Pierre
ESER CONTRACTING AND INDUSTRY INC CO	BAMESSO-LATET	BP35411 YAOUNDE	10ha 47a 82ca			12/04/2017	WEST	Pierre
ADU BROTHERS	GRASSCAMP-DICHE I	BP66 BAMENDA	04ha 32ca 92a		5	28/04/2017	WEST	Pierre
SOCIETE DES ROUTES ET DES BATIMENTS	NGANGO-TITI	BP13 031 DOUALA	24ha			21/02/2017	SOUTH-WEST	Pierre
CAPITSA SARL	TSADA	BP229 MBOUDA	05ha 44a 92ca		5	10/10/2017	WEST	Pierre
HAB SA	LALAWAI	BP3617 YAOUNDE	10 ha	20month		02/08/2017	EXTREME- NORTH	Pierre
KT TRADING SARL	OZOM II	BP12340 YAOUNDE	41ha 64a 03ca		5	08/11/2017	CENTRE	Pierre
SOCIETE NOUVELLE D'ETUDES ET DE REALISATIONS(SNER)	DJOULGOUF	BP246 MAROUA	04ha 01a 94ca	24month		08/08/2017	EXTREME- NORTH	laterite
SINOHYDRO CORPORATION LIMITED	BABITCHOUA	BP7179 YAOUNDE	10ha 21a 36ca			21/11/2017	CENTRE	Pierre
CIMENTS DE L'AFRIQUE-CAMEROUN SA (CIMAF)	DJOUNGO	BP9457 DOUALA	45ha 75a 08ca		5	15/12/2017	LITTORAL	POUZZOLA NE
BUNS	NGOULEMAKONG	BP1130 YAOUNDE	13ha 55a 22ca	15month		31/10/2017	SOUTH	Pierre
SINOHYDRO CORPORATION LIMITED	YOKO	BP7179 YAOUNDE	29ha 39a 98ca			21/11/2017	CENTRE	Pierre
BUNS	BABA II	BP1130 YAOUNDE	02ha 20a 78ca	2 (7 month)		04/12/2017	NORTH-WEST	Pierre
ESICO CAMEROUN SARL	TCHABAL MOUNGEL	BP6283 YAOUNDE	54ha 81a 78ca			21/12/2017	ADAMAOUA	Pierre
KAYSON INC	NDJANTOM	BP917 SANGMELIMA	20,9ha			11/10/2017	South	

Annex 6 - Mining Map



Annex 7 - Social payments

Voluntary social payments in kind

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Payments in kind (project form)			
				Description	Amount	Currency	FCFA
APCC	Reduction of maternal and infant mortality	South West and Coast		Reduction of maternal and infant mortality	33,630.000	FCFA	33,630.000
	Modernization of Mundemba hospital	South West		Modernization of Mundemba hospital	14,557.464	FCFA	14,557.464
	Ekondo TITI Children's Center	South West		Foods and medicines for HIV-positive infants	998,700	FCFA	998,700
	Offshore Social Dynamic Club for children in orphanages	North-West		Food, bed sheets, household equipment for orphans	2,500.000	FCFA	2,500.000
	Orphan of the Saint Nicodème household chain, repair of the Nylon Brazzaville household	Littoral		Construction material	1,117.000	FCFA	1,117.000
	Teachers of the MABANDA High School	Littoral		Construction of toilets for teachers	5,000.000	FCFA	5,000.000
	Rural community of Befaka Bekatoko in Bakassi	South-West		Materials for bridge construction + cleaning	1,800.000	FCFA	1,800.000
	Rural community of Lable-Bafia C / O Dodas CARITAS	Center		Equipment of delivery rooms and hospitalization for maternity	4,936.725	FCFA	4,936.725
	Tikol Technical High School	South-West		Drive machines for workshops	2,621.000	FCFA	2,621.000
Students and teachers of the Sainte-Anne de Limbe boarding school	South-West		Drilling (drinking water system)	3,748.300	FCFA	3,748.300	
PERENCO RDR	Interns			Contribution to training and education of young people through internships	45,652	USD	26,128.312
PERENCO CAM	Diocese of Kribi	South	08/03/2017	Construction of a borehole for social use in the parish of Fifinda	4,500.000	FCFA	4,500.000
	Nguma-Mabi community	South		Sponsorship of the traditional Nguma-Mabi party 2017	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	Mpapo Ndowe Community	South		Mpapo Ndowe 2017 traditional party sponsorship	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	Sawa community	LITTORAL		Sponsorship of the 2017 Ngondo party	500,000	FCFA	500,000
GDC	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	28/02/2017		110,000	FCFA	110,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	10/03/2017		100,000	FCFA	100,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	20/03/2017		500,000	FCFA	500,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	19/04/2017		300,000	FCFA	300,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	19/04/2017		100,000	FCFA	100,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	20/04/2017		150,000	FCFA	150,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	20/04/2017		18,000	FCFA	18,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	20/04/2017		1,550.000	FCFA	1,550.000
	Dons communautaires locaux (PROJETS RSE)	Logbaba - Douala	09/08/2017		750,000	FCFA	750,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	14/09/2017		500,000	FCFA	500,000
Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	20/03/2017		1,000.000	FCFA	1,000.000	

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Payments in kind (project form)			
				Description	Amount	Currency	FCFA
	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	21/03/2017		250,000	FCFA	250,000
	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	31/03/2017		382,000	FCFA	382,000
	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	12/04/2017		300,000	FCFA	300,000
	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	25/04/2017		50,000	FCFA	50,000
	Local community workers	Logbaba - Douala	27/04/2017		50,000	FCFA	50,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	31/08/2017		856,500	FCFA	856,500
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Logbaba - Douala	06/10/2017		300,000	FCFA	300,000
	Local community donations (CSR PROJECTS)	Douala	16/11/2017		1,000.000	FCFA	1,000.000
Glencore	Local primary schools	Batoke, Debunscha et Bakingili	23/02/2017	Text and exercise books	710,898	FCFA	710,898
						Total	112,014.899

Voluntary social cash payments

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Payments in kind (project form)			
				Description	Amount	Currency	FCFA
PERENCO RDR	UCAC - ISTAC	LITTORAL		Support for the training of national engineers	61,062	USD	34,948.227
	Foundation Rubisadt	LITTORAL		Award for scientific excellence camp	1,740	USD	995,722
	Tonnerre Kalara Club	CENTRE		Award	6,504	USD	3,722 .519
	Saint Jean orphanages, hand in hand	LITTORAL		Christmas gifts to children	6,297	USD	3,604.229
PERENCO CAM	Ministry of Youth	SOUTH	05/12/2017	Youth Day Support 2017	492,100	FCFA	492,100
CIMENCAM	COMMUNE DE MOMBO	LITTORAL	20/06/2017	CHQ0137167 SGC DU 20/06/2017	2,611.680	FCFA	2,611.680
	COMMUNE DE MOMBO	LITTORAL	19/09/2017	CHQ0136018 SGC DU 19/09/2017	1,402.800	FCFA	1,402.800
						Total	47,777.276

Compulsory social cash payments

company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Payments in kind (project form)			
				Description	Amount	Currency	FCFA
CAMINEX	Amount mentioned in the reporting template but no details (FD not signed)					FCFA	4,097.556
						Total	4,097.556

Annex 8 - Subnational transfers - details of differences by company and allocations by Municipality

Company	Extraction tax EITI	Common share - calculated	Common share - actual	Difference
RAZEL	103,993.696	25,998.424	19,424.262	6,574.163
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMSA	62,823.364	15,705.841	12,436.844	3,268.997
CIMENCAM	49,056.566	12,264.142	10,501.602	1,762.539
SOGEA SATOM	45,479.529	11,369.882	10,499.582	870,300
ARAB CONTRACTORS	27,080.907	6,770.227	2,733.403	4,036.824
UTA	24,016.296	6,004.074	-	6,004.074
CARAMAIL	15,731.975	3,932.994	3,735.494	197,500
BUNUS	10,612.960	2,653.240	-	2,653.240
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CAMEROUN	5,840.839	1,460.210	5,234.445	(3,774.235)
Total	344,636.132	86,159.033	64,565.632	21,593.401

Annex 9 - Allocation of direct SNH operation in the State accounts

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix - Travail - Patrie

MINISTRE DES FINANCES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR, DE LA
COOPERATION FINANCIERE ET MONETAIRE

CF : 01 ACCT

AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL

Exercice : 2017

HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N° 7411 Redevance SNH



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace - Work - Fatherland

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TREASURY,
FINANCIAL AND MONETARY COOPERATION

Période du 02/01/2017 au 29/12/2017

Date	Journal	Per.	Feuil	Opération	Rub.	Contre partie	Montant Débit	Montant Credit
24/01/2017	QB009	017	001	10004677	RBE		0	10 377 000 000
31/01/2017	LJOD9	022	001	10000542	RBE		0	7 174 487 120
31/01/2017	LJOD9	022	001	10000542	RBE		0	10 786 258 124
27/02/2017	QB009	041	001	10004709	RBE		0	10 156 000 000
28/02/2017	LJOD9	042	001	10000544	RBE		0	7 474 605 223
28/02/2017	LJOD9	042	001	10000544	RBE		0	5 011 713 102
27/03/2017	QB009	061	001	10004739	RBE		0	13 516 000 000
31/03/2017	LJOD9	065	001	10000547	RBE		0	10 573 683 684
31/03/2017	LJOD9	065	001	10000547	RBE		0	5 287 550 470
25/04/2017	QB009	082	001	10004768	RBE		0	14 367 000 000
28/04/2017	LJOD9	085	001	10000549	RBE		0	7 084 996 090
28/04/2017	LJOD9	085	001	10000549	RBE		0	6 648 222 388
26/05/2017	QB009	104	001	10004799	RBE		0	13 804 000 000
31/05/2017	LJOD9	107	001	10000553	RBE		0	9 309 579 951
31/05/2017	LJOD9	107	001	10000553	RBE		0	5 884 687 606
16/06/2017	QB009	119	001	10005054	RBE		0	3 340 000 000
28/06/2017	QB009	127	001	10004829	RBE		0	14 642 000 000
30/06/2017	LJOD9	129	001	10000559	RBE		0	4 635 778 606
30/06/2017	LJOD9	129	001	10000559	RBE		0	9 720 268 339
24/07/2017	QB009	145	001	10005024	RBE		0	11 053 000 000
31/07/2017	LJOD9	150	001	10000560	RBE		0	12 716 277 198
31/07/2017	LJOD9	150	001	10000560	RBE		0	5 926 045 340
28/08/2017	QB009	169	001	10004886	RBE		0	11 111 000 000
31/08/2017	LJOD9	172	001	10000562	RBE		0	7 880 026 038
31/08/2017	LJOD9	172	001	10000562	RBE		0	4 591 946 255
29/09/2017	LJOD9	193	001	10000569	RBE		0	6 439 962 295
29/09/2017	LJOD9	193	001	10000569	RBE		0	9 641 247 057
27/10/2017	QB009	213	001	10004948	RBE		0	15 019 000 000
31/10/2017	LJOD9	215	001	10000576	RBE		0	3 945 415 938
31/10/2017	LJOD9	215	001	10000576	RBE		0	9 794 842 853
24/11/2017	QB009	233	001	10004977	RBE		0	15 310 000 000
30/11/2017	LJOD9	237	001	10000590	RBE		0	4 236 483 643
30/11/2017	LJOD9	237	001	10000590	RBE		0	3 978 098 893

Date	Journal	Per.	Feuil	Opération	Rub.	Contre partie	Montant Débit	Montant Credit
30/12/2017	QB009	251	001	10005041	RBE			
28/12/2017	LJOD9	256	001	10000591	RBE		0	17 150 000 000
28/12/2017	LJOD9	256	001	10000591	RBE		0	3 498 934 868
28/12/2017	LJOD9	256	001	10000591	RBE		0	7 347 460 786
Total de la Période							0	319 433 571 867
Solde de la Période							0	319 433 571 867
Report							0	0
Solde Antérieur							0	0
Solde à Nouveau							0	319 433 571 867

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix - Travail - Patrie

MINISTRE DES FINANCES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR, DE LA
COOPERATION FINANCIERE ET MONETAIRE

CF : 01 ACCT

AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL

Exercice : 2017

HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N° 2279 Matériels, machines et installations techniques
spécifiques à la fonction des services

Période du 02/01/2017 au 29/12/2017

Date	Journal	Per.	Feuil	Opération	Rub.	Contre partie	Montant Débit	Montant Credit
01/06/2017	LJOD9	108	001	10000555	DBE	402006117001	18 260 863 347	0
01/09/2017	LJOD9	173	001	10000564	DBE	402006117001	7 917 482 342	0
02/10/2017	LJOD9	194	001	10000572	DBE	402006117001	8 477 093 699	0
29/12/2017	LJOD9	257	001	10000593	DBE	402006117001	53 466 534 039	0
Total de la Période							88 121 973 427	0
Solde de la Période							88 121 973 427	0
Report							0	0
Solde Antérieur							0	0
Solde à Nouveau							88 121 973 427	0

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix - Travail - Patrie

MINISTRE DES FINANCES

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR, DE LA
COOPERATION FINANCIERE ET MONETAIRE

CF : 01 ACCT

AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL

Exercice : 2017

HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N° 6189 Autres rémunérations des prestations extérieures

Période du 02/01/2017 au 29/12/2017

Date	Journal	Per.	Feuil	Opération	Rub.	Contre partie	Montant Débit	Montant Credit
01/06/2017	LJOD9	108	001	10000555	DBE	402006017001	6 230 042 139	0
30/06/2017	LJOD9	129	001	10000558	DBE	402006017001	7 870 653 185	0
01/09/2017	LJOD9	173	001	10000564	DBE	402006017001	525 366 413	0
02/10/2017	LJOD9	194	001	10000572	DBE	402006017001	5 359 321 193	0
29/12/2017	LJOD9	257	001	10000593	DBE	402006017001	56 481 215 510	0
Total de la Période							76 466 598 440	0
Solde de la Période							76 466 598 440	0
Report							0	0
Solde Antérieur							0	0
Solde à Nouveau							76 466 598 440	0

Annex 10 - Employment reported by extractive companies

No	Company	Extractive sector	National				Non-national/ foreigners	Total
			Local		Not local			
			Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	National Hydrocarbons Company	Oil & Gas	201	124				325
2	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY SA	Oil & Gas	120		108		18	246
3	PERENCO RIO DEL REY SA	Oil / Gas	184	44			31	259
4	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED	Oil & Gas		1				1
5	PERENCO CAMEROON SA	Oil & Gas	53	5				58
6	GAZ DU CAMEROUN SA	Oil & Gas	110	39			5	154
7	NOBLE ENERGY CAMEROON LTD	Oil & Gas			5	4	1	10
8	NEW AGE CAMEROON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM SA	Oil & Gas			2	3	2	7
9	GLENCORE EXPLORATION (CAMEROON) LTD	Oil & Gas	2	1	3	1		7
10	TOWER RESOURCES	Oil & Gas	2	1				3
11	EUROIL LIMITED	Oil & Gas	1	1				2
12	CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (COTCO) SA	Transportation	169	45	7			221
13	CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	Quarrying	297	23	0	0	4	324
14	RAZEL FAYAT CAMEROUN	Quarrying	139	21			4	164
15	CAMINEX	Quarrying	297	23			4	324
16	DANGOTE	Quarrying			Company did not send its reporting template			
17	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN	Mining	78	2				80
Total			1,653	330	125	8	69	2,185

Annex 11 - Capital structure and beneficial ownership data for companies

Company	Sector	Shareholder	% participat ^e	Legal Person (LP)/ Natural Person (NP)	Nationality	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If yes - Stock Exchange	Beneficial ownership (BO)
1 National Hydrocarbons Company	Oil & Gas	Public participation (State -Public power)	100%	LP	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY S A	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20%	LP	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	APCL is 100% owned by Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited (APOL) which is 100% owned by SINOPEC (China Petrochemical Corporation) which is 100% owned by SIPC (Sinopec International Petroleum and development Corporation) The latter is a State company of the Republic of China
		Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited	80%	LP	Chinese	No	n/a	
3 PERENCO RIO DEL REY SA	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20%	LP	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	Mr Perrodo François of French nationality resides in the United Kingdom, he holds 160,000 shares (or 80%), and 6 direct votes (ie 60%)
		Perenco Oil & Gas Intl	80%	LP	BAHAMAS	No	n/a	
4 ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED S A	Oil & Gas	Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited	100%	LP	Chinese	No	n/a	APCL is 100% owned by Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited (APOL) which is 100% owned by SINOPEC (China Petrochemical Corporation) which is 100% owned by SIPC (Sinopec International Petroleum and development Corporation) The latter is a State company of the Republic of China
5 PERENCO CAMEROON SA	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20%	LP	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	Mr Perrodo François of French nationality resides in the United Kingdom, he holds 2,500 shares (or 80%), and 5 direct votes (ie 83%)
		Perenco Oil & Gas Intl	80%	LP	BAHAMAS	No	n/a	
6 GAZ DU CAMEROUN S A	Oil & Gas	VICTORIA OIL & GAS PLC UK (VIA BRAMLIN LTD GUERNSEY)	100%	LP	LONDON/ GUERNSEY	Yes	London (LSE)	
7 NOBLE ENERGY CAMEROON LTD	Oil & Gas	NOBLE ENERGY INC	100.00%	LP	American	Yes	New York (NYSE)	n/a

Company	Sector	Shareholder	% participat ^o	Legal Person (LP)/ Natural Person (NP)	Nationality	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If yes - Stock Exchange	Beneficial ownership (BO)		
8 NEW AGE CAMEROON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM S A	Oil & Gas	NEW AGE (African Global Energy) Ltd	100.00%	LP	UK - ENGLAND	No	n/a	New Age Cameroon Offshore Petroleum SA is 100% owned by New Age Cameroon Limited which is 100% owned by New Age Holding Limited which also is 100% owned by New Age (African Global Energy) Limited The capital structure of the latter is as follows: Topaz Opportunities Ltd is 100% owned by VAGIT ALEKPEROV of Russian nationality born on 01/09/1950		
								Shareholder	Nbr of actions	% participation
								Kerogen Investments No2 Limited	63,899.455	21.88%
								Topaz Opportunities Ltd	48,459.371	16.60%
								Neptune Energy Investment Limited	40,308.040	13.80%
								Margin Finance Company Limited	24,495.897	8.39%
								Stanhope Investments	18,100.375	6.20%
								Vitol E&P Ltd	17,389.912	5.96%
								Kerogen Investment No10 Limited	15,500.000	5.31%
Others (<5%)	63,846.038	21.87%								
Total	291,999.088	100%								
9 GLENCORE EXPLORATION (CAMEROON) LTD	Oil & Gas	GLENCORE	Branch	LP	Anglo - Swiss	Yes (Branch)	London (LSE)			
10 TOWER RESOURCES	Oil & Gas	Tower Resources PLC	100.00%	LP	English	Yes	London (LSE)			
11 EUROIL LIMITED	Oil & Gas	BOWLEVEN PLC	100%	LP	English	Yes	London (LSE)			
12 CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (COTCO) SA	Transport	SNH	5.17%	LP	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a			
		the Republic of Chad	2.74%	LP	Public Company TCHAD	n/a	n/a			
		ESSO PIPELINE INVESTMENTS LTD	41.06%	LP	American	Yes	NYSE			
		DOBA PIPELINE INVESTMENTS INC	29.77%	LP	Malaysian	Yes	KLSE			

Company	Sector	Shareholder	% participat ^o	Legal Person (LP)/ Natural Person (NP)	Nationality	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If yes - Stock Exchange	Beneficial ownership (BO)	
		SHT OVERSEAS PETROLEUM (CAMEROON) LTD	21.26%	LP	American	No	n/a	The company SHT OVERSEAS PETROLEUM (Cameroon) Ltd domiciled in Bermuda, is a subsidiary of SHT OVERSEAS Pipeline (Cameroon) Ltd domiciled in the Bahamas which is 100% owned by the Société Hydrocarbons from Chad (SHT) domiciled in Chad The latter is a company with public capital of an Industrial and Commercial nature	
13	CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	Career	SNI CAMEROUN	43%	LP	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	Lafargeholcim Morocco Africa is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lafarge Morocco. The latter is 50% owned by Lafarge Holcim Group which is listed on the Paris and Zurich stock markets and 50% by Al Mada (Pan African private equity investment fund) We have not obtained the required information on the beneficial owner (s) of this investment fund
			LAFARGEHOLCIM Morocco Africa	55%	LP	MOROCCO	No	n/a	
			BD Chad	0%	LP	Chad	No	n/a	
			E Leguil	0%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Sociment	2%	LP	Cameroonians	Non	n/a	
			P Regenet	0%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
14	RAZEL	Career	RAZEL - BEC SAS	99,94%	LP	French	No	n/a	No information has been communicated on the actual owner(s) of Razel - BEC SAS
			Mr PHILIPPE BOURJALLIAT	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Mr LAURENT CHAUVEL	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Mr JEROME PERRIN	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Mr SERGE AILLAUD	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Mr JEAN GUILLAUME	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
			Mr MARC PETIT	0,01%	NP	French	n/a	n/a	
					NP				
17	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN	Minier	MEKO VICTORINE	2500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Meko Victorine, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 4 January 1972 He holds 25% of the capital acquired in 2007
			ELIES SANI	1500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Elies Sani, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 1 October 1950 He holds 15% of the capital acquired in 2007

Company	Sector	Shareholder	% participat ^o	Legal Person (LP)/ Natural Person (NP)	Nationality	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If yes - Stock Exchange	Beneficial ownership (BO)
		MAURICE KOUOH EYOUN	1500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Maurice Kouoh Eyoun, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 4 December 1941 He holds 15% of the capital acquired in 2007
		PINLAP KAMWA SERGE	200%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
		JEAN CLAUDE KENMOGNE	900%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Jean Claude Kenmogne, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 9 May 1905 He holds 9% of the capital acquired in 2007
		EMILE RAUL AMOUGOU ESSONO	500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Emile Raul Amougou Essono, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 28 December 1956 He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007
		JEAN MARIE TCHONGA	500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Jean Marie Tchonga, of Cameroonian nationality, was born on 20 April 1962. He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007
		NANA DJOMOUO FABIEN DESIRE	400%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
		DANIEL MERLIN TCHIENGUE	200%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
		PIERRE KENMOGNE	200%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
		JEAN GAKAM	500%	NP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr Jean Gakam, of Cameroonian nationality, was in 1962 He held 5% of the capital acquired in 2007 with 11% of the voting rights
		KTM-CAMEROUN SARL	1100%	LP	Cameroonians	Non	n/a	Mr Jean Gakam, of Cameroonian nationality, was in 1962 He held 5% of the capital acquired in 2007 with 11% of the voting rights

Annex 12 - Details of the sales of in-kind revenues from the hydrocarbons sector

State sale

N°/Ref Shipping/ Cargo	Shipping Date / Cargo	Weight / Volume	Unit	Quality (Concentration)	Unit price (USD)	Discount / Brent USD	Total value (In USD)	Total value (In FCFA)	Purchasing entity	Country of recipient of shipment / cargo
107-S	13/01/2017	155,846.00	Barrels	EBOME	58.32	3.65	9,089,095		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
107-S	13/01/2017	15,268.00	Barrels	CONDENSAT			890,445		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
107-S	13/01/2017	469.00	Barrels	MVIA			27,353		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1983/KS01	20/01/2017	904,722.00	Barrels	KOLE	53.62	-1.05	48,512,098	30,724,232.528	CEPSA TRADING	Spain
1983/KS01	20/01/2017	24,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,286,904		CEPSA TRADING	Spain
713/LS	31/01/2017	615,037.00	Barrels	LOKELE	51.73	-2.94	31,816,479	19,405,153.101	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	Italy
1985/KS03	28/02/2017	947,614.00	Barrels	KOLE	54.51	-0.60	51,656,334	32,684,007.105	SHELL WESTERN	Spain
1985/KS03	28/02/2017	21,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,144,752		SHELL WESTERN	Spain
715/LS	16/03/2017	600,217.00	Barrels	LOKELE	48.84	-2.72	29,316,999	17,929,042.433	ADRIA TRADE AG	Italy
1986/KS04	21/03/1997	911,202.00	Barrels	KOLE	50.96	-0.60	46,438,499	28,800,411.175	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	Portugal
1986/KS04	21/03/1997	19,400.00	Barrels	D1			988,702		GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	Portugal
1988/KS06	27/04/2017	905,882.00	Barrels	KOLE	51.59	-0.95	46,729,923	28,855,110.949	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	Spain
1988/KS06	27/04/2017	22,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,134,870		GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	Spain
717/LS	04/05/2017	630,628.00	Barrels	LOKELE	48.64	-1.79	30,671,223	18,412,193.357	SARAS TRADING	Italy
1990/KS08	30/05/2017	581,211.00	Barrels	KOLE	50.03	-0.40	29,075,661	17,745,570.953	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1990/KS08	30/05/2017	23,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,150,598		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
719/LS	14/06/2017	600,377.00	Barrels	LOKELE	44.54	-1.98	26,742,593	15,658,297.746	ADRIA TRADE AG	France
1991/KS09	22/06/2017	908,518.00	Barrels	KOLE	45.92	-0.60	41,721,872	25,083,185.273	CEPSA TRADING	Spain
1991/KS09	22/06/2017	21,500.00	Barrels	D1			987,345		CEPSA TRADING	Spain
108-S	27/06/2017	157,248.00	Barrels	EBOME	50.32	3.80	7,913,191	5,100,471.283	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
108-S	27/06/2017	16,465.00	Barrels	CONDENSATS			828,568		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
108-S	27/06/2017	548,12	Barrels	MVIA			27,583		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
720/LS	08/07/2017	611,902.00	Barrels	LOKELE	46.46	-2.10	28,431,415	16,342,258.512	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	France
1992/KS10	16/07/2017	878,291.00	Barrels	KOLE	47.76	-0.80	41,950,691	24,683,139.356	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	India
1992/KS10	16/07/2017	21,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,003,044		GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	India
1994/KS12	23/08/2017	868,915.00	Barrels	KOLE	50.99	-0.65	44,307,714	25,256,228.015	CEPSA TRADING	China

N°/Ref Shipping/Cargo	Shipping Date / Cargo	Weight / Volume	Unit	Quality (Concentration)	Unit price (USD)	Discount / Brent USD	Total value (In USD)	Total value (In FCFA)	Purchasing entity	Country of recipient of shipment / cargo
1994/KS12	23/08/2017	22,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,121,824		CEPSA TRADING	China
722/LS	28/08/2017	610,548.00	Barrels	LOKELE	50.16	-1.48	30,626,309	16,846,575.692	SARAS TRADING	Italy
1996/KS14	28/09/2017	596,543.00	Barrels	KOLE	55.80	-0.25	33,284,713	19,174,423.398	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1996/KS14	28/09/2017	20,500.00	Barrels	D1			1,143,818		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
724/LS	18/10/2017	625,518.00	Barrels	LOKELE	56.46	-0.90	35,319,248	19,719,046.811	ADRIA TRADE AG	Netherlands
1997/KS15	24/10/2017	934,699.00	Barrels	KOLE	57.33	-0.03	53,590,032	30,560,784.353	GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	India
1997/KS15	24/10/2017	21,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,204,014		GLENCORE INTERNATIONAL	India
725/LS	10/11/2017	610,422.00	Barrels	LOKELE	61.57	-1.05	37,580,630	21,152,632.225	ADRIA TRADE AG	France
1999/KS17	28/11/2017	603,941.00	Barrels	KOLE	62.74	0.12	37,888,239	21,598,321.603	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1999/KS17	28/11/2017	20,000.00	Barrels	D1			1,254,700		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
109-S	10/12/2017	145,859.00	Barrels	EBOME	68.14	3.95	9,939,124	6,458,836.744	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
109-S	10/12/2017	23,524.00	Barrels	CONDENSATS			1,602,972		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
109-S	10/12/2017	287,42	Barrels	MVIA			19,585		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
2000/KS18	19/12/2017	889,990.00	Barrels	KOLE	64.14	-0.05	57,085,739	32,401,517.852	CEPSA TRADING	UK
2000/KS18	19/12/2017	20,500.00	Barrels	D1			1,314,911		CEPSA TRADING	UK
727/LS	29/12/2017	590,401.00	Barrels	LOKELE	63.32	-0.87	37,385,372	20,447,925.170	SARAS TRADING	Italy
712/LS	12/01/2017	620,162.00	Barrels	LOKELE	51.64	-3.03	32,025,786	19,671,821.660	ADRIA TRADE AG	Italy
		16,818,155					896,230,968	514,711,187.294		

SNH share sale

N ° / Ref Shipping / Cargo	Shipping Date / Cargo	Weight / Volume	Unit	Quality (Concentration)	Unit price (USD)	Discount / Brent USD	Total value (In USD)	Total value (In FCFA)	Purchasing entity	Country of recipient of shipment / cargo
107-S	13/01/2017	67,014.00	Barrels	EBOME	58.32	3.65	3,908,323.49	3,135,949,783	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
107-S	13/01/2017	20,377.00	Barrels	MVIA			1,188,407.02		ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1983/KS01	20/01/2017	5,000.00	Barrels	D1	53.62	-1.05	268,105.00	165,411,353	CEPSA TRADING	Spain
1985/KS03	28/02/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	54.51	-0.60	218,048.00	134,972,268	SHELL WESTERN	Spain
1986/KS04	21/03/1997	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	50.96	-0.60	203,856.00	123,792,604	GLENORE INTERNATIONAL	Portugal
1988/KS06	27/04/2017	4,500.00	Barrels	D1	51.59	-0.95	232,132.50	139,940,207	GLENORE INTERNATIONAL	Spain
1990/KS08	30/05/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	50.03	-0.40	200,104.00	117,479,297	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1991/KS09	22/06/2017	4,500.00	Barrels	D1	45.92	-0.60	206,653.50	121,367,902	CEPSA TRADING	Spain
108-S	27/06/2017	67,616.00	Barrels	EBOME	50.32	3.80	3,402,639.97	1,979,061,458	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
108-S	27/06/2017	23,812.88	Barrels	MVIA			1,198,335.56	696,982,268	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1992/KS10	16/07/2017	4,500.00	Barrels	D1	47.76	-0.80	214,938.00	123,512,998	GLENORE INTERNATIONAL	India
1994/KS12	23/08/2017	4,500.00	Barrels	D1	50.99	-0.65	229,464.00	127,568,877	CEPSA TRADING	China
1996/KS14	28/09/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	55.80	-0.25	223,184.00	124,298,782	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
1997/KS15	24/10/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	57.33	-0.03	229,336.00	127,909,663	GLENORE INTERNATIONAL	India
1999/KS17	28/11/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	62.74	0.12	250,940.00	138,463,871	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
109-S	10/12/2017	62,719.00	Barrels	EBOME	68.14	3.95	4,273,798.10	2,387,521,536	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
109-S	10/12/2017	12,486.59	Barrels	MVIA			850,861.22	475,326,496	ADDAX ENERGY SA	Cameroon
2000/KS18	19/12/2017	4,000.00	Barrels	D1	64.14	-0.05	256,568.00	142,347,606	CEPSA TRADING	UK
							17,555,694	10,261,906,970		

SNH first sales declaration

Oil content and quality disclosures by cargo only	Date of sale	Type of state oil that is sold (for example, profit oil)	Contract number / Voucher number order / invoice number	Buyer	Incoterms	Loading port, terminal or depot	Volumes sold (in barrels)	Revenues received	Pricing information: Official selling price	Type of contract (futures, for example)	Exchange rate	Destination (sellers only)
25,22	12/01/2017	LOKELE	17/02/712-LS/02	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	620,162	32,056,174	\$51.69	Ultimately	616.80	Italy
37,41	13/01/2017	EBOME+CONDENSATS +MVIA	17/02/107-S/03	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	LA LOBE	171,583	10,006,892	\$58.32	Ultimately	616.80	Cameroon
30,26	20/01/2017	KOLE+D1	17/02/1983-KS01/04	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	928,722	49,798,074	\$53.62	Ultimately	616.80	Spain
25,11	31/01/2017	LOKELE	17/02/713-LS/05	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	615,037	31,791,263	\$51.69	Ultimately	616.80	Italy
30,13	28/02/2017	KOLE+D1	17/02/1985-KS03/06	SHELL W	FOB	MASSONGO	968,614	52,702,288	\$54.41	Call for tenders	616.10	Spain
25,06	16/03/2017	LOKELE	17/04/715-LS/07	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	600,217	29,314,598	\$48.84	Ultimately	613.63	Italy
30,40	21/03/2017	KOLE+D1	17/04/1986-KS04/08	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	930,602	47,423,478	\$50.96	Ultimately	613.63	Portugal
30,01	27/04/2017	KOLE+D1	17/05/1988-KS06/09	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	927,882	47,860,154	\$51.58	Ultimately	611.65	Spain
24,70	04/05/2017	LOKELE	17/06/717-LS/10	SARAS	FOB	MASSONGO	630,628	30,667,440	\$48.63	Call for tenders	593.31	Italy
29,41	30/05/2017	KOLE+D1	17/06/1990-KS08/11	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	604,211	30,198,466	\$49.98	Ultimately	593.31	Cameroon
24,73	14/06/2017	LOKELE	17/07/719-LS/12	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	600,377	26,740,792	\$44.54	Ultimately	583.82	France
29,70	22/06/2017	KOLE+D1	17/02/1991-KS09/13	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	930,018	42,706,427	\$45.92	Ultimately	583.82	Spain
37,53	27/06/2017	EBOME+CONDENSATS +MVIA	17/07/108-S/14	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	LA LOBE	174,261	8,769,342	\$50.32	Ultimately	583.82	Cameroon
24,59	08/07/2017	LOKELE	17/08/720-LS/15	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	611,902	28,428,967	\$46.46	Ultimately	569.44	France
29,46	16/07/2017	KOLE+D1	17/08/1992-KS10/16	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	899,291	42,950,138	\$47.76	Ultimately	569.44	India
28,59	23/08/2017	KOLE+D1	17/091994-KS12/17	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	890,915	45,427,756	\$50.99	Ultimately	555.66	China
24,34	28/08/2017	LOKELE	17/09/722-LS/18	SARAS	FOB	MASSONGO	610,548	30,582,349	\$50.09	Call for tenders	555.66	Italy
29,41	28/09/2017	KOLE+D1	17/10/1996-KS14/19	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	617,043	34,461,852	\$55.85	Ultimately	550.60	Cameroon
23,40	18/10/2017	LOKELE	17/11/724-LS/20	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	625,518	35,316,746	\$56.46	Ultimately	558.02	Netherlands
29,02	24/10/2017	KOLE+D1	17/11/1997-KS15/21	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	955,699	54,790,224	\$57.33	Ultimately	558.02	India
23,32	10/11/2017	LOKELE	17/12/725-LS/22	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	610,422	37,583,683	\$61.57	Ultimately	558.57	France
28,93	28/11/2017	KOLE+D1	17/12/1999-KS17/23	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	623,941	39,083,664	\$62.64	Ultimately	558.57	Cameroon
37,61	10/12/2017	EBOME+CONDENSATS +MVIA	18/01/109-S/01	ADDAX E/SONARA	FOB	LA LOBE	169,670	11,561,682	\$68.14	Ultimately	554.29	Cameroon
28,61	19/12/2017	KOLE+D1	18/01/2000-KS18/02	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	910,490	58,398,829	\$64.14	Ultimately	554.29	UK
23,11	29/12/2017	LOKELE	18/01/727-LS/03	SARAS	FOB	MASSONGO	590,401	37,248,399	\$63.09	Call for tenders	554.29	Italy
Total							16,818,155	895,869,673				

Annex 13 - Details of the contribution to the state budget by company and by flow

Detail by flow

Payment stream (Hydrocarbons & petroleum transportation)	Revenues (in FCFA)
Indirect transfers to the Treasury (SNH direct operations)	169,588,571,867
Direct transfers to the Treasury by SNH	146,505,000,000
CIT (petroleum and non-petroleum)	68,600,005,613
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	27,888,629,894
Special Tax revenues (TSR)	11,996,348,857
Customs duties	3,982,035,724
Tax on profits (IRCM)	3,382,672,491
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	3,340,000,000
CFC contributions (employer share)	943,688,354
Area Fee	591,403,372
FNE contributions	438,027,258
Tax adjustments, fines and penalties	393,290,211
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	378,542,439
Tax adjustments, fines and penalties	264,008,000
Total	438,292,224,080

Payment stream (Mines & Quarries)	Revenues (in FCFA)
Customs duties	2,468,248,471
Tax on profits (IRCM)	357,570,500
Extraction taxes	373,949,983
Area Fee	242,741,852
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	108,620,283
Corporate tax revenues including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	75,112,681
Customs adjustments, fines and penalties	20,750,000
Ad Valorem taxes (including water production charges)	11,703,991
CFC contributions (employer share)	9,746,444
FNE contributions	4,475,041
Total	3,672,919,246

Details by company

Oil and gas company	Revenues (FCFA)
SNH	324,335,918,173
PERENCORDR	38,811,415,219
APCC	29,489,846,880
APCL	7,729,163,583
GDC	2,971,947,320
PERENCOCAM	2,882,288,009
NEWAGE	159,698,580
NOBLE	78,309,236
GLENCORE	63,808,401
EUROIL	51,965,598
YANCHANG LOGONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	7,091,273
TOWER RESOURCES	2,056,410
DANA PETROLEUM CAMSUARL	85,000
Total	406,583,593,682

Oil transportation company	Revenues (FCFA)
COTCO	31,708,630,398
Total	31,708,630,398

Carrying company	Revenues (FCFA)
RAZEL	130,720,188
CIMENCAM	92,277,907
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMSA	74,079,064
SOGEA SATOM	55,733,529
UTA	46,621,596
ARAB CONTRACTORS	27,080,907
BUNUS	17,540,200
CARAMAIL	15,731,975
CANA BOIS	13,663,915
HARVEST BTP SARL	11,473,399
CHINA MEILAN CAMEROO	7,926,044
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CAMEROUN	7,880,839
ROCAGLIA	7,879,638
CHINA LIN XIANG CAME	7,292,873
LES CARRIERES MODERN	6,336,425
GROUPE LE GRAVIER	4,631,998
ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY LTD	2,851,480
Total	529,721,977

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
BOCOM PETROLEUM	2,351,173,809
CAMINEX	477,742,067
GRACAM	162,080,497
MGI PARTNERS CAMEROO	32,351,481
BLUE SKY BUSINESS COMPANY LTD	29,197,700
MONGOKELE MINING	15,953,210
DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL	12,820,547
CAMEROUN EMERGENCE C	11,261,000
STE OPTIMUM MINING INC	10,246,774
RESERVOIR MINERALS C	9,766,651
AFRIQUE SARL	3,891,397
CAM IRON SA	3,849,483
CAMEROON MINING TECH M051	1,491,000
STE DE EXPLOITATION	1,373,305
DEWA	1,200,000
HARVEST MINING CORPO	382,806
MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON	246,277
MINING CAMEROON SARL	220,000
DAWA	118,500
STE INTERNATIONAL	62,250
EUFRASIA CAMEROON LT	12,812
Total	3,125,441,566

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
GOLDEN PRODUCTION	7,321,747
SIDEMI SA	640,800
SOCIETE SANO SARL	9,793,156
Total	17,755,703

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