

# CAMEROON FACT SHEET



## Country Indicators

**Land Area :** 475, 650 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Population:** over 25,8 million inhabitants  
**Population Growth rate:** 2.54% inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.  
**Life Expectancy :** 59,7 years  
**Literacy rate:** 77 %  
**Religions:** 56% Christians; 24% Muslims; 30% Animists.  
**Official Languages:** French and English.

**Currency :** Franc CFA  
**Pegged to the EURO:** 1 euro=656 Francs CFA;  
 1 dollar= 600 Francs CFA  
**GDP:** 39,007 Billion USD  
**GDP per capita:** 1,49 USD (2020)  
**Distribution of GDP:** Primary= 51%; secondary = 27%; tertiary= 22%  
**Inflation:** 2.4%  
**Growth rate:** 3,7 % (2019)  
**Main exports :** petroleum, cocoa, coffee, wood, alumina, rubber, banana, cotton,.



### Key statistics on our economy

Cameroon's economy remains resilient at a growth rate of 4.1% despite the unfavorable economic conditions in CEMAC.

**AGRIPOTENTIAL**  
 Ranked 36<sup>th</sup> in the world in agricultural potential by the FAO

36<sup>th</sup>

12  
Worldwide

**Cotton Export**  
 Cameroon is the worlds 12<sup>th</sup> biggest exporter of cotton with 320 000 tons produced in 2018-2019

Arable land  
 13% of available land is arable

13%  
Land available

5<sup>th</sup>  
Biggest exporter

**Cocoa Export**  
 Cameroon is the 5<sup>th</sup> biggest exporter of cocoa in the world with about 4 million farmers who produce and export over 120 000 metric tons per year

**Rainforest**  
 Cameroon possesses the second largest forest in Africa with an estimated 22 million hectares or 46,3% of the country's territory

20 M  
Of forest

60%  
Employable population

**AGRI-EMPLOYMENT**  
 Agriculture employs over 60% of the country's workforce



# INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

Governed by law No 2013/004 of 18 April 2013 laying down incentives for private investments in the Republic of Cameroon and its ministerial orders

## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### For Newly created Enterprises:

- Create atleast one (1) job within a 20 million investment during the installation phase of an eligible Sector
- Activity of which the annual export is at least 25% of the turnover excluding vat in the last five (5) first year of production in the eligible sector
- Use local natural resources, to minimum of 20% of the value of the inputs in the eligible sector
- Contribute to the value added of 30% in an eligible sector

### For Established Enterprises :

- an increase in the production of goods or services up to at least 20% compared to the production of the previous year
- an increase to the cameroonian staff to the equivalent of at least 20% of the number of employees before the implementation of the project.

## I- Common Incentives

A) Tax and Customs Incentives.

B) Financial and Administrative Incentives

## II- Specific Incentives

A) Areas of Application and incentives granted

B) Gaurantees to the Law granting incentives to private investment

# ABOUT IPA CAMEROON

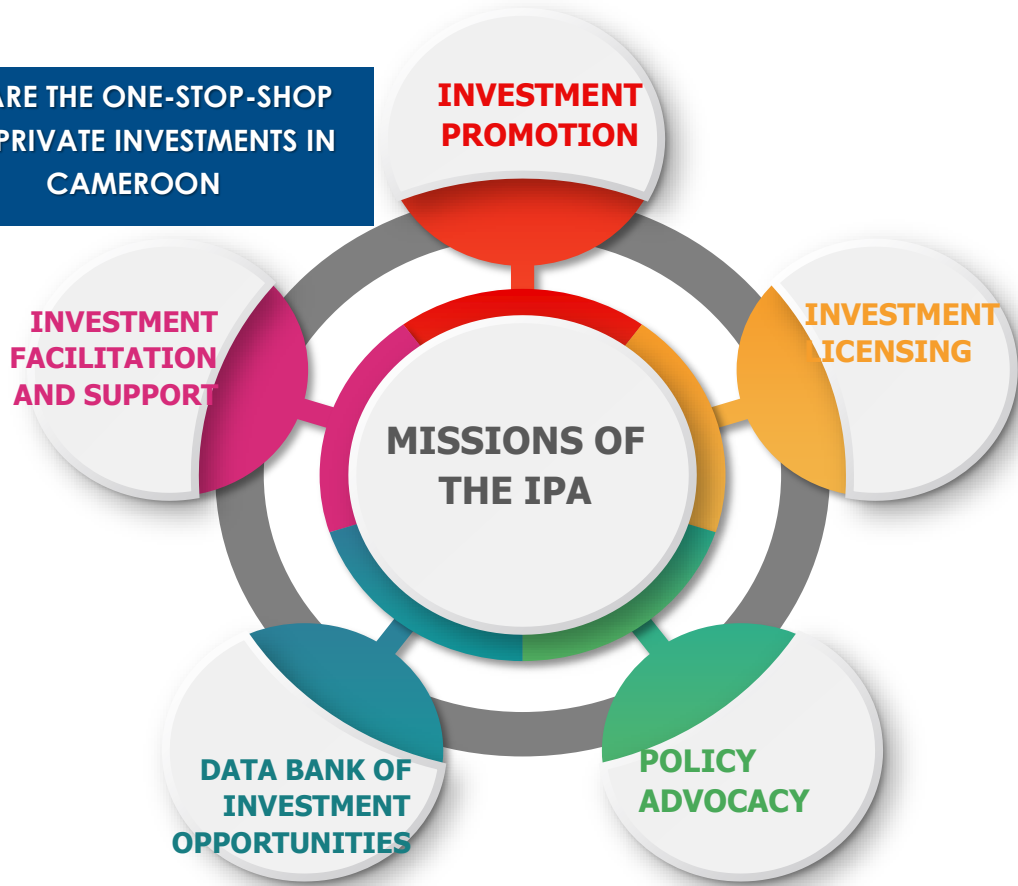


## CONTACT US

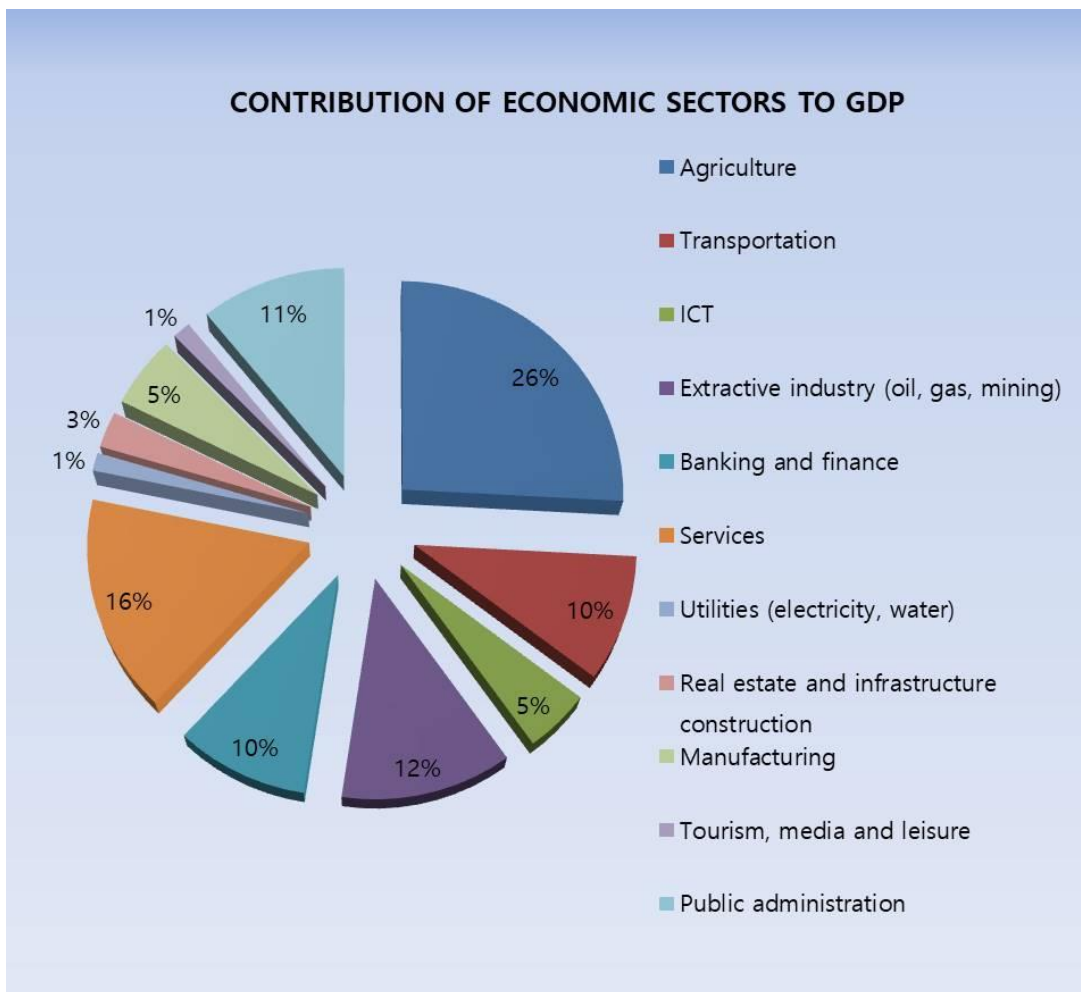
Head office situated at Nouvelle route Bastos, opposite Bethesda hospital  
P.O BOX  
20771 - Yaounde

**Littoral branch office**  
Douala - Tobie kuouh street,  
Bonanjo | PO BOX 15304

**WE ARE THE ONE-STOP-SHOP FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN CAMEROON**



# SECTOR PROFILES



# AGRICULTURE

- Transformation of Agricultural Products, animal, husbandry and fishing.
- Agriculture is the main stay of the economy.
- Occupies more than 70% of the actual population.
- Contributes 42% of the GNP.
- Represents 51% of the exports.
- Agricultural potential is very rich and diversified because of the geographical and climatic situation of the country.
- Mostly subsistent farming being carried out and very little transformation into value added produce or goods.
- Overall Surface Area: 475,660 km representing some 47million hectares.
- Arable Land: 9.2 million hectares including 7.2 million hectares for farming.

## A. EXPORT CROPS

### 1. Cocoa

At the launch of the 2019/2020 cocoa campaign, the National Cocoa and Coffee Board gave a very positive assessment of the completed campaign, which contributed to 11% of the country's exports in 2018. Marketed cocoa production was 264,253 tonnes, up 4.2% from the previous season.

### 2. Coffee

Arabica coffee production was at over 7024 tonnes in recent years. Robusta coffee grew by 9.8% to 29,762 tonnes. The resumption of production is mainly linked to the supervision of producers, the intensification of plant protection treatment of plantations and the promotion of local processing. Robust coffee exports fell by 0.8% and Arabica coffee exports by 3% compared to 2015.

### 3. Natural rubber

Rubber production decreased by 12.8% compared to 2015 and stood at 41,923 tonnes. This decrease is mainly related to aging trees and adverse weather conditions. Exports fell by 13.4%. The main company in the sector, HEVECAM, has invested \$13.1 billion for plantation renewal.

### 4. Cotton

In 2016, seed cotton production was 258,000 tonnes, down 11% from 2015; cotton fibre declined by 14.5% to 91,970 tonnes. The decline in production is

linked to adverse weather conditions and insecurity caused by Boko Haram. Exports are down 14.8% from 2015.

In the first half of 2017 and year-on-year, cotton fibre production was down 36.7% and exports were up 14.6%.

Despite the record of 320,000 tonnes produced during the 2018-2019 season (an increase of 156,019 tonnes (up 22%) compared to the previous season), Cameroon is experiencing difficulties in crushing (turning into oil) its production of cotton seeds: an opportunity to seize in this sector.

## **5. Banana**

In the first half of 2017 and year-on-year, output grew by 4.3% and exports by 1.6%.

However, exports of bananas produced in Cameroon peaked at 16,641 tonnes in December 2019; an overall increase of 1036 tonnes year-on-year from the 15,605 tonnes assessed in December 2018.

## **6. Crude palm oil**

In the first half of 2017 and year-on-year, industrial production of crude palm oil increased by 6.7%, following investments made in 2016. This sector notes a significant increase in its production. It rises from 343,000 tonnes in 2014 to 413,000 tonnes in 2018

# **FOOD CROPS**

## **1. CEREALS**

This sector mainly includes maize, millet/sorghum and paddy rice.

### **a. MAIZE**

In 2016, production was 2,101,631 tonnes, up 1.5% from 2015. To improve production, the actions carried out have focused on: the development of 400 hectares of maize production fields for consumption; production of 37.7 tonnes of pre-base seeds and 1,181.1 tonnes of certified seeds. In addition, 2,000 tonnes of maize were collected and stored in stores to ensure food security. Today, demand is growing rapidly in the sector. It is estimated at 2.8 million tonnes in 2019 for a national production of 2.2 million tonnes. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the main constraints associated with large-scale maize production relate to the enclave of production basins, difficulties in accessing land, high costs of fertilizers and pesticides, low access to improved seeds and insufficient mechanization.

- 15% of local maize needs satisfied through imports, indicating shortfall between local demand and supply and opportunity to boost production and close the gap.
- Global demand for maize for use in biofuel, feedstock sectors expected to grow unmatched by increases in supply and, as such, shortfall in global supply anticipated
- Optimal production zones within Cameroon
- Potential for large job creation

#### **b. Millet / Sorghum:**

Millet /sorghum production increased by 10% to 1,144,992 tonnes in 2016 due to increased area of cultivation and the introduction of new varieties that are more resistant to climate change. To improve production, 25.1 tonnes of pre-base and base seeds and, 60 tonnes of certified seeds were distributed to maize production, increased by more than 1.5% farmers. In addition, 1,500 tonnes of sorghum were kept as safety stocks. At the origin of this growing interest in the production of sorghum in Cameroon, the Ministry of Agriculture explains, the growing needs expressed by agribusinesses, notably Guinness Cameroon, the local subsidiary of the Diageo Group, which now prefers sorghum to imported barley for the production of its soft and alcoholic beverages.

#### **c. PADDY rice:**

In 2016, paddy rice production increased by 12% to 311,674 tonnes. This improvement is as a result of: the continued popularization of rain-fed rice cultivation; production of 923 tonnes of base seeds and 2,355 tonnes of certified seeds for irrigated rice; production of 53 tonnes of stem seeds, 798 tonnes of pre-base seeds, 962 tonnes of base seed and 4,182.2 tonnes of certified seeds for rain-fed rice; distribution of 252.4 tonnes of chemical fertilizers, 2,000 litres of insecticides and 4,640 litres of herbicides. In addition, 600 tonnes of security stockpiles have been built up. It should be noted that from 2015 to 2017, Cameroon spent 508.5 billion CFA francs on the import of rice. Today, the IPA intends to help change this trend in order to reduce its trade deficit

- 90% of all rice consumed locally is imported, indicating significant gap between local demand and supply
- Rice is second main staple food in the country

- World consumption expected to increase dramatically, and not likely to be offset by moderate expansion in production, indicating a gap between global demand and supply
- Favourable agricultural conditions for rice-growing
- Large interest expressed and demonstrated by foreign investors, evidence of the potential inherent within this sector

## **2. ROOTS AND TUBERS:**

Potato production increased by 11% to 384,429 tonnes. To improve production, 625.2 tonnes of certified seeds were produced and 65 tonnes of chemical fertilizers distributed. Yam production grew by 2.6%. To improve production, 35,000 high-yield seedlings were provided, 9 hectares of woodlot maintained and 3 hectares created. Sweet potato production increased by 8.9% and macabo/taro production by 2.5% to 426,899 and 1,801,180 tonnes respectively. These increases are due to increased use of improved seeds and better supervision of producers

## **3. BANANAS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND LEGUMES**

For 2016, plantain production was 4,880,305 tonnes, an increase of 9%. Sweet bananas grew by 3.3% to 1,118,769 tonnes. The government's actions in the sector concern:

- the production of 1,350,000 plantain plants and 29,540 "vitro plants";
- the creation of 6 hectares and the maintenance of 18.5 hectares of seed fields;
- the creation of 276 hectares of plantain production fields.

In terms of vegetable crops, 482 hectares of fields have been created.

Peanut and bean production increased by 2.3% and 5.2%, respectively. To improve production, 5 tonnes of base seeds and 179.3 tonnes of certified seeds were distributed and 160 hectares of seed fields were created.

## **ENERGY**

Although Cameroon is an oil-producing country, the share of imported petroleum products in domestic consumption increased significantly between 1990 and 2000, with imports exceeding 56% in 2000, before falling again in 2003. Oil imports, which account for the country's total energy imports, totalled 2,356 ktoe in 2007.

### **1. Solar energy:**



The country is rich in significant solar energy resources. In the most appropriate parts, the average solar irradiance is estimated at 5.8 kwh/day/m<sup>2</sup>, while the rest of the country routinely sees 4.9 kwh/day/m<sup>2</sup>. Solar energy is currently used in distributed production systems, especially for powering the cellular telecommunications network, however, only about 50 PV installations currently exist.

## **2. Wind energy:**

Wind energy exists in northern Cameroon and the Coastal region. However, wind speeds as reported by the weather service are not sufficient for the development of wind projects.

## **3. Biomass energy:**

Cameroon also has the third-largest biomass potential in sub-Saharan Africa, with 25 million hectares of forest covering three-quarters of its territory. However, the unsustainable use of this resource has resulted in significant deforestation throughout the country, with an annual deforestation rate of 200,000 hectares per year and regeneration of only 3,000 hectares per year. The main uses of biomass in the country include heating and light for the majority of the rural population.

The use of palm oil for biodiesel is also a viable prospect for the country. Currently, about 108,000 hectares of land are affected by oil palm cultivation.

## **4. Geothermal energy:**

The hot springs are found in several areas such as Ngaoundéré, Mt. Cameroon and Manengoumba, Lake Moundou, etc. However, this potential requires serious consideration.

## **5. Hydropower:**

Cameroon has the greatest hydroelectric potential in sub-Saharan Africa. The total potential is estimated at 23 GW, with a production potential of 103 Twh per year.

# **LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**

In 2016, the cattle herd grew by 8.7% to 7.5 million head. The amount of meat from slaughter is 122,732 tonnes compared to 112,909 tonnes in 2015. The increase in meat production is linked to the construction and equipment of slaughterhouses and slaughter areas and, to the intensification of traceability of meats for consumption.

the value-added growth of the livestock industry was 4.9%, down 2.4 points from 2015. The value added of fishing and fish farming increased by 4.3% after 3.1%.

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Government actions to increase livestock and ensure better quality meat continued with: intensified artificial insemination campaigns; Training the players in the sector; construction of industrial slaughterhouses and refrigerated warehouses; promoting the bovine feed through the establishment of 205.7 hectares of furnace surfaces in stations and development crates; epicupaneous treatment of 142,838 animals during transhumance; production of 1,609,250 doses of bovine contagious peripneumonia vaccines; 3,366,500 cattle.

Fishing production is estimated at 218,191 tonnes in ~~2016~~, an increase of 3%. In terms of fisheries development, the key actions concern: the construction of 3 fish sales halls, a smokehouse and 3 wharves;

# INDUSTRY

The government is taking action to strengthen the industrial fabric and improve the contribution of industries to growth. These include: the enactment in December 2016 of the new mining code; ownership of the new industrialization master plan; carrying out an audit, with a recovery plan from the National Investment Corporation.

## 1. MANUFACTURING

In 2016, the value added of manufacturing industries increased by 4% compared to 3.1% in 2015. This subsector contributes 2 points to the growth of the secondary sector compared to 1.6 points in 2015. This improvement is supported by a 5.4% increase in the value added of "other manufacturing industries". The growth rate in the "agri-food industries" is 2.3%.

In the "agri-food industries," the sectors that support growth are: "grain-based products manufacturing" (up 14.7%); "meat and fish industries" (up 10.4%); "cocoa, coffee, tea and sugar industries" (up 6.9%). However, growth is falling in the "milk, fruit, vegetable and other food industries" (-14.6%) and "fat and feed industries" (-6.6%).

In "other manufacturing industries," growth was supported by the following industries: "manufacturing other non-metallic mineral products" (up 18.5%); "transportation equipment manufacturing" (up 18.5%); "Refining the Breweries of Cameroon, One of the country's largest manufacturing industry oil, coking and nuclear industry" (up 15.2%); "rubber production and plastic manufacturing" (up 9.6%). Production capacity is increasing in three of the four cement plants installed. In addition, SONARA has benefited from state support for the financing of the plan to extend its production capacity.

## 2. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

In 2016, value added in the extractive industries fell by 3.5%, after an increase of 24.8% in 2015;

For the year 2016, gold production registered with artisanal mining companies was 542.1 kg compared to 795.3 kg in 2015. This decrease follows the reduction in the number of operating positions from 129 to 78; CapAM (Centre for Support and Promotion of Mining Activities) has channelled 36.6 kg of gold into the formal circuit, and returned 53.4 kg to the public treasury. In addition, the evaluation of gold mining activities has enabled the mapping and geo-referent of 101 active mining sites in the eastern and Adamaoua regions.

As part of the implementation of the Mining Capacity Building Project (PRECASEM), 18,000 samples are planned to be collected from mining sites to produce 13 1/200,000-scale geological maps. In addition, capacity building for mining players has continued to be trained.

In the first half of 2017, the recorded gold production was 344.7 kg and CAPAM returned 150.8 kg to the public treasury.

### 3. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

It is still underdeveloped, with many products being imported such as fertilizers or simply packaged on site (vernis, glues, paints, detergents).

Nevertheless, there are a few dozen companies in the sector, including soap factories, detergents, perfume factories, paints and a few pharmaceutical companies. The soap industry is the most dynamic and has various companies located near major cities. The Cameroonian chemical complex (CCC), a subsidiary of the Fadil Group, dominates the niche with diversified production. The cement industry is treated in the building and public works chapter.

### 4. MECHANICAL AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

In shipbuilding, Cameroon will now have to be relied upon. Indeed, the Cameroon Shipyard and Industrial (CNC), which had previously been solely involved in ship repair, took up the challenge of shipbuilding in 2008. It was the realization of an ambition declared in December 2003 by President Paul Biya who announced at the time that the time for major industrial projects had come.

### 5. TEXTILE AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES

The sector has only a few companies employing about 4,000 people as well as many craftsmen, especially in the leather sector, the Industrial Cotton factory of Cameroon, CICAM being the main textile company.

Founded in 1963, it produces an average of 7,500 tonnes of cotton yarn, 32 million metres of ecru fabric and 35 million metres of printed fabric, SOUCAM, a subsidiary of CICAM, produces sponge fabric mainly for export. Apart from artisanal use, almost all leather is exported.

The textile and leather industries are highly competitive with imports of thrift stores from Europe and America and smuggling products made in Nigeria and Asia.

# MINING

## MINE/MINED DEPOSITS

There are three mainly:

- The 600,000-tonne Fig tree limestone, licensed to CIMENCAM;
- The marble quarries of Bidzar and Biou 4,000 tons of lime, 2,000 tons of tiles;
- The pouzzolane.

## UNEXPLOITED MINERAL DEPOSITS

### 1. NICKEL - COBALT – MANGANESE IN LOMIÉ

Expected annual production: 4,160 tonnes of cobalt, 3,280 tonnes of nickel, 45,000 tonnes of manganese;

Reserves assessed in the operating area, Nkamouna: 54.7 million tonnes;

Project cost: \$615 million;

Direct jobs 800;

Indirect jobs 400

### 2. MBALAM IRON

Reserves: not yet fully assessed; currently estimates are in the order of 200 million tonnes of rich iron and 1.2 billion tonnes of poor iron;

Expected operating rate: 40 million tonnes per year;

Project cost, \$5 billion

Jobs envisaged: 3,000 direct jobs.

### 3. MINIM-MARTAP AND NGAOUNDAL BAUXITE

Reserves: more than 754 million tonnes

Certification of reserves for ongoing feasibility study;

Estimated project cost: \$5 billion to \$6 billion;

Jobs envisaged: 2,500 to 3,000 direct jobs. Reserves valued at 420 million carats

#### 4. MOBILONG DIAMOND

Reserves valued at 420 million carats (geological estimate);

Planned investment: \$1 billion over 25 years;

Jobs under consideration: 4,000 direct jobs

#### 5. URANIUM IN POLI

Estimated reserves: 13,125 tonnes in Poli and 11,000 tonnes in the Lolodorf region.

#### 6. AKONOLINGA'S RUTILE

Estimated reserves: 3 million tonnes;

RESERVEs certified by SERAK 760,000 tons.

#### 7. KRIBI IRON PROJECT

Research permit for certification recently awarded to Sinosteel Cameroon,  
67 research permits awarded

## HYDROCARBONS

### CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production in 2016 was 33.7 million barrels compared to 34.9 million barrels in 2015. This decrease can be explained in particular by the decline in production from mature oil fields.

Crude oil production for the first half of 2017 was valued at 14.6 million barrels, down 18.9% year-on-year. At the end of the year, it fell 14.2% to 28.9 million barrels. Exploration work in the Rio del Rey Basin has uncovered an estimated 24.5 million barrels of additional reserves.

### NATURAL GAS

In 2016, natural gas production remained almost stable at 12.6 billion cubic feet. Natural gas shipments to industries were up 22% from the previous year. In the first half of 2017, natural gas production was 6.9 billion cubic feet, an increase of 7.8% compared to the same period in 2016.

The FLNG project to install a floating natural gas liquefaction plant off Kribi by the SNH continues. Work to convert the ship is complete. The arrival of the factory boat is scheduled for September and the first exports are expected in November. The extension of the Bipaga gas processing centre is 91% complete.

### DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

In 2016, production of white petroleum products was 1,360,150 metric tons, up 1.7% from 2015. Per product, there were increases of 3.5% for super, 2.8% for kerosene and 0.2% for diesel. Fuel production increased by 15.8%, while butane and distillate production fell by 5.8% and 1.1%, respectively.

In the first half of 2017 and year-on-year, production of petroleum products declined due to the shutdown of SONARA's activities for three months to restructure the production chain. At the end of the year, white goods production could grow by 39.6% to 1,898,582 metric tons. Oil production (in metric tons).

. In the first half of 2017 and year-on-year, excluding domestic gas, the quantities consumed of downstream petroleum products are down. This follows unfavourable economic conditions in the sub-region. Domestic gas production was 835 metric tons, down 92.8% from the same period in 2016. Imports increased by 52.9% and quantities consumed by 9.2%.

## **FORESTRY**

Cameroon holds the second largest forest in Africa. The country's forest area is estimated at 22 million hectares, or 46.3% of the country's territory. The mineable area is 79.6% and consists of protected areas and production forests. The government's actions remain focused on:

- The development and renewal of the forest resource;
- Securing and enhancing wildlife resources in protected areas;
- The development of woody and non-woody forest resources.



## HANDICRAFT

Cameroonian handicrafts are part of small and medium-sized business. It has the characteristic of being the expression of the country's cultural richness and the mark of an exceptional know-how inherited from the past and passed down from generation to generation. For example, Cameroon has nearly 35,000 artisans in the country's 10 regions, grouped in some forty organizations and nearly 300 groups and associations. Crafts are divided in Cameroon into three sectors: crafts; production craft and craft service. and this craft is divided into several types of activities, including:

- Wood carving;
- Bronze sculpture;
- ceramics work;
- leather work...

Cameroon is renowned for the richness and quality of its handicrafts. The human and cultural diversity as well as the weights of traditions profoundly influence the versatility of craftsmanship.

Crafts include several types of activities depending on the region and traditions. This distinguishes:

- Works on bronze: this is the specialty of the bamoun country. The famous masks and statues are famous all over the world;
- Leather work in the northern provinces of the country with the major centres in Garoua and Maroua. The production, which is very varied (bags, belts, shoes, sandals, beanbags, etc.) is sold in specialized or other markets;
- Woodworking: It is mainly located in the West and Northwest. The main products are masks, statues, carved panels and beds etc.;
- Raffia and natural fibres in the Central, South, West and Northwest;
- Traditional clothing, particularly in the Far North, West and Northwest.

## **TOURISM**

Stretching more than 1,200 kilometres from north to south, Cameroon lies in the heart of the geographical regions of West, Central and Northern Africa. It has an extraordinarily contrasting terrain where alternating high and lowlands, a variety of climates, landscapes and unusual animal species.

Cameroon's vegetation is a condensed part of that of Africa. There are forests, savannahs and steppes in various forms. It is a true "concentration of Africa", in a triangle of 4785,000 km<sup>2</sup>, that the visitor discovers amazed the fauna and flora are particularly rich with 409 different species of mammals, 143 reptiles, 849 birds and 190 amphibians.

The protected areas cover a total area of 4,551,990 hectares including 7 national parks 7 wildlife reserves, 27 cynegetic areas, 1 sanctuary and 3 zoos.

The country has 699 listed hotels, a capacity of 18,675 rooms, 597 suites, and 460 apartments. This number is up 5.9% from 2015. This is mainly due to the effects of the organization of the women's CAN. According to the 2016 UNMIK Business Survey, the number of overnight stays is up by 2.2%.

### **MAJOR TOURISM CATEGORIES**

The richness of the tourist product is based on many attractions thanks to the diversity of tourism resources. Natural, human and cultural varieties combine to promote the practice of various forms of tourism throughout the year.

#### **- SAFARI-PHOTO AND HUNTING TOURISM**

Cameroon has seven national parks, the most famous and best developed of which is Waza. These parks are rich in animal species representative of African wildlife: elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, hippos, gorillas etc. While hunting is prohibited in national parks, there are also fourteen hunting areas with more than 500 km of maintained trails. Hunting is open from December to May in strict compliance with the Convention on the Protection of Endangered Species.

#### **- CULTURAL TOURISM**

Cameroon is a mosaic of nearly 250 ethnic groups with different customs and traditions. Tourism can thus taste the diversity present in traditional architecture: folklore, religion, cuisine, crafts, etc. The historical heritage is also rich with monuments and remnants of the triple German, French and English colonial heritage.

#### **- MOUNTAIN TOURISM**

The western mountain range offers a suitable environment with Mount Cameroon peaking at more than 4,070 m, Mount Manengouba at the hinge

of the Coastal and South-West and the Dschang Climate Centre built on a plateau rising to 1,800 m. There are hot springs in Adamaoua.

- SEASIDE TOURISM

The coastline, which is wide open to the Atlantic with its 400 km of coastline, is suitable for seaside tourism on the natural beaches of Kribi and Limbé, in mangroves and waterfalls that go directly into the sea.

- ECOTOURISM

It takes place in protected sites and areas such as Korup National Park, which contains millions of years old plant species, the Dja Reserve, a World Heritage Site, Mount Cameroon with its very rare flora and the fossil sites of Mayo-Rey.

- BUSINESS TOURISM

Thanks to the quality of the reception facilities, international airports, convention halls, world-class hotels, the cities of Yaounde and Douala host important congresses every year attended by businessmen and officials from all over the world.

- SPORTS TOURISM

Apart from the football that has made Cameroon's reputation, other sports related to tourism are developing: wholesale fishing off Douala, golf courses in Yaounde and Tiko, annual ascent of Mount Cameroon not to mention the equestrian clubs of Yaounde, Douala and Garoua.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

This sector is developing in Cameroon and the main growing markets are: mobile telecommunications, business digitization and infrastructure equipment.

Investments in the industry include continued deployment of fibre optics in regional capitals. In addition, the development of telecommunications services continues in peri-urban, rural and border areas.

The digital economy is looking at a threefold dimension: the development of electronic broadband communications, computing and electronics infrastructure; the activities of the new economy based on broadband infrastructure and the internet; transformation of existing activities through the integration of ICT use.