



EITI: What impact to date?

The case of the DGTCFM

(Directorate General of Treasury, Financial and Monetary Cooperation)

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Introduction



- The treasury has been a key stakeholder in the implementation of the EITI in Cameroon since 2005.
- This participation, which was rated as poor in the early years of the EITI has positively evolved over the years.
- The role of the DGTCFM was decisive in Cameroon's accession to the status of compliant Country through a series of measures.
- However, efforts still have to be made by the Treasury to improve the quality of her participation and maintain Cameroon as a compliant country.

The positive points



- Improved participation in the production of 2009-2010 conciliation reports and subsequent reports.
- Sensitization of public accountants on the EITI process
- The signing of an instruction specifying the methods of accounting for extractive sector revenues
- The establishment of an auxiliary register for NHC revenue tracking to the Central Treasury Agency
- The training of
- The sensitization of the Audit Bench of the Supreme Court for the certification of the declaration forms of states entities

Points to improve



- Traceability of extractive sector revenues, in particular mining sub-sector revenues
- Computerization of the revenue collection chain of the extractive sector (**CADRE/ MEASURE interfaces**)
- Allocation of subnational transfers (share allocated to local authorities and local populations)

Conclusion



- Implementation of the EITI has resulted in a reorganization of Treasury services as well as adaptation of accounting procedures to enhance the preparation of quality conciliation reports.
- Efforts will continue in the following areas:
 - ❑ Sensitization of public accountants on the EITI 2016 standard,
 - ❑ management of subnational transfers, and traceability in line with the recommendations of the validation reports.