

Extractive Industries Transparency
Initiative in Cameroon

EITI Report 2016

February 2019



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SUMMARY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
2. OVERVIEW OF EITI IN CAMEROON.....	17
3. SCOPE AND RESULTS THE RECONCILIATION WORK.....	19
4. CONTEXT OF THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN CAMEROON.....	31
5. EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN FIGURES	77
6. IA RECOMMENDATIONS.....	90
ANNEXES	96

Abbreviations

ACCT	Central Accounting Agency of the Treasury	IPSAS	International accounting standards for the public sector
EEA	Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation	IRCM	Income Tax in portfolio capital
AER	Exclusive Exploration Authorisation	CIT	Corporate income tax
IA	Independent Administrator	ISA	International Standards for Audit of Historical Financial Information
APCC	Addax Petroleum Cameroon Company	EITI	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
APCL	Addax Petroleum Cameroon Limited	KFCFA / KUSD	Thousand of francs / thousand of U.S. dollars
Art.	Article	Km ²	Square kilometres
Bbl	Barrel	KPDC	Kribi Power Development Company Cameroon
BEAC	The Bank of Central African States	LB	Logone Birni
BTP	Building and public works	LF	Finance Law
CAPAM	Small Scale Mining Support and Promotion Framework Unit	MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territory Development
CAC	Communal Additional Cents	MINFI	Ministry of Finance
CC	Concession Contract	MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
CCA	Control and Audit Framework	MPCI	Mobil Producing Cameroon Inc
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa	MUSD	Million US Dollars
CSPH	Stabilization Fund for Hydrocarbons Prices	MSCF	Million cubic feet
CGI	General Tax Code	MW	Megawatt
CHANAS	Chanas Insurance SA	OHADA	the Organization for the Harmonization in Africa of Business Law
CHC	Cameroon Hotels Corporation	Perenco CAM	Perenco Cameroon
CNIC	Industrial Shipyard of Cameroon	Perenco RDR	Perenco Rio Del Rey
CNPS	National Social Insurance Fund	BO	Beneficial ownership
COTSA	Cameroon Oil Terminal SA	PSRMEE	Programme for Securing Mining, Water and Energy Revenue
COTCO	Cameroon Oil Transportation Company	RDR	Rio Del Rey
CPNCPG	Permanent Committee on Petroleum and Gas Contracts Negotiations	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
PSC	Production Sharing Contract	SNH	National Hydrocarbons Company
CUY	Urban Community of Yaoundé	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DM	Directorate of Mines	SNI	National Investment Company of Cameroon
DGD	General Directorate of Customs	SCDP	Cameroon Company of Petroleum Deposits
DGE	Division of Major Enterprises	SONARA	National Refining Company
DGI	General Directorate of Taxes	SP ITIE	EITI Permanent Secretariat
DGTCFM	General Directorate of the Treasury and Financial and Monetary Cooperation	TAV	Ad Valorem Tax
DKC	Douala / Kribi-Campo	TCF	Trillions of cubic feet
DMG	Directorate of Mines and Geology	SCF	Standard Cubic Feet
FCFA	Franc CFA (African Financial Community)	TCAM	Average annual growth rate
FEICOM	Special Fund of Equipment and Intermunicipal Operation	ToR	Terms of reference
FNE	National Employment Fund	TOFE	Table of the State Financial Transactions
GDC	Gaz of Cameroon	TRADEX	Company trading and exporting crude oil and petroleum products SA
HYDRAC	Hydrocarbons Analysis Controls	TSR	Special Tax on Income
IBC	International Business Corporation	VAT	Value added tax
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants	USD	Dollar of the United States of America
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards		
INS	National Institute of Statistics		
INTOSAI	International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions		

List of tables and graphs

List of tables	
1	Statement of Extractive Industry Payments by Collecting Agency
2	Statement of State budget revenues by sector
3	Statement of State budget revenue by flow
4	Summary of production and exports from the extractive sector
5	Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy
6	Summary of cash flow reconciliation discrepancies
7	List of companies included in the reconciliation scope
8	List of Government Agencies selected included in the reconciliation scope
9	List of payment flows retained in the scope
10	Statement of majority government-owned companies in the Petroleum sector
11	State participations in the Petroleum Sector
12	SNH participations in the Petroleum and other sectors
13	Interests held by the State in petroleum contracts as of 31 December 2016
14	Statement of SNH transactions
15	Gold production by region

List of graphs	
1	Contribution by sector to extractive sector revenues
2	Contribution by company to the revenues of the hydrocarbons sector
3	Company contribution to Mining and quarry revenues
4	Contribution by flow to the revenues of the hydrocarbons and oil transport sector
5	Contribution by flow to the revenues of the Mining and quarrying sector
6	Extractive revenue by collecting body
7	Breakdown of the production of liquid hydrocarbons
8	Main destinations of crudes sold by SNH
9	Evolution of national production of liquid hydrocarbons
10	Evolution of the national production of natural gas
11	Evolution of exports of liquid Hydrocarbons
12	Breakdown of exports by operator
13	Export of liquid hydrocarbons by country

List of tables	
16	Gold collected on behalf of the State
17	Calculation of TAV allocation on artisanal activity
18	Calculation of CIT and State share allocation on artisanal activity
19	Statement of SNH direct operations
20	State and SNH share in the oil and condensate production
21	Price differentials of Cameroonian crudes with Brent - Details by field
22	Tax collection in kind tax for artisanal activity
23	Statement of pipeline royalty - Chad-Cameroon pipeline
24	Statement of COTCO payments
25	Transportation Revenues - BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline
26	Liquid hydrocarbons production by field
27	Gas production by field
28	Mining production by operator
29	Export of liquid hydrocarbons by operator and by field
30	Social payments by company

EITI Committee
Republic of Cameroon

22 February 2019

To the Attention of the President of the EITI Committee

BDO Tunisia Consulting has been appointed by the EITI Committee as Independent Administrator for the preparation of Cameroon's 2016 EITI Report. The preparation of the present report has been completed between 10 December 2018 and 15 February 2019 and were conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR) as approved by the EITI Committee.

Our mission was carried out according to the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS Standard) related to the agreed-upon procedures missions and more specifically the standard 4400 relating to "financial information review missions on the basis of agreed procedures".

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

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

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 reflect in any way the official opinion of 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 ten EITI reports covering the period 2001-2015. BDO has been appointed by the EITI Committee as Independent Administrator (IA) for the preparation of the 11th EITI report covering the year 2016.

1.1.2 Mandate of the Independent Administrator (IA)

The mandate of the IA covers mainly:

- development of a scoping study to inform the EITI Committee's decision on the scope of the EITI Report;
- implementation of agreed procedures with the EITI Committee;
- collection of contextual data and financial data from the reporting entities;
- compilation and reconciliation of data reported by extractive companies and 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 2016 EITI Report

Government entities receiving significant revenues from extractive companies and a selection of companies making these payments have been 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 parties, civil society 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 2016 EITI Report

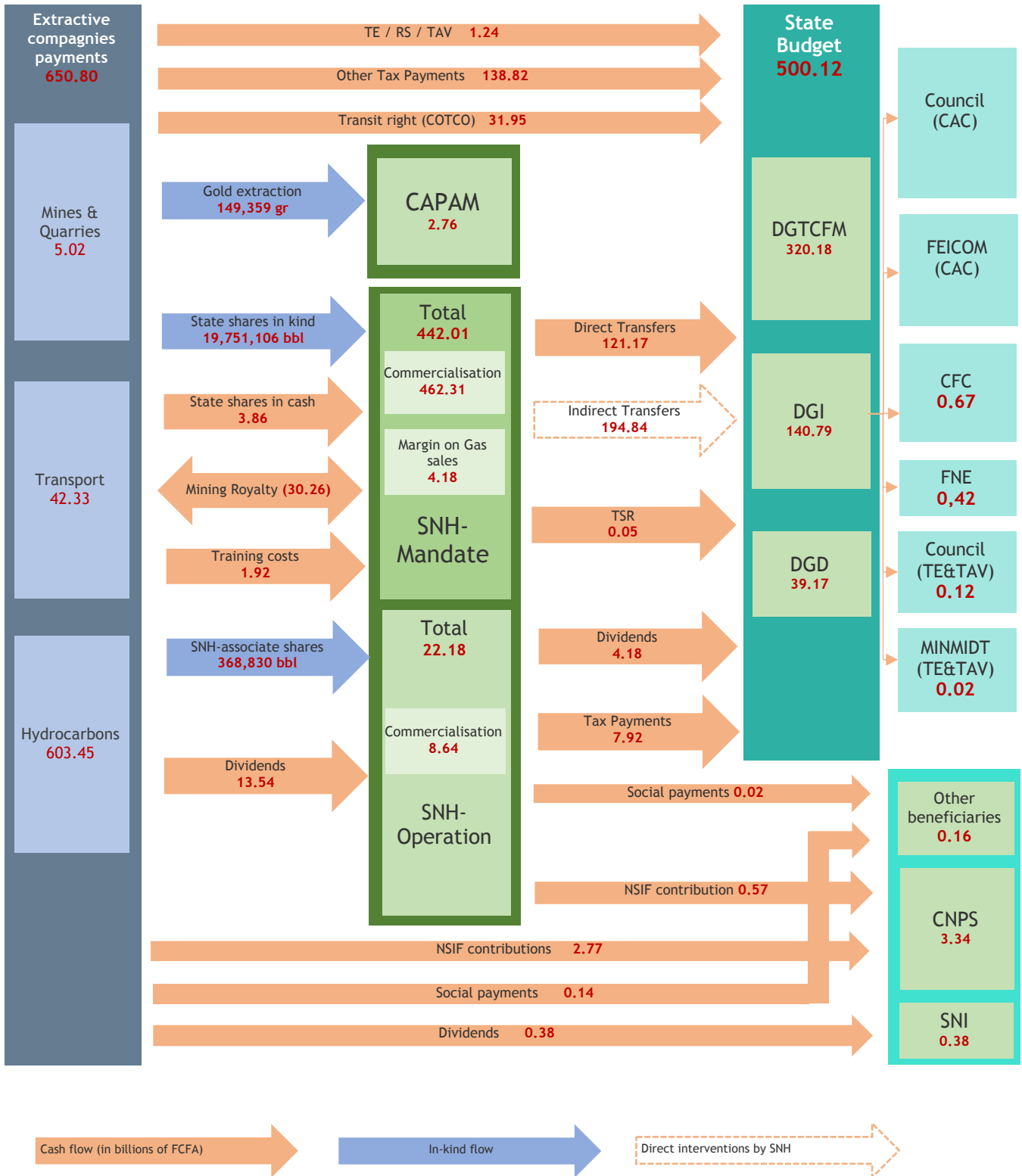
The findings in this report are based on financial data for 2016, as well as subsequent major reforms and events up to the date of this report. These conclusions cannot therefore be extrapolated beyond this period since the laws and the context governing the extractive sector may be subject to subsequent changes.

¹ <https://eiti.org/fr>

² Requirement 4 of the EITI Standard (2016)

1.2. Key figures of the EITI Report 2016

1.2.1 Income from the Extractive Sector



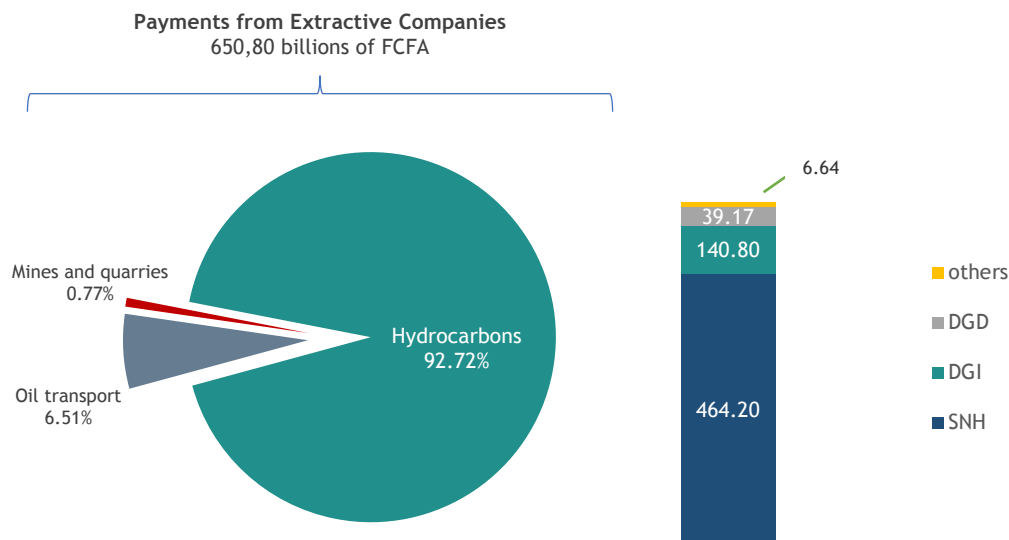
1.2.2 Payments from Extractive Companies

In 2016, cash payments made by extractive companies reached FCFA 176.99 billion. Payments in kind made during the same period were valued at FCFA 473.81 billion¹, bringing the total payments made by extractive companies during 2016 to FCFA 650.80 billion.

Petroleum companies account for the bulk of these payments with a share of 92.72%. SNH and DGI represent the main destinations of these payments with 71.33% and 21.63% respectively.

Table n° 1: Statement of Extractive Industry Payments by Collecting Agency

(In billions of FCFA)	Hydrocarbons		Oil transport	Mines and Quarries		Total sector		Total	Share in %
	In kind	In cash	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash		
SNH-Mandate	462.31	(24.48)	4.18	-	-	462.31	(20.30)	442.01	67.92%
SNH-Operation	8.64	12.46	1.08	-	-	8.64	13.54	22.18	3.41%
Total SNH	470.95	(12.02)	5.26	-	-	470.95	(6.76)	464.19	71.33%
DGI		136.18	3.16		1.46	-	140.80	140.80	21.63%
DGD		5.38	33.41		0.38	-	39.17	39.17	6.02%
CNPS		2.81	0.50		0.03	-	3.34	3.34	0.51%
CAPAM				2.76		2.76	-	2.76	0.42%
SNI		-	-		0.38	-	0.38	0.38	0.06%
Others (social payment)	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.02%
Total	471.05	132.40	42.33	2.76	2.26	473.81	176.99	650.80	100%
Share in %	92.72%		6.51%	0.77%		72.81%	27.19%		



Detail of payments by company and by flow are presented in Section 5.2 of this report.

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

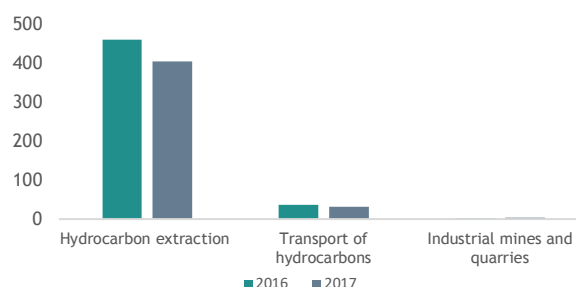
1.2.3 Contribution of the Extractive Sector to the State Budget

In 2016, the extractive sector generated FCFA 500.12 billion (USD 842.32 million)¹ for the State budget revenues accounting for 76.8% of total payments made by extractive companies in the same period.

Revenues from the sector declined from 2015 due in part to a downturn in the hydrocarbons extraction sector following the drop of crude oil prices. However, the hydrocarbons extraction sector remains the largest contributor with a total of FCFA 461.71 billion, representing 92.32% of the total budget revenue generated by the extractive sector in 2016.

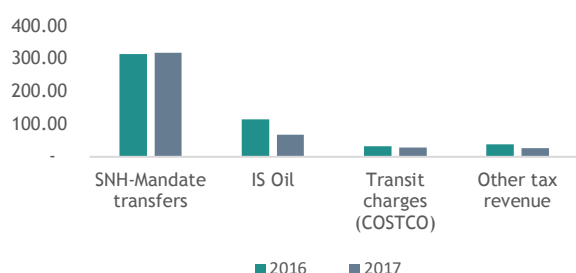
Table n°2: Statement of State budget revenues by sector

(In billions of FCFA)	2015	2016	% 2016	Evolution in %
Hydrocarbons extraction	620.22	461.71	92.32%	(25.56)%
Hydrocarbons transport	40.29	36.58	7.31%	(9.22)%
Industrial Mines and Quarries	1.75	1.83	0.37%	4.57%
Total	662.26	500.12	100%	(24.48)%



In terms of flows, SNH-Mandate transfers that come mainly from the sale of government shares in oil fields are the largest contributors with 63.18% of total extractive sector revenues followed by petroleum CIT and transit rights (COTCO) accounting for 22.9% and 6.39% respectively of extractive revenues.

Table n°3: Statement of State budget revenue by flow



(In billions of FCFA)	2015	2016	% 2016	Evolution in %
SNH-Mandate Transfers	384.63	316.00	63.18%	(17.84)%
Petroleum CIT	180.94	114.51	22.9%	(36.72)%
Transit right (COTCO)	36.20	31.95	6.39%	(11.73)%
Other tax revenue	60.49	37.66	7.53%	(37.76)%
Total	662.26	500.12	100%	(24.48)%

The complete analysis of extractive revenues is presented in Section 5.1 of this report.

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. Details of production and exports are set out as follows:

Table n°4: Summary of production and exports of the extractive sector

Commodity	Unit (Volume)	Production		Export	
		Volume	Value (in billions of FCFA)	Volume	Value (in billions of FCFA)
Crude Oil	Barrels	33,505,135	802.83	30,833,379	731.98
Condensate	Barrels	168,859	4.98	123,241	3.48
Gas	Mscf	13,194,229	36.04	-	-
Total hydrocarbons sector			843.85		735.46
Gold	Gram	542,148	10.03	2,350	0.04
Diamond ²	Carat	994	0.10	1,807	0.23
Aggregates	Cubic meter	302,472	3.60	-	-
Sand	Cubic meter	105,794	1.85	-	-
Stone	Cubic meter	282,957			

¹ Annual average price 2016, BEAC

² The gap between production and exports is explained by a volume of 813.85 carats produced in 2015 and exported in 2016 (Source: Permanent National Secretariat of the Kimberley Process)

Commodity	Unit (Volume)	Production		Export	
		Volume	Value (in billions of FCFA)	Volume	Value (in billions of FCFA)
Aggregates	Ton	272,405	2.29	-	-
Limestone	Ton	124,295	0.95	-	-
Pozzolan	Ton	236,426	0.71	-	-
Sand	Ton	35,922	0.14	-	-
Clay	Ton	8,500	0.03	-	-
Total mining and quarrying sector			19.70		0.27
Total extractive sector			863.55		735.73

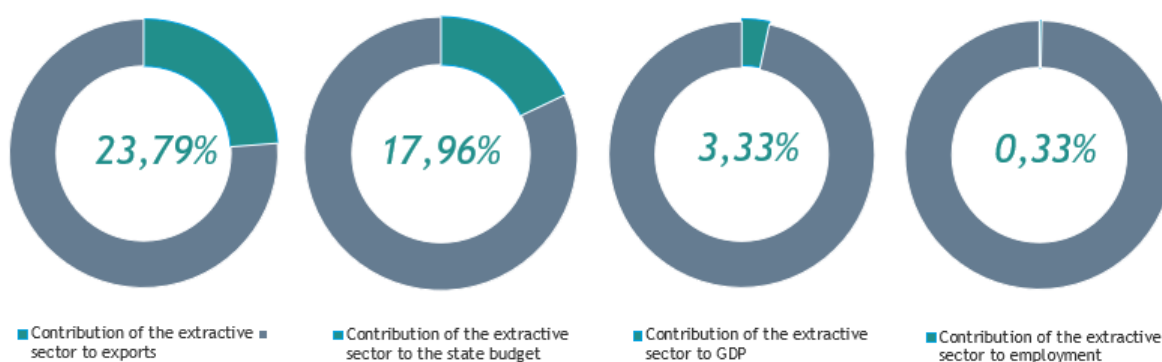
Details of exports and production are presented in sections 5.5 et 5.6 of this report.

1.2.5 Contribution to the economy

2016 contribution of the sector to the economy declined comparing to 2015. This was due in part to the oil and gas sector, which experienced a drop in crude oil prices.

Table n° 5: Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy

	2016			2015
	Hydrocarbons	Mines and quarries	Total sector	
GDP	3.22%	0.11%	3.33%	5.43%
Income	17.90%	0.07%	17.96%	21.05%
Export	23.76%	0.03%	23.79%	33.23
Employment ¹	0.01%	0.29%	0.33%	0.33%



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

1.3. Main Findings

1.3.1 Data Completeness

All extractive companies and government agencies selected in the reconciliation scope submitted their declarations with the exception of the declaration on subnational transfers for revenue collected at the tax units attached to DGI. As a result, and subject to the declarations made by CAPAM on behalf of DGI, (TAV and CIT advances for companies engaged in semi-mechanized gold mining), sub-national transfers in respect of these revenues were covered in this report.

¹ Calculated on the basis of the active population (10,196,177 workers in 2016)

1.3.2 Results of Reconciliation work

The reconciliation of payments was made on the basis of the scope set by the EITI Committee as detailed in Section 3.1 of this report. The reconciliation exercise covered 99.8% of the total extractive revenue reported by the State.

The differences that could not be reconciled amounted to FCFA 839.08 million, equivalent to 0.17% of the revenues reported by the State. These discrepancies are below the acceptable error threshold of 2% set by the EITI Committee and, therefore, are not likely to affect the reliability of the data reported in this report. The following table provides a summary of the reconciliation work.

Payments in cash

Table n° 6: Summary of cash flow reconciliation discrepancies

In billions of FCFA	Hydrocarbons extraction (i)	Hydrocarbons transport (ii)	Mines & quarries (iii)	Total extractive sector
Extractive companies	449.70	37.89	1.24	488.82
State	448.58	38.16	1.24	487.98
Gap	1.12	(0.27)	-	0.84
% Gap	0.25%	(0.71%)	-	0.17%

Payments in cash

(i) Hydrocarbons extraction

Aggregate payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustment	Adjusted declaration
SNH-Mandate - State			
SNH-Mandate	320.18	-	320.18
État	320.18	-	320.18
Gap	-	-	-
Oil companies - State			
Oil companies (including SNH-operation)	144.82	0.63	145.45
State	143.04	1.30	144.34
Gap	1.78	(0.67)	1.11
Oil companies - State - SNH			
Oil companies	(28.51)	0.10	(28.41)
SNH-Mandate	(28.40)	-	(28.40)
Gap	(0.11)	0.10	(0.01)
Oil companies - SNH-operation			
Oil companies	12.47	-	12.47
SNH-operation	12.47	-	12.47
Gap	-	-	-

(ii) Oil transportation

Aggregate payments (In billions of FCFA)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustment	Adjusted declaration
COTCO - State			
COTCO	36.77	0.04	36.81
State	37.07	-	37.07
Gap	(0,30)	0,04	(0,26)
COTCO - SNH-operation			
COTCO	1.08	-	1.08
SNH-operation	1.08	-	1.08
Gap	-	-	-

Payments in kind

(i) Liquid Hydrocarbons

Aggregate payments (In barrels)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustment	Adjusted declaration
Extractive companies - SNH-State			
Extractive companies	13,096,656	-	13,096,656
SNH-Mandate	12,881,274	-	12,881,274
Gap	215,382	-	215,382
Extractive companies - SNH-operation			
Extractive companies	30,607	-	30,607
SNH-operation	-	-	-
Gap	30,607	-	30,607

(ii) Gaseous hydrocarbons

Aggregate payments (In mscf)	Initial declaration	Conciliation adjustment	Adjusted declaration
Extractive companies - SNH-State			
Extractive companies	2,319,078	-	2,319,078
SNH-Mandate	2,671,296	-	2,671,296
Gap	(352,218)	-	(352,218)
Extractive companies - SNH-operation			
Extractive companies	336,447	-	336,447
SNH-Operation	-	-	-
Gap	336,447	-	336,447

The details of the reconciliation work are presented in 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 and 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 in this report.

1.4. Recommendations

Findings	Recommendations	Sector concerned	Structure concerned
1 Follow-up the implementation of the provisions of the law n°2018/011 of 11 July 2018	Make proposals on how to implement the provisions relating to the publication of contracts.	Extractive sector	EITI committee
2 Amendments to the legal framework of the hydrocarbons sector	Make proposals to harmonise the Petroleum Code and the Gas Code with EITI standards and the provisions of the Law No. 2018/011.	Hydrocarbons sector	EITI committee
3 Computerize the state revenue collection process	Expand the use of the computerized system to all DGI tax collection units and ensure its integration with the Treasury IT system.	Extractive sector	DGI/DGTCFM
4 Make mandatory the provisions of data on communities benefiting from subnational transfers	Set up a process obliging companies to provide data on communes receiving local taxes in order to permit the control and certification of these data.	Mining sector	DGI/DM
5 Reliability of DGD data on exports	Integrate export data on SYDONIA system and set up a regular reconciliation between the data from DGD, SNH, INS and the DM	Extractive sector	DGD/INS/DM /SNH



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 on the entire extractive industries value chain, from the point of extraction of natural resources to the way in which revenues reach the government and benefit the population.

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 society and investors. The EITI International Board monitors compliance with the EITI Standard¹.

To learn more about the EITI, its Board and Secretariat, and 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 and a Compliant Country in October 2013. In 2017, Cameroon was subject to validation against the 2016 EITI Standard. In June 2018, the EITI Board concluded that Cameroon has made "significant progress" and recommending 14 corrective measures² to be implemented for the next validation scheduled for end-December 2019.

The institutional structure of the EITI in Cameroon (EITI-Cameroon) was governed until June 2018 by the 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 society as well as representatives of the parliament and local and regional communities.

The EITI Committee is supported in its work by a Permanent Secretariat in charge of preparing and executing the work plan and the budget of EITI-Cameroon.

For more information on EITI in Cameroon, please visit the website: <http://www.eiticameroon.org/fr.html>

2.3 Overview of EITI Cameroon activities in 2016

In 2016, the activities of EITI Cameroon were held around the following main areas:

- Supervision by the EITI Committee of all activities including the preparation of the EITI 2014 and 2015 reports and the reinforcement of the human resources of the Permanent Secretariat;
- Preparation of the Beneficial Ownership roadmap;
- Carrying on the capacity building activities of stakeholders; and
- Implementation of the communication strategy.

To find out more about the activities of EITI Cameroon in 2016, please consult the 2016 Annual Progress Report⁴.

2.4 Open Data Policy

EITI Cameroon adopted an open data policy in June 2017⁵. The main principles of the EITI Cameroon policy are based on interoperability, open data and reliability.

The policy defines the framework for the opening and public dissemination of data relating to the extractive sector (oil, gas and mining). It identifies who is responsible of the data sources and delineates their data-openness responsibilities in order to share with citizens the approaches and tools for providing and accessing data on the extractive sector.

¹ <https://eiti.org/fr/norme/apercu>

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

³ <http://www.eiticameroon.org/fr/autres-actualites/354-nouveau-decret-du-comite-itie.html>

⁴ <http://eiticameroon.org/fr/autres-documents/Rapport-davancement/Rapport-annuel-davancement-2016/>

⁵ EITI Open Data Policy Cameroon (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 the reconciliation work

3.1 Scope of the 2016 EITI Report

The scope of the 2016 EITI Report presented below has been 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 2016 EITI Report covers payment flows between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016.

3.1.2 Covered sectors

The 2016 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 companies

Materiality approved by the EITI Committee¹

	Hydrocarbons and oil transportation sector	Mining sector	Quarrying sector
Materiality for the reconciliation scope	All operators in active blocks in 2016	Companies making payments above FCFA 50 million in 2016	Companies making payments above FCFA 50 million in 2016
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	1	4
Materiality for the unilateral disclosure of the Government	Selection of all companies except those included in the scope of reconciliation		
Number of companies selected for unilateral disclosure (**)	7	67	73
Coverage of the reconciliation exercise	99.9%	55.5%	
Overall coverage rate of the reconciliation exercise	99,8%		

(*) Companies retained within the scope of reconciliation.

(**) The list of companies selected for the unilateral declaration of the State is presented in Annex 1.

Table n° 7: List of companies included in the reconciliation scope

Hydrocarbons and oil transportation sector			
A	National company		
1	National Hydrocarbons Company - SNH		
B	Private operators in exploitation		
2	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY	6	GAZ DU CAMEROUN
3	PERENCO RIO DEL REY	7	NOBLE ENERGY CAM LIMITED
4	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED	8	NEW AGE
5	PERENCO CAMEROUN		
C	Private operators in exploration		
9	GLENCORE EXPLORATION LTD	11	EUROIL LIMITED
10	TOWER RESSOURCES		
D	Oil transportation companies		
12	Cameroon Oil Transportation Company - COTCO		
Mining and quarrying sector			
A	Mining sector		
1	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN		

¹ EITI Committee decision dated 18 December 2018 based on Inception Report for 2016 EITI Reconciliation (BDO - December 2018, p. 38-44.

B Quarrying sector			
1	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	3	ARAB CONTRACTORS CAMEROON LTD
2	RAZEL CAMEROUN	4	SOGEA SATOM CAMEROUN

3.1.3.2 Scope for government agencies

On the basis of the perimeter agreed by the EITI Committee for extractive companies and payment flows for 2016, seven (7) government agencies have been selected for the declaration, on behalf of the State, of payments received from extractive companies.

Table n°8: List of government agencies selected in the reconciliation scope

Organizations
Financial management
1. Directorate General of Taxes (DGI)
2. Directorate General of the Treasury, Financial and Monetary Cooperation (DGTCFM)
3. Directorate General of Customs (DGD)
State public entities
4. National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)
5. National Investment Company of Cameroon (SNI)
6. National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS)
7. Small Scale Mining Support and Promotion Framework Unit (CAPAM)

3.1.3.3 Scope of flows

Materiality adopted by the EITI Committee¹

The EITI Committee decided to integrate, in the 2016 EITI Report, all flows foreseen the petroleum and mining legislation in force in 2016, as well as the General Tax law, including the corporate income tax. No materiality threshold was set for the reporting of identified flows.

Furthermore, and in order to ensure that the 2016 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).

Payment flows

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

Table 9: List of payment flows retained in the scope

N°	Payment flow	Government agency	N°	Payment flow	Government agency
A Flows in kind			16	Training fees	SNH-Mandate
1	SNH-State Oil Shares (Oil)	SNH-Mandate	17	Taxes on Hydrocarbons transportation activities	SNH-Mandate
2	SNH-State Oil Shares (Gas)	SNH-Mandate	18	SNH Subsidiary Dividends	SNH-Operation
3	SNH-State Oil Shares (Condensate)	SNH-Mandate	19	Other Penalties for non-execution of exploration / production programmes	SNH-Mandate
4	SNH-Associate Oil Shares - (Oil)	SNH-Operation	20	Other significant payments to the State (over 50 million FCFA)	SNH
5	SNH-Associate Oil Shares - (Gas)	SNH-Operation	21	Corporate income taxes including deposits and withholding taxes (petroleum and non-petroleum)	DGI/DGE
6	SNH-Associate Oil Shares - (Condensate)	SNH-Operation	22	Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	DGI/DGE
B Cash flows			23	Area Fee	DGI/DGE
7	SNH direct transfers to the Treasury	DGTCFM	24	Ad Valorem taxes (including water production charges)	DGI/DGE
8	SNH indirect transfers to the Treasury (SNH direct operations)	DGTCFM	25	Extraction taxes	DGI/DGE
9	SNH Dividends	DGTCFM	26	Special Income Tax (TSR)	DGI/DGE
10	Mining Royalty	SNH-Mandate	27	Tax adjustments/fines & penalties	DGI/DGE
11	Production Royalty	SNH-Mandate			
12	Negative Mining Royalty	SNH-Mandate			
13	Signature bonus	SNH-Mandate			
14	Production bonus	SNH-Mandate			
15	Additional petroleum royalty	SNH-Mandate			

¹ EITI Committee decision dated 18 December 2018 based on Inception Report for 2016 EITI Reconciliation (BDO - December 2018, p. 38-44).

N°	Payment flow	Government agency
28	Customs duties	DGD
29	Export duties	DGD
30	Customs adjustments/fines & penalties	DGD
31	Pipeline Royalties (COTCO)	DGD
32	Dividends paid to the State	DGTCFM
33	FNE contributions	DGI/DGE
34	CFC contributions (employer share)	DGI/DGE

N°	Payment flow	Government agency
35	Progressive bonus	DGI/DGE
36	Tax on profits (IRCM)	DGI/DGE
37	Inspection and control costs	MINMIDT
38	Contributions payable by the employer	CNPS
39	Dividends paid to SNI	SNI
40	Other significant payments to the State (over 50 million FCFA)	All

3.1.4 Level of data disaggregation

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

The EITI Committee agreed to present, in the 2016 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 parties at a training workshop. The EITI Committee has set 7 January 2019 as the deadline for the submission of the reporting templates.

The reporting template was sent by email to the reporting parties who were invited to send their declarations directly to the IA.

3.2.2 Reporting template

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

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 Exports / local 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 & Grant	✓	✓	n/a	DGTCFM
18 State Oil share / 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 templates, 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 on the basis of 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 in Section 3.3 of this report.

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

- An overall acceptable margin of error threshold of 2%, below which, the Committee considers that the differences presented in the 2016 EITI Report are not significant and do not affect the reliability of the data published in the report; and
- A materiality deviation threshold of 1 million FCFA. 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 2016 EITI report, BDO has requested management sign-off, certifications and evidence that the accounts of the reporting entities have been audited in order to strengthen assurance on the accuracy and completeness 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 IA called on its professional judgment to assess the extent to which it was possible to trust the existing Control and Audit Framework (CCA) for (i) the companies and (ii) the government agencies listed in section 3.1.3 of this report.

The assessment is based on key factors 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:

	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 & Quarrying Companies	No	No	Yes			
SNH	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Financial management	Yes	Yes	Yes	CEMAC Directive n°02 11 UEAC 190 CM 22		INTOSAI International Standards

Based on the above approach, we have concluded:

- For government entities: the CCA was considered to be moderately reliable, since international standards were not adopted in terms of public 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 2016 and the use of accounting rules of OHADA which are different from IFRS standards.

¹ Application recommended by ONECCA (National Order of Chartered Accountants of Cameroon) from 2016 and adopted by the government by regulation No. 01/CM/2017 of 8 June 2017 with effective date 1 January 2018.

3.2.4.2 Agreed insurance procedures

Based on the above assessment, the Cameroon EITI Committee has agreed that the entities selected for the scope of the merger must provide the following insurance supports:

For extractive companies (including SNH):

- The reporting template must be signed off by an official authorized to represent the extractive company, confirming that the data reported is "comprehensive and faithfully reflects the accounts of the company";
- The declaration must be accompanied by a detail, by receipt, of the reported payments;
- The declaration must be accompanied by the company's certified financial statements for the year 2016 or any other proof of the certification; and
- The declaration 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 completeness of payments reported by the company.

Based on past experience, the EITI Committee decided that the certification of the declarations of the mining and quarrying companies, which were still in the exploration phase in 2016, was not practical and that the payments made during exploration activities are limited to fixed rights and therefore do not present any significant risk. This category of company was therefore exempted from having their declarations certified by an external auditor.

For financial management and government entities:

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

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

The details of the submission of signed and certified reporting templates are presented in Annex 2 to this report.

3.2.5 Confidentiality of data

BDO has adopted the following measures to protect confidential information and data collected from reporting entities:

- Electronic correspondence with companies and government entities was carried out via an electronic address created only for EITI Cameroon and the list of employees with access to this email account has been limited;
- All electronic information received from reporting entities has been saved in a folder with restricted access;
- The physical documents were safeguarded by keeping the documents locked up;
- All employees involved in the EITI project have been informed of the importance of the non-disclosure of confidential information; and
- BDO policies, professional duties and ethics require all staff to maintain confidentiality for all customer data.

3.3 Results of the reconciliation work

All entities included in the reconciliation scope submitted their reporting templates. In this section, we present the results of the reconciliation work for:

- production;
- exports;
- payments in kind (State share and SNH share); and
- cash payments.

3.3.1 Coverage of the reconciliation exercise

The reconciliation work covered 99.8% of the total cash payments as follows:

Sector	Reconciled revenues (in FCFA)	Total revenues (in FCFA)	Coverage in %
Hydrocarbons	448,584,329,362	448,586,039,088	99.99%
Oil transportation	38,158,562,596	38,158,562,596	100%
Mines and quarries	1,241,322,256	2,236,440,811	55.50%
Total	487,984,214,214	488,981,042,495	99.80%

3.3.2 Reconciliation of production

The reconciliation of production data declared by oil companies, SNH and MINMIDT raised a single discrepancy in the LOGBABA gas field.

Field	Commodity	Unit	GDC	SNH	MINMIDT	Difference
LOGBABA	Gas	mscf	3,747,931	3,581,470	3,581,470	166,461

This difference is explained by the fact that the company GDC declared the gross plant production (including gas burned, combustible gas and other used gas on site), while SNH / MINMIDT carried over the net production (Available Gas Production).

3.3.3 Reconciliation of exports

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 declarations on the basis of final invoices while DGD reported the exports on the basis of the prices indicated in the proforma invoices. As a result, the values could not be reconciled.

3.3.4 Reconciliation of in-kind payments

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

Company (Field)	In-kind payment	Unit	Company Declaration	SNH Declaration	Difference	%
PERENCO RDR (Dissoni - oil)	State share	barrels	13,089,873	12,843,670	246,203	1.92%
PERENCO CAM (Sanaga Sud - Condensate)	State share	barrels	6,783	37,604	(30,821)	87.28%
	State share	barrels	30,607	-	30,607	-
PERENCO CAM (Sanaga Sud - Gas)	State share	mscf	2,319,078	2,671,296	(352,217)	13.18%
	SNH share	mscf	336,447	-	336,447	-

These differences are mainly explained by the following:

- PERENCO RDR et PERENCO CAM declared the actual data for the financial year 2016 as per monthly production reports before adjustments while SNH declared the data as per the annual report after adjustments; and
- PERENCO CAM declared in-kind payments (Condensate and Gas) among the shares belonging to SNH while SNH declared them among those belonging to the State. It should be noted that the declaration of PERENCO CAM does not seem to be consistent with the distribution of interests in the Sanaga Sud field where SNH-Operation does not appear among the associates.

3.3.5 Reconciliation of cash payments

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

Sector / Company	Statements originally received			Adjustments			Declarations after adjustments		
	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference
Oil & Gas	448,956,919,122	447,281,302,518	1,675,616,604	738,166,587	1,303,026,844	(564,860,257)	449,695,085,709	448,584,329,362	1,110,756,347
SNH	327,762,665,918	325,269,041,259	2,493,624,659	828,574,014	3,396,279,212	(2,567,705,198)	328,591,239,932	328,665,320,471	(74,080,539)
APCC	48,418,858,567	51,070,820,763	(2,651,962,196)	-	(2,609,024,272)	2,609,024,272	48,418,858,567	48,461,796,491	(42,937,924)
PERENCO RDR	52,150,287,306	51,014,697,931	1,135,589,375	-	-	-	52,150,287,306	51,014,697,931	1,135,589,375
APCL	13,390,800,265	13,397,364,636	(6,564,371)	-	(6,252,571)	6,252,571	13,390,800,265	13,391,112,065	(311,800)
PERENCO CAM	3,183,396,800	3,203,797,825	(20,401,025)	-	(46,183,706)	46,183,706	3,183,396,800	3,157,614,119	25,782,681
GDC	2,502,858,624	2,027,276,313	475,582,311	-	461,933,078	(461,933,078)	2,502,858,624	2,489,209,391	13,649,233
NOBLE	393,919,500	393,591,403	328,097	-	3,326,170	(3,326,170)	393,919,500	396,917,573	(2,998,073)
NEW AGE	738,105,036	400,456,018	337,649,018	(202,639,303)	81,555,028	(284,194,331)	535,465,733	482,011,046	53,454,687
GLENORE	224,423,129	279,516,680	(55,093,551)	59,373,925	9,259,279	50,114,646	283,797,054	288,775,959	(4,978,905)
TOWER RESOURCES	14,344,849	44,530,444	(30,185,595)	44,530,444	8,310,706	36,219,738	58,875,293	52,841,150	6,034,143
EUROIL	177,259,128	180,209,246	(2,950,118)	8,327,507	3,823,920	4,503,587	185,586,635	184,033,166	1,553,469
Oil transportation	37,848,570,668	38,156,432,862	(307,862,194)	38,909,912	2,129,734	36,780,178	37,887,480,580	38,158,562,596	(271,082,016)
COTCO	37,848,570,668	38,156,432,862	(307,862,194)	38,909,912	2,129,734	36,780,178	37,887,480,580	38,158,562,596	(271,082,016)
Mines and quarry	1,246,651,408	1,233,915,656	12,735,752	(5,926,953)	7,406,600	(13,333,553)	1,240,724,455	1,241,322,256	(597,801)
CIMENCAM	484,752,129	478,042,169	6,709,960	-	-	-	484,752,129	478,042,169	6,709,960
RAZEL	120,186,761	120,186,761	-	-	-	-	120,186,761	120,186,761	-
ARAB CONTRACTORS	136,501,514	108,922,125	27,579,389	(9,390,439)	7,406,600	(16,797,039)	127,111,075	116,328,725	10,782,350
SOGEA SATOM	105,609,318	105,609,318	-	-	-	-	105,609,318	105,609,318	-
GRACAM	399,601,686	421,155,283	(21,553,597)	3,463,486	-	3,463,486	403,065,172	421,155,283	(18,090,111)
Total	488,052,141,198	486,671,651,036	1,380,490,162	771,149,546	1,312,563,178	(541,413,632)	488,823,290,744	487,984,214,214	839,076,530

The reconciliation of cash payment is detailed by sector and by payment flow as follows:

Oil & Gas sector

Payment stream	Statements originally received			Adjustments			Declarations after adjustments		
	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference
Transfers to the Treasury by SNH	316,004,807,792	320,179,807,792	(4,175,000,000)	4,175,000,000	-	4,175,000,000	320,179,807,792	320,179,807,792	-
Directs transfers to the Treasury by SNH	121,166,000,000	121,166,000,000	-	-	-	-	121,166,000,000	121,166,000,000	-
Indirect transfers to the Treasury (SNH direct operations)	194,838,807,792	194,838,807,792	-	-	-	-	194,838,807,792	194,838,807,792	-
SNH Dividends	-	4,175,000,000	(4,175,000,000)	4,175,000,000	-	4,175,000,000	4,175,000,000	4,175,000,000	-
Payments from oil companies to SNH	(16,037,972,186)	(15,934,067,816)	(103,904,370)	103,904,369	-	103,904,369	(15,934,067,817)	(15,934,067,816)	(1)
Mining Royalty	6,843,078,546	8,617,449,242	(1,774,370,696)	-	(1,774,370,696)	1,774,370,696	6,843,078,546	6,843,078,546	-
Production Royalty	917,569,019	-	917,569,019	-	917,569,019	(917,569,019)	917,569,019	917,569,019	-
Negative Mining Fee (negative)	(38,015,593,067)	(38,872,394,743)	856,801,676	-	856,801,677	(856,801,677)	(38,015,593,067)	(38,015,593,066)	(1)
Training fees	1,748,449,066	1,852,353,435	(103,904,369)	103,904,369	-	103,904,369	1,852,353,435	1,852,353,435	-
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	12,468,524,250	12,468,524,250	-	-	-	-	12,468,524,250	12,468,524,250	-
Cash payments from mining companies to the government	148,990,083,516	143,035,562,542	5,954,520,974	(3,540,737,782)	1,303,026,844	(4,843,764,626)	145,449,345,734	144,338,589,386	1,110,756,348
Corporate income tax including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	113,325,705,985	110,601,850,262	2,723,855,723	-	2,723,855,723	(2,723,855,723)	113,325,705,985	113,325,705,985	-
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	12,000,000	4,000	11,996,000	-	12,000,000	(12,000,000)	12,000,000	12,004,000	(4,000)
Area Fee	442,839,773	390,343,523	52,496,250	-	46,496,250	(46,496,250)	442,839,773	436,839,773	6,000,000
Special Income Tax (TSR)	17,163,412,164	18,630,731,550	(1,467,319,386)	(684,928,501)	(2,152,122,782)	1,467,194,281	16,478,483,663	16,478,608,768	(125,105)
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	2,585,964,947	3,290,325,849	(704,360,902)	1,370,659,632	666,298,730	704,360,902	3,956,624,579	3,956,624,579	-
Customs duties	5,820,755,643	4,151,316,394	1,669,439,249	825,542,971	-	825,542,971	6,646,298,614	4,151,316,394	2,494,982,220
Customs adjustments / fines and penalties	10,000,000	1,230,885,781	(1,220,885,781)	3,031,043	-	3,031,043	13,031,043	1,230,885,781	(1,217,854,738)
Dividends paid to the State	4,175,000,000	-	4,175,000,000	(4,175,000,000)	-	(4,175,000,000)	-	-	-
FNE contributions	319,919,659	321,696,470	(1,776,811)	-	(3,730,553)	3,730,553	319,919,659	317,965,917	1,953,742
CFC contributions (employer share)	497,215,697	512,729,222	(15,513,525)	-	2,321,788	(2,321,788)	497,215,697	515,051,010	(17,835,313)
Tax on profits (IRCM)	281,097,648	1,097,900,903	(816,803,255)	825,000,000	7,907,688	817,092,312	1,106,097,648	1,105,808,591	289,057
Inspection and control costs	22,678,745	-	22,678,745	-	-	-	22,678,745	-	22,678,745
Contributions payable by the employer	2,628,316,918	2,807,778,588	(179,461,670)	133,410	-	133,410	2,628,450,328	2,807,778,588	(179,328,260)
Other significant payments to the State (over 100 KUSD / 50,000 KFCFA)	1,705,176,337	-	1,705,176,337	(1,705,176,337)	-	(1,705,176,337)	-	-	-
Total cash payments	448,956,919,122	447,281,302,518	1,675,616,604	738,166,587	1,303,026,844	(564,860,257)	449,695,085,709	448,584,329,362	1,110,756,347

Oil transportation sector

Payment stream	Statements originally received			adjustments			Declarations after adjustments		
	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference
Payments from oil companies to SNH	1,083,229,762	1,083,229,762	-	-	-	-	1,083,229,762	1,083,229,762	-
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	1,083,229,762	1,083,229,762	-	-	-	-	1,083,229,762	1,083,229,762	-
Cash payments from mining companies to the State	36,765,340,906	37,073,203,100	(307,862,194)	38,909,912	2,129,734	36,780,178	36,804,250,818	37,075,332,834	(271,082,016)
Corporate income tax including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	1,151,506,293	1,151,506,293	-	-	-	-	1,151,506,293	1,151,506,293	-
Special Income Tax (TSR)	1,591,696,446	1,591,696,445	1	-	-	-	1,591,696,446	1,591,696,445	1
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	193,583,312	193,583,312	-	-	-	-	193,583,312	193,583,312	-
Customs duties	1,146,775,639	1,399,128,619	(252,352,980)	38,909,912	-	38,909,912	1,185,685,551	1,399,128,619	(213,443,068)
Customs adjustments / fines and penalties	30,000,000	57,704,042	(27,704,042)	-	-	-	30,000,000	57,704,042	(27,704,042)
Pipeline Royalties (COTCO)	31,953,749,954	31,953,743,777	6,177	-	-	-	31,953,749,954	31,953,743,777	6,177
FNE contributions	88,794,607	91,960,329	(3,165,722)	-	(3,165,722)	3,165,722	88,794,607	88,794,607	-
CFC contributions (employer share)	133,277,623	126,203,247	7,074,376	-	6,691,403	(6,691,403)	133,277,623	132,894,650	382,973
Tax on profits (IRCM)	6,738,324	8,134,271	(1,395,947)	-	(1,395,947)	1,395,947	6,738,324	6,738,324	-
Inspection and control fees	44,698,544	-	44,698,544	-	-	-	44,698,544	-	44,698,544
Contributions payable by the employer	424,520,164	499,542,765	(75,022,601)	-	-	-	424,520,164	499,542,765	(75,022,601)
Total cash payments	37,848,570,668	38,156,432,862	(307,862,194)	38,909,912	2,129,734	36,780,178	37,887,480,580	38,158,562,596	(271,082,016)

Mining and quarrying

Payment stream	Statements originally received			adjustments			Declarations after adjustments		
	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference	Company	Government	Difference
Corporate income tax including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	27,532,219	30,995,703	(3,463,484)	3,463,486	-	3,463,486	30,995,705	30,995,703	2
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	10,474,000	2,500,000	7,974,000	(5,474,000)	-	(5,474,000)	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Area Fee	60,644,779	45,846,202	14,798,577	-	6,516,227	(6,516,227)	60,644,779	52,362,429	8,282,350
Extraction taxes	414,501,682	416,886,162	(2,384,480)	5,474,000	890,373	4,583,627	419,975,682	417,776,535	2,199,147
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	1,221,274	1,221,274	-	-	-	-	1,221,274	1,221,274	-
Customs duties	284,536,707	276,456,507	8,080,200	-	-	-	284,536,707	276,456,507	8,080,200
Customs adjustments / fines and penalties	39,300,000	43,600,000	(4,300,000)	-	-	-	39,300,000	43,600,000	(4,300,000)
FNE contributions	2,528,029	2,286,583	241,446	-	-	-	2,528,029	2,286,583	241,446
CFC contributions (employer share)	3,785,500	3,079,663	705,837	-	-	-	3,785,500	3,079,663	705,837
Tax on profits (IRCM)	-	2,224,200	(2,224,200)	-	-	-	-	2,224,200	(2,224,200)
Inspection and control fees	3,245,870	-	3,245,870	-	-	-	3,245,870	-	3,245,870
Contributions payable by the employer	21,613,177	31,551,191	(9,938,014)	(9,390,439)	-	(9,390,439)	12,222,738	31,551,191	(19,328,453)
Dividends paid to SNI	377,268,171	377,268,171	-	-	-	-	377,268,171	377,268,171	-
Total cash payments	1,246,651,408	1,233,915,656	12,735,752	(5,926,953)	7,406,600	(13,333,553)	1,240,724,455	1,241,322,256	(597,801)

3.3.6 Adjustments

The main adjustments were made to the initial DGE declarations. These adjustments are detailed by nature and by flow as follows:

Payment stream	Payments not declared	Payments incorrectly declared	Double-counted payments	Total
Corporate taxes including deposits (petroleum and non-petroleum)	3,286,873,714	(1,406,861,404)	-	1,880,012,310
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000
Area Fee	46,496,250	-	-	46,496,250
Extraction taxes	7,406,600	-	-	7,406,600
Special Income Tax (TSR)	18,573,199	(1,299,088,269)	(27,764,299)	(1,308,279,369)
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	666,298,730	-	-	666,298,730
FNE contributions	16,539,987	(23,436,262)	-	(6,896,275)
CFC contributions (employer share)	35,758,215	(26,745,024)	-	9,013,191
Tax on profits (IRCM)	14,646,012	(8,134,271)	-	6,511,741
Total	4,104,592,707	(2,764,265,230)	(27,764,299)	1,312,563,178

With regard to companies, the main adjustments were made to the initial declaration by SNH, which failed to declare paid receipts to the DGD for a total amount of FCFA 828,574,014.

3.3.7 Unreconciled differences

Following the reconciliation of the cash payments reported by companies and government entities, some differences could not be adjusted. The amount of the non-reconciled differences amounted to FCFA 839,076,530, which is equivalent to 0.17% of the revenues reported by the State. Unreconciled differences are analysed in the following table:

Gap analysis	Total payments (in FCFA)
Details of payments to the DGD not communicated by PERENCO RDR and PERENCO CAM	1,278,432,669
Details by employer contribution not communicated by CNPS	(325,071,652)
Revenue declared by the DGD not confirmed by COTCO	(272,161,929)
Receipts not declared by CNPS for NEW AGE and TOWER RESOURCES	148,376,713
Payments declared by GRACAM not confirmed by the DGD (*)	8,080,200
Non-material differences <1 million FCFA	1,420,529
Total	839,076,530

(*) After examining the copies of the receipts communicated by GRACAM and DGD, we noted for the following two payments that the receipts have the same reference but do not display the same amount:

Payment date	Receipt reference	Liquidation number	DGD (in FCFA)	GRACAM (in FCFA)	Difference (in FCFA)
16/09/2016	2016 CMDLP R96889	2016 CMDLP L104877	10 ,042 ,917	16 ,373 ,691	(6 ,330 ,774)
04/10/2016	2016 CMYAA R4984	2016 CMYAA L5786	121 ,370	1 ,626 ,117	(1 ,504 ,747)

We understand that an investigation has been opened by DGD to determine the reasons for this inconsistency.

3.3.8 Comprehensiveness and reliability of the reported data

BDO has implemented procedures 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:

- The assurance level of each selected entity was rated as follows:

Assurance level	Declaration signed by an authorized official	Declaration certified by an external auditor	2016 audited accounts
Low	Yes/No	No	Yes/No
Medium	Yes	Yes	No
High	Yes	Yes	Yes

- The assessment of the assurance for 2016 data is presented in the table below:

Assurance provided by companies

Signed declaration	Certified declaration	Certified financial statements	Number	Total payments (in billions of FCFA)	Contribution in payments (in %)	Assurance assessment
Yes/No	No	Yes/No	2	0,54	0,11%	Low
Yes	Yes	No	3	14,08	2,88%	Medium
Yes	Yes	Yes	12	473,37	97,01%	High
Overall assessment						High

Assurance provided by Government agencies

	Number	Total payments (in billions of FCFA)	Contribution in payments (in %)	Assurance assessment
Unsigned and uncertified declaration	-	-	-	Low
Declaration signed but not certified	-	-	-	Medium
Signed and certified declaration	3	498,9	100%	High
Overall assessment				High

The detail of the companies' reporting is presented in Annex 2.

- 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), 97.01% of total reconciled revenue was assessed with high reliability, 2.88% of total reconciled revenue was assessed with medium reliability and only 0.11% of the total reconciled revenue has been assessed with low reliability.

For government agencies, the Chamber of Accounts communicated a certification report stating: *"In total, the inconsistencies that persist after adjustment of some differences noted relate to an amount of FCFA 60,297,593 while the amount of revenue declared by the public administration amounted to FCFA 517 872 949 258. As a result, these inconsistencies are below the 2% threshold used by the EITI standard for reconciliation. They are therefore not material and do not call into question the reliability of the data from the declarations of the three administrations"*¹.

The Chamber of Accounts concluded that *"the statements of the three Government agencies (DGTCFM, DGI and DGD), retained in the EITI scope, are reliable"*. 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, we can conclude with reasonable assurance that the data reported in this report is comprehensive and reliable.

¹ Source: Certification act No. 001/CDC/CSC of 6 February 2019 certifying the reporting templates of extractive sector revenue for the 2016 financial year of administrations and government entities.



4 Extractive sector in Cameroon

4. Context of the 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 license 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.

Since then, production has experienced a decline which can be explained by the depletion of reserves, the aging of infrastructure and the postponement of certain investments and development projects following the financial crisis. In 2016, annual production was 33.5 million barrels for reserves estimated at 241 million barrels¹.

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 at 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.

Recent discoveries have made it possible to revise upwards the value of available gas reserves, which in the median case is now estimated at around 6.064 TCF² (171.71 billion cubic meters) at the end of 2016 against 4 TCF (114 billion meters cubes) previously.

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” (MWE), to which MINMIDT and SNH contributed by confirming in particular the availability of gas resources for the extension of the Kribi power station from 216 to 330 MW, for the conversion to natural gas of heavy oil thermal power plants of Limbé (85MW) and Dibamba (86MW) and for the construction of a 340 MW gas thermal power plant in Limbé.

Also, a national gas resources development plan is being implemented and includes major gas projects, namely: (i) the construction of a gas 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 CNGV (Compressed Natural Gas for Vehicles) project.

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

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 enacting 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, most of the specific rules governing petroleum exploration and production activities are included in the petroleum contracts which take the form of a Concession Contract (CC) or a Production Sharing Contract³ (PSC).

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 member State, as well as to the applicable customs and foreign 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 a petroleum contract. Contractors can operate through a local subsidiary for the duration of the petroleum contract or through a branch. Under the OHADA Companies Law, any foreign company that has registered a branch must change this branch into a local business after a maximum of 4 years (i.e. an initial period of 2 years, renewed once for 2 other years). In addition, the Petroleum Code places no restrictions on foreign investment which is treated in the same way as local investment.

¹ SNH Annual Report 2016, p. 22.

² Ibid.

³ Template: <http://www.snh.cm/images/publications/reglementation/Contrat%20type%20CPP%20en%20fran%20C3%A7ais.pdf>

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

- 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 the framework law for environmental management;
- Decree No. 2013/0171 of 14 February 2013 laying down the procedures for carrying out environmental and social impact studies³; and
- Order No. 0069 of 8 March 2005 laying down the various categories of operations that are 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 enacting 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:

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 production levels. 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 unless otherwise provided in the contract. After the deduction of oil costs, the remaining production is shared between the State and the contractors on the basis of the Ratio "R" which corresponds to the cumulative net income / cumulative investments.
Corporate income tax	✓	✓	Payable in cash unless otherwise provided in the contract. The rate is set in the contract. It usually varies between the common law rate (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) 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 6,000,000 FCFA.
Fixed fees	✓	✓	The awarding 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 10,000 FCFA/km ² upon renewal, with a minimum withdrawal of FCFA 6,000,000; (iii) Production authorisation: FCFA 250,000,000 during the awarding, renewal and transfer.
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 from 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. • 6.5% in respect of profit on the sale of interests in the oil block or shares in companies holding exploitation or exploration licenses.

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Note: According to article 94 of the law No. 99-013 relating to the Petroleum Code, the State can collect the production royalty in kind.

Tax instruments	Concession contracts	PSC	Rate and basis
VAT	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption from 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 governmental agencies including the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development and SNH. In addition, payments from 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:

Structures	Role
Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)	<p>MINMIDT designs and coordinates the implementation of the national Hydrocarbons policy. 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 attached 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 relating to the national mining sector, monitoring the transportation of hydrocarbons by pipeline and their removal from storage terminals; - participation in control activities of oil and gas operations; and - monitoring of State participation in the exploitation of mineral substances <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>
The National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)	<p>Placed under the supervision of the Presidency, SNH mission is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure research and exploration of hydrocarbons; - manage the interests of the Government under the mandate that the State of Cameroon in the context of oil production and exploitation operations; - ensure commercial operations relating to the sale and purchase of crude oil on international markets on behalf of the State. <p>(For more details, refer to http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/)</p>
The National Refining Company (SONARA)	<p>Public enterprise which has the mission of refining crude oil and ensuring the supply with refined petroleum products (butane, super petrol, jet, kerosene, diesel, distillate, fuel oil).</p> <p>(For more details, refer to http://www.sonara.cm/)</p>

4.1.2.4 Reforms

Two recent reforms are likely to impact the Hydrocarbons sector:

(i) The promulgation of law 2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances. The Code provides in particular:

- The obligation to make accessible to public the contracts between the administration and public & private companies, especially companies exploiting 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 public administration and public enterprises, which must be governed by clear provisions that are accessible to the public; and
- The revenue from all sources of revenue, including those related to natural resource development activities, must appear in a detailed and justified manner in the presentation of the national budgets.

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

(ii) 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 Licensing and transfer

4.1.3.1 Legal framework

The awarding and transfer of licenses 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 this authorisation. The Code foresees the following types of authorisation:

Type of permit	Definition	Period of validity	Issuance act
Prospecting authorisation ²	Authorisation to prospect hydrocarbons covering 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 attached to a petroleum contract and takes the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Hydrocarbons exploration license for the 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 reconnaissance 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
Provisional exploitation authorisation ⁴	During the period of validity of an exploration authorisation, the holder can request the awarding of a provisional authorisation to exploit productive wells.	2 years maximum	Decree of the President of the Republic
Exploitation authorisation ⁵	The exploitation authorisation is attached to a petroleum contract and it takes the form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an exploitation concession for a CC, • an Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation (EEA) for a PSC. 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.	Liquid hydrocarbons: 25 years. Gas: 35 years renewable once for a period of 10 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 (Art. 23 to 25) Petroleum Code.

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

⁴ Source: Chapter II / Section II (Art. 35) Petroleum Code.

⁵ Source: Chapter III (Art. 36 to 44) Petroleum Code.

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

(i) The Concession Contract (CC): (attached to a Hydrocarbons Exploration permit and, if applicable, to one or more Exploitation concessions) is concluded prior to the awarding of a Hydrocarbons exploration license. It fixes the rights and obligations of the State and the license 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 defrays 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 subject to the right of the State 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 license holder, in accordance with the provisions of the said Contract. The license holder then receives in kind part of the production as reimbursement of costs and remuneration.

(iii) Service 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 parties;
6. the State participation;
7. the tax and customs regime;
8. the transfer and cession;
9. the environment, health, safety and rehabilitation of the sites;
10. the obligations relating to the training and employment of the Cameroonian workforce;
11. the obligations relating to the abandonment 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 the 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 operation and ensuring the protection of the environment, can access the mining sector.

The block allocations are decided by the government, on a discretionary basis, either by tender procedure or by direct negotiation. 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 assess, 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 any compensation of any kind. Similarly, no priority right can 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 considered for the awarding of permits are detailed as follows:

	Prospecting authorisation	Exploration authorisation	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 (Name of operator 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		
				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: - Give precedence to Cameroonian companies - Train Cameroonian staff - Integrate Cameroonians in the conduct of operations	

	Prospecting authorisation	Exploration authorisation	Provisional exploitation authorisation	Exploitation authorisation
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 situation
	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 granted 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 allow the call for competition for awarding petroleum blocks without specifying the modalities. In practice we understand that the following steps are followed:

- Development 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- Submission of offers;
- 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.
- Publication of the results: Results are published and notified to tenderers;
- 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 SNH 2016 Annual Report available on the company's website¹.

¹ SNH 2016 Annual Report, p. 37-38 (<http://www.snh.cm/images/publications/Rapports%20annuels/SNH-Rapport-annuel-2016.pdf>)

4.1.3.5 Awards, renewals and transfers in 2016

We understand that there was no award of new permit during 2016. This was confirmed by SNH reporting template and also by comparing 2016 and 2015 petroleum contract statements. Furthermore, SNH stated that the following transactions occurred during 2016:

- MINMIDT approval dated 14 January 2016 for the sale of 15% of Glencore's shares in Matanda PSC to Afex Global Ltd and submission of the draft Decree to the Presidency of the Republic;
- MINMIDT and SNH approval dated 3 October 2016 for the renewal of MOABI Exclusive Exploration Authorisation;
- MINMIDT and SNH approval dated 12 December 2016 for the renewal of BOMONO Exclusive Exploration Authorisation and submission of the draft Decree to the Presidency of the Republic.

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 2000/465 of 30 June 2000.

For awards and transfers made before 2016, 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 provides in its article 3 for the keeping of a "special Hydrocarbons register" for each category of authorisation and for petroleum contracts at MINMIDT level. In the register, are listed and dated:

- the 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 acts;
- documents relating to the offer, the award, the transfer, the relinquishment, the termination, the modifications of a Petroleum contract and any other related acts; 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 website¹, including the information required by EITI Requirement 2.3 (b).

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 in Cameroon as of 31 December 2016 communicated by SNH are presented in 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 establishment or the duly mandated government body has the same rights and obligations as the Holder, up to its participation in petroleum operations, as set out by 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:

¹ <http://www.minmidt.cm/repertoire-des-titres-petroliers/>

Table No. 10: Statement of majority government-owned companies in the petroleum sector

Entities	Participation at 31/12/2015	Participation at 31/12/2016	in scope	Activity
State-owned enterprises				
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)

SNH is a public, industrial and commercial company with financial autonomy. 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;
- Monitoring the execution of oil and gas contracts concluded 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 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, transport, 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, and 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 the 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 society SONARA where it holds 18.62% of the share capital.

National Refining Company (SONARA)

SONARA is a public limited company owned at 31 December 2016 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 tonnes/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 Society 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 2014. The arrears for receivables not collected by SNH amounted to FCFA 28.3 billion as of 31 December 2016. 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 2016.

4.1.5.3 Financial relations between the state and the state-owned companies

Framework for financial relations between the state and state-owned enterprises

Relations between state-owned enterprises are governed by Law No. 99-016 of 22 December 1999 relating to the general status of public establishments and enterprises in the public and broader public sector. This law defines two types of companies in the public sector:

- (i) Public capital company: legal person governed by private law, endowed with financial autonomy and with share capital fully owned by the State, one or more decentralized local authorities or one or more other companies with public capital, for the performance, in the general interest, of activities of an industrial, commercial and financial nature; and
- (ii) 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.

These companies are placed under double supervision:

- Technical supervision of the ministerial 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:

	100% state-owned companies	Companies with public participation above 25%
General assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approves the accounts of the company; - Approves the distribution of profits; - Appoints and dismisses the statutory auditors and determines 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 orients its general policy and assesses its management, within the limits set by its corporate purpose, and subject to the provisions of law 99-016.	Ditto
Executive 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 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 enterprises, 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 results

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 assignment 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 enterprises presented in section 4.1.5.2, only SNH has been identified as being an enterprise 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 commercialisation 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 petroleum contracts and the transport of gas via the BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE gas pipeline;
- "SNH-Operation" activity intended for the exploitation for its own account of the interests held by the company in the oil fields jointly with private operators.

SNH annually publish separate financial statements for "SNH-Mandate" and "SNH-Operation" which are verified by an auditor. The 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) Revenue from the commercialisation of oil and gas production share of the State in petroleum contracts;
- (ii) Revenue from the commercialisation 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; and
- (iii) The depreciations of managed assets.

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 the SNH-Operation for the provision of its staff for SNH-Mandate activity.

The balance of the aforementioned income, after deduction of all expenditure related to its mandate constitutes the result of SNH-Mandate. We understand that the distribution is made on the basis of several factors 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 in 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).

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

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

In 2016, SNH-Mandate generated a profit of FCFA 150.9 billion while transfers to the State amounted to FCFA 316 billion during the same period. As of 31 December 2016, SNH-Mandate accounts show available cash amounting to FCFA 407.1 billion¹.

SNH-Operation

SNH carries out commercial activity for its own account. This activity (SNH-Operation), managed via separate accounting from those of SNH-Mandate, includes direct but marginal participation in oil production and exploration as well as the management of various interests in petroleum companies as well as companies not linked to the extractive activity. The list of SNH-Operation interests in the oil fields as well as in companies is presented in Section 4.1.5.4.

The revenues of SNH-Operation mainly consist of:

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

The expenses of SNH-Operation mainly consist of:

- (i) Its share in oil production costs;
- (ii) Staff and operating expenses; and
- (iii) The depreciations of managed assets.

The preparation of the budget and accounts as well as the distribution of the results are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 99-016 as described above. We understand that in practice, the profits are either distributed to the state in the form of dividends or allocated to reserves according to the state's budgetary needs and the company investment policy.

In 2016, SNH-Operation generated a profit of FCFA 5.3 billion. Dividends transferred to the state amounted to FCFA 4.2 billion over the same period. As of 31 December 2016, reserves reached FCFA 184.7 billion and available cash amounted to FCFA 119.8 billion².

Transfer of funds to the State

NH-Mandate

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

- (i) Direct transfers: these are transfers made in the form of monthly transfers to the Treasury account. In 2016, direct transfers amounted to FCFA 121.2 billion, representing 38.34% of the total SNH transfers made to the State during the same period.
- (ii) Indirect transfers (or direct operations): This is an advance mechanism on budgetary expenditure which essentially makes it possible 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 FCFA 194.8 billion in 2016, representing 61.66% of the total SNH transfers made to the State during the same period.
- (iii) Tax payments: SNH-Mandate paid FCFA 50 million in 2016 to the DGE for TSR.

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

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

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 2016, SNH paid FCFA 4.2 billion as dividends relating to 2015 results and paid an amount of FCFA 7.9 billion as taxes. Dividends and tax payments made by SNH-Operation were selected in the reconciliation scope.

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

Reinvestments and third-party financing

SNH has complete financial autonomy from the State in the sense that investments and operating expenses are financed by the capital injection from the State and the reinvested profits. As of 31 December 2016, SNH accounts shows profits and comfortable cash flow which permit to the company to finance its activities. Based on discussions with SNH representatives and statements provided by the company, no third-party financing transactions occurred.

¹ Source: Financial Statements 2016, SNH-Mandate.

² Source: Financial Statements 2016, SNH-Operation.

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. The details of the State participations in the petroleum sector are as follows:

Table 11: State participations in the petroleum sector

Entity	% at 31/12/2015	% at 31/12/2016	Activity
Direct holdings			
SNH	100%	100%	Management of State interests in the oil and gas sector
Indirect holdings through 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%	Transport of crude oil by pipeline

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

Table 12: SNH participations in the petroleum and other sectors

Entity	% at 31/12/2015	% of at 31/12/2016	Activity
Oil sector			
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	23,24%	23,24%	Insurance
MPCI (liquidated in 2010)	20,00%	20,00%	-
CHC	6,21%	6,21%	Hotel

The participations listed above correspond to fully paid capital participations. Based on SNH reporting, no change in the level of participation was noted between 2015 and 2016.

The participation of the State and SNH-Operation in petroleum contracts are foreseen in the said contracts. The interests held at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Table 13: Interests held by the State in petroleum contracts as of 31 December 2016¹

Type of Contract	Block	Operator	Breakdown of interest* (in%)							
			SNH (state)	50,00	Perenco RDR	25,50	APCC	24,50	-	-
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	-	-

¹ Source: SNH reporting.

Type of Contract	Block	Operator	Breakdown of interest* (in%)							
	CI-24	Perenco Cam	SNH (state)	50,00	Perenco CAM	40,00	SNH-Oper	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-Oper	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	AEE38	Perenco Cam	SNH (state)	25,00	Perenco Cam	75,00	-	-	-	-
	AEE36	Perenco RDR	SNH (state)	25,00	Perenco RDR	37,50	APCC	37,50	-	-
	AEE40	APCL	SNH (state)	30,00	APCL	70,00	-	-	-	-
	AEE41	New Age	SNH (state)	20,00	New Age	30,00	Lukoil	30,00	Euroil	20,00

* After cost recovery

During 2016, there were no changes in the interests held by the state in the petroleum contract comparing to 2015.

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 2016. 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.

SNH declared during 2016 social expenditure amounting to FCFA 17.4 million. Details of these expenses per beneficiary are presented in Annex 5.

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 on fuels. This confirmation were verified with 2016 selling prices and the list of buyers which do not include public entities. Details of these sales are presented in Section 5.3.1.

SNH also confirmed that it did not provide any funding for infrastructure works or to service the national debt during 2016.

We were also able to confirm with the Public 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 in Section 4.3.6.

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 extractive companies and transfers between SOEs and other government entities.

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

- 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 results of the reconciliation are presented in 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 n° 14: Statement of SNH transactions

Transactions related to state enterprises			In billions of FCFA		
Payments received by state enterprises			Transfers from state-owned enterprises to other state entities		
Company	Transaction	Amount	Transaction	Beneficiary	Amount
SNH-Mandate					
PERENCO RDR	Sales revenue	300,63	Direct Transfers	The Treasury	121,17
APCC	Sales revenue	99,31	Indirect Transfers	The Treasury	194,84
APCL	Sales revenue	41,26	TSR	DGE	0,05
PERENCO CAM	Sales revenue	24,93			
SNH	Sales revenue	0,04			
Gazoduc BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE	Transport revenue	4,18			
PERENCO RDR	Mining fees (-)	(19,37)			
APCC	Mining fees (-)	(18,65)			
APCC	Mining fees (-)	6,84			
PERENCO RDR	Training fees	0,48			
APCL	Training fees	0,09			
PERENCO CAM	Mining fees (-)	0,92			
PERENCO CAM	Training fees	0,69			
NEW AGE	Training fees	0,18			
NOBLE	Training fees	0,15			
EUROIL	Training fees	0,12			
GLENCORE	Training fees	0,10			
TOWER RESOURCES	Training fees	0,04			
DANA	Training fees	0,07			
Total SNH-Mandate		442,01			316,06
SNH- Operation					
PERENCO CAM	Sales revenue	7,11	Dividends	The Treasury	4,18
SNH	Sales revenue	1,53	IS	DGE	4,14
APCC	Dividends	5,34	Penalties	DGE	1,36
PERENCO RDR	Dividends	7,12	IRCM	DGE	1,09
COTCO	Dividends	1,08	Customs duties	DGD	0,87
			Contributions	CNPS	0,57
			TSR	DGE	0,24
			CFC	DGE	0,10
			FNE	DGE	0,06
			Social payments	Other	0,02
Total SNH-Operation		22,18			12,63

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

The year 2016 saw the start of production of oil wells with a total throughput of 16,100 barrels/day and the launch of prospecting activities on certain wells, the details of which are presented in the following tables.

Development activities¹

Project / Field	Activity	Average flow
1 Bojongo Marine in Rio Del Rey basin	Start of production of Oil well BJM-004	3,500 barrels/day
2 North Bojongo	Start of production of Oil well BJN-2	1,650 barrels/day
3 Iroko Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation (EEA)	Start of production of Oil well Padouk 4L	6,000 barrels/day
4 Lipenja Nord	Start of production of Oil well LSM 105-ST2	750 barrels/day
5 Iroko Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation (EEA)	Start of production of Oil well Padouk 5L	1,800 barrels/day
6 Iroko Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation (EEA)	End of Oil well drilling work Padouk 2L-ST7	2,400 barrels/day
Total		16,100 barrels/day

Prospecting and exploration activities²

Project / Field	Activity	Estimated reserves
1 Logbaba gas field	Start of drilling work on the LA-107 and LA-108 development wells	75 BCF for LA-108 Between 28 BCF and 60 BCF for LA-107
2 Erong Nord Marine oil field	Start of drilling for the additional development well ENM-103	2.5 million barrels
3 West Bakassi	Exploration of the Manatee-1 well	Negative

4.1.7 Production regions

Oil & condensate

In 2016, the production of liquid hydrocarbons was 33.7 million barrels while exports reached 30.9 million barrels i.e. 92% of total production.

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 2016. 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 4.

The 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 right of the State to collect the royalty in kind; and
- For Production Sharing Contracts: the production of hydrocarbons is shared between the State and the Holder. The State share corresponding to its share in the 'cost oil' which corresponds to the oil costs incurred for carrying out petroleum operations and to its share in the 'profit oil' which is distributed according to the terms set out in the contract and which corresponds to the balance of the total production of hydrocarbons 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 are presented in Section 5.3.1.

¹ Source: SNH 2016 Annual Report, p. 12-13.

² Ditto.

4.1.9 Transportation revenues¹

Transportation in the Hydrocarbons sector generates revenue for the state through the following three projects.

The Chad-Cameroon pipeline

The project is originally a component of the Chad Export Project, which aims to evacuate the production of crude oil in the DOBA region in southern Chad to international markets, by a consortium of oil companies composed from 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 2016, the Komé-Kribi-1 terminal operated 44 shipments for a total volume of 41.77 million barrels. This activity generated FCFA 32.18 billion as transit right for Cameroon representing a drop of 11% compared to 2015. The transit rights collected by DGD during 2016 were FCFA 31.95 billion. The details of the volumes transported, and the rights collected by the State in 2016 for this project are presented in Section 5.4.

BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline

This 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 South 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.

Since February 2013, the power plant average daily consumption has been 26.68 million cubic feet of gas per day, or 4.71% below the contractual condition of 'take or pay' which is 28 million cubic feet of gas per day. This consumption corresponds to an average operational capacity of the Plant of 125 MW, or 58% of the total available capacity³.

In 2016, the volume of gas sold by SNH-Mandate reached 8,876.9 million cubic feet for a value of FCFA 18.2 billion. The resulting margin amounted to FCFA 4.2 billion. The details of the volumes sold, and the revenues generated 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 the company Gaz du Cameroun (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. As at the first quarter of 2018, the distribution network included 50 kilometres of pipeline and served around 30 companies.

The transportation of gas does not directly generate revenues for the State. The latter is remunerated through its participation in the Logbaba field within the framework of the PSC concluded with the company Gaz du Cameroun. However, we understand that the State's share in this project has never been paid to SNH due to a dispute with Gaz du Cameroun. The share to be paid for 2016 is estimated at 451,264 MSCF⁴.

¹ Source: Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee (<http://csp.snh.cm/index.php>)

² The participation as at 31 December 2016 was 5.17%

³ Source: SNH 2016 Annual Report, p. 25

⁴ Cf. Section 5.3.1

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, grants 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 are 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 2016 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 the 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, but 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 2016 with cement and aluminium as the main products. 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 and in the Western region near the city of Dschang. 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) and in the Adamawa region. The discovered diamond deposits 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 Geological and Mining Research Institute (IRGM). 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.minmidt.cm/strategie-ministerielle/>

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

² Source: 'Évaluation Stratégique Environnementale et Sociale du Secteur Minier au Cameroun', 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 law n°2001/001 of 16 April 2001 and its implementing decree n°2002/648/PM of 26 March 2002 and the 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 of 1 August 2014;
- Joint Order n°003950/MINFI/MINMIDT of 1 June 2015 empowering CAPAM to collect, on behalf of the 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.

According to the Mining Code, mining activities in Cameroon can only be carried out under a mining permit or a mining agreement. Holders of a mining permit must be established in Cameroon. According to the Mining Code, the provisions of a mining agreement should be in compliance with the provisions of the Code. Otherwise, the agreement must be the subject of a law authorising the signature of government.

Furthermore, the Mining Code does not impose any restrictions on foreign investments which are treated the same way as local investments with the exception of 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:

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.
Fixed fee	✓	✓	Varies from FCFA 10,000 to FCFA 15,000,000 depending on the nature and type of permit.

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

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

³ Ditto.

⁴ Source : Finance Law 2015.

Tax instruments	Industrial activity	Artisanal activity	Rate and basis
Progressive bonus	✓		3 to 5% of the capital gain on the sale of the mining permit (amount of the sale minus expenses) ¹ .
WHT	✓	✓	- 15% on services from non-resident subcontractors. - Common law rates for the others.
VAT	✓		- 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 and taxes	✓	✓	Exemption from export operations.
Import duties and taxes	✓	✓	- Exemption for equipment and materials necessary for mining research operations. - Subcontractors are also entitled to special customs regimes.

In addition, the Mining Code grants 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, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.minfi.gov.cm/index.php/impots-et-taxes-appliques/secteur-minier>

4.2.2.3 Institutional framework

The mining sector is a sector 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 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:

Structure	Role
Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)	MINMIDT designs and coordinates the implementation of the mining policy. It has a right of oversight over all mining activities on the national territory including: - determining the areas for mining operations; - authorising transfers of rights and obligations attached to mining agreements; - authorising prospecting activities; and - approving mining agreements. (For more details, please refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/)
Directorate of Mines (DM)	Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, DM has the following mandate: - 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. (For more details, please refer to http://www.minmidt.cm/mines/services/)
Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	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. (For more details, please refer to http://www.minfi.gov.cm/#)
Mining Cadastre Directorate	Placed under the supervision of MINMIDT, the main tasks of the Mining Cadastre Directorate are: - 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. (For more details, please refer to http://minmidtcm.gov.cm/fr/2013-03-25-14-29-55/administration-centrale/direction-des-mines/sous-direction-du-Maps-minier.html)
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)

¹ Article 27 of Decree of 4 July 2014

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 dated 14 December 2016 enacting the new Mining Code. The provisions of the new Code entered into force in 2017 even if the implementing decree was not yet published at the date of this report. The new Code aims, inter alia, to encourage and promote investments in the sector for a better contribution to the economic and social development of Cameroon. The main reforms introduced by the new Code are as follows:

Thematic	Reforms
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 license 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 license 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 advantageous 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:

Thematic	Reforms
Introduction of a minimum monthly production threshold for mechanized artisanal gold mining	<p>Order No. 001125/A/MINMIDT/SG/DM/DAJ/CAPAM of 8/12/2016</p> <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 RD of Mines.
Taxation of exports of raw mining products	<p>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.</p>

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 and private companies, in particular natural resource companies;
- submit mining contracts to regular control by the courts of accounts and the relevant parliamentary committees; and
- publish receipts from all sources of revenue, 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 licenses were governed by the provisions of Law No. 2001/0001 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 license or a mining permit. The Code provides for the following types of mining permits:

Type of permit	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 Provincial Mining Delegate
Research permit	License 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 a 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;
- 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 license.

If the agreement derogates from the provisions of the Code, it must be the subject of a law authorizing the Government to conclude it.

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 domain.

In the case of competing requests, priority is given to the first applicant and 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 awarding of permits are detailed as follows:

	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.

	License to exploit spring water	Quarrying authorisation or permit
Technical criteria	Cameroonian society	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	License 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 programme	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 water 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
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.minmidt.cm/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GUIDE-TO-LUSAGER.134.pdf>).

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 the 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 authorized 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 on the MINMIDT Guide available at the following link:

<http://www.minmidt.cm/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/GUIDE-DE-LUSAGER.134.pdf>

4.2.3.4 Awards and transfers in 2016

According to the reporting from the Mining Cadastre Directorate, 36 new permits were awarded during 2016. However, the reporting does not specify the nature of the awarded permits and does not show any renewal or 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 2016. This confirmation was not verified.

4.2.4 Register of licences

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

Cameroon has a Computerized Mining Cadastre System (SICM) to guarantee the management of mining data. As of February 2017, the cadastre has a "Flexicadaster" database which allows online consultation of data on mining permits (<http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Cameroon/fr/>). Data available online includes:

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

However, we noted that the date of the request was not systematically filled in for old titles and for artisanal mining authorisations. We understand that work is still in progress to collect the missing data and update the cadastre database.

A detailed presentation of the new mining cadastre system is available at the following link:

<http://eitcameroon.org/fr/documents-a-telecharger/SICM/PRESENTATION-DU-SYSTEME-INFORMATISE-DU-CADASTRE-MINIER-CAMEROUNAIS/>

As of 31 December 2016, Cameroon had 242 mining permits detailed as follows:

	Research permit	Exploitation permit	Total
Gold (includes Diamond)	80	1	81
Iron and related minerals	20	-	20
Marble	2	2	4
Limestone	3	1	4
Pierre	-	81	81
Pozzolana	-	6	6
Water	-	28	28
Other	10	8	18
Total	115	127	242

Data on artisanal mining permits is not available. Details of active mining permits as of 31 December 2016 are presented in Annex 6.

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:

- (i) Systematic and free participation in exploitation companies. This participation is not diluted 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 its 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), a state-owned enterprise is an enterprise which is a wholly or majority government-owned company 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 which considers that any company in which the State owns at least twenty-five percent (25 %) of 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 guarantees

State participation

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

Entity	Type of participation	31/12/2015	31/12/2016
State direct participations			
C&K Mining (*)	Free	10%	10%
Participations of the SNI			
Geovic (**)	Free	20%	-
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.

(**) According to SNI, Geovic is a project that has never been in operation. According to the Deputy Director of Mining Activity (MINMIDT), he procedure of withdrawing the permit is underway.

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 must be disclosed.

The Treasury and SNI were asked to report any loan or guarantee agreement in force during 2016. 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-tax 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 2016 is as follows:

Dividends received in 2016 related to participations in mining companies	Amount in FCFA
CIMENCAM	377,268,171

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 SA should operate an area of 783 km² for 25 years. The overall cost of the project is estimated at USD 8.7 billion (approx. FCFA 5,334 billion). Ultimately, it should bring in 2.5% of royalties to the State, or FCFA 6,000 billion over 25 years and generate around 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 in 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 Mbalam-Nabeba (in the eastern region of the country). The British company is looking for new sources of funding 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, if the current sluggish markets continue.

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 in the latest estimate by C&K Mining (420 million carats).

More information on the project is available on the MINMDT website:

<http://www.minmidt.cm/exploitation-du-diamant-de-mobilong/>

¹ Financier Afrik « Cameroun/Congo : la mine de chemin fer Mbalam-Nabeba, victime de la chute des cours ».

² Investir au Cameroun, N° 48/April 2016.

4.2.7 Production regions and export

During 2016, the main minerals produced and exported were gold and diamond. Gold production is mainly artisanal and is concentrated in the Eastern region (Bétaré Oya) and in the Adamawa region. Diamond production is located in the city of Yokadouma/Mobilong and in the Eastern region of the country¹. The gold production by region is detailed as follows:

Table n° 15: Gold production by region

Region	Town	Production (in grams) ²	Estimated value (in millions of FCFA) ³	Share (in%)
Est	BETARE OYA (Région de l'Est)	200,614.37	3,711.37	37%
ADAMAOUA	MEIGANGA	128,587.18	2,378.86	24%
Est	NGOURA	85,148.78	1,575.25	16%
Est	GAROUA BOULAI	85,610.22	1,583.79	16%
Est	BATOURI	30,113.70	557.10	6%
Est	BEKE/KETTE	12,073.43	223.36	2%
Total		542,147.68	10,029.73	

4.2.8 In kind revenues

According to the provisions of the Mining Code and the implementation regulations, the taxation for the artisanal gold mechanized exploitation is collected in kind by CAPAM which then transfer 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 (12.8%) and the ad valorem tax (15%). According to CAPAM declaration, the collected volume in 2016 reached 149 Kg for a value of FCFA 2,763 million⁴.

Table n° 16: Gold collected on behalf of the State

Mining Brigades	Production (in grams)	collection (in grams)			Total collection	
		VAT	IS	AP	In grams	In millions of FCFA
1 BETARE-OYA	200,614.37	27,858.61	4,152.48	24,159.90	56,170.99	1,039,16
2 GAROUA BOULAI	85,610.22	12,413.41	1,832.99	10,664.65	24,911.05	460,85
3 NGOURA	85,148.78	12,745.71	1,870.78	10,870.78	25,487.27	471,51
4 BATOURI	30,113.70	372.68	42.93	1,429.36	1,844.97	34,13
5 BEKE/KETTE	12,073.43	1,501.48	220.38	1,282.20	3,004.06	55,58
6 MEIGANGA	128,587.18	18,966.37	2,782.91	16,191.48	37,940.76	701,90
Total	542,147.68	73,858.26	10,902.47	64,598.37	149,359.10	2,763.14

During 2016, a single transfer of 47,225 grams was made by CAPAM to MINFI in respect of arrears from 2015 collection. No payment was made by MINFI to the various beneficiaries. Consequently, the value of these collections was not recorded as revenue in the State budget for 2016.

4.2.9 Transportation in the mining sector

Transport 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.

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 2016. None of the selected mining companies reported data on infrastructure provisions or barter arrangements.

¹ Source: « Évaluation Stratégique Environnementale et Sociale du Secteur Minier au Cameroun », Volume 1, January 2016.

² Source: CAPAM

³ Estimated value at FCFA 18,500/gram

⁴ Ditto

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 relating to employment, vocational training and social achievements;
- Relationships with local suppliers and subcontractors;
- Percentage of 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.

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 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. This activity is carried out by artisans or peasants without mechanization, or in collaboration with technical-financial partners.

In Cameroon, artisanal mining is the most important sector of mining activity in terms of workforce involved. However, this sector suffers from environmental and security problems due to the informal nature of most of the activities. Currently, MINMIDT does not have a complete 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 in 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 taxation purposes, the little mechanized artisanal exploitation where the material used remains limited to a shovel loader, three excavators and a cleaning centre. Beyond this limit, the artisanal activity engaged in a technical and financial partnership agreement with a natural or legal person under Cameroonian law is subject to the provisions of the industrial mine regulation. This regulation foresees a state participation in the production (12.8%), the payment of a CIT (2.2%) and the payment of Ad valorem tax (15%).

4.2.12.3 Supervision projects in the artisanal sector

Small Scale Mining Support and Promotion Framework Unit (CAPAM)²

In order to promote and supervise the artisanal mining sector, CAPAM was created in 2003 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 artisanal mining for all artisanal mining activities, the equipment of which remains limited to a loader shovel, one to three excavators and a cleaning centre.

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.

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).

¹ Minimum 15% (Article 16 (new) - Mining Code

² Investir au Cameroun, N° 48/April 2016.

CAPAM's main activities are:

- channelling gold from artisanal mining;
- collection of the ad valorem tax and the State share in production from companies engaged in semi-mechanized artisanal mining. It should be noted that the collection of the ad valorem tax and the CIT advance payment started in June 2015 following the signing of the joint MINFI/MINMIDT decree empowering CAPAM to collect the revenues; and
- transfer collected gold to MINFI. All the gold collected in 2015 was not transferred during the same year. Part of this gold was transferred in January 2016. Same applies to initial gold collected in 2014. No transfers took place in 2014.

Kimberley process¹

Cameroon joined the Kimberley process in 2012. The process aims to:

- improve the traceability of rough diamonds from mines;
- create a more transparent and better identified diamond business;
- increase government revenues and attract foreign currencies.

Since the membership and until end of 2015, Cameroon exported 7,744 carats for a total value of USD 1.5 million². In 2016, exports reached a volume of 1,807 carats for a value of USD 0.379 million.

4.2.12.4 Contribution

Production and export

In 2016 and excluding the quarrying and water sector, all production and exports from the mining sector came from the artisanal sector. The data reported for 2016 by the Directorate of Mines (DM) is as follows:

Commodity	Production		Export	
	In volume	value	In volume	value
Gold	542,148 Kg	FCFA 10,029.73 million ³	2.35 Kg	FCFA 43.5 million ⁴
Diamond	993,59 carats	FCFA 104.93 million	1,807.41 carats	FCFA 225 million

It should be noted that these statistics only consider the activities channelled through CAPAM and the Kimberley Process and do not consider informal activity. We have understood from our discussions with the DM and CAPAM that informal activity remains predominant in Cameroon, but there is no estimate of the contribution and the impact of the informal sector.

Income

According to the declaration of CAPAM, the gold collected in 2016 totalled 149 Kg for a value of FCFA 2,763 million⁵. Details of the collection is presented in Section 4.2.8.

The artisanal activities represents 0.5% of the total extractive sector revenues and 0.1% of total state budget revenue for 2016.

Employment

The lack of statistics or recent studies on the artisanal sector does not allow the estimation its contribution to the employment in 2016. Considering INS statistics for 2015, the entire extractive sector employed around 26 thousand people. By deducting the number of people employed in the industrial sector in 2016, i.e. around 2 thousand, we can estimate that the artisanal sector employs around 24 thousand people, which represents 3.4% of the total active population in Cameroon.

¹ <https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/cameroon>

² Ditto.

³ Estimated value at 18,500 FCFA/gram

⁴ Ditto.

⁵ Ditto.

4.3 Extractive revenue management

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, called the 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 expenses; 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 prepares revenue and expenditure projections in finance bills and presents them to Parliament. The parliament authorizes the collection of revenues and validates the uses proposed by the government under 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.

The budgetary accounts trace the budget execution operations from commitment to payment. It is kept in simple entry accounting, by the authorizing officer and the accountant according to the budgetary nomenclature.

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 prospection and planning process. The Budget reflects, in the short and medium terms, the public policies defined in the longer term by the "Vision 2035", the Strategy Document for Growth and Jobs (DSCE), sectoral and ministerial strategies.
- (ii) **Preparation stage:** each Ministry draws up its own budget. All budgets are compiled in an Administration Performance Project (PPA). 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 forward 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. After its adoption by the Parliament, the President of the Republic promulgates it.

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 precise, explicit objectives and 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.

4.3.3.3 Budget control

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

- **The 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 website.

4.3.3.4 Extractive revenue collection

Law n°2007-006 of 26 December 2007 on the financial regime of the State 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 the one-stop shop for government cash-in and cash-out operations.

Payments from extractive companies are made in cash mainly to the following three Government agencies:

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

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

- Income in kind corresponding to the State share in production sharing contracts, which are sold by SNH on behalf of the State. Sales revenues as well as royalties and bonuses paid by oil companies are first collected 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.

4.3.4 Subnational transfers and revenues allocated to special funds

Subnational transfers

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 populations 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:

Allocation of the ad valorem tax, the extraction tax and royalty on water production	
Allocation keys	Beneficiaries
25%	Territorially relevant municipality
5%	DM
5%	DGI
65%	The Treasury

The taxes collected for 2016 and the calculated allocation by beneficiary are as follows:

(In FCFA)	Rate	Extraction tax	VAT	Royalty on water production
EITI 2016 revenues	100%	566,734,441	55,424,975	25,766,427
Territorially relevant municipality	25%	141,683,610	13,856,244	6,441,607
Directorate of Mines	5%	28,336,722	2,771,249	1,288,321
DGI	5%	28,336,722	2,771,249	1,288,321
The Treasury	65%	368,377,387	36,026,234	16,748,178

DGI and DGE confirmed that the lack of connection between the Divisional Tax Centres (CDI) and the Medium Business Tax Centres (CIME) prevent from collecting data on transfers made to municipalities by companies registered in these centres. Consequently, only DGE was able to provide data on tax transfers collected from companies registered at DGE.

The DGE declared having collected a total of FCFA 497.6 million for extraction tax from quarrying companies. The calculated breakdown by beneficiary of this extraction tax is as follows:

(In FCFA)	Rate	Extraction tax
Revenues EITI 2016	100%	497,556,604
Territorially relevant municipality	25%	124,389,151
Directorate of Mines	5%	24,877,830
DGI	5%	24,877,830
The Treasury	65%	323,411,793

DGE declared having allocated for 2016 an amount of FCFA 62.8 million to the accounts of the municipalities. However, FCFA 124.4 million should be allocated to the municipalities according to the distribution keys provided for by the regulations. Details of differences by company and allocations by municipality are presented in Annex 7.

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 are made directly to the account of the relevant municipality (account 421xxxvzv);
- 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;
- The allocation can be done automatically when issuing receipts for tax centres connected to the system 'MESURE'. 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 the 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 income 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:

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 2016, the amount of CACs declared by extractive companies and the calculated allocations according to the regulations are as follows:

(In FCFA)	Rate	Hydrocarbons sector	Oil transportation	Mines and quarries
CIT		113,325,705,985	1,151,506,293	48,980,591
IRCM		1,105,808,591	6,738,324	49,559,161
CAC for allocation		10,402,864,961	105,294,965	8,958,159
Municipalities, district municipalities and urban communities	70%	7,282,005,473	73,706,476	6,270,711
Special Inter-municipal Intervention Fund (FEICOM)	20%	2,080,572,992	21,058,993	1,791,632
The Treasury	10%	1,040,286,496	10,529,497	895,816

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 are linked to ad valorem tax (TAV), advance payment on CIT and the state share on production as detailed below:

TAV (15% production volume)	
Allocation keys	beneficiaries
25%	Territorially relevant municipalities
5%	Tax administration (DGI)
5%	MINMIDT
65%	The Treasury

State share & CIT advance (15% of production volume)	
Allocation keys	beneficiaries
40%	MINFI (stored as gold material)
30%	CAPAM (financing of gold channelling activities)
10%	CAPAM (support for the operation of collection teams)
10%	Communities (project funding for populations)
10%	Semi-mechanized artisanal exploitation monitoring committee

On the basis of the 2016 production declared by CAPAM, we present in the following tables the calculated allocations for the various beneficiaries.

¹ Decree n°2014-2349 dated 1 August 2014

Collections of the Ad Valorem Tax

Table n° 17: Calculation of TAV allocations on artisanal activity

Municipalities	Production	Calculated collection Ad valorem tax (15%)		Calculated breakdown between beneficiaries (in millions of FCFA)			
		Volume (gram)	Value (million FCFA)	65% to The Treasury	5% to DGI	5% to MINMIDT	25% to relevant municipalities
BETARE-OYA	200,614	30,092	557	362	28	28	139
GAROUA BOULAI	85,610	12,842	238	154	12	12	59
NGOURA	85,149	12,772	236	154	12	12	59
BATOURI	30,114	4,517	84	54	4	4	21
BEKE/KETTE	12,073	1,811	34	22	2	2	8
MEIGANGA	128,587	19,288	357	232	18	18	89
Total	542,148	81,322	1,504	978	75	75	376

Collections of CIT and State share of production

Table n° 18: Calculation of CIT and State share allocation on artisanal activity

Municipality	Production	Calculated collection CIT (2.2%) and State share (12.8%)		Calculated breakdown between beneficiaries (in millions of FCFA)			
		Volume (gram)	Value (millions FCFA)	40% to The Treasury	40% to CAPAM	10% to Monitoring Committee	10% to relevant municipalities
BETARE-OYA	200,614	30,092	557	223	223	56	56
GAROUA BOULAI	85,610	12,842	238	95	95	24	24
NGOURA	85,149	12,772	236	95	95	24	24
BATOURI	30,114	4,517	84	33	33	8	8
BEKE/KETTE	12,073	1,811	34	13	13	3	3
MEIGANGA	128,587	19,288	357	143	143	36	36
Total	542,148	81,322	1,504	602	602	150	150

The review of collections declared by CAPAM led to identify deviations with the calculated collection presented above. These differences are detailed as follows:

Municipalities	Production	Calculated collections (in grams)		Declared collections (in grams)		Difference (in grams)
		Ad valorem + CIT + State share	Ad valorem + CIT + State share	Ad valorem + CIT + State share	Ad valorem + CIT + State share	
BETARE-OYA	200,614	60,184	56,171	4,013		
GAROUA BOULAI	85,610	25,683	24,911	772		
NGOURA	85,149	25,545	25,487	57		
BATOURI	30,114	9,034	1,845	7,189		
BEKE/KETTE	12,073	3,622	3,004	618		
MEIGANGA	128,587	38,576	37,941	635		
Total	542,148	162,644	149,359	13,285		

In addition, we understand that CAPAM did not transfer any collection for 2016 to MINFI. The 47,225 grams transferred to MINFI during 2016 are related to arrears for 2015.

In practice, since the promulgation of decree 2014/2349/PM of 1 August 2014, CAPAM transfers to MINFI were not subject to any repayment of 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 during the period 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 transfers generated by the taxation system of mechanized artisanal mining of gold as detailed below:

Statements of transfers from taxation on mechanized artisanal mining (volume in grams before standardization)

RETROCESSION TAXE AD VALOREM AU MINFI																		
N°	Brigades minières	2015				2016		2017				2018				TOTAL		
		Aout		Novembre		2016		Janvier		Juillet		Décembre		Avril			juillet	
		Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots		Poids total	nbre lingots
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	2.00	1,575.10	1.00	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	1.00	1,254.70	1.00	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	2.00	2,406.30	2.00	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	2.00	2,626.30	2.00	3,858.70	3	43,982.30
5	BATOURI			1,481.90	1	198.08	1	430.33	2	103.24	1	87.44	1.00	87.81	1.00			2,388.80
6	KETTE	985.72		463.11	1	29.18	1	579.42	1	1,038.20	1	506.84	1.00	35.47	1.00	713.60	2	4,351.54
7	NDELELE					-												-
	TOTAL	8,084.07		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

SOURCE: PV de rétrocession

RETROCESSION ACOMPTE IMPOTS SOCIETES AU MINFI																		
N°	Brigades minières	2015				2016		2017				2018				TOTAL		
		Aout		Novembre		2016		Janvier		Juillet		Decembre		Avril			Juillet	
		Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots	Poids total	Nbre lingots		Poids total	Nbre lingots
1	BETARE OYA	2,105.40		1,833.50	1	1,309.10	1	3,403.80	2.00	1,034.60	1.00	1,462.30	1.00	694.97	1.00	409.25	2.00	12,252.92
2	NGOURA	1,440.10		711.78	1	702.52	1	1,385.55	2.00	517.22	1.00	698.62	1.00	581.82	1.00	890.47	2.00	6,928.08
3	GAROUA BOULAI	25.25		112.58	1	272.71	1	1,215.54	2.00	701.28	1.00	1,333.30	1.00	1,032.90	1.00	760.31	2.00	5,453.87
4	MEIGANGA	18.58		836.35	1	1,155.30	1	2,035.57	2.00	949.07	1.00	1,438.90	1.00	1,161.70	1.00	1,678.13	2.00	9,293.60
5	BATOURI	571.64		252.51	1			62.56	2.00	16.50	1.00	22.98	1.00	23.45	1.00			949.64
6	KETTE	376.39		68.27	1			90.75	1.00	151.96	1.00	169.27	1.00			343.52	2.00	1,200.16
7	NDELELE																	-
	TOTAL	4,537.36	-	3,834.99	6.00	3,439.63	4	8,193.77		3,370.63		5,125.37		3,494.84		4,081.68		36,078.27

SOURCE: PV de rétrocession

RETROCESSION DE LA QUOTTE PART DE L'ETAT AU MINFI																
N°	Brigades minières	2015						2016		2017				TOTAL		
		Janvier		juin		Aout		Novembre		2016		Janvier			Juillet	
		nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	nbre lingots	Poids total	Poids total	nbre lingot	Poids total	nbre lingot		Poids total	nbre lingots
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															-
	TOTAL	7,491.10	6	13,059.89	9	10,521.49	-	9,107.36	7.00	8,141.2	8	20,358.99	15	7,899.36	8.00	76,624.34

SOURCE: PV de rétrocession

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.

REPARTITION TAXE AD VALOREM STANDARDISEE- grammes (28 AOUT 2012-18 JUILLET 2018)						
		TOTAL COLLECTE	TRESOR PUBLIC (65%)	COMMUNES CONCERNEES (25%)	ADMINISTRATIO N FISCALE (5%)	ADMINISTRATIO N EN CHARGE DES MINES (5%)
1	BETARE OYA	56 751,23	36 888,30	14 187,81	2 837,56	2 837,56
2	NGOURA	28 129,57	18 284,22	7 032,39	1 406,48	1 406,48
3	GAROUA BOULAI	20 599,23	13 389,50	5 149,81	1 029,96	1 029,96
4	MEIGANGA	41 123,45	26 730,24	10 280,86	2 056,17	2 056,17
5	BATOURI	2 233,53	1 451,79	558,38	111,68	111,68
6	KETTE	4 068,69	2 644,65	1 017,17	203,43	203,43
7	NDELELE	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	152 905,69	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:

REPARTITION TAXE AD VALOREM EN VALEUR (28 AOUT 2012-18 JUILLET 2018)								
N°	Localité	TOTAL COLLECTE en grammes	PRIX UNITAIRE en FCFA	VALEUR TOTALE en FCFA	TRESOR PUBLIC (65%) en FCFA	COMMUNES CONCERNEES (25%) en FCFA	ADMINISTRAT ION FISCALE (5%) en FCFA	ADMINISTRATI ON EN CHARGE DES MINES (5%) en FCFA
1	BETARE OYA	56 751,23	18 500,00	1 049 897 708,75	682 433 510,69	262 474 427,19	52 494 885,44	52 494 885,44
2	NGOURA	28 129,57	18 500,00	520 397 017,25	338 258 061,21	130 099 254,31	26 019 850,86	26 019 850,86
3	GAROUA BOULAI	20 599,23	18 500,00	381 085 719,85	247 705 717,90	95 271 429,96	19 054 285,99	19 054 285,99
4	MEIGANGA	41 123,45	18 500,00	760 783 834,25	494 509 492,26	190 195 958,56	38 039 191,71	38 039 191,71
5	BATOURI	2 233,53	18 500,00	41 320 268,00	26 858 174,20	10 330 067,00	2 066 013,40	2 066 013,40
6	KETTE	4 068,69	18 500,00	75 270 763,15	48 925 996,05	18 817 690,79	3 763 538,16	3 763 538,16
7	NDELELE	-						
	TOTAL	152 905,69		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 667,278,248 in 2016.

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 420,136,267 in 2016.

4.3.5 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 (RBE). Another part of these resources are 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 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' (48100NXXX), 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 2016, 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 following table sets out SNH direct operations by beneficiary for the year 2016, as communicated by ACCT¹:

Table n° 19: Statement of SNH direct operations

	Expenses 2016 (in million FCFA)	Commitment orders (SNH direct operations)
General Secretariat / PRC	21,587.9	
Cabinet Civil / PRC	16,547.3	
President Security Directorate / PRC	903.0	
Presidential Guard / PRC	2,875.0	
General Staff / PRC	5,904.7	
Directorate General for External Research	701.0	
State Secretariat for Defense	800.0	
Ministry of Justice	1,188.2	
Directorate General for National Security	1,450.0	
Ministry Delegate to the Presidency in charge of Relations with Assemblies	1,000.0	
Prime Minister	301.6	
Department of Defense	160,545	
Total	213,803.7	194,907.9

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

Accounts	Allocation of direct SNH operations in the accounts of the State (in millions of FCFA)	
Account 2279 (Material, Machine, installation, tech, funct. Services)	95,530.,8	
Account 6189 (Other remuneration for external services)	99,377.0,	
Account 7411x (Royalty SNH-Direct operations)		194,838.8
Total	194,907.8	194,838.8

Detailed statement of the abovementioned accounts is presented in Annex 8.

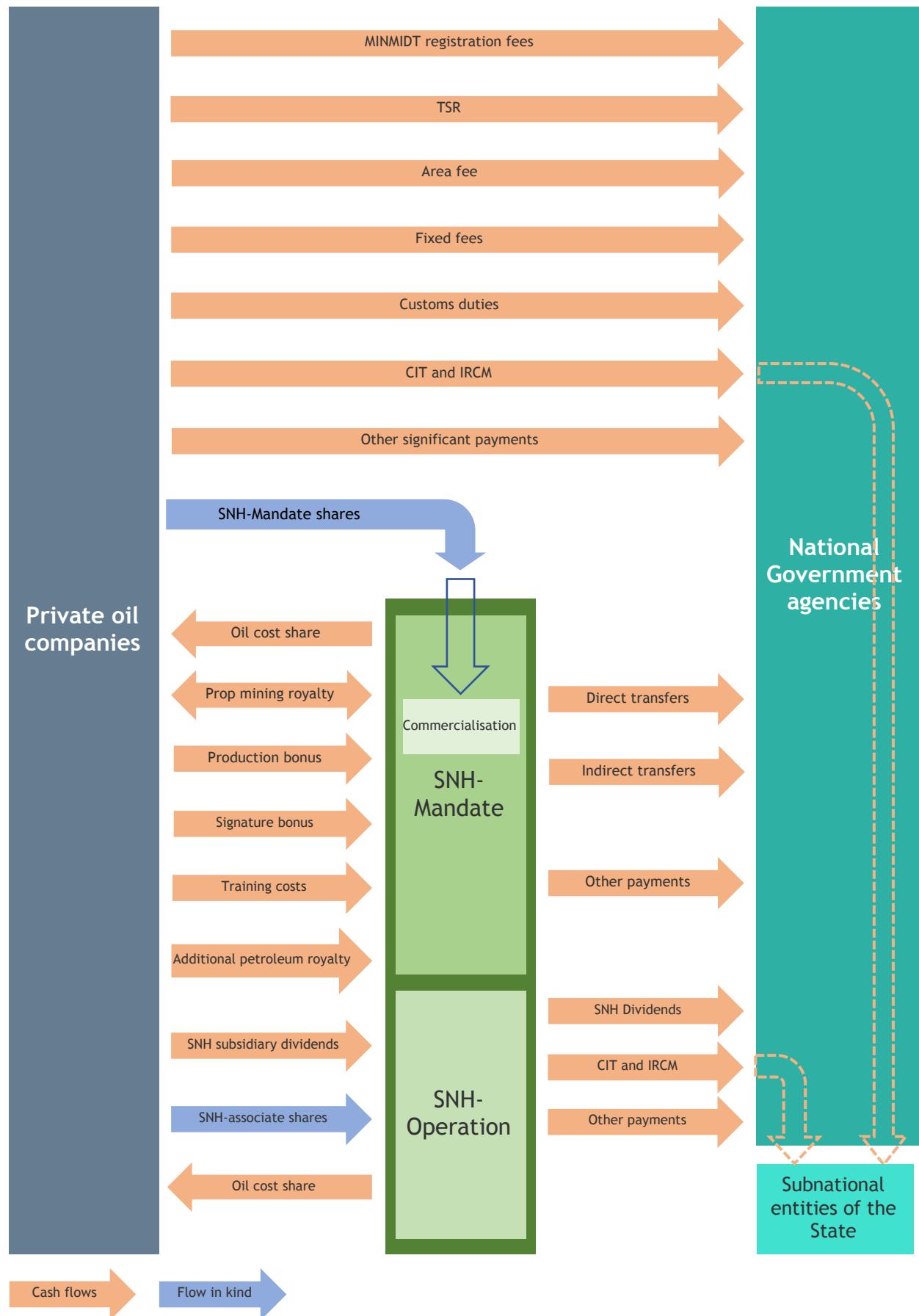
According to the Cameroonian government's letter of intent to the IMF dated 16 June 2017², Cameroon committed to reduce direct operations to 50% of the amount of SNH royalty for 2017 and to provide sufficient budget provisions to cover all security spending from 2018. The Government has also committed to recording all oil revenues as well as the amount of direct operation in the TOFE.

¹ Source: Technical sheet on the procedure of SNH direct operations, ACCT, January 2018

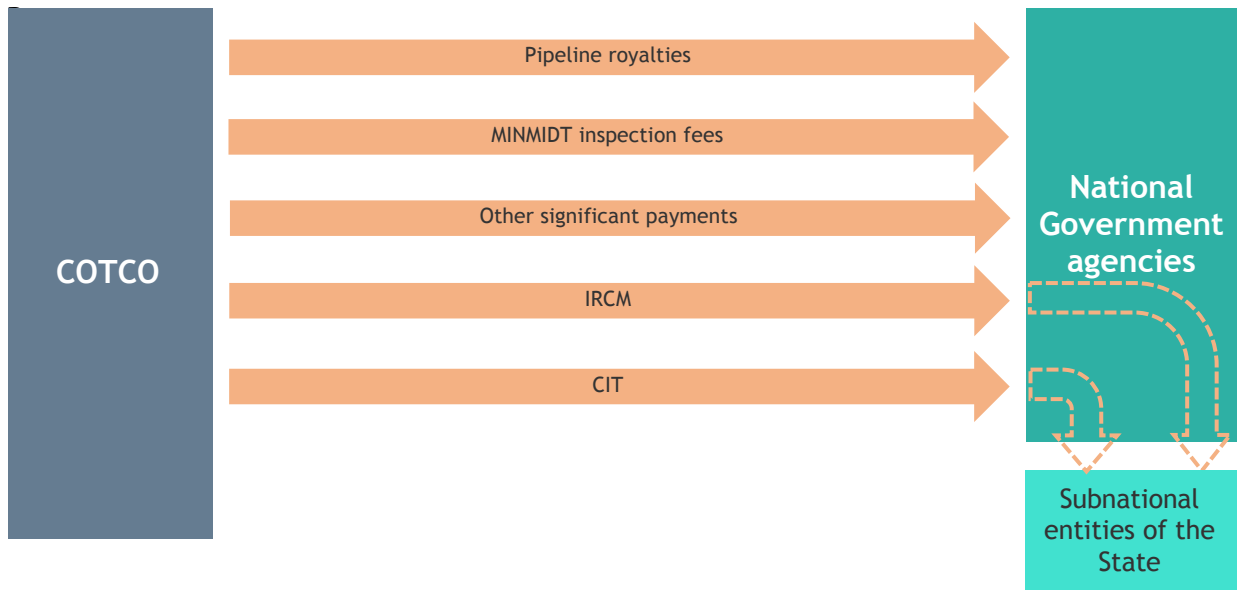
² <https://www.imf.org/External/NP/LOI/2017/CMR/fra/061617f.pdf>

4.3.6 Flow circulation diagram

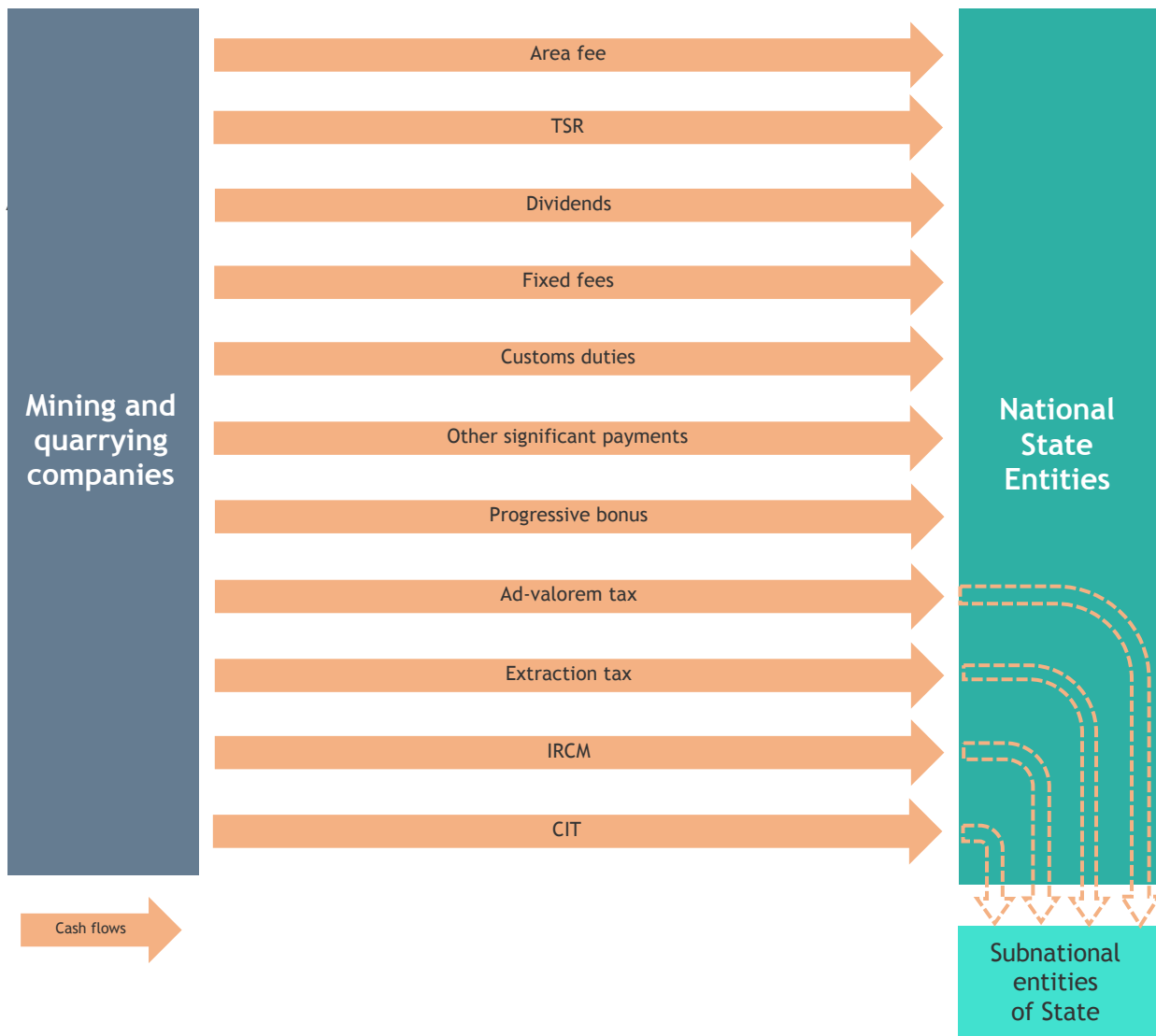
4.3.6.1 Hydrocarbons sector



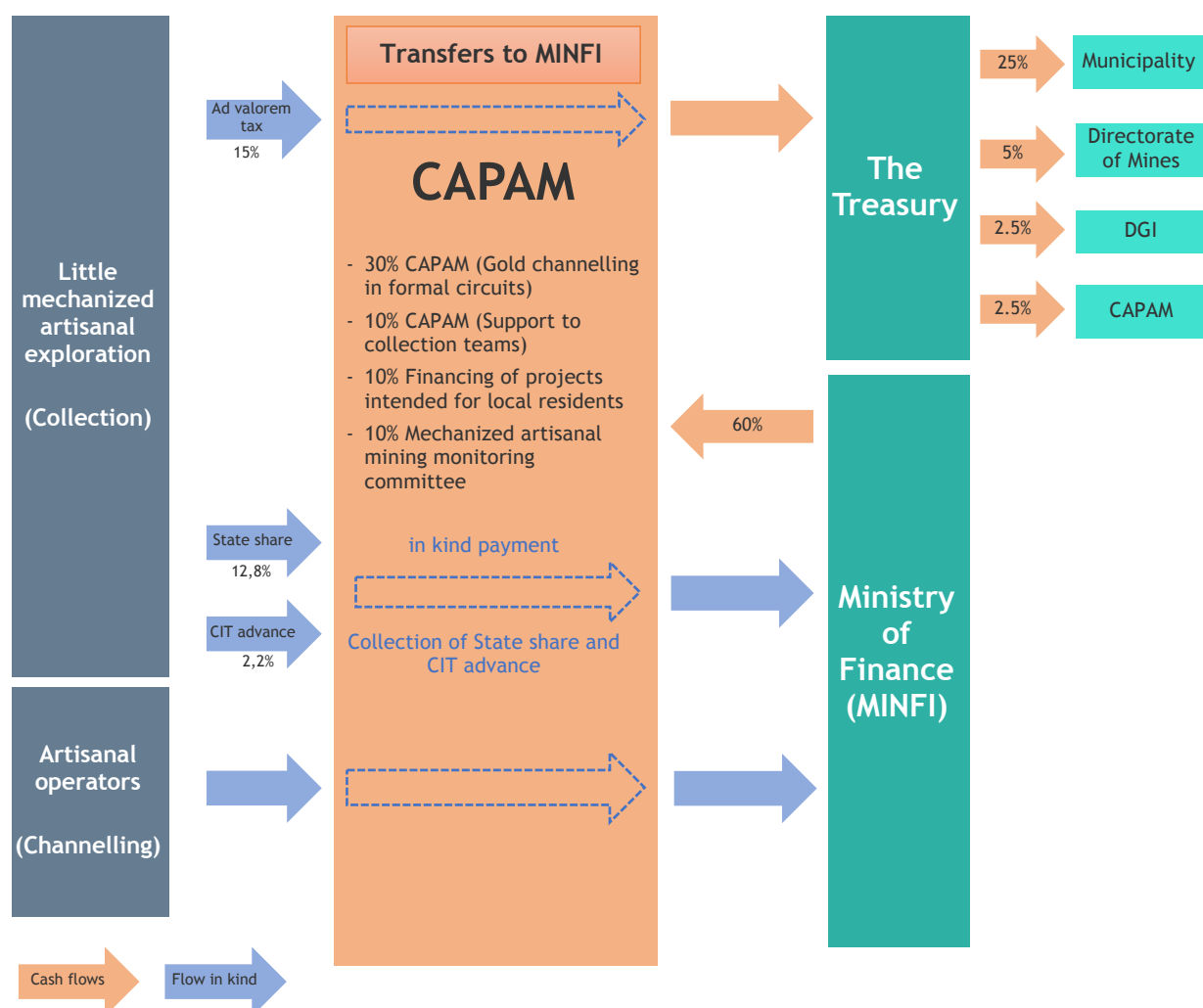
4.3.6.2 Oil transportation sector



4.3.6.3 Mining and quarrying sector



4.3.6.4 Artisanal 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 500.6 billion, representing a contribution of 17.96% of the total State revenue for 2016. Transfers from SNH is the main contributor reaching 11.35% followed by the CIT and pipeline royalties which contribute respectively up to 4.11% and 1.15%. The details of the contribution of the extractive sector are as follows:

(in Billions of FCFA)	2016	%
SNH transfers	316.0	11.35%
CIT	114.5	4.11%
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	32.0	1.15%
TSR	18.1	0.65%
Customs duties	5.8	0.21%
Other income	13.8	0.49%
Extractive receipts	500.1	17.96%
Total government revenue¹	2,784.4	

For the artisanal sector, please refer to Section 4.2.12.

¹ TOFE 2016

4.4.2 Contribution to the GDP

The nominal GDP of Cameroon has maintained constant annual growth of 5.8% over 2014-2016 period. Trade, agriculture, manufacturing and food industries are the largest contributors to the GDP.

The weight of the extractive sector has slowed down in recent years to 3.3% of nominal GDP in 2016 against 4.4% in 2015 and 6.7% in 2014. This slowdown is mainly due to the decline of world prices for crude oil.

Nominal GDP (in billions of FCFA) ¹	2014	2015	2016
Extractive industries	1,164.5	803.2	645.0
<i>including Hydrocarbons extraction</i>	1,148.7	783.5	622.9
Nominal GDP	17,276.3	18,285.4	19,344.8
Contribution of the extractive sector	6.7%	4.4%	3.3%

For the artisanal sector, please refer to Section 4.2.12.

4.4.3 Contribution to exports

In 2016, the value of exports of goods and services and of extractive sector decreased by 8.5% and 21.9% respectively compared to the previous year. Exports from the extractive sector contributed to 23.8% of total exports. This contribution is generated mainly by the hydrocarbons sector. The share of the extractive sector in total exports decreased by 4.1% in 2016.

Exports at current prices (in billions of FCFA) ²	2014	2015	2016
Hydrocarbons (crude oil and gas)	1,396.2	1,134.4	884.2
Other mining products (Non-metallic ores)	0.3	0.4	1.3
Total Export from the extractive sector	1,396.5	1,134.8	885.5
Total exports of goods and services	4,308.4	4,070.3	3,721.8
Contribution of the extractive sector	32,4%	27,9%	23,8%

According to EITI data, exports totalled FCFA 715.6 billion representing 19.2% of total exports in 2016. Details of exports by company and by commodity are presented in Section 5.6.

For the artisanal sector, please refer to Section 4.2.12.

4.4.4 Contribution to employment

According to INS data, around 2,000 people are employed in extractive companies representing 0.3% of the jobs recorded in companies operating in Cameroon.

Employment in the extractive sector (Workforce) ³	
Extractive sector (SE)	2, 270
Jobs recorded in companies in the productive sector	696 ,259
Contribution of the SE	0,3%

According to the most recent data from INS considering the artisanal sector, more than 26 thousand people were employed in the extractive sector in 2015. Considering the entire workforce in Cameroon, the contribution of the extractive sector would be 0.3%.

With the exception of APCC and APCL, which provided data only on national and foreign employees, all other companies included in the reconciliation scope submitted detailed employment information. According to the reported data, 2,199 people are employed in the sector, including 63 foreigners. Among the 2,136 national employees, there are 329 women and 1,747 locals (from the extraction regions). The details of the employment reported by company are presented in Annex 9.

¹ Source: National Statistics Institute - Cameroon

² Ditto.

³ Source: Second General Enterprises Census of 2016 (RGE-2), pp.65, INS, September 2018.

The second General Enterprises Census (RGE-2) covered the entire national territory and has targeted all geographically localizable economic units, i.e. working in professional premises (shop, workshop, salon, etc.) or an equipped site (garage, laundromat, warehouse, factory, etc.). Public establishments keeping their accountings according to OHADA standards were also covered (CDC, CAMTEL, CAMPOST, SCDP, SONARA, etc.). It also includes cooperatives, GICs and associations carrying out an activity.

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 a new African economic community and to strengthen the legal certainty 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 law in its member states.

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 that requires companies to prepare complete or abbreviated financial statements depending on 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 professional 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 (ISA) 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 (CEMAC) 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, CEMAC published Directive No. 02/11-UEAC-190-CM-22 on general rules on public accounting, which aimed to align public sector accounting standards with international best practices and 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 the auditing of accounts is compulsory for all public enterprises and for limited liability companies if one of the following three thresholds is achieved:

- Share capital above FCFA 10 million;
- Turnover above 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 2016 financial statements were audited and to provide proof of the completion of the audit. The table below sets out the reported data:

	Oil and gas companies	Mining and quarrying companies	Total extractive companies	%
Companies confirming with evidence the audit of the 2016 accounts	9	3	12	70.59%
Companies confirming without evidence the audit of the 2016 accounts	0	1	1	5.88%
Companies not confirming the audit of the 2016 accounts	3	1	4	23.53%
Total	12	5	17	100%

The details of the reported data by company are presented in Annex 2.

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

4.5.3 Audit 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 enterprises. It has jurisdiction over any other matter expressly assigned to it by law¹. The Chamber's annual reports are public and available on the institution's website. The last report published by the Chamber of Accounts relates to the 2016 fiscal year².

The Chamber's work is carried out on the basis of procedures laid down by its constitution act³, international practices and on the basis of INTOSAI standards⁴.

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 application text which would specify the terms of implementation. This new code obliges mining or quarrying companies (holder or applicant of a mining title) as well as their direct subcontractors, to publish the identity of all parties 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 article also obliges these companies to publish the identity of their directors and senior managers as well as the list of their subsidiaries, their link and the jurisdiction in which they operate⁵.

In accordance with Requirement 2.5(i), the EITI Committee has agreed to disclose the data on the beneficial ownership of the 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: (a) in the case of companies: (i) the natural person or persons who ultimately own or control a legal entity, through possession or 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 roadmap.

The objectives of this roadmap are:

- Sensitize the actors of the extractive industry chain on the meaning, the issues and the importance of the disclosure of beneficial ownership;
- Agree on the meaning of the concepts of BO and politically exposed people (PEP);
- Review the existing legislative and regulatory framework relating to BO and strengthen the regulatory framework for EITI and BO;
- Institute a mechanism for collecting and making BO data reliable;
- Determine the timeliness and accessibility of the BO data; and
- Assess the implementation of the roadmap.

The roadmap is published on the EITI International website at the following link:

https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/documents/feuille_de_route_propriete_reel_cameroun.pdf

¹ Source: Article 41 of Law n°96/06 dated 18 January 1996.

² http://chambredescomptes.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=86&Itemid=95

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

⁴ <http://www.intosai.org/fr/sur-lintosai.html>

⁵ Article 145 of Law N°2016/017 dated 14 December 2016 enacting the Mining Code

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.

The result of collecting beneficial ownership data is as follows:

		Oil sector	Mining industry	Total	%
Companies required to disclose BO information	Companies communicating complete information on BO	3	1	4	23.53%
	Companies communicating incomplete information on BO	1	2	3	17.65%
	Companies not reporting beneficial ownership data	2	2	4	23.53%
Companies not required to report BO information	State enterprises	1	-	1	5.88%
	Listed companies or exclusive subsidiaries of listed companies	5	-	5	29.41%
		12	5	17	100%

We present in the tables below a summary of the identified shortcomings:

Company	Shareholder	% Participation	Comments
Companies not reporting BO data			
Perenco Rio Del Rey SA	Perenco Oil & Gas International Ltd - Private company Bahamas	80%	No information was communicated on actual owners of Perenco Oil & Gas International Ltd-Bahamas
Perenco Cameroon SA	Perenco Oil & Gas International Ltd - Private company Bahamas	80%	
Razel Fayat Cameroun	Razel - BEC SAS	99,94%	The company declared that it does not have any information on the actual owner of Razel - BEC SAS
Sogea Satom Cameroun	Sogea Satom France	98%	The company declared it can only provide data in Cameroon and cannot provide information on the actual owner of Sogea Satom France

Company	Shareholder	% Participation	Comments
Companies communicating incomplete information on BO			
New Age Cameroon Offshore Petroleum SA	Kerogen Investments No.2 Ltd	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 Ltd	13,80%	
	Margin Finance Company Ltd	8,39%	
	Stanhope Investments	6,20%	
	Vitol E&P Ltd	5,96%	
	Kerogen Investment No.10 Ltd	5,31%	
Cimenteries du Cameroun	Lafarge Holcim Morocco Africa	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.
Arab Contractors Cameroon Ltd	Arab Contractors Osman Ahmed Osman and Co	85,00%	We have obtained the required information on Mr. Monthe Siewe Emmanuel. However, we have not obtained the required information on the beneficial owner of Arab Contractors Osman Ahmed Osman and Co
	M. Monthe Siewe Emmanuel	15,00%	

The details of the data reported by the companies selected in the scope are presented in Annex 10.

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:

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 2016 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 sector. The Government also adopted in 2018 Law No. 2018/011 establishing the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances, which provides in particular:

- The obligation to make public contracts between the administration and public and private companies, especially companies exploiting natural resources; and
- The submission of mining and petroleum contracts to the regular control of the jurisdiction of the accounts and the relevant parliamentary committees.

While it is unclear 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 2016 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 n°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 at the date of this report, mining and petroleum contracts are not published except for those disclosed by certain mining companies such as Geovic and C&K Mining.

We understand that the implementation of Law 2018/11 in its article 6 on 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.



5 Extractive sectors in figures

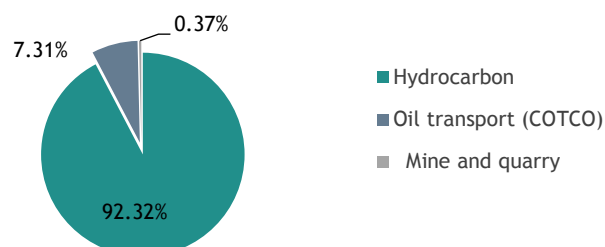
5. Extractive sector in figures

5.1 Budgetary revenue¹

5.1.1 Revenues by sector

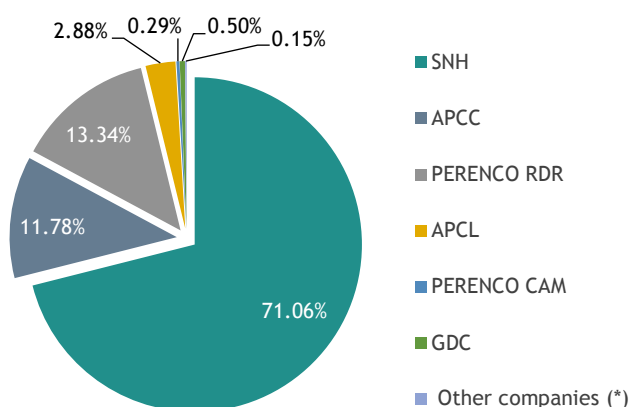
Graph n° 1: Contribution by sector to extractive income

Sectors	Revenues (in billions of FCFA)	%
Hydrocarbons	461.71	92.32%
Oil transportation (COTCO)	36.58	7.31%
Mine and quarry	1.83	0.37%
Total	500.12	100%



5.1.2 Revenues by company

Graph n° 2: Contribution by company to Hydrocarbons sector revenues



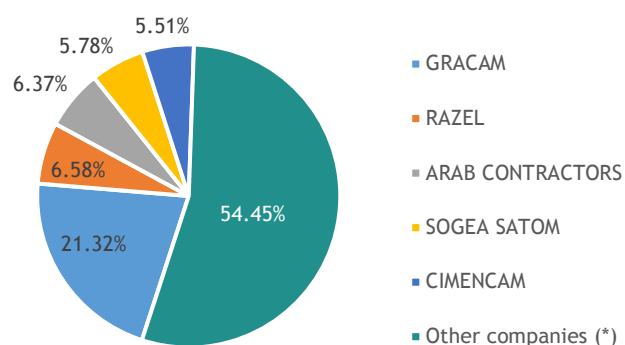
Companies	Revenues (in billions of FCFA)	%
SNH	328.10	71.06%
APCC	54.37	11.78%
PERENCO RDR	61.62	13.34%
APCL	13.30	2.88%
PERENCO CAM	1.32	0.29%
GDC	2.31	0.50%
Other companies (*)	0.70	0.15%
Total	461.71	100%

(*) Details by company are presented in the Annex 12

Graph n° 3: Contribution by company to mining and quarrying sector revenues

Companies	Revenues (in billions of FCFA)	%
GRACAM	0.39	21.32%
RAZEL	0.12	6.58%
ARAB CONTRACTORS	0.12	6.37%
SOGEA SATOM	0.11	5.78%
CIMENCAM	0.10	5.51%
Other companies (*)	1.00	54.45%
Total	1.83	100%

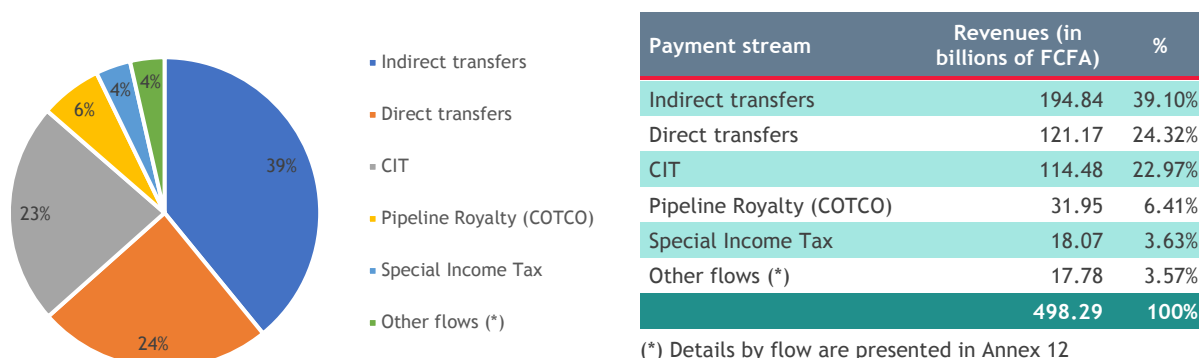
(*) Details by company are presented in Annex 12



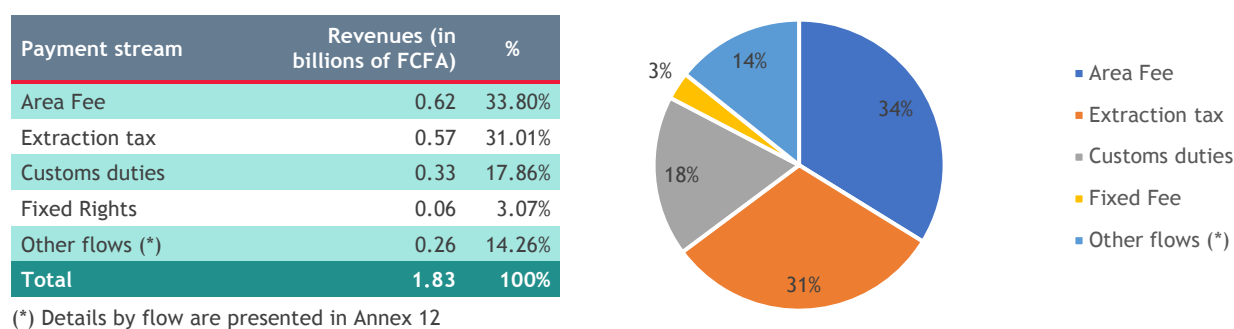
¹ The revenues depicted in this section exclude indirect payments made by petroleum companies to the State via SNH

5.1.3 Income by flow

Graph n° 4: Contribution by flow to revenues from the Hydrocarbons and petroleum transport sector



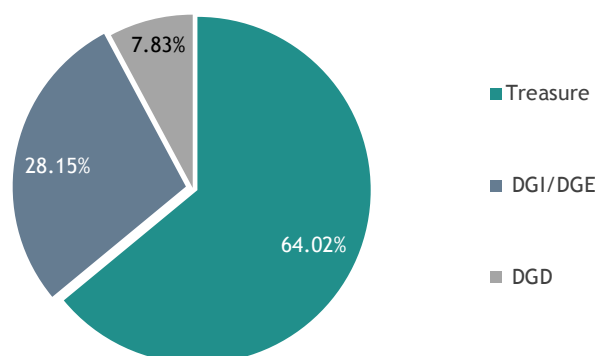
Graph n° 5: Contribution by flow to mining and quarrying sector revenues



5.1.4 Revenues by collecting body

Government Agency	Hydrocarbons	Oil transportation	Mine and quarry	Total (in billions of FCFA)	%
Treasury	320.18	-	-	320.18	64.02%
DGI/DGE	136.15	3.17	1.45	140.77	28.15%
DGD	5.38	33.41	0.38	39.17	7.83%
Total	461.71	36.58	1.83	500.12	100%

Graph n° 6: Extractive income by collecting body



5.2 Company payments

5.2.1 Payments by flow

(in billions of FCFA)	Hydrocarbon		Oil transport. (In cash)	Mining		Sector Total		Total	Share in %
	In kind	In cash		In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash		
Sales income from State share	462.31	3.86	-	-	-	462.31	3.86	466.17	71.63%
Negative Mining fees	-	(38.02)	-	-	-	-	(38.02)	(38.02)	(5.84%)
Proportional Mining fees	-	7.76	-	-	-	-	7.76	7.76	1.19%
Transportation revenue (BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE Gas pipeline)	-	-	4.18	-	-	-	4.18	4.18	0.64%
Training costs	-	1.92	-	-	-	-	1.92	1.92	0.30%
Total payments to SNH-Mandate	462.31	(24.48)	4.18	-	-	462.31	(20.30)	442.01	67.92%
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	-	12.46	1.08	-	-	-	13.54	13.54	2.08%
Sales income from SNH shares	8.64	-	-	-	-	8.64	-	8.64	1.33%
Total payments to SNH-Operation	8.64	12.46	1.08	-	-	8.64	13.54	22.18	3.41%
CIT	-	113.33	1.15	-	0.05	-	114.53	114.53	17.60%
Special Income Tax	-	16.48	1.59	-	-	-	18.07	18.07	2.78%
Tax adjustments/fines/penalties	-	3.97	0.19	-	0.02	-	4.18	4.18	0.64%
IRCM	-	1.11	0.01	-	0.05	-	1.17	1.17	0.18%
Area Fee	-	0.44	-	-	0.62	-	1.06	1.06	0.16%
CFC contribution (employer share)	-	0.52	0.13	-	0.02	-	0.67	0.67	0.10%
Extraction tax	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	0.57	0.57	0.09%
FNE contribution	-	0.32	0.09	-	0.01	-	0.42	0.42	0.06%
Fixed Rights	-	0.01	-	-	0.06	-	0.07	0.07	0.01%
Ad Valorem Tax	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06	0.01%
Total payments to DGI	-	136.18	3.16	-	1.46	-	140.80	140.80	21.63%
Pipeline royalty (COTCO)	-	-	31.95	-	-	-	31.95	31.95	4.91%
Customs duties	-	4.15	1.40	-	0.33	-	5.88	5.88	0.90%
Customs adjustment/fine/penalty	-	1.23	0.06	-	0.05	-	1.34	1.34	0.21%
Total payments to DGD	-	5.38	33.41	-	0.38	-	39.17	39.17	6.02%
CNPS employer Contribution	-	2.81	0.50	-	0.03	-	3.34	3.34	0.51%
Total payments to CNPS	-	2.81	0.50	-	0.03	-	3.34	3.34	0.51%
CAPAM tax collection	-	-	-	2.76	-	2.76	-	2.76	0.42%
Total payments to the CAPAM	-	-	-	2.76	-	2.76	-	2.76	0.42%
Dividends paid to SNI	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	0.38	0.06%
Total payments to SNI	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	0.38	0.06%
Social payments	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.02%
Other beneficiaries	0.10	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.16	0.02%
Total	471.05	132.40	42.33	2.76	2.26	473.81	176.99	650.80	100%

5.2.2 Payments by company

Company	In kind	In cash	Total	Share in %
APCC	99.34	48.46	147.80	22.71%
PERENCO RDR	300.64	51.04	351.68	54.04%
APCL	41.26	13.40	54.66	8.40%
PERENCO CAM	28.19	7.02	35.21	5.41%
SNH	1.58	8.50	10.08	1.55%
GDC	0.03	2.50	2.53	0.39%
NOBLE	-	0.40	0.40	0.06%
NEW AGE	-	0.48	0.48	0.07%
GLENORE	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.05%

Company	In kind	In cash	Total	Share in %
TOWER RESOURCES	-	0.05	0.05	0.01%
EUROIL	-	0.19	0.19	0.03%
Other	-	0.07	0.07	0.01%
Sub-total Hydrocarbons	471.05	132.40	603.45	92.72%
COTCO	-	38.15	38.15	5.86%
Gazoduc BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE	-	4.18	4.18	0.64%
Sub-total Oil transportation	-	42.33	42.33	6.50%
CIMENCAM	-	0.49	0.49	0.08%
RAZEL	-	0.12	0.12	0.02%
ARAB CONTRACTORS	-	0.12	0.12	0.02%
SOGEA SATOM	-	0.11	0.11	0.02%
GRACAM	-	0.42	0.42	0.06%
Other (CAPAM)	2.76	-	2.76	0.42%
Other	-	1.00	1.00	0.15%
Sub-total Mines & Quarries	2.76	2.26	5.02	0.77%
Total	473.81	176.99	650.80	100.00%

5.3 Revenues in kind

5.3.1 Hydrocarbons sector

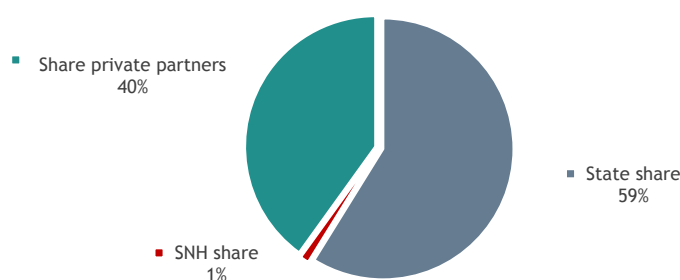
Oil and Condensate

The production of oil and condensate reached 19,751,106 barrels for the State share and 368,830 barrels for SNH share, representing 59.75% of total production. The details by field are as follows:

Table n° 20: 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	66,701	-	1,501	65,200
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	RDR	18,106,216	-	12,301,635	-
		DISSONI NORD	2,504,944	-	542,035	-
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	MOUDI/D1	585,710	-	292,855	58,571
	EBOME	KF, KB, BAF/EBOME	1,139,809	-	569,905	245,059
	SANAGA	SANAGA	-	129,216	37,604	-
APCC	LOKELE	MOKOKO ABANA	5,527,144	-	4,242,795	-
		MOKOKO WEST	622,990	-	-	-
APCL	IROKO	IROKO	4,951,621	-	1,762,777	-
GDC	LOGBABA	LOGBABA	-	39,643	-	-
Total (in barrels)			33,505,139	168,859	19,751,106	368,830
Share (%)					59%	1%

Graph n° 7: Breakdown of the production of liquid hydrocarbons



The quantities of crude oil sold by SNH on behalf of the State reached 20.510 million barrels against 21.288 million in 2015. The quantities relating to SNH shares in the production totalled 0.334 million barrels against 0.485 million in 2015.

	Volume (in barrels)			Value (in billions of FCFA)		
	2016	2015	Variation %	2016	2015	Variation %
State share	20,510,032	21,288,117	-3,66%	478,93	624,76	-23,34%
SNH share	334,316	485,639	-31,16%	8,87	16,13	-45,01%
Total	20,844,348	21,773,756	-4,27%	487,80	640,89	-23,89%

Revenues from the sale of State shares and SNH shares in 2016 declined by 23.9% comparing to 2015. This decrease is mainly due to the decline of world prices for crude oil. The price of Dated Brent averaged USD 40.68/bbl in 2016, down 18% compared with USD 49.49/bbl in 2015¹.

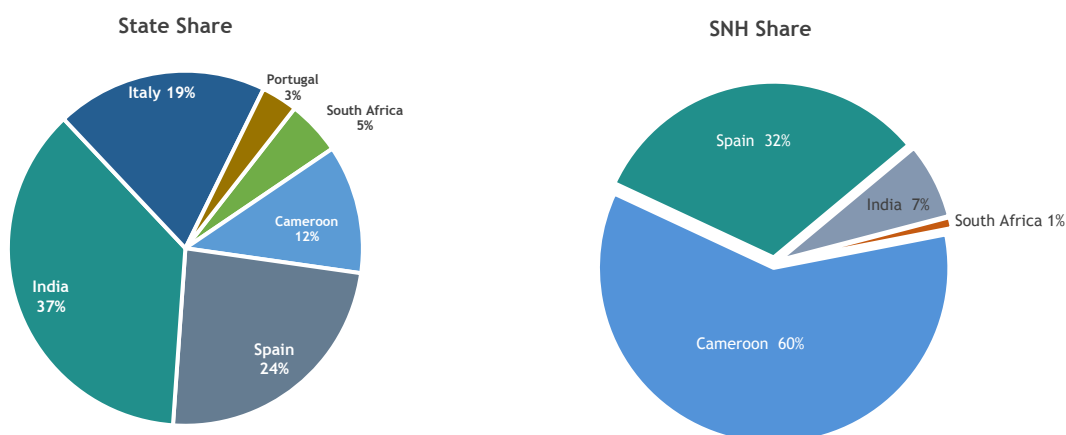
Price differentials between Cameroonian crudes and Brent averaged USD (2.67)/bbl. as detailed in the following table:

Table n° 21: Price differentials of Cameroonian crudes with Brent - Details by field

Champs	Buyer	Volume (in barrels)	Average Unit Price (USD)	Average Discount/ Brent USD	Sales value (in millions of USD)	Value of sales (in billions of FCFA)
EBOME	ADDAX ENERGY	486,562	44.85	4.15	21.82	12.76
	GLENCORE	241,117	48.50	1.83	11.69	6.81
	Total	727,679	46.06	3.38	33.51	19.57
KOLE	ADDAX ENERGY	1,884,544	39.67	(1.11)	74.75	44.98
	CEPSA	4,496,782	38.59	(2.13)	173.54	102.19
	GLENCORE	4,514,541	42.24	(1.81)	190.72	113.04
	GUNVOR SA	891,339	36.32	(2.17)	32.37	19.01
	SAHARA ENERGY	858,358	46.22	(0.45)	39.67	23.32
	SHELL WESTERN	920,599	43.80	(1.33)	40.32	24.54
	Total	13,566,163	40.64	(1.73)	551.37	327.08
LOKELE	ADRIA TRADE	2,463,099	33.79	(6.31)	83.22	49.14
	GLENCORE	2,432,172	35.52	(5.57)	86.39	51.31
	SHELL WESTERN	1,217,886	41.43	(4.34)	50.46	29.65
	Total	6,113,157	36.00	(5.62)	220.07	130.10
MOUDI/D1	ADDAX ENERGY	82,500	41.69	(1.09)	3.44	2.07
	CEPSA	93,500	39.29	(2.10)	3.67	2.17
	GLENCORE	86,000	43.91	(1.69)	3.78	2.26
	GUNVOR SA	30,000	36.32	(2.17)	1.09	0.64
	SAHARA ENERGY	29,500	46.22	(0.45)	1.36	0.80
	SHELL WESTERN	29,000	43.80	(1.33)	1.27	0.77
	Total	350,500	41.69	(1.56)	14.61	8.72
MVIA	ADDAX ENERGY	44,224	44.92	4.15	1.99	1.16
	GLENCORE	14,604	48.50	1.83	0.71	0.41
	Total	58,828	45.81	3.58	2.69	1.57
SANAGA	ADDAX ENERGY	19,780	45.23	4.15	0.89	0.52
	GLENCORE	8,241	48.50	1.83	0.40	0.23
	Total	28,021	46.19	3.47	1.29	0.76
		41,660,675	39.51	(2.67)	1,645.82	974.84

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

Graph n° 8: Main destinations for crudes sold by SNH



The volumes sold by SNH detailed by cargo and by destination are presented in Annex 11.

Gas

The State share of natural gas production is 3,122,560 mscf, or 23.67% of total production. The details by field are as follows:

Operator	Association	Concession	Natural gas production (mscf)	State share (mscf)	% State share
PERENCO CAM	Sanaga Sud	Sanaga Sud	9,612,759	2,671,296	27.79%
Gaz du Cameroun (GDC)	Logbaba	Logbaba	3,581,470	451,264	12.60%
Total			13,194,229	3,122,560	23.67%

For the Sanaga Sud association, the entire production is sold by Perenco to SNH (Mandate). The income from the sale is then shared between the partners. The State's share of Sanaga Sud Association's generated revenues totalling FCFA 3.860 billion in 2016. The breakdown of these revenues is as follows:

Production Sale (Sanaga Sud)		Billing of SNH transfer to PERENCO CAM (State share) in millions of FCFA					
Volume (in MSCF)	Value (in million FCFA)	Date	Invoice reference	SNH/State share (27.625%)	State profit oil (3.5%)	Cost oil State contractor (16.25%)	Profit Oil State contractor (7.875%)
662.156	967.38	18/05/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/02	267.24	33.86	157.20	76.18
747.468	1.092.73	11/04/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/03	301.87	38.25	177.57	86.05
639.732	929.75	24/05/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/04	256.84	32.54	151.08	73.22
690.163	1.007.23	13/06/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/05	278.25	35.25	163.68	79.32
365.194	530.62	24/07/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/07	146.58	18.57	86.23	41.79
272.110	395.42	24/07/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/07	109.23	13.84	64.26	31.14
-	(0.35)	19/08/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/11	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.03)
-	(0.83)	19/08/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/12	(0.23)	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.07)
-	1.030.43	08/08/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/08	284.66	36.07	167.45	81.15
647.926	952.54	08/09/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/09	263.14	33.34	154.79	75.01
640.228	936.95	20/10/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/12	258.83	32.79	152.25	73.78
681.160	991.14	31/10/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/10	273.80	34.69	161.06	78.05
738.833	1.077.27	30/11/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/13	297.60	37.70	175.06	84.84
920.056	1.339.94	13/01/2017	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/17	370.16	46.90	217.74	105.52
970.237	1.411.95	31/12/2016	16/SNH/GAZ/CPPSANAGA/17	390.05	49.42	229.44	111.19
901.593	1.311.86	16/02/2017	17/SNH/GAZ/CP/SANAGA/01	362.40	45.92	213.18	103.31
8,876,856	13,974.04			3,860.33	489.09	2,270.78	1,100.46

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

5.3.2 Artisanal sector

CAPAM tax collections in 2016 totalled 149 Kg of gold for a value of FCFA 2,763 million. No transfer was made by CAPAM to MINFI in respect of these collection in 2016. The details of these tax collections by municipality are as follows:

Table n°22: Tax collection in kind for artisanal activity

Municipality	Production	Collections (in grams)	Collections (in millions of FCFA)
BETARE-OYA	200,614	56,171	1,039
GAROUA BOULAI	85,610	24,911	461
NGOURA	85,149	25,487	472
BATOURI	30,114	1,845	34
BEKE/KETTE	12,073	3,004	56
MEIGANGA	128,587	37,941	702
Total	542,148	149,359	2,763

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 Committee did not select a materiality threshold for the disclosure and reconciliation of transportation revenues.

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

Table n°23: Statement of pipeline royalty - Chad-Cameroon pipeline

Date/Month	Transported volume (in barrels)	Country of origin	Royalty unit rate (USD)	Payable royalties (in millions of USD)	Royalties paid (in billions of FCFA)
January 2016	2,805,373	Chad	1.30	3.65	2.11
February 2016	3,751,945	Chad	1.30	4.88	2.89
March 2016	3,800,168	Chad	1.30	4.94	2.87
April 2016	3,809,047	Chad	1.30	4.95	2.85
May 2016	2,803,330	Chad	1.30	3.64	2.12
June 2016	3,796,636	Chad	1.30	4.94	2.92
July 2016	3 894,731	Chad	1.30	5.06	2.97
August 2016	3,802,791	Chad	1.30	4.94	2.89
September 2016	2,851,370	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.21
October 2016	3,801,240	Chad	1.30	4.94	2.98
November 2016	2,851,288	Chad	1.30	3.71	2.29
December 2016	3,800,308	Chad	1.30	4.94	3.08
Total	41,768,227			54.30	32.18

In addition to pipeline royalty, COTCO paid taxes in 2016 for an amount of FCFA 6.21 billion bringing the total payments made during the year to FCFA 38.16 billion detailed as follows:

Table 24: Statement of COTCO payments

Payment stream	In billions of FCFA	Payment stream	In billions of FCFA
Pipeline royalties (COTCO)	31.95	Tax adjustments/fines/penalties	0.19
Special Income Tax (TSR)	1.59	CFC contributions (employer share)	0.13
Customs duties	1.40	FNE contributions	0.09
SNH Subsidiary Dividends	1.08	Customs adjustments/fines/penalties	0.06
CIT (petroleum and non-petroleum)	1.15	Tax on profits (IRCM)	0.01
CNPS employer contributions	0.50	Total	38.16

Table n ° 25 : Transportation revenues - BIPAGA-MPOLONGWE pipeline

Month	Volume (in MSCF)	PERENCO CAMEROUN billing to SNH				SNH billing to KPDC				Margin (in millions of FCFA)
		Invoices reference	SNH payment date	Unit price (in FCFA)	Value (in millions of FCFA)	Invoice reference	Payment date by KPDC	Unit price (in FCFA)	Value (in millions of FCFA)	
January	662,156	PC0959	11/03/2016	1,461	967	16/SNH/GAS/01	25/05/2016	1,941	1,285	318
February	747,468	PC0966	04/04/2016	1,462	1,093	16/SNH/GAS/04	18/07/2016	1,943	1,452	360
March	639,732	PC086	10/05/2016	1,453	930	16/SNH/GAS/06	14/10/2016	1,927	1,233	303
April	690,163	PC0998	06/06/2016	1,459	1,007	16/SNH/GAS/07	19/10/2016	1,930	1,332	325
May	365,194	PC1010	07/07/2016	1,453	531	16/SNH/GAS/08	11/11/2016	1,921	702	171
	272,110	PC1012	07/07/2016	1,453	395	16/SNH/GAS/09	11/11/2016	1,922	523	128
		PC1048 regul May 2016	15/09/2016	-	(0)	16/SNH/GAS/13	06/02/2017	-	(0)	(0)
June		PC1049 regul June 2016			(1)	16/SNH/GAS/14	06/02/2017	-	(1)	(0)
		PC1029 Take Shortfall 2015/2016	25/07/2016		1,030	16/SNH/GAS/10	24/11/2016	-	1,002	(28)
June	647,926	PC1036	10/08/2016	1,470	953	16/SNH/GAS/11	09/03/2017	1,945	1,260	307
July	640,228	PC1050		1,463	937	16/SNH/GAS/12	09/03/2017	1,937	1,240	303
August	681,160	PC1065	10/10/2016	1,455	991	16/SNH/GAS/16	31/01/1900	1,927	1,313	322
September	738,833	PC0194	22/11/2016	1,458	1,077	16/SNH/GAS/17	20/04/2017	1,931	1,427	349
October	920,056	PC1099	01/12/2016	1,456	1,340	16/SNH/GAS/19	12/05/2017	1,925	1,771	431
November	970,237	PC115	05/01/2017	1,455	1,412	16/SNH/GAS/21	22/08/2017	1,932	1,874	462
December	901,593	PC1160	09/02/2017	1,455	1,312	16/SNH/GAS/01	28/11/2017	1,932	1,742	430
TOTAL	8,876,856				13,974				18,154	4,180

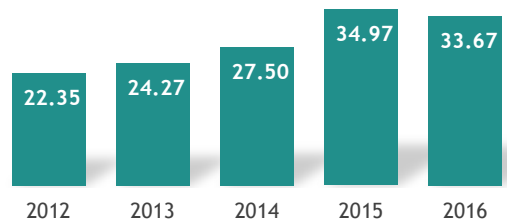
5.5 Production

5.5.1 Hydrocarbons sector

Oil and Condensate

The total 2016 production of liquid hydrocarbons was 33.7 million barrels, down 3.71% compared to 2015. This drop is due to the difficulties encountered when drilling the Padouk 2L-ST4 wells at ST7 of the Iroko Association operated by Addax. The decline in the production is also due to the absence of new discoveries and the decline in performance of certain fields, notably those put into production in 2015 (Inter Inoua Barombi and North Bojongo fields).

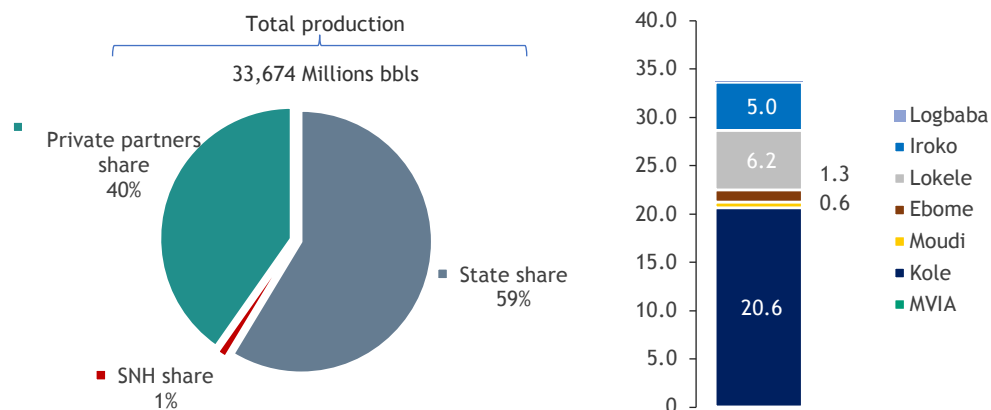
Graph n°9: Evolution of the national production of natural gas (in millions of barrels)



The detail of 2016 production by operator and by field is as follows:

Table n° 26: Petroleum production by operator and by field

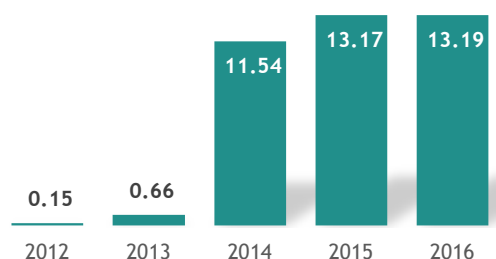
Operator	Association	Concession	Total production (in barrels)	Crude oil (in barrels)	Condensate (in barrels)	Production value (in billions of FCFA)
SNH	MVIA	MVIA	66,701	66,701		1.59
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	RDR	18,106,216	18,106,216		506.12
		DISSONI NORD	2,504,944	2,504,944		
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	MOUDI/D1	585,710	585,710		14.62
	EBOME	KF, KB; BAF/EBOME	1,139,809	1,139,809		28.12
	SANAGA	SANAGA	129,216		129,216	4.03
APCC	LOKELE	MOKOKO ABANA	5,527,144	5,527,144		139.81
	LOKELE	MOKOKO WEST	622,990	622,990		
APCL	IROKO	IROKO	4,951,621	4,951,621		112.57
GDC	LOGBABA	LOGBABA CONDENSATE	39,643	-	39,643	0.95
Total			33,673,994	33,505,135	168,859	807.81



Gas

In 2016, gas production stabilized at 13.2 million mscf compared to the previous year.

Graph n° 10: Evolution of national natural gas production (in million mscf)



The detail of 2016 production by operator and by field is as follows:

Table n° 27: Gas production by field

Operator	Association	Concession	Natural gas production (mscf)	Production value (in billions of FCFA)
PERENCO CAM	Sanaga	Sanaga	9,612,759	13.97
GDC	Logbaba	Logbaba	3,581,470	22.07
Total			13,194,229	36.04

5.5.2 Mining and quarrying sector

Mining production in 2016 by operator and by commodity is as follows:

Table n° 28: Mining production by operator

Companies / Entities	Commodity	Unit	Volume	Value (in millions FCFA)
CIMENCAM	Clay	Tonne	8,500	28.92
	Limestone	Tonne	124,295	947.55
	pozzolan	Tonne	236,426	706.90
	Sand	Tonne	12,368	42.09
GRACAM	aggregates	Tonne	81,991	573.94
	Sand	Tonne	23,554	98.76
ARAB CONTRACTORS	aggregates	Tonne	190,414	1,713.73
	Production in tonnes		677,549	4,111.88
RAZEL	aggregates	Cubic meter	302,472	3,597.32
	Sand	Cubic meter	105,794	
SOGEA SATOM	Rocks	Cubic meter	282,957	1,854.50
	Production in cubic meters		691,222	5,451.82
CAPAM (Artisanal exploitation)	Gold	Gram	542,148	10,029.73
	Production in grams		542,148	10,029.73
KIMBERLEY process (Artisanal exploitation)	Diamond	Carat	993.59	104.93
	Production in carat		994	104.93

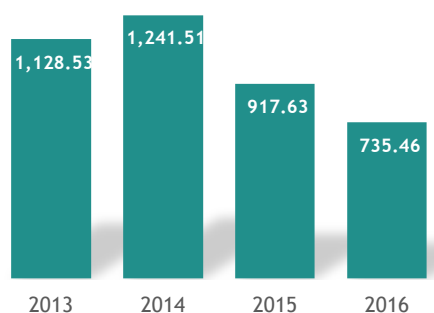
5.6 Export

5.6.1 Hydrocarbons sector

Oil and Condensate

In 2016, exports of liquid hydrocarbons reached 30.957 million barrels with a value of FCFA 735.46 billion. The average price of Cameroonian crude therefore stood at USD 40.10/bbl., compared to 49.70 in 2015.

Graph n° 11: Evolution of exports of liquid hydrocarbons (in billions of FCFA)

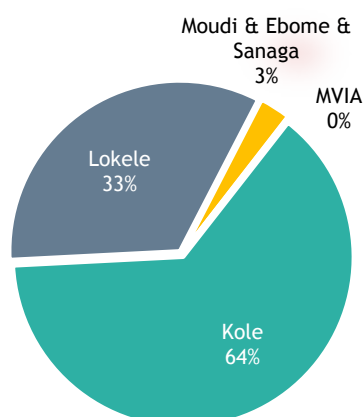


The details of exports by operator and by field are as follows:

Table n° 29: Export of liquid hydrocarbons by operator and by field

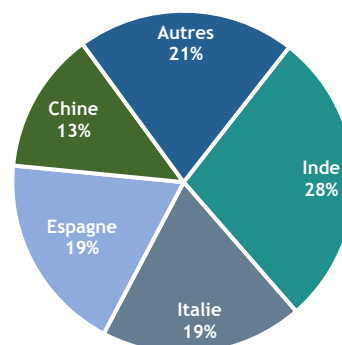
Operator	Association	Total production (in barrels)	Export (in barrels)	Export value (in billions of FCFA)	Value of exports (in millions of USD)
SNH	MVIA	66,701	14,604	0.41	0.71
PERENCO RDR	KOLE	20,611,160	19,133,122	467.99	789.19
PERENCO CAM	MOUDI	585,710	447,000	11.08	18.63
	EBOME	1,139,809	241,117	6.81	11.69
	SANAGA	129,216	123,241	3.48	5.98
APCC & APCL	LOKELE	11,101,755	10,997,536	245.68	413.80
GDC	LOGBABA	39,643	-	-	-
Total		33,673,994	30,956,620	735.46	1,240.00

Graph n° 12: Distribution of exports by field



Graph n° 13: Export of liquid hydrocarbons by country

Country	Export (in barrels)	Export value (in billions of FCFA)
India	8,481,205	206.25
Italy	6,498,946	140.67
Spain	5,976,252	138.45
China	3,517,523	98.50
South Africa	1,860,101	51.99
Portugal	1,830,920	40.41
Netherlands	1,238,770	27.65
Singapore	927,078	16.01
France	625,825	15.53
Total	30,956,620	735.46



5.6.2 Mining sector

All exports from the mining sector originate from the artisanal sector. The data reported for 2016 by the Directorate of Mines (Gold) and the Kimberley Process (Diamond) are as follows:

Commodity	Volume	Unit selling price	Value
Gold	2.35 Kg	18,500 FCFA	43.5 million FCFA
Diamond	1,807.41 carats	209.71USD	225 million FCFA

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 expenses by the companies.

According to EITI declarations from extractive companies, social expenditure for 2016 reached an amount of FCFA 159.46 million. The details of these expenses by company are presented in the following table:

Table 30: Social payments by company

Companies	Compulsory social payments		Voluntary social payments		Total in FCFA
	Cash contributions	In kind contributions	Cash contributions	In kind contributions	
Oil companies	-	-	50,770,606	97,917,109	148,687,715
GDC			11,811,360	26,373,000	38,184,360
PERENCO RDR			25,309,371	8,078,309	33,387,680
APCC				29,517,126	29,517,126
SNH			2,750,000	14,600,000	17,350,000
PERENCO CAM				11,339,155	11,339,155
EUROIL			10,899,875		10,899,875
GLENOCORE				8,009,519	8,009,519
Transportation company	462,000	-	-	-	462,000
COTCO	462,000				
Mining companies	-	-	10,310,480	-	10,310,480
CIMENCAM			10,310,480		
Total	462,000	-	61,081,086	97,917,109	159,460,195

Details of social payments per beneficiary are presented in Annex 5.



6 IA recommendations

6. IA recommendations

6.1 Recommendations

6.1.1 Monitoring by the EITI Committee of the implementation of Transparency Code provisions

Finding

With the promulgation of Law No. 2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of Transparency and Good Governance in the Management of Public Finances, the Government undertook, among other things, to:

- The obligation to make accessible to public the contracts between the administration and public & private companies, especially companies exploiting 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 public administration and public enterprises, which must be governed by clear provisions that are accessible to the public; and
- The revenue from all sources of revenue, including those related to natural resource development activities, must appear in a detailed and justified manner in the presentation of the national budgets.

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

Recommendation

As part of strengthening the impact of the EITI process, the EITI Committee could suggest proposals on the methods of implementing the provisions relating in particular to the publication of contracts such as:

- the modalities for the publication of contracts including, for example, the creation of a platform disclosing the contracts in a machine-readable format (in open data format) to allow consultation of the terms and conditions;
- the principle of retroactivity for the application of the provisions of the Code in order to cover active contracts;
- the methods to remove obstacles relating to confidentiality clauses existing in certain contracts;
- awareness-raising actions for stakeholders to present the benefits of publishing contracts and best practices.

In addition, the Committee could ensure that the reporting entities are involved in the preparation of these texts, whether they are representatives of the public or private sector.

6.1.2 Reform the legal framework for the hydrocarbons sector

Finding

The current Code governing the Hydrocarbons sector dates from 1999 and no longer seems to be in harmony with the commitments made by Cameroon within the framework of the EITI process and certain texts recently promulgated such as Law No. 2018/011 of 11 July 2018.

Recommendation

As part of strengthening the impact of the EITI process, the EITI Committee could make proposals to revise the Petroleum Code and the Gas Code in order to:

- Make them compatible with the provisions of law 2018/011 of 11 July 2018 enacting the Code of transparency and good governance in the management of public finances, particularly with regard to the publication of contracts and the strengthening of legislative power in matters of natural resources; and
- Make them compatible with the commitments made by Cameroon within the framework of the EITI process, in particular with regard to the obligation of oil companies to comply with the EITI Standard and the disclosure of payment data (Requirement 4.1), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), the declaration by project (Requirement 4.7), open data and integration (Policy on open data, point 6 ai).

6.1.3 Integration of government revenue collection process

Finding

The accounting method for subnational transfers to municipalities raises the following findings:

- Transfers are posted by DGI upon tax collection and allocated directly to the account of the relevant municipality (account 421xxxvvv);
- Allocations made by DGI are operated in accordance with the allocation 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 posting is made to a suspense account, the settlement of this account is done after verification by DGI services;

- Allocation can be done automatically when issuing payment receipts by tax centres directly connected to DGI system 'MESURE'. The allocation by DGTCFM is then posted on the Treasury system 'CADRE'. However, this allocation is not automated, and done with aggregated figures without specifying the nature of the transaction in the accounts of the municipality;
- For non-connected centres, the allocation is done manually and is not booked on DGI system 'MESURE'. These allocations are also posted on the Treasury system 'CADRE', but still without specifying the nature of the transaction in the accounts of the municipality.

This situation prevents from verifying the compliance of transfers with the regulations for the following reasons:

- The information provided by DGI is based only on the data available on the system 'CADRE' and therefore do not consider transfers made from collections made at tax centres not connected to the system; and
- Due to the lack of integration between the DGI and the Treasury systems, the allocations made at the Treasury level are carried out with aggregated figures making it impossible to recognize transfers of extractive income for municipalities.

Furthermore, due to the lack of integration of all tax centres into the system 'CADRE', the DGI encountered many difficulties, during the scoping phase, in providing comprehensive data on payments received from extractive companies.

Similarly, due to the manual processing of accounting operations at the Treasury level, the reconciliation of data on certain budget lines between the Government agencies and the Treasury revealed the existence of posting errors.

In conclusion, verification of the compliance of transfers as per Requirement 5.2 of the EITI Standard is difficult to achieve in the absence of interconnexion of all tax centres to the system 'CADRE' and the absence of integration between the Treasury and DGI systems. Likewise, it is difficult for municipalities to identify revenues from the extractive sector.

Recommendation

We recommend accelerating the automation of the state revenue collection process. To this end, the following steps could be envisaged by MINFI:

- Study and review the revenue collection chain for the mining sector at the DGI and Treasury level;
- Make an inventory of needs with regard to the ongoing reform projects for the modernization of the administration, data integration and decentralization;
- List improvement points for eliminating redundancies in processing, automation and production of data in an integrated manner; and
- Sensitization of DGI/DGE executives on the importance of "shared" information for transparency and local development as well as for the production of data by projects which will become compulsory from 2020.

6.1.4 Mandatory declaration of data on sub-national transfers to municipalities

Finding

The current regulations provide for the transfer of part of certain extractive taxes to municipalities. In practice, the posting to the account of the relevant municipality is made when the tax is collected by DGI using the data provided by the reporting companies.

During the reconciliation work, we noted that, in certain cases, the companies declare either wrong information on the municipalities or do not specify the municipality. In the latter case, all taxes collected are posted in a suspense account and thus not counted as revenue and not allocated to the municipality.

We understand that the balance of the suspense account is subject to periodic verification in order to clear the pending amount manually. However, given the number of transactions processed at DGI level, we cannot ensure that necessary verifications are done and the pending amounts are correctly allocated to the municipalities.

Recommendation

We recommend that the necessary measures are taken by DGI to make mandatory for companies to provide information on the municipalities. DGI could also set up a mechanism allowing the verification of the data declared by the companies such as for example a declaration by project for the taxes subject to a transfer to the municipalities. This mechanism should also consider Requirement 4.7 of the EITI Standard which comes into force from 1 January 2020.

6.1.5 Reliability of DGD data on exports

Finding

The review of the export data communicated by DGD revealed the existence of discrepancies in the volumes and values compared with the data from the INS, the Directorate of Mines (DM) and values with SNH data.

We understood from our discussions with the representatives of DGD that data communicated were extracted from the system 'ASYCUDA'. We also understood that export data are booked manually in the system and not from export declarations made by companies. The data can therefore be incomplete or include data entry errors. In addition, DGD declarations are prepared on the basis of the prices indicated in the proforma and not final invoices.

Recommendation

We recommend that measures should be taken by DGD to integrate the export data with the exporters' declarations. We also recommend that a monthly reconciliation is carried out between DGD data and data available at SNH, INS and DM to better control export statistics and strengthen sector control.

6.2 Follow-up on previous recommendations

Recommendation	Implementation	Comments	
Validation report recommendations			
1	Involvement of civil society (1.3)	Yes	The college of civil society 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 designation 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	The EITI Committee will adjust its work plan for the period 2017-2019 during the first half of 2019 in order to consider the need to implement the recommendations resulting from the last validation.
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 contracts 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 were 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 transactions between SNH and the State are presented in Section 4.1.5.6.
10	Income 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	Subnational transfers were collected partially. 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 6.1.4
12	Quasi-fiscal expenditures of state-owned enterprises (6.2)	Yes	The mechanism of SNH direct operation 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 EITI 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 Annual Progress Reports relating to 2016 and 2017 financial years 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 No. 05 of the EITI International Secretariat on the preparation of Annual Progress Reports.
Recommendations from previous EITI reports			
15	Compliance with allocation keys (subnational transfers)	In progress	Only data from 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, 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 SNH direct operations and to publish the amount of these operations in the TOFE. For more Details, please refer to Section 4.1.2.4.

Recommendation	Implementation	Comments
18 Compliance with the regulations on the taxation of capital gains on the transfer of rights relating to natural resources	Yes	DGE launched a monitoring mission to verify whether the company Bowleven paid the taxes due for the sale of its shares in Etindé permit.
19 Differences between the data certified by the Chamber of Accounts and the data adjusted by the Independent Administrator	In progress	The period granted to the reporting parties is not sufficient to ensure that all 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 6.1 of the 2016 EITI standard, relating to social spending	Yes	See section 5.7
23 Management of transfers to municipalities	In progress	See comment in point 15.
24 Submission of proof of certification of financial statements by companies	Yes	See Section 3.3.8
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 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 6.1.3.
28 Disclosure of beneficial ownership data	In progress	For more details on the data collected please refer to Section 4.6.



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
2	LUKOIL OVERSEAS ETINDE CAMEROON SARL
Private operators in exploration	
3	YAN CHANG LOGONE DEVELOPMENT HOLDING Co. Ltd
4	ORION ENERGY HOLDING Inc.
5	DANA PETROLEUM CAMEROON LTD
Private partners in exploration	
6	AFEX Global Limited
7	HETA OIL & GAS Limited

Mining industry	
N°	Company Name and Address
1	AFRICA MINING RESSOURCES COMPANY CAMEROUN (A.M.R.C.C) B.P 4759YAOUNDE
2	AFRICAN AURA RESOURCES SARL BP 14364 YAOUNDE
3	AN XIN YUAN CAM MINE SARL B.P 87 YAOUNDE
4	AUCAM S.A BP 5407 YAOUNDE
5	AUCAM SARL B.P 5407 YAOUNDE
6	BLUE SKY SARL 14255YAOUNDE
7	BNC SERVICES B.P 1569YAOUNDE
8	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA
9	C ² INTERNATIONAL MINING LIMITED B.P 35311 MBALMAYO
10	CAMEROON EMERGENCE CORPORATION B.P 34493YAOUNDE
11	CAMEROON MEIGE MINING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (CMMDC) LTD B.P 87YAOUNDE
12	CAMEROON MINING ACTION (CAMINA) B.P 33057 YAOUNDE
13	CAMEROON TRADING CO (CTC) SARL B.P 282 SANGMELIMA
14	CAMEROON ZANGLIAN HSBC MINING COMPANY LTD B.P 1532YAOUNDE
15	CAMEROUN DIAMOND AND GOLD MINING (CADIAGOM) B.P 3789 DOUALA
16	CAMINA SA BP 33057 YAOUNDE
17	CAMINCO S.A BP 33098 YAOUNDE
18	CAMINEX SA BP 14 364 YAOUNDE
19	CAMINEX SARL B.P 14364 YAOUNDE
20	CAMIRON SA B.P 33059 YAOUNDE
21	CLIMA DUBAI INTERNATIONAL B.P 12 BETARE-OYA
22	COAST INVESTMENTS INTERNATIONAL B.P 35387YAOUNDE
23	CODIAS SA B.P 14465 YAOUNDE
24	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (C.M.C) S.A BP 35 561 YAOUNDE
25	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN SARL B.P 6650YAOUNDE

Mining industry	
26	CONTINENTAL TRADE SARL B.P DOUALA
27	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAMEROON B.P 11539YAOUNDE
28	ENTREPRISE GENERALE BATIMENTS&TRAVAUX PUBLICS(EGBTP) BP15985 YDE
29	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD
30	GEOCAM GOLD SARL B.P 34375YAOUNDE
31	GEOCAM MINING SARL B.P 34375YAOUNDE
32	GLOBAL DIVINE MINING SARL B.P 3410YAOUNDE
33	G-MINING SARL B.P 34375 YAOUNDE
34	GREEN STONE B.P 14255 YAOUNDE
35	G-STONES RESOURCES LTD B.P 34375 YAOUNDE
36	HARVEST MINING CORPORATION (HMC) SA B.P 4331 YAOUNDE
37	HYTRA SA B.P 34113YAOUNDE
38	INTERNATIONAL MINING COMPANY LTD B.P 35638 YAOUNDE
39	INVEST AFRICA PLC B.P 7712 YAOUNDE
40	KAIROS BUSINESS CORPORATION (KBC) B.P 15401DOUALA
41	KISSLING EXPLORATION B.P 16544 YAOUNDE
42	METALICON CAMEROON SA B.P 7664 YAOUNDE
43	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA B.P 35589 YAOUNDE
44	MONGOKELE MINING COMPANY B.P 15771DOUALA
45	NEW GENERATION MINING COMPANY (NEGMICO) B.P 8478YAOUNDE
46	OPERIS MINING SARL B.P 3410YAOUNDE
47	OPTIMUM MINING RESSOURCES B.P 35442YAOUNDE
48	RAINBOW MINING AND COMMODITIES LTD B.P 1117 LIMBE
49	RESERVOIR MINERAS CAMEROON, BP
50	RESERVOIRS MINERALS CAMEROON (RMC) B.P 11792YAOUNDE
51	RITALGOLG B.P 389 DOUALA
52	SAMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL B.P 698 KRIBI
53	SANMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL B. P698 KRIBI
54	SINO-FOKOUS MINING CORPORATION B.P 35387YAOUNDE
55	SINOSTEEL CAM S.A BP 252 YAOUNDE
56	SOCAMINES SARL B.P 11740 YAOUNDE
57	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SCEM) SA B.P 3617YAOUNDE
58	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) B.P 2354YAOUNDE
59	SOCIETE NAINA CAMEROUN SARL (SO.NA.CAM) B.P 31573YAOUNDE
60	SOLIDUS MINING SARL B.P 4283YAOUNDE
61	SOTRAMICAM SARL B.P 58854DOUALA

Mining industry	
62	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY (T.B.C) B.P 7792DOUALA
63	TENG CHANG MINING SARL B.P 159YAOUNDE
64	TENG DA SARL B.P 88 BERTOUA
65	VALNORD S.A BP 5407 YAOUNDE
66	XPLOR-TEC B.P 1921YAOUNDE
67	ZUMMER MINING INC (ZUMINC) SA B.P 14371YAOUNDE

Quarrying sector	
N°	Company Name and Address
1	AURORA BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD B.P.318 Mankon-Bamenda
2	BUNS B.P. 1130 Yaoundé
3	BUSINESS HUSSEINI CENTER COMPANY (B.H.C.C) SARL B.P.12442 Douala
4	CAMEROON RAILWAY (CAMRAIL)
5	CANA BOIS
6	CHARIOT COMPANY LTD B.P. 342 Buéa
7	CHINA COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (C.C.C.C) B.P.6532 Douala
8	CHINA COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD B.P.15 823 Yaoundé
9	CHINA FIRST HIGHTWAY ENGINEERING CO.LTD B.P. 6532 Douala
10	CHINA FIRST HIGHTWAY ENGINEERING CO.LTD B.P.15823 Yaoundé
11	CHINA INTERNATIONAL AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION (CWE) B.P 12469 Yaoundé
12	CHINA LINXIANG CAMEROUN SARL B.P.15823 Yaoundé
13	CHINA LONGTENG SARL B.P. 15 815 Yaoundé
14	CHINA MEILAN CAMEROON COMPANY SARL B.P.13592 Yaoundé
15	CHINA MINHUI QUARRY COMPANY B.P. 278 Tiko
16	COOPERATION SINO CAMEROUNAISE (COSINCAM) SARL B.P 11740 Yaoundé
17	DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON S.A B.P.4839 Douala
18	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF AFRICA (D.C.A) LTD B.P.308 Limbé
19	DTP TERRASSEMENT CAMEROUN B.P 12880 Yaoundé
20	ESER CONTRACTING AND INDUSTRY INCB.P.35 411 Yaoundé- CAMEROUN
21	ETS KENDELY CONSTRUCTION P.O.BOX 57 Bamenda
22	FERREIRA AFRICA SARL B.P.15 485 Douala
23	GLOBAL DIVINE MINING SAERL B.P. 3410 Yaoundé
24	GOUPE LE GRAVIER B.P.31009 Yaoundé
25	GROUPE PICCINI S.A B.P.6 650 Yaoundé
26	HARVEST BTP B.P 12262 Douala
27	LES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN SARL B.P.6337 Yaoundé
28	MATECO SARL B.P. 940 Yaoundé
29	OPERIS MINING SARL B.P. 3410 Yaoundé
30	ROCAGLIA B.P. 109 Garoua
31	ROUTD'AF S.A. B.P. 12 117 Douala
32	ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY P.O BOX 546 Edéa

Quarrying sector	
33	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE TROPIQUES B.P. 4751 Douala
34	SOCIETE DES GRANDES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (S.G.C.C) B.P. 627 Douala
35	SOCIETE DES TRANSFORMATIONS INDUSTRIELLES DU CAMEROUN (SOTICAM)
36	SOTCOCOG CAMEROUN B.P.334 Garoua
37	STARLINE GROUP LTD B.P.13 255
38	STE COOPERATIVE IMMOBILIERE ET AGRO-ALIMENTAIRE DU CAMEROUN (C.I.A.A.C.) B.P.8366 Douala
39	UNITED TRANSPORT AFRICA (U.T.A) B.P.1912 Douala
40	UNIVERSAL CONSTRUCTORS AND SUPPLIERS COMPANY LIMITED (UCS) B.P 91 Bamenda

Water sector	
N°	Company Name
1	BATOULA VOLCANIC
2	BOU GASPARD
3	CAMEROON BAPTIST CONVENTION (CBC)
4	CARCOS
5	CRYSTAL S. A
6	EXOSSA WATER ENTERPRISE
7	FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
8	GOLDEN SAFRILEX
9	GREEN VALLEY PLC.
10	HESCO WATER
11	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN
12	LYD- MBACAM
13	OLICAM SARL
14	PRESTIGE S. A
15	ROYAL FIRST COMPANY SARL
16	SANO
17	SIDEMI
18	SOBPRA
19	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES DU CAMEROUN (SEMC)
20	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES DU MONT ETINDE (SEMME)
21	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES FEBE (EMIF)
22	SOCIETE NABCO
23	SOCIETE NATURA BEVERAGE
24	SOCIETE POLYFLEX SA
25	SODEEC
26	SOFT CAMEROUN
27	SOGOPROCAM
28	SOPROLVIN
29	SOURCE DE VIE
30	SOURCE DU PAYS
31	TAMWOKAM JEAN PIERRE
32	UCB
33	WALDE DANAY

Annex 2 - Submission details of signed and certified reporting templates

Company	2016 financial statements			2016 reporting template		
	audited	Name of the external auditor	Proof of certification	Signed declaration	Certified statement	Name of the external auditor
SNH	Yes	CAMEROUN AUDIT CONSEIL	Audit opinion (http://www.snh.cm/index.php/fr/publications/rapport-annuel)	Yes	Yes	CAMEROUN AUDIT CONSEIL
APCC	Yes	PricewaterhouseCoopers Sarl	Audit report	Yes	Yes	PricewaterhouseCoopers Sarl
PERENCO RDR	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale
APCL	No	PricewaterhouseCoopers Sarl	n/a	Yes	Yes	PricewaterhouseCoopers Sarl
PERENCO CAM	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale
GAZ DU CAMEROUN	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale	Audit opinion (Consolidated financial statements) (http://www.victoriaoilandgas.com/sites/default/files/VOGAR16_Web.pdf)	Yes	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale
NOBLE	No	CLS Audit Conseil	n/a	Yes	Yes	CLS Audit Conseil
NEW AGE	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale. SARL	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Audit & Financial consultant
GLENCORE	No	GAP CONSULT - GAMENI NDEULE Alain-Pierre	n/a	Yes	Yes	GAP CONSULT
TOWER RESOURCES	Yes	Come Tienta and Partners Audit & Advisory	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Come Tienta and Partners Audit & Advisory
EUROIL	Yes	Afrique Audit Conseil / Baker Tilly	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Afrique Audit Conseil / Baker Tilly
COTCO	Yes	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Cameroun) SARL	Audit report	Yes	Yes	PricewaterhouseCoopers (Cameroun) SARL
CIMENCAM	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale. SARL	Audit report	Yes	Yes	Deloitte and Touche Afrique Centrale. SARL
RAZEL	Yes	Cabinet AXYS SARL	Certificate of regularity	Yes	Yes	Cabinet AXYS SARL
ARAB CONTRACTORS	Yes	CABINET BEKOLO & PARTNERS	n/c	No	Yes	Non
SOGEA SATOM	Yes	SEACA	Audit report	Yes	Yes	SEACA
GRACAM	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	No	Non

Annex 3 - Register of petroleum permits

Exploration permit / Exclusive exploration authorisation

Name of Active License / Block	Code / Ref / N °	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Substances	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 Liquides et Gazeux	23,227.50	DKC	n/a	12/12/2007	n/a	12/12/2016	11/12/2018
MATANDA	H-105	AER	AFEX	25.00%	GLENCORE EXPLORATION CAMEROON	75%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	1,234.63	DKC	21/05/2014	10/04/2008	006000 du 09/09/2014	10/04/2014	09/04/2016
ZINA-MAKARY	H-108	AER	-	-	Yang Chang Logone Development Holding Co. Ltd	100%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	6,379.50	LB	n/a	02/04/2009	2010/224 du 12/07/2010	n/a	01/04/2015
BOLONGO	H-106	AER	-	-	GLENCORE EXPLORATION CAMEROON	100%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	230.30	RDR	n/a	16/07/2009	2010/227 du 12/07/2010	16/07/2015	15/07/2017
MOABI	H-116	AER	-	-	PERENCO CAMEROON	100%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	137.13	RDR	n/a	15/01/2013	2015/423 du 18/09/2015	15/01/2016	14/01/2018
NDIAN RIVER II	n/a	AER	Heta Oil & Gas Ltd	10.00%	ORION Energy	90%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	2,530.00	RDR	n/a	11/12/2014	n/a	n/a	10/12/2019
THALI	n/a	AER	-	-	Tower Resources Cameroon S.A.	100%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	119.20	RDR	n/a	15/09/2015	n/a	n/a	14/09/2018

Concession / Exclusive exploitation authorisation

Name of Active License / Block	Code / Ref / N °	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Substances	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 Liquides	38.00	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 Liquides	170.00	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 Liquides	93.20	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 Liquides	108.40	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 Liquides	185.00	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 Gazeux	263.80	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) PERENCO RDR	50.00% 10.00%	APCC	40.00%	HC Liquides	98.00	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)	50.00%	PERENCO RDR	40.00%	HC Liquides	215.00	RDR	n/a	07/07/1981		06/07/2006	05/07/2031

Name of Active License / Block	Code / Ref / N °	Type	Associate	%	Operator	%	Substances	Area (Km ²)	Region / Place	Date of application	Date of award / allocation	Reference / Awarding order	Renewal date	Expiration date
			SNH	10.00%								81/261 du 7/07/1981		
LIPENJA ERONG	C-29	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PERENCO RDR	50.00% 17.75%	APCC	32.25%	HC Liquides	27.16	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 Liquides	31.78	RDR	30/06/1995 et 06 & 07/09/1995	04/04/1996	96/061 du 04/04/1996	n/a	03/04/2021
EBOME MARINE	C-31	Concession	SNH (ETAT) SNH	50.00% 21.50%	Perenco CAM	28.50%	HC Liquides	539.00	DKC	10/05/1996	30/05/1996	96/114 du 30/05/1996	n/a	29/05/2021
MONDONI	C-32	Concession	SNH (ETAT) Perenco RDR	50.00% 25.00%	APCC	25.00%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	10.87	RDR	09/10/1996	29/11/1996	96/276 du 29/11/1996	n/a	28/11/2021
MVIA	C-34	Concession	-	-	SNH- Operation	100.00%	HC Liquides	213.00	DKC	08/01/2004	21/06/2004	2004/152 du 21/06/2004	n/a	20/06/2029
SANAGA SUD	AEE-38	EEA	SNH (ETAT)	25.00%	Perenco CAM	75.00%	HC Gazeux	657.50	DKC	n/a	21/09/2006	2006/303 du 21/09/2006	n/a	20/09/2031
DISSONI NORD	AEE-36	EEA	SNH (ETAT) APCC	25.00% 37.50%	Perenco RDR	37.50%	HC Liquides	24.16	RDR	n/a	06/11/2008	2008/359 du 06/11/2008	n/a	05/11/2028
YOYO	C-37	Concession	SNH (ETAT) PETRONAS	50.00% 25.00%	NOBLE	25.00%	HC Gazeux	679.10	DKC	24/03/2008	23/12/2008	2008/447 du 23/12/2008	n/a	22/12/2033
LOGBABA	C-38	Concession	SNH (ETAT) RSM	5.00% 38.00%	GDC	57.00%	HC Gazeux	20.10	DKC	n/a	29/04/2011	2011/112 du 29/04/2011	n/a	28/04/2036
IROKO	AEE-40	EEA	SNH (ETAT)	30.00%	APCL	70.00%	HC Liquides et Gazeux	15.75	RDR	n/a	26/09/2013	2013/358 du 26/09/2013	N/A	25/09/2033
ETINDE	AEE-41	EEA	SNH (ETAT) LUKOIL EUROIL	20.00% 30.00% 20.00%	NEW AGE	30.00%	HC Gazeux	460.50	RDR	n/a	06/01/2015	2015/001 du 06/01/2015	n/a	05/01/2035

DKC: Douala/Kribi-Campo
 RDR: Rio del Rey
 LB: Logone Birni

Block under negotiation

N°	Block Name	Creation date	Area (Km)	Basins
1	ETINDE EXPLORATION	22/12/2014	1,693.00	DKC
2	ELOMBO	01/01/2015	2,373.00	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 (Km)	Basins
1	LOGBABA EXPLORATION	19/08/2010	43.90	DKC
2	NGOSSO	02/01/2016	474.00	RDR

Annex 5 - Social payments

Voluntary social payments in kind

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Payments in kind (in the form of a project)			
				Description	Amount	Currency	FCFA
SNH	Various schools	Cameroun		Donations of books and teaching materials in schools	14,600,000	FCFA	14,600,000
APCC	Patients in the Konye and Ndom subdivisions: district hospitals	SUD-OUEST & LITTORAL	01/07/2016	Since 2012, Addax Petroleum Cameroon Company SA has supported the Cameroon health programme entitled: Programme to combat maternal and child-infant mortality-PLMI, Ministry of Public Health. Each year and depending on the budget available, maternity and neonatal medical equipment is sold and allocated to at least two rural maternity units located in district hospitals. The beneficiaries until 2016 are: Konye, Ndom, Ndikinimeki, Njinikom, Mvangan and Yokadouma.	29,517,126	FCFA	29,517,126
PERENCO RDR	Longtoka Health Center	LITTORAL		Discount medical equipment	4,263	USD	2,531,027
	Dibuncha primary school	SUD-OUEST		Delivery of teaching materials and toys	3,296	USD	1,956,668
	MEFOU PARK	SUD-OUEST		Banana transport	6,047	USD	3,590,614
PERENCO CAM	Batanga community	SUD		Construction of a monument marking the history and culture of the Batanga people	11,425	USD	6,783,311
	Diocese of Kribi	SUD		Construction of a well for drinking water for social use	7,673	USD	4,555,844
GDC		DOUALA	04/07/2016	Construction of a bridge in the NDOGPASSI / LOGO MAYA region	14,818,000	FCFA	14,818,000
		DOUALA	27/07/2016	Finishing work on a bridge connecting LOGMAYANGUN BONA	10,975,000	FCFA	10,975,000
		DOUALA	03/12/2016	Manufacturing of a concrete sign pole for a bridge	530,000	FCFA	530,000
		DOUALA	15/12/2016	Fuel allowance for the NDOGPASSI Police station	50,000	FCFA	50,000
GLENCORE	Local Population	Bamusso (Bamusso-SD)	22/03/2016	Ventilated pit latrines	2,364,270	FCFA	2,364,270
	Teenage Motors	Bekumu (Bamusso-SD)	22/03/2016	Mini training centre for adolescent mother's empowerment programme	2,636,159	FCFA	2,636,159
	Local Primary Schools	Primary Schools of Batoke, Debunscha and Bakingili	26/10/2016	Text and exercise books	3,009,090	FCFA	3,009,090
Total							97,917,109

Voluntary social cash payments

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Description	Date	Amount	Currency	FCFA
SNH	Mvomeka'a Classic High School	SUD	Donation on the anniversary of this establishment		1,000,000	FCFA	1,000,000
	Large classic heart of the Notre Dame des Victoires Cathedral in Yaoundé	CENTRE	Financing the production of an album		1,000,000	FCFA	1,000,000
	SEFEDI	CENTRE	Gift in kind (Women's Diamond Week)		750,000	FCFA	750,000
PERENCO RIO DEL REY SA	UCAC - ISTAC	LITTORAL	Support for the training of national engineers		25,294	USD	15,018,284
	Minister of the Environment	LITTORAL	Support for the celebration of World Environment Day		1,898	USD	1,126,739
	Mabi community	SUD	Contribution to the organization of the NGUMA MABI Festival celebrating MABI culture and values		3,081	USD	1,829,293
	Bebambwé community	SUD	Support for the organization of the induction ceremony for Chef BEBAMBWE		1,209	USD	717,659
	Kribi Urban Community	SUD	Support for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of youth		2,136	USD	1,268,233
	Department of Defence	SUD	Support for the organization of activities marking the celebration of the Festival of National Unity		1,388	USD	823,914
	Foyer Saint Nicodème	SUD	Subsidy for the care of street children		6,757	USD	4,011,623
	MINEPDED	SUD	Contribution to training workshop budget		865	USD	513,626
Gaz du Cameroun SA	Donation of wine to regional delegate public work	DOUALA		11/03/2016	250,000	FCFA	250,000
	Flin Kote paint for Logmayagun bridge /plant	DOUALA		14/06/2016	174,600	FCFA	174,600
	Paint for the community bridge	DOUALA		21/07/2016	176,000	FCFA	176,000
	External payment Logbaba	DOUALA		17/08/2016	200,000	FCFA	200,000
	Donation- car repairs	DOUALA		31/10/2016	1,609,945	FCFA	1,609,945
	donations Yto The Eseka victims	ESEKA		01/11/2016	400,000	FCFA	400,000
	Donations 8 th March event wheelchairs	DOUALA		02/03/2016	250,000	FCFA	250,000
	Donations to St Arnile Marie orphanage	DOUALA		04/03/2016	250,000	FCFA	250,000
	Financial support to school	DOUALA		15/04/2016	250,000	FCFA	250,000
	2016 Queens birthday party sponsorship	YAOUNDE/UK		20/04/2016	1,000,000	FCFA	1,000,000
	Media Assistance	DOUALA		25/07/2016	220,000	FCFA	220,000
	Cash to Chief Logmayangui	DOUALA		25/07/2016	400,000	FCFA	400,000
	School supplies for GDC employees' kids	DOUALA		31/08/2016	705,160	FCFA	705,160
	Donation Logbaba Chief	DOUALA		08/09/2016	280,000	FCFA	280,000
Donation to Logbaba community police	DOUALA		14/09/2016	200,000	FCFA	200,000	

Company	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Description	Date	Amount	Currency	FCFA
	Cost of ministerial rand dispute delegate	DOUALA		14/09/2016	2,600,000	FCFA	2,600,000
	Donation to community of Logbaba	DOUALA		16/09/2016	600,000	FCFA	600,000
	Payment Tatchoum Zachee/training football coach	DOUALA		04/11/2016	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	Payment BGFI/BWC, sponsor for fitness walk	DOUALA		21/11/2016	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	CRTV fees for GDC media coverage during BGFI walk	DOUALA		02/12/2016	245,655	FCFA	245,655
	Donation for James funeral	DOUALA		09/12/2016	1,000,000	FCFA	1,000,000
EUROIL LIMITED	Save The Children Alliance	NA	Donation to Save the Children alliance	07/01/2016	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	FENASCO games	NA	Donations for FENASCO games: Emilienne K	12/02/2016	100,000	FCFA	100,000
	Bom Chief's palace	NA	Donation-Coronation of chief of Bom-Wanga Y	19/02/2016	500,000	FCFA	500,000
	Dibombari community	NA	Contribution-Public audience-Dibombari:Emilie	25/02/2016	250,000	FCFA	250,000
	Economic advantages	NA	Atouts Economique-Publication-Presidential agenda	09/03/2016	2,500,000	FCFA	2,500,000
	Euroil employees	NA	Euroil Fabrics for 1st May celebrations	11/04/2016	4,250,095	FCFA	4,250,095
	Euroil employees	NA	Sewing of labour day fabric for guards: Manga B	21/04/2016	10,000	FCFA	10,000
	Helen's family (former employee)	NA	Wreath for Helen A burial:N Emma	21/04/2016	25,000	FCFA	25,000
	Helen's family (former employee)	NA	Condolences support to Helen's family:Mbi T	22/04/2016	400,000	FCFA	400,000
	Ministry of Labour	NA	Registration-2016 labour day march pass:Manga B	25/04/2016	100,000	FCFA	100,000
	British High Commission	NA	BHC-Support for Queen's bday	26/04/2016	200,000	FCFA	200,000
	Euroil employees	NA	Labour day'16 staff entertainment:Manga B	05/05/2016	784,480	FCFA	784,480
	Euroil employees	NA	Sewing cost for labour day'16 fabric:Kwette E	13/05/2016	410,000	FCFA	410,000
	MECA scholarship fund	NA	MECA-scholarship donation	09/06/2016	300,000	FCFA	300,000
	SNH	NA	Gift during installation of SNH Dla Mgr: Tenku E	01/09/2016	70,300	FCFA	70,300
	Dibombari community	NA	Donations-2016 Xmas event: Dibom C'cil	12/12/2016	500,000	FCFA	500,000
Cimenterie du Cameroun	COMMUNE DE MONBO	LITTORAL		29/06/2016	10,310,480	FCFA	10,310,480
						Total	61,081,086

Compulsory social cash payments

Society	Identity of the Beneficiary (Name, function)	Recipient region	Date	Cash payments		Legal / contractual ref
				Amount	Currency	
COTCO	Beng Dami Martin, Farmer	Village EBAKA	10/04/2016	84,000	FCFA	Section 5.5.4 PGE de COTCO Vol. 3
	Nyanda Clément, Farmer	Village NGAYE	18/04/2016	180,000	FCFA	Section 5.5.4 PGE de COTCO Vol. 3
	BIRI Noel, Farmer	Village NGAYE	18/04/2016	198,000	FCFA	Section 5.5.4 PGE de COTCO Vol. 3
Total				462,000		

Annex 6 - Register of mining permits

Mining exploration permit

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
385	AFRICA MINING RESSOURCES COMPANY CAMEROUN (A.M.R.C.C) B.P 4759YAOUNDE	NDELELE	N°006309	469KM ²	15/11/2014	18/08/2015	3	18/08/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
101	AFRICAN AURA RESOURCES SARL BP 14364 YAOUNDE	BATOURI	N°000489	116 KM ²	19/08/2015	27/04/2017	2	27/04/2019	RENEWAL 4	EST	GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, UTANIUM, DIAMOND
338	AN XIN YUAN CAM MINE SARL B.P 87 YAOUNDE	KADEI	N°007579	500KM ²	09/06/2014	07/11/2014	3	07/11/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
357	AN XIN YUAN CAM MINE SARL B.P 87 YAOUNDE	BOMPELO	N°000575	489KM ²	12/08/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	gold, diamond and related substances
372	AUCAM B.P 5407 YAOUNDE	NDJELE	N°001898	200KM ²	09/11/2011	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	EST	gold, iron and platinum group metals
174	AUCAM S.A BP 5407 YAOUNDE	MANDOUM	N°000281	117,11 KM ²	25/10/2016	03/04/2017	2	03/03/2019	RENEWAL 3	ADAMAOUA	ALL ORES
244	AUCAM S.A BP 5407 YAOUNDE	BIKOULA	N°000323	200 KM ²	12/08/2016	14/03/2017	2	14/03/2019	RENEWAL 2	SUD	ALL ORES
198	AUCAM SARL B.P 5407 YAOUNDE	BIRSOK	N°008381	485KM ²	22/04/2013	04/12/2014	2	04/12/2016	RENEWAL 1	ADAMAOUA	uranium, gold, iron, base metals, platinum diamond group metals and bauxite
341	BLUE SKY SARL 14255YAOUNDE	BERTOUA	N°007578	494KM ²	27/06/2014	07/11/2014	3	06/11/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
373	BNC SERVICES B.P 1569YAOUNDE	ANCIEN BAINA	N°001899	462KM ²	19/11/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
213	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	MPOUOP	N°004664	984KM ²	26/07/2013	09/07/2014	2	09/07/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	Nickel-cobalt and related substances
231	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	NIEP	N°004662	1000KM ²	28/10/2013	09/07/2014	2	09/07/2016	RENEWAL 1	NORD-OUEST	iron and related substance
212	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	VAIMBA	N°004663	995 KM ²	26/07/2013	09/07/2014	2	09/07/2016	RENEWAL 1	NORD	gold and related substances
230	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	DIBANGO	N°004661	1000 KM ²	08/10/2013	09/07/2014	2	09/07/2016	RENEWAL 1	CENTRE	iron and related substances
242	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	BANI	N°007515	953KM ²	19/03/2014	05/11/2014	2	05/11/2016	RENEWAL 1	NORD	cassiterite
241	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	NKAMBE	N°007512	1000KM ²	19/03/2014	05/11/2014	2	11/05/2016	RENEWAL 1	NORD-OUEST	iron and related substance
268	BOCOM PETROLEUM SA B.P 12262 DOUALA	NTAM	N°001906	726KM ²	13/08/2014	17/03/2015	2	17/03/2017	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold, nickel, cobalt and related substances
386	C ² INTERNATIONAL MINING LIMITED B.P 35311 MBALMAYO	DIR	N°006310	500KM ²	05/02/2015	18/08/2015	3	18/08/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related substances
347	CAMEROON EMERGENCE CORPORATION B.P 34493YAOUNDE	MAYO TANKOULI	N°007572	500KM ²	19/07/2014	07/11/2014	3	07/11/2017	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	sapphire and related substances

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
329	CAMEROON MEIGE MINING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (CMMDC) LTD B.P 87YAOUNDE	MEIGANGA SUD-OUEST	N°003674	495KM²	06/01/2014	10/06/2014	3	09/06/2017	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related substances
195	CAMEROON MINING ACTION (CAMINA) B.P 33057	MESSONDO	N°004062	477KM²	19/11/2014	27/01/2015	2	08/06/2017	RENEWAL 2	SUD	iron and related substance
144	CAMEROON MINING ACTION (CAMINA) B.P 33057 YAOUNDE	NGOYANG	N°008379	1000KM²	28/08/2007	05/12/2014	2	04/12/2016	RENEWAL 3	CENTRE	iron and related substances
336	CAMEROON TRADING CO (CTC) SARL B.P 282 SANGMELIMA	BETARE-OYA SUD	N°007396	500KM²	02/06/2014	04/11/2014	3	04/11/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
335	CAMEROON ZANGLIAN HSBC MINING COMPANY LTD B.P 1532YAOUNDE	NGAM	N°007535	413KM²		06/11/2014	3	06/11/2017	AWARD		Gold and related substances
215	CAMEROUN DIAMOND AND GOLD MINING (CADIAGOM) B.P 3789 DOUALA	YOKADOUMA	N°007517	980KM²			2	05/11/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
307	CAMINA SA BP 33057 YAOUNDE	NGOYANG III	N°000612	91 KM²	01/03/2017	20/05/2017	2	23/05/2019	RENEWAL 1	CENTRE/SUD	GOLD, IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
94	CAMINCO S.A BP 33098 YAOUNDE	BETARE OYA	N°000617	500 KM²	15/07/2016	29/05/2017	2	29/05/2019	RENEWAL 4	EST	GOLD AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
138	CAMINEX SA BP 14 364 YAOUNDE	NTEM	N°000469	135 KM²	23/12/2016	13/04/2017	2	13/04/2019	RENEWAL 4	SUD	GOLD, IRON, SILVER, LEAD, URANIUM, DIAMOND
115	CAMINEX SA BP 14 364 YAOUNDE	DJOUR III	N°000583	241 KM²	15/04/2015	11/05/2017	2	11/05/2019	RENEWAL 4	SUD	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
112	CAMINEX SARL B.P 14364 YAOUNDE	AKONOLINGA	N°006970	241KM²	19/04/2013	19/11/2013	2	19/11/2015	RENEWAL 3	CENTRE	iron, gold, silver, copper, zinc, uranium, diamond and platinum group metals
92	CAMIRON SA B.P 33059 YAOUNDE	MBALAM	N°005025	773KM²	13/07/2015	23/07/2015	1	24/07/2015	RENEWAL 4	EST	iron and related substance
330	CLIMA DUBAI INTERNATIONAL B.P 12 BETARE-OYA	KOUBOU	N°003672	301KM²	13/01/2014	10/06/2014	3	10/06/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
258	COAST INVESTMENT INTERNATIONAL 35387 YAOUNDE	NGOUNDI	N°008383	327KM²	09/06/2011	05/07/2011	2	04/12/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
255	COAST INVESTMENT INTERNATIONAL 35387 YAOUNDE	MESSENG	N°008384	329 KM²	09/06/2011	05/07/2011	2	04/12/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	Rustile and related substance
363	COAST INVESTMENTS INTERNATIONAL B.P 35387YAOUNDE	MERE	N°001904	500KM²	18/01/2012	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	bauxite and related substance
376	CODIAS SA B.P 14465 YAOUNDE	TARAM	N°006246	497KM²	12/12/2014	11/08/2015	3	17/08/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	gold sapphire and related substances
359	CODIAS SA B.P 14465YAOUNDE	BELABO	N°000576	500KM²	15/07/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
360	CODIAS SA B.P 14465YAOUNDE	BELABO II	N°000577	463KM²	15/07/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
374	CODIAS SA B.P 14465YAOUNDE	SAKOUDE	N°006247	498KM²	12/12/2014	17/08/2015	3	17/08/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	gold sapphire and related substances
375	CODIAS SA B.P 14465YAOUNDE	TAPARE	N°006245	499KM²	12/12/2014	17/08/2015	3	17/08/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	gold sapphire and related substances
225	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (C.M.C) S.A BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	DJADOM	N°000280	48 KM²	28/03/2016	03/03/2017	2	03/03/2019	RENEWAL 2	EST	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
405	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (C.M.C) S.A BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	BINGA-MINKO	N°000282	101 KM²	28/03/2016	03/03/2017	2	03/03/2019	RENEWAL 2	SUD	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
224B	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (C.M.C) S.A BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	LELE	N°000620	97 KM²	28/03/2016	29/05/2017	2	29/05/2019	RENEWAL 2	EST	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
235	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (C.M.C) S.A BP 35 561 YAOUNDE	SANAGA	N°000619	84 KM²	28/03/2016	29/05/2017	2	29/05/2019	RENEWAL 2	LITTORAL	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
236	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN (CMC) SA B.P 35561 YAOUNDE	MINKO	N°004150	301KM²	28/03/2016	26/06/2014	2	26/06/2016	RENEWAL 1	SUD	iron and related substances
358	COMPAGNIE MINIERE DU CAMEROUN SARL B.P 6650YAOUNDE	MIKILA	N°001900	301KM²	12/08/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	lead and related substances
392	CONTINENTAL TRADE SARL B.P DOUALA	DJENDE	N°006305	459KM²	07/01/2013	18/08/2015	3	18/08/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
324	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAMEROON B.P 11539YAOUNDE	NGOURI	N°003673	500KM²	18/10/2013	10/06/2014	3	10/06/2017	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	Gold and related substances
325	DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAMEROON B.P 11539YAOUNDE	LEGALGORO	N°003675	498KM²	18/10/2013	10/06/2014	3	10/06/2017	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	tin, gold and related substances
210	ENTREPRISE GENERALE BATIMENTS&TRAVAUX PUBLICS(EGBTP) BP15985 YDE	MINTOM II	N°001502	494KM²	26/07/2010	27/07/2010	2	03/02/2017	MODIFICATION OF COORDINATES	SUD	limestone
414	GEOCAM GOLD SARL B.P 34375YAOUNDE	BONGUEN	N°001169	460KM²	02/09/2015	20/12/2016	3	20/12/2019	AWARD	SUD	ALL ORE
350	GEOCAM MINING SARL B.P 34375YAOUNDE	ESEKA	N°008385	479KM²	11/09/2012	04/12/2014	3	04/11/2017	AWARD	CENTRE	gold, base metals and elements of the platinum group
331	GEOCAM MINING SARL B.P 34375YAOUNDE	BIPINDI-SUD	N°005037	223KM²	11/09/2012	22/07/2014	3	22/07/2017	AWARD	SUD	gold and base metals
333	GLOBAL DIVINE MINING SARL B.P 3410YAOUNDE	TABOUN	N°005036	214KM²	07/02/2014	27/07/2014	3	22/07/2017	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
431	G-MINING SARL B.P 34375 YAOUNDE	MBANSO	N°001197	486KM²	29/12/2015	30/12/2016	3	30/12/2019	AWARD	SUD	ALL ORE
436	G-MINING SARL B.P 34375 YAOUNDE	ADJAP	N°001181	273KM²	29/05/2015	20/12/2016	3	20/12/2019	AWARD	SUD	GOLD AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
297	GREEN STONE B.P 14255 YAOUNDE	COLOMINE SUD	N°002516	178KM²	17/03/2017	29/12/2017	2	07/04/2017	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
223	G-STONES RESOURCES LTD B.P 34375 YAOUNDE	AKOM II	N°004144	958KM²	27/04/2016	29/06/2017	2	26/06/2016	RENEWAL 1	SUD	gold, uranium, copper, gems, base metals, platinum group metals, molybdenum and rare earths
222	G-STONES RESOURCES LTD B.P 34375 YAOUNDE	BIPINDI	N°004145	960 KM²	25/07/2016	29/06/2017	2	26/06/2016	RENEWAL 1	SUD	gold, uranium, copper, gems, base metals, platinum group metals, molybdenum and rare earths
135	HARVEST MINING CORPORATION (HMC) SA B.P 4331 YAOUNDE	KOMBO LAKA	N°007511	498KM²	21/10/2016	18/07/2017	2	05/11/2016	RENEWAL 2	ADAMAOUA	gold and related substances
339	HYTRA SA B.P 34113YAOUNDE	MEDOU II	N°007569	500KM²	06/05/2014	06/11/2014	3	06/11/2017	AWARD	EST	nickel, cobalt and related substances

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
318	INTERNATIONAL MINING COMPANY LTD B.P 35638 YAOUNDE	KOUMOU	N°001935	175KM²	17/06/2013	26/03/2014	3	26/03/2017	AWARD	SUD	Gold and related substances
232	INVEST AFRICA PLC B.P 7712 YAOUNDE	GUIWA YANGAMO	N°004763	500KM²	19/10/2010	27/10/2010	2	09/07/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
326	KAIROS BUSINESS CORPORATION (KBC) B.P 15401DOUALA	MBALAM NORD	N°005035	460KM²	06/01/2014	22/07/2014	3	22/07/2017	AWARD	EST	iron and related substances
187B	KISSLING EXPLORATION B.P 16544 YAOUNDE	GAROUA-SAMBE	N°005023	799KM²	03/02/2014	22/07/2014	2	22/07/2016	RENEWAL 2	EST	gold, diamond and related substances
380	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN (CIMENCAM) B.P 1323 DOUALA	EDIKI-MBALANGI	N°004063	170KM²	24/12/2014	08/06/2015	3	08/06/2018	AWARD	LITTORAL	limestone
381	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN (CIMENCAM) B.P 1323 DOUALA	LOGBADJECK	N°004064	113KM²	24/12/2014	08/06/2015	3	08/06/2018	AWARD	LITTORAL	limestone
152	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUNS (CIMENCAM) B.P 1323DOUALA	BIDZAR	N°002515	606ha 07a 80ca	26/01/2017	24/07/2018	2	07/04/2017	RENEWAL 3	NORD	marble
151	LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUNS (CIMENCAM) B.P 1323DOUALA	BIOU SUD	N°002514	202ha 69a 94cA	17/11/2014	07/02/2015	2	07/04/2017	RENEWAL 3	NORD	marble
321	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) B.P. 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	KENTZOU	N°007568	500KM²	24/10/2013	06/11/2014	3	06/11/2017	AWARD	EST	nickel
322	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) B.P. 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	NYETE	N°001938	500 KM²	24/10/2013	26/03/2014	3	26/03/2017	AWARD	SUD	iron, gold and related substances
366	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) B.P. 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	MOUANKO	N°001901	452KM²	09/09/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	LITTORAL	iron and related substances
367	LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM) B.P. 3582 YAOUNDE-CAMEROUN	EVOUZOK	N°002518	471KM²	09/09/2014	01/04/2015	3	07/04/2018	AWARD	SUD	iron and related substances
337	METALICON CAMEROON SA B.P 7664 YAOUNDE	BATOURI IV	N°007580	241KM²	23/05/2014	07/11/2014	3	07/11/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
309	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA B.P 35589 YAOUNDE	BEKE KETTE	N°001201	475KM²	08/07/2013	04/03/2014	3	04/03/2017	AWARD	EST	
305	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA B.P 35589 YAOUNDE	OULI KADEY II	N°000570	394KM²	14/02/2013	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
306	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA B.P 35589 YAOUNDE	BENGUE TIKO	N°001902	446KM²	14/02/2013	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
310	MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON SA B.P 35589 YAOUNDE	MAMA III	N°001200	419KM²	08/07/2013	04/03/2014	3	04/03/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
328	MONGOKELE MINING COMPANY B.P 15771DOUALA	MOBOUSSAMBOU	N°003626	500KM²	06/01/2014	06/06/2014	3	06/06/2017	AWARD	EST	
308	NEW GENERATION MINING COMPANY (NEGMICO) B.P 8478YAOUNDE	KRIBI-NYETE	N°001903	491KM²	18/04/2013	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	SUD	iron gold and related substances
334	OPERIS MINING SARL B.P 3410YAOUNDE	MBITAO-SUD	N°006082	420KM²	07/02/2014	16/09/2014	3	16/09/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
361	OPTIMUM MINING RESSOURCES B.P 35442YAOUNDE	KOUBOU	N°001195	497KM²	01/12/2014	03/02/2015	3	03/02/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
351	RAINBOW MINING AND COMMODITIES LTD B.P 1117 LIMBE	DJOUUM-MINTOM	N°008386	497KM²	14/05/2012	04/12/2013	3	04/11/2017	AWARD	SUD	iron and related substances
217	RESERVOIR MINERAS CAMEROON, BP	BIBEMI	N°00492	202,43 KM²	16/12/2015	27/04/2017	2	27/04/2019	RENEWAL 2	NORD	GOLD AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
332	RESERVOIRS MINERALS CAMEROON (RMC) B.P 11792YAOUNDE	WAPOUZE	N°005034	364KM²	23/04/2012	22/07/2014	3	22/07/2017	AWARD	NORD	gold, silver, platinum, iron and related substances
216	RITALGOLG B.P 389 DOUALA	NDOKAYO	N°007510	865 KM²	20/08/2013	05/11/2014	2	05/11/2016	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
439	SAMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL B.P 698 KRIBI	MINTOM-SUD	N°001180	170KM²	17/02/2016	20/12/2016	3	20/12/2019	AWARD	SUD	GOLD AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
438	SANMU CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND INVESTMENT SARL B. P698 KRIBI	NGOIALA-SUD	N°000805	500KM²	17/02/2016	09/08/2016	3	09/08/2019	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
354	SINO-FOKOUS MINING CORPORATION B.P 35387YAOUNDE	MAKOURE	N°000572	217KM²	25/08/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	iron and related substances
319	SINOSTEEL CAM S.A BP 252 YAOUNDE	LOBE II	N°000277	471 KM²	16/01/2017	02/03/2017	2	02/03/2019	RENEWAL 1	SUD	IRON AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
154	SINOSTEELS CAM SA B.P 252 YAOUNDE	LOBE	N°006972	500KM²	18/12/2007	22/03/2008	2	19/11/2015	RENEWAL 2	SUD	iron and related substances
340	SOCAMINES SARL B.P 11740 YAOUNDE	NYETTE SUD EST	N°007582	500KM²	09/05/2014	07/11/2014	3	07/11/2017	AWARD	SUD	iron and related substance
353	SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SCEM) SA B.P 3617YAOUNDE	KANGUESSE	N°000571	295KM²	12/08/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
368	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) B.P 2354YAOUNDE	NGON	N°001897	496KM²	06/11/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	SUD	Gold and related substances
369	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) B.P 2354YAOUNDE	ASSOK	N°004068	500KM²	06/11/2014	09/06/2015	3	09/06/2018	AWARD	SUD	Gold and related substances
370	SOCIETE GENERALE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT (SOGEDA) B.P 2354YAOUNDE	LOKOMO-OUEST	N°002519	491KM²	06/11/2014	07/04/2015	3	07/04/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
387	SOCIETE NAINA CAMEROUN SARL (SO.NA.CAM) B.P 31573YAOUNDE	BIGOE	N°006311	476KM²	08/12/2014	18/08/2015	3	18/08/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
388	SOLIDUS MINING SARL B.P 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO I	N°005080	457KM²	27/08/2012	21/07/2015	3	21/07/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
389	SOLIDUS MINING SARL B.P 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO III	N°006308	500KM²	27/08/2012	18/08/2015	3	18/08/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
390	SOLIDUS MINING SARL B.P 4283YAOUNDE	TOUBORO IV	N°005079	456KM²	27/08/2012	21/07/2015	3	21/07/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
437	SOTRAMICAM SARL B.P 58854DOUALA	GOBOUMO	N°001179	498KM²	17/02/2016	20/12/2016	3	20/12/2019	AWARD	EST	GOLD AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
362	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY (T.B.C) B.P 7792DOUALA	MAYO-LOUL	N°006625	497KM²	01/12/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances

N°	Company Name and Address	License location	Decree	Area	Date of request	Date of award	Duration of permit	End date	Type	Region	Commodity
364	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY B.P 7792DOUALA	PANZAMA	N°001895	493KM²	17/11/2014	17/03/2015	3	17/03/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and C substances
365	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY B.P 7792DOUALA	SIROMA MOUSSA	N°002517	498KM²	17/11/2014	07/04/2015	3	07/04/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
382	TAWFIQ BUSINESS COMPANY B.P 7792DOUALA	KONTCHA	N°004067	500KM²	17/11/2014	09/06/2015	3	09/06/2018	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
342	TENG CHANG MINING SARL B.P 159YAOUNDE	DOUME	N°007581	461KM²	19/06/2014	07/11/2014	3	07/11/2017	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
348	TENG DA SARL B.P 88 BERTOUA	KAGNOL II	N°008276	500KM²	30/07/2014	02/12/2014	3	02/12/2017	AWARD	EST	gold and related substances
349	TENG DA SARL B.P 88 BERTOUA	FARO	N°008277	500KM²	30/07/2014	02/12/2014	3	02/11/2017	AWARD	NORD	Gold and related substances
243	VALNORD S.A BP 5407 YAOUNDE	LABOUM	N°000322	189 KM²	01/08/2016	14/03/2017	2	14/03/2017	RENEWAL 2	NORD	ALL ORES
355	XPLOR-TEC B.P 1921YAOUNDE	YANGAMO II	N°000573	499KM²	29/09/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
356	XPLOR-TEC B.P 1921YAOUNDE	BAMBOUTI II	N°000574	427KM²	29/09/2014	29/01/2015	3	29/01/2018	AWARD	EST	Gold and related substances
303	XPLOR-TEC B.P 1921YAOUNDE	BAMBOUTI	N°001907	481 KM²	29/09/2014	16/03/2015	2	17/03/2017	RENEWAL 1	EST	gold and related substances
323	ZUMMER MINING INC (ZUMINC) SA B.P 14371YAOUNDE	BEKA ZIKI	N°003671	500KM²	12/02/2013	10/06/2014	3	10/06/2017	AWARD	ADAMAOUA	gold and related substances
398	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD	AKOEMAN	N°006304	493 KM²	13/04/2015	18/08/2015	3	17/08/2018	AWARD	SUD	gold and related substances
396	EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD	NSELANG	N°006306	500 KM²	13/04/2015	18/08/2015	3	17/08/2018	AWARD	SUD	gold and related substances

Mining permit

Name	Parts	Jurisdiction	Type	Commodity	Status	Region	Date of Award	Expiration date	Area	Cartographic reference
LOMIE	GEOVIC	Cameroon	PEMI	Co, Ni	Licensed	EST	11/04/2003	10/04/2028	1 250.0000 km²	Haut-Nyong, LOMIE, NGOYLA
FIGUIL	CIMENCAM	Cameroon	PEMI	Limestone	Licensed	NORD	30/09/2004	29/09/2029	0.5000 km²	Mayo-Louti, FIGUIL
BIDZAR	ROCAGLIA	Cameroon	PEMI	Mar	Licensed	NORD	31/05/2005	30/05/2030	0.2182 km²	Mayo-Louti, FIGUIL
BIOU NORD	ROCAGLIA	Cameroon	PEMI	Mar	Licensed	NORD	31/05/2005	30/05/2030	0.1203 km²	Nord
MOBILONG	C & K MINING	Cameroon	PEMI	Diamond	Licensed	EST	16/12/2010	15/12/2035	236.2500 km²	Boumba-et-Ngoko, YOKADOUMA

Water license

N°	Title name	Date of request	Nature of title	Holder address	Location	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 METRES CARRES	AQUAVITA
2	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	MVAN/NDAMVOUT	08/10/2015	08/10/2020	CENTRE	13000 METRES CARRES	AQUABELLE
3	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	LIDIRE	16/09/2015	16-sept-20	NORD	16274 METRES CARRES	AQUABELLE
4	LES BRASSERIES DU CAMEROUN	26/05/2015	assignment	4036 DOUALA	KOUMASSI	16/09/2015	16/09/2020	LITTORAL	26000 METRES CARRES	AQUABELLE
5	SOFT CAMEROUN	08/12/2015	assignment	7173 DOUALA	BOKO	16/09/2015	16-sept-20	LITTORAL	75 METRES CARRES	SOFT WATER
6	WALDE DANAY	27/04/2015	assignment	161 YAGOUA	DJIBETSOU	01/09/2015	01/09/2020	EXTREME-NORD	1756 METRES CARRES	ZAMZAM
7	WALDE DANAY	27/04/2015	assignment	161 YAGOUA	MAROUARE	01/09/2015	01-sept-20	NORD	1600 METRES CARRES	ZAMZAM
8	SANO	05/05/2015	assignment	8649 DOUALA	SINCATEX	18/08/2015	18/08/2020	LITTORAL	2000 METRES CARRES	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	CENTRE		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	SUD-OUEST		SEMME MINERAL WATER
15	SOURCE DU PAYS	21/01/2014	assignment	84 MUYUKA	MOUNIA	22/05/2014	22-mai-19	SUD-OUEST		SUPERMONT
16	HESCO WATER	27/08/2013	renewal	152 TIKO	DIBANDA, MILE 14	13/03/2014	13/03/2019	SUD-OUEST		HESCO WATER
17	SOBPRA	05/04/2011	assignment	3617 YAOUNDE	EFOULAN	05/09/2011	05-sept-16	CENTRE		
18	CARCOS	09/12/2010	assignment	3227 YAOUNDE	MBALNGONG	18/07/2011	18/07/2016	CENTRE		CHARONE
19	SOCIETE DES EAUX MINERALES FEBE (EMIF)	08/07/2010	assignment	695 YAOUNDE	MOMEBELENGA	20/12/2010	20-déc-10	CENTRE		EMIF
20	SOURCE DE VIE	26/03/2009	assignment	5873 DOUALA	BABENGA	27/04/2009	27/04/2015	LITTORAL		CHRISTAL WATER
21	BOU GASPASPARD	15/04/2014	assignment	98 MBOUDA	BAMETAP	13/11/2014	13-nov-19	OUEST		SPECIAL WATER
22	GREEN VALLEY PLC.	30/11/2007		541 LIMBE	BAKINGUILI	28/08/2009	28/08/2014	SUD-OUEST		GREEN VALLEY
23	LYD- MBACAM				NKONGOA			CENTRE		
24	GOLDEN SAFRILEX									
25	ROYAL FIRST COMPANY SARL									
26	PRESTIGE S.A									
27	SOPROLVIN	28/01/2010	assignment	3530 YAOUNDE	OYOM ABANG	24/06/2010	24-juin-15	CENTRE		MAX WATER
28	SIDEMI	15/04/1999	renewal	95 GAROUA	MAROUARE	09/11/1999		NORD		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		CENTRE		PURA

N°	Title name	Date of request	Nature of title	Holder address	Location	Date of award	Expiration date	Region	Current area	Resource Name
32	BATOULA VOLCANIC	01/03/2004	assignment	2199 DOUALA	OMBE BARAKA	17/06/2004		SUD-OUEST		VOLCANIC
35	OLICAM SARL	16/03/2016	assignment	1858 GAROUA	DJARENGOL KODEK	03/10/2016	02-oct-21	EXTREME-NORD		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	SUD-OUEST		NATURA
52	CAMEROON BAPTIST CONVENTION (CBC)	29/09/2002	assignment	152 TIKO	DIBANDA, MILE 14	28/07/2003	27/07/2008	SUD-OUEST		HESCO WATER
56	SIDEMI		re 1	95 GAROUA	MAROUARE	27/02/2017	27-févr-20	NORD		SAHEL SPRINGS

Quarrying license

Name	Location	Address	Area	Duration	Award date	Region	Commodity
AHALA MINING TECHNOLOGIE (AMTECH)	METAK	B.P. 6 262 YAOUNDE	08ha 20a 85ca	5	18/02/2011	CENTRE	Stone
ARAB CONTRACTORS	ELOUMDEN I	B.P. 12995 YAOUNDE	33ha 12a 94ca	3	15/05/2013	CENTRE	Stone
AURORA BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY Co	MFOMJU	B.P. 318 MANKON-BAMENDA	04ha 59a 36ca	5	12/03/2015	NORD-OUEST	Stone
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND CAREER SARL	BNIO RIVER-MUTENGENE	B.P. 914 DOUALA	13ha 50a 09ca	18 months	15/05/2015	SUD-OUEST	Stone
BUNS	MBET	B.P. 1130 YAOUNDE	07ha	1	17/04/2014	CENTRE	Stone
BUSINESS HUSSEINI CENTER COMPANY	MISSAKA	B.P. 12 442 DOUALA	01ha 83a 85ca	2	21/01/2016	SUD-OUEST	Stone
CAMEROUNAISE OF STONES AND GRAVELS	BESSOMBE	B.P. 1 239 DOUALA	09ha 72a 57ca	5	18/11/2011	LITTORAL	Stone
CAMRAIL	EBAKA	B.P. 766 DOUALA	9ha 75a 52ca	5	17/06/2011	EST	Stone
CANAS BOIS	SOMAKEK	B.P. 5 525 YAOUNDE	24ha 16a 42ca	5	11/08/2015	LITTORAL	Stone
CANAS BOIS	BINGUELA 1	B.P. 5525 YAOUNDE	20ha 96a 64ca	18 months	25/08/2014	CENTRE	Stone
MODERN CAREERS OF CAMEROON (CAMOCA)	SOMAKEK	B.P. 1719 DOUALA	19ha 16a 55ca	1	10/01/2013	LITTORAL	Stone
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER (C.R.D)	BALENG	B.P. 38 BAFOUSSAM	19ha 58a	5	17/01/2011	OUEST	Stone
CHARIOT COMPANY LTD	MBONZIE-TOMBEL	B.P. 342 BUEA	24ha 80a	2	18/03/2016	SUD-OUEST	Stone
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	BADUMA	B.P. 6532 DOUALA	1ha 73a	2	16/09/2015	SUD-OUEST	Stone
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	ELOUMDEN II	B.P. 6532 DOUALA	10ha 93a 39ca	2	16/05/2016	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	DIONGO	B.P. 6 532 DOUALA	05ha	1	11/02/2015	SUD-OUEST	development of the Kumba-Mamfé road lot 1
CHINA COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD	MINKAN	B.P. 15823 YAOUNDE	09ha 40a 81ca	2	12/06/2015	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA FIRST HIGHWAY ENGINEERING CO	EKEKAM III	B.P. 6532 DOUALA	18ha 16a 86ca	2	22/07/2014	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA FIRST HIGHWAY ENGINEERING CO	MANDOGA-MAYOS	B.P. 15 815 YAOUNDE	19ha 08a 22ca	2	16/06/2016	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA HARBOUR ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD	EBOUNDJA 1	B.P. 35 518 YAOUNDE	52ha 80a	1	04/02/2015	SUD	Development of the access road to the port of KRIBI
CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER&ELECTRIC CORP	MENGANG-ETOG NANG	B.P. 12 469 YAOUNDE	02ha 78a 19ca	2	04/06/2014	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER&ELECTRIC CORP	MBI BAWARA	B.P. 12 469 YAOUNDE	08ha 27a 03ca	2	29/08/2014	EST	construction of the Lom Pangar dam

Name	Location	Address	Area	Duration	Award date	Region	Commodity
CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER&ELECTRIC CORP	MANGUIENWA DJABA	B.P. 12 467 YAOUNDE	06ha 27a 99ca	18 months	11/08/2015	NORD	Stone
CHINA INTERNATIONAL WATER&ELECTRIC CORP	ETEMETEK	B.P. 12 467 YAOUNDE	07ha 36a 10ca	5	20/10/2011	SUD-OUEST	Stone
CHINA LIN-XIANG CAMEROUN	NKOMETOU II	B.P 7 761 YAOUNDE	09ha 20a 21ca	3	25/01/2016	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA LONGTENG SARL	BAMOUGOUM	B.P. 15 815 YAOUNDE	12ha 09a 42ca	5	25/01/2016	OUEST	Stone
CHINA MEILAN CAMEROON COMPANY	NKOM MESSEBE	B.P. 13 592 YAOUNDE	25ha	2	16/06/2016	CENTRE	Stone
CHINA ROAD AND BRIDGE CORPORATION	DICHE 1	B.P. 15823 YAOUNDE	01ha 78a 17ca	2	07/05/2014	NORD_OUEST	Stone
COMPAGNIE MINIERE DE L'EST	LETTA	B.P. 442 BERTOUA	15ha 08a 16ca	18 months	23/06/2015	EST	Stone
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING COMPANY (C.E.C) SARL	EFOK ASSI-NKOZOA	B.P. 25072 YAOUNDE	04ha 14a 25ca	30 months	12/06/2015	CENTRE	Stone
COOPERATION SINO CAMEROUNAISE (COSINCAM)	NKONG BELANDE	B.P. 11740 YAOUNDE	24ha 94a 17ca	5	02/10/2014	CENTRE	Stone
COOPERATIVE IMMOBILIERE ET AGRA-ALIMENTAIRE DU CAMEROUN (C.I.A.A.C.)	BOMKOUL	B.P. 8 366 DOUALA	10ha 56a 23ca	2	10/03/2016	LITTORAL	Stone
CROISIERE BTP	GUEBAKE	B.P. 3 461 YAOUNDE	29ha 80a 46ca	5	20/06/2011	NORD	Stone
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	TOMBEL	B.P. 4839 DOUALA	27ha 29a 09ca	5	29/01/2014	SUD-OUEST	Pouzzolane
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	DJOUNGO	B.P. 4839 DOUALA	18ha 20a	5	29/01/2014	LITTORAL	Pouzzolane
DANGOTE CEMENT CAMEROON	BATOKE	B.P. 4839 DOUALA	17ha 73a 19ca	5	29/01/2014	SUD-OUEST	Pouzzolane
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF AFRICA (DCA)	BATOKE	B.P. 308 LIMBE	20ha	2	13/04/2016	SUD-OUEST	Stone
DREAMLAND CONNECT ROCK QUARRY	NFUMJU MANKON	B.P. 417 BAMENDA	2ha 76a 70ca	5	09/11/2012	NORD-OUEST	Stone
DTP TERRASSEMENT	KONG-KONG	B.P. 12880 YAOUNDE	14ha 82a 28ca	2	20/07/2013	NORD	Stone
DTP TERRASSEMENT	GOP REY	B.P. 12880 YAOUNDE	3ha 40a	1	25/08/2014	NORD	Stone
DTP TERRASSEMENT	TCHABAL BEKA TINGUERE	B.P. 12880 YAOUNDE	18ha 78a 13ca	5	20/08/2014	ADAMAOUA	Stone
DTP TERRASSEMENT	ANGON II	B.P. 12880 YAOUNDE	11ha 01a 70ca	3	07/10/2013	CENTRE	Stone
EDOK-ETER	ASSALA-AFAN	B.P. 35 397 YAOUNDE	06ha 84a 02ca	1	01/09/2015	SUD	Stone
ERLY BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL	LOUM CHANTIER GARE	B.P. 15 519 DOUALA	04ha	5	29/02/2012	LITTORAL	Stone
ESER CONTRACTING AND INDUSTRY INC. CO	NJIMOM	B.P.35 411 YAOUNDE	05ha 68a	2	29/03/2016	OUEST	Stone
ETABLISSEMENTS NYANGONO	MEYO-NYAKA	B.P. 765 YAOUNDE	50ha	5	13/08/2011		Stone
EXTENSIVE TECHNOLOGICAL CONNEXION CAMEROON	GARDEN LIMBE	B.P.372 TIKO	05ha 43a 20ca	3	20/10/2011	SUD-OUEST	Stone
FERREIRA AFRICA SARL	LOGBADJECK	B.P.15485 DOUALA	17ha 90a	18 months	24/06/2015	LITTORAL	Stone
FOMA ENTREPRISE SARL	TAMBEN	B.P. 13 176 DOUALA	28ha 90a 80ca	5	18/07/2012	SUD-OUEST	Stone
GLADIANO COSTRUCCIONC	AKAK-ESSE	B.P. 490 DOUALA	11ha 76a 37ca	5	23/06/2015	SUD	Stone
GROUPE LE GRAVIER	State	B.P. 31 009 YAOUNDE	25ha	5	14/11/2015	CENTRE	Stone

Name	Location	Address	Area	Duration	Award date	Region	Commodity
GROUPEMENT ANDRADE GUTIEREZ/ZAGOPE	GADA MARBUWI	B.P. 7422 YAOUNDE	25ha	1	13/11/2014	ADAMAOUA	Stone
GROUPEMENT MESOCHORITIS FRERES	NKOLMEKOK	B.P. 1130 YAOUNDE	17ha 25a	2	24/06/2015	CENTRE	Stone
HARVEST BTP	TAMBEN BUSH	B.P. 12262 DOUALA	12ha	5	21/08/2014	SUD-OUEST	Stone
JIANGSU PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING	FAINCHANG	B.P. 2534 DOUALA	20ha 79a	2	30/04/2015	SUD-OUEST	Stone
JIANGSU PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING	WAZA	B.P. 2534 DOUALA	07ha 14a 76ca	1	27/02/2014	EXTREME NORD	Stone
KAYSON	DJANTOM	B.P. 5182 YAOUNDE	20ha 90a	2	01/04/2015	SUD	Stone
KENDELY CONSTRUCTION	Dibanda-Mutenguene	B.P. 57 BAMENDA	05ha 35a 50ca	5	04/11/2014	SUD_OUEST	Stone
KENDELY CONSTRUCTION	NTAMBENG-MANKON	B.P. 57 BAMENDA	04ha 04a	5	29/01/2014	NORD-OUEST	Stone
KETCH	BALAFIE	B.P. 6555 YAOUNDE	04ha 67a 18ca	3	26/07/2012	BALENG	Stone
KETCH	BIENKOK	B.P. 6555 YAOUNDE	20ha	3	28/12/2012	LITTORAL	Stone
LA CARRIERE DE TIKO	LIKOMBA BUSH	B.P. 3 061 TIKO	21ha 73a 25ca	5	21/09/2012	SUD-OUEST	Stone
LES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (CACAM)	NYANBONGO	B.P. 7581 YAOUNDE	04ha 58a	5	26/06/2012	EST	Stone
LES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (LCC) SARL	NKOLAFEME	B.P. 6 337 YAOUNDE	25ha 04a 60ca	5	25/01/2016	CENTRE	Stone
LES CARRIERES DU MOUNGO	APOUH	B.P. 7581 YAOUNDE	04ha 58a	5	26/06/2012	LITTORAL	Stone
LES CARRIERES MODERNES	NKOL-OMAN	B.P. 14 228 YAOUNDE	15ha 36a 21ca	2	19/04/2016	CENTRE	Stone
LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	KAREWA	B.P. 1323 DOUALA	40ha 55a 62ca	4	03/09/2012	NORD	Clay
LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	ROMPO	B.P. 1323 DOUALA	02ha 88a 53ca	4	03/09/2012	NORD	Sand
LES CIMENTERIES DU CAMEROUN	DJOUNGO	B.P. 1323 DOUALA	103ha 48a	3	27/02/2014	LITTORAL	pouzzolane
LES GRANULATS DU CAMEROUN (GRACAM)	NKOLMEKOK-NYOM II	B.P. 1323 DOUALA	19ha 97a 13ca	3	13/06/2016	CENTRE	Stone
MEIYAJIAN COMPANY LTD	DIBANDA	B.P.5020 DOUALA	08ha 16a	1	05/03/2015	SUD-OUEST	Stone
MNO-VERVAT SARL	AMVAM	B.P. 1130 YAOUNDE	05ha 68a	2	12/06/2015	SUD	Stone
PANTECHNIKI	BENT	B.P. 1858 YAOUNDE	06ha 84a 82ca	2	17/02/2014	EST	Stone
RAZEL CAMEROUN	BABITCHOUA	B.P. 11306 YAOUNDE	15ha 02a 63ca	2	10/04/2014	CENTRE	Stone
RAZEL CAMEROUN	BONGAHELE GRAND BATANGA II	B.P. 11306 YAOUNDE	32ha	2	01/10/2014	SUD	Stone
RAZEL CAMEROUN	NKOMETOU	B.P. 35129 YAOUNDE	25ha 80a 96ca	3	03/02/2014	CENTRE	Stone
RAZEL CAMEROUN	LOGBADJECK	B.P. 11308 YAOUNDE	25ha 80a 96ca	3	03/02/2014	LITTORAL	Stone
ROGALIA	BIOU	B.P. 109 GAROUA	03ha 94a 07ca	3	14/04/2014	NORD	marble
ROUDT'AF S. A	BIENKOK	B.P. 12 117 DOUALA	25ha 42a 57ca	2	27/04/2016	LITTORAL	Stone
ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY	LOGBADJECK	B.P. 546 EDEA	17ha 51a 27ca	5	22/01/2016	LITTORAL	Stone
SELECT ROCK	NKOM-NDAMBA	B.P. 391 OBALA	7ha 19a 14ca	3	19/10/2012	CENTRE	Stone

Name	Location	Address	Area	Duration	Award date	Region	Commodity
SOCARIC	PENJA	B.P. 9 014 DOUALA	01ha 08a 05ca	5	11/10/2012	LITTORAL	Stone
SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE LOGISTIQUE ET D'EXPLOITATION MINIERE (SALEM)	AKAK I	B.P. 14055 YAOUNDE	16ha 97a 69ca	1	06/03/2015	CENTRE	Stone
SOCIETE ANONYME DES CARRIERES DE SUD	BINYAM	B.P. 282 SANGMELIMA	11ha 60a 80ca	5	19/01/2012	SUD	Stone
SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE PARADICIO	MINKOMO	B.P. 13 592 YAOUNDE	08ha 17a 80ca	1	26/02/2016	CENTRE	Stone
SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE TROPIQUES	MBENGUE	B.P. 4751 DOUALA	10ha 25a 00ca	2	14/09/2015	LITTORAL	Stone
SOCIETE DES GRANDES CARRIERES DU CAMEROUN (SGCC)	BONGALA VILLAGE	B.P. 627 DOUALA	15ha	5	22/10/2014	SUD-OUEST	Stone
SOGEA SATOM	EKONA	B.P. 5680 YAOUNDE	26ha 29a 81ca	3	30/04/2015	SUD-OUEST	Stone
SOGEA SATOM	WAINAMAH	B.P. 5680 YAOUNDE	11ha 54a 80ca	5	23/03/2012	NORD-OUEST	Stone
STARLINE GROUP LTD	LIKOKI	B.P. 13255 DOUALA	03ha21a 27 ca	1	27/11/2014	SUD-OUEST	sable
TRANSATLANTIQUE CAMEROUN	AKAK I	B.P. 5545 DOUALA	05ha 09a 31ca	5	17/11/2011	CENTRE	Stone
UNITED TRANSPORT AFRICA	NJOMBE-PENJA - CAPLAIN)	B.P. 1912 DOUALA	33ha 89a 33ca	5	23/06/2015	LITTORAL	pouzzolane
UNITED TRANSPORT AFRICA	DJOUGO-ROUTE	B.P. 1912 DOUALA	08ha 69a 28ca	5	23/06/2015	LITTORAL	pouzzolane
UNIVERSAL CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS COMPANY LIMITED (UCS)	AKAK I	B.P.91 BAMENDA	63ha 43a 14ca	5	13/02/2013	CENTRE	Stone

Annex 7 - Subnational transfers - details of differences by company and allocations by municipality

Company	Extraction tax EITI	Common Share calculated	Common share actual	Difference
CIMENCAM	59,978,919	14,994,730	14,994,730	-
RAZEL	120,186,761	30,046,690	30,046,690	-
ARAB CONTRACTORS	116,328,725	29,082,181	5,316,281	23,765,900
SOGEA SATOM	99,034,793	24,758,698	-	24,758,698
UNITED TRANSPORT AFRICA	27,587,513	6,896,878	1,973,068	4,923,810
DANGOTE CAMEROUN INDUSTRIES	40,415,519	10,103,880	8,775,313	1,328,567
CHINA COMMUNICATION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY CAMEROUN (CCCCC)	25,519,350	6,379,838	202,519	6,177,319
CAMEROUN RAIL WAYS	6,128,500	1,532,125	1,532,125	-
CHINA FIRST HIGHWAY ENGINEERING COMPANY (CFHEC)	2,000,000	500,000	-	500,000
SOCIETE DES TRANSFORMATIONS INDUSTRIELLES DUCAMEROUN (SOTICAM)	376,524	94,131	-	94,131
Total	497,556,604	124,389,151	62,840,726	61,548,425

Annex 8 - Allocation of direct SNH operation in the State accounts

MINISTERE DES FINANCES DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL				REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE	
HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N°2279 mat machines instal. tech. fonct sces					
Période du 04/01/2016 au 30/12/2016					
Date	Journal	N° Pièce	Contrepartie	Débit	Crédit
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606709	402006116001	84 329 176 324	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606711	402006116001	11 201 673 021	0
Total de la Période				95 530 849 345	0
Solde de la Période				95 530 849 345	0
Solde à Nouveau				95 530 849 345	0

MINISTERE DES FINANCES DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL				REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE	
HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N°6189 autres rémunérations prestations exté.					
Période du 04/01/2016 au 30/12/2016					
Date	Journal	N° Pièce	Contrepartie	Débit	Crédit
16/12/2016	LJOD9	G305944	400006016001	4 000 000 000	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G305945	400006016001	7 000 000 000	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G575678	402006016001	1 600 000 000	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606704	402006016001	65 552 000 000	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606705	402006016001	2 890 125 253	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606708	402006016001	6 254 857 947	0
30/12/2016	LJOD9	G606723	402006016001	12 080 048 189	0
Total de la Période				99 377 031 389	0
Solde de la Période				99 377 031 389	0
Solde à Nouveau				99 377 031 389	0

MINISTERE DES FINANCES DIRECTION GENERALE DU TRESOR AGENCE COMPTA CENTRAL	REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE
HISTORIQUE DU COMPTE N°7411 redevance snh	
Période du 04/01/2016 au 30/12/2016	

Date	Journal	N° Pièce	Contrepartie	Débit	Crédit
28/01/2016	QB009	H50000198	5121001	0	7 285 000 000
27/04/2016	QB009	H500001139	5121001	0	9 934 000 000
27/05/2016	QB009	H500001416	5121001	0	10 450 000 000
29/06/2016	QB009	H500001748	5121001	0	15 000 000 000
26/07/2016	QB009	H500001990	5121001	0	17 971 000 000
24/08/2016	QB009	H500002240	5121001	0	15 141 000 000
23/09/2016	QB009	H500002494	5121001	0	15 188 000 000
28/10/2016	QB009	H500002803	5121001	0	15 053 000 000
16/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003524	400006016001	0	4 000 000 000
20/12/2016	QB009	H500003392	5121001	0	15 144 000 000
30/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003526	400006016001	0	7 000 000 000
30/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003527	4810016001	0	46 626 304 757
30/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003527	4810016001	0	55 121 362 772
30/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003562	4810016001	0	40 409 486 573
30/12/2016	LJOD9	H500003562	4810016001	0	41 681 653 690

Date	Journal	N° Pièce	Contrepartie	Débit	Crédit
			Total de la Période	0	319 094 807 792
			Solde de la Période	0	319 094 807 792
			Solde à Nouveau	0	319 094 807 792

Annex 9 - Employment reported by extractive companies

No.	Company	Extractive sector	national				Non-national / Foreign	Total
			Local		Not local			
			Man	Women	Man	Women		
1	National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)	Oil & Gas	201	124				325
2	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY SA	Oil & Gas			246		23	269
3	PERENCO RIO DEL REY SA	Oil & Gas	173	41			26	240
4	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED	Oil & Gas				1		1
5	PERENCO CAMEROON SA	Oil & Gas	59	6				65
6	GAZ DU CAMEROUN SA	Gas	117	39			4	160
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	GLENORE EXPLORATION (CAMEROON) LTD	Oil & Gas	2	1				3
10	TOWER RESOURCES	Oil & Gas	2	1				3
11	EUROIL LIMITED	Oil & Gas	13	2				15
12	CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (COTCO) SA	Transport	169	45	7			221
13	CEMETERY OF CAMEROON	Oil & Gas			332	27	2	361
14	RAZEL FAYAT CAMEROUN	Oil & Gas	139	21			4	164
15	ARAB CONTRACTORS CAMEROON LTD	Oil & Gas	124	1	9			134
16	SOGEA SATOM CAMEROUN	Oil & Gas	128	12			1	141
17	THE AGGREGATES OF CAMEROON	Mining	78	2				80
	Total		1,452	295	355	34	63	2,199

Annex 10 - Capital structure and beneficial ownership data for companies

No	Company	Extractive sector	Shareholder	% participation	Legal Person (PM) / Natural Person (PP)	Nationality of the Entity	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or a 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If Yes - Stock exchange	Beneficial ownership (PR)
1	National Hydrocarbons Company	Oil & Gas	Cameroonian State	100.00%	PM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY SA	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20.00%	PM	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited	80.00%	PM	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 Develop Corporation). The latter is a state enterprise of the Republic of China.
3	PERENCO RIO DEL REY SA	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20.00%	PM	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Perenco Oil & Gas Intl	80.00%	PM	BAHAMAS	No	n/a	Companies that have not reported beneficial ownership data
4	ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON LIMITED	Oil & Gas	Addax Petroleum Holdings Limited	100.00%	PM	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 Develop Corporation). The latter is a state enterprise of the Republic of China.
5	PERENCO CAMEROON SA	Oil & Gas	National Hydrocarbons Company	20.00%	PM	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Perenco Oil & Gas Intl	80.00%	PM	BAHAMAS	No	n/a	Companies that have not reported beneficial ownership data
6	GAZ DU CAMEROON SA	Oil & Gas	VICTORIA OIL & GAS PLC UK (VIA BRAMLIN LTD GUERNSEY)	100.00%	PM	LONDON/Guernsey	Yes	London (LSE)	n/a
7	NOBLE ENERGY CAMEROON LTD	Oil & Gas	NOBLE ENERGY INC	100.00%	PM	American	Yes	New York (NYSE)	n/a

No	Company	Extractive sector	Shareholder	% participation	Legal Person (PM) / Natural Person (PP)	Nationality of the Entity	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or a 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If Yes - Stock exchange	Beneficial ownership (PR)																														
8	NEW AGE CAMEROON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM SA	Oil & Gas	NEW AGE (African Global Energy) Ltd	100.00%	PM	UK - ENGLAND	No	n/a	<p>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:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Shareholder</th> <th>Number of actions</th> <th>% participation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kerogen Investments No.2 Limited</td> <td>63,899,455</td> <td>21.88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topaz Opportunities Ltd</td> <td>48,459,371</td> <td>16.60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neptune Energy Investment Limited</td> <td>40,308,040</td> <td>13.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margin Finance Company Limited</td> <td>24,495,897</td> <td>8.39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stanhope Investments</td> <td>18,100,375</td> <td>6.20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vitol E&P Ltd</td> <td>17,389,912</td> <td>5.96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerogen Investment No.10 Limited</td> <td>15,500,000</td> <td>5.31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (<5%)</td> <td>63,846,038</td> <td>21.87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>291,999,088</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Topaz Opportunities Ltd is 100% owned by Vagit Alekperov of Russian nationality born on 01/09/1950</p>	Shareholder	Number of actions	% participation	Kerogen Investments No.2 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 No.10 Limited	15,500,000	5.31%	Others (<5%)	63,846,038	21.87%	Total	291,999,088	100%
Shareholder	Number of actions	% participation																																					
Kerogen Investments No.2 Limited	63,899,455	21.88%																																					
Topaz Opportunities Ltd	48,459,371	16.60%																																					
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Others (<5%)	63,846,038	21.87%																																					
Total	291,999,088	100%																																					
9	GLENCORE EXPLORATION (CAMEROON) LTD	Oil & Gas	GLENCORE	Branch	PM	Anglo - Swiss	Yes (Branch)	London (LSE)	n/a																														
10	TOWER RESOURCES	Oil & Gas	Tower Resources PLC	100.00%	PM	English	Yes	London (LSE)	Tower Resources PLC is listed on the AIM (Alternative Investment Market) for growing small businesses, it is operated by the London Stock Exchange																														
11	EUROIL LIMITED	Oil & Gas	BOWLEVEN PLC	100.00%	PM	English	Yes	London (LSE)	Bowleven PLC is listed on the AIM (Alternative Investment Market) for growing small businesses, it is operated by the London Stock Exchange																														
12	CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (COTCO) S.A.	Transport	ESSO PIPELINE INVESTMENTS LTD	41.06%	PM	American	Yes	New York (NYSE)	n/a																														
			DOBA PIPELINE INVESTMENTS INC.	29.77%	PM	Malaysian	Yes	Kuala Lumpur (KLSE)	n/a																														
			SHT OVERSEAS PETROLEUM (CAMEROON) LTD	21.26%	PM	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 wholly owned by the Société des Hydrocarbures du Tchad (SHT) domiciled in Chad. The latter is a company with public capital of an Industrial and Commercial nature.																														
13	CEMETERY OF CAMEROON	Career	SNI CAMEROUN	43.07%	PM	Cameroonian Public Company	n/a	n/a	n/a																														
			LAFARGEHOLCIM Morocco Afrique	54.74%	PM	Moroccan	No	n/a	LAFARGEHOLCIM Morocco Afrique is a 100% subsidiary of Lafarge Morocco. The latter is held at: 50% by LafargeHolcim Group (LafargeHolcim Group - listed on the Paris and Zurich stock markets (https://www.lafargeholcim.com/share-prices)) 50% by Al Mada (Al Mada - Pan-African private equity fund (https://www.almada.ma/#accueil))																														

No	Company	Extractive sector	Shareholder	% participation	Legal Person (PM) / Natural Person (PP)	Nationality of the Entity	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or a 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If Yes - Stock exchange	Beneficial ownership (PR)
14	RAZEL FAYAT Cameroon	Career	B.D. Thad	0.179%	PM	Chad	No	n/a	n/a
			E. Leguil	0.004%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Sociment	2.00%	PM	Cameroonians	No	n/a	n/a
			P. Regenet	0.01%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
			RAZEL - BEC SAS	99.94%	PM	French	No	n/a	Companies that have not reported beneficial ownership data
			Mr PHILIPPE BOURJALLIAT	0.01%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Mr LAURENT CHAUVEL	0.01%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
			Mr JEROME PERRIN	0.01%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
15	ARAB CONTRACTORS CAMEROON LTD	Career	Arab Contractors Osman Ahmed Osman and Co	85.00%	PM	Egyptian	No	n/a	Companies that have not reported beneficial ownership data
			M. Monthe Siewe Emmanuel	15.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Monthe Siewe Emmanuel, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 24 November 1963. He holds 15 shares corresponding to 15% of the capital acquired on 27 April 2006.
16	SOGEA SATOM CAMEROUN	Career	SOGEA SATOM France	98.00%	PM	French	No	n/a	Companies that have not reported beneficial ownership data
			BIANCO	1.00%	PP	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
			VINCI	1.00%	PM	French	n/a	n/a	n/a
17	THE AGGREGATES OF CAMEROON	Career	MEKO VICTORINE	25.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Meko Victorine, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 4 January 1972. He holds 25% of the capital acquired in 2007.
			ELIES SANI	15.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	MÉliès Saint, a Cameroonian national, born on 1 October 1950. He holds 15% of the capital acquired in 2007.
			MAURICE KOUOH EYOUM	15.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Maurice Kouoh Eyoum, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 4 December 1941. He holds 15% of the capital acquired in 2007.
			PINLAP KAMWA SERGE	2.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
			JEAN CLAUDE KENMOGNE	9.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Jean Claude Kenmogne, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 9 May 1905. He holds 9% of the capital acquired in 2007.
			EMILE RAUL AMOUGOU ESSONO	5.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Emile Raul Amougou Essono, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 28 December 1956. He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007.
			JEAN MARIE TCHONGA	5.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Jean Marie Tchonga, of Cameroonian nationality, born on 20 April 1962. He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007.
NANA DJOMOUO FABIEN DESIRE	4.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a			

No	Company	Extractive sector	Shareholder	% participation	Legal Person (PM) / Natural Person (PP)	Nationality of the Entity	Is the entity listed on the stock exchange, or a 100% subsidiary of a listed company? (Yes No)	If Yes - Stock exchange	Beneficial ownership (PR)
			DANIEL MERLIN TCHIENGUE	2.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
			PIERRE KENMOGNE	2.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	n/a
			JEAN GAKAM	5.00%	PP	Cameroonians	n/a	n/a	Mr. Jean Gakam, of Cameroonian nationality, born in 1962. He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007 with 11% of the voting rights.
			KTM-CAMEROUN SARL	11.00%	PM	Cameroonians	No	n/a	Mr. Jean Gakam, of Cameroonian nationality, born in 1962. He holds 5% of the capital acquired in 2007 with 11% of the voting rights.

Annex 11 - Details of the sales of in kind revenues from the hydrocarbons sector

State share

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
695/LS/116	14/01/2016	627,809.00	Barrels	LOKELE	22.844	-7.85	14,341,668.8	8,636,296,740	ADRIA TRADE	India
695/LS/116	14/01/2016	6,050.00	Barrels	LOKELE	22.844	-7.85	138,206.2	83,225,305	ADRIA TRADE	India
1959/KS02/2016	18/01/2016	940,077.00	Barrels	KOLE	28.374	-2.32	26,673,744.8	16,063,927,301	CEPSA	Spain
1959/KS02/2016	18/01/2016	17,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	28.374	-2.32	482,358.0	290,494,038	CEPSA	Spain
696/LS/16	05/02/2016	590,412.00	Barrels	LOKELE	25.489	-6.99	15,049,011.5	8,812,269,661	GLENCORE	Italy
1961/KS04/2016	11/02/2016	899,959.00	Barrels	KOLE	29.879	-2.6	26,889,875.0	15,544,726,985	GLENCORE	Portugal
1961/KS04/2016	11/02/2016	12,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.879	-2.6	373,487.5	215,908,822	GLENCORE	Portugal
1962/KS05/2016	22/02/2016	884,480.00	Barrels	KOLE	29.879	-2.6	26,427,377.9	15,722,132,721	CEPSA	Spain
1962/KS05/2016	22/02/2016	12,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.879	-2.6	373,487.5	222,194,576	CEPSA	Spain
1964/KS07/2016	23/03/2016	891,339.00	Barrels	KOLE	36.320	-2.17	32,373,432.5	19,009,560,155	GUNVOR SA	India
1964/KS07/2016	23/03/2016	25,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	36.320	-2.17	908,000.0	533,174,251	GUNVOR SA	India
698/LS/16	27/03/2016	642,214.00	Barrels	LOKELE	32.040	-6.45	20,576,536.6	12,100,881,518	ADRIA TRADE	Italy
699/LS/16	09/04/2016	639,575.00	Barrels	LOKELE	35.852	-5.63	22,930,042.9	13,236,928,821	GLENCORE	Italy
1967/KS10/2016	28/04/2016	890,089.00	Barrels	KOLE	39.982	-1.5	35,587,538.4	20,552,821,734	GLENCORE	India
1967/KS10/2016	28/04/2016	11,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	39.982	-1.5	459,793.0	265,543,614	GLENCORE	India
1968/KS11/2016	12/05/2016	897,953.00	Barrels	KOLE	44.725	-2.15	40,160,947.9	23,130,964,016	CEPSA	Spain
1968/KS11/2016	12/05/2016	12,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.725	-2.15	536,700.0	309,115,921	CEPSA	Spain
701/LS/16	21/05/2016	585,406.00	Barrels	LOKELE	40.575	-6.3	23,752,848.5	13,887,910,918	ADRIA TRADE	India
1969/KS12/2016	27/05/2016	892,999.00	Barrels	KOLE	44.725	-2.15	39,939,380.3	23,458,556,650	GLENCORE	South Africa
1969/KS12/2016	27/05/2016	12,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.725	-2.15	536,700.0	315,232,917	GLENCORE	South Africa
1971/KS14/2016	27/06/2016	876,435.00	Barrels	KOLE	46.519	-1.82	40,770,879.8	24,317,097,634	CEPSA	India
1971/KS14/2016	27/06/2016	24,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	46.519	-1.82	1,116,456.0	665,891,188	CEPSA	India
703/LS/16	01/07/2016	600,706.00	Barrels	LOKELE	39.911	-5.19	23,974,777.2	14,123,415,361	GLENCORE	Italy
1974/KS17/2016	10/08/2016	929,100.00	Barrels	KOLE	44.002	-1.77	40,882,258.2	23,978,007,370	GLENCORE	India
1974/KS17/2016	10/08/2016	11,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.002	-1.77	506,023.0	296,789,457	GLENCORE	India
705/LS/16	14/08/2016	624,635.00	Barrels	LOKELE	41.292	-4.48	25,792,428.4	15,162,864,168	SHELL WESTERN	India
1975/KS18/2016	25/08/2016	897,837.00	Barrels	KOLE	44.002	-1.77	39,506,623.7	22,953,628,295	CEPSA	Spain
1975/KS18/2016	25/08/2016	12,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.002	-1.77	550,025.0	319,568,422	CEPSA	Spain
706/LS/16	30/08/2016	593,251.00	Barrels	LOKELE	41.582	-4.19	24,668,563.1	14,489,180,434	SHELL WESTERN	Italy
106-S	26/09/2016	168,614.00	Barrels	EBOME	48.499	1.83	8,177,610.4	4,763,062,312	GLENCORE	Spain
106-S	26/09/2016	8,241.00	Barrels	SANAGA	48.499	1.83	399,680.3	232,794,409	GLENCORE	Spain
106-S	26/09/2016	328.59	Barrels	MVIA	48.499	1.83	15,936.3	9,282,116	GLENCORE	Spain

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
1977/KS20/2016	30/09/2016	858,358.00	Barrels	KOLE	46.219	-0.45	39,672,448.4	23,316,387,632	SAHARA ENERGY	India
1977/KS20/2016	30/09/2016	25,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	46.219	-0.45	1,155,475.0	679,098,571	SAHARA ENERGY	India
709/LS/16	06/11/2016	601,620.00	Barrels	LOKELE	40.576	-4.55	24,411,333.1	14,435,035,463	ADRIA TRADE	India
1979/KS22/2016	14/11/2016	920,599.00	Barrels	KOLE	43.796	-1.33	40,318,553.8	24,540,445,020	SHELL WESTERN	India
1979/KS22/2016	14/11/2016	24,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	43.796	-1.33	1,073,002.0	653,097,497	SHELL WESTERN	India
710/LS/16	27/11/2016	601,479.00	Barrels	LOKELE	40.626	-4.5	24,435,685.9	15,132,891,962	GLENCORE	India
1982/KS25/2016	31/12/2016	902,394.00	Barrels	KOLE	52.546	-1.05	47,417,195.1	29,507,296,330	GLENCORE	Spain
1982/KS25/2016	31/12/2016	24,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	52.546	-1.05	1,261,104.0	784,773,737	GLENCORE	Spain
1958/KS01/2016	09/01/2016	454,904.00	Barrels	KOLE	29.594	-1.1	13,462,429.0	8,130,719,569	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1958/KS01/2016	09/01/2016	8,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.594	-1.1	236,752.0	142,987,876	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
104-S	22/02/2016	164,010.00	Barrels	EBOME	36.579	4.1	5,999,321.8	3,569,106,769	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
104-S	22/02/2016	9,063.00	Barrels	SANAGA	36.579	4.1	331,515.5	197,224,649	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
104-S	22/02/2016	475.02	Barrels	MVIA	36.579	4.1	17,375.8	10,337,157	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1965/KS08/2016	05/04/2016	446,511.00	Barrels	KOLE	40.032	-1.45	17,874,728.4	10,314,993,565	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1965/KS08/2016	05/04/2016	11,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	40.032	-1.45	460,368.0	265,665,182	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
105-S	07/06/2016	176,243.00	Barrels	EBOME	52.539	4.2	9,259,631.0	5,352,414,308	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
105-S	07/06/2016	10,717.00	Barrels	SANAGA	52.539	4.2	563,060.5	325,470,085	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
105-S	07/06/2016	520.02	Barrels	MVIA	52.539	4.2	27,321.3	15,792,755	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1973/KS16/2016	27/07/2016	382,111.00	Barrels	KOLE	43.901	-1.2	16,775,055.0	10,011,568,338	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1973/KS16/2016	27/07/2016	24,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	43.901	-1.2	1,075,574.5	641,916,679	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1980/KS23/2016	29/11/2016	601,018.00	Barrels	KOLE	44.326	-0.8	26,640,723.9	16,523,420,297	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1980/KS23/2016	29/11/2016	24,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.326	-0.8	1,085,987.0	673,563,516	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
							Total	478,927,654,787		

SNH share

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
1959/KS02/2016	18/01/2016	3,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	28.374	-2.32	85,122.0	51,263,654	CEPSA	Spain
1961/KS04/2016	11/02/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.879	-2.6	74,697.5	43,181,764	GLENCORE	Portugal
1962/KS05/2016	22/02/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.879	-2.6	74,697.5	44,438,915	CEPSA	Spain
1964/KS07/2016	23/03/2016	5,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	36.320	-2.17	181,600.0	106,634,850	GUNVOR SA	India
1967/KS10/2016	28/04/2016	2,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	39.982	-1.5	79,964.0	46,181,498	GLENCORE	India
1968/KS11/2016	12/05/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.725	-2.15	111,812.5	64,399,150	CEPSA	Spain
1969/KS12/2016	27/05/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.725	-2.18	111,812.5	65,673,525	GLENCORE	South Africa
1971/KS14/2016	27/06/2016	5,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	46.519	-1.82	232,595.0	138,727,331	CEPSA	India
1974/KS17/2016	10/08/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.002	-1.77	110,005.0	64,519,447	GLENCORE	India
1975/KS18/2016	25/08/2016	2,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.002	-1.77	110,005.0	63,913,685	CEPSA	Spain
106-S	26/09/2016	72,503.00	Barrels	EBOME	48.499	1.83	3,516,323.0	2,048,087,991	GLENCORE	Spain
106-S	26/09/2016	14,275.41	Barrels	MVIA	48.499	1.83	692,343.1	403,256,359	GLENCORE	Spain
1977/KS20/2016	30/09/2016	4,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	46.219	-0.45	207,985.5	122,237,743	SAHARA ENERGY	India
1979/KS22/2016	14/11/2016	4,500.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	43.796	-1.33	197,082.0	119,956,683	SHELL WESTERN	India
1982/KS25/2016	31/12/2016	5,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	52.546	-1.05	262,730.0	163,494,528	GLENCORE	Spain
1958/KS01/2016	09/01/2016	2,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	29.594	-1.1	59,188.0	35,746,969	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
104-S	22/02/2016	70,525.00	Barrels	EBOME	36.579	4.1	2,579,734.0	1,534,731,131	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
104-S	22/02/2016	20,636.98	Barrels	MVIA	36.579	4.1	754,880.1	449,092,034	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1965/KS08/2016	05/04/2016	2,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	40.032	-1.45	80,064.0	46,202,641	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
105-S	07/06/2016	75,784.00	Barrels	EBOME	52.539	4.2	3,981,615.6	2,301,523,273	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
105-S	07/06/2016	22,591.98	Barrels	MVIA	52.539	4.2	1,186,960.0	686,107,460	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1973/KS16/2016	27/07/2016	5,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	43.901	-1.2	219,505.0	131,003,405	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
1980/KS23/2016	29/11/2016	5,000.00	Barrels	MOUDI/D1	44.326	-0.8	221,630.0	137,461,943	ADDAX ENERGY	Cameroon
							Total	8,867,835,976		

SNH first sales declaration

Petroleum content and quality (e.g. API) - cargo disclosures only	Date of sale (date of bill of lading - cargo disclosures only)	Type of state oil that is sold (for example, profit oil)	Contract number / Purchase order number / Invoice number	Buyer	Incoterms - (FOB for example)	Port of loading, terminal or depot	Volumes sold (in barrels)	Revenues collected (USD)	Pricing information: Official selling price	Type of contract (futures, for example)	Exchange rate	Destination (sellers only)
30.72	09/01/2016	KOLE+D1	16/02/1958-KS01/02	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	462,904.00	\$13,303,860.960	\$28.740	Ultimately	604.42	Cameroon
23.71	14/01/2016	LOKELE+DISSONI	16/02/695-LS/03	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	633,859.00	\$14,477,339.560	\$22.840	Ultimately	604.42	India
30.89	18/01/2016	KOLE+D1	16/02/1959-KS02/04	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	957,077.00	\$27,506,392.980	\$28.740	Ultimately	604.42	Spain
23.67	05/02/2016	LOKELE	16/03/696-LS/05/05	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	590,412.00	\$15,073,218.360	\$25.530	Ultimately	591.34	Italy
30.68	11/02/2016	KOLE+D1	16/03/1961-KS04/06	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	912,459.00	\$27,264,274.920	\$29.880	Ultimately	591.34	Portugal
35.81	22/02/2016	EBOME+CONDENSATE +MVIA	16/03/104-S/08	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	LA LOBE	173,548.02	\$6,348,213.024	\$36.579	Ultimately	591.34	Cameroon
30.85	22/02/2016	KOLE+D1	16/03/1962-KS05/07	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	896,980.00	\$26,801,762.400	\$29.880	Ultimately	591.34	Spain
30.89	23/03/2016	KOLE+D1	16/04/1964-KS07/09	GUNVOR	FOB	MASSONGO	916,339.00	\$33,180,635.190	\$36.210	Call for tenders	589.72	Cameroon
24.49	27/03/2016	LOKELE	16/04/698-LS/10	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	642,214.00	\$20,576,536.560	\$32.040	Ultimately	589.72	Italy
30.79	05/04/2016	KOLE+D1	16/05/1965-KS08/11	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	458,011.00	\$18,288,379.230	\$39.930	Ultimately	578.30	Cameroon
24.75	09/04/2016	LOKELE	16/05/699-LS/12	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	639,575.00	\$22,915,972.250	\$35.830	Call for tenders	578.30	Italy
30.89	28/04/2016	KOLE+D1	16/05/1967-KS10/13	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	901,589.00	\$36,000,448.770	\$39.930	Ultimately	578.30	India
30.72	12/05/2016	KOLE+D1	16/06/1968-KS11/14	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	909,953.00	\$40,702,197.690	\$44.730	Ultimately	580.33	Spain
24.59	21/05/2016	LOKELE	16/06/701-LS/15	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	585,406.00	\$23,814,316.080	\$40.680	Ultimately	580.33	India
30.87	27/05/2016	KOLE+D1	16/06/1969-KS12/16	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	904,999.00	\$40,480,605.270	\$44.730	Ultimately	580.33	South Africa
35.97	07/06/2016	EBOME+CONDENSATE +MVIA	16/07/105-S/17	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	LA LOBE	187,480.02	\$9,850,012.771	\$52.539	Ultimately	584.30	Cameroon
30.89	27/06/2016	KOLE+D1	16/07/1971-KS14/18	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	900,435.00	\$41,861,223.150	\$46.490	Ultimately	584.30	India
24.59	01/07/2016	LOKELE	16/08/703-LS/19	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	600,706.00	\$23,968,169.400	\$39.900	Call for tenders	593.11	Italy
30.57	27/07/2016	KOLE+D1	16/08/1973-KS16/20	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	406,611.00	\$17,809,561.800	\$43.800	Ultimately	593.11	Cameroon

Petroleum content and quality (e.g. API) - cargo disclosures only	Date of sale (date of bill of lading - cargo disclosures only)	Type of state oil that is sold (for example, profit oil)	Contract number / Purchase order number / Invoice number	Buyer	Incoterms - (FOB for example)	Port of loading, terminal or depot	Volumes sold (in barrels)	Revenues collected (USD)	Pricing information: Official selling price	Type of contract (futures, for example)	Exchange rate	Destination (sellers only)
30.42	10/08/2016	KOLE+D1	16/09/1974-KS17/21	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	940,600.00	\$41,386,400.000	\$44.000	Ultimately	585.17	India
24.73	14/08/2016	LOKELE	16/09/705-LS/22	SHELL WEST.	FOB	MASSONGO	624,635.00	\$25,872,381.700	\$41.420	Call for tenders	585.17	Italy
30.24	25/08/2016	KOLE+D1	16/09/1975-KS18/23	CEPSA	FOB	MASSONGO	910,337.00	\$40,054,828.000	\$44.000	Ultimately	585.17	Spain
24.64	30/08/2016	LOKELE	16/09/706-LS/24	SHELL WEST.	FOB	MASSONGO	593,251.00	\$24,572,456.420	\$41.420	Call for tenders	585.17	Italy
35.99	26/09/2016	EBOME+CONDENSATE +MVIA	16/10/106-S/25	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	177,183.59	\$8,593,226.931	\$48.499	Call for tenders	584.94	Spain
29.89	30/09/2016	KOLE+D1	16/10/1977-KS20/26	SAHARA E.	FOB	MASSONGO	883,358.00	\$40,387,127.760	\$45.720	Ultimately	584.94	India
25.58	06/11/2016	LOKELE	16/12/709-LS/27	ADRIA TRADE	FOB	MASSONGO	601,620.00	\$24,425,772.000	\$40.600	Ultimately	608.50	Italy
29.83	14/11/2016	KOLE+D1	16/12/1979-KS22/28	SHELL WEST.	FOB	MASSONGO	945,099.00	\$41,565,454.020	\$43.980	Call for tenders	608.50	India
25.65	27/11/2016	LOKELE	16/12/710-LS/29	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	601,479.00	\$24,420,047.400	\$40.600	Ultimately	608.50	India
29.63	29/11/2016	KOLE+D1	16/12/1980-KS23/30	ADDAX E./SONARA	FOB	MASSONGO	625,518.00	\$27,510,281.640	\$43.980	Ultimately	608.50	Cameroon
30.27	31/12/2016	KOLE+D1	17/01/1982-KS25/01	GLENCORE	FOB	MASSONGO	926,394.00	\$48,682,004.700	\$52.550	Ultimately	621.73	Spain
Total							20,510,032	807,693,100.94				

Annex 12 - 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)	194,838,807,792
Direct transfers to the Treasury by SNH	121,166,000,000
CIT (petroleum and non-petroleum)	114,477,212,278
Pipeline royalty (COTCO)	31,953,743,777
Special Income Tax (TSR)	18,070,305,213
Customs duties	5,552,053,239
SNH Dividends	4,175,000,000
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	4,150,207,891
Customs adjustments / fines and penalties	1,288,589,823
Tax on profits (IRCM)	1,112,546,915
CFC contributions (employer share)	648,006,525
Area Fee	436,839,773
FNE contributions	406,801,159
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	12,004,000
Total	498,288,118,385

Payment stream (Mines & Quarries)	Revenues (in FCFA)
Extraction tax	566,734,441
Customs duties	326,466,806
Area Fee	617,670,934
Customs adjustments / fines and penalties	49,401,609
CIT	48,980,591
CFC contributions (employer share)	19,271,723
Fixed Fees (including fees for allocation or renewal of permits)	56,099,932
FNE contributions	13,335,108
Tax on profits (IRCM)	49,559,161
Tax adjustments / fines and penalties	24,676,169
AD Valorem tax (TAV)	55,424,975
Total	1,827,621,449

Details by company

Oil and gas company	Revenues (FCFA)
SNH	328,097,885,893
APCC	54,372,649,641
PERENCO RDR	61,615,161,009
APCL	13,299,004,371
PERENCO CAM	1,324,150,011
GDC	2,306,622,691
NOBLE	192,154,977
NEW AGE	303,889,271
GLENCORE	156,028,050
TOWER RESOURCES	8,310,706
EUROIL	34,761,970
YAN CHANG	1,344,315
DANA PETROLEUM	365,411
Total	461,712,328,316

Oil transportation company	Revenues (FCFA)
COTCO	36,575,790,069
Total	36,575,790,069

Quarrying company	Revenues (FCFA)
RAZEL	120,186,761
ARAB CONTRACTORS	116,328,725
SOGEA SATOM	105,609,318
CIMENCAM	100,773,998
UTA	50,192,688
DANGOTE	40,415,519
CCCCC	32,483,875
RAIL WAYS	9,763,100
CFHEC	4,000,000
SOTICAM	376,524
Total	580,130,508

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
GRACAM	389,604,092
CAMINEX SARL	93,629,379
ESER CONTRACTING AND INDUSTRY	34,191,395
ABDOULAYE	33,836,215
Mineral tank C	31,264,750
CAM IRON SA	30,127,251
HARVEST BTP SARL	19,509,624
STE TRANSATLANTIQUE	19,206,509
EUFRASIA CAMEROON LTD	17,605,773
EDIMA	15,676,121
BENDEKE MBOUA ANDRE	12,179,999
CAMEROON TRADING CO SARL	11,002,766

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
ADEMOU YAYA	9,412,637
GMEC- CAM	9,006,112
STE G-STONES RESSOURCES SA	8,754,809
JARDIN D'EDEN SARL	8,000,000
NARGARA MBELE TRAORE	7,700,000
CANABOIS SARL	7,280,387
SCTW SARL	6,200,000
LUD ELAN 1	5,900,000
GEMS AFRICA SARL	5,699,340
CHINA LIN XIANG CAMEROUN	5,594,487
BAGOL MOBETT ANDRE	5,500,000
STE JIM YUAN	5,500,000
TIANG XIANG	5,500,000
CLIMAT DUBAI	4,900,000
JIN MA SARL	4,840,000
ROCAGLIA	4,752,125
KENMOE DIEUDONNE	4,604,681
GROUPE LE GRAVIER	4,575,401
BLUE SKY BUSINESS COMPANY LTD	4,468,647
KAMGAING MAURICE	4,434,575
DJANGUE D CHRISTTIAN	4,400,000
MADARI KEYA ELISABETH	4,400,000
NZEUGANG ERIC	4,378,175
OUMAROU SANDA	4,252,631
SANDA OUMAROU	4,225,000
ABDOULAYE BASSOKO GARBA	4,200,000
MOHAMADOU SOUNOUSSI	4,200,000
TENGA SARL	4,200,000
BUNS MAG SARL	4,000,000
MFOSSI GBETAIKOMI TIANXINNG	3,993,031
BIHOLONG	3,550,000
BEGOUME	2,750,000
JSS MINNIG INV	2,750,000
SIDEMI SA	2,740,320
IDRISSA MAHAMAT	2,692,500
JEAN LUC BROTHER MINING	2,677,400
AMOUMBE CHRISTIAN POMPJDOU	2,572,251
ABDOULAYE HAROUNA	2,542,245
WEIDA	2,455,000
SOTLACA SARL	2,400,000
ROYAL QUARRY COMPANY LTD	2,367,614
SADOU BOUBA	2,250,000
LES CARRIERES MODERNES	2,200,000
ABDOU ABOU ALFRED	2,200,000

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
ABDOUL DAOUDA	2,200,000
ABDOUL KADRI	2,200,000
ABDOULAYE BABA	2,200,000
ABDOURAMAN MOUSSA	2,200,000
ABENG HELLENE	2,200,000
ABO JANVIER	2,200,000
ADAMA ABATCHA	2,200,000
ADAMOU MARTIN	2,200,000
AISSATOU IBRAHIMA	2,200,000
ALHADJI GOUDJA MAHAMAT	2,200,000
ALIOUM YAYA	2,200,000
AMINATOU DALIL	2,200,000
AOUDOU DOKO	2,200,000
ASSOURA SEDAKO EMMANUEL	2,200,000
ATE THERSE	2,200,000
BABIOU DJBRILLE	2,200,000
BAKARY HAROUNA	2,200,000
BELE BOUKO MARIGOH ROMEO	2,200,000
BELLO HAMADOU SAMAKI	2,200,000
BELPORO BENDI PIUS ROGER	2,200,000
BESSY ESTHER	2,200,000
BIYIE NLOUTSIRI ROSE HETNAN	2,200,000
BOUDEDJULA	2,200,000
CAMEROUN MINING COMPANY	2,200,000
DANGANOU ABEL	2,200,000
DARKA LOFORKO	2,200,000
DAURA UOHOD JAMEL	2,200,000
DJIDIWA	2,200,000
DJOULDE MAMOUDOU	2,200,000
DJUISSE ANDRE MARIE	2,200,000
EAST SIDE MINNIG	2,200,000
EKOUE FRANK JUNIOR	2,200,000
EPUPA DAVID	2,200,000
FEUKAM KAMDEM BRICE	2,200,000
GOMSSO	2,200,000
HALIDOU	2,200,000
HAMADOU ISMAILA	2,200,000
HAMIDOU BIA	2,200,000
HAOUA DADA	2,200,000
HAYATOU EL HADJI SOULEY	2,200,000
HOUSSEINA ABOUBAKAR MALAM	2,200,000
HUANG MINNIG	2,200,000
IBRAHIIM OUSMANOU	2,200,000
IBRAHIM HAMZO	2,200,000
IBRAHIMA AIZOU	2,200,000
IBRAHIMA HALILOU	2,200,000

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
ILYASSA ABBA	2,200,000
ISMAELA M	2,200,000
ISSAKKOU GARBA MAICUZO	2,200,000
JIN PACK MINING	2,200,000
KASSIMOU GARBA DANG ASSABE	2,200,000
KONGNE WEMBE	2,200,000
KOULUNA JEAN	2,200,000
LAMO BOBINO	2,200,000
LOKOLI YAYA DIDIER	2,200,000
LOUNGOU ALIM JOSEPHE	2,200,000
MALOUUMA MYRIAM	2,200,000
MBENDEKE ZALANG RAISSA A	2,200,000
MINKOUAME ADJOAWE	2,200,000
MME BIDOJOLE	2,200,000
MOHAMADOU BELLE	2,200,000
MOHAMADOU ISSA	2,200,000
MOHAMADOU MOUSSA	2,200,000
MOHAMADOU MOUSTAPHA	2,200,000
MOHAMAN OUSSEINI	2,200,000
MOHAMADOU KABIROU	2,200,000
MONYAF OF JOSEPH	2,200,000
MOUSA DAWA	2,200,000
MOUSSA MALIH B	2,200,000
NAFISSATOU ADAMOU	2,200,000
NANGA SEPHANE	2,200,000
NARKE MBELE	2,200,000
NGONDI D FABRICE	2,200,000
NGUENO DAWA	2,200,000
NOUHO	2,200,000
OUMARA OUSMANOU	2,200,000
OUMAROU ABDOULLAYE	2,200,000
OUMAROU JEAN MARIE	2,200,000
OUMAROU ABDOULAH	2,200,000
OUMAROU HAYATOU	2,200,000
OUMAROU RODRIGUE	2,200,000
OUSMAILA ALHADJY NDOTTI	2,200,000
OUSMAN BOUKAR	2,200,000
RABIO MOUDALA	2,200,000
SAHIBOU LABARAN	2,200,000
SALLA DELTA	2,200,000
SALLE EMMA	2,200,000
SOUKOU	2,200,000
SOULEYMANOU ABOUIKARI	2,200,000
SOUAN ANDRE	2,200,000
SOUAN CHRISTOPHE	2,200,000
STE SOTRACA SARL	2,200,000
STE WOLLAN	2,200,000

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
STE ZIANG	2,200,000
STETIAN XIANG SARL	2,200,000
TANTEH LOUIS ANDRE	2,200,000
TENDA MINNIG	2,200,000
TERA JEAN	2,200,000
WATOMM MOKO	2,200,000
WAZIRI LOVRWANOU	2,200,000
YAYA ENOCK	2,200,000
YAYA MAMOUDOU	2,200,000
YERIMA JEAN BOSCO	2,200,000
ZOULDE	2,200,000
STE DETHALO	2,150,000
GOZE ELIE	2,100,000
GROUP DE INTEREST	2,100,000
HAITO	2,100,000
NANATE BERLITE	2,100,000
NAWA MALAYE	2,100,000
NGONO ANTOINETTE	2,100,000
NJONKOUO SOULEMANOU	2,005,350
HARVEST MINING CORPO	2,000,000
ABDOULLAHI TANKO	2,000,000
ADOULAYE OUSMANOU	2,000,000
DJAMPOUO ANICK	2,000,000
DJULDE NDINGA	2,000,000
ETS LEO MINING COMPANY	2,000,000
GOOD LUCK MINING	2,000,000
HASSANATOU BEFFEM	2,000,000
LXBOCAM SARL	2,000,000
NYUMEA STE MGI	2,000,000
PALO ABEL	2,000,000
STE DEFRACO	2,000,000
STE BNC MINING	2,000,000
ETS LEMOU INOUSSA	1,748,280
AHMELELOU	1,700,000
ASAMIE PIA	1,700,000
DAHIROU DAWA	1,700,000
NYOMED	1,700,000
TOUP SAMUEL	1,700,000
BENTOU	1,650,000
DABOKO PAULINE	1,650,000
LAMINOU ADAMOU	1,650,000
STE JEN MASCOU	1,650,000
STE CLIMA DUBAI	1,604,300
DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL CAM	1,546,000
YAYA YITAL	1,433,250
SOCIETE AFRIQUE METAL	1,217,250
AFRICA MINING	1,200,000

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
MASSOF MIRABLE	1,200,000
MIYAYA MICKEL PATRICK	1,200,000
OUMA MOU JEAN	1,200,000
TANGYE SOLOKOND	1,200,000
ETS BITTI & FILS	1,170,000
BEZANGA	1,100,000
CHUANGJIE	1,100,000
ETS BERAKOU	1,100,000
JIN XIANG	1,100,000
MIZANG VIVINE	1,100,000
MOUSA PIERRE	1,100,000
MRENGOU LOUME	1,100,000
STE DOU ELAN	1,100,000
STE G LIN MINNIG	1,100,000
STE JIBO MINNIG	1,100,000
XIANG LONG	1,100,000
XIN LONG SARL	1,100,000
ZIHANG MINING	1,050,000
SOUTHLAND MINING	1,000,000
NDJOM JOSEPH	917,750
ETS BARAKAT	837,477
MBELE ADANGA	834,741
ETS MAKOLO	745,500
ETS UNIVERSALE SARL	705,875
HAMBIE LAROUSSE	700,000
WAMBO TAGNE	700,000
SOCIETE SANO SARL	668,400
NGO ISSOUNGA	650,000
WANGATA WILFRED	605,325
HOUMA KOULSOUMI	600,000
SEEM	550,000
STE XIANG LONG	550,000
TENG-DA	550,000
TOUCK SAPACK	550,000
ADOUM OUSMANOU	528,877
SOULEMANOU	508,698
STE JEHO MINING	500,000
TEBASSONG Clovis	500,000
AFANA AMOUGOU	493,428
STE AFRIQUE METAL	489,183
GONTSI WATER	354,400
STE ETOILE	316,868
CEROUN TRADING	316,370
TURBO GROUP SARL	315,000
KOUAGOU WAMBILO COLLETE	306,250
ETS GOANI DJAMDI	301,125
SIGHOM JEAN	268,000

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
KENMOE JEAN	263,700
SOCIETE GOLDEN PRODUCTION	254,474
DAOUDA BOBO	252,815
KAMGA JUSTIN	238,080
ABOUBAKAR ALI	225,000
ETS SALAM	206,525
AMIDOU MOUSSA	205,000
ABDOULAHY TANKO	200,000
ADOLA OUSAMAOU	200,000
HASSANATOU BEFFEM	200,000
HOUSSANOU	200,000
OMARO SADA	200,000
STEBNC MINING	200,000
STE DEFRACO	150,000
ETS GRAVEXO	149,800
MGI PARTNERS CAMEROON	144,911
ETS YAYA YAYA	140,702
DJATCHI Jean	138,600
ZAGNLOUT AMINE	137,625
ETS ADEMA	130,238
TMK INTERNATIONAL	129,500
YEBGA ISAAC	128,250
ADOUEM AMAOU	126,000
YONTA JOSPH	112,500
YOUTA JOSPH	112,500
TDNINNUT MAHAMAT	108,000
ETS IDRISSE	106,101
DAASO GROUP SARL	105,000
KUETE GUSTAVE	93,375
SOULOMAOU BOUBA	93,375
NGOUNI Emmanuel	92,600
ABDOULAYE HAROUNA	85,500
SOULEMANOU OUMAROU	81,000
ETOILE CAM	67,500
DJALCHI JEAN	62,400
TCHUETKA JEAN MARC	62,400
AFRIQUE METAL	60,750
NGONTSI WATER	60,000
YAYA YEIYA	59,400
CARRIERE ARTISANALE	50,000
CONSULTANCY NEGOCIATION & SUPPLIES CAMEROON INC	50,000
YELLEM ALPHONSE	50,000
NDOKUA DAVID	47,400
MBIENG	47,250
IBRAHIM BILEF	42,000
DJOUKOUO PIERRETTE	41,600

Mining companies	Revenues (FCFA)
TIMBERLAND	28,125
IBRAHIM BOUBA	25,000
ALI ABDOULLAI	25,000
ALI ABRAHIM	25,000
GDJBULLA ABOUBAKAL	25,000
HAMADOU TOUKOUR	25,000
HASSANA IIBRAHIM	25,000
ISSA BOUBA	25,000
KAMODOU ADOULAYE	25,000
KOMOLOU DJIME	25,000
MPINDE XAVIER	25,000
NCHIA ELVIS	25,000
NEVILLE NDIFOR	25,000
SALE LAOLO	25,000
SAZO AMINOU	25,000
SOHAIBOU ABBO	25,000
ZAKARIEA	25,000
FOYSING FONGANG	20,000
MINING SARL	20,000
STE AMADOU ADEMA	20,000
STE DEP COMMEREC	20,000
AUCAM SARL	19,654
ETS ZOYEM	18,795
TEZEM AUGUSTEN	18,750
ETS BON PRIX	17,000
FORMETE TCHINDA	17,000
SAPD	17,000
STE DECONKA	17,000
SONFACK Richard	10,000
JEAN LUC BROTHER MINING	9,937
ORES MINING SARL	9,375
DJOLBO EDOUARD	9,375
BETC SARL	9,375
CENICE	9,375
HASSANA MAHAMAT	9,375
DJOMO ELIE	9,000
KENMOE MICHEL	7,200
ETS SOULEYMANOU	6,475
ABDOULAYE AMADOUDA	5,000
LEB MIEYO	4,500
OVAULINE TRANSPORT	4,500
MOUSSA	1,320
Total	1,247,490,941

Content

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
1.1. Introduction.....	9
1.1.1 Context.....	9
1.1.2 Mandate of the Independent Administrator (IA)	9
1.1.3 Participants in the 2016 EITI Report	9
1.1.4 Limitations of the 2016 EITI Report	9
1.2. Key figures of the EITI Report 2016.....	10
1.2.1 Income from the Extractive Sector	10
1.2.2 Payments from Extractive Companies	11
1.2.3 Contribution of the Extractive Sector to the State Budget	12
1.2.4 Production and export	12
1.2.5 Contribution to the economy	13
1.3. Main Findings	13
1.3.1 Data Completeness.....	13
1.3.2 Results of Reconciliation work	14
1.3.3 Reliability of data	15
1.4. Recommendations	15
2. OVERVIEW OF EITI IN CAMEROON.....	17
2.1 The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Cameroon (EITI).....	17
2.2 EITI in Cameroon.....	17
2.3 Overview of EITI Cameroon activities in 2016	17
2.4 Open Data Policy.....	17
3. SCOPE AND RESULTS THE RECONCILIATION WORK.....	19
3.1 Scope of the 2016 EITI Report	19
3.1.1 Covered period	19
3.1.2 Covered sectors.....	19
3.1.3 Reconciliation scope.....	19
3.1.4 Level of data disaggregation	21
3.2 Approach for the data collection and reconciliation	21
3.2.1 Data collection.....	21
3.2.2 Reporting template	21
3.2.3 Data reconciliation	22
3.2.4 Data assurance procedures.....	22
3.2.5 Confidentiality of data	23
3.3 Results of the reconciliation work	23
3.3.1 Coverage of the reconciliation exercise.....	23
3.3.2 Reconciliation of production	24
3.3.3 Reconciliation of exports	24
3.3.4 Reconciliation of in-kind payments.....	24
3.3.5 Reconciliation of cash payments	25
3.3.6 Adjustments	28
3.3.7 Unreconciled differences.....	28
3.3.8 Comprehensiveness and reliability of the reported data	28

4. CONTEXT OF THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN CAMEROON..... 31

4.1	Hydrocarbons sector	31
4.1.1	General overview of the sector	31
4.1.2	Legal framework and tax regime.....	31
4.1.3	Licensing and transfer.....	34
4.1.4	Register of licences	38
4.1.5	State participation	38
4.1.6	Oil and Gas activities	45
4.1.7	Production regions	46
4.1.8	Petroleum contracts and in kind revenues	46
4.1.9	Transportation revenues.....	47
4.1.10	Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements.....	48
4.1.11	Local content and social spending	48
4.2	Mining and quarrying sector	48
4.2.1	General overview of the sector	48
4.2.2	Legal framework and tax regime.....	49
4.2.3	Licensing and transfer.....	52
4.2.4	Register of licences	54
4.2.5	State participation	55
4.2.6	Mining exploration activities.....	56
4.2.7	Production regions and export	57
4.2.8	In kind revenues.....	57
4.2.9	Transportation in the mining sector.....	57
4.2.10	Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements.....	57
4.2.11	Local content and social spending	58
4.2.12	Artisanal sector	58
4.3	Extractive revenue management.....	60
4.3.1	Legal framework governing the national budget	60
4.3.2	National public financial management system	60
4.3.3	National budget preparation and audit process.....	60
4.3.4	Subnational transfers and revenues allocated to special funds.....	61
4.3.5	SNH direct operations	66
4.3.6	Flow circulation diagram	68
4.4	Contribution to the economy.....	70
4.4.1	Contribution to the state budget.....	70
4.4.2	Contribution to the GDP	71
4.4.3	Contribution to exports	71
4.4.4	Contribution to employment.....	71
4.5	Audit practices	72
4.5.1	Accounting framework and audit practices in Cameroon	72
4.5.2	Audit and control of accounts for extractive companies.....	72
4.5.3	Audit and control of accounts in the public sector.....	73
4.6	Beneficial ownership.....	73
4.6.1	Public register and disclosure of beneficial ownership.....	73
4.6.2	Roadmap for the disclosure of beneficial ownership	73
4.6.3	Data collected on beneficial ownership	74
4.7	Disclosure of contracts	75

5. EXTRACTIVE SECTOR IN FIGURES 77

5.1	Budgetary revenue	77
5.1.1	Revenues by sector	77
5.1.2	Revenues by company.....	77
5.1.3	Income by flow.....	78
5.1.4	Revenues by collecting body.....	78

5.2	Company payments.....	79
5.2.1	Payments by flow.....	79
5.2.2	Payments by company.....	79
5.3	Revenues in kind.....	80
5.3.1	Hydrocarbons sector.....	80
5.3.2	Artisanal sector.....	83
5.4	Transportation revenues.....	83
5.5	Production.....	85
5.5.1	Hydrocarbons sector.....	85
5.5.2	Mining and quarrying sector.....	86
5.6	Export.....	87
5.6.1	Hydrocarbons sector.....	87
5.6.2	Mining sector.....	88
5.7	Social spending.....	88
6.	IA RECOMMENDATIONS.....	90
6.1	Recommendations.....	90
6.2	Follow-up on previous recommendations.....	93
ANNEXES.....		96
Annex 1	- List of companies retained for the unilateral disclosure of the State.....	96
Annex 2	- Submission details of signed and certified reporting templates.....	98
Annex 3	- Register of petroleum permits.....	99
Annex 4	- Oil blocks map.....	102
Annex 5	- Social payments.....	103
Annex 6	- Register of mining permits.....	107
Annex 7	- Subnational transfers - details of differences by company and allocations by municipality.....	119
Annex 8	- Allocation of direct SNH operation in the State accounts.....	120
Annex 9	- Employment reported by extractive companies.....	122
Annex 10	- Capital structure and beneficial ownership data for companies.....	123
Annex 11	- Details of the sales of in kind revenues from the hydrocarbons sector.....	127
Annex 12	- Details of the contribution to the state budget by company and by flow.....	132

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