



Cameroon

GREAT AMBITION DRIVES AN AFRICAN SUCCESS STORY

A beacon of political stability and democratic progress, Cameroon is rapidly becoming a hotbed of investment as American companies turn their attentions to the oil rich West African country, strengthening mutual cooperation



Cameroonian President Paul Biya with George Bush. Bilateral relations between the two countries are both cordial and mutually fruitful as American investors and U.S. aid bolster the economy.



► **LOCATION:**

western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

► **POPULATION:**

18,060,382 (July 2007 est.)

► **GOVERNMENT TYPE:**

republic; multiparty presidential regime

► **INDUSTRIES:**

petroleum production and refining, aluminum production, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair

► **GDP (real growth rate):**

4.1% (2006 est.)

► **LABOUR FORCE:**

6.394 million (2006 est.)

It is no secret that the world's most powerful economies have their sights set on the resources-rich African continent as a stimulus for global growth. The United States, the European Union and China, the three biggest players, are vying for positions and investing heavily in a region of the world that is slowly emerging from a decade-long economic crisis. The United States, thanks to its long-standing ties and aid commitments to peace-loving and democratic African nations like Cameroon, is clearly ahead of the game.

As America moves to decrease its dependence on Arab oil, investments in the Gulf of Guinea—and especially in Cameroon—have steadily increased. The United States now purchases some 10% of its oil from the region. And thanks to the political stability nurtured by Cameroon's adroit President, Paul Biya, Cameroon offers a perfect platform for the development of a wide range of U.S. investment throughout the region.

Washington's construction last year of a new \$54 million U.S. Embassy in the capital Yaoundé marked the beginning of a new era in Cameroon-U.S. relations and is a clear sign that the United States is committed to Cameroon for the long haul.

"Our relations with the United States of America have always been excellent and they have taken on a special dimension in recent years," notes President Biya. "The building of a new American embassy attests to the quality of our relations and contributes to beauti-

fying our political capital. Cameroon hails the United States Government for its support to our development efforts. Indeed, relations between Cameroon and the United States are excellent."

Shortly after President Biya was reelected for another seven-year term in 2004, he stepped up his campaign to quash corruption and launched a "Great Ambition" program to speed up reforms and develop investment in sever-

al key areas including tourism, industry, energy, infrastructure and agriculture, with the goal to make Cameroon a middle-income nation by 2020.

His efforts were rewarded last year when Cameroon achieved the completion point of the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, making fresh financing avail-

Continued on page 2

Promoting the production of cotton and the development of the cotton zone in Cameroon is no easy task, but Sodecoton has been doing so successfully for years.

From the Waza reserve in the north to the foothills of the Adamaoua, we play a vital role in many integrated projects while promoting cultivation and overseeing developmental policies. Cotton is the future of Cameroon, and Sodecoton is the nurturing force behind this key ingredient, creating the fabric of Cameroon.

Field of dreams

Sodecoton - www.geocities.com/ibesseni/pecc/sdcr.html

Continued from page 1



INONI EPHRAÏM
Prime Minister of
Cameroon

AMADOU ALI
Vice Prime Minister
of Cameroon

able. Moreover, the donor members of the Paris Club have since moved to cancel most of the country's debt.

"Cameroon is the nineteenth country to reach the completion point of the HIPC Initiative," notes Prime Minister Inoni Ephraïm. "This is recognition by multilateral financial institutions as well as our partners of the substantial efforts we have made under the aegis of His Excellency Paul Biya in the area of macro-economic stability, implementation of the poverty reduction strategy, revamping investments in the social sectors, significant progress recorded in the privatization process and reforms in the forestry and transport sectors."

The Cameroon government is bent on significantly improving the business climate and on improving protection for life and property.

'THE IMF DID NOT ERR IN CLASSIFYING CAMEROON AMONG THE 35 COUNTRIES WHERE INVESTMENTS ARE BEST PROTECTED'

classifying our country among the 35 countries in the world where investments are best protected."

Resolving conflicts peacefully is another intrinsic Cameroonian trait. After a years-long border dispute, Nigeria last summer formally handed over the oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon in compliance with an International Court of Justice ruling and UN-brokered deadline.

"On behalf of the people of Cameroon and on my personal behalf, I thank former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and friendly countries like the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany and others that were so supportive in this process," President Biya said.

"As I often say, peace is a sine qua non for the life of states. Without peace, there is no democracy, no development, no social progress. This is why Cameroon always feels concerned about any efforts that may put an end to conflicts and consolidate peace and stability in its immediate vicinity or further afield." ■

LETTER FROM STEPHEN HAYES, PRESIDENT OF THE CCA



The Washington, D.C. based Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) is dedicated to strengthening trade and investment partnerships between the United States and the 53 countries of Africa. CCA programs and events are designed to bring together potential business partners and to showcase business opportunities on the Continent.

Once every two years CCA convenes the U.S.-Africa Business Summit, the premier gathering of business and government leaders from the United States and Africa. We invite you to join us from November 14-16, 2007 in Cape Town, South Africa for the biennial U.S.-Africa Business Summit, our first summit on African soil.

The summit will be a three-day event at the Cape Town Convention Center packed with networking opportunities, as well as sector-specific plenary sessions and workshops such as finance, energy, ICT, mining, agribusiness, and the sports and entertainment industry. A new feature at the 2007 Summit will be a trade show that will allow companies to showcase their products, services, and capabilities to potential buyers and customers throughout Africa.

Increased trade and investment between United States and African businesses is the goal of CCA. This year's Summit will enable you to explore many business partnerships in Africa. We hope to see you in Cape Town.



STEPHEN HAYES
President of the CCA

'ATTAINMENT' OF THE HIPC COMPLETION POINT CONFIRMS CAMEROON'S ECONOMIC VIBRANCY

The Biya administration has drawn up a wide-ranging package of economic reforms called 'Greater Achievements' 2020. In an exclusive interview, President Biya reveals his goals for his current seven-year term.

Mr. President, what is your vision for Cameroon by 2011?

I have placed my seven-year term under the banner of greater achievements in a bid to usher in far-reaching changes in Cameroon. Such changes would transform Cameroon into a modern country, with efficient and stable democratic institutions, run under an organized decentralization system where citizens are involved in the development of their communities; a country that is strongly driven by a vibrant and sound economy that is open to foreign capital, yet promoting the rational exploitation of its resources.

What will be the main thrust of government action?

We must improve the management of our public investment budget, as well as resources leveraged from debt relief or aid. Incentives to boost national or foreign investment have been introduced. The enhancement of our energy capacity through a comprehensive program to harness our gas deposits and hydroelectric plants will pave the way for an intensive industrial policy.

The Government should map out a major agricultural policy, and a true tourist policy will help tap Cameroon's huge potential. New and diverse means of trans-

port will be developed. Our country needs more roads, bridges, dams, ports, telecommunications systems and maritime, rail and air infrastructure. Lastly, information and communication technologies will not be left out, as they are every nation's gateway to modernity.

participatory policy. The resources accruing from debt relief will be earmarked, as a priority, for the economic and social development of the country.

Attainment of the completion point of the HIPC initiative confirms the vibrancy of the Cameroonian economy in the aftermath of relevant adjustment programs. The

Cameroon is a country where they can do business. We are blessed with abundant and diverse natural resources and qualified human resources. There are numerous investment opportunities for the U.S. private sector in Cameroon. They include road, railway, port and airport infrastructure as well as water, electricity, mining, gas and oil production.

For many years now, my country has enjoyed peace and stability, which are prerequisites for investment. Cameroon is today a modern democracy where fundamental freedoms and free enterprise are guaranteed. We have many incentives pertaining mainly to improved governance and combating corruption, furthering structural reforms and promoting an enabling framework for investment.

According to the World Bank, Cameroon now features among the 35 countries in the world where investors and investments are best protected. We are engaged in reforming our legal and judicial environment so that investors may settle in our country for as long as they wish. Hence, the new Criminal Procedure Code seeks to further protect individual freedoms. In a short, my message to American investors is that 'Cameroon is a good risk for business'. ■



President Biya and former Nigerian President Obasanjo shake hands after the peaceful conclusion to the Bakassi Peninsula dispute.

Cameroon has attained the completion point of the HIPC initiative. What does that mean for the country?

This initiative aims to help some crisis-ridden countries revamp their economies through debt relief, or cancellation of all or part of the debt owed to various donors. We will therefore start implementing major development projects through a bold and par-

growth outlook is good. Inflation has been contained while our public finances have been rehabilitated. In short, the business climate is investment-friendly.

Cameroonian-U.S. relations are very sound. What would your message be to potential U.S. investors?

I would like to reassure American investors that



Cameroon: ready for growth, ready for investment

In its quest for sustainable growth, Cameroon is initiating an economic program to privatize public and semi-public corporations in all sectors of the economy, including agro-industry, transport, telecommunications, energy and water. This program seeks not only to streamline public finances but also to revamp the production system. Other objectives include enhancing corporate competitiveness, increasing opportunities offered by the labor market, curbing the cost of factors of production, developing a dynamic national shareholding, increasing state budget resources and mobilizing the private sector.

Furthermore, investors have more reasons than ever to invest in Cameroon, which boasts political stability, a flexible government, a restructured and diversified financial system, a skilled workforce, the guarantee of a transparent, competitive and equitable selection, and it is an ideal gateway to the CEMAC region.

Companies which will be privatized include:

- Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC)
- Société de Développement du Coton (Sodecoton)
- Société de Transport de Conteneurs et de Transit (Camtainer)
- Société Camerounaise des Dépôts pétroliers (SCDP)
- Cameroon Airlines (Camair)
- Société Nationale des Eaux du Cameroun (SNEC)
- Cameroon Telecommunications (Camtel)

www.ctpl.cm

THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND COOPERATIVE GROWTH

2007 sees the unleashing of a huge infrastructure budget, a large percentage of which comes from international donors with internal business interests



SINDEU JEAN BERNARD
Minister of Energy and Water

The Cameroonian government is well aware that continued development depends on providing the kind of services and infrastructure that foreign investors demand of a nation that represents nearly 70% of the economic activity of the entire Central African sub-region. Thus, much of the country's budget is earmarked towards ensuring a fluid transport system and dependable basic utilities.

"Cameroon is a developing country. It is under construction. The president has the firm will to make the development of infrastructures one of the most important levers of growth," explains Public Works Minister Bernard Messengue Avom. "In 2007, the global budget devoted to infrastructures will be about 133 billion CFA (\$273 million), including 56 billion CFA from international donors. That is an evident sign of the development of infrastructure."

All major Cameroonian cities are linked with good roads, allowing industries and people to move freely across the country. Cameroon's transport sector accounts for some 15% of GDP, and its road network is the most developed among nations in the Central Africa sub-region, most of which use Cameroon's road infrastructure to get their exports to market.

Moreover, the Public Works



BERNARD MESSENGUE AVOM
Minister of Public Works



BASILE ATANGANA KOUNA
Managing Director Camwater

Ministry is overseeing a decades-long road development and rehabilitation program.

"Our responsibility is effectively very big, because we know that in the Central African sub-region many countries depend on us: Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo, just to name a few," adds Mr. Avom.

One U.S. company has targeted Cameroon's infrastructure sector for investment. The American utilities group AES Sirocco has a large presence in Cameroon and is an example of one of the many success stories of U.S.-Cameroonian cooperation.

"It is successful because we have set up a legislative and regulation framework favorable to that kind of partnership," notes Energy and Water Minister Sindeu Jean Bernard. "We have made a law that liberalizes the electricity sector, we have created an agency of regulation, we have created basic structures to attract investors, to enable them to invest, to enable them to benefit from their investment, so that they can bring back home the dividends as they wish."

That policy of liberalism has attracted other U.S. companies to the Cameroonian energy sector, including Mobil and Exxon. "We are in a productive area. Near us, we have Angola, Guinea, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo. Cameroon can develop, with the United States, an oil refinery that could supply all the markets of Western Europe and America itself. Therefore, we wish to put in place mutually beneficial partnerships in the oil and gas sector," explains Mr. Bernard.

Partnership opportunities between U.S.



As Cameroon represents some 70% of the economic activity of the sub-region, its neighbors are linked to its economy. Thus, the necessity for sound infrastructures resonates beyond the borders of Cameroon.

and Cameroonian companies also exist in the water sector following the successful restructuring of the national water provider SNEC. Under the new structure, the entity CAMWATER was set up to develop water production on a national level in conjunction with the private sector, which handles distribution and commercialization.

Under the leadership of Basile Atangana Kouna, Managing Director of CAMWATER and SNEC Administrator, both water production and turnover have increased by 50 percent, and the number of connections to the water system has greatly increased. He has been hailed a part of the "new guard" of Cameroonian managers, fighting corruption and increasing revenue for the company, which was in a deep crisis when he was appointed in 2002 to restructure and prepare for privatization. In July of 2005 he was awarded the "Africa Prestige" prize from the International Council of African managers (ICAM).

"One of the missions of the Provisional Administrator of SNEC is to look after the smooth continuation of the on-going process of privatization that has advanced remarkably with the creation of the patrimony company, CAMWATER in December 2005," Mr. Atangana Kouna explains. "The withdrawal of the state from some economic sectors is a strategic choice made by the government aimed at making public companies more competitive."



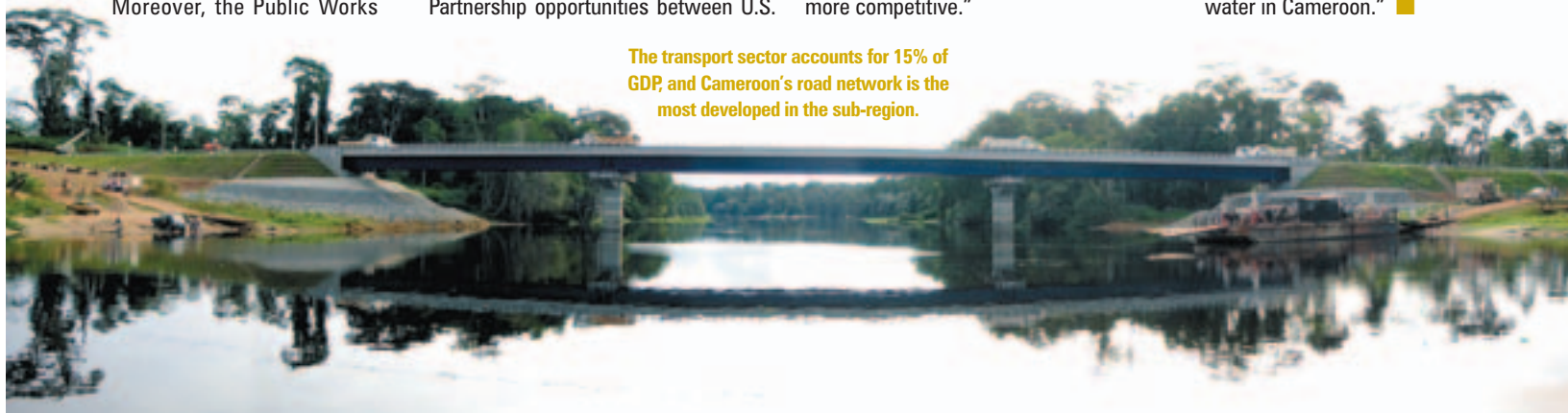
On the invitation of the American Agency for Commerce and Development (AACD), a delegation of SNEC took part in a seminar concerning the orientation of the water sector in 2006, Mr. Atangana Kouna recalls.

"During this seminar contacts were made with American companies that operate in the water sector, concerning the opportunities of partnerships, as a prelude to the commencement of CAMWATER's activities. At the end of that mission, there was hope that it would be possible to consolidate mutually beneficial relations with American economic operators."

This year, Mr. Atangana Kouna says he is expecting to receive "more than a dozen U.S. investors who already showed an interest in the project of the current public-private partnership in the sector of drinking water in Cameroon." ■

'OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS VERY BIG, BECAUSE MANY COUNTRIES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN SUB-REGION DEPEND ON US'

The transport sector accounts for 15% of GDP, and Cameroon's road network is the most developed in the sub-region.



RINGING THE CHANGES IN REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

As Cameroon positions itself as a regional IT center, overtures toward American companies are being made for ICT development on a grand scale

After years of hard work to modernize and liberalize its telecommunications sector in order to bridge the digital gap between cities and villages, Cameroon is now poised to embark on an ambitious plan to become the IT hub of the Central Africa sub-region with the help of U.S. companies and know-how.

Impressed by IT developments in Cameroon and the inroads made by CAMTEL—the state-owned telecom operator currently undergoing privatization, CISCO Systems have decided to make Cameroon one of three or four development focal points in Africa, according to Minister of State and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Bello Bouba Maigari.

"We were very happy to know that CISCO has an interest in Cameroon. We have mostly been very happy that they know the scope of the role that Cameroon can

play in the sub-region of Central Africa. We have a working program with them and from that we are going to implement the development program of telecommunications and ICT in Cameroon," notes Mr. Bouba Maigari.

Last summer, Cameroon issued an invitation for tender proposals to sell its 51% of the state's CAMTEL holding to a strategic partner. Since then CAMTEL, under the leadership of Managing

Director David Nkoto Emame, has become more and more attractive to potential

investors. It has increased the number of fixed lines by nearly 50%, has just attained another mobile phone license and is well advanced on a government plan to install fiber optics lines along the Chad-Cameroon pipeline.

"I would say that CAMTEL is the image of Cameroon today. It is a company that is coming to life again, that is growing," says



DAVID NKOTO EMAME
Managing Director
Camtel

be clear that the political will of government remains the deployment of ICT throughout the whole territory," he explains.

As far as collaboration from the United States is concerned, Mr. Nkoto Emame does not mince words. "I can say that they have not done much so far at the level of telecommunications. I would like them to do more. I am ready to do everything within my power for the United States to bring us substantial help as far as the development of information and communication technology is concerned.

Mr. Nkoto Emame.

The CAMTEL managing director says his main personal objective for the company is to conduct the privatization process well.

"I want to negotiate it well and to take it to the end. It was a choice of government that I respect, but it should be clear that the political will of government remains the deployment of ICT throughout the whole territory," he explains.

As far as collaboration from the United States is concerned, Mr. Nkoto Emame does not mince words. "I can say that they have not done much so far at the level of telecommunications. I would like them to do more. I am ready to do everything within my power for the United States to bring us substantial help as far as the development of information and communication technology is concerned.

"If we go somewhere else, it's because we don't feel the presence of the United States. We really want the United States to help us. In terms of technology, they are the most important partner," he adds.

Minister Bouba Maigari echoes those sentiments. "Africa is not only the continent of great humanitarian catastrophes that are often broadcast on television. Africa is a continent that has a future. It is a continent that today has between 500 and 600 million inhabitants. We will rapidly reach 700 million and more. It is a continent whose population is young, a continent that is rich in potential.

"Its populations are more and more aware of the fact that the world is changing very fast and they don't want to fall behind in the evolution of society. In Africa, people are making a lot of effort to improve governance, promote education, science and technology. In short, Africa is a continent where there are reasons for hope, reasons to believe and we want the United States, which is the main economic power in the world, to have more interest in Africa." ■

Paving the road for new opportunities

One of the administration's top priorities is public works, and as a result, Cameroon's road system is improving every single day. Investment in infrastructure, which boasts a \$260 million budget, has reached an all-time high and road networks are clearly a primary issue for the Ministry of Public Works. As roads are undeniably vital for the entire region's economy, investors and other stakeholders can rest assured that the already high quality road system is only going to get better.



Ministry of Public Works - Yaounde - Cameroon, Tel: (+237) 222 19 18, Fax: (+237) 222 23 70

CAMEROON TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CAMTEL) IS CAMEROON'S NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER, OFFERING A WIDE RANGE OF ADVANCED VOICE, DATA, VSAT AND INTERNET SERVICES. WHOLLY OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON, ITS MODERN TRANSMISSION NETWORK OPERATES AS THE HUB FOR CAMEROON'S LIVELY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, AS WELL AS ENABLING EASY PERSONAL CONNECTIONS IN EVERYDAY COMMUNICATIONS. WITH ITS NEW AND INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS (EASY CARDS AND CTPHONE), WHICH ARE INDEED TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS, CAMTEL IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN OPTIC FIBER TRANSMISSION NETWORK.

Connecting
with you



camtel

BP 1571, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Tel: +237 223 40 65 Fax: +237 223 03 03 www.camnet.cm

THE JOYS OF AFRICA GIFT-WRAPPED IN ONE

Cameroon's incomparable diversity makes it the ideal destination for travelers wishing to see Africa's wonders in one place

After returning from a month-long trek across several African nations, a seasoned traveller recently lamented that the sheer size of the continent made it impossible for one to experience all the wonders Africa has to offer in just a few weeks. Too bad his trip excluded Cameroon.

Thanks to the diversity of its landscapes, flora and fauna, Cameroon is often described as "Africa in miniature" or "all of Africa in one country" in the most popular travel guides, notes Tourism Minister Baba Amadou.

"The extreme diversity of Cameroonian culture and all is such that the tourist who wishes to visit the African continent in one trip can come to Cameroon and be satisfied.



Palm-fringed beaches characterize the country's Gulf of Guinea coastline.

That is the asset of Cameroon. We are not relying only one product, but on many. For example, we have two hundred and fifty tribes in Cameroon and each tribe is a cultural treasure," Mr. Amadou explains.

Cameroonian President Paul Biya has often

Continued on page 8

FIGHTING THE COTTON FARMERS' CORNER

Agriculture is the backbone of the Cameroonian economy, making up some 42% of the nation's GDP and accounting for 70% of the workforce. Much of the sector is dedicated to helping to make Cameroon self-sufficient in food production, cash crops—especially cotton—and to earn the foreign currency that feeds the economy and job market.

"Food security is a major concern of the Cameroonian government," notes Jean Nkueté, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, "but the ministry's key policy objectives includes making sure that the sector contributes to economic growth and particularly to the growth of foreign exchange and employment."

That is where state-owned cotton devel-

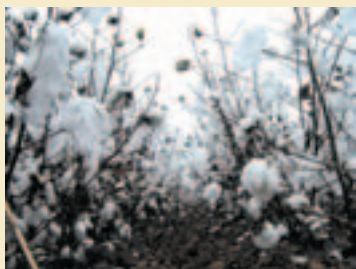


IYA MOHAMMED
Managing Director
Sodecoton

opment company Sodecoton plays a major role. The enterprise has a turnover of CFA 96 billion (\$196 million) and takes care of 350,000 cotton producers. Cameroon is a small cotton producer but the quality of its crops makes it a major world player, despite having to compete with nations whose farmers receive government subsidies, such as the United States.

"When Sodecoton is breathing, the economy of northern Cameroon is alive," says Sodecoton General Director Iya Mohammed. "Since even the most powerful economies such as the United States and the European Union help their producers, I don't see why our government cannot help us too. It is in their interest because I cannot imagine the disastrous consequences that the North will suffer without cotton, bearing in mind that those 350,000 cotton producers each have a family of about 7 people. That means at least two million people depend on cotton revenues. Surely the state has an interest in a cotton sector that fights poverty, saves jobs and prevents rural exodus.

"As long as people in the Western World persist in their lack of solidarity, not only are they going to create problems in Africa, they are going to create problems in their own countries."



Cotton is a major agricultural commodity, with some 350,000 employed in the sector.



Quenching Cameroon's thirst

The nation's leading water corporations, SNEC and Camwater, play a vital role in Cameroon's future. SNEC is inextricably involved in potable water production, storage, transportation, distribution and sales, while Camwater takes care of investments, regulation and supervision.

With a total capital of \$13 million and a distribution network that stretches out in 103 centers throughout the country, water continues to be among the government's top priorities, and SNEC and Camwater are leading the way. After all, water is life.

SNEC Headquarters PO Box 157 Douala Cameroon
Tel: (237) 342 54 44 / (237) 343 00 26, Fax: (237) 342 22 47
contact@sneec-cameroon.com www.sneec-cameroon.com



The 2,396 meter Mount Manengouba in western Cameroon is a forested volcanic crater that is home to a wide range of endangered species, some of which are only found in this untouched paradise.



Continued from page 7

described tourism in Cameroon as “a lucrative investment sector,” and has targeted tourism as one of the levers with which the government hopes to catapult economic activity.

“Tourism not only brings people and cultures together, but it also creates jobs, generates income and enables us to fight efficiently against poverty,” says Mr. Amadou, whose ministry is nearing its objective of attracting more than 500,000 tourists to Cameroon annually.

As the government plans to privatize all hotels and develop four major tourist sites, including the Kribi-Campo beach and the Ebogo district, the Tourism Ministry has been hard at work on a tourism investment code that will ease operations for foreign investors.

“There have been several potential investors visiting here, including Americans,” notes Mr.

Amadou. “Recently we received a team from Marriott, which intends to build a five-star hotel of 180 rooms in Douala. It will be the first hotel built by Marriott in Cameroon, and the opening of a Marriott hotel will no doubt attract visitors and tourists here.”

Cameroon is a country that lives in peace in a continent that is quite often tormented by conflicts and violence. And now that it is emerging from the economic crisis of the past decade and has reached the completion point of the International Monetary Fund’s HIPC initiative, the government has launched a nationwide campaign to “sensitize the Cameroonian society to the respect of financial orthodoxy, the fight against corruption, and everything to reassure the country’s foreign partners, particularly the United States,”



BABA AMADOU
Minister of Tourism

Mr. Hamadou explains. “When the officials of Marriott came to see me, they told me that they were mostly interested by the advantageous location of Cameroon. In the Gulf of Guinea, Cameroon assures a good link between West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and further towards southern Africa. Our strategic position, coupled with the fact that our country is stable and lives in peace, has become a leitmotiv to Cameroonians,” concludes Mr. Hamadou. ■

SUMMIT COMMUNICATIONS IN CAMEROON

Project Director: Mathieu Brisset
Project Coordinator: Yanu Pederiva
Project Assistant: Geraldine Hardy

For further information contact:
SUMMIT COMMUNICATIONS
1040 First Avenue, Suite 395, New York, NY 10022-2902
Tel: 1 (212) 286-0034, Fax: 1 (212) 286-8376,
E-mail: info@summitreports.com
An online version is available at
www.summitreports.com/cameroon2007

Production

Quality of life

Heat

Clean Water

Sustainability

Water is life,
and the life of Cameroon
is our business.

We cover the fundamental needs of Cameroon

The Ministry of Energy and Water has been making great strides toward providing secure, reliable and international-class energy supplies to the people of Cameroon. As a result of changes in the global economy and the worldwide energy sector, the Ministry has made a number of changes to increase efficiency and make the best use of Cameroon's natural bounty. The country's vast water reserves have great hydroelectric potential, and mineral water flows freely across the wide volcanic regions in the southwest, west and northwest of the country.

**THE MINISTRY
OF ENERGY AND WATER.**



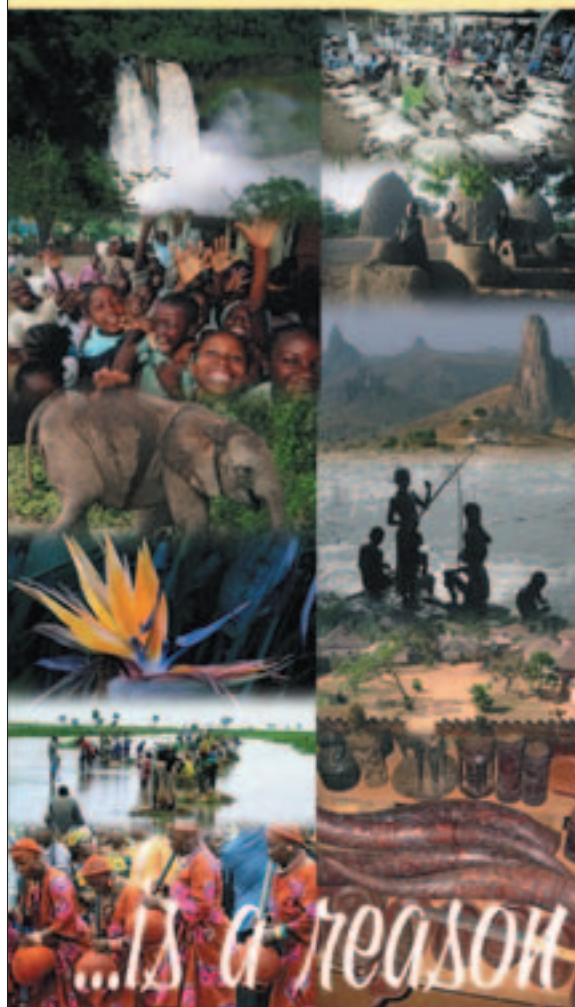
The Microcosm of Africa

In the heart of Africa discover several ways of enjoying tourism in Cameroon:

Cameroon's tourist potential is made up of picturesque seaside and beaches, great rivers with waterfalls, mountains, crater lakes, wonderful landscapes and forests, savannahs and steppes, rich and varied fauna, people with indigenous traditions, colonial era vestiges and monuments and historic towns dating as far back as the middle ages.

With 10 national parks and 6 wildlife reserves spread from north to south, 400 km of pristine coastline and 409 species of mammal, 849 types of avian, 183 reptile species and 190 amphibians, there's something for everyone in Cameroon, Africa's unique and unspoiled microcosm.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Sightseeing | Cultural tourism |
| Safari | Trekking |
| Hunting | Mountain race |
| Bird watching | Ecotourism |
| Seaside | Farm tourism |
| River rafting | Agricultural tourism |
| Sea cruise | Health tourism |
| Sports fishing | Business tourism |
| | Conference tourism |



About the only thing you won't encounter in Cameroon...

...is a reason to leave.