

FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CAMEROON

THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Location	The Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa, with Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east, and the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to the south.
Size	475,442 Sq. K.M. (183,569 Sq. miles); Land: 469,442 sq. km and Water: 6,000 sq. km.
Geographic coordinates	6 ⁰ norths to the Equator and 12 ⁰ east of the Prime Meridian.
Geography note	Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Sub Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano.
Land boundaries	4,591 km; border countries: Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094 km, Republic of the Congo 523 km, Equatorial Guinea 189 km, Gabon 298 km and Nigeria 1,690 km.
Land use	Arable land: 12.54%, permanent crops: 2.52% and other: 84.94% .
Elevation extreme	Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m and Highest point: Fako 4,095 m (on Mt. Cameroon).
Coastline	402 km
Maritime claims	Territorial sea: 12 nm and Contiguous zone: 24 nm.
Population	30,135,732 estimated for July 2023.
Population Density	61.67 per sq. km. estimated for 2023.
Population growth rate	2.73% estimated for 2023.
Birth rate	35.13 births/1,000 population estimated for 2023.
Death rate	7.54 deaths/1,000 population estimated for 2023.
Life expectancy at birth	Total population: 63.74 years; male: 61.92 years and female: 65.61 years estimated for 2023.
Net migration rate	-0.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population estimated for 2022.
Literacy	Total population: 77.1%; male: 82.6 and female: 71.6%. (Est. 2018).
Capital City	Yaounde
Other Large Cities	Douala, Nkongsamba, Maroua, Garoua, Bafoussam, Bamenda, Kumba, Limbe
Religion	Approximately 53% of Cameroonians profess Christianity, 25% adhere to traditional religious beliefs, and about 22%, mostly in the north, are Muslims.
Language	The official languages are French and English; many local languages are also spoken, including Fang, Bamileke and Duala.
Climate	The climate is hot and humid in the south and west, with average temperatures of 25°C (77°F). Annual rainfall in Yaounde averages 4,030 mm (159 ins). The north is drier, with more extreme temperatures.
International Relations	Cameroon is in dispute with Nigeria over both its land and its maritime boundary. The two countries are in conflict on the question of sovereignty over the Bakassi Peninsula and also territory which claims in the area of Lake Chad. Cameroon is a member of the UN, the Commonwealth and the OAU and is an ACP state of the EU.
International dialing code	+237
Currency	The unit of currency is the franc CFA (XAF).

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Cameroon's three-year ECF-EFF arrangements were approved on July 29, 2021 and are built around five pillars: (i) mitigating the health, economic, and social consequences of the pandemic while ensuring domestic and external sustainability; (ii) reinforcing good governance and strengthen transparency and the anti-corruption framework; (iii) accelerating structural fiscal reforms to modernize tax and customs administrations, mobilize revenue, improve public financial management, increase public investment efficiency, and reduce fiscal risks from state-owned enterprises; (iv) strengthening debt management and reduce debt vulnerabilities; and (v) implementing structural reforms to accelerate economic diversification, boost financial sector resilience and inclusion, and promote gender equality and a greener economy.

The Executive Board also concluded the 2021 Article IV consultation with Cameroon.

Cameroon's economy has proved resilient. Economic growth in 2020 reached 0.5 percent, higher than expected, driven mainly by the resilience of the secondary sector. Growth hit a record low of -2.2 percent year on year in Q2-2020, before starting to gradually recover and reach 3.2 percent in Q2-2021. Growth is expected to reach 3.5 percent in 2021, supported by a domestic recovery and the general global economic rebound. Inflation remains moderate.

The economic outlook remains positive but with wide uncertainties. Assuming the pandemic gradually retreats, the recovery in 2021, supported by the non-oil sector, is projected to continue, with growth rates reaching 4.5 percent in 2022 and 4.8 percent from 2023 onwards. Budget execution at end-September 2021 is in line with the objectives of the revised budget law (RBL) approved in July 2021. Projected oil revenues for 2021 are below expectations but this shortfall should be offset by relatively robust non-oil revenues and expenditure restraint.

The outlook faces balanced risks. On the downside, risks include a new wave of COVID-19 infections with new variants and uncontrolled local outbreaks, slower pace of vaccination, a sharp increase in global risk premia following a monetary policy tightening in advanced economies, an international oil price decline, a further increase in imported inflation, and an intensification of socio-political tensions and conflicts. On the upside, Cameroon may benefit from ongoing structural reforms to accelerate economic growth with higher fiscal revenue and reduced debt vulnerabilities. An increase in gas production and oil and gas prices could also boost revenue. Risks are mitigated by the authorities' strong implementation record of macro-economic programs, close engagement with donors, a comprehensive capacity development program, and contingency planning, including in Cameroon's COVID-19 response plan.

At the conclusion of the Executive Board's discussion, Mr. Kenji Okamura, Deputy Managing Director and Acting Chair, made the following statement:

"Cameroon's economy has proved resilient and is gradually recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, with broadly balanced risks. The ECF and EFF arrangements have supported the authorities' efforts to achieve a rapid post-pandemic recovery, strengthen medium-term external and fiscal sustainability, and implement their structural reform agenda toward sustained, more inclusive, and diversified growth.

"Cameroon's performance under the program remains on track and structural reforms are advancing, albeit with delays in some key areas. The authorities are committed to achieving the program's objectives and accelerating the pace of reform implementation to support private sector-led economic diversification. Effective and resolute implementation of the authorities' reforms, particularly to further strengthen transparency, good governance, and the anti-corruption framework, are essential to help catalyze additional donor financing.

"The authorities' strategy to avoid premature tightening of fiscal policy will help mitigate the impact of the pandemic. A gradual fiscal consolidation, once the pandemic abates, will support the economic recovery and place public debt on a firmly downward path.

Table 1. Cameroon: Selected Economic Indicators, 2019-26

	2019	2020		2021		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		Prog.	Est.	Prog.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
National account and prices										
GDP at constant prices	3.4	-1.5	0.5	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
Oil GDP at constant prices	8.4	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Non-Oil GDP at constant prices	3.3	-1.8	0.5	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
GDP deflator	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0
Nominal GDP (current, CFAF billions)	23,244	22,955	23,486	24,265	24,951	26,828	28,491	30,388	32,581	34,939
Oil	872	663	544	947	929	1,009	937	898	873	858
Non-Oil	22,372	22,292	22,943	23,318	24,021	25,819	27,554	29,490	31,708	34,081
Consumer prices (average)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer prices (eop)	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Money and credit										
Broad money (M2)	6.5	12.1	12.1	8.4	13.8	10.7	8.4	7.3	7.2	7.1
Net foreign assets 1/	5.7	-0.2	-0.2	2.6	1.9	6.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.5
Net domestic assets 1/	0.8	12.4	12.4	5.8	11.9	4.2	6.2	5.2	4.8	3.6
Domestic credit to the private sector	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.3	5.4	5.6	6.4	7.2	7.8	8.5
Savings and investments										
Gross national savings	14.7	22.9	14.0	24.9	16.0	19.2	20.2	21.4	23.0	24.6
Gross domestic investment	18.9	26.6	17.7	28.9	19.4	21.2	23.2	24.7	26.2	27.6
Public investment	6.9	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	7.2
Private investment	12.1	21.5	12.8	23.3	14.0	15.6	17.4	18.5	19.7	20.4
Central government operations										
Total revenue (including grants)	15.4	13.7	13.4	14.6	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.3	16.6	17.1
Oil revenue	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9
Non-oil revenue	12.3	11.7	11.4	12.1	11.7	12.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	15.1
Non-oil revenue (percent of non-oil GDP)	12.8	12.0	11.7	12.6	12.1	12.5	13.5	14.1	14.8	15.5
Total expenditure	18.7	17.0	16.6	17.9	17.0	16.7	16.2	16.8	16.8	17.6
Overall fiscal balance (payment order basis)										
Excluding grants	-3.8	-3.4	-3.3	-3.7	-3.4	-2.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6
Including grants	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	-3.1	-1.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
Overall fiscal balance (cash basis)										
Excluding grants	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.1	-3.8	-2.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6
Including grants	-2.8	-3.6	-3.5	-3.8	-3.5	-2.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5
Non-oil primary balance	-4.9	-4.4	-4.3	-4.6	-4.0	-3.4	-2.2	-2.1	-1.5	-1.7
(payment basis, percent of non-oil GDP)										
External sector										
Trade balance	-1.9	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2	-1.1	-0.8	-1.9	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1
Oil exports	5.6	3.6	3.5	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.1
Non-oil exports	8.4	8.0	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9
Imports	15.8	13.1	12.5	15.3	13.8	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1
Current account balance										
Excluding official grants	-4.6	-4.0	-4.0	-4.4	-3.7	-2.4	-3.4	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3
Including official grants	-4.3	-3.7	-3.7	-4.0	-3.4	-2.0	-3.1	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0
Terms of trade	23.1	-5.6	-9.6	-0.6	5.2	3.4	-10.5	-5.6	-3.8	-3.1
Public debt										
Stock of public debt	41.6	45.8	44.9	46.2	47.2	45.0	42.3	39.7	36.8	34.4
<i>Of which:</i> external debt	29.4	31.1	30.5	32.3	33.9	32.8	32.0	31.1	30.1	29.3

Sources: Cameroonian authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections using updated nominal GDP.
1/ Percent of broad money at the beginning of the period.

“NATIONAL ECONOMY” is based on IMF Executive Board Concludes the 2021 Article IV Consultation and First Reviews of the Extended Credit Facility and Extended Fund Facility Arrangements for Cameroon February 23, 2022.

FOREIGN TRADE

Cameroon’s total exports in 2015 were of the order of US\$ 4,053 million. It increased to US\$ 4,088 million in 2019. Exports during the period from 2015 to 2019, in terms of percentage, grew highest (16.59%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-18.50%) in 2016 in comparison with 2017 and 2015 respectively. The annual average compound rate of growth worked out at 0.22%.

Imports, on the other hand, were of the order of US\$ 6,728 million in 2019 while in 2015 it was US\$ 6,038 million. Imports during the period from 2015 to 2019, in terms of percentage, grew highest (15.98%) in 2018 and fell maximum (-13.83%) in 2016 as compared to 2017 and 2015 respectively. The annual average compound growth rate worked out at 2.74%.

Volume of trade registered an annual average (compound) growth rate of 1.75% from US\$ 10,091 million in 2015 to US\$ 10,816 million in 2019.

Cameroon faced a deficit balance of trade payment during the said period.

Cameroon’s export and import, volume and balance of trade between 2015 and 2019 along with their growth rates are given in **Table-I**.

The close relationship with France is a result of the colonial period. France remained heavily involved in Cameroon even after Cameroon became independent. Trade between two countries has remained high and stable. The Mission Economique reports, “France remains the main trade partner of Cameroon with a large flow of trade during the period under review”. Exports from France to Cameroon include: Pharmaceutical products, cars and car parts, computer equipment, industrial cereals and plants, extraction or building equipment etc. France’s imports from Cameroon include: Aluminum, fruits and plants, drinks, cocoa, coffee, tea, wood products and crude oil etc.

Other important trading partners of Cameroon in 2005 were Belgium-Luxembourg, China PR, Cote d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France (incl. Monaco), Germany, Guinea, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, UK, USA, Portugal, Taiwan, Gabon etc. and the principal items exported from Cameroon were Oil, logs, cocoa, coffee, aluminum, timber products, cotton, bananas etc. The estimated export value of goods for the year 2005 was US\$ 2.48 billion.

Cameroon is a founding Member of the WTO and grants at least MFN treatment to all its trading partners. Its tariff binding commitments cover around 15% of its total tariff lines. Cameroon holds observer status in the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft; in mid-2001, Cameroon will become an observer to the Agreement on Government Procurement. As a developing country, Cameroon used transition periods to implement a number of commitments under various WTO Agreements. The authorities have expressed concerns about Cameroon's implementation of the Agreements owing to a lack of information and training. Most of Cameroon's annual notification requirements under the WTO Agreements are yet to be fulfilled. Enhanced technical assistance efforts by WTO Members and the Secretariat could greatly facilitate Cameroon's further integration in the multilateral trading system.

Cameroon's general trade policy orientation and objectives have not changed significantly. The Government has continued to undertake measures aimed at liberalizing its trade policy regime, fostering the private sector's involvement in the economy, improving competitiveness, and promoting investment.

Cameroon's trade policies and practices are, to a large extent, determined regionally under CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale), which also includes the Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Republic of Congo.

Certain areas, such as trade in services, are regulated by both supra national, and national regulation covering issues not subject to common regional rules.

The CEMAC is based on an economic and monetary union. One of the objectives of the Community is to establish a unified market allowing for open trade and capital flows between its Member States. A Common External Tariff (CET) is in place for trade with third countries, while trade inside the Community has been duty free since 1998. The CET has four rates: 5% (for essential goods); 10% (for raw materials and capital goods); 20% (for intermediate goods); and 30% (for consumer goods). A common regional central bank (BEAC) establishes and administers monetary policy for CEMAC members. Recent developments show that progress has been achieved in the Community towards economic union; efforts are also under way for the harmonization of internal taxation, facilitation of the movement of persons and capital (a regional Investment Charter was adopted in 1999), and the free circulation of services. However, trade between Cameroon and its CEMAC partners is low compared with the trade flows between Cameroon and its main trading partners in Europe.

Foreign investment is considered by the Government as a key factor in Cameroon's economic development. Various initiatives have been undertaken to attract foreign investors, including the simplification of administrative procedures, the provision of specific incentives, implementation of competition legislation, judicial reform, privatization, and a National Governance Programme to fight corruption. Cameroon's investment legislation contains all the basic elements to provide an open liberal investment climate. However, it appears that the implementation of these initiatives has been slow.

Cameroon's main trade policy instrument is the tariff. All applied tariffs are ad valorem, and there are no seasonal or variable rates, adding to the transparency of the regime. The simple average applied MFN tariff was 18.3% in 2000, slightly lower than the prevailing average at the time of the last Review. As a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations, Cameroon bound all its agricultural (WTO definition) tariff lines at a ceiling rate of 80%, while only three tariff rates levied on non-agricultural products were bound. The bound tariff rates are substantially higher than the applied rates; closing this gap would further improve predictability of the tariff regime.

Imports, as well as domestically produced goods, are subject to a value-added tax (18.7%), and some products to a 25% excise tax (alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cosmetics, and jewellery). A temporary import surcharge of up to 30% was levied on a few products until June 2000. The relatively few import restrictions currently in place are aimed at ensuring security, and protecting public health and the environment. Customs procedures have been streamlined through the opening of a single-window facility. For customs valuation, Cameroon continues to use the Brussels Definition of Value, but as of July 2001 it is expected to apply the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. Cameroon has legislation regulating contingency trade measures (anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguards) but has not applied such measures to date. Standardization is at an early stage in Cameroon.

The Cameroon export regime has been further liberalized during the review period. At present, export licenses apply only to "sensitive" goods (e.g. gold and diamonds) while coffee and cocoa require an export certificate to ensure quality. Remaining export prohibitions, such as on hazardous products, are in place for health and environmental reasons. All export taxes, except those levied on logs, have been removed. Exports of logs are also subject to quotas. Cameroon does not grant any specific assistance to exporters other than tax incentives. Tax incentives are also provided to promote industrial development, encourage exports, raise value added, and create employment. These incentives are contingent upon export performance and, in certain instances, on the use of domestic inputs.

Cameroon has introduced new legislation on government procurement, particularly to enhance the transparency of the regime. In principle, local companies receive a 20% price-preference margin on all government procurement. The Government has undertaken efforts to fight corruption and increase

transparency; it has established requirements for wider tender announcements, independent monitors for large contract awards, and has instituted more regular audits of tender awards.

Intellectual property legislation has been revised at the regional level (under the African Intellectual Property Organization, OAPI), to seek compliance with the TRIPS Agreement; implementation of the revised legislation still awaits ratification by five of OAPI's 15 members.

The process of privatization in Cameroon, which started in 1990, has continued; however, state monopolies remain in some utilities (water and electricity). In 1997, a new law to regulate competition policy was adopted and applies both to private and public enterprises. Services provided by state monopolies, as well as some basic goods, are subject to price controls.

Oil-related activities account for around 5.5% of GDP and 45% of exports; other mineral deposits in Cameroon remain largely unexploited. The Government's policy objectives are to develop the oil and minerals sectors' potential through further liberalization and provision of incentives, as well as to increase efficiency and transparency in the management of the oil sector. The Government is to develop a legislative and regulatory framework for mining, natural gas, and petroleum activities that will allow for the development of offshore reserves, promote and develop hydroelectric potential, and promote the distribution of petroleum products.

Manufacturing in Cameroon remains relatively underdeveloped and accounts for around 14% of GDP. Cameroon does not provide industry-specific incentives. The Government's overall policy objective for the sector is to support private-sector activity. A strategy to promote the development of manufacturing is to be adopted by mid-2001; efforts are aimed at promoting investment and exports (to the regional market), and improving professional and technical training.

Motivated by the encouraging results of the implementation of its three-year programme (1997-2000), the Government has adopted a poverty alleviation programme for the 2001-2003 periods. This programme reinforces the reforms launched since August 1997..

The Government is resolved to expedite and broaden the scope of structural reforms in the agro-industrial, utilities, transport and petroleum sectors in order to stimulate both private investment and the competitiveness and efficiency of the economy as well as its production and export capacity.

There are 45 airports including 3 international airports at Douala, Garoua and Yaounde (Nsimalen). Cameroon Airlines (Camair), the national carrier, operated on domestic routes and provided international services to Abidjan, Brazzaville, Cotonou, Harare, Feddah, Johannesburg, Kigali, Lagos, Libreville, Lome, London, Malabo, Nairobi, N'Djamena and Paris. In 1998 Cameroon was also served by Air Afrique, Air France, Air Gabon, Kenya Airways, Nigeria Airways, SABENA and Swissair.

There are seaports at Kribi and Limbe-Tiko, a river port at Garoua, and an estuary port at Douala-Bonaberi, the principal port and main outlet, which has 2,510 m of quays and a minimum depth of 5.8 m in the channels and 8.5 m at the quays. Total handling capacity is 7m. Metric tons annually. Plans are under way to increase the annual capacity of the container terminal.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH INDIA

Indo-Cameroon bilateral trade in 2018-19 was of the order of Rs.3,605.24 crores. It increased to Rs.8,789.74 crores in 2022-2023. The annual compound growth rate of volume of trade during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-2023 was 24.96%. India faced a deficit balance of trade during the said period except the year 2020-21 and 2022-23 (**see table II**). The average annual compound growth rates of exports and imports worked out at 37.63% and 16.28% respectively.

India's exports to, and imports from Cameroon of Merchandise Goods between 2018-19 and 2022-2023 along with their growth rates are presented in **Table II**.

India's top ten merchandise goods exported to and imported from Cameroon, during 2018-19 to 2022-23, along with their growth rates are depicted in **Table III & IV** respectively.

Embassy of India, Ljubljana

Železna cesta 16
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Telephone: +386 1 5133110

Fax: +386 1 5133116 (General); 5133115 (Amb)

E-Mail: amb[dot]ljubljana[at]mea[dot]gov[dot]in (Amb), hoc[dot]ljubljana[at]mea[dot]gov[dot]in (HOC), cons[dot]ljubljana[at]mea[dot]gov[dot]in

Names and addresses of the organizations engaged in foreign trade in Cameroon are:-

Ministered u developpement industriel et Commercial (MINDIC)

YAOUNDE

Tel: (00237) 2220070

Fax: (00237) 2220070

Email: contact@cameroonindustry.com

URL: <http://www.cameroonindustry.com>

Guichet unique des operations du commerce Exterieur (GUCE)

Centre des affaires maritimes

B. P. 12679

DOUALA

Tel: (00237) 3410489

Fax: (00237) 3436078

Email: guce-gie@camnet.cm

URL: <http://www.guichetunique.org>

Union camerounaise de l'artisanat et des petites et

Moyennes entreprises (UCAPME)

Messa Face PTT, Camp SIC

Rudolph Douala Manga Bell

B. P. 25311

YAOUNDE

Tel: (00237) 9812290

Fax: (00237) 2231870

Email: ucapme@yahoo.fr

Chambre de commerce, d'industrie, des mines et de

L'artisanat du Cameroun (CCIMA)

B. P. 4011

DOUALA

Tel: (00237) 3426855

Fax: (00237) 3425596

Email: cide.ccima@camnet.cm

Centre de business international (CBI)

Rue Rudolph Douala Manga Bell

B. P. 25131

YAOUNDE-MESSA

Tel: (00237) 9812290

Fax: (00237) 2231870

Email: cbi_cam_org@yahoo.fr

Cameroon Trade Promotion Organisation (CTPO)

P. O. Box 363

TIKO

Tel: (00237)

Centre national de promotion des echanges (CNPE)

B. P. 7309

YAOUNDE

Tel: (00237) 9789436

Fax: (00237) 2226260

Email: cupe_m@yagoo.fr

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“NOTICE”

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TABLE - I							
CAMEROON'S TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VOLUME AND BALANCE OF TRADE							
BETWEEN 2015 TO 2019.							
(Figures in US MILLION DOLLARS)							
Year	Exports	Percentage Growth in Exports	Import	Percentage Growth in Imports	Volume of Trade	Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade	Balance of Trade
2015	4053		6038		10,091		-1985
2016	3303	-18.50	5203	-13.83	8,506	-15.71	-1900
2017	3249	-1.63	5268	1.25	8,517	0.13	-2019
2018	3788	16.59	6110	15.98	9,898	16.21	-2322
2019	4088	7.92	6728	10.11	10,816	9.27	-2640
Annual Compound Growth Rate	0.22		2.74		1.75		
NOTE	: Figures relate to calendar year, January to December.						
SOURCE	: UN COMTRADE PUBLICATION						

TABLE - II**INDIA'S EXPORT TO AND IMPORT FROM CAMEROON OF MERCHANDISE
GOODS DURING 2018-2019 TO 2022-2023**

(Value in Rs. CRORES)

Year	Exports	Percentage Growth in Exports	Import	Percentage Growth in Imports	Volume of Trade	Percentage Growth in Vol. of Trade	Balance of Trade
2018-19	1249.48		2355.76		3605.24		-1106.28
2019-20	1621.24	29.75	4793.79	103.49	6415.03	77.94	-3172.55
2020-21	2063.35	27.27	1486.00	-69.00	3549.35	-44.67	577.35
2021-22	3009.37	45.85	6063.64	308.05	9073.01	155.62	-3054.27
2022-23	4483.18	48.97	4306.56	-28.98	8789.74	-3.12	176.62
Annual Compound Growth Rate	37.63		16.28		24.96		
NOTE :	Figures relate to Financial Year April to March.						
SOURCE :	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata 700 107.						

TABLE -III**INDIA'S MAJOR ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORT TO CAMEROON****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****(Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Exports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
1	Rice(Other Than Basmati)	16.98	24.85	425.18	1234.94	1499.65	0.00	1610.99	190.45	21.44
	Share in total export	1.36	1.53	20.61	41.04	33.45				
2	Drugs, Formulations, Biologicals	255.64	441.64	335.77	481.67	524.65	72.76	-23.97	43.45	8.92
	Share in total export	20.46	27.24	16.27	16.01	11.70				
3	Sugar	7.01	11.18	8.71	0.18	382.59	59.49	-22.09	-97.93	212450.00
	Share in total export	0.56	0.69	0.42	0.01	8.53				
4	Indl Machinery For Dairy Etc.	27.38	46.45	57.14	76.38	228.59	69.65	23.01	33.67	199.28
	Share in total export	2.19	2.87	2.77	2.54	5.10				
5	Marine Products	53.05	4.15	42.74	34.99	146.55	-92.18	929.88	-18.13	318.83
	Share in total export	4.25	0.26	2.07	1.16	3.27				
6	Other Construction Machinery	11.19	16.16	17.57	21.87	143.90	44.41	8.73	24.47	557.98
	Share in total export	0.90	1.00	0.85	0.73	3.21				
7	Plastic Sheet, Film, Plates Etc.	44.76	61.38	74.59	81.67	90.17	37.13	21.52	9.49	10.41
	Share in total export	3.58	3.79	3.61	2.71	2.01				
8	Two And Three Wheelers	40.45	70.72	56.51	68.43	84.83	74.83	-20.09	21.09	23.97
	Share in total export	3.24	4.36	2.74	2.27	1.89				
9	Alcoholic Beverages	50.90	1.38	116.13	57.85	84.61	-97.29	8315.22	-50.19	46.26
	Share in total export	4.07	0.09	5.63	1.92	1.89				
10	Petroleum Products	39.91	30.51	34.96	50.71	77.18	-23.55	14.59	45.05	52.20
	Share in total export	3.19	1.88	1.69	1.69	1.72				
	Total export to CAMEROON	1249.48	1621.24	2063.35	3009.37	4483.18	29.75	27.27	45.85	48.97

NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.

TABLE -IV**INDIA'S MAJOR ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORT FROM CAMEROON****2018-2019 TO 2022-2023 AND THEIR GROWTH RATES****(Value in Rs. CRORES)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Merchandise Commodities	Value of Imports					Annual Growth Rates			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	19-20 over 2018-19	20-21 over 2019-20	21-22 over 2020-21	22-23 over 2021-22
1	Petroleum Crude	1396.79	2924.03	1079.94	4930.61	2724.60	109.34	-63.07	356.56	-44.74
	Share in total imports	59.29	61.00	72.67	81.31	63.27				
2	Petroleum Products	790.72	1543.50	279.72	971.64	1209.21	95.20	-81.88	247.36	24.45
	Share in total imports	33.57	32.20	18.82	16.02	28.08				
3	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	15.30	212.60	1.24	60.44	246.57	1289.54	-99.42	4774.19	307.96
	Share in total imports.	0.65	4.43	0.08	1.00	5.73				
4	Wood And Wood Products	80.49	57.47	35.14	50.40	74.09	262.89	-38.86	43.43	47.00
	Share in total import	3.42	1.20	2.36	0.83	1.72				
5	Plywood And Allied Products	10.02	13.98	6.59	8.63	13.99	39.52	-52.86	30.96	62.11
	Share in total import	0.43	0.29	0.44	0.14	0.32				
6	Aluminium And Product of Aluminium	1.18	1.09	3.57	3.61	10.38	-7.63	227.52	1.12	187.53
	Share in total import	0.05	0.02	0.24	0.06	0.24				
7	Cosmetics And Toiletries					4.28				
	Share in total import					0.10				
8	Lead And Products Made of Lead	16.34	18.05	27.49	3.64	4.16	10.47	52.30	-86.76	14.29
	Share in total import	0.69	0.38	1.85	0.06	0.10				
9	Vegetable Oils					2.59				
	Share in total import					0.06				
10	Iron And Steel	2.84	2.59			2.09	-8.80	-100.00		
	Share in total import	0.12	0.05			0.05				
	Total import from CAMEROON	2355.76	4793.79	1486.00	6063.64	4306.56	103.49	-69.00	308.05	-28.98

NOTE : Figures relate to Financial Year, April to March.**SOURCE** : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Kolkata : 700 107.