



DARHEINOAM

FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AFRICA COCOA EXCHANGE (AfCX) Appendix IV

VALUE CHAIN AND SECTORAL REGULATORY ANALYSIS COUNTRY REPORTS CAMEROON COUNTRY REPORT

AUGUST 2023

Prepared for
International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)

By
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Cameroon

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01 Value Chain Structure and Profile of the Actors

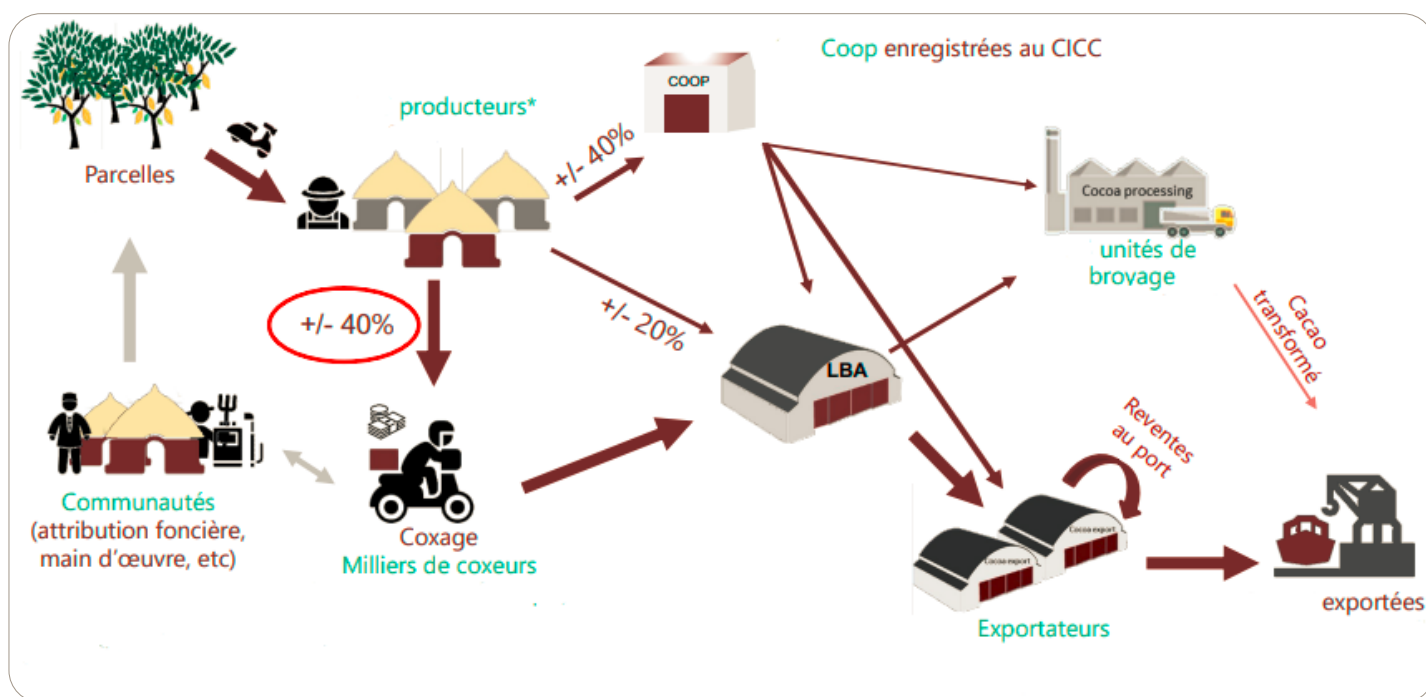
Cocoa and coffee (Robusta and Arabica¹) are Cameroon's main agricultural exports. The bulk of production in these two sectors comes exclusively from family smallholdings belonging to almost 600,000 farmers; in social and economic terms, the two sectors together are estimated to involve over 2 million people in eight (8) of the country's ten (10) regions, with the exception of the North and Far North.

Close attention continues to be paid by the Cameroon government to the cocoa value chain (VC), even though it has been liberalised since the 1990s. However, the promising prospects for the Cameroon Cocoa and Coffee Sector Recovery and Development Plan up to 2020 have been undermined by the fall in international cocoa prices since 2017 and by political unrest in the South-West region, one of the main producing areas. With an output of between 250,000 and 320,000 tonnes/year, based on data for cocoa flows over the last decade, Cameroon may be regarded as the world's fourth or fifth largest cocoa producer. It exports 75% of its output in the form of raw beans, produced largely by smallholders located mainly in forest environments, but also increasingly in the savannah (particularly in the Grand Mbam area of the Centre region).

Cocoa is an important contributor to State export earnings and is a major source of economic activity in rural areas. The cocoa VC in Cameroon generates a total added value (direct + indirect) of €400 million and contributes 1.2% to national GDP, a contribution that is now declining due to low cocoa prices and stagnating output.

Its contribution to agricultural GDP is around 8.2%. This VC generates direct and indirect tax revenues of €45 million per year (export duty, turnover tax, VAT not passed on to businesses, taxes on imports of consumables), i.e. 11% of total Added Value, and also benefits from public subsidies via a number of projects (€7.6 million). It therefore makes a significant contribution to the country's public finances, with a balance of around €37 million a year. In addition, the difference between the value of exported cocoa and imported consumables yields a positive balance of trade estimated at €419 million per year.

Figure 1: Links in the cocoa value chain



¹ Cameroon is an exporter of Arabica coffee

Marketing plan

Farm-gate

There are three possible scenarios:

- a) Organised markets;
- b) Contract sales;
- c) Sales by individual producers.

a) Organised markets

The problems of group sales

Farmers' associations (GICs, or Common Initiative Groups, and cooperatives), having flourished at one stage, had lost much of their dynamism by the late 1980s as a result of the huge debts owed by the State to cooperatives following the allocation of buffer resources held by the Public Treasury to other priority or sovereign expenditure. This led to:

- Producers' loss of confidence in their cooperatives;
- Poorer bean quality and thus a subsequent discount applied to "Cameroon origin" cocoa on the international market
- Exporters playing an increasingly important role in the industry.

With a view to reversing this trend, the government implemented the PA3C project, which sought to improve the trade and marketing of cocoa and coffee, under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Trade, with the National Cocoa and Coffee Board as project manager. As part of the project, the government set up auctions at markets equipped with warehouses, and strongly encouraged cocoa producers to group together in GICs and cooperatives in order to obtain a higher price for their cocoa.

This project has not succeeded in building all the planned markets, or in putting all the components into operation, particularly those components relating to marketing structure, collateral management and third-party financing. Despite these failures, and despite the marked reluctance of major buyers to compete with each other at auctions run by farmers' groups, this practice – which is generally spreading – has been given a boost by the recent creation of so-called "centres of excellence" in a number of producing areas.

Despite these failures, and despite the marked reluctance of major buyers to compete with each other at auctions run by farmers' groups, this practice – which is generally spreading – has been given a boost by the recent creation of so-called "centres of excellence" in a number of producing areas.

These centres – the extension, by default, of the "New Generation" programme implemented by the CICC (*Conseil Interprofessionnel du Cacao et du Café*) – carry out not only post-harvest operations (shelling, controlled fermentation, solar drying) but also group sales, with quality and weight checks by both parties, thus ensuring that the producers receive higher prices and added value in terms of the quality premium of the marketed product.

However, the centres of excellence organised in centres in which the CICC's New Generation project was implemented have to date hitherto unprofitable (the 120-400 tonnes produced to date failed to cover total outlay) for the vast majority of producers, and also because of the limited ability of the main buyer, the "committed chocolatiers' club", to absorb production.

The prices charged by chocolate manufacturers for cocoa from these centres of excellence are higher than those paid to producers who are not members, and – since this is a top-of-the-range export product – the CICC, together with the ONCC under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade, has undertaken to apply to the ICCO to be included in the list of "fine flavour" cocoa-producing countries.

**** It should be borne noted that these high prices often quoted by the authorities in support of state policy, in terms of seasonal organisation and monitoring, apply only to a very limited volume of Cameroon's exports.

The process

There are two possible scenarios:

- Either the producer delivers fresh beans to the cooperative or farmers' group, to be transferred to the centre of excellence where post-harvest operations will be carried out;
- Or he carries out these operations himself, and merely delivers the end product (fermented, dried and bagged in collection sacks) to the cooperative or farmers' group, which issues a delivery note confirming volume and quantity but not quality.

Once the cooperative or farmers' group has collected a certain volume of beans, and in accordance with the market calendar drawn up and distributed at the start of the season, a market is organised for the sale of the product. (Auctions)

When the conditions for sale – as set out in the regulations² – are met, the auction is conducted in the presence of all the stakeholders and a representative of the ONCC to guarantee the transparency of bids.

The highest bidder takes possession of the product and transports it to its own facilities (warehouses) in order to make up batches for export. NB: Under current regulations, the practice of buying wet beans is prohibited. Beans are also sold to all comers without reference to the regulations, since the rules provide for purchases including quality-based price differentials.

For the time being, these centres of excellence, whether run by the CICC or by cooperatives, involve only their members and do not necessarily meet the requirements of approved markets.

**: Despite these group-run centres, it is difficult to apply an effective collection scheme that might facilitate product traceability. To achieve this, the regulations would need to be changed: there would need to be a return to approved collection centres or markets, and farmers' groups (cooperatives or GLCs) would be made responsible for farm-gate operations at these centres. Geolocation and mapping of farms and groups would also be required.*

In its 2021/2022 report, the ONCC noted that 289 producers' associations supervised by ONCC agents drew up 527 market schedules.

A total of 3,943 markets were held, and 514 additional contract sales were made.

- The Centre Region produced the largest proportion (30.71%) of regular market schedules.
- The Littoral and South regions came second and third with 27.51% and 17.07% respectively.

The Littoral (26.09%), Centre (21.76%), South (6.84%) and East (4.89%) regions continue to lead in terms of the number of markets organised.

The South-West Region led the way in contract sales (62.06%)³, followed by the South Region (30.92%), the West Region (15.56%) and the North-West Region (12.25%).

In terms of recorded purchases, the Centre region stood out as the leading cocoa-producing area, with 45.39% of total sales.

It was followed by the South-West Region with 31.18% and the Littoral Region with 11.10%.

The Centre and South-West regions together accounted for 76.57% of farm-gate purchases in all producing areas.

Purchases were made in a total of 8 regions.

² Actual grouping is not always carried out as stipulated in the regulations, often due to a lack of logistical resources on the part of growers and to their speculative behaviour. The grower is only willing to sell his produce in return for actual payment. Farmers' groups or cooperatives often do not have the resources required to pay advances to their members.

³ The South-West region faces security problems which have caused farmers to abandon several farms. Nevertheless, cocoa collection, which is tightly controlled by state authorities, is carried out through contract sales, especially as marketing in this region has always been handled by Licensed Buying Agents (LBAs) since the establishment of the Marketing Boards

The Adamaoua Region is increasingly becoming a cocoa-buying area, with recorded purchases of 112,000 kg, i.e. 0.04% of the overall volume.

The Centre, South, West and North-West regions saw an increase in purchases compared with the previous season.

****The difficulty at this level lies in the fact that farmers' associations are not sufficiently specialised in the collection and preparation of produce for transport to markets or to buyers' warehouses; smallholder operations, moreover, are not properly mapped, and farmers' associations are poorly organised (lack of traceability). Not all farmers have a "Farmer's log-book", a practice that was widespread in the days of the now-defunct Commodity Marketing Board.*

Application of the "MANDHI" model current in India would require:

- Control of collection resources by the producers' association,
- Actual pooling of produce, from the farm gate onwards, on the basis of individual farmer's log-books and the list of mapped farms,
- Preliminary quality control at the time of collection
- Storage at the collection centre
- Daily price publication

This organisation would promote traceability from farms to markets.

In Cameroon, cooperative sales outside centres of excellence are carried out in a climate of uncertainty regarding the quality of the pooled produce. Having contracted their market purchases, exporters are often forced to spend up to two weeks in areas with poor roads in order to ensure that the agreed volume is actually put together. There are many cases of failure to meet delivery deadlines, and there is a real risk of non-delivery.

b) Contract sales

Before the start of the season, the buyers (exporters) sign agreements with the cooperatives and draw up a collection schedule by mutual agreement. On this basis, they carry out the various collections as set out in their agreements, for delivery to export warehouses⁴.

The problem at this stage is that, although the agreement between buyer and producers constitutes a contract, its implementation is controlled by the buyer alone; counter-checks on price, quantity and quality are not carried out to the required standard.

7: Subsidiaries of large foreign groups (TELKAR, OLAM, AMS, etc.) specialise in this type of collection, since they are also the promoters and de facto managers of certification projects which, while not guaranteeing producers' incomes, do guarantee a critical volume of bean purchases in return for supporting production and improving social infrastructure, in addition to end-of-season bonuses.*

In this case, agents receive pre-financing at the start of the season, which is repaid (i.e. deducted from the final total delivered) as deliveries are made to the export warehouse. At the end of the season, some exporters pay a performance bonus or a commission linked to the tonnage and quality delivered. There may also be losses at the end of the season, or agents who have received pre-financing may divert it to other purposes, and deliver the collected produce elsewhere in order to avoid repayment or to obtain higher prices.

c) Sales by individual producers

Sales are made on a day-to-day basis by individual producers and also by agro-businesses. As far as small producers are concerned, certain independent actors – self-styled "exporters' representatives" but more commonly known as "coxeurs" – comb the villages in search of beans. This purchasing process generally fails to comply with the rules in force (breach of regulations).

NB: The coxeur is an occasional purchaser of produce, operating illegally. He has no professional card issued by the CICC, nor is he specifically contracted by any exporter.

⁴ Contract sales are subject to authorisation. The players are known and registered. The structures in place to monitor marketing in this region are therefore able to put an end to the smuggling of cocoa across the border from or into Nigeria. The exporters operating there are well known, as are their agents in the field.

Some coxeurs have their own warehouses, and are equipped with vehicles, weighing-scales and collection sacks. They are sometimes so well established in producing areas that they are part of local life, which makes it difficult to operate against them.

Coxeurs with sufficient means may pre-finance the producer, these advances being reimbursed in the form of deductions at the time of sale.

After collection, the cocoa is transported to the warehouse of the exporter who has pre-financed it, or to the highest bidder at auction.

In the case of agro-businesses, the exporter deals directly with the former (farmer), except when the farmer is himself an exporter.

Quality control of produce intended for export

Quality control operations constitute the cornerstone of the cocoa-bean export system.

The quality control company (SCQ), duly appointed by the ONCC, samples sacks in the batch described in the verification request.

A representative sample of the batch is taken using the technical procedures laid down in the national sampling standard, which is itself based on the ISO standard.

The process involves sampling at least 25% of the bags in the batch, selected at random; 4 or 5 kilos of sample are then mixed together in a large bowl.

The pooled sample is then divided into two portions. One is sent to the ONCC, and the other to the quality control company.

The ONCC and the SCQ then subject the samples to laboratory analysis.

In accordance with ISO requirements, the following analyses are carried out:

- Measurement of moisture content;
- The cut test for defect assessment;
- Bean measurement;
- Sensory analysis for artificially dried beans (smoky odour);
- Measurement of free fatty acids (FFA);

The two latter analyses are optional for the buyer.

If the results of the analyses performed by the ONCC and the SCQ are identical, a **verification report** is issued by the ONCC; this contains full information regarding the quality of the batch, the date and place where the sample was taken and the name of the exporter.

It should be noted that the sample enters the laboratory anonymously in order to guarantee the transparency of quality control operations.

At the exporter's warehouse

The volume of produce purchased is recorded when the cocoa enters the exporter's warehouse. The ONCC, as a state body, is represented in these warehouses for statistical purposes.

From these warehouses, the product may either be:

- Delivered to local bean-processing plants;
- Delivered to forwarding agents, in the case of beans intended for export.

Delivery to local bean processing plants

This is done either directly by the producer or by the collecting agent representing the processor, or on the basis of an agreement signed between the exporter and the local processor [e.g. SIC-CACAO].

Volumes and qualities are recorded when entering the plant, in the presence of an ONCC representative for statistical and quality monitoring.

**According to the provisions of Ministry of Trade Order N°000249/MINCOMMERCE of 11 August 2017 Trade setting export levy rates, local processors pay CFAF 15/kg on exports (Article 3 paragraphs 1 and 2) while bean exporters pay CFAF 75/KG (Article 1), i.e. a significant difference of CFAF 60/KG.*

Delivery to forwarding agent's warehouse

*The forwarding agent is generally an independent local operator enjoying recognised customs-agent status⁵, who owns or leases a warehouse.

This warehouse can be equipped either for packaging and storage of produce for export, or simply for the reception and storage of produce intended for export, which is subsequently delivered to a handling agent.

In the days of the Commodity Marketing Board (ONCPB), some of these forwarding agents, among them Socopao (Bolloré) and Delmas Vieljeux, were also third-party agents. This is no longer the case today, and very few of them are in partnership with professionals well-established abroad.

This procedure, which is used for around 85% of national output, is governed by a commercial contract between an exporter and a foreign processor. The procedure is relatively complex and is described in Chapter III below.

Most major exporters have their own forwarding agents, such as TELKAR Cocoa, whose forwarding agent is 3T. AMS's forwarding agent is UTRAC.

USICAM, formerly OLAM and now OFI, works with MOVIS, TRANSITALIA and MAERSK.

MOVIS, TRANSITALIA AND MAERSK are reported to act as transit operators. MOVIS AND MAERSK are also shipping agencies.

NB: We have been informed that over 24 transit operators were actively involved in cocoa exporting in 2021/2022. The ONCC nevertheless stresses the lack of professionalism of most such operators and the need to overhaul forwarding operations.

In terms of volume of transactions per forwarding agent, just 3 forwarding agents, namely: 3T CAM (41.57%), BOLLORE (15.74%) and UTRAC (14.91%) handled 72.22% of export transactions.

Export operations were handled by 24 approved transit companies

Around 1.21% of the volume of cocoa exported was handled by exporters' internal transit services.

10 new forwarding agents joined the group during this campaign. They are: ANAMA EXPRESS, BAT, CAM SHIPPING, CAMEROUN SHIPPING, CEVA LOGISTIC, LOMATRANSIT LOGISTIC, MAERSK LOGISTIC, STE FRACHT CAM, UNIVERSAL, UTS SARL.

⁵With liberalisation, some operators who have registered as freight forwarders are in fact customs declarants with neither warehousing nor insurance for the operations they carry out.

Formalities at the port complex/formalities with regard to the ONCC

Obtaining a Registration Receipt

This is done online on the E-GUCE platform and requires the prior obtaining of:

- A purchase declaration form sent by e-mail to statoncc@yahoo.fr (document issued by the exporter based on the model circulated by the ONCC);
- A copy of the export contract (document to be produced by the exporter)
NB: it should be noted that many, if not most, exporters fail to produce the actual contract between them and their overseas buyer, which often results in the fob value of the exported produce being understated and being limited to the reference price recorded on the sales declaration.
- A declaration of sale (form available on the E-GUCE platform).

Obtaining the pre-clearance form

This stage requires the operator to make an online clearance request via the E-GUCE platform. To do this, the operator needs, among other things⁶:

- A copy of the registration receipt (see 1);
- A copy of the SGS export declaration (registered on the E-GUCE platform);
- A direct debit certificate.

Obtaining a Quality Certificate

The operator must complete a quality verification request on the E-GUCE platform. For this request to be processed, the operator first requires:

- A copy of the registration receipt, obtained from the ONCC;
- A copy of the pre-clearance form;
- A verification request (produced by the exporter)

This request must specify:

- The site (where the produce is stored);
- The number of batches to be exported;
- The sampling date.

The ONCC forwards the request to an approved quality control company. The company visits the warehouse to sample the batches, in the presence of an ONCC representative. The samples are pooled and divided into two portions. One portion is sent to the ONCC and the other to the quality control company (Société de Contrôle de la Qualité, SCQ).

The ONCC and the SCQ analyse the samples and compare their results. If the results agree, the ONCC issues a verification certificate containing full information on the quality of the produce, together with the exporter's details.

Obtaining a Packing Certificate

This document is issued by Customs on the basis of the packing report issued by the ONCC. To obtain the certificate, the operator enters a request via the E-GUCE platform:

On receiving the packing certificate request, the ONCC sends an agent to Customs to supervise the packing process. The packing report is then signed by the ONCC, and forwarded to Customs for the issuing of the packing certificate. For this purpose, the exporter is required to produce the following documents:

⁶ The set of export documents continues to include a document known as the «export licence», which is issued by the exporter and often checked by the Ministry of Finance's foreign exchange department. This document must be cleared when the time comes to ensure that the foreign currency is repatriated once the contract has been fulfilled.

A more detailed study of this set of documents would make it possible to streamline the circuit and limit the number of export documents required.

- A copy of the verification report (issued by the ONCC);
- A copy of the registration receipt (issued by the ONCC);
- A copy of the packing report (issued by the ONCC);
- An indication of the packing site and date (exporter).

Obtaining the Certificate of Origin

This document is issued on the basis of an application accompanied by the following attachments (at the end of the process):

- A copy of the verification report;
- A copy of the bill of lading;
- A copy of the packing certificate;
- A copy of the customs declaration;
- A copy of the registration receipt;
- A copy of the pre-clearance form (issued by the ONCC).

It should be noted that once the packing certificate and the phytosanitary certificate issued by the phytosanitary service of the competent port of exit have been obtained, a number of charges are payable, covering:

- The issuing of the Customs declaration;
- The issuing of the clearance slip (Customs);
- The issuing of the payment advice (Customs);
- The issuing of a receipt of payment (Customs);
- The issuing of the mate's receipt (customs);
- Proof of actual shipment (bill of lading, freight forwarder).

02 Domestic Flows

NB: At this level, it is difficult to map these flows, due to the dominant position of the major exporters, the disappearance of official “purchasing areas” since liberalisation, and the fact that neither exporter warehouses or collection storage points are geolocated.

At ONCC level, more thorough processing of this statistical information could have been carried on the basis of the purchase declarations; this, together with accurate produce location details, would provide a more objective overview of produce flows.

03 Data Tables

Production Data

This summary draws on the annual reports of the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Cacao et du Café (CICC), the Office Nationale du Cacao et du Café (ONCC) and the Cocoa Exporters Group (GEX) for the financial years 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Marketed production

After recording significant growth in 2018 and 2019, marketed production fell slightly by 2.68% in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 health crisis, which also led to a slump in international cocoa prices. However, in 2021 and 2022 production resumed its upward trend thanks to the efforts made by stakeholders in Cameroon's cocoa sector.

Table 1: Marketed production

Production commercialisée	
ANNEES	TONNAGE (en T)
2022	295 164
2021	292 472
2020	257 151
2019	264 253
2018	253 510

Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC, FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

Graph 1: Trends in marketed production

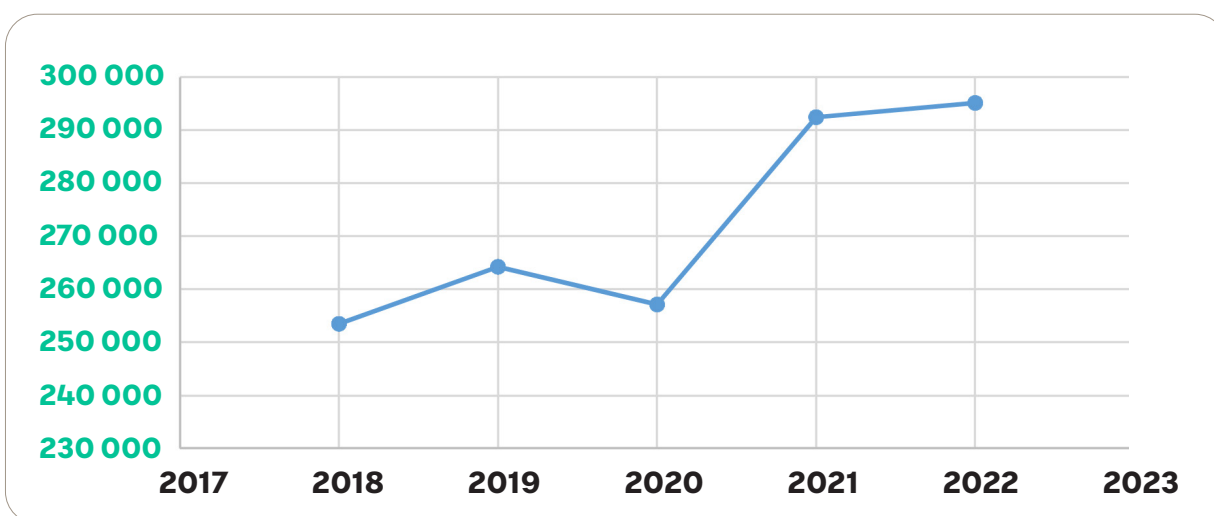


Table 2: Percentages of cocoa production in the eight cocoa-producing regions of Cameroon

REGIONS	YEARS				
	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
CENTRE	50.36%		48.6%	43.6%	45.39%
SOUTHWEST	31.54%		28.4%	31.6%	31.18%
LITTORAL	6.98%		10.3%	13.5%	11.10%
SUD	4.99%		5.6%	5.2%	5.39%
EST	3.38%		3.8%	3.1%	2.92%
WEST	2.6%		2.7%	2.86%	3.72%
NORTHWEST	0.15%		0.4%	0.1%	0.27%
ADAMAOUA	0.15%		0.2%	0.04%	0.03%
TOTAL	100%		100%	100%	100%

Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC and FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

Cocoa producing areas in Cameroon, 2018-2022

Cocoa is produced in eight of Cameroon's 10 regions, the two exceptions being the North and Far North, where the climate is unfavourable. Current production is close to 300,000 tonnes of beans, although this figure falls well short of the 600,000 tonnes/year target set under various recovery plans.

The Centre region remains the country's leading producer. Thanks to the gradual establishment of a climate of calm in the South-West and North-West regions, the South-West continues to make a major contribution to the sector.

Note:

During those seasons for which data are available the security situation was such that the South-West – traditionally the leading producing region, accounting for 45% of national production until 2016/2017 – was prevented from delivering its entire harvest. Many of the 63,000 displaced local farmers abandoned their plantations to seek refuge in Nigeria. Storage warehouses in the area were also attacked and destroyed.

It should be noted that no figures have been found for the 2019 season.

It should also be noted that so-called "R Congo" cocoa enters Cameroon across the somewhat porous border between Cameroon and Congo Brazzaville. Certain exporters and processors in Cameroon finance buyers based in Northern Congo. The cocoa generally enters Cameroon via the Ntam border post, or across the river to Moloundou.

The average volume involved varies between 8,000 and 12,000 tonnes per season. This average-quality cocoa is mixed with Cameroon cocoa and exported as Cameroon origin.

The presence existence of effective ONCC agencies in Ebolowa in the South region and Bertoua in the East region would favour stricter monitoring of these unofficial flows.

In addition, according to the Office National du Cacao et du Café (ONCC), between 10,000 and 20,000 tonnes of cocoa beans per year are smuggled out of Cameroon (across land borders in the South-West region) and into Nigeria.

ONCC agencies have been set up in Mamfe and Kumba, to monitor and control marketing.

This situation, which predates the territorial unrest in the North-West and South-West regions, has tended to deteriorate and become chronic; faced with this persistent problem, the ONCC and the CICC have opted to refer the matter to the authorities, in the hope that solutions will be found to eradicate these practices.

LOCAL PROCESSING

Table 3: Volume of cocoa processing by units over the period 2018 to 2022

INDUSTRIAL UNITS	YEARS				
	2018	2019*	2020	2021	2022
SIC-CACAOS	53,000	58,608	53,691	-	53,734
ATLANTIC COCOA	-	-	-	-	14,889
NEO INDUSTRY	-	-	4,287	-	14,720
CHOCOCAM	-	-	1,552	-	2,743
FERRERO GROUP	-	-	717	-	762
TOTAL Volume					100%

Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC and FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

NB: No figures have been found for processing in 2021.

The figures shown in this table are aggregates and, due to a lack of transparency, cannot be broken down into powder, paste, butter and cake.

1/ Large exporters, led by Telkar (GERKENS/CARGILL) and OLAM/USICAM, which together market around 90,000 tonnes/year, appear not to have opted to set up local processing plants, which would have helped to further increase the volumes processed and would probably have improved producer remuneration.

In the past, there were plans to introduce regulations requiring exporters to process 30% of the beans purchased locally. This project was unsuccessful.

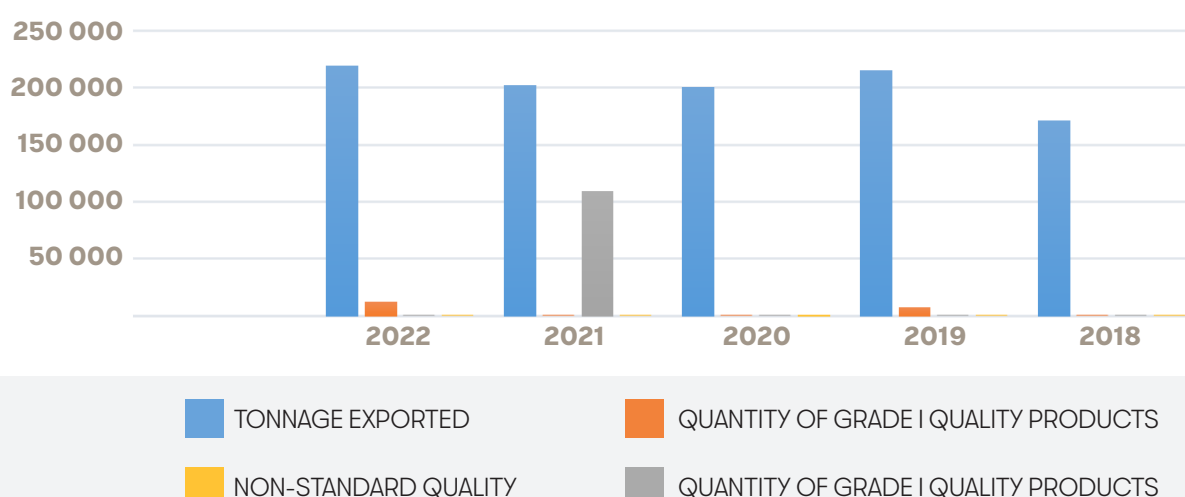
2/ There also remains the problem of securing regular supplies of good quality beans to the local cocoa processing industry and of monitoring these supplies, particularly in terms of monitoring farmers' groups and field collection agents, it being understood that under current regulations, any delivery to a local processing plant is classified as an export.

* It will undoubtedly be necessary to review the regulations to guarantee this supply, whilst preserving competition.
Export Data

Table 5: Volume and quality of Cameroon's cocoa exports

YEARS	Volume exported (T)	Grade I Product Quality		Grade II Product Quality		Non Standard	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
2022	218 993	11,825	5.4%	127,344	58.15%	79,823	36.45%
2021	201 849	80,739	40%	108,999	54%	12,110	6%
2020	200 149	5,704	2.85%	194,265	97.06%	200	0.10%
2019	214 825	7,146	3.32%	207,679	96.67%	0	0
2018	170 981	8,933	5.22%	136,938	80.09%	25,110	14.69%

Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC and FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

Graph 4: Trends in the quality of exported products

Since the liberalisation of the sector, Cameroon has exported a far larger volume of grade II (Fair Fermented) cocoa beans, which often account for up to 80% of the country's exports.

This is ordinary (bulk) cocoa. The large exporters, belonging to multinational companies, boast the largest established infrastructure, and their practice of not differentiating between produce of differing quality when collecting cocoa beans at the farm gate does not necessarily favour superior product quality, even when it can be certified and sold at prices reflecting those of the international market.

Cameroon recorded its best performance of the last five years in the 2020-2021 cocoa season, producing a higher volume of quality-controlled beans, with the highest percentage of Grade I beans (40%) in 20 years.

*** Proper interpretation of this table suggests that the regulations and the official technical-logistical system for monitoring the application of standards and quality control are deficient.

**** Mention should be made here of the lack of technical skills in approved quality control companies.

Protocols should be revised/updated, to ensure a more rigorous approach to sampling, physical testing and batch traceability.

The lack of strict quality control at the farm gate appears to have repercussions further down the value chain, with a high volume of G2 cocoa compared with G1 and, in 2022, an extremely high proportion of non-standard cocoa, probably due to more rigorous export controls⁷.

***** It is important to note that we were unable to find any evidence that the ONCC's central analysis laboratory is in any way deficient, and that it is suitably equipped for physical, chemical and organoleptic testing. The laboratory procedures used here are not ISO-certified; as a result, the control certificates issued by this official body may to some extent lack credibility⁸.

⁷ A more detailed study would enable links to be established between applications to export non-standard cocoa submitted to the Ministry of Trade, subject to the ONCC's non-objection. However, it should be noted that the mere possibility of exporting NS cocoa is likely to contribute to an erosion of overall export quality, even though these batches have to be delivered directly to processing units.

⁸ In more professional terms, these certificates are not enforceable against third parties, and are therefore not admissible in the event of a dispute.

Table 6: Volume pre-cleared and cleared/exported in the 2021/2022 marketing year

N°	Exportateurs	Quantités Préliquidées	% Quantités Préliquidées	Quantités Liquidées	% Quantités Liquidées	Valeurs FOB
1	2CCAM	1 203 500	0,542	855 380	0,394	1 606 239 593
2	3CG	200 000	0,090	201 320	0,093	273 010 494
3	ACHANYI	11 386 320	5,114	11 386 320	5,245	14 900 008 075
4	AGRICAM	98 735	0,044	98 735	0,045	129 083 944
5	AGRI FOOD	124 640	0,056	124 640	0,057	160 705 719
6	AGROMIX SARL	25 000	0,011,25	25 000	0,012	32 524 091
7	AMS	15 348 960	6,893	14 847 360	6,839	19 800 669 013
8	BARRY CALLEBAUT	2 468 347	1,109	1 665 563	0,767	3 250 766 126
9	BIO WAY CAMEROUN	716 300	0,322	716 300	0,330	947 078 008
10	CAMACO	7 348 440	3,300	7 348 440	3,385	9 550 746 753
11	CCQ	7 706 400	3,461	7 706 400	3,550	9 991 888 423
12	COCAMTRAC	469 334	0,211	469 334	0,216	613 435 905
13	COCCO CAM	296 400	0,133	296 400	0,137	386 239 404
14	COTEC	4 765 200	2,140	4 263 600	1,964	6 007 728 972
15	COTRALOG	1 505 305	0,676	706 065	0,325	1 933 247 482
16	D2 COMPAGY	2 722 270	1,223	2 722 270	1,254	3 553 677 019
17	DOMAYO FARMING	452 607	0,203	452 607	0,208	602 439 593
18	ETC COMPANY CAMEROON	522 295	0.235	522 295	0.241	688 884 274
19	FODA TRAINING	110 460	0.050	110 460	0.051	143 677 109
20	FRIENDS SARL	1 833 445	0.823	1 632 365	0.752	2 372 650 732
21	GDG SARL	683 240	0.307	608 000	0.280	877 157 697
22	GHOSHEN	100 000	0.045	100 000	0.046	121 765 237
23	GLOBAL BUSINESS	698 820	0.314	698 820	0.322	897 204 001
24	JAMAR	220 064	0.099	100 000	0.046	290 010 141
25	LA CAMEROUNAISE	100 260	0.045	100 105	0.046	125 935 831

N°	Exportateurs	Quantités Préliquidées	% Quantités Préliquidées	Quantités Liquidées	% Quantités Liquidées	Valeurs FOB
26	NEO INDUSTRY	4 664 880	2.095	4 664 880	2.149	6 069 170 828
27	OLAM CAM	5 720 400	2.569	5 468 400	2.519	7 341 269 012
28	PROFACO	70 000	0.031	70 000	0.032	87 318 355
29	SACCO WARREN MUKETE	6 000	0.003	6 000	0.003	7 690 379
30	SBET	22 661 040	10.087	22 260 400	10.253	29 108 485 281
31	SCOOPS CA	137 100	0.062	137 100	0.063	173 534 412
32	SIEYAPDJI	600 000	0.269	600 000	0.276	773 849 782
33	SOPROCAM	750 000	0.337	550 000	0.253	964 188 473
34	STE DELTRANS	700 000	0.314	250 000	0.115	886 759 228
35	STE NOHA GLOBAL	24 700	0.011	24 700	0.011	32 133 802
36	TELCAR	81 772 878	36.724	81 772 878	37.665	105 818 594 136
37	USICAM	44 654 400	20.054	43 545 600	20.057	52 226 728 545
	TOTAL	222 670 740	100	217 107 737	100	288 746 495 869
	RAPPEL 20/21	229 616 679	100	224 845 338	100	284 474 714 439

The main overseas destinations for Cameroon cocoa

Cameroon cocoa is exported to 17 countries worldwide, including 29 ports in Europe, America and Asia; exports account for around 80.4% of national production.

The Netherlands remain Cameroon's foremost export destination.

Table 7: Leading purchasers of Cameroon cocoa

COUNTRY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020
NETHERLANDS	58%	61%	62.3%	65.7%	68.69%
INDONESIA	14%	10%	8.2%	8.7%	-
BELGIUM	13.20%	-	-	-	-
CHINA	-	-	9.8%	6.1%	4.88%
MALAYSIA	-	14%	8.2%	7.2%	8.97%
GERMANY	-	3%	3.3%	-	-
TURKEY	-	3%	-	-	5.24%
SINGAPORE		5%	-	-	-

Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC and FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

NB: It should be noted here that a number of buyers, keen to manage more tightly the risk of non-delivery, have set up in Cameroon since liberalisation.

In Cameroon, we note that Sucres et Denrées recently started purchasing operations and was able to buy 6,300 tonnes of cocoa in 2021/2022.

Touton is also operating in Cameroon, purchasing around 1003 tonnes in 2021/2022.

However, it is difficult to provide more precise data regarding other buyers of Cameroon cocoa, apart from Cargill, /TELKAR, OLAM/USICAM, AMS, which together account for 80% of Cameroon's cocoa exports.

The list of buyers of Cameroon-origin cocoa featured in the attached 2021/2022 Cocoa Report nevertheless suggests that there is considerable buying interest.

04 Value Chain Actor Profiling

Definition of the main private actors in the national value chain

ACTORS	Main activities	Definition
Cocoa farmer / Producer	Planting, maintenance, harvesting, pod opening, bean fermentation, drying and farm-gate selling	Farmer producing cocoa on a plot that he manages (by lease or as owner). Very few of these farmers have title deeds to their plots.
GICs (joint initiative groups)	Collection and pooling of cocoa farmers' produce, group sales.	Organisations set up by certain buyers or exporters, comprising several cocoa farmers who sell part of their output together.
Cooperative Society (SCOOP)	Collection and pooling of produce from producer members / pre-packaging / export packaging, wholesaling.	Formal organisations (OHADA Single Act) comprising several cocoa farmers who sell part of their produce jointly.
Coxeurs	Undifferentiated collection and pooling of cocoa farmers' produce, wholesaling.	Local traders operating informally, who buy directly from cocoa farmers. Some work for an LBA, while others are independent and sell to one or more LBAs.
Licensed Buying Agent (LBA)	Wholesale purchases, transport from producing areas to port or processing plants, wholesale resale.	Large traders with an official CICC card and an accredited warehouse for collecting and storing beans. In French, LBAs are often referred to as "acheteurs". Some are independent, others are linked to a single exporter/grinder (agents).
Cocoa cleaner	Cleaning and sorting.	Independent companies or subsidiaries of exporters, which clean, sort and repackage the beans for export.
Exporter	Purchase from port warehouses, export of beans.	Exporters are mainly supplied by LBAs, but also more rarely by SCOOPs and coxeurs. Some are subsidiaries of large multinational bean traders, others are independent.

According to an EU-financed study carried out in 2019, some of whose conclusions have been challenged by the Ministry of Trade, particularly with regard to the profiling of producer and downstream actors, analysis of the cocoa value chain in Cameroon reveals the following distribution of added value among actors:

- Small producers (Savannah) with support; 20%
- Mass exporters; 20%
- Bean exporters; 14%
- Small producers (Forest) with support; 11%
- Small producers (Forest) without support; 16%
- Certified bean exporters; 9%
- Medium-sized producers; 8%
- Coxeurs; 2%
- Non-certified cooperatives (none)

The study shows that the net income of smallholders under shade and without support – the majority of farmers – is lower than the minimum wage.

Medium-size growers have a moderate net profit rate of 9%, but generate significant added value and receive substantial gross incomes.

By contrast, the “large” plantation model is largely loss-making.

Intermediary commercial organisations make very little profit, either, because of their co-operative nature or because of fierce internal competition between “coxeurs”.

Bean exporters have an estimated net profit rate of 5%, rising to 12% for certified beans. Cocoa bean processors exporting to Europe have an estimated net profit rate of 30%.

Producers

Smallholders recover only 36% of the net income generated by the value chain, compared with 61% for exporters. They are, however, the main providers of salaried employment. Whether or not growers are involved in certification schemes, the price they receive has fallen from 75% of the FOB export price 25 years ago to 67% today.

Prices paid to growers are not attractive unless they additionally receive aid or subsidies (for seeds, inputs, marketing). Growth is not very inclusive because cocoa prices are falling and increased production does not seem to have improved the living conditions of small farmers. There are major inequalities in (i) the distribution of wealth, (ii) access to land and natural resources, and (iii) the situation of women and young people, who are often unemployed.

i. Working conditions

- Employment, wages, safety and social protection in the cocoa sector are poorly regulated. Apart from forced labour, other conventions – in particular those relating to trade union rights, the right to strike and the right to organise collectively, as well as to equal pay – are rarely respected by the companies.
- Working conditions on cocoa farms are precarious. Child labour, though prohibited by law in Cameroon, is still socially accepted.

ii. Land rights and access to water

- The liberalisation of the VC has allowed speculative investment in pioneer fronts (also known as “settlement fronts”), which will lead to future land-related tensions and environmental degradation. The vague wording of the law, and the contradictions between custom and positive law, leave room for arbitrary rulings favouring the highest bidder. Traditional rights-holders tend to lose their rights in the face of financial investment by urban elites. Land tenure rules exclude women from access to the means of production from the outset.

iii. Gender equality

- Women are not recognised in the VC as anything other than domestic labour. They are almost never the owners of a cocoa plot, unlike in some areas of neighbouring Congo, and even less so when it is profitable; they can rarely claim ownership on the death of their spouses. Workloads are not equal.

In terms of decision-making, women are still either a tiny minority or wholly uninvolved in farm management.

iv. Food and nutritional security

- Dependence on imported products (cereals, rice, chicken, etc.) and the increase by importers of local retail prices have worsened the food security situation for urban households. In rural areas, poverty rates have risen and the prevalence of malnutrition remains high.
- The prices of staple commodities (cassava, plantain, taro (cocoyam), etc.) from rural areas in urban markets fluctuate due to the difficulties involved in getting them to the city (roads, weather conditions, means of transport).

v. Social capital

- Social capital is the privilege of the middle classes and of urban elites close to political power networks and members of government.

Relations between the various players in the cocoa VC are asymmetrical, to the detriment of the farmer. The cooperatives face many constraints (poor service, lack of farmer confidence, short-circuiting by the coxieurs, etc.).

vi. Living conditions

- The main social and health infrastructures and services are largely inadequate. Around 60% of the population find it difficult to cover health costs. Cocoa VC activities are not helping to improve social infrastructure.

Although cocoa production is becoming a retirement savings-type investment for a growing number of city-dwellers and former civil servants, as well as a speculative investment for younger urban middle-class elites, 80% of production still comes from village smallholdings and family farms.

The social sustainability of the value chain therefore depends heavily on stopping the widening of social inequalities between these groups. It depends on maintaining a balance between supporting family farms – which help to protect the social fabric in rural areas, to limit the rural exodus and to feed the towns – and allowing larger-scale plantations, which represent investments for the future but also entail a risk of speculation, of forest land-grabbing and capture of state funds by large-scale planters.

Local processing

Industrial processing

There has been a gradual increase in local processing since the 2018/2019 cocoa season.

However, the target of processing 40% of local production, established under the recovery plan since 2014, is still some way off, given that grindings would need to rise to 120,000 tonnes per year.

The sharpest increase was recorded during the 2021/2022 season, with an increase of 28%, or 86,841 tonnes, thanks to the commissioning of new cocoa processing plants such as NEO INDUSTRY, ATLANTIC COCOA and FERRERO.

However, SIC-CACAO (part of the Barry Callebaut group) remains the leader in terms of grindings and proportion of Grade 1 quality beans.

Craft processing

In its assessment of the 2021/2022 season, the ONCC recorded forty (40) craft processing operations across the country.

Over the years, there has been a gradual decline in the small-scale processing of beans into by-products (cocoa paste, butter, cake, chocolate, etc.). This is attributed to the setting up of new industrial-scale plants which largely absorb local output.

The absence of standards covering craft processing is to be deplored, as is the lack of quality control for products destined for the local market, and the proven risk to consumers.

Purchase and export of certified cocoa

It is very difficult to report specifically on purchases and exports of certified cocoa.

Three major players have nevertheless initiated certification programmes: both SIC Cacaos and TELKAR Cocoa have introduced certification programmes, but much more with a view to winning the loyalty of producers/suppliers than with a view to transparency vis-à-vis the public authorities; the third company, Agri-produce Management Services (AMS), is particularly transparent in this sense.

At the end of the 2021/2022 cocoa season, Agri Produce Management Services (AMS) handed over 800 million CFA francs to subsidise the purchase of agricultural materials, with a view to increasing production over the next few seasons. AMS also took the opportunity to congratulate cocoa farmers who, though affected by the difficult security situation, managed to produce 16,000 tonnes of certified cocoa during the 2021-2022 season.

Agri-produce Management Services (AMS) claims to have paid out nearly 3 billion CFA francs over the last ten years to help cocoa farmers produce quality cocoa certified to international standards. In terms of training, the organisation claims to have trained more than 13,000 cocoa farmers, some of whom have seen their production increase from 500 kilograms to three tonnes in ten years.

The ONCC has provided a list of exporters and certifying bodies that exported the following volumes during the 2021/2022 season:

OLAM (RAINFOREST)	14,500 tonnes
A.M.S (RAINFOREST)	15,750 tonnes
SIC CACAO (RAINFOREST)	3,490 tonnes
COCO HORIZON (RAINFOREST)	26,380 tonnes
TELKAR COCOA (RAINFOREST)	73,545 tonnes
GIC SONDASON (FAIRTRADE)	200 tonnes
AGRICAM (ECOCERT)	130 tonnes

These figures clearly reflect the firm commitment of buyers to certified cocoa, to the extent that certified cocoa appears to account for around 50% of Cameroon's total declared exports.

List of cocoa-exporting companies (**Appendix 3**).

Table 8: Definition of players in the international value chain

ACTORS	Activity	Definition
Grinder	Purchasing from warehouses, grinding, exporting of cocoa paste, butter and powder.	Grinders carry out the primary processing of cocoa. They export most of their processed products directly.
Importer	Import, grinding and resale of cocoa beans, paste, butter and powder to chocolate manufacturers.	Multinationals specialising in the trading of commodities, including cocoa. They obtain their supplies both from their national export subsidiaries and from independent exporters. This is a highly concentrated sector, with 6 players accounting for around 80% of world trade in beans and primary processing products.
Chocolatier confiseur	Manufacture of chocolate and chocolate products (confectionery, biscuits, etc.).	Secondary processors, working with cocoa paste, cocoa butter and/or cocoa powder. They are marginal in Cameroon.

Sources: *The authors*

Weaknesses identified

As described above, the administrative circuit involved in cocoa bean export procedures does not always function in a satisfactory manner.

Large amounts of cocoa produced in Cameroon are exported extra-officially.

It is estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 tonnes, out of an annual average of 300,000 tonnes produced over the last five years, are exported through clandestine channels, thus depriving the state of a considerable revenue and undermining the buyers' supply policy due to unreliable statistics.

Fraudulent exports across land and sea borders

Every year, due to the porous nature of the border, large amounts of beans are smuggled from Cameroon into Nigeria. These activities take place both day and night, as evidenced by the recent correspondence from ONCC and CICC officials to the Minister of Finance on the subject, and by the corrective measures prescribed by the Minister of Trade to curb this phenomenon, which by 2023 will have reached alarming proportions; with losses estimated at 60,000 tonnes.

Corruption

This mainly relates to malpractice by rogue exporters intent on making money at the expense of the State and, by extension, of the farmers.

GUCE, Customs and SGS have regularly reported cases of corruption, prompting a major investigation into the 2010 to 2015 marketing years and resulting in measures being taken against certain exporters, as well as a general tightening of the monitoring system at the ONCC and Customs, to the benefit of the public purse.

11*: This weakness in the monitoring system can only be remedied via the implementation, by the State authorities, of measures designed to overhaul the marketing system. Setting up an exchange would require total control of physical, documentary and financial flows, as well as improvements to warehousing and the delivery system in order to guarantee the quality delivered and, above all, to guard against the risk of non-delivery of physical products.

05 Cocoa Crop Cycle

It is important to recall that, as is the case every year, the cocoa season in Cameroon is spread over a twelve-month period, starting on the 1 August (year N) and ending on 31 July of the following year (year N+1).

The cocoa season is divided into a main season (August Y1 to March Y2) and a mid-season (April to July Y2).

Since cocoa farms are increasingly made up of hybrid varieties, the dividing line between short and long growing seasons is becoming increasingly blurred, and there are many cases of continuous production on farms in areas where moisture is well distributed over the season.

The opening of the season is marked by an inauguration ceremony presided over by the Ministry of Trade, accompanied by the Ministry of Agriculture. This ceremony provides an opportunity to present the results of the previous season and look ahead to the next one.

06 Quality and Storage

Quality

The quality of cocoa beans marketed over the last five years remains predominantly grade II.

The 2020-2021 campaign recorded the best yield in terms of volume of beans submitted to quality control, and also the highest percentage of grade I (also known as Good Fermented) beans (40%). This increase is attributable to the introduction of a premium for producers delivering Grade 1 cocoa.

The improved quality of Cameroon's cocoa is also the result of a series of measures taken over many years by the government and the industry, including:

- The distribution of tarpaulins to growers⁹, to prevent the beans from drying on the asphalt, as was the case in many producing areas;
- Rehabilitation of drying kilns in areas where harvesting takes place during the rainy season;
- The introduction by the government and certain operators of a premium for high-quality and/or certified cocoa;
- The creation of centres of excellence for post-harvest cocoa processing¹⁰, which use dedicated equipment to produce top-quality beans.

Quality control of produce intended for export

Quality control operations constitute the cornerstone of the cocoa-bean export system.

The quality control company (SCQ), duly appointed by the ONCC, samples sacks in the batch described in the verification request.

A representative sample of the batch is taken using the technical procedures laid down in the national sampling standard, which is itself based on the ISO standard.

The process involves sampling at least 25% of the bags in the batch, selected at random; 4 or 5 kilos of sample are then mixed together in a large bowl.

The pooled sample is then divided into two portions. One is sent to the ONCC, and the other to the quality control company.

The ONCC and the SCQ then subject the samples to laboratory analysis.

In accordance with ISO requirements, the following analyses are carried out:

- Measurement of moisture content;
- The cut test for defect assessment;
- Bean measurement;
- Sensory analysis for artificially dried beans (smoky odour);
- Measurement of free fatty acids (FFA);

NB: The two latter tests are optional for the buyer, thus confirming that quality controls carried out by the ONCC are aimed at satisfying a market for standard cocoa – irrespective of aroma attributes – giving rise to the stranglehold exercised by the major groups on Cameroon-origin cocoa.

⁹ However, the practice of distributing tarpaulins risks leading producers away from the recommended “good post-harvesting practice” of building raised bamboo drying-trays.

¹⁰ The total output of the CICC centres of excellence (120 tonnes), together with the volume produced under other private initiatives (around 300 tonnes), is still not enough to have any real impact on the farmers' post-harvest practices.

****The certified volumes are checked not for taste, but rather for compliance with “zero deforestation, environmental protection, wildlife protection, the fight against child labour and gender equality issues”.

Cameroon’s certified cocoa does not target a particularly lucrative market because of its strong social and environmental connotations. As a result, it does not always command the prices it might expect, since the major buyers are positioned in the industry rather than in niche cocoa.

If the results of the analyses performed by the ONCC and the SCQ match, a verification report is issued by the ONCC; this contains full information regarding the quality of the batch, the date and place where the sample was taken and the name of the exporter.

It should be noted that the sample enters the laboratory anonymously in order to guarantee the transparency of quality control operations.

In 2021, as part of the «Sustainable Cocoa» initiative, Cameroon and the European Union opened discussions on a roadmap towards sustainable and traceable cocoa production respecting forest protection and adhering to the principle of «zero deforestation». This framework for action, which would render the 2014 recovery plan¹¹ obsolete, commits the parties to greater collaboration in order to:

- Ensure 100% traceability of cocoa supplies from farm gate to warehouse to loading port by the end of 2025, with gradual implementation from the date of signature of this Framework for Action.
- The Ministry of Trade will work closely with the private sector and producer organisations to develop a traceability action plan, with clear timelines, which will be implemented step by step to ensure full traceability and verification.
- Develop, promote and implement deforestation-free sustainable cocoa standards for Cameroon, with the aim of increasing the quality and sustainability of cocoa in Cameroon, while providing the market with a guarantee of deforestation-free cocoa adapted to climate change.
- Work together to guarantee a living income for cocoa farmers, with an emphasis on strengthening the entrepreneurial capacities of producers.
- Promote alternative sources of sustainable income for producers, including agroforestry programmes, PES, community forest management, etc.
- Improve long-term cocoa productivity to produce “more cocoa on less land” through training and intensification of good farming practices, renovation of ageing cocoa farms, provision of optimal planting material, soil fertility and crop protection.
- Promote financial inclusion and innovation in order to improve producers’ access to investment facilities and the technologies they need to produce and renovate cocoa farms.

NB: This division of tasks has the advantage of clarifying interventions at institutional level and in the field between the private and public sectors.

Storage: Please describe in detail the storage mechanisms throughout the value chain, including

- **Types:** Describe the type and typical capacity (in tonnes) of storage at each level of the value chain (village informal storage arrangements; local, intermediate and wholesale warehouses; buyers’ collection centres and primary pooling sites; government and marketing board storage; logistics and collateral management sector storage; port storage; alternative storage systems);
- **Ownership and operation:** Describe the organisation that typically owns and operates each type of storage, as well as the business model and pricing structure for the provision of storage services; if possible, identify the largest operators and the storage capacity (tonnes) and condition of the warehouses they operate.
- **Additional services:** Describe any services other than storage provided in the warehouses (e.g. quality control, primary processing, packaging, financing, collateral management, input distribution, transport), including the nature of the services and the typical pricing structure.
- **Public warehouse receipts:** Identify, name and describe any type of public warehouse through which storage services are open to any depositor, and any type of experience with issuing and financing warehouse receipts.

¹¹ The Minister of Trade has confirmed that a strategy intended to replace the coffee and cocoa recovery and development plan is currently being drawn up.

- **Overall storage report:** Please describe the overall adequacy of storage for the country's cocoa production in terms of capacity (tonnes), location, condition and ownership.

Conditions governing the acquisition and maintenance of cocoa warehouses in Cameroon

The monitoring of cocoa warehousing activities is coordinated by the Marketing and Quality Control Department.

In the absence of any government regulations on warehousing, applications for approval of warehouses are submitted to the ONCC, which either approves or rejects them. The ONCC publishes a list of approved warehouses, and a list of those warehouses whose approval has been suspended due to their failure to comply with warehousing standards set out in circular N°05/ONCC/DG/DAG of 25 February 2015, regarding the conditions for approval and operation of warehouses storing cocoa and coffee for export.

The approval system is not thorough, and would not suffice to guarantee the quality of the produce if a delivery scheme typical of physical exchanges were to be put in place.

Many of these approved warehouses are not built, equipped or managed in such a way as to adequately store produce intended for export.

As the ONCC's report for 2021/2022 shows, and as confirmed during the operation to identify these structures, the number of approved storage facilities increased compared to the 2020/2021 cocoa season. A total of 210 warehouses now enjoy approved status in the various cocoa-buying areas. Approval is based on the provisions of "Decision No. 386/ONCC/DG/DGA/DCCQ of 26 November 2011 approving warehouses", and particularly on the requirements set out in Article 2 of that decision.

Fortunately, produce stored in unlicensed warehouses is neither checked nor admitted for export; instead, it is seized for auction. It would be wise to carry out an annual assessment of this infrastructure in the light of the relevant provisions of the Act.

***: These circulars and decisions should form part of a corpus of national laws and regulations governing the organisation of warehousing activities and the practice of this profession, given the central role played by this activity in the control of stocks and the physical/documentary/financial flow of produce.**

Similarly, geolocation and mapping of warehouses, together with descriptions, would enable an evaluation of actual installed and available storage capacity, its accessibility and the security measures in force.

The ONCC report does provide details of approved purchaser warehouses by region and department.

Collateral management

The warehousing system set up and managed in accordance with OHADA rules is an initiative implemented by private operators approved by the Ministry of Trade, following a favourable technical report from the ONCC.

Declared third-party collateral holders generally work with and from warehouses belonging to borrowers or premises subject to lease¹².

The borrowers concerned are mainly exporters, forwarding agents and public institutions operating in ports or rural areas.

The organisations or companies involved in third-party collateral management are: CERTISPEC, VERITAS, Société Générale de Surveillance [SGS] and the LIHONGHO traders. The company Audit Contrôle et Expertise Cameroun (ACE), which has often been involved in collateral management, is currently losing ground.

NB: TRANSITALIA, MOVIS and MAERSK act both as forwarding agents and third-party collateral holders; whilst this represents a risk of a lack of neutrality, it could also be advantageous for their clients, insofar as they are subsidiaries of international groups, which helps to establish their credibility with local and international banks.

Their operations are largely concentrated in Douala and more recently in Kribi, Cameroon's main port cities.

¹² This practice does not encourage the third-party collateral holder to assume effective control of the warehouse, nor does it offer any protection against attempts to defraud buyers or banks.

These third-party storage companies operate a warehouse receipt system (WRS), a mechanism that allows producers to store their products in exchange for a document known as a warehouse receipt. This receipt, which constitutes a deed of ownership for produce of a given quantity and quality, is issued by the warehouse operator or a third party holder. Its value may or may not be negotiable. Producers or cocoa farmers can also use the receipt as a guarantee to access financing from associated financial institutions.

16 Receipts issued by third-party collateral holders in Cameroon are not yet wholly secure, given the sometimes large amounts pending payment by certain exporters, due to which banks are highly reluctant to finance new exporters.*

In addition, third-party collateral holders in Cameroon do not yet issue warrants due to the limitations of the regulations in force. These shortcomings and inadequacies constitute a constraint, which would need to be overcome when setting up a cocoa exchange.

Only a small number of third-party collateral holders, among them CERTISPEC, are willing to risk carrying out operations outside urban or port areas, because of the deplorable state of the roads and the prohibitive constraints of the regulatory framework. These exceptional third-party collateral holders are trying to formulate innovative proposals to support operators in terms of financing.

Presentation of the products offered by CERTISPEC in the context of third-party collateral management

Types of financing using third-party collateral management (CMA)

- Supplier financing: the Distributor sells the goods and payments are made as they are received;
- Financing by the Buyer, who finances the Exporter;
- Financing by a local bank that agrees to finance exporters and importers;
- Microfinance for cooperatives;
- Cooperative Financing, which finances farmers;
- A combination of the above.

All the above financing is subject to the goods being in the custody of the third-party collateral holder.

Some factors taken into account by the collateral holder or pledgee

- Qualification of the project (contract, purchase costs and other related costs, selling price, stock disposal, etc.);
- Customer qualification (experience, solvency, knowledge of the market);
- A contract with a serious international buyer;
- Letter of credit in favour of the Bank (collateral holder);
- Short-term financing (stock clearance);
- Retains ownership of stocks;
- Payments are made directly to the collateral holder;
- Assessment of the market environment and the type of product.

Bank guarantees

- Letter of credit;
- Letter of guarantee;
- Contract payments on presentation of documents;
- Credit Bond Insurance;
- Bank guarantee;
- Debt pledge.

07 Finance

	Product Description (type, amount, term, collateral, interest rate)	Main Financial Service Providers	Overall Scale, Scalability and Bottlenecks
Land development and tree renewal	NA	NA	State-run programmes (e.g. uprooting premium, competition for the best plantation) disappeared following liberalisation.
Input finance (including value chain financing)	One-stop Producer Window	FODECC	The grower must provide evidence of his personal contribution of 40% and agree to the mapping of 2 ha of his farm, which is not possible for all growers.
Equipment finance (including leasing and vendor finance)	One-stop Producer Window Bank credit	FODECC Commercial banks	Ditto Only medium-sized producers and agro-industrial producers manage to borrow from commercial banks.
Working capital finance (including inventory and supply chain financing)	NA	NA	NA
Trade finance (including structured trade and commodity finance)	Advance against stock	Banks	Accessible to exporters with guarantees .
Financing of capital investments	F. M T	Commercial banks	Non-adapted credit High interest rates No state guarantee
Insurance and risk	NA	NA	NA

The main role of the banks is to provide the various players in the sector with structured finance in order to encourage production growth and strengthen Cameroon's leadership on the international stage.

This contribution involves, among other things, financing the entire supply chain. In particular, from production to marketing through:

- Financing for producers in the form of an advance for investments in agricultural inputs, including the purchase of fertilisers;
- Financing for agricultural cooperatives, to facilitate the acquisition of logistical resources for collection from their members, in the form of leasing, or financing in the form of an advance against stocks;
- Financing for cocoa bean exporters in the form of advances against stocks, discounts and many other services;
- Financing adapted to processors for production plants, in the form of medium term credits and for stock acquisition in the form of working capital.

List of banks:

***13:** When dealing with banks, it should be noted that only subsidiaries of multinationals with guaranteed backing from their parent company are able to obtain financing from local banks in terms of credit lines or inventory refinancing.

Farmers who, prior to liberalisation, had formed strong cooperatives (e.g. SOWEFCU, UCCAO, CONAPROCAM) receive increasingly little support from the banking sector, having lost influence in situ to the agents of approved exporters¹³. However, micro-finance companies are willing to grant loans, albeit at rates that are regarded as prohibitively high for farmers.

Cooperatives are not always able to obtain the support of banks, unless they have guaranteed backing from buyers.

N°	Exportateurs
1	AFRILAND FIRST BANK
2	BANQUE ATLANTIQUE CAMEROUN
3	CBC
4	CCA Bank
5	CITI BANK CAMEROUN
6	ECOBANK CAMEROON
7	SCB (WAFA)
8	SOCIETE GENERALE CAMEROUN
9	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK
10	UNION BANK OF AFRICA
11	UBC

¹³ The executive summary of the study carried out by the Eleni consultancy in 2014, with ICCO funding, regarding the feasibility of setting up an exchange in Cameroon presents the existence of strong cooperatives as one advantage of Cameroon. The study should be updated, given the weakening of these cooperatives in the field and the need to characterise the current producer groups, which form the backbone of the marketing system based on group sales and contract sales.

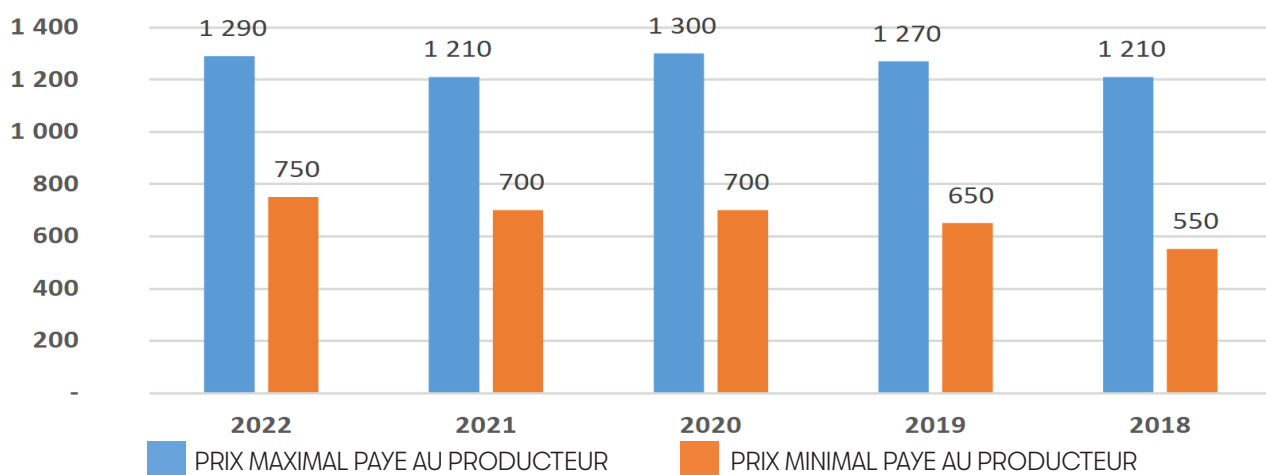
08 Prices and Terminal Markets

Analysis of farm-gate prices in Cameroon's cocoa sector from 2018 to 2022

Table 9: Farm-gate prices in the cocoa sector

Years	MAXIMUM PRICE PAID TO THE PRODUCER	MINIMUM PRICE PAID TO THE PRODUCER
2022	1,290	750
2021	1,210	700
2020	1,300	700
2019	1,270	650
2018	1,210	550

Graph 2: Evolution des prix au producteur



Sources: ONCC, GEX, CICC and FODECC annual reports for the years concerned.

It should be noted that these prices apply to trade between exporters and the international market. However, they do not take into account the farmgate purchase price arrived at through an insufficiently transparent price-setting mechanism. Farmers' bargaining power needs to be enhanced. Prices are sometimes fixed without any direct link to farmers' real costs. In addition to prices, other factors such as weather patterns, pests and diseases, land rights costs, transport and inputs affect the income of cocoa and coffee farmers.

Fluctuations in the international price of Cameroon Cocoa

Cocoa prices are no longer fixed by public authorities, so farm-gate and local market prices are set by buyers and exporters. These prices largely reflect trends in international cocoa prices, and more specifically the prices quoted on the two main stock exchanges, New York and London.

On the stock exchange, cocoa bean trading takes the form of futures contracts on the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchanges (LIFFE), but also on other platforms such as the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX). Factors such as the value of the dollar, weather conditions in producing countries and production volumes are among the indicators that need to be taken into account when speculating on the price of cocoa on the stock exchange.

4*: Unfortunately, there is a tendency for small producers to speculate on prices, although the ONCC publishes CIF and FOB prices, together with survey-based prices paid by exporters at warehouses in Douala or Kribi¹⁴.

Indications of market trends, changes in differentials depending on origin, the correlation of the internal discount for non-standard cocoa with market prices, as well as at-warehouse and ex-warehouse (EXW) prices, would enable more detailed information to be placed at the players' disposal. The deficiencies noted essentially benefit the subsidiaries of multinationals, which are better equipped to manage price fluctuations efficiently.

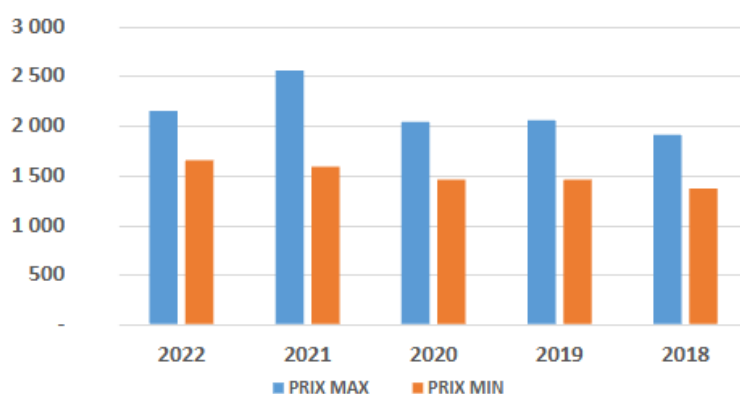
5*: When it comes to marketing, the dominant position of multinational companies (Groupe SIC CACAO, subsidiaries of Barry Callebaut with free zone status, the OLAMCAM/OLAM international Group, the TELKAR Cocoa/Ets Ndongu Essomba Group subsidiaries of Gerkens) at the expense of the Cooperatives is being further consolidated and the actual selling prices of Cameroon-origin cocoa continue to favour exporters¹⁵.

The table below shows average cocoa prices in dollars/kg for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Table 10: Cocoa price trends (in US Dollar)

Years	MAXIMUM PRICE	MINIMUM PRICE
2022	2,149	1,653
2021	2,552	1,585
2020	2,037	1,455
2019	2,056	1,455
2018	1,906	1,367

Graph 3: Evolution du cours du cacao



These costs differ from exporter to exporter, depending on whether or not the exporter has immobilised stocks.

¹⁴ The ONCC, which manages the MIS, publishes reference CIF and FOB prices based on reports by Reuters, or MNS (LIFFE and NYBOT). It also publishes at-warehouse prices, either weekly or as a result of exporter surveys.¹⁴

¹⁵ Reference prices are assumed to be spot prices and are used as the basis for immediate purchases in the field. The prices recorded are those most favourable to the exporter and for deferred delivery. These records serve as a reference for official purposes and for a range of operations. There is no system for making deferred delivery sales. It is the exporters who manage this aspect of marketing.

Table 11: Cocoa industry costs from farm gate to FOB

These costs vary from one exporter to another, depending on whether or not the exporter has fixed assets.

INDICATIVE COST STRUCTURE							
	From CIF to FOB						
						COCAO	
	CIF price (Euro)/100 Kg from 17 March 2023			Source ONCC		241	
		CIF price per Tonne in FCFA				1,580,719	
							% CIF PRICE
1	Freight					70,000	4.43%
2	Marine insurance 0.50					7,904	0.50%
3	European port charges (2.012 TN for cocoa) & (2.135 TN for coffee)					201	0.10%
4	Transportation shrinkage (1% of CIF for cocoa & 0.75% for coffee)					15,807	1.00%
5	Shipping costs 1% of CIF					-	0.00%
				Placement in CIF		93,912	5.94%
				FOB value		1,486,807	
From FOB to Nu-Basculé							
			Miscellaneous disbursements				% FOB value
6	Fire/theft insurance (1,368 F/T)					1,368	0.09%
7	Phytosanitary treatment (2,900 F/T)					2,900	0.20%
8	Exit fee (DDS) – government share (10% of total fee 75,000)					7,500	0.50%
9	Levy.contrib. NCCB (function; internal org qty control; CTSCFCC)					19,500	1.31%
10	Levy.contrib. CICC					12,000	0.81%
11	Levy.contrib. SODECAO					10,000	0.67%
12	Levy.contrib. CAPEF					2,500	0.17%

13	Levy.contrib. FODECC					21,500	1.45%
14	Levy.contrib. SOWEDA					2,000	0.13%
15	Autonomous exit duty (customs) 10% FOB, since 01/01/2023					148,681	10.00%
16	TAX emb. PAD2744Fx101.52% included					2,786	0.19%
17	Tel MINADER 275/T					275	0.02%
18	(Lifting + stowing + parking: 73,800) + 19.25% VAT (CL20)					5,177	0.35%
19	SOLAS VGM weighing charge					-	0.00%
20	Scanning contribution (CDS) 30,000/20' container or 45,000/40' container (average considered 2,000F/T)					1,765	0.012%
21	Inspection fee (CDS) 0/95% FOB					-	0.00%
22	Transit (export-related handling fees)					12,913	0.87%
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS					250,865	16.87% of FOB value
			INTERVENTIONS				
23	Processing (drying and homogenisation)					20,000	1.35%
24	Transit HAD (1,325 F/TM)					1,325	0.09%
25	Handling and transport (3,200 F/T)					3,200	0.22%
26	Warehousing (100T/day x 30 DAYS)					3,000	0.20%
27	Commission on charges (2%)					5,017	0.34%
28	Container lining					4,064	0.27%
29	Packing (9,000F/T cocoa)					9,000	0.61%
30	Packing certificate (6,000F/20' container)					353	0.02%
			TOTAL INTERVENTIONS			45,959	3.09% of FOB value
Placement on FOB (Charges + Interventions)							19.96% of FOB value

		Value <i>Nu-Bascule</i> Douala (VNBD)					1,189,995	85.89% of FOB value
								FOB value
34	Financial expenses Stock 8% 2months VNBD						15,866	1.07%
35	Transport to Douala						20,000	1.35%
36	Export sack 17x1 300						19,760	1.33%
37	packaging/drying						-	0.00%
38	loss during processing (1% VNBD for cocoa and 10% VNBD for coffee)						11,900	0.80%
39	General export costs						35,000	2.20%
40	Flat-rate minimum tax 22% Value FOB						32,710	2.20%
	TOTAL costs to <i>Nu-Bascule</i> Douala						135,236	9.10% of FOB value
		Value in export warehouse (VEME)					1,054,749	76.79% of FOB value
1	Upcountry collection fees ©						30,000	2.02%
2	Upcountry transport to group warehouse						-	0.00%
3	Purchase-related financial expenses						-	0.00%
4	Material loss on purchase: 1% VEME						-	0.00%
5	Financial risks (missing cash)						700	0.47%
6	Cartage sacks P.M ex-bulk sack (17x500)						7,600	0.51%
7	Unloading and reception						-	-
	Total costs to entry in exporter's warehouse						44,600	3.00% of the

							FOB value
	Value on entering buyer's warehouse					1,010,149	73.79% of FOB value
	Estimated farm-gate price per tonne, pre-profit					1,010,149	63.90% of the CIF price

NB: Costs are intended for indicative purposes, based on an average estimate. They vary according to the way operations are structured by each exporter and, above all, depending on the discount applied for excess moisture and other defects.

However, given the strong competition between buyers, quality premiums are mainly paid by exporters of certified products (TELKAR, AMS, SIC CACAO);

The exporting subsidiaries of large multinationals have set up an ex-warehouse delivery system, having turned their original facilities into storage warehouses in order to reduce storage costs at destination.

The product is purchased using a discounting system based on quality and moisture content. The quality must meet processors' requirements.

The product is then transported straight to the processing plants, in line with the Group's resource management policy.

These costs may also differ from upcountry practices, since most of these subsidiaries of multinationals have a network of agencies in the field, and this multiplication of agencies increases structural costs at the expense of the farm-gate price (regular checks are nevertheless essential).

***12:** The Prices Committee, set up by the Ministry of Trade and chaired by the ONCC's Director General¹⁶, is responsible for monitoring marketing costs, among other things. Setting an inter-grade differential for cocoa and a monthly assessment of the producer price set by exporters would improve the performance of this tool.

¹⁶ The monitoring of transport and forwarding costs within the sector remains highly dependent on the real weight of the players involved and on their system for determining costs.

09 Sectoral Regulatory Analysis

Until 1991, the cocoa sector, and to a lesser extent the coffee sector, was closely controlled by the State through the ONCPB (National Commodity Marketing Board), which largely managed the producer and marketing support system, while providing substantial backing for public intervention in production, in conjunction with the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, and the State companies providing support to growers (SODECAO, ZAPI Est, etc.).

The ONCPB played a key role as a stabilisation fund, managing producer prices and “marketing” cocoa and coffee for export each season.

With the fall in international prices from 1986 onwards, the ONCPB found itself unable to halt the corresponding drop in farm-gate prices. The system soon faced insurmountable problems, and collapsed.

In 1991, at the insistence of multilateral donors (IMF, World Bank), a Presidential Order abolished the ONCPB, introduced the partial liberalisation of cocoa and coffee marketing, and created two bodies, the Office National du Cacao et du Café (ONCC), a public administrative body, and the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Cacao et du Café (CICC), a private-sector body, which were together responsible for managing a year-on-year stabilisation system that lasted five years before the sector was fully liberalised following the adoption and implementation of Law 95/11 of 27 July 1995, certain provisions of which were amended by Law 2004/25 of 30 December 2004.

A recovery plan was drawn up in 2002, but its implementation faced setbacks due a number of shortcomings which led to its modification. The new Cocoa and Coffee Sector Recovery and Development Plan, updated under the ultimate supervision of the Prime Minister’s Office, was adopted in September 2014 with a number of overarching aims to be achieved by 2020:

- (i) Rationalising and controlling costs with a view to increasing the quantity and quality of national production to 600,000 tonnes/year for cocoa, 35,000 tonnes/year for Arabica coffee and 125,000 tonnes/year for Robusta coffee;
- (ii) Increasing local processing and consumption to 40% of national production and promoting sub-regional consumption of coffee and cocoa products;
- (iii) Reorganising the cocoa and coffee marketing system with a view to repositioning the Cameroon-origin produce on the international market by improving export quality.

The findings of a government assessment involving a number of stakeholders confirmed the failure of the plan to achieve most of the established objectives; the bodies set up to manage the coffee and cocoa sectors were hampered in their work by the large number of public stakeholders and the overlapping of their activities – prompting considerable resistance within the public sector – and also to a certain degree of reluctance on the part of the private sector represented by the CICC, despite efforts made by the State since August 2017 in terms of drastically reducing export levies and introducing an annual quality-based premium to support producers.

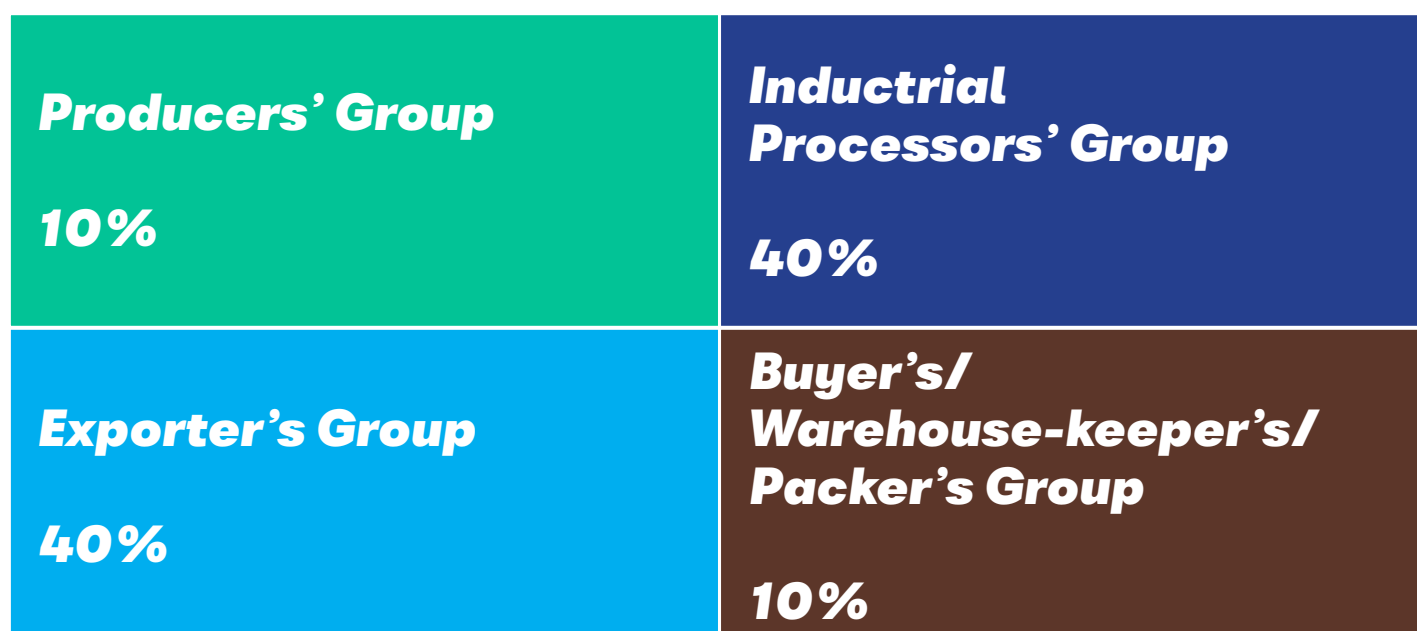
The role of the Office National du Cacao et du Café (ONCC), the state body responsible for regulating the cocoa and coffee sectors, is limited to the statistical monitoring of marketing seasons, with no real control over the timing of shipments, which regularly affects its cash flow plan and undermines its authority. The assessment of export quality depends on inspection companies with tight links to exporters. The sovereign normative and policing role of the ONCC has been reduced, to the benefit of a private-sector body (the CICC)¹⁷ in which the subsidiaries of multinationals (e.g. SIC CACAO, OLAM, TELKAR, USICAM, AMS) play a leading role.

¹⁷ The distribution of voting rights within the CICC’s General Assembly is largely favourable to the Exporters’ Group (40%) and the Processors’ Group (40%).

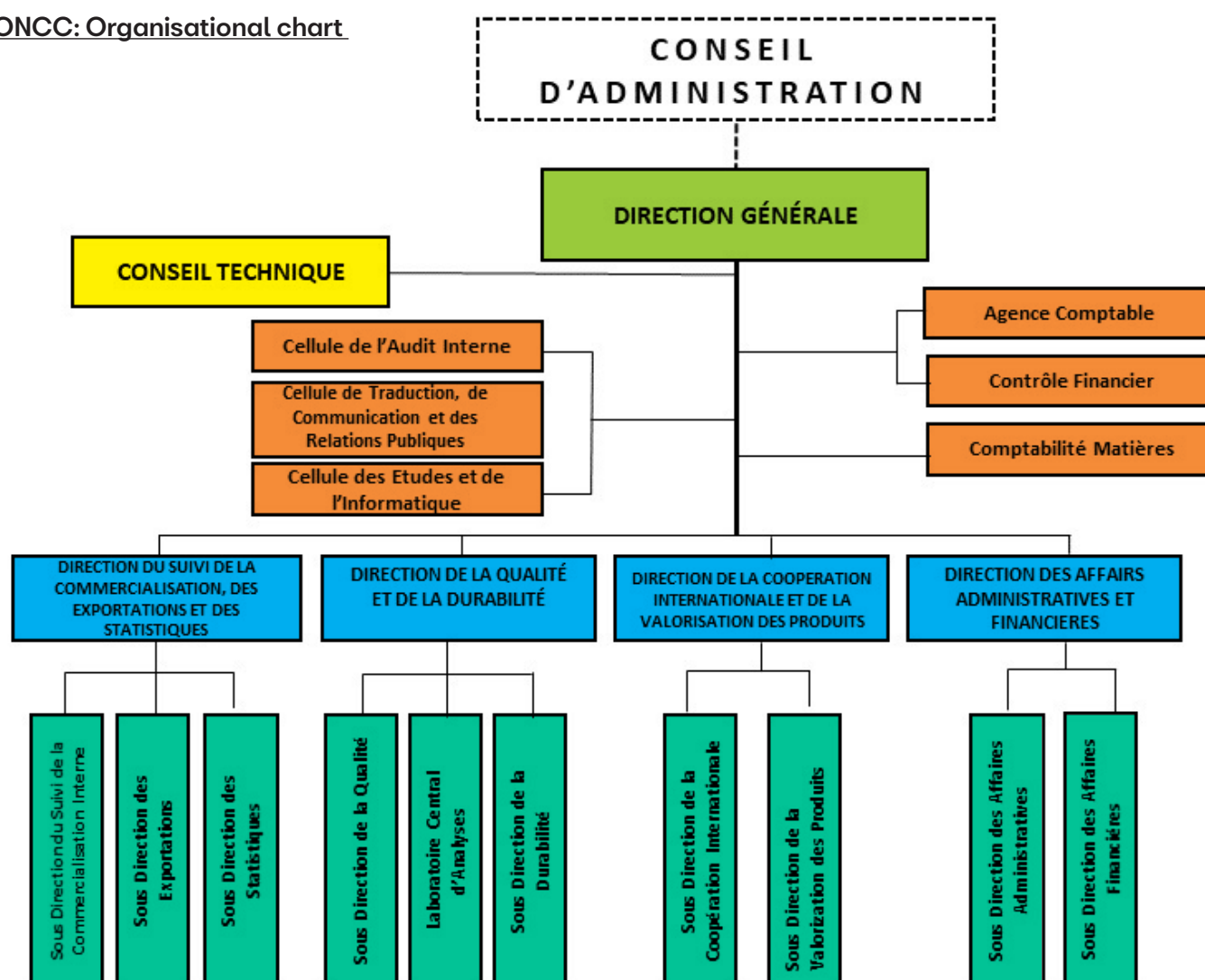
Within these groups, the weight of national companies as against the subsidiaries of multinationals is negligible.

Producers hold only 10% of the votes, and the other intermediary buyers, warehouse-keepers and packers the other 10%.

The balance of power is therefore unfavourable to producers, in a body that influences management decisions in the cocoa and coffee sectors in Cameroon.

Figure 1: Votes of the 4 groups at the General Meeting

NB: Distribution of votes among the 4 groups constituting the CICC General Assembly

ONCC: Organisational chart

The private-sector Conseil Interprofessionnel du Cacao et du Café (CICC) – which, curiously enough, does not appear in the list of associations published each year by the Chamber of Commerce, as is also the case for its main component, the Exporters' Group (GEX) – receives a share of the fees levied by the state on the export of raw produce or on the delivery of produce to local processing units, without any obligation to justify that income or to sign a performance contract (there is no business plan, no financial control and no accounting officer). The CICC regards this income as a contribution from its members, whereas in reality it is the producer alone who is required to contribute.

The Ministry of Trade intervenes in production and in farmer support activities by providing institutional support (issuing authorisations) and resources (producer quality bonuses) for certification initiatives, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, which takes part in production support activities through its projects financed by the FODECC.

The Technical Unit for Monitoring and Coordinating the Cocoa and Coffee Sectors (CTSCCC) was set up by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, to coordinate state involvement in the sectors. The ONCC, the industry's state body, acts as Vice-chair. Its budget is financed by a share of the levy on the sector.

The ONCC, which collects and distributes para-fiscal resources in the sectors, does not directly monitor the implementation of projects in the field. This role is performed by each authorising officer and the FODECC, which also leads project formulation initiatives, beyond its role and with the blessing of its authorising officers.

SODECAO, the state body set up to develop cocoa growing, has little presence because of the inadequate resources allocated to it by the state and the low levy allocated to its seed production and distribution activities. SODECAO, which currently produces around 150,000 seed pods and around 6 million seedlings a year, covers barely a quarter of global seed requirements and is heavily outnumbered by the CICC and NGOs in terms of supervising and structuring producers. The main consequence of this is the ever-growing presence of multinationals in the field, through the proliferation of agencies in the field and, above all, the use of product certification, which in reality serves much more to secure their supplies, without helping to reposition Cameroon-origin cocoa at the top end of the scale in terms of the quality offered for sale by growers.

The Ministry of Industry is involved in these sectors because of the importance attached to local processing and the fact that its approval is essential for the validation of projects in this area.

A memo from the Ministry of Trade states that «this ministry is involved in supporting industrial units by granting them the status of industrial “free points”, enabling them to benefit from a range of administrative, tax, commercial and customs advantages».

The Ministry is also developing a programme to support local transformation initiatives.

NB: In view of (i) the objectives of processing 40% to 50% of national production and (ii) the effects of the current marketing system, which does not yet allow perfect competition between players due to the difference in payment of the export levy, there is a risk of a proliferation of industrial units with no security of supply of raw materials.

To secure their supplies of raw materials, free points operate freely on the ground with other players who pay a high export levy. Although these free points benefit from a significant competitive advantage¹⁸, in terms of the payment of levies, they have no guarantee of supply because deliveries of products to them are considered as exports and therefore subject to payment of a levy calculated on delivery rather than on export.

Despite the substantial financial resources (around CFA 9 billion/year) allocated to their operation, the current state structures identified for the implementation of the 2014/2020 Plan, in particular the Office National du Cacao et du Café (ONCC), the Société de Développement du Cacao (SODECAO), the Fonds de Développement des filières Cacao Café (FODECC) and the Cooperative Unions (UCCAO, SOWEFCU and NWCA) operating in coffee-growing areas, continue to be structurally and managerially ineffective and have failed to achieve their objectives. This is due to the overlapping nature of their activities and the multiplicity of competing government projects, which have served to deprive them of their legal and regulatory responsibilities.

¹⁸ The levy payable on cocoa bean exports is CFA 75/KG, while the levy paid by local processing units is reduced to CFA 60/KG. This is tantamount to an indirect subsidy to these industrial units, whereas deliveries by their agents should be taxed as soon as they enter their warehouses, given their «industrial free point» status. Despite this government incentive, these industries are experiencing difficulties in securing their supplies.

Intervention by the European Union. The European Union (EU) has lent its support to the national strategy to revive the cocoa value chain, operating through its rural development programmes, particularly the National Indicative Programme 2014/2020 and the Support Programme for Improving Agricultural Productivity since 2011. In 2019, the EU drew up a sectoral budget support package including interventions to support the cocoa sector. It also launched a policy dialogue on other ways of supporting the cocoa sector, in particular through the External Investment Plan, in order to involve the private sector more effectively as a partner in the improvements to be made to the cocoa sector, in support of the government's process of revitalising and reforming the institutions that manage cocoa production.

Presentation of the ONCC and the CICC

Presentation of the Office national du cacao et du café (ONCC)

Law No. 95/11 of 27 July 1995, on the organisation of the cocoa and coffee trade, stipulated that all purchases and sales of cocoa and cocoa-derived products would be controlled and supervised by the Office National du Cacao et du Café (ONCC). This is Cameroon's cocoa regulatory authority, responsible for the cocoa trade and its management from farm to export.

Responsibilities of the Cocoa Quality Control Office in Cameroon

The ONCC is the state body responsible for monitoring, supervising and regulating the cocoa sector and controlling cocoa processing units in Cameroon, as well as representing Cameroon on international cocoa and coffee trading platforms and with international cocoa and coffee bodies.

For cocoa, this monitoring and supervision work is underpinned by the relevant provisions of Law 95/11 of 27 July 1995, certain provisions of which were amended by Law 2004/25 of 30 December 2004, and Decree 2005/1212/PM of 27 April 2005 of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, regulating the packaging and marketing of cocoa beans, together with the various implementing decrees issued by the Minister of Trade and the decisions of the ONCC's Director General.

The ONCC has a number of clearly-defined attributions and responsibilities that enable it to guarantee high-quality production and optimal regulation of the marketing of cocoa both within the country and abroad. To achieve this, the ONCC has a network of agencies throughout the country in Abong-mbang; Bafia; Bafoussam; Bamenda; Bankim; Ebolowa; Kribi; Kumba; Mamfe; Nkongsamba; Yaoundé; Yokadouma as well as in Paris for international monitoring.

As Cameroon's cocoa quality control body, the ONCC, which works on the basis of **ISO standards 2292-Edition 2017-11 on cocoa bean sampling and 2451-Edition 2017-11 as well as the African regional standard ARS 32-Edition 1986-00-00 on cocoa bean specifications and quality**, oversees the following tasks:

- Controlling and supervising the quality of cocoa production;
- Monitoring cocoa export statistics;
- Promoting and defending Cameroon's brand image as the world's leading producer of top-quality cocoa;
- Monitoring international agreements on cocoa and coffee;
- Representing Cameroon on international cocoa and coffee trading platforms.

Based on the new ISO standards 34101-1, 34101-2; 34101-3 and 34101-4 Edition 2019-05 on sustainable and traceable cocoa, the ONCC also monitors cocoa production in conjunction with ANOR, the Ministry of Agriculture and its main offshoot, the Société de Développement du Cacao (Cocoa Development Company, SODECAO), with the aim of supporting and promoting the sustainable development of cocoa farming in Cameroon.

The activities of local cocoa processing units in Cameroon are monitored by encouraging the application of ISO production standards and rules within the cocoa industry. Craft processing, which is on the increase, is not yet subject to any regulations.

Presentation of the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Cacao et du Café (CICC)

One of the main aims of liberalisation was to professionalise stakeholders in the cocoa sector. On the one hand, traders had to organise themselves, in order to be able to:

- Negotiate contracts with importers themselves,
- Negotiate financing with banks
- Ensure that products are marketed in strict compliance with international regulations.

On the other hand, farmers had to organise themselves to ensure effective negotiations with buyers through group sales, cross-checking the quality of their products and sourcing inputs on the basis of invitations to tender, and achieving economies of scale.

Within this framework, the CICC, which has a permanent secretariat, is responsible for guaranteeing the environment for this professionalization of players (financing of training courses, study trips, seminars, etc.).

Missions of the CICC

The CICC's main official missions are:

- To give its views or present proposals on any question or reform affecting the coffee and cocoa production and marketing system;
- To determine the criteria for working in the coffee and cocoa marketing professions and provide a moral guarantee of the smooth running of operations;
- To ensure the application of rules guaranteeing healthy and fair competition between operators who are members of professional organisations affiliated to the CICC and who adhere to these Articles of Association;
- To manage the Caisse Mutuelle de Cautions et de Garanties Professionnelles and to design a professional insurance and reinsurance system within the framework of the Caisse Mutuelle de Cautions et de Garanties Professionnelles;
- To provide all the professional organisations making up the various colleges represented at its General Meeting with any assistance and/or service with a view to increasing the efficiency of the professional organisation as a whole;
- To represent Cameroon's cocoa and coffee industry professionals in international cocoa and coffee organisations.

Organisation of the CICC

The central bodies of the CICC are:

- The General Assembly, in which the 4 professional groups are represented:
 - Producers' Group (1 national producers' group and 7 regional groups),
 - Group of organisations representing industrial processors,
 - Packers' Group,
 - Exporters' Group (+ representatives).
- The Executive Board has a Standing Committee and a Permanent Secretariat (the Permanent Secretariat team comprises the Executive Secretary and two managers).
- The Disciplinary Board.

Projects implemented by the CICC

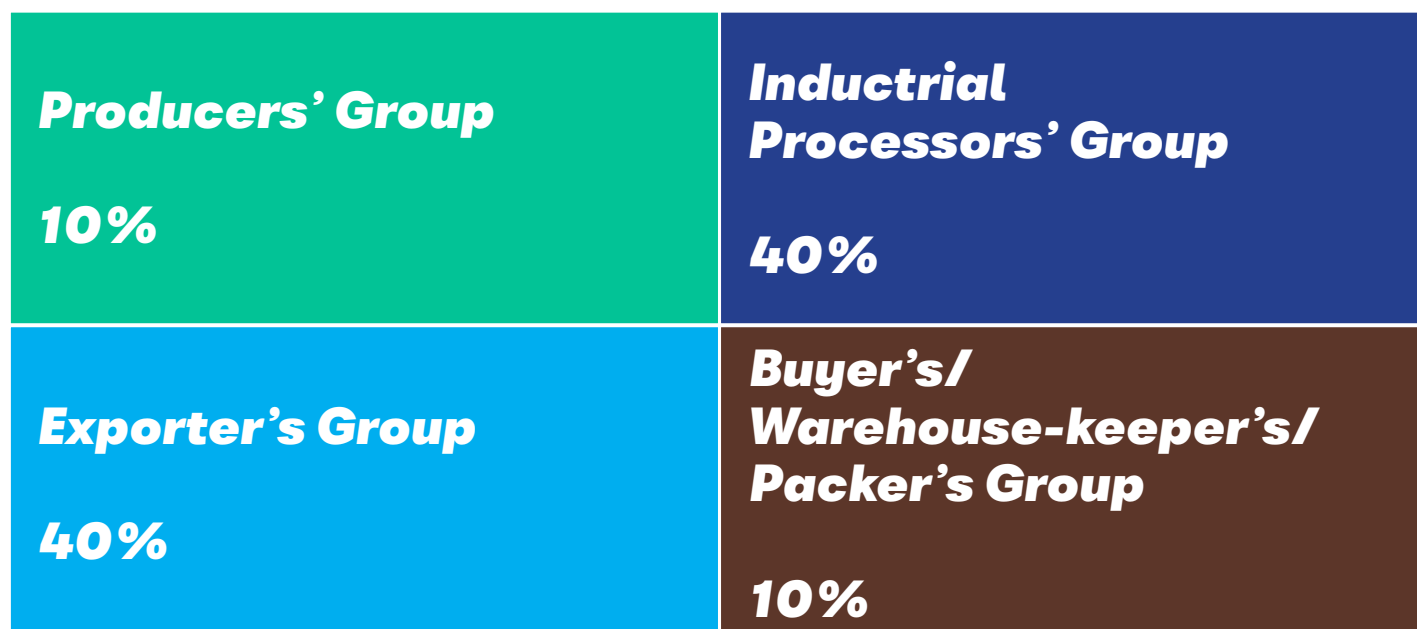
Over the years, the CICC has set itself the goal of implementing a number of projects, including:

- Registration of producers, cooperatives, LBAs, exporters and grinders and official issue of producer and exporter cards;
- Facilitating access to finance for operators
- Support for the organisation of marketing in the various regions
- Observations on climate change in the various producing areas;
- Ensuring the production of top-of-the-range cocoa;
- Rejuvenating cocoa plantations and encouraging younger farmers in Cameroon, leading to the establishment of new plantations;
- Ensuring dialogue between industry players;

However, both the representation of the four groups comprising of the CICC and their voting rights at the General Assembly are unevenly distributed.

It is therefore important to emphasise that the “producers’ college” component has difficulty making its voice heard in the face of the very powerful colleges of exporters and industrial processors, as can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 2: Votes of the 4 groups at the General Meeting



NB: After over 10 years of implementation, the “New Generation” programme, which aims to rejuvenate the production force in the two sectors and above all to enhance the value of the cocoa and coffee trade, has not yet been the object of any real evaluation by the Producers’ Group within the CICC.

The resulting Centres of Excellence were probably well thought out. However, the current yield (120 to 400 tonnes), which positions them more in the production of top-of-the-range and niche cocoa, has no real impact on the rest of the production (around 290,000 tonnes), which is sold much more at par or at a premium in the case of certain exporters, as stated by the ONCC, whose impact on the real prices of export contracts is limited by the registration system in force in relation to the international market.

There is a risk of obscuring the efforts that need to be made (i) in terms of regulations and (ii) in terms of quality control and the organisation of campaign monitoring, in order to change the perception of origin with regard to the need for product traceability and intrinsic export quality.

Presentation of the Fonds de Développement des filières Cacao Café (FODECC)

The primary objective of FODECC (Cocoa and Coffee Sector Development Fund) is to support the Government’s agricultural policy by financing and paying for activities carried out under the Programmes and Projects of the Expenditure Authorising Officers (Ministries) for the development of the Cocoa and Coffee sectors.

FODECC missions

FODECC’s tasks are set out in Decree No. 2006/085 of 9 March 2006 on the organisation and operation of the Cocoa and Coffee Sector Development Fund (Fonds de Développement des Filières Cacao et Café), Articles 3 and 4 of which stipulate that FODECC is responsible for financing and paying for services provided by four Authorising Officers:

- The Minister for Research for:
 - Support for applied cocoa and coffee research;
 - Improving the quality of cocoa and coffee

- The Minister for Agriculture for:
 - Supporting the development of the cocoa and coffee sectors;
 - Supervision of producers;
 - Extension of technical procedures and development work on cocoa and coffee plantations (production of seedlings, phytosanitary treatment, spreading of fertilisers, training, etc.).
- The Minister in charge of Cocoa and Coffee Marketing for:
 - Support for training and information programmes for operators in the cocoa and coffee sectors;
 - Promoting local processing and consumption of cocoa and coffee;
 - Promoting and defending a label for cocoa and coffee;
 - Seeking niche markets for these products.
- The Administrator of the Fund for:
 - The Fund's operating and capital budget;
 - Technical, accounting and financial audit services, with the approval of the Management Committee.

Organisation of FODECC

FODECC is placed under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Trade (MINCOMMERCE) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and under the financial supervision of the Ministry of Finance (MINFI).

FODECC Management Committee

The role of the Management Committee is to examine all matters relating to the organisation and operation of the Fund. Its composition is established by Order of the Minister of Trade. Its members are appointed by name and their qualifications defined by the Administrations and Organisations they represent. It is made up of representatives of the public sector and socio-professional organisations.

The Committee is structured on the basis of parity between the public and private sectors, each represented by six (6) members. In practice, the chairmanship is held by a representative of the private sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR	SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS
MINFI	CHAIRMAN OF THE CICC
MINCOMMERCE	EXPORTERS' GROUP (GEX)
MINADER	BUYERS (SUACC)
MINRESI	PRODUCERS (OPA COCOA)
MINMIDT	PRODUCERS (OPA COFFEE)
DG ONCC	LOCAL PROCESSING INDUSTRY

NB: FODECC receives roughly 15 (fifteen) billion CFA/year in project financing fees. These resources are shared¹⁹ between the various projects of its authorising officers (Mincommerce, Minresi, Minader, MINFI) without taking account of ecological and climatic constraints, hence the mixed results on the ground. The creation of a “guichet producteur” (one-stop producer window) is one of several attempts to refocus the sector and make it more efficient.

¹⁹ In the course of our survey, a number of respondents (including FODECC administrative staff) used the term “scattering”.

Presentation of the Société de Développement du Cacao (SODECAO)

The main mission of SODECAO (the Cocoa Development Company) is to support the development of sustainable cocoa farming.

Field of activity:

- Production and distribution of high-yield cocoa plants;
- Production of companion plants (plantains, fruit trees, legumes, etc.);
- Technical support, training and structuring for producers;
- Input supply;
- Farm protection;
- Advice on post-harvest operations;
- Promoting local processing and consumption of cocoa products;
- Marketing support;
- Development of agricultural areas;

Sodecao, which plays a central role in boosting production, suffers from insufficient financial resources and obsolete equipment – despite current renovation activities – for maintaining cocoa roads. There is a real risk that the production target of 600,000 tonnes of cocoa by 2025/2030 will not be met.

Assessment: Although the cocoa sector has been fully liberalised since 1995, it is nonetheless the case that – despite the implementation of the 2002 and 2014 recovery plans for the revival and development of the cocoa and coffee sectors in Cameroon – the benefits that should have accrued to the main player in these sectors, i.e. the producer, are not yet perceptible:

- In-field prices are still very uncertain and often fall short of the efforts made by growers, despite the success of some sales, particularly in the context of centres of excellence, an extension of the CICC's «New Generation» project.
- The lack of transparency in purchasing operations, due to (i) the dominant position of the multinationals, (ii) the virtual generalisation of contract sales, which accentuates the lack of transparency in operations, (iii) the ineffective system for monitoring internal transport and forwarding costs²⁰ and above all (iv) the failure of the SIM to publish daily differences between graded cocoa and non-standard cocoa prices.
- The “marketing” of mediocre-quality beans to the detriment of growers, a consequence of the pressure exerted by manufacturers on growers in their frantic search for produce, persists despite the introduction of certification programmes by all the major buyers.
- The frantic race to find the right product persists despite the introduction of certification programmes by all the major buyers.
- Warehousing is characterised by a lack of professionalism, due to the non-existence of a corpus of laws and regulations governing the profession, and to the absence of accountability on the part of warehousemen and third-party collateral holders beyond the provisions of OHADA rules regarding contracts.
- Existing producers' co-operatives²¹ are often set up on the initiative of buyers or exporters involved in certification activities, or within the framework of regulatory requirements for the grouped sale of products²², and are often limited to the role of «primary grouping» of products, for the benefit of buyers, agents of national exporters or subsidiaries of multinationals represented most of the time by buying agents who find themselves «out in the field». These agents carry out the secondary collection, packaging and delivery to the export warehouse for themselves and their export principals.

²⁰ At the suggestion of the Ministry of Trade, a Price Committee has been set up to monitor internal transport and forwarding costs. It would be advisable for this committee to update these charges every quarter in the light of constraints on the ground, and above all for the price ranges to be published by the MIS.

²¹ The existence of these cooperatives still needs to be brought into line with OHADA procedures and standards in most cases, because the strong cooperatives referred to by Eleni in 2014 have been weakened to the benefit of the multinationals, whose territorial network of agents on the ground has ended up suffocating these cooperatives, which are now deprived of most of the aid and subsidies from which they benefited before liberalisation.

Some of these cooperatives, such as CONAPROCAM (the national confederation of cocoa and coffee producers in Cameroon), have embarked on this project, and the main problem they face is the lack of operating resources and the unitary approach adopted by the CICC.

²² Product collection under agreements with buyers/exporters are increasingly taking precedence over group sales, despite the efforts made by the public authorities to make this practice more widespread.

In view of the above, and as reported by numerous studies, a marketing system backed by a commodity exchange would now appear to be the strategy most likely to improve producers' living conditions by systematically overhauling the various links in the cocoa value chain, and establishing fair rules for packaging and storing products, setting prices and remunerating players.

In 2021, Cameroon and the European Union committed to signing a roadmap towards a sustainable cocoa sector that protects the forests and improves the standard of living of cocoa producers in Cameroon.

This roadmap, which would replace the obsolete 2014 recovery plan, represents an additional constraint which, unfortunately, does not guarantee an improvement in producer prices. Quite the reverse; it heralds a particularly demanding mainstream market, which calls for consistent behaviour on the part of producing countries in general and Cameroonian producers in particular.

Clearly, the long-awaited cocoa exchange model, which would immediately redress the balance of power, would have the advantage, among other things, of resolving certain crucial problems:

- Buying cocoa from Cameroon, particularly from buyers and in export operations
- Market access and financing for producers;
- Financing of marketing by local banks;
- Transparency and traceability, thanks to the certification of exporters' and forwarders' farms and warehouses;
- Setting prices according to the quality of the beans, both at farm-gate and in the warehouse;
- The organisation and assessment of Fair Trade and access to niche markets, the sustainability of the activity...

The cocoa value chain in Cameroon today has significant advantages. It generates a substantial trade surplus, makes a significant contribution to tax revenues and generates attractive profit rates for companies involved in the export and processing of cocoa beans.

However, there are also weaknesses in the value chain, such as declining output and fall in value over recent years, and the precarious situation of small farmers. Today, most of the aid to smallholders is provided by private companies, notably through certification processes.

The withdrawal of the state from rural areas has greatly contributed to the deregulation of domestic cocoa marketing, resulting in a minor role for cooperatives²³ in the sale of cocoa, an increase in the number of private commercial intermediaries and strong competition for the purchase of beans from farmers. Despite a lack of efficiency in the use of labour and capital, the value chain remains viable under current international market conditions.

The liberalisation of cocoa bean marketing has radically changed the system formerly implemented by the defunct ONCPB, affecting all stages, from the purchase of cocoa at the farm-gate to its export or delivery to local processing plants.

This has had a significant negative impact on product quality.

Marketing has gone from being a state monopoly in the English-speaking area, with purchasing zones and quotas per exporter in the French-speaking area, to total liberalisation throughout the country. There are no binding conditions for intermediaries and buyers to gain access to the beans, and the CICC, which issues professional cards to buyers, is very lax insofar as these key players are not declared to the social security or tax authorities.

Access to the strategic cocoa chain has become commonplace. The result is undifferentiated collection at field level and mixtures of qualities and harvests in both producers' and buyers' warehouses.

²³ The minor role played by cooperatives can be seen in the attempts currently being made, both by the CICC to bring order to producer organisations (unitary approach) and by the Ministry of Agriculture to review the structure and viability of interprofessions, despite the CICC's non-adherence to this approach.

In addition, the current marketing situation is characterised by various features:

- Producers' incomes are insufficient and subject to fluctuations in the international market;
- Insufficient funding for producers or cooperatives, rendering them unable to compete with the agents of multinationals. The recent government introduction of a product known as the "one-stop producer window" within the FODECC marks the beginning of a solution to this problem. This product still falls short of producers' expectations in terms of financing;
- The very strong resistance of multinationals to the re-establishment of group sales in approved market centres, making it impossible to apply differentiated prices by quality;
- The absence of a strategy to promote "Cameroon-origin" cocoa on the international market.

It is therefore necessary to question the effectiveness of the ONCC's territorial coverage, compared to that of the CICC, as well as the relevance and effectiveness of the organisational system for monitoring marketing operations, in order to sound the alarm for the Ministries of Trade, Territorial Administration and Finance, in order to take the necessary measures to remedy this situation, which is destabilising the sector and is likely to jeopardise the implementation of a marketing system based on statistical, physical and geographical control of stocks in order to create competition between the various buyers of Cameroon-origin cocoa with the aim of ensuring a fairer distribution of resources in the sector and better remuneration for producers.

To be reliable and efficient, a cocoa exchange must be able to control the entire supply and delivery chain, which is not always the case given the porous nature of borders.

It should be noted, however, that the authorities in charge of the sector, notably the Ministry of Trade and the ONCC, consider that Cameroon meets the necessary criteria to host the African Cocoa Exchange, in line with the conclusions of the feasibility study carried out by Eleni in 2014.

APPENDIX I



ANNEX - 1

LISTE DES ENTREPRISES EXPORTATRICES DE CACAO

	EXPORTATEURS	ADRESSE & VILLE	REPRESENTANT	MAIL
1	A.E.F (Ambassa Eph.)	OBAILA	AM BASSA EPHREM	ambassaephrem@yahoo.fr
2	ACHANYI AND SONS ETS	502 KUMBA	ACHANYI Marin WOMEDE	achamatin57@yahoo.com
3	BEAN GROUP	3004 Douala	Georges TCHATCHOUANG	
4	CAMACO	9254 Douala	Fon Samuel	fonsamuel@camaco.org
5	CAMCOS	748 Douala	Christian JACOB	camcosdla@yahoo.fr
6	CAPA SARL	Douala	KANHOUNDJINGUE Issifou	taschienterprise@yahoo.de
7	CAQPRO LTD	1052 LIMBE	NGASSA	
8	CCAF-CAM	DOUALA	David SIGNE	davidsigne@yahoo.fr
9	CHI & SON ENTREPRISE	KUMBA	CHI Paul	chiandsonsent@yahoo.com
10	COFICO	DOUALA	SAM BAUS Dimitris	coficam@yahoo.com
11	CONAPROCAM	Yaoundé	KOUNDI Alexis Joseph	conaprocam2007@yahoo.fr
12	CRETE SARL	DOUALA	NGWE Apollinaire	ngweapo@yahoo.fr
13	ETS DOMO	Dschang	DOMO Débonnaire	
14	Ets EBIN Fils	12900 DOUALA		ebinfilms@yahoo.fr
15	ETS ENACAM	Foumban	NSANGOU ABDOU	etsenacam@yahoo.com
16	ETS GRA CACAO CAFE	271 BUEA	NDAZEH Valery NCHIKHEH	
17	FAKOCO	DOUALA	François MENENTEAU	fmenenteau@ecomtrading.com
18	FAPAM	11 Mbalmayo	NKODO ZE Anatole	ffapam@yahoo.fr
19	GIC AGRELEK	Kékem	Emmanuel NEOSSI	aaconseils@yahoo.fr
20	GIC COPROCAM	DOUALA	BILLE Elise	zeelise@gmail.com
21	GIC PPLAC	YAOUNDE	NGAMI TONDI Elvis	gicpplac@agropplac.com
22	GIC-3C	EBOLOWA	TATFET NOUMI MOISE	gic3c@yahoo.fr
23	GIC-PROBA	DOUALA	KONGLACK Raymond	abc_produits@africabusinesscam.com
24	GRACE AGRO COPERATION	KUMBA	EZINWA LEVINUS	graceagrocoop@yahoo.com
25	NDONGO ESSOMBA	YAOUNDE	NDONGO ESSOMBA J.B.	etsndongoessombasarl@yahoo.fr
26	NEALKO CAM PLC	12770 Douala	Emmanuel Nkwi	nealiko@nealiko.com
27	NOHA NYAMEDJO INTERNAT.	Douala	NOHA NYAMEDJO	nohanyamedjosarl@yahoo.fr

	EXPORTATEURS	ADRESSE & VILLE	REPRESENTANT	MAIL
28	NOVEL	DOUALA	Norbert DUEMGNE	menopmadeleine@yahoo.fr
29	NWCA	41 Bamenda	Mongwe Christopher	nowecoop@yahoo.com
30	OLAM CAM	DOUALA	ANIRBAN DEB (exp. Manager)	anirban@olamnet.com
31	PERAGRO	EDEA	MOMHA Jacob Emille	emile602001@yahoo.fr
32	POLIS AGRO CAM LTD	DOUALA	TCHUISSANG Jean Marie	irinatchuissang@yahoo.com
33	S.C.PT.	DOUALA	Kagnassi CHEICKNE	scptcameroun@yahoo.fr
34	SECO	YAOUNDE	EBOBO Théodore	theodore.ebobo@free.fr
35	SIC CACAOS	DOUALA	Valentin FOKETCHIAN	valentin_foketchian@barrycallebaut.com
36	SOCIETE COTEC	DOUALA	ONDOBO MISSIMA Louis Patrice	info@cotec-cameroun.com
37	SOCIETE HOAZ	DOUALA	MADJID HUSSEIN	hoasltd@yahoo.com
38	SOGECAF	DOUALA	Armelle ANDRE	cafe pierre andre@yahoo.fr
39	SYNERGIE NORD SUD CAMEROUN	409 Nkongsamba	Aimé NJIAKIN NJOMAKIN	
40	TELCAR COCOA	DOUALA	Mme Kate KANYI TOMETI FOTSO	kkanyi_tometi@telcarmacocoa.com
41	TROPICAM	Douala	Yves BENECH	yves@yvesbenech.com
42	U.T.I.	Douala	TCHAKOUNTE Eprheim	uti cameroun@yahoo.fr
43	UCCAO	Bafoussam	MEFINJA FOKA François	mefinja@yahoo.fr
44	UCOPROC	YAOUNDE	NKOA NDZANA	ucoproc cm@yahoo.com
45	UNITED FAMILY	Douala	NDOGMO Antoinette	unitedfamily@yahoo.fr
46	WEST HILL COFFEE	Douala	FOUNSIÉ Hyacinthe	karim@schluter.ch

* = LBCs in first year of operation

** = LBCs in second year of operation

ANNEX - 2

LISTE DES UNITÉS DE TRANSFORMATIONS ARTISANALES

REGION	TRANSFORMATION	LOCALITES
SUD	Mme MBANG EPSE NKOUDOU	EBOLOWA II
	Mme EDOO MBA MEDJO	EBOLOWA I
	Mme ESSOUMA FONO EPSE ZO'O JAQ	EBOLOWA
	Mme. ASSOKOMA Claire	SANGMELIMA
	Mme. OKO HORTENSE	MENGONG
	Mme. AKONO MBIDA JANNETTE	EBOLOWA II
	M. ESSIANE EFFA	MENGONG
	Mme. MVOGO EPSE AYOLO SUZANNE	EBOLOWA I
	Mme. ABAMA MARIE ESTHERE	KRIBI
EST	GIC ZONGAT	YOKADOUMA
	GIC/HOMERCO	YOKADOUMA
	GIC OGOUONNI	YOKADOUMA
	GIC KEMKABIS	YOKADOUMA
	UGIC PROCAMOT	YOKADOUMA
	GIC PROCAMY	YOKADOUMA
	GIC GUILILI	YOKADOUMA
	UGIC / UCCA/ BN	YOKADOUMA
	FUGIC/AEBN	YOKADOUMA
	GIC ADEBIBI	YOKADOUMA
	GIC BEDJESSABOT	YOKADOUMA
	BEDJESSABOT DE ZOULABOT	YOKADOUMA
	GIC AGOUONNI NAMPELLA	YOKADOUMA
	PROCAJEM DJEMBA	YOKADOUMA
	NORMAL YOKADOUMA	YOKADOUMA
	MEKOUI WONG	BEBEND
	AZAMBO MARC	BEBEND
	AMPEA EVELYNE	BEBEND
	TOUAD CLAUDE	MESSAMENA
	FOUMANE NANGA	MESSAMENA
	KONGO RACHELLE	ABONG-BANG
	MECHING AMBROISE	ABONG-BANG

REGION	TRANSFORMATION	LOCALITES
SUD-OUEST	KONAFSCOOP	KONYE
	MBANKENG JAN NORBERT	KUMBA
LITTORAL	ATELIER DES VOLCANS	NJOMBE
	ARTHUR AGROTECH	DOUALA
	FLOGA	DOUALA
	SOTRACAO	DOUALA
	SOCOPACAM	DOUALA
OUEST	SIPO CHOCOLAT	BAFOUSSAME
	WESLOC THOMAS	BAFOUSSAME
CENTRE	LABORATOIRE VALKAS	MBALMAYO
	COOP. DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES CACAOCULTEURS DU CENTRE	MBALMAYO
	ROSY CACAO	NTUI
	LES DELICES DE BATY	YAOUNDE
ADAMAOUA	GIC AGRIDEVED	BANKIM

ANNEX - 3

LISTE DES PERSONNES CONTACTÉES

NOM	STRUCTURE	TELEPHONE
M. ESSOMBA	CICC	697636880
TCHABGOU FRANCIS	ONCC	677947960
KOYOU	GUCE	678878125
MARC LAPOINTE	CERTISPEC	696860105
ATEBA ZOLO	GUCE	+237699818757
AFANE CHRISTIAN	PEA&PARTNERS Consultant junior	+237695190539
GEORGE EBONJE	SODECAO	+237677802489
BENOIT BANAG	ONCC	+237 694151149
KAGNASSI CHEICKGNE	LION SWISS Sarl	+237 696863911
SEH FRANCIS	Consultant Senior	+237 699871707
EFOMBAGN BRUNO	IRAD/ directeur de recherche	+237699427646
ALAIN Vitel EDZOA	BCEPME (banque)	+237655445632

ANNEX - 4

DÉCISION N°596/ONCC/DG/DGA/DSCS PORTANT AGRÉMENT DES MAGASINS EXPORT, ACCONIER, D'USINAGE, DE GROUPEMENT ET DES UNITÉS DE TRANSFORMATION DU CACAO POUR LA CAMPAGNE 2022/2023



OFFICE NATIONAL DU CACAO ET DU CAFÉ
NATIONAL COCOA AND COFFEE BOARD

DECISION N° 596 / ONCC/DG/DGA/DSCS

07 SEP 2022

PORTANT AGREMENT DES MAGASINS EXPORTS, ACCONIER, D'USINAGE, DE GROUPEMENT ET DES UNITES DE TRANSFORMATION DU CACAO POUR LA CAMPAGNE 2022/2023

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE L'ONCC,

- VU L'Ordonnance N° 91/007 du 12 juin 1991, portant restructuration des filières cacao et cafés, et le Décret N° 92/276/PM du 20 août 1992, fixant les modalités d'application de ladite Ordonnance ;
- VU Le Décret N° 91/274 du 12 juin 1991, portant création et organisation de l'Office National du Cacao et du Café ;
- VU Le Décret N° 97/142 du 27 Août 1997 modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du Décret N° 91/274 du 12 juin 1991, portant création et organisation de l'Office National du Cacao et du Café ;
- VU Le Décret N° 2005/1212/PM du 27 avril 2005, réglementant le conditionnement et la commercialisation des fèves de cacao ;
- VU Le Décret N° 2005/1213/PM du 27 avril 2005, réglementant le conditionnement et la commercialisation des cafés verts ;
- VU Le Décret N° 2006/032 du 24 janvier 2006 ; portant nomination du Directeur Général et du Directeur Général Adjoint de l'ONCC ;
- VU La Circulaire N° 2022/0387/ONCC/DG/DGA/DSCS du 12 Juillet 2022 sur les conditions d'homologation et exploitation des magasins de stockage et d'usinage du cacao et du café à l'exportation ;
- VU Les Procès-verbaux d'inspection des magasins exports, d'usinage et de groupage de café-cacao.

DECIDE :

Article 1^{er} : Sont agréés pour compter de la date de signature de la présente décision, les magasins exports, acconiers, d'usinage, de groupage et les unités de transformation ci-après :

1- MAGASINS EXPORTS

REGION DU LITTORAL

N°	MAGASINS	PROPRIETAIRE (EXPLOITANT)	N° TELEPHONE	LOCALITE
01	OFI CAM SA	OFI CAM	697 896 023	DOUALA PORT-SUD
02	COTEC SA	COTEC	699 226 185/ 677 748 758	DOUALA PORT-SUD
03	TRANSITALIA	TRANSITALIA	698 808 160	DOUALA PORT-SUD
04	UTRAC	UTRAC	699 021 049	DOUALA AKWA

05	UTRAC	UTRAC	699 021 049	DOUALA NDKOTI
06	UTI	TCHAKOUNTE JEAN	674 518 969/ 677 502 677	DOUALA YASSA
07	SOSECC ET SERVICES SARL	KEMENI ODETTE	696 573 340	DOUALA – YASSA (libérée)
08	CCQ SARL	DANGA ROMEO	670 780 561	DOUALA –ZONE-PORTUAIRE
09	TELCAR COCOA	TELCAR COCOA	233 393 876/ 699 101 184	DOUALA-BONABERI
10	SOGECAF	ARMELLE	699 680 228	BONABERI
11	PRODUCAM	NEOSSI EMMANUEL	694 753 975	BEKOKO
12	CAFCO SARL	TSAPI MARTIN DESIRE	699 754 677/ 664 468 112	DOUALA - ZONE INDUSTRIELLE BASSA (libérée)
13	CAMACO	FON SAMUEL	699 074 625	BEKOKO
14	ACHANYI AND SONS HOLDING	ACHANYI MARTIN	677 754 104/ 655 161 845	BEKOKO
15	CCQ SARL	DANGA NOUMI ROMEO	670 780 561	NKONGSAMBA 2*
16	DELTRANS	DIABE MOISE	699 317 289	NKONGSAMBA 3*
17	ETS PSN	SILATSA VICTOR	677 275 465	MELONG

REGION DU L'OUEST

18	D2 COMPANY	DOMO DEBONNAIRE	675 028 266	SANTCHOU
19	FARMERS PRODUCTS	TANO MELI CALVIN	674 938 660	BANKA

REGION DU CENTRE

20	GDG SARL	GANYI DJIONOU GEORGETTE	699 318 464	GARE VOYAGEUR
21	SOPROCAM SARL	SIELINOU LOUIS ARNAUD	670 748 876	MBALMAYO
22	SOCAM 5C SARL	OTOMO ANGONI MARCELIN	677 333 680	OBALA-GARE

REGION DU SUD

23	CCQ SARL	DANGA NOUMI ROMEO	670 780 561	MVAM ESSAKOE
24	CARRIERE DU SUD	KAMGUE HUGUES	678 497 735	SANGMELIMA
25	CCQ SARL	DANGA NOUMI ROMEO	670 780 561	EBOLWA (BASE RAZEL)
26	DOMAYO FARMING SA	SILINOU SAMUEL	699 303 523	ELOGBATINDI

2. MAGASINS ACCONIERES**REGION DU LITTORAL**

27	MAERSK	MAERSK	679 535 469/ 679 983 920	DOUALA PORT-SUD
28	SECO	SECO	223 420 179	DOUALA PORT-SUD
29	BTL SARL	ALI KAIN	698 645 511	DOUALA YUPE

3. UNITES DE TRANSFORMATION CACAO**REGION DU LITTORAL**

30	SIC CACAOS	SIC CACAOS	233 408 810	BASSA
31	ATLANTIC COCOA	OUTTARA PIERRE	668 783 738	KRIBI (libérée)

	CORPORATION			
REGION DE L'OUEST				
32	NEO INDUSTRY	NEOSSI EMMANUEL	695 888 032	FONDJOMOKO

4. MAGASINS D'USINAGE

REGION DU LITTORAL

33	GIC P3C	NGUELEU FRANCOIS XAVIER	675 258 515	LOUM
34	COOP-HOC COOP-CA	NYADJOU ROGER	677 605 291	LOUM
35	ETS KEGMO & FILS	KEGMO AUGUATIN DOCTEUR	678 867 855	MBANGA QTIER 04
36	GIC PROCAMBA	TATCHANGO PIERRE	677 778 998	MBANGA QTE 6
37	COOP-CA AGRIMBA	NZOUUECON DACY	677 418 932	MBANGA QTIE R 01
38	SOCOOP AGREMOC	NGUIMGOU PAU L SYLVAIN	673 763 042	MBANGA QTIER 07
39	FUGICMO	DANSI DENIS	672 793 065	MBANGA QTIER 11
40	COOP CA PROCAMON	DJEUMENI AUGUSTIN GICLAIR	675 032 049	MOMBO QTIER 03
41	COPLATEL	SOGNIA BERTIN	670 202 364	MOMBO QTIER 03
42	COOPLANLOMA	TANETCHOP NORBERT	677 857 339	BARE-HOCK (libérée)
43	SOCOP DYNAMIC DE MINE	TSOUALA ALEX JOSELYN	671 405 235	NKONDJOCK
44	COOPCA PROCAMIN	TISSAP FOBASSO AUGUSTIN	675 122 897	NKONDJOCK
45	COOPCA EXPLADI	KAMDJEU MARTIN	678 274 750	NKONDJOCK
46	COOPRACAM	TCHAMGOUE ERIC	691 237 708	NJOMBE
47	SOCOOP APCCN	FOKOU	650 121 699	NJOMBE
48	GIC GPDCCNP	EKOTTO CHARLES	676 374 711	NJOMBE

MAGASINS D'USINAGE

REGION DE L'OUEST

49	GIC PECHE & EVA	MFOMBA ASSONGO GUY	675 267 314	SANTCHOU
50	ETS NDJOUFACK	NDJOUFACK JEAN ALBERT	674 759 496	SANCTHOU
51	GIC ASSOBA	TETINO RIGOBERT	677 762 033	SANCTHOU
52	NCC SARL	ATSAGOU SEGUY	677 932 883	SANCTHOU
53	BEL AVENIR COOP- CA	NKENMBOU GASTON	677 669 795	SANCTHOU
54	UPCC SARL	MAKOUTSING EPSE NKENMBOU ALICE	674 809 304	SANCTHOU
55	ETS DJOUMATCHOUA & FRERES	TCHEUMALEU JUSTE JOSEPH	677 855 331	BAFANG QTE MOUANKEU
56	SAMEN PATRICE S.A	SAMEN PATRICE	676 292 473	BARE-HOCK
57	SOCOAPCAM	PADJOUO NGUEWO THOMAS	695 453 447	NKONGSAMBA 2
58	PRODUCAM	NEOSSI EMMANUEL	679 883 352	KEKEM-MOUMEE
59	COOPROCA-CA COOPCA	NGUIEKWANSE LAURENT BERTIN	674 640 081	KEKEM-BAMENGUI
60	GIC AMOBA	NGOUNOU BERTIN PAULIN	651 728 351	KEKEM- BAMENGUI
61	SOPROCAM COOP-CA	BAWALEYI DELPHINE	675 104 292	KEKEM MBOEBO

MAGASINS D'USINAGE

REGION DE CENTRE

62	SIC CACAOS	DOPKAM APOLINAIRE	675 505 007	BAFIA CENTRE
63	SIC CACAOS	NONO ELIE ROGER	659 281 575	AYOS NDJIGON

MAGASINS D'USINAGE

REGION DE SUD

64	COPLACMVI- COOP-CA	NGWEMOU RAYMOND	677 275 623	EBOLOWA
65	ETS NIXCENT	NIXCENT DOGUILLA	671 390 474	EBOLOWA
66	COOPLAZO-CA	SANO JEROME	677 917 772	EBOLOWA
67	SOCOPAVAP COOP-CA	MOMO KEMDEM CASINIR	677 061 133	SANGMELIMA
68	TELCAR LTD	NGUEPDJOP ELI BRUNO	699 553 590	AMBAM

MAGASINS D'USINAGE**REGION DE L'EST**

69	SIC CACAOS	SALI	/	YOKADOUMA-DJODJOL
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MAGASINS D'USINAGE**REGION DE SUD OUEST**

70	MAMFE CENTR AL FARMERS COOP (MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD,PDT	673 279 630	MAMFE
71	CAMACO MAMFE	NSOH TABE	677 084 061	SMALL MAMFE
72	MUSONG PETER & SONS ENTERPRISE	MUSONG PE TER GANG	677 727 373	BACHUO AKAGBE
73	MBACHI & SONS	MBACHI STEPHEN	673 463 037	BACHOU AKAGBE
74	DERICK COCOA	BESONG DERICK	675 358 532	BACHUO AKAGBE
75	OBO SO COCOA LTD	EBAI FELIX	680 195 637	BACHUO NTAL
76	MAMFE CENTRAL FARMERS COOP (MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD. PDT	673 279 630	BACHOU-NTAL
77	GODS FRIEND COCOA ENTERPRISE	EGBE KINGSLEY	675 496 579	BACHOU -NTAL
78	TELCAR COCOA BACHOU	KATE FOTSO	676 494 644	BACHUO AKAGBE
79	MAMFE CENTRAL FARMERS COOP (MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD.PD T	673 279 630	NCHANG VILLAGE
80	BERNARD TAPI ENT	BESONG ARREY BERNARD	677 359 404	NDEKWAL/ EYOMOJOCK
81	MAMFE CENTR AL FARMERS COOP MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD,PDT	673 279 630	SUMBE
82	MAMFE CENTR AL FARMERS COOP (MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD.PDT	673 279 630	ASHUM
83	MAMFE CENTR AL FARMERS COOP (MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD.PDT	673 279 630	EYANY
84	MAMFE CENTR AL FARMERS COOP MACEFCOOP) BOD	ARREY EYONG ASHU BOD.PDT	673 279 630	TINTO
85	YOUNG SHALL GROW	BERTIN TINKEU	651 714 676	KOSALA

MAGASINS DE GROUPE**REGION DE LITTORAL**

86	GIC KANWOUA	KOM	675 885 466	BARE-BAKEM
87	SOCOOP PROCCAM	AKOM EMMANUEL	677 148 583	LOUM
88	P3CP2L COOPCA	TCHINDA ARMEI ELVICE	675 426 337	LOUM
89	ETS SIPA	SIPA NDJILLO ALAIN	675 457 465	LOUM
90	GIC JAM	CHELEKEU JANVIER	677 680 731	LOUM
91	COCAMTRAC	KEULIEU LEDOUX	677 216 223	LOUM

92	GIC AGRI	NGOUJOU JEAN JACQUES	677 931 303	LOUM
93	SOCOOPRAECAM	NANA NDANGA TITE	675 260 793	LOUM QTE NDODI 2
94	SOCOOPROMO COOP-CA	TCHAMGOUE JEAN CASTRO	673 761 697	LOUM QTE NDODI 2
95	UGIPCMBA	HODJO SIME SIMEON	675 350 967	MBANGA
96	SCIDFAC-COOP-CA	TCHAKOUA VALENTIN	695 858 622	MBANGA QTIER 16
97	PLAMDEDCAM	TASSI MAURICE MOUKAM	654 173 991	MBANGA QTIER 07
98	SCOOPS JOSSINA	TENOUE NICANOR	679 139 117	MBANGA
99	UCOOPSAI	KAMENI JOSEPH	673 280 728	MBANGA QTIER 08
100	SCOOP-CDAP- OK-BIO	TSAFACK DEFLABERT	67 597 106	MBANGA QTIER 08
101	GIC AGRIDCADEM	HEMAHA NICOLAS ARSENE	650 287 476	MBANGA QTIER 06
102	PROAGRIM-SCOOPS	MENKAM KANGANG JEAN MARC	675 788 660	MBANGA QTIER 04 BIS
103	RICPAM COOP CA	EMALEU JEAN THOMAS	679 380 102	MBANGA QTIER 04 BIS
104	COOP-CA-PRO-CA	YUWIHNGHO	671 675 942	MANJO (NLOHE)
105	FARMERS PRODUCTS	KOUGANG MELI CEDRIC	678 540 592	NDOCKSAMBA
106	COOPCA PROCC DE NDOCK	ENDEU ANDRE	675 953 593	NDOCKSAMBA
107	SOCOOP : PRA.NK.C.	KAMADEU MICHEL	673 327 426	NKAM-NKONDJOCK
108	SCOOPS AGRUNN	NGOUJIE ELISABETH	652 337 212	NKONDJOCK
109	SOCOOPROCASOCAM	KAMENI JOSUE	675 520 710/ 680 355 438	NKONDJOCK
110	COOPANNCAM-COOPCA	KAMADEU MICHEL	673 327 426	NKONDJOCK
111	UGIC PROCAM	KEUDJEU YMBE CHRETIEN	679 769 118	NKONDJOCK
112	SOCOOPLAMOSOCAM	POUTCHOKO JOSEPH	670 762 995	NKONDJOCK
113	ETS PANGOP & FRERES	PANGOP EMILE	677 470 586	NKONDJOCK
114	SBET	KOUMALIEU ENGA JACQUES ROSSEAU	679 126 790	NKONDJOCK
115	SOCOOP AGREMOC	NGUIMGOU PAUL SYLVAIN	673 763 042	NKONDJOCK
116	GIC PROCAFA	TAMEGUE LUCAS	677 747 929	KONDJOCK
117	SOCOOPENP	YONTA JULES YVES	675 566 994	PENJA
118	GIC SIPA	FEUMO JUSTIN LEGRAND	679 961 385	PENJA
119	COOP-PRADYN	CHOULA JOSEPH	675 809 040	PENJA
120	P2 CANCOOP-CA	EMOU ALBERT	677 230 345	NJOMBE
121	SOCOOPAPAL-CA	PCA MISSE JOSEPH-MARIE	652 525 929	NYANON

MAGASINS DE GROUPEMENT

REGION DE L'OUEST

122	ETS PANGOP & FRERES	PANGOP EMILE	677 470 586	BAFANG CENTRE VILLE
123	ETS EMAMAM	MOUMENI ROGER	677 470 577	BAFANG QTE LOSSACK
124	ETS KEGMO & FILS	KEGMO AUGUATIN DOCTEUR	678 867 855	SANTCHOU
125	GIC JEAMBO	MANEFOUET MARTHE	677 375 166/676 175 676	SANTCHOU
126	SOCOOPRODYCASA	DJITIA THOMAS	677 979 539	SANTCHOU
127	PAME COOPCA	DONGMO SIMPLICE	677 101 868	SANTCHOU
128	GIC PVN	MBAPTE GILBERT	677 626 186	SANTCHOU
129	SCOOPS PROCCA	NZAMAFFO LOUIS MARIE	697 252 252	FONDJOMOKO
130	ETS BON PRIX	KAMGA GUY	675 584 683	KEKEM
131	GIC EXPAFOM	NGOUNOU THADEE	654 399 213	FOYEMTCHA
132	GIC AEFO	FOGEM GUY	678 505 159	FOYEMTCHA
133	SOCOOPPROCAF-COOP-CA	NGANDJEN FRANCOIS	694 405 586	KEKEM FOYEMTCHA
134	GIC CEF	TAYOMNOU JOSEPH	674 420 183	FOYEMTCHA
135	GIC RIPKE	NDIMIH ATHANASE OHYOUAH	679 696 920	KEKEM
136	PRODUCAM	NEOSSE EMMANUEL	679 883 352	KEKEM
137	UGIC AGRO ENTERPRISE	TCHADJOKO NGODJI	678 306 222	MOUMEE LONG- TRAIT

		SERGES		
138	COOPAGROBA COOP-CA	NKEMANI DESIRE	670 627 541	BAKOU QTIE Koba
MAGASINS DE GROUPE				
REGION DE CENTRE				
139	GDG SARL	EKANI OMAIRE	671 074 445	ELIG-AMBASSA
140	GDG SARL	LEUTCHOU BERTIN	679 018 656	SA'A
141	SIC CACAOS	AMBASSA LEON SYLVAIN	677 923 287	SA'A
142	O.F.I	TONGWE LAURENCE	677 049 878	OBALA
143	TELCAR	ASHU BESSONG	677 110 904	OBALA
144	SOCAM 5C SARL	OTOMO ANGONI MARCELIN	677 333 680	OBALA-CENTRE
145	GDG SARL	MVOGO CLEMENT	674 770 996	ELIG- MFOMO
146	NEO INDUSTRY	TOUPKA EPSE MFOMBAM PASMA	699 018 696	MBALMAYO
147	NEO INDUSTRY	ABEUTHOM ANNE	673 098 535	MBALMAYO
148	GDG SARL	MBAH ZOA	656 082 353	MBALMAYO
149	FARMERS PRODUCTS	TCHOUALA PAULINE	670 734 091	MBALMAYO
150	AB K COCOA FARM	ABOMO KELE PIERRE	696 015 527	MBANDJOCK
151	O.F.I.	YOUAGUEN GUY MARCEL	674 395 275	MONATELE
152	ETS FOUDA LONGIN	FOUDA LONGIN	677 653 874	NTUI-(BIAN GONA)
153	OFI	AUTA FRANKLIN	676 376 435	NTUI
154	TELCAR	LYONGA DANIEL	674 876 562	NTUI CENTRE
155	SIC CACAOS	NGAMENI PIERRE MERLIN	670 867 048	NTUI CENTRE
156	SIC CACAO	NDONG RICHARD	677 380 307	BAFIA
157	ETS NGONGANG (SIC CACAOS)	NGONGANG	677 296 687	NTUI
158	TELCAR	WALLANG JOSEPH	673 228 822	BAFIA
159	NEO INDUSTRY	BANDI GNONESSANDO CESAR	/	NGOUA 35
160	TELCAR	ITOG PAUL	654 545 250	MAKENENE EST
161	NEO INDUSTRY	KAMDEM KOUOGANG ABRAHAM	677 806 030	NGOUMOU
162	GDG SARL	TCHAKOUNTE NANA ACHILLE	679 245 933	NGOUMOU
163	SIC CACAOS	NGANKEP THEODORE	699 983 015	OMBESSA
164	SIC CACAO	DOPKAM APOLINAIRE	675 505 007	MBANGASSINA
165	OFI	CLOVIS SOP	677 559 885	MBANGASSINA
166	TELCAR	MEONGSI GODWILL	671 017 249	MBANGASSINA
167	SIC CACAOS	MBONO PIERRE	677 253 877	MBANGASSINA -GOURA
168	GIC ESPOIRE D'ELANGUE	BONDJE ASER	670 556 518	MBANGASSINA-GOURA
169	TELCAR	NKWANG FELIX	670 439 377	MBANGASSINA
170	GDG SARL	AMBARA DIEUDONNE	674 688 835	BIBEH
171	SIC CACAOS	KEMAJOU LEONARD	650 134 018	BOKITO
172	GDG SARL	ESSENGUE BERNARD	677 317 101	ESSE
173	GDG SARL	ATANGA INNOCENT	677 632 891	ESSE
174	GDG SARL	ENYEGUE LOUIS	673 018 397	AWAE
175	TELCAR	NDI BLAISE	679 219 030	BOKITO
176	GDG SARL	ABEGA BERTIN	670 750 364	EDJIGUILI (LEKIE)
177	GDG SARL	EDOA NGONO	677 201 958	KOKODO(LEKIE)
178	SBET	MESSANGA BEKOLO MOISE	697 149 111	AYOS
179	OFI	FOINTAMA KIMI DENIS	697 896 040	AYOS FACE TOTAL
180	GDG	NKWIGWA RIGOBERT	696 847 879	AYOS CENTRE VILLE
181	CACAO +	OLINGA JEAN	658 441 020	AYOS
182	SOCOPROTRACA-COOP-CA	AZOMKO AZOMBO RAUL	690 348 826	AYOS FACE
183	SOCOPROCAMA	MEZING ROBERT	697 657 825	BONY (AYOS)

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		DIEUDONNE		
184	SOCODEANS-COOP-CA	MEZO'O NGO'O GUY	697 602 182	FANG-BILOUM
185	OFI	OLO'A VALENTIN	695 511 509	FANBIKANG
186	UGEDENIE	MEKE AZOLO PIERRE	657 262 857	METO

MAGASINS DE GROUPE
REGION DU SUD

187	ETS SIEGA	TCHOULA CREPIN	672 634 050	MVANGAN
188	TELCAR	SYIDMZE GILLES BERNARD	676 533 003	MVANGAN
189	TELCAR	ACHA COLOMBUS	658 012 749	MVANGAN
190	EST SIEGA	NYANGONO MOISE	678 313 802	OVENG
191	EST SIEGA	NSANGOU ALEROU	654 287 473	OVENG
192	TELCAR	MAURICE WOTANY	676 318 720	OVENG
193	TELCAR	ESSAM PARFAIT	677 931 118	OLAMZE
194	PLCCQ	MBIANDOU LEONARD	678 075 727	MENGONG
195	TELCAR	NDOBO ALI	696 276 851	MVENGUE
196	ETS YIMGA ET FILS	YIMGA ELVIS BIENVENU	658 758 255	NGOULMAKONG
197	TELCAR	NDIP CHARLES	680 198 861	DJOUM
198	ETS SIEGA	VOULA NKO'O ALFRED	690 308 600	DJOUM
199	CCQ SARL	DANGA NOUMI ROMEO	670 780 561	MEYOMESSI
200	ETS SIEGA	DJOMOU JEAN VICTOR	670 946 358	MEYOMESSI
201	SOPROCAM	TUFFE FOMEKONG ULRICH	682 777 019	MEYOMESSI- BIKOULA
202	COOPCAZO-COOP-CA	SANO THOMAS STEPHANE	697 603 658	MEYOMESSALA
203	CCQ SARL	DANGA NOUMI ROMEO	670 780 561	EBOLOWA II
204	NEO INDUSTRY	NGUIESSUK JEAN DENIS	675 981 315	SANGMELIMA
205	TELCAR LTD	MWAMBO MATHIAS	679 536 147	SANGMELIMA
206	ETS SIEGA	SIEYAPDJI GABRIEL	677 599 919	SANGMELIMA
207	FARMERS PRODUCTS	TCHOUALA PAULINE	670 734 093	AMBAM
208	TELCAR	AYUK DIEDONNE	674 688 524	NKOVO'OS II
209	ETS NIXCENT	ERNEST KHAN	676 001 640	BIWONG-BANE
210	ETS NIXCENT	ABESSOLO ETIENNE	670 939 701	EFOULAN
211	ETS NIXCENT	NKOULOU XAVIER	666 448 917	NKOETYE
212	SIC CACAOS	SANDJONG DJAYOU HENRI	696 616 924	LOLODORF
213	FARMERS PRODUCTS	TCHOUALA PAULINE	670 667 830	ZOETELE

MAGASINS DE GROUPE

REGION DE L'EST

214	SOCOOPROCCAM	AMOS MPACK OLIVIER	677 135 749	MBOMA
215	GIC AFAMBO	OLINGA ANTOINE	659 095 562	NGOUMOU
216	SOCOOPCCANN	KAMSALA NICOLAS	659 274 005	NGOAL
217	COOP-CA / CALOD	P.C.A MBOBLE DOB	699 516 425	BERTOUA
218	COOP-CA /PROCAB I	P.C.A EBE ZIMU	673 160 410	BERTOUA DERNIER POTEAU
219	OFI	TSHOFFO NTSIMNA JEAN	699 447 190	BERTOUA 1 ^{er}
220	SBET	ESSOMBA WILLIAMSON	697 738 799	ABONG-MBANG
221	GIC REFICA	TANKEU DOYABERT	677 778 593	ABONG-MBANG
222	SIC CACAOS	DOUNOUSSA	699 797 582	MESSOK
223	OFI	TCHAWOUA PLACIDE	677 583 017	NGUELEMENDOUKA
224	SOCOOPROTRACCA-EST	NGONG ELIAS	674 194 023	NGUELEMENDOUKA
225	SIC CACAOS	MOHAMED DJIDA	/	YOKADOUMA-ZOLABOT
226	SIC CACAOS	ALYOU GARGA	676 977 289	YOKADOUMA-GHATTO
227	SIC CACAOS	IBRAHIM OUSMANOU	675 343 747	YOKADOUMA -MONDE POUM
228	SIC CACAOS II	MOUSSA ADAMOU DIARA	654 099 595	YOKADOUMA
229	TELCAR	TELCAR	675 014 242	YOKADOUMA-MOUANDANG
230	NEO INDUSTRY	TIOMENE MOISE	651 577 443	YOKADOUMA-MOUANDANG
231	SIC CACAOS	MOUSSA MALADJI	672 463 346	MOLOUNDOU
232	SIC CACAOS	SOUDJI HAYATOU	691 555 522	MOLOUNDOU

233	NEO INDUSTRY	TSINDA PIERRE FLORIAN	696 005 200	NGATTO
234	SIC CACAOS	MOUMINI AMADJAN	656 850 535	SALAPOUMBE
235	NEO INDUSTRY	TOUKOUMOU OUMAR	656 047 831	SALAPOUMBE
236	NEO INDUSTRY	OUMAROU TOUKOUR	673 465 770	SALAPOUMBE

MAGASINS DE GROUPE**REGION DU SUD OUEST**

237	MULTICOOP-BOD	ONYEMA RICHARD	675 243 304	KUMBA TOWN
238	TITAFI COOPERATIVE- BOD	JULIAN TIKU TAKO	677 787 604	KUMBA TOWN
239	YOGOFA	YOH GODLOVE FOINTAMA	674 733 773	KUMBA
240	AWIFA CIG	ANNOH WILFRED FOMUNDAN	675 867 535	KUMBA
241	ETS AUGUSTIN CHANTEU	AUGUSTIN CHANTEU	677 527 914	FIANGO
242	MBABOD ENTERPRISE	MBABOD DIVINE TEKE	674 903 304	FIANGO
243	NGOMBI & SONS COMPANY LTD	NGOMBI VALENTINE EMOBE	679 728 215	BAROMBI KANG-KUMBA
244	LEVI-CAM	EZINWA LEVINUS	679 891 386	BUEA ROAD KUMBA
245	AGRO- MARKETING COOPERATIVE	BESONG HERBERT N	677 213 369	MUEA BUEA
246	TELCAR KUMBA I	HUDIBE ERIC	1	BUEA ROAD
247	AGRO PRODUCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES (AMS) LTD	SAMA GEVERT ERIC	6777 761 306	BUEA ROAD KUMBA
248	MNN ENTERPRISE	NZOUNKWELLE STANLEY	653 894 202	BUEA ROAD KUMBA
249	EBOKA AND SONS ENTERPRISE	DIOH KINGSLEY EBOKA	674 409 988	BUEA ROAD KUMBA
250	LIMBE AREA FARMERS COOPERATIVE	LAFCOOP	677 567 433	MUTENGENE
251	MAMFE OVERSIDE FARMERS COOPERATIVE	ERNEST EGBE ENOW	672 075 388	SMALL MAMFE
252	ABIOLA CACAO	BATE PETER MANGIEB	6745 785 592	SMALL MAMFE
253	NCHONGANYI AND SONS ENTERPRISE	NCHONGANYI PAUL	678 230 003	BACHUO AKAGBE

3. MAGASINS DE GROUPE**REGION DE NORD OUEST**

254	CAMACO	NGANG EMMANUEL	677 061 389	SMALL MANKOM
255	ETS EVARISTUS AND SONS ENTERPRISE	ABEH EVARISTUS	677 891 136	NTARINKON-BAMENDA

Article 2 : Ces agréments sont valables jusqu'au 15 juillet 2023, ils sont susceptibles d'être suspendus ou retirés avant cette date en cas d'infraction aux dispositions de la Circulaire susvisée.

Article 3 : Le Directeur du Suivi de la Commercialisation et des Statistiques est chargé du contrôle de l'application de la présente décision qui sera ventilée aux intéressés sur décharge.

Ampliations :

- MINCOMMERCE
- Autorités Administratives
- CICC/GEX
- Tous transitaires
- Intéressés
- Agences ONCC
- Chronos





APPENDIX II

Bibliography

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- Roadmap for Deforestation-Free Cocoa 2021
- Coulter J. Consulting Ltd and Sullivan & Worcester, “Study on appropriate warehousing and collateral management systems adapted to sub-Saharan Africa”, UK LLP.
- The farmer’s voice, steps towards good cocoa farm management
- Platform for Agricultural Risk Management | Managing risks to improve farmers’ livelihoods; Warehouse Receipt System.
- FODECC activity report 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022
- Thomas FABRE, Simon BASSANAGA, Ghislain FOMOU, NYAMSI Pierre, RICAU Elsa SANIAL, Traçabilité, transparence et durabilité dans la filière cacao au Cameroun Août 2022.