REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
PAIX – TRAVAIL - PATRIE

MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
PAIX - TRAVAIL - PATRIE

MINISTERE DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES, DE L'ECONOMIE SOCIALE ET DE LARTISANAT

MINPMEESA

SMESEH STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2021

ANALYSIS REPORT

APME

BSTP - CMR

BC-PME SA

JUNE 2022

Foreword

One of the major challenges to be met by our country in order to achieve its emergence by 2035 is the Structural Transformation of its economy, which is the central pillar of the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30), reference framework for the implementation of the second phase of "Cameroon Vision 2035". In this regard, the private sector, dominated by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), is a major player in this dynamic. Despite their fragility and high mortality rate, SMEs contribute to the creation of wealth and jobs. It should be noted that the Cameroonian economic fabric is made up of 99.8% of SMEs, of which 79.32% are Very Small Enterprises (TPE), 19.43% of Small Enterprises (PE), and 1.25% of Medium Enterprises (ME). According to the distribution by sector of activity, these actors of our productive fabric are found at 84.2% in the tertiary sector, 15.63% in the secondary sector and only 0.17% in the primary sector. Their effectiveness depends not only on their financial capacities, the skills of their promoters, market opportunities, but more on the quality of the public policies defined therein.

In view of the objectives of the SND30 in terms of industrialization, it is urgent to support our various targets so that they promote the structural change of the Cameroonian economy in accordance with the standards of emerging countries by 2030.

Currently, the tertiary sector is preponderant and dominated by fragile SMEs, operating in the provision of services and various supplies. The revitalization of the primary and secondary sectors is essential to increase the local production of raw materials and promote the transformation of products in favor of the "import/substitution mix and export promotion".

It should be noted that Cameroon's economic environment was not the most favorable in 2021, with a year marked by a timid resumption of economic activities due to the persistence of the health crisis. There is generalized inflation resulting from the increase in the main mass consumer goods and the strong sub-regional demand for agricultural raw materials. Our SMEs, SEOs and Craftmen considerably affected by this situation, have experienced a timid recovery thanks to the measures to support the economy.

In a Results-Based Management context, it is important to have a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the performance of public policies in order to better support our targets so that they effectively play their role as a catalyst for the structural transformation of the economy.

It is in this dynamic that my ministerial department has drawn up this 11th edition of the statistical yearbook on Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy Organizations and Craftsmen. This document constitutes a statistical dashboard on SMESEH and facilitates the evaluation of the results of the public policies implemented in favor of them in order to bring Cameroon to the achievement of its industrialization objectives by the horizon. 2030.

The Minister of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Republic of Cameroon
LE MINISTRE
The Minister
Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Entreprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
Ministère des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises de l'Economie Sociale et de l'Artisanat

Achille BASSILEKIN III

Summary

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CFCE	Business Creation Formalities Center
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
ETS	Establishment
FCFA	Francs of the African Financial Community
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIC	Common Initiative Group
HPU	Handicrafts Production Unit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IB	Individual business
INS	National Institute of Statistics
JCP	Cooperation and Partnership Days
JNES	National Day of Social Economy
JNPME	National Day of Small and Medium Enterprises
ME	Medium Enterprise
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PE	Small Enterprise
SA	Anonymous society
SARL	Limited Liability Company
SEO	Social Economy Organization
SIARC	Cameroon International Handicrafts Fair
SIU	Social Economy Units
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SMESEH	Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
SND30	National Development Strategy 2020-2030
PTF	Technical and Financial Partner
TPE	Very Small Business

Introduction

The year 2021 was marked by a recovery in economic activity following the recession observed in 2020 due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and security tensions. The International Monetary Fund estimates GDP growth in 2021 at 3.5%, a rebound from the previous year. This recovery follows the implementation by the Government of a series of measures in favor of economic recovery, namely: the definition of a restrictive budgetary policy, the adoption of an economic support plan (CAS Covid Fund). In addition to these elements, there is the emergency fund of the IMF (Economic and Financial Program) and the world economic recovery favorable to the opening up of economies to the benefit of the increase in the volume of exports of the main raw materials (cocoa, coffee, bananas, and cotton) from Cameroon.

Furthermore, the implementation of the second phase of Vision 2035 places the structural transformation of the Cameroonian economy at the center of the actions to be carried out over the decade 2020-2030. To do so, Cameroon will have to improve its production capacities to increase the volume of production capable of promoting the “import-substitution and export promotion mix”. The implementation of this policy will enable the country to focus on the production of products for which it has a comparative advantage in order to promote food self-sufficiency and intensify exports. The geographical position occupied by the country in the CEMAC zone also allows it to diversify the marketing channels for local products in order to promote the competitiveness of its economy.

In 2021, the inflation rate was 2.3%. Despite the downward trend in this rate compared to 2020, the costs of raw materials and certain mass consumer products are permanently rising, in particular cereals, vegetable oils, meats and dairy products in the country, coupled with the repercussions of the security crisis in the North-West and South-West regions. Also, the contribution of imported products to this inflation is greater than that of local products during this year. This highlights the need and the urgency of the effective implementation of appropriate public policies in favor of increasing the local supply of mass consumption products.

MINPMEESA, which belongs to the "Industries and Services" sub-sector, in achieving the Government's objectives, intervenes through the establishment of an institutional framework promoting the improvement of the environment of SMESEH as well as their development. Actions aimed at the structural transformation advocated by the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30) are underway with the implementation of its New Program Mapping aligned with this strategy. The production of the statistical yearbook by MINPMEESA for several years constitutes an instrument for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of public policies in conjunction with the SND30, and defined for the sector of industries and services to which it belongs. The analysis report that accompanies this directory provides a better understanding of the situation described by the data on the ground. It allows on the one hand, to analyze the demographic situation of SMESEH and on the other hand, to present the economic situation in terms of challenges and perspectives.

Chapter 1: Analysis of the demographic situation of SMESEH

This chapter is designed to present and analyze data on the demography of Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy Organizations and Artisans

1. Situation of SMEs

1.1 Analysis of business stock in 2021

The latest data on the demography of businesses operating in Cameroon are those of the National Institute of Statistics published in 2016 (RGE-2). The following elements made it possible to estimate the stock of companies in activity in Cameroon at **324,889** for a stock of SMEs estimated at **324,250 for the year 2021:**

- the effects of the evolution of SMEs on GDP according to the 3 sectors of activity (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary);
- the Covid-19 pandemic, the first case of which was notified in March 2020 in Cameroon;
- the evolution of certain indicator in the SND30.

Box 1: Methodology for estimating companies operating in 2021

The estimation of the stock of SMEs was done in two (02) stages:

(1) From 2016 to 2019: it is a question of capturing the effects of the evolution of SMEs on Cameroonian GDP during this period on the 3 sectors of activity (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary).

Data used:

- Evolution of the number of SMEs between 2009 and 2016 (RGE 1 and RGE 2)
- Evolution of GDP over the period 2016-2019 according to the 3 sectors of activity

Constraint taken into account: Anglophone crisis and war in the Far North against the Boko Haram sect

As for the stock in 2020, it was estimated taking into account the effects of the coivd-19 pandemic, the first case of which was notified in Cameroon in March 2020.

(2) Stock forecast between 2021 and 2030 :

The method used to estimate the stock of SMEs is the MEGCD (Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium Model). The advantage of this method is that it models the entire economy by providing a coherent and interdependent framework of economic agents as well as the factors of production held by them, and assesses the likely effects of supply policies. and demand on the economy as a whole.

Data used:

- 2019 Social Accounting Matrix	- Foreign Trade (DGD)
- Standard Matrix of the Cameroonian Economy in 2019 (Macro-SAM)	- Monetary and financial situation of Cameroon
- Table of Financial and Economic Operations	- Resource and Employment Table and data from Cameroon's national accounts for the year 2019
- Balance of payment,	- Quantified objectives of the SND30 by 2030

Hypotheses :

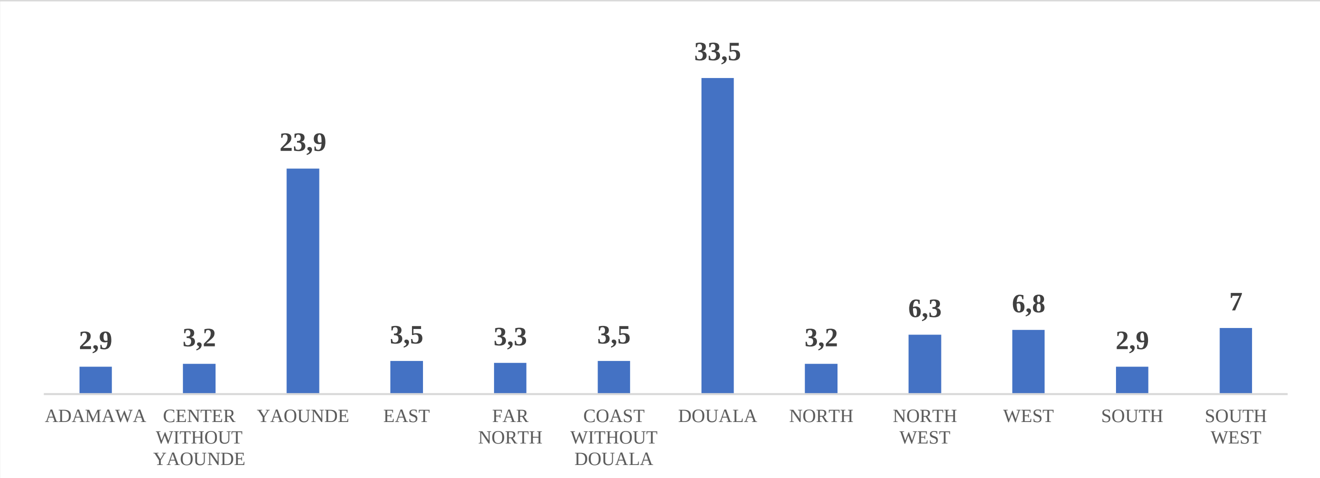
- the effects of the spread of Covid occurred via the demand channel (decline in agents' income) and via the supply channel (decline in the quantity of factors of production)
- the total labor supply is exogenous and depends on the demographic growth rate of the population;
- the capital supply of each branch is exogenous and depreciates over time,
- transfers between agents are assumed to be exogenous as well as the level of public expenditure

The results of this model are the outcome of the resolution of a system of 28 equations presented in the annex.

This model makes it possible to obtain the desired changes in the number of companies until 2030. These proportions are applied to the stock of companies enumerated by the RGE-2 in 2016 to obtain the values in terms of number of companies over the periods identified. The disaggregation of this stock according to legal form, typology and by region is deduced from the proportions of RGE-2.

concentration of companies in the Douala and Yaoundé metropolises, and the preponderance of companies in the tertiary sector.

Graph 1: Distribution of the stock of SMEs by region (%)



Source: MINPMEESA/Our estimates

Douala and Yaounde concentrate 57.4% of SMEs operating in Cameroon.

Table 1: Summary of the stock of companies according to the sector of activity and the typology

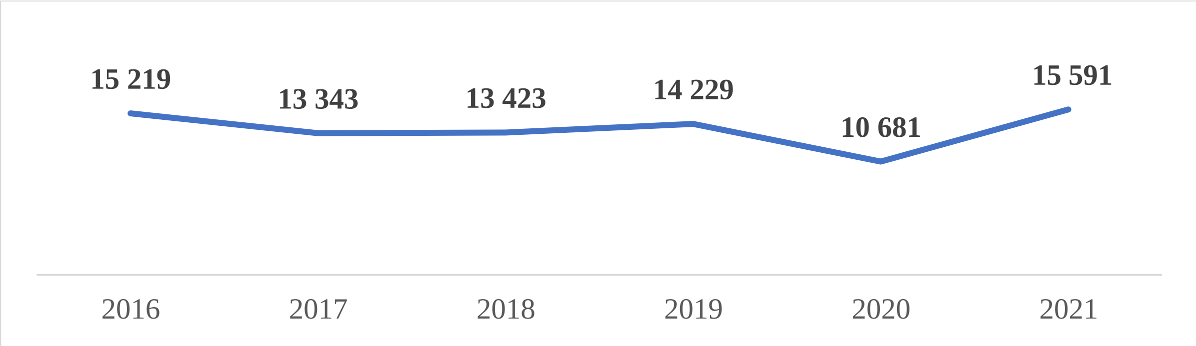
	2016		2019 (e)		2020 (e)		2021(e)	
	Effective	**%**	**Effective**	**%**	**Effective**	**%**	**Effective**	**%**
Sector of activity (SME)								
Primary	342	0.17	358	0.12	360	0.12	365	0.11
Secondary	31,694	15.63	63,204	21.99	49,551	17.15	62,370	19.24
Tertiary	170,710	84.2	223,814	77.88	238,939	82.72	261,515	80.65
Total	**202,746**	**100**	**287 376**	**100**	**288,850**	**100**	**324,250**	**100**
Typology								
EI/ETS	196,664	97	278,755	97	280,184	97	314,523	97
SARL	3,649	1.8	5,173	1.8	5,199	1.8	5,836	1.8
SUARL	811	0.4	1,149	0.4	1,155	0.4	1,297	0.4
SA	608	0.3	862	0.3	867	0.3	973	0.3
SIMPLIFIED JOINT STOCK COMPANY	203	0.1	287	0.1	289	0.1	324	0.1
ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY	405	0.2	575	0.2	578	0.2	649	0.2
OTHER SHAPE	405	0.2	575	0.2	578	0.2	648	0.2
GE	406	0.2	575	0.2	578	0.2	649	0.2
TOTAL	**203,152**	**100**	**287,951**	**100**	**289,428**	**100**	**324,899**	**100**

Source: MINPMEESA (e): Our estimates

1.2 Analysis of business creations over the period 2016-2021

The Business Creation Formalities Centers (CFCE) represented in the ten (10) regions of the country, are in charge of all the procedures for the legal creation of a business. During the year 2021, there are 15,591 companies created through these structures. Over the 2016-2021 period, the CFCEs formalized 82,486 SMEs.

Graph 2: Evolution of SMEs created over the period 2016-2021

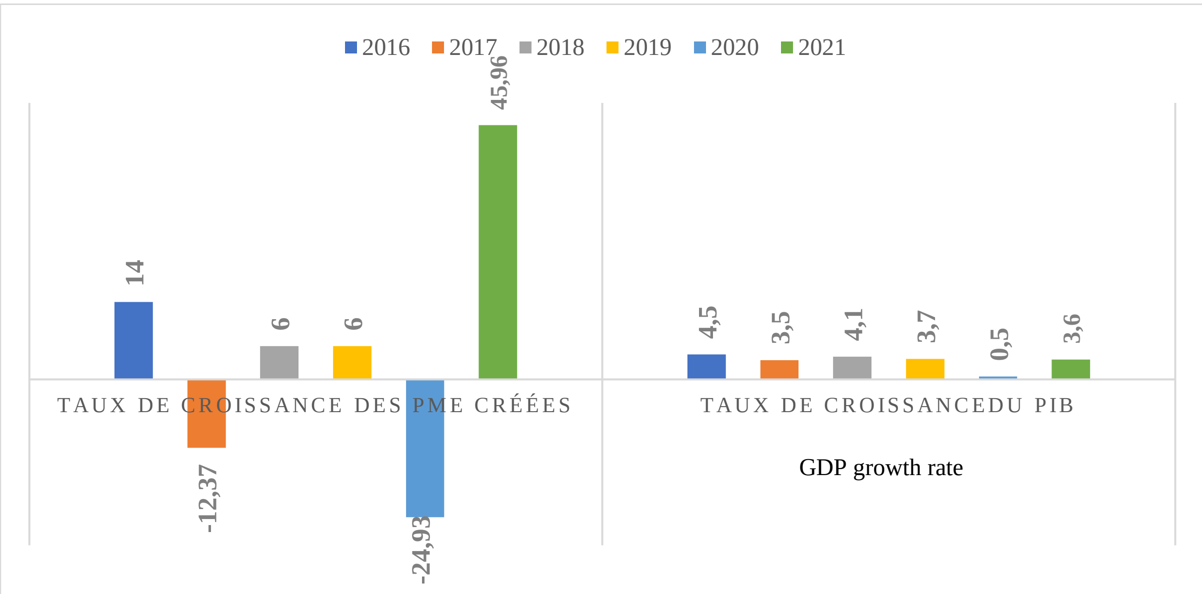


Source: CFCE (2016-2021)

Although the extent is not the same from one year to another, the evolution of business creations follows that of the country's economic activity and therefore takes into account the various shocks it faces.

With the effects of the application of health resilience measures to stem the pandemic, and the decline in activities observed in certain sectors of the economy, the motivation to register one's business was less perceptible during 2020. However, with the resumption of activities and the opening of the economy, there are 4,910 more formalizations compared to the previous year, i.e. a growth of 45.96% in 2021.

Graph 3: Evolution of economic growth and SMEs created (%)



Source: MINPMEESA

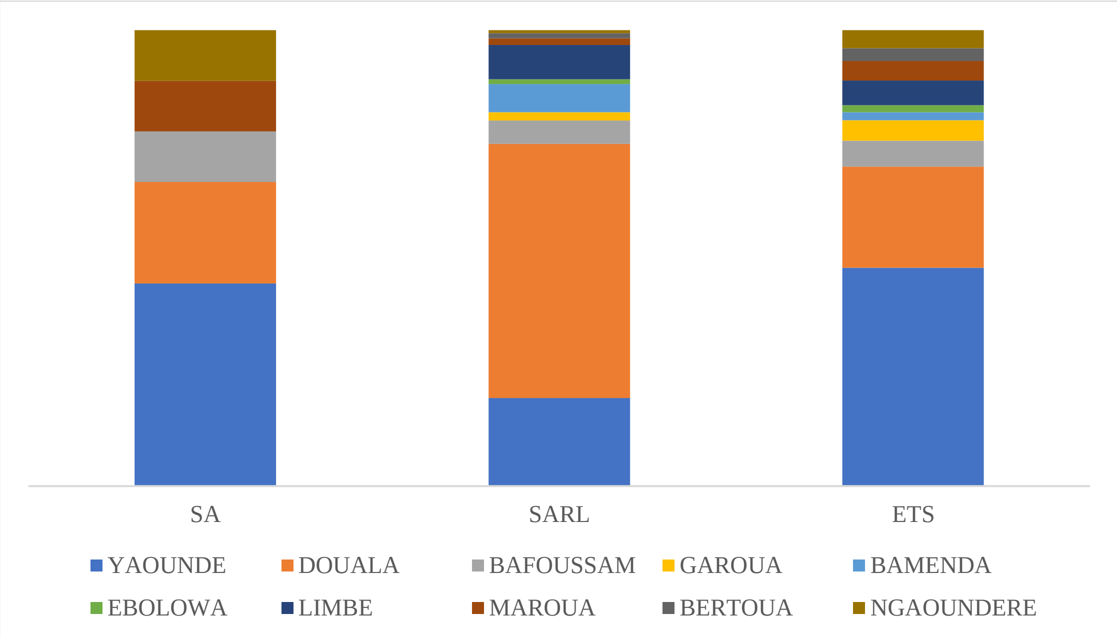
Source: INS, our calculations

- Structure of SMEs created in CFCEs in 2021 according to legal form

In general, the distribution of companies created throughout the national territory according to legal form shows that Sole Proprietorships (61.63%) and LLCs (36.96%) are the most represented in 2021. Taking into account taking into account the effect of the Covid-19 shock in 2020 in the estimation of the Average Annual Growth Rate (AGR), the study of the evolution of business creation data over the period 2016-2021 reveals that, although the EI (TCMA $_{EI}$ + 6.62%) are predominant , SARLs (TCMA $_{SARL}$ + 26.45%) are growing faster.

Taking into account the regional disaggregation, business creations in the capitals of the Center and Littoral regions are the most important (72.08%). Business creations in Douala are predominated by LTDs (55.66%) on the other hand in Yaoundé it is the ETS (47.93%) which are in the majority.

Graph 4: Breakdown of SMEs created in 2021 by region and by legal form



Source: CFCE 2021, our calculations

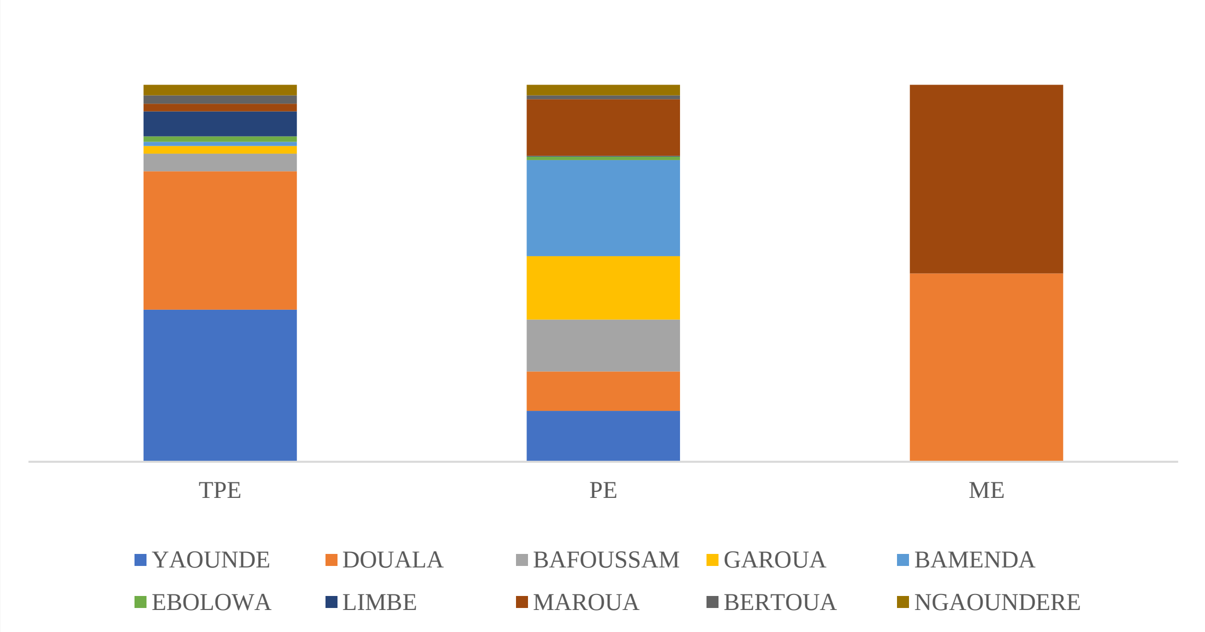
The predominance of creations of Establishments in the city of Yaoundé is justified by the specificity of this city which brings together all the public services of the State and therefore a high percentage of the operating budget of the latter. The activities of these ETS are mainly oriented towards public procurement.

On the other hand, the economic position of Douala testifies to the type of companies (SARL) which are created in the locality.

- **Structure of SMEs created according to the typology of companies**

According to the typology of companies, Yaoundé concentrates 40.33% of very small companies created in 2021 and Douala 36.71%. SEs are mainly represented in the cities of Bamenda (25.43%), Garoua (16.84%), Maroua (15.05%) and Bafoussam (13.75%). As for Medium-Sized Enterprises, there are 2 creations in 2021, one in the city of Douala and one in Maroua.

Graph 5: Breakdown of SMEs created in 2021 by Region according to business type



Source: MINPMEESA, our calculations

According to RGE-2 data, the mortality rate for VSEs is the highest (45.6%) compared to other types of businesses. The predominance of VSEs in the city of Yaoundé also justifies the level of mortality of this type of company in this city due to their activity mainly oriented towards public procurement.

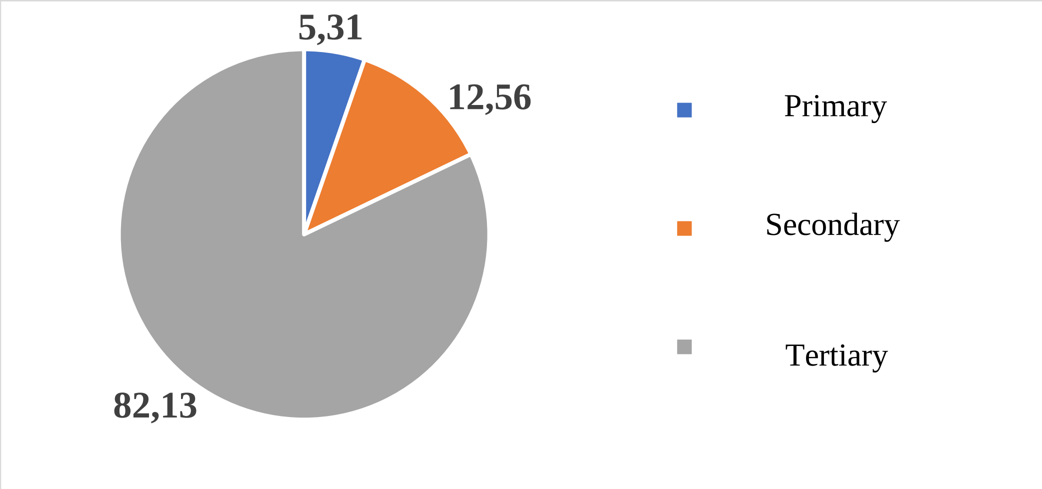
- **Structure of SMEs created by sector of activity**

Just as the structure of the economy presents the tertiary sector as the most representative in the categorization of companies by sector of activity in Cameroon [1], the SMEs created in 2021 are mainly from the tertiary sector (82.13%). This structure provides information on the vulnerability of companies and their ability to withstand shocks; Indeed, the sector most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic is that of services. It shows that the current structure as presented is very far from the standards of emerging countries. Convergence towards these

[1] RGE-2 data

standards requires taking strong actions that will trigger the process of transition of our economy towards these reference standards.

Graph 6: Breakdown of SMEs created in 2021 by sector of activity (%)

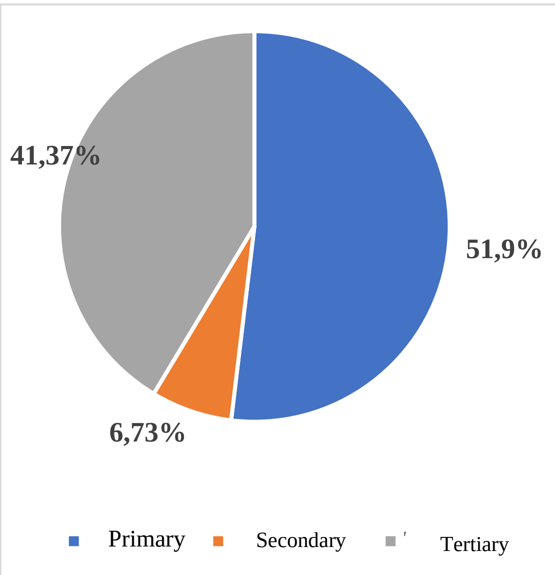


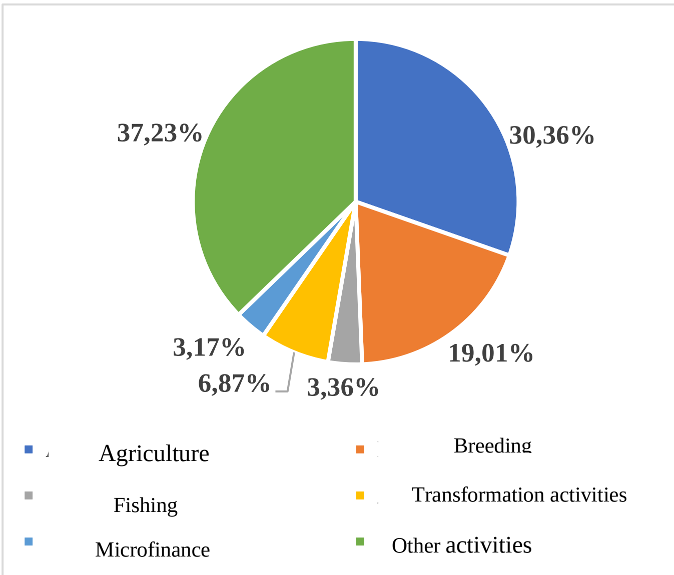
Source: CFCE 2021, our calculations

2. Demography of creations of Social Economy Organizations

Although the definition of policy on the social economy is the responsibility of MINPMEESA, these actors, in particular CIGs and cooperative societies, have the particularity of being registered in the decentralized services of MINADER. Thus in 2021, there are 2,052 SEO registered on the territory except the Far North and South West Region; this number shows a drop of 34.93% compared to 2020 for the Regions enumerated.

Graph 7: Breakdown of SEO created by sector of activity and by branch of activity





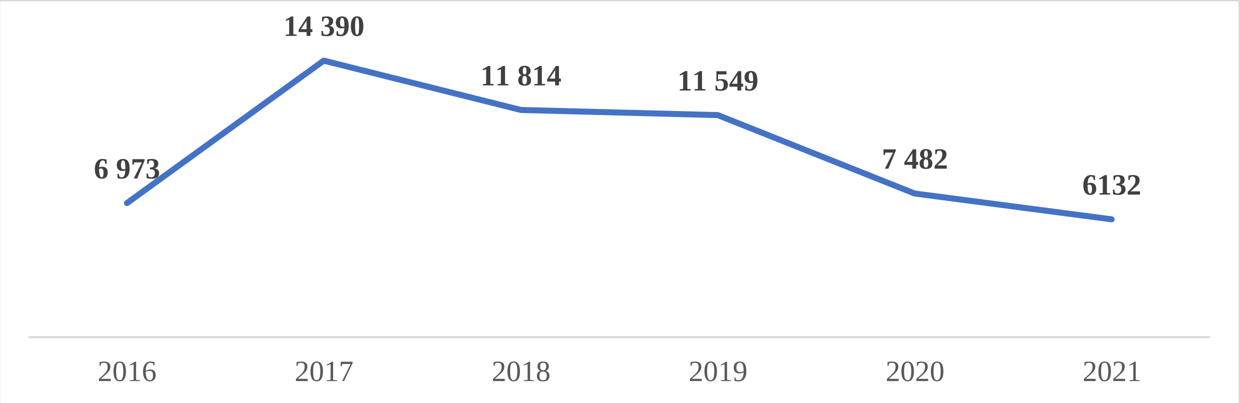
Source: MINADER 2021, our calculations

In 2021, approximately 52.73% of registered SEOs work in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. Consequently, the activities of these social economy actors are mainly oriented towards agro-pastoral and fish farming. Also, SEOs are concentrated in the primary sector (41.37%) unlike SMEs which are dominated by the tertiary sector (82.13%). These creations are mainly driven by the South (36.74%), Adamaoua (21.64%), and East (12.67%) Regions.

3. Structure of the registrations of craftsmen in the municipal offices

Craftsmanship is, according to the 2007 law, made up of all the activity of extraction, production, transformation, maintenance, repair, essentially manual service provision and exercised as a main activity. In order to facilitate migration from the informal to the formal sector, craftsmen and craft businesses are required to register in the municipal register of their jurisdiction. Thus in 2021, there are 6,132 craftsmen registered in the municipal registers in Cameroon against 7,482 in 2020, a decrease of 18.04%.

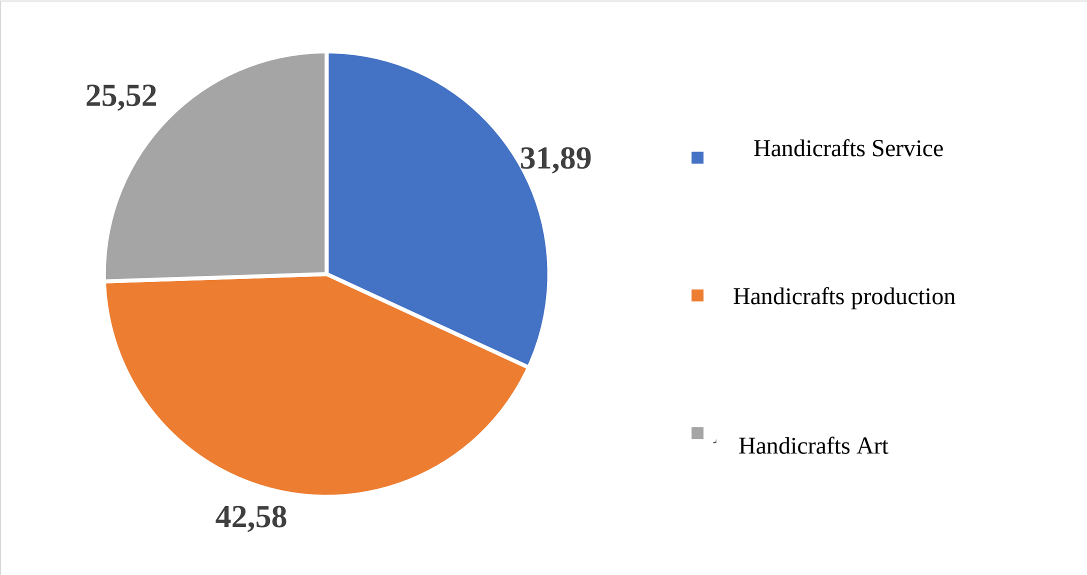
Graph 8: evolution of registrations of craftsmen in municipal offices



Source: Communal Registration Offices 2016 - 2021

Since 2017, there has been a decrease in the registration of craftsmen in the Communal Offices. It should be noted that the enthusiasm for craftsmen to register is dependent on the organization of Communal, Departmental, Regional and SIARC Fairs. The health resilience measures taken to fight against Covid-19 disrupted the organization of these various Fairs where craftsmen had the opportunity to present their know-how, benefit from prices and sell their products. It should also be noted that the SIARC which is biennial, and therefore the 7th edition should be held in April 2020; due to the presence of the pandemic, this international activity has experienced several dismissals, and thus postponed the organization of the selection of craftsmen at the decentralized level which is held a year earlier. This postponement did not favor a significant registration of craftsmen in 2020 and 2021.

Graph 9: Breakdown of registrations of artisans by type of craft (%)



Source: Communal Registration Office 2021, our calculations

During the year 2021, most of the craftsmen registered in the municipal offices in the East, Far North, Littoral and North Regions declared that their main activity was production crafts. Artisans working in arts and crafts are more represented in the western and southern regions.

Chapter 2: Economic situation

The year 2021 was marked by a gradual recovery after the effects of Covid-19 in 2020. This recovery is mainly due to the attenuation of health resilience measures and the effectiveness of economic support measures, in particular the CAS Covid grant.

1. Summary of the economic situation of Cameroon in 2021

During the year 2021, after a decline in GDP growth (which reached 0.5% in 2020), the Cameroonian economy experienced GDP growth estimated at 3.5% [2]which is significantly higher than the growth rate of the GDP of other countries in the CEMAC sub-region (on average set at 1.3%). We owe this clear increase on the one hand, to the global economic recovery favorable to the export of the main raw materials, and on the other hand to the preparations to host the African Cup of Nations held at the beginning of 2022 which to stimulate private consumption through the continuation of construction and the densification of supply from the industry, agriculture and hotel sectors. Also, the measures to support the economy in the face of Covid-19 (exemption from taxes and duties, subsidies) have helped to keep companies in the process of closing in business.

Cameroon's trade balance during the first three quarters of 2021 is estimated at -836.2 billion FCFA, which is in deficit.

2. Inflation level

The inflation rate has been growing since 2017 (0.6%), driven by higher food and non-alcoholic beverage prices, the contribution of which to total inflation will reach 1.39 percentage points in 2021. However, this rate (2.3% in 2021) is below the CEMAC convergent threshold which is 3%. This growth in 2021 is less pronounced compared to that of 2020 (+2.5).

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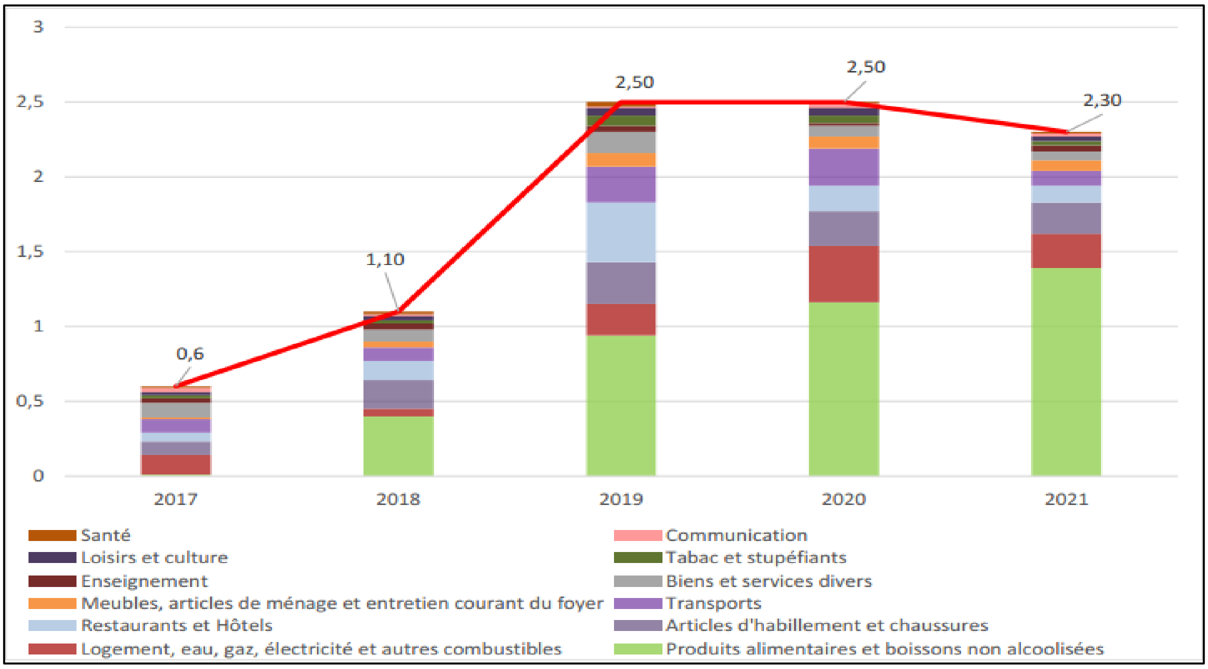
[2] International Monetary Fund estimate

Figure 1: Contribution of consumption functions to headline inflation



Source: INS, 2021

It should be noted that the continuously rising level of food product prices is dependent on the rise in the prices of bread and cereals, fish and seafood, as well as the level of the price of oils, fats and meat. The production of these different speculations remains insufficient in relation to national demand. Indeed, cereals for bread making have been among the 10 most imported products since 2015; and for fish and seafood, the average annual production is estimated at 250,000 tonnes for a demand of 500,000 tonnes per year.

In 2021, inflation is driven by imported products compared to 2020 when it was influenced by local products.

Table 2: Evolution of inflation according to the origin of the product

Origin of the product	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Local	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.2
Imported	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	3

Source. INS Cameroon

During the years 2017, 2019 and 2020 local products cost more than imported ones. Indeed, with the closure of borders to stem the covid-19 pandemic, which has restricted the movement of goods and people, speculation has played in favor of higher prices for local products. On the other hand, in 2018 and 2021, imported products are more expensive. The contribution of imported products to inflation for the year 2021 is justified, among other things, by the gradual opening of borders.

3. Import/substitution and made in Cameroon in an inflationary context

The accumulation of the Trade Balance deficit and the growing inflation of consumer food products constitute a major threat to the emergence of industrial units. With the increase in the cost of products which for the most part constitute the raw material to be transformed by industries, the volume of financing to be mobilized for the implementation of these units is becoming increasingly important in this context of inflation.

However, Cameroon has lines of financing opened by PTFs as part of support for the private sector affected by the horrors of the Covid-19 pandemic. It will thus be a question of making them more effective by directing them towards projects of densification of the national offer in products of mass consumption of which the country has a comparative advantage.

In addition, the holding of the Cooperation and Partnership Day organized by the Ministry in July 2021 was to highlight all the levers, mechanisms and instruments of cooperation and partnership capable of supporting the private sector towards the industrialization; so much so that Cameroon is a member of several organizations with an economic and social vocation whose clauses do not suggest autarky. The implementation of the projects included in the advocacy at the end of this day constitutes, first on board, an essential element in this approach of cooperation and partnership.

Chapter 3: Challenges and prospects for SMESEH

The import/substitution policy desired by the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30) places the “Industries and Services” sector at the center of the new development dynamic. The SMESEH which constitute the great base of the Cameroonian economy are more than involved in the implementation of the major actions defined by this strategy. Thus, our targets are expected to make a substantial contribution to the objectives set for 2030.

To align with the requirements of the SND30, the Ministry has defined new operational programs and actions aimed at increasing the density of the economic fabric and modernizing the production system. These well-targeted actions aim to establish a favorable ecosystem for the private sector to resolutely embark on investments conducive to the structural transformation of the national economy. The logic of developing value chains through sectors with high potential targeted by SND30 will make it possible to mobilize SMESEH for the realization of this transformation.

1. Challenges for SMESEH

One of the major challenges for MINPMEESA is controlling the demographics and activity of its various targets. In addition to the creation data consolidated annually in the statistical directory, the economic surveys carried out by the Ministry make it possible to have the apprehensions of business leaders on their volume of activity, the jobs created over the quarter, the cash flow situation and investments, as well as the reasons justifying the levels reached. Also, the development of perspective notes on these targets makes it possible to address specific issues oriented towards proposals for public policy measures with a view, on the one hand, to making the activity of our targets sustainable and, on the other hand, to structure them for a better contribution to the creation of wealth and jobs

The creation of SMEs in Cameroon is dependent on the opportunities for the promoter to achieve a turnover. The evolution of this creation provides information on the state of the environment in which SMEs operate. However, the latest census of companies as well as specific studies on SMEs show a high level of mortality for the latter. However, the business closure figures and the results of this census do not agree because of the cost of declaring business closure (until now, the closure/cessation of business activity is done for the most part in informal).

The CFCEs, the CGAs as well as the structures under supervision and attached to the Ministry work in the supervision of SMEs since their administrative formalization to ensure their operation, the continuous improvement of their production capacity and the availability of financial resources for investment. The main purpose of all this support is to make the activities of these targets sustainable. The capitalization of its structures in the implementation of the appropriate Government policy.

Indeed, the challenge of the structural transformation that the SMESEH must bear is essentially based on the structuring of these actors by taking into account the potentialities of each locality. Although these targets are numerous, their activities are mainly organized around the service sector, particularly trade, and the market targeted by these players remains national. The change of structure to align with the international standard of emerging countries suggests appropriate support; this support will aim to increase the density of companies with high added value.

Cameroon has potential as the country is rich in raw materials. However, with regard to the state of the infrastructures, the level of exports of these raw materials, the economic actors deplore the difficulties of supply of these goods within the framework of their activity. In the SND30, actions have been defined to overcome these constraints.

Beyond ensuring the availability of the raw material and the production of substitutes for imported products, it is interesting to emphasize the aspects related to the competitiveness of the products offered by our targets. These actions will aim at the establishment of marketing facilities for the latter through fair trade.

2. Prospects for SMESEH

To better contribute to the achievement of growth objectives by 2030 and deal with the growing inflation observed since 20217, SMEs, craftsmen and Social Economy actors are challenged both to densify their production of agricultural raw materials and in their transformation.

The SND30 has identified 9 priority sub-sectors on which attention will be paid over the decade in terms of public policies. The MINPMEESA made the first option to centralize its efforts on the development of three sectors, in particular Agro-industry, Cotton-Textile-Leather-Confection, and Forestry-Wood

To this end, during the year 2022, the MINPMEESA through its program 044 entitled "**Transformation and Modernization of Production Units"** is working to carry out studies for the structuring of its actors in 3 identified sectors. The objective of these studies is to define actions to increase the production and productivity of SMESEH in each sector. In other words, it will be a question of defining facilitations for the emergence of producing SMESEH in these sectors.

Also, for the implementation of the Train - my - generation Plan, the MINPMEESA plans to propose a plan for the development of certain craft trades targeted for the migration of actors in the informal sector who do not have qualifications in their field of activity, but enjoy of a great experience in the matter, towards the formal sector.

In addition, with a view to mobilizing funding to support the actions to be defined and to take advantage of the skills and experiences of development partner countries, MINPMEESA undertook in 2021 the organization of a Cooperation and Partnership. An advocacy document containing a set of Plans and Projects (37) in the field of SMESEH in need of funding. The implementation of these projects will make it possible, on the one hand, to respond to the establishment of mechanisms allowing the change of structure of the SMESEH, and on the other hand to support our actors in the process of industrialization. All this for a better contribution of MINPMEESA to the four (04) strategic pillars identified by the SND30.

Conclusion

The stock of businesses in Cameroon is estimated at 324,889 including 324,250 SMEs. The structure of its actors has not fundamentally changed since RGE-2, in particular with the concentration of companies in the two cities Douala and Yaoundé, a preponderance of individual companies and SMEs operating in the Tertiary sector.

The demographic data on SMESEH shows that the registration levels of SMEs and Social Economy actors during the year 2021 were higher than those of the year 2020; on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the creation of HPUs since 2017 in the Communal Registration Offices.

The year 2021 constitutes for MINPMEESA a reference year in the design of its new mapping of operational programs to align with the new government orientations identified in the SND30 formulated to it, in favor of the structural transformation of the Cameroonian economy. The implications for MINPMEESA are multiple; promote the densification of Cameroon's industrial fabric, contribute to the development of a productive private sector and facilitate the increase in the contribution of SMEs to the formation of GDP.

In addition, the year 2021 saw the organization of a plethora of promotional days in favor of SMEs (JNPME), actors of the Social Economy (JNES) and Craftsmen (SIARC). She carried the 1st Edition of the Cooperation and Partnership Days. These different days allowed the mobilization of the different targets of MINPMEESA and TFPs around themes related to the search for opportunities aimed at the financing, structuring and competitiveness of SMESEH.

Although the inflation rate has seen a decline in 2021 compared to the previous year, the costs of raw materials and certain mass consumer products are permanently on the rise. The Government in its ambition to give priority to the national import-substitution policy should adopt more measures that are both global and targeted according to the dynamics of the market to carry out precise regulation in order to ensure the supply markets and curb any unreasonable rise in prices, as well as prevent the transmission of the rise in world prices to national consumer prices.

In perspective, Although the year 2022 was shaken by the Russia-Ukraine crisis, which constitute two potential supply countries for cereals, oil and gas products, we can conclude under the assumptions (i) of the uninterrupted supply of consumer goods markets, (iii) the continued contraction in world prices for the most traded foodstuffs (cereals, oils, meat, sugar and dairy products) (iv) and the absence of any other major shock Following the example of Covid-19, Cameroon's ambitions in favor of the "import-substitution mix and export promotion" should reach their climax on the desired horizon.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Editorial team

General supervision	General coordination	Technical coordinator	Technical writing team
HE Mr. Achille BASSILEKIN III	Mr. TCHANA Joseph	Mr. BOBBO MAMOUDOU	Mrs. TCHANA Sylvie
		Mrs. TCHANA Sylvie	Mrs. NGAFFO Manuela
			Mrs. JOUBAIDA ALI
			Mr. N'NOUH Samuel