

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
PEACE - WORK – FATHERLAND

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



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
PAIX - TRAVAIL - PATRIE

MINISTRE DES PETITES ET MOYENNES  
ENTREPRISES, DE L'ECONOMIE SOCIALE  
ET DE L'ARTISANAT



# SMESEH STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2021

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 widespread inflation resulting from the rise 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 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the statistical yearbook on Small and Medium-Sized 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**



**Achille BASSILEKIN III**

## CONVENTIONAL ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>///</b>	Data not existing on this date
<b>...</b>	Existing data but not available to us
<b>ABC</b>	Africa Business Center
<b>ABS</b>	Annual Business Survey
<b>ANOR</b>	Standards and Quality Agency
<b>APME</b>	Promotion Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>BADEA</b>	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
<b>BCA</b>	Communal Craftsmen Offices
<b>BEAC</b>	Bank of Central African States
<b>BSS</b>	Business Support Services
<b>BSTP</b>	Subcontracting and Partnership Scholarship
<b>CBF</b>	Cameroon Business Forum
<b>CEMAC</b>	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
<b>CFCE</b>	Business Creation Formalities Center
<b>CGA</b>	Approved Management Centers
<b>CIAY</b>	Yaoundé International Handicraft Center
<b>CNPS</b>	National Social Insurance Fund
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Disease 2019
<b>CSP</b>	Strategic Performance Framework
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>CTD</b>	Decentralized Territorial Collectivity
<b>DAMSI</b>	Directorate of Handicrafts and Migration of the Informal Sector

<b>DEPP</b>	Division of Studies, Projects and Prospective
<b>DES</b>	Department of Social Economy
<b>DGD</b>	General Directorate of Customs
<b>DPME</b>	Department of Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>DR</b>	Regional Delegation
<b>DTA</b>	Digital Transformation Alliance
<b>EFP</b>	Economic and Financial Program
<b>EGR</b>	General Business Census
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EMPRETEC</b>	Capacity building program for entrepreneurs to improve the competitiveness of local businesses, VSEs and SMEs in terms of the supply of products and services
<b>EPA</b>	Administrative Public Establishment
<b>ETS</b>	Establishments
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FCFA</b>	Francs of the African Financial Community
<b>FEC</b>	Savings and Credit Facility
<b>FEICOM</b>	Special Fund for Equipment and Inter-municipal Intervention
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GIC</b>	Common Initiative Group
<b>GO</b>	Added Value
<b>IARSE</b>	CSR Africa Institute
<b>IDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank

<b>IFS</b>	Information system
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>INS</b>	National Institute of Statistics
<b>IPU</b>	Informal Production Unit
<b>ISLM</b>	Non-profit institution serving households
<b>JCP</b>	Cooperation and Partnership Days
<b>IWD</b>	International Women's Day
<b>JNES</b>	National Day of Social Economy
<b>JEC</b>	Association of Ethical Entrepreneurship Days of Cameroon
<b>JNPME</b>	National Day of Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>LANACOME</b>	National Laboratory for Quality Control of Medicines and Expertise
<b>ME</b>	Medium Enterprise
<b>MINADER</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINAT</b>	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
<b>MINCOMMERCE</b>	Ministry of Commerce
<b>MINEPAT</b>	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
<b>MINEPIA</b>	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
<b>MINESUP</b>	Ministry of Higher Education
<b>MINFI</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MINJUSTICE</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MINMIDT</b>	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development

<b>MINPMEESA</b>	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
<b>MINRESI</b>	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
<b>MINTOUL</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
<b>mt</b>	TonMetric
<b>n/a</b>	Not available
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OHADA</b>	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
<b>PACD/SME</b>	Support Program for the Creation and Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises for the Processing and Preservation of Local Products for Mass Consumption
<b>PADSP-CAM</b>	Cameroon Private Sector Development Support Program
<b>PE</b>	Small business
<b>PFAC</b>	France Africa Partnership for Co-development
<b>PNDES</b>	National Plan for the Development of the Social Economy
<b>PNPE</b>	Edea National Pilot Nursery
<b>SPM</b>	Prime Minister's Office
<b>SNDS</b>	National Statistics Development Strategy
<b>SMESEH</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts
<b>RAP</b>	Annual Performance Report
<b>RESCAM</b>	National Network of Social Solidarity Economy of Cameroon
<b>SACCO</b>	Savings and Credit Cooperative
<b>SARL</b>	Limited Liability Company
<b>SARLU</b>	Privately-man responsibility

<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SG Cameroon</b>	Societe Generale Cameroon
<b>SIARC</b>	Cameroon International Handicrafts Fair
<b>SIU</b>	Social Economy Units
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium enterprises
<b>SND30</b>	National Development Strategy 2020-2030
<b>SNH</b>	National Hydrocarbons Company
<b>SNIS</b>	National Statistical Information System
<b>SONARA</b>	National Refining Company
<b>SEO</b>	Social Economy Organizations
<b>SENAME</b>	National Drug Supply System
<b>PTF</b>	Technical and Financial Partner
<b>TIC</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>TPE</b>	Very Small Business
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>VSEs</b>	Very Small Enterprises
<b>WTO</b>	World organization of commerce
<b>ZLECAF</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information is one of the essential resources in the process of developing, implementing and monitoring and evaluating public policies. Indeed, the activity of data collection occupies a central place upstream of decision-making by the public authorities insofar as it provides the link between decision-makers, economic actors, social actors and investors.

In view of the challenges involved in the implementation of SND30 through its central pillar: "Structural Transformation of the Economy", in view of Cameroon's potential, the "Industries and Services" sector at the center of this new development dynamic, will have to contribute substantially to making the key indicators converge towards the targets set for 2030. MINPMEESA is positioned as an essential player in the implementation of this strategy through its mission of development, implementation and monitoring -assessment of the Government's policy on the development of SMEs, the Social Economy and Handicrafts. These economic actors constitute a large active layer of the private sector, provider of wealth and jobs; SMEs constitute nearly 99.8% of Cameroon's productive fabric on which the State intends to rely to establish its desire to move to an industrialized economy capable of leading the country to emergence by 2035.

To this end, becoming aware of the difficulties that these companies are facing is of capital usefulness in order to appreciate their evolution in the densification of the industrial fabric able to respond favorably to national demand, both for raw materials and for mass consumption. In order to best decide on the activities of all these economic structures, to know the business environment in which they operate, to assess their evolution in the production and transformation process and to guide the decision government in their favor, the ministerial department has undertaken to produce statistical information on SMEs for the 2021 financial year. This information listed in the MINPMEESA Statistical Directory reflects the economic situation of SMEs during the year 2021. Which situation makes it possible to highlight the economic potential of Cameroon, with a view to structuring its actors and defining support mechanisms adapted to the needs of SMEs, but also to ensure the monitoring of the effect of this accompaniment on the activities of the beneficiaries.

This 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the Statistical Yearbook on SMEs is structured in four chapters: i) demographic data on SMEs, ii) performance and contribution to the national economy, iii) environment and climate of business, iv) the presentation of some indicators and promotional events of SMEs in Cameroon.

From the demographic data on SMEs, it appears that the reference in terms of business stocks is estimated in 2021 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 (97%) and SMEs operating in the Tertiary sector (80.48 %).

There are 15,591 companies created in CFCEs in 2021 across the national territory, mainly Sole Proprietorships (61.63%); VSEs are the most represented (90.65%). Also, the most enterprising age group is between 35 and 45 years old and the majority of business promoters in 2021 are men. However, there is good momentum in female entrepreneurship over the 2016-2021 period with an increasing trend in the number of businesses created by women over the period.

In addition, in 2021, the registration of Social Economy Organizations (SEOs) amounts to approximately 2,052 oriented largely towards agriculture and livestock; the southern region being the most represented (36.74%). With regard to Artisanal Production Units, the year 2021 saw 6,132 UPAs registered in communal offices, down 18.04% compared to 2020. Registrations in the Far North region are the most predominant and crafts production are the most represented (42.57%).

With the recovery of the global economy (increase in exports), the implementation of the Economic Support Plan (CAS Covid Fund) and restrictive fiscal policies, annual GDP growth stood at 3.5 % compared to the previous year.<sup>1</sup>

Note that with the appearance of Covid-19 in March 2020 in Cameroon, according to a survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics, around 48.1% of companies mention the lack of resources to cover the costs of production and 18.5% expressed insufficient demand as justification for their closure. With a view to containing the effects of the application of health resilience measures on the activity of SMEs, the State through PTFs like the EIB, BADEA and IDB has facilitated the opening of lines of financing in certain financial institutions in order to support Cameroonian SMEs affected by Covid-19 and enable them to restructure.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Forecasts of the International Monetary Fund

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 urgency for the effective implementation of appropriate public policies in favor of the import/substitution mix and promotion of imports.

During the year 2021, all the promotional events in favor of the various targets (SMEs, SEOs and Craftsmen) were organized by the ministerial department, in this case the National Days of Small and Medium Enterprises (JNPME), National Days of Social Economy (JNES), the International Crafts Fair of Cameroon (SIARC) whose 7<sup>th</sup> edition was held in December 2021 and for which the participation of Senegal as a special guest was very much appreciated. Also, another event covering the three targets at the same time, was initiated in 2021 by MINPMEEESA, it is the Cooperation and Partnership Days (JCP). These made it possible, on the one hand, to mobilize a group of Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) already active in Cameroon and SMESEH, and on the other hand to discuss innovative financing mechanisms in favor of the development of the activities of SMESEH in liaison with the strategic orientations of the ministerial department for the priority axes of the SND30. Also, advocacy for Cameroonian SMESEH identified 37 projects with financing needs to enable companies to be competitive on the local, sub-regional and international market.

# GENERAL INTRODUCTION



## 1. Background and rationale

The year 2021 was marked by a recovery in economic activity following the recession of 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic and security tensions. The forecasts of the International Monetary Fund in this regard estimate a renewed growth of 3.5 %. This recovery was supported by several factors such as restrictive fiscal policies, the implementation of the economic support plan (CAS Covid Fund), IMF emergency funds (Economic and Financial Program) and also the recovery world economy favorable to the increase in exports of the main raw materials (cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton).

The SND30 adopted in 2020 truly enters its take-off phase in 2021. Its development objectives over the past two years provide for major reforms to be set in motion for the envisaged structural transformation and industrialization. This transformation should be perceptible through an abundant supply of everyday consumer products "made in Cameroon" such as building materials, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, textile and clothing products and especially food products. A direct consequence of the effectiveness of "made in Cameroon" is the recovery of commercial banking and the restoration of external balances with a substantial contribution of foreign currencies. The SMESEH, although still weakened by the effects of the covid-19 crisis in view of the enormous drop in sales observed during the year 2021<sup>2</sup>, have an essential role to play in the realization and implementation of the "made in Cameroon".

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 SMEs as well as their development. The statistical yearbook produced by MINPMEESA for several years constitutes an instrument for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of public policies in its sub-sector of activities. The production of this document over the past few years is ample evidence of the important role that this Ministerial Department plays in the production of statistical information to feed into the monitoring of the implementation of the new Development Strategy in Cameroon. This document makes it possible, on the one hand, to summarize all the annual statistical activity on SMEs and, on the other hand, to monitor the implementation and evaluate the policies of MINPMEESA. The statistics presented in this document relate to Small and Medium

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<sup>2</sup> Economic report on SMEs, MINPMEESA 1st to 3rd term (2021)

Enterprises (SMEs), Social Economy Organizations (SEOs) and Handicraft Production Units (HPU) over the period from 2016 to 2021.

### **2. Objective**

The main objective of this edition is to provide stakeholders in policies on SMEs, the statistical information needed to control the demography, the economic situation and the environment of SMEs, SEOs and UPAs.

### **3. Methodological approach**

This edition is a compilation of data from CFCEs, Regional Delegations, attached structures and sub-supervisions. The information disseminated in this directory also comes from the use of study reports, censuses from public and semi-public administrations and international organizations.

### **4. Drafting plan**

The 2021 Statistical Yearbook on SMEs addresses the demographic situation of Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy actors and Artisanal Production Units (I), highlights some elements of the Cameroonian Economy (II), describes the environment in which SMEs operate (III) and finally presents some indicators and promotional events on SMEs (IV).

# CHAPTER I

## SMESEH DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

This chapter gives a greater appreciation of the structure of companies in general and of SMEs in particular. The number of companies operating in Cameroon is estimated at **324,899**, including **324,250 SMEs** in 2021. The activities of these SMEs are mainly oriented towards the tertiary sector (80.48%).

In 2021, there are **2,052** registrations of Social Economy Organizations (SEOs). They are more oriented towards primary sector activities (48.37%).

Artisanal Production Units (UPA) are characterized this year by a dominance of production (42.57%), followed by arts and crafts (31.89%) and finally service. There are 6,132 craftsmen registered in the municipal offices.

### 1.1. Small and Medium Enterprises

**Box 1: Methodology for estimating SMEs 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 covid-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 Wells 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 payments	- NDS30 targets for 2030

**Hypotheses :**

- the effects of the spread of Covid occludes 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 assume to be exogenous as Wells as the level of public expediter.

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.**

**Table 1:** Result of the estimation of business stock in 2021

Typology of companies	2016		2019 (e)		2020 (e)		2021(e)	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Primary Sector Enterprises	342	0.17	358	0.12	360	0.12	366	0.11
Secondary Sector Enterprises	31,758	15.6	63,331	21.95	49,651	17.15	62,495	19.20
Tertiary sector Enterprises	171,052	84.03	224,262	77.73	239,417	82.72	262,038	80.49
<b>TOTAL companies</b>	<b>203,152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>287,951</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>289,428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>324,899</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 2:** Distribution of SMEs by sector of activity in 2021

Activity area	2016		2019 (e)		2020 (e)		2021(e)	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
<b>Primary</b>	342	0.17	358	0.12	360	0.13	365	0.11
<b>Secondary</b>	31,694	15.63	63,204	21.99	49,551	17.15	62,370	19.24
<b>Tertiary</b>	170,710	84.2	223,814	77.88	238,939	82.72	261,515	80.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>287,376</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>288,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>324,250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 3:** Breakdown of SMEs by region in 2021

REGION	2016	2019 (e)	2020 (e)	2021(e)	
				Effective	%
ADAMUA	5,880	8,334	8,377	9,403	2.9
CENTER WITHOUT YAOUNDE	6,488	9,196	9,243	10,376	3.2
YAOUNDE	48,456	68,683	69,035	77,496	23.9
EAST	7,096	10,058	10,110	11,349	3.5
FAR NORTH	6,690	9,483	9,532	10,700	3.3
COAST WITHOUT DOUALA	7,096	10,058	10,110	11,349	3.5
DOUALA	67,920	96,271	96,765	108,624	33.5
NORTH	6,488	9,196	9,243	10,376	3.2
NORTH WEST	12,773	18 105	18,197	20,428	6.3
WEST	13,787	19,542	19,642	22,049	6.8
SOUTH	5,880	8,334	8,377	9,403	2.9
SOUTH WEST	14,192	20 116	20,219	22,698	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,746</b>	<b>287,376</b>	<b>288,850</b>	<b>324,250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 4:** Breakdown of SMEs by business type in 2021

TYPOLOGY	2016	2019 (e)	2020 (e)	2021(e)	
				Effective	%
EAST	196,663	278,755	280,184	314,523	97
SARL	3,649	5,173	5,199	5,837	1.8
SUARL	811	1,149	1,155	1,297	0.4
SA	608	862	867	973	0.3
STOCK COMPANY SIMPLIFIED	203	287	289	324	0.1
ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMY	405	575	578	649	0.2
OTHER SHAPE	405	575	578	649	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,744</b>	<b>287,376</b>	<b>288,850</b>	<b>324,250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 5:** Breakdown of SMEs by sex of promoter in 2021

Gender Promotion	2016	2019 (e)	2020 (e)	2021(e)	
				Effective	%
Men	126,098	178,734	179,650	201,667	62.2
Women	76,648	108,642	109,200	122,583	37.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,746</b>	Erreur ! Liaison incorrecte.	<b>288,850</b>	<b>324,250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 6:** Breakdown of SMEs by promoter age group in 2021

Age range	2016	2019 (e)	2020(e)	2021(e)	
				Effective	%
Under 20	3,341	4,736	4,760	5,344	1.65
20-30	57,387	81,342	81,759	91,779	28.31
30-40	80,723	114,419	115,006	129 100	39.82
40-50	40,058	56,779	57,071	64,065	19.76
50-60	14,881	21,091	21,199	23,797	7.34
Over 60	6,356	9,009	9,055	10,165	3.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202,746</b>	<b>287,376</b>	<b>288,850</b>	<b>324,250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA / \*(e) our estimates

**Table 7:** Evolution of the number of SMEs created in CFCEs by sex of promoter 2016 to 2021

CFCE	SEX	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
							Effective	%
YAOUNDE	Man	6,117	3,609	3,814	3,619	1,817	3768	63.9
		1,745	1,380	1,219	1,316	714	2129	36.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>37.82</b>
DOUALA	Man	4,149	4,567	4,404	4,788	3,284	4028	75.4
		1,203	1,248	1,302	1,551	1,081	1314	24.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,352</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>34.26</b>
BAFOUSSAM	Man	358	456	510	516	590	637	73.9
		128	146	167	184	209	225	26.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>5.53</b>
GAROUA	Man	229	272	318	316	400	408	75.28
		72	77	119	122	145	134	24.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3.48</b>
BAMENDA	Man	239	183	155	181	294	407	78.27
		56	35	82	46	95	113	21.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3.34</b>
EBOLOWA	Man	89	127	76	74	108	134	62.62
		48	51	31	43	32	80	37.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.37</b>
LIMBE	Man	447	477	353	369	621	760	80.25
		103	108	92	104	121	197	20.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>6.07</b>
MAROUA	Man	191	233	265	337	431	385	76.69
		45	49	61	86	102	117	23.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.22</b>
BERTOUA	Man	///	174	176	196	180	254	76.74
		///	27	44	58	56	77	23.26
	<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2.12</b>
NGAOUNDERE	Man	///	109	167	261	281	331	76.27
		///	15	68	62	120	103	23.73
	<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.78</b>
TOTAL	Man	<b>11,819</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>10,238</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>71.27</b>
		<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>28.73</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/ CFCE 2016-2021

**Table 8** : Evolution of the number of SMEs created in CFCEs by legal form from 2016 to 2021

CFCE	LEGAL FORMS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
							Effective	%
YAOUNDE	SA	66	29	93	10	8	4	0.07
	SARL	755	628	1,040	1,026	321	1112	18.86
	ETS	6,966	4,245	3,768	3,817	2,184	4605	78.09
	Others	75	87	132	82	18	176	2.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>37.82</b>
DOUALA	SA	43	35	32	13	9	2	0.04
	SARL	1,381	1,829	2,465	2,914	2,782	3207	60.03
	ETS	3,860	3,824	3,125	3,337	1,547	2133	39.93
	Others	68	127	84	75	27	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,352</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>34.26</b>
BAFOUSSAM	SA	1	2	0	0	3	1	0.12
	SARL	53	88	201	194	199	294	34.11
	ETS	414	482	408	467	515	544	63.11
	Others	18	30	68	39	82	23	2.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>5.53</b>
GAROUA	SA	0	0	0	0	/	0	0
	SARL	3	20	70	65	84	108	19.93
	ETS	298	329	367	373	461	434	80.07
	Others	0	0	0	0	///	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3.48</b>
BAMENDA	SA	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
	SARL	150	140	177	175	261	353	67.88
	ETS	136	72	60	52	128	167	32.12
	Others	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3.34</b>
EBOLOWA	SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SARL	5	19	17	22	35	69	32.24
	ETS	132	159	90	95	105	145	67.76
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.37</b>
LIMBE	SA	0	2	0	12	343	0	0
	SARL	201	243	172	193	0	429	45.3
	ETS	349	340	273	268	399	518	54.7
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>6.07</b>
MAROUA	SA	0	0	3	2	0	1	0.2
	SARL	17	43	36	56	93	89	17.73
	ETS	218	239	287	365	439	412	82.07
	Others	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.22</b>
BERTOUA	SA	///	1	0	0	0	0	0
	SARL	///	29	45	37	60	63	19.03
	ETS	///	171	175	217	176	268	80.97
	Others	///	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2.12</b>
NGAOUNDERE	SA	///	1	0	1	1	1	0.23
	SARL	///	27	19	39	39	38	8.76
	ETS	///	95	212	282	360	382	88.02
	Others	///	1	4	1	1	13	3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.78</b>
TOTAL	SA	111	76	128	38	21	9	0.06
	SARL	2,565	3,066	4,242	4,721	4,217	5,762	36.96
	ETS	12,373	9,956	8,765	9,273	6,314	9,608	61.63
	Others	170	245	288	197	129	212	1.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/ CFCE 2016-2021 /// = data not available at this date



**Table 9:** Evolution of the number of SMEs created in CFCEs by type of business from 2016 to 2021

CFCE	Kind	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
							Effective	%
YAOUNDE	TPE	1,942	3,022	2,345	3,471	2,338	5,700	96.66
	PE	5,920	1,967	2,688	1,444	193	197	3.34
	ME	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5033</b>	<b>4935</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>5897</b>	<b>37.82</b>
DOUALA	TPE	3928	4303	3040	6326	4338	5189	97.14
	PE	1381	1422	2660	8	23	152	2.85
	ME	43	90	6	5	4	1	0.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5352</b>	<b>5815</b>	<b>5706</b>	<b>6339</b>	<b>4365</b>	<b>5342</b>	<b>34.26</b>
BAFOUSSAM	TPE	324	445	519	519	612	662	76.8
	PE	162	152	151	181	187	200	23.2
	ME	-	5	7	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>5.53</b>
GAROUA	TPE	296	287	118	240	283	297	54.8
	PE	5	62	319	198	262	245	45.2
	ME	-	-	-	-	///	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3.48</b>
BAMENDA	TPE	122	45	63	69	80	150	28.85
	PE	172	173	174	158	309	370	71.15
	ME	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3.34</b>
EBOLOWA	TPE	122	166	104	117	136	200	93.46
	PE	15	12	3	-	4	14	6.54
	ME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.37</b>
LIMBE	TPE	536	575	431	453	317	945	99.79
	PE	4	10	14	18	11	2	0.21
	ME	10	-	-	2	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>6.07</b>
MAROUA	TPE	218	239	184	206	237	282	56.18
	PE	18	43	140	215	296	219	43.63
	ME	-	-	2	2	-	1	0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.22</b>
BERTOUA	TPE	///	184	202	218	220	316	95.47
	PE	///	16	18	16	16	15	4.53
	ME	///	1	-	20	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2.12</b>
NGAOUNDERE	TPE	///	116	192	291	380	393	90.55
	PE	///	5	41	32	21	41	9.45
	ME	///	3	2	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.78</b>
TOTAL	TPE	7,488	9,382	7,198	11,910	9,355	14 134	90.65
	PE	7,677	3,862	6,208	2,270	1,322	1,455	9.33
	ME	54	99	17	49	4	2	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/CFCE2016-2021; ///= data not existing on this date; - = strictly zero data

**Table 10:** Evolution of the number of SMEs created in CFCEs by sector of activity from 2016 to 2021

CFCE	Activity sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
							Effective	%
YAOUNDE	Primary	117	315	78	70	61	127	2.15
	Secondary	673	821	467	356	224	545	9.24
	Tertiary	7,072	3,853	4,488	4,509	2,246	5,225	88.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>37.82</b>
DOUALA	Primary	67	364	174	78	86	76	1.42
	Secondary	168	497	284	356	400	362	6.78
	Tertiary	5,117	4,954	5,248	5,905	3,879	4,904	91.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,352</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>34.26</b>
BAFOUSSAM	Primary	25	26	10	270	220	262	30.39
	Secondary	34	53	63	235	252	294	34.11
	Tertiary	427	523	604	195	327	306	35.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>5.53</b>
GAROUA	Primary	4	6	7	4	8	28	5.17
	Secondary	55	40	40	41	25	192	35.42
	Tertiary	242	303	390	393	512	322	59.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3.48</b>
BAMENDA	Primary	12	-	4	15	33	41	7.88
	Secondary	7	8	22	15	56	112	21.54
	Tertiary	276	210	211	197	300	367	70.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3.34</b>
EBOLOWA	Primary	1	9	2	12	9	2	0.93
	Secondary	19	19	10	8	17	26	12.15
	Tertiary	117	150	95	97	114	186	86.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.37</b>
LIMBE	Primary	6	120	7	107	141	211	22.28
	Secondary	30	33	41	103	234	286	30.20
	Tertiary	200	432	397	263	367	450	47.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>6.07</b>
MAROUA	Primary	115	17	5	53	73	55	10.96
	Secondary	102	98	30	145	217	109	21.71
	Tertiary	333	167	291	225	253	338	67.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.22</b>
BERTOUA	Primary	///	11	3	32	4	15	4.53
	Secondary	///	12	21	15	16	22	6.65
	Tertiary	///	178	196	207	216	294	88.82
	<b>Total</b>		<b>201</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2.12</b>
NGAOUNDERE	Primary	///	2	4	1	12	11	2.53
	Secondary	///	-	22	5	12	10	2.3
	Tertiary	///	122	209	317	377	413	95.16
	<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2.78</b>
TOTAL	Primary	347	870	294	642	647	828	5.31
	Secondary	1,088	1,581	1,000	1,279	1,453	1,958	12.56
	Tertiary	13,784	10,892	12,129	12,308	8,581	12,805	82.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>13,423</b>	<b>14,229</b>	<b>10,681</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/ CFCE 2016-2021; - = strictly null data /// = data not existing at this date

**Table 11:** Breakdown of SMEs created in CFCEs by promoter age group in 2021

CFCE	[25-35[	[35-45[	[45-55[	[55-65[	65 and over	TOTAL
<b>YAOUNDE</b>	802	2,932	1,654	422	87	<b>5,897</b>
<b>DOUALA</b>	670	2,545	1,510	405	212	<b>5,342</b>
<b>BAFOUSSAM</b>	305	229	178	101	49	<b>862</b>
<b>GAROUA</b>	155	260	75	31	21	<b>542</b>
<b>BAMENDA</b>	227	149	85	39	20	<b>520</b>
<b>EBOLOWA</b>	37	78	63	19	17	<b>214</b>
<b>LIMBE</b>	241	334	239	94	39	<b>947</b>
<b>MAROUA</b>	245	141	57	48	11	<b>502</b>
<b>BERTOUA</b>	77	140	63	37	14	<b>331</b>
<b>NGAOUNDERE</b>	173	136	73	41	11	<b>434</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>15,591</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/ CFCE 2021

**Table 12:** Number of SMEs closed by region in 2020 and 2021

Region	SMEs closed 2020	SMEs closed 2021
<b>YAOUNDE</b>	...	...
<b>DOUALA</b>	...	...
<b>BAFOUSSAM</b>	00	40
<b>GAROUA</b>	78	...
<b>BAMENDA</b>	154	158
<b>EBOLOWA</b>	...	...
<b>LIMBE</b>	...	84
<b>MAROUA</b>	...	...
<b>BERTOUA</b>	38	3
<b>NGAOUNDERE</b>	5	7

Source: MINPMEESA/ CFCE 2021 ... = existing data but not available to us

**Table 13:** Breakdown of forecast jobs declared by region in 2021

REGION	SEX	Forecast jobs 2020	SMEs Created in 2021	Jobs	
				Forecast 2021	Employment rate
YAOUNDE	Man	1,992	3,768	...	1.68
		699	2,129	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>9,907</b>	
DOUALA	Man	5,852	4,028	...	1.68
		2,025	1,314	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,877</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>8,731</b>	
BAFOUSSAM	Man	...	637	...	1.2
		...	225	...	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>862</b>	<b>1,035</b>	
GAROUA	Man	585	408	...	1.62
		66	134	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>879</b>	
BAMENDA	Man	447	407	62	0.2
		104	113	50	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>112</b>	
EBOLOWA	Man	...	134	...	1.92
		...	80	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>406</b>	
LIMBE	Man	620	760	740	1,002
		122	197	212	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>952</b>	
MAROUA	Man	...	385	...	1.62
		...	117	...	
	<b>Total</b>	...	<b>502</b>	<b>814</b>	
BERTOUA	Man	191	254	...	1.1
		56	77	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>366</b>	
NGAOUNDERE	Man	286	331	...	1.63
		120	103	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>705</b>	
TOTAL	Man	10,227	11,112	...	1.53
		3,192	4,479	...	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,419</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>23,904</b>	

Source: MINPMEESEA/ CFCE 2020-2021 ... = existing data but not available to us

1.2. Social Economy Organizations

Table 14: Breakdown of OES created by sub-sector of activity and by region in 2021

REGION	Agriculture	Breeding	Sin	Processing activities	microfinance	Other activities	Total
ADAMAWA	134	142	4	9	1	154	444
CENTER	67	19	0	6	0	51	143
EAST	86	60	36	43	15	20	260
FAR NORTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LITTORAL	19	26	7	12	7	129	200
NORTH	17	10	6	26	0	0	59
NORTH WEST	2	2	5	26	4	0	39
WEST	88	57	1	7	0	0	153
SOUTH	210	74	10	12	38	410	754
SOUTH WEST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: MINADER 2021

... = existing data but not available to us

Table 15: Breakdown of OES created by sector of activity and by region in 2021

REGION	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	281	9	154	444
CENTER	86	6	51	143
EAST	182	43	35	260
FAR NORTH	...	...	...	...
LITTORAL	49	9	142	200
NORTH	18	26	15	59
NORTH WEST	9	26	4	39
WEST	146	7	0	153
SOUTH	294	12	448	754
SOUTH WEST	...	...	...	...

Source: MINADER 2021 ... = existing data but not available to us

1.3. Artisanal Production Units

Table 16: Evolution of the number of UPAs registered from 2016 to 2021

REGION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
						Effective	%
ADAMAWA	334	2,102	2,137	2,202	112	553	9.02
CENTER	231	2,793	1,290	1,443	256	888	14.48
EAST	496	1,233	1,640	504	2,751	297	4.84
FAR – NORTH	351	1139	313	665	665	1,566	25.54
LITTORAL	1,022	3,500	1,831	2,324	2,432	1,416	23.09
NORTH	420	507	536	521	394	422	6.88
NORTH WEST	366	80	56	26	44	114	1.86
WEST	1,964	846	2,101	1,200	296	385	6.28
SOUTH	1,901	1,944	1,890	2,449	340	326	5.32
SOUTH WEST	1,788	246	20	215	192	165	2.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Communal Registration Offices 2016-2021

Table 17: Evolution of registered UPAs by gender from 2016 to 2021

SEX	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
MAN	4,710	67.5	8,941	62.1	7,671	64.9	7,587	65.7	4,393	58.7	3159	51.52
WOMEN	2,263	32.5	5,449	37.9	4,143	35.1	3,962	34.3	3,089	41.3	2973	48.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6132</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Communal Registration Offices 2016-2021

Table 18: Evolution of UPAs registered in the Communal Offices according to the type of craft from 2016 to 2021

Craftstype	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Art	1,781	25.5	8,280	57.5	5,735	48.6	5,370	46.5	2,987	39.9	1,956	31.89
Production	3,034	43.5	3,884	27	2,992	25.3	2,922	25.3	2,420	32.3	2,611	42.57
Service	2,158	30.9	2,226	15.5	3,087	26.1	3,257	28.2	2,075	27.7	1,565	25.52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Communal Registration Offices 2016-2021

**Table 19:** Evolution of the number of UPAs according to the type of craft and by region from 2016 to 2021

CFCE	Activity sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
							Effective	%
ADAMAWA	Art	96	604	1,282	947	44	163	29.48
	Production	117	736	550	678	55	67	12.12
	Service	121	762	305	577	13	323	58.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>9.02</b>
CENTER	Art	163	1,971	557	954	30	290	32.66
	Production	36	435	589	295	60	290	32.66
	Service	32	387	144	194	166	308	34.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>14.48</b>
EAST	Art	175	435	579	178	1,259	88	29.63
	Production	257	639	849	261	805	114	38.38
	Service	64	159	212	65	687	95	31.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>4.84</b>
EXTREME –NORTH	Art	65	211	135	148	142	458	29.25
	Production	161	522	143	306	340	773	49.36
	Service	125	406	35	211	177	335	21.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>25.54</b>
LITTORAL	Art	168	575	582	556	1,094	485	34.25
	Production	525	1,798	859	1,122	608	735	51.91
	Service	329	1,127	390	646	730	196	13.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>23.09</b>
WEST	Art	16	212	908	383	152	205	53.25
	Production	31	409	960	566	111	143	37.14
	Service	17	225	233	251	33	37	9.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>6.28</b>
NORTH	Art	170	291	232	220	94	64	15.17
	Production	163	136	245	196	169	269	63.74
	Service	87	80	59	105	131	89	21.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>6.88</b>
NORTH WEST	Art	171	37	24	12	7	43	37.72
	Production	43	10	26	3	37	71	62.28
	Service	152	33	6	11	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1.86</b>
SOUTH	Art	720	736	817	960	61	113	34.66
	Production	519	531	863	885	164	102	31.29
	Service	662	677	210	604	115	111	34.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>5.32</b>
SOUTH WEST	Art	409	56	9	46	104	47	28.48
	Production	1,022	141	9	131	65	47	28.48
	Service	357	49	2	38	23	71	43.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2.69</b>
TOTAL	Art	2,153	5,128	5,125	4,404	2,987	1,956	31.9
	Production	2,874	5,357	5,093	4,443	2,414	2,611	42.58
	Service	1,946	3,905	1,596	2,702	2,075	1,565	25.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>14,390</b>	<b>11,814</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Communal Registration Offices 2016-2021

### 1.4. Informal sector

**Table 20 :** Administrative formality for setting up a business in Cameroon

Formality	Competent authority
Investment statement	Ministry of Finance
Registry deposit	Registry of the competent TPI
Registration in the commercial register	Registry of the competent TPI
Statistical registration	Regional Statistics Service
Declaration of existence to the CNPS	CNPS Regional Agency
Declaration of existence	Labor Delegation
Insertion in a newspaper of legal announcements	Cameroon Tribune for example

Source: MINFI

**Table 21 :** Registration of UPAs in the process of being formalized since 2014

REGION	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Adamawa	1,469	1,125	1,408	2,102	2,137	2,202	...	544	...
Center	872	3	397	2,793	129	1,443	...	...	...
East	615	304	208	1,233	...	504	...	...	...
Far North	2,183	1,472	1,807	1,139	313	665	278	1566	<b>9,423</b>
Littoral	1,446	574	1,022	35	1,831	2,324	227	181	<b>7,640</b>
North	1,531	234	420	507	536	521	379	138	<b>4,266</b>
North West	2,872	1,009	562	80	56	26	...	93	...
West	1,156	2,422	228	1,944	189	2,449	636	...	...
South	3,967	367	296	246	20	215	97	245	<b>5,453</b>
South West	469	1537	1,964	846	2,101	1,200	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>9,047</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>10,925</b>		<b>11,549</b>	...	...	...

Source: MINPMEESA ... = existing data but not available to us



## **CHAPTER II**

# **PERFORMANCES AND CONTRIBUTION OF SMESEH TO NATIONAL ECONOMY**

This second chapter presents the macroeconomic data of the country during the period 2016-2021. The indicators noted are, among others, the inflation rate, the level of imports, the trade balance. An evolution of the GDP of the CEMAC countries during this same period is also presented.

## 2.1 Small and Medium Enterprises

**Box 2:** A few macroeconomic variables

- Real GDP : **25 765.75 milliards de FCFA en 2021**
- Annual economic growth : **3.5 % en 2021 (estimation du FMI)**
- Inflation rate: **2.3 % en 2021**
- Human Development Index (IDH) : **0.52 en 2020 (156<sup>ème</sup> / 189 in the world)**
- Human Capital Index (ICH) : **0.4 en 2020**
- Trade Balance : **-1 226.2 milliards de FCFA en 2021**
- Commercial Balance (in % du GDP) : **- 5.7% en 2021**
- Price index for Industrial Production: **+0,11% au 3<sup>rd</sup> term 2021**

**Table 22:** Values of foreign trade from 2016 to 2020 (in billions of FCFA)

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Imports of goods</b>	3,500.3	3,459.8	3,845.9	4,635.4	3,422.4
<b>Exports of goods</b>	2,778.8	2,727.9	2,981	3,305.5	2,442.4
<b>Service imports</b>	845.8	910.1	1,005.9	1,103.4	858.3
<b>Service exports</b>	1,018.5	1,118.6	1,179.1	1,308.4	1,088.8

**Source:** INS, National Accounts 2020

**Table 23:** Foreign trade in 2021 (in billions of FCFA)

Indicator	2019	2020	2021
Exports	2,392.7	1,803.1	2,497.7
Imports	3,856.9	3,178.4	3,723.9
Trade balance	-1,464.2	-1,375.3	-1,226.2

Source: MINFI

## 2.2 Breakdown of current and real GDP

**Table 24:** Breakdown of gross quarterly real GDP by sector of activity

	Breakdown of gross quarterly real GDP by sector of activity (Base 100 = 2016) (in billions FCFA)			Gross quarterly real GDP variations by sector of activity (Q/Q4)			Jan-Sept_2021 / Jan-Sept_2020
	T1-2021	T2-2021	T3-2021	T1-2021	T2-2021	T3-2021	
	Primary sector	790.7	1,095.8	1,072.1	4.1	3.2	
Secondary sector	1,384.8	1,515.7	1,374.2	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.2
Tertiary sector	2,886.1	2,860.6	2,910.4	2.2	4.7	3.7	3.5
Total Values Added	5,061.60	5,472.1	5,356.7	2.4	4.0	4.0	3.5
Net taxes and duties on products	420.7	437.9	433.6	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.2
GDP	5,482.3	5,910	5,790.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.6

Source: INS/National accounts 3rd quarter <sup>2021</sup>

**Table 25 :** Breakdown of gross quarterly current GDP by sector of activity

	Breakdown of gross quarterly current GDP by sector of activity (in billion FCFA)			Variations in gross quarterly current GDP by sector of activity (Q/Q-4)			Gross quarterly GDP deflator variations by business sector (Q/Q-4)		
	T1-2021	T2-2021	T3-2021	T1-2021	T2-2021	T3-2021	T1-2021	T2-2021	T3-2021
<b>Primary sector</b>	853.8	1,124.1	1,302.0	4.2	5.7	7.4	0	2.4	2.4
<b>Secondary sector</b>	1,457.5	1,556.4	1,512.7	4.2	10.6	12.1	1.8	6.7	8.2
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	3,102.5	3,034.9	3,041.0	4.0	5.6	5.2	1.7	0.9	1.4
<b>Total Values Added</b>	5,413.8	5,715.4	5,855.6	4.1	6.9	7.4	1.6	2.8	3.3
<b>Net taxes and duties on products</b>	470.5	457.0	458.3	7.8	8.6	6.8	2.3	2.7	2.1
<b>GDP</b>	5,884.3	6,172.4	6,313.9	4.3	7.1	7.4	1.7	2.8	3.2

Source : INS/National accounts 3rd quarter <sup>2021</sup>**Table 26:** Evolution of GDP growth in CEMAC countries between 2016 and 2020

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021(e)
<b>Republic of Congo</b>	-4.8	-0.1	-7.9	-1.2
<b>Gabon</b>	0.8	3.9	-1.8	1.5
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	-6.2	-6.0	-4.9	-3.8
<b>Chad</b>	2.4	3.2	-0.9	0.9
<b>Central African Republic</b>	3.8	3.1	0.8	-0.8
<b>Cameroon</b>	4.1	3.7	0.5	3.4
<b>CEMAC</b>	1.8	2.1	-1.7	1.3
<b>World</b>	3	2.6	-3.4	5.5

Source: World Bank, 2021

(e): IMF estimate

**Table 27:** Evolution of GDP per capita in the CEMAC zone between 2016 and 2021 (current USD)

COUNTRY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Cameroon*	1,413.3	1,469.4	1,585.2	1,533.1	1,537.1	1,646
Central African Republic	402.2	450.9	476	467.9	492.8	525
Congo	2,051	2,170	2,606.6	2,369.7	1,846.1	2,510
Gabon	6,984.4	7,230.4	7,959	7,767	6,881.7	8,600
Equatorial Guinea	9,250.3	9,667.9	10,005.6	8,419.9	7,143.2	7,799
Chad	693.4	665.9	726.2	709.5	659.3	743

Source: World Bank 2021 / \*IMF estimates

### 2.3 Economic evolution of SMEs

**Table 28:** Evolution of turnover by type of company (in %)

	Sales figures				
	Distribution 2017	Rate of growth			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Together</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 5</b>
Type of company					
GE	81.7	5	2.4	-3.2	-4.8
SME	18.3	4.2	1	6.9	-4.2
- ME	12.9	4.9	3.2	6.8	-6.6
- PE	5	3.3	-1.7	7.2	1.2
- TPE	0.5	-3.9	-6.8	8.8	8.1

Source: INS/DSF File

**Table 29:** Breakdown and evolution of Added Value (AV) by type of business

Type of company	Sector breakdown VA in 2017	AV growth rate		AV rate	
		2016	2017	2016	2017
GE	83.5	16.3	-24.1	23.4	18.6
SME	16.5	10.5	-9.6	17.3	16.4
- ME	12	10.4	-12.9	18.3	17
- PE	3.9	10	0.2	14.6	14.4
- TPE	0.5	17.8	5.1	19.3	18.8
Together	100	15.4	-22.0	22.3	18.2

Source: INS/ DSF File

**Table 30:** Some labor productivity indicators in 2017 by type and sector of activity

	Labor productivity (in million FCFA/head)	Capital productivity	Capital intensity (million/head)
<b>GE</b>	12.4	12.7	97.2
<b>SME</b>	4	18.2	22.1
<b>Primary</b>	2	6.3	32.5
<b>Food industry</b>	1.1	7.1	15.9
<b>Other industries</b>	3.3	11.6	28.8
<b>Construction</b>	5.8	23.1	25.2
<b>Trade</b>	2	22.2	8.9
<b>Services</b>	5.3	19.5	27.1

Source: INS/ DSF file

**Table 31:** Breakdown of craftsmen's turnover by sector from 2018 to 2020.

Sector	2018		2019		2020	
	Turnover	%	Turnover	%	Turnover	%
<b>Clothing</b>	93,375,000	14.96	81,640,000	13.14	67,125,000	10.75
<b>Furniture</b>	13,175,000	2.11	26,275,000	4.23	13,935,000	2.23
<b>Art and decoration</b>	89851000	14.39	57,274,000	9.22	103,420,000	16.56
<b>Health Service</b>	18,100,000	2.9	11,950,000	1.92	29,400,000	4.71
<b>Agrifood</b>	367,458,000	58.85	387,359,000	62.35	602,979,000	96.58
<b>Machinery</b>	42,400,000	6.79	56,725,000	9.13	28,695,000	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>624,359,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>621,223,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>845,554,000</b>	<b>135.43</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/SIARC 2021 survey

**Table 32:** Statistics on jobs in Artisanal Production Units

Sector	Number of employees mobilized for SIARC preparation		Staff mobilized to strengthen the workforce		Workforce that can be retained as an employee after the SIARC	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
<b>Clothing</b>	107	10.8	16	6.7	15	9.2
<b>Furniture</b>	60	6	6	2.5	4	2.5
<b>Art and decoration</b>	269	27	80	33.3	63	38.7
<b>Health Service</b>	116	11.6	16	6.7	11	6.7
<b>Agrifood</b>	329	33	103	42.9	68	41.7
<b>Machinery</b>	116	11.6	19	7.9	2	1.2
<b>Together</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/SIARC 2021 survey

# **CHAPTER III**

## **BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**



In 2021, the economic situation is influenced by the covid-19 pandemic which continues its ravages with the appearance of new variants. However, political decisions in terms of limiting the movement of goods and people to stem the spread of the pandemic have been less restrictive than in 2020. Thus, this chapter will present the context of the evolution of the activities of SMESEHs by making a state of the business climate in Cameroon while starting from the economic situation at the global level, at the sub-regional level and in Cameroon.

### 3.1. Economic environment

**Box 3:** The new 2021-2024 financial program with the IMF

In order to maintain the momentum of the reforms undertaken within the framework of the 2017-2020 program and to capitalize on the achievements, the Cameroonian authorities requested and obtained from the IMF, the approval of a new Economic and Financial Program (PEF) supported by the Facility Extended Credit Mechanism (FEC) and the Extended Credit Mechanism (MEDC) over the period 2021-2024.

In this regard, the authorities intend to: (i) continue the health response to COVID-19; (ii) reduce obstacles to private sector development; (iii) accelerate public finance management reforms, in particular through the effective implementation of the CEMAC directives;(iv) continue to broaden the non-oil revenue base;(v) improve the efficiency of public investment expenditure;(vi) strengthen the performance management of public enterprises; (vii) implement a plan for the financial and physical rehabilitation of SONARA;(viii) strengthen the sustainability of public debt.

IMF financial assistance through the two instruments mentioned above amounts to a total amount equivalent to 175% of Cameroon's quota, i.e. 483 million SDRs corresponding to about 375 billion FCFA.

Source: MINFI / 2022 Finance Law

**Table 33:** Economic indicators of Cameroon

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021
Palm oil price (\$/mt)	639	601	836.8	1241.4
Crude oil production (million barrels)	25.1	26	26.6	25.77(e)
Natural gas production (in billions of SCF)	51.7	70.8	75.2	72.7(e)
Consumer prices (annual variations in %)	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.3
Current account balances (% of GDP)	-3.6	-4.3	-3.7	-2.8

Source: MINFI (2021), IMF (2021), SNH (2021), BEAC (2021)

(e) estimate

### 3.2 Impact of inflation on the business Climate

**Table 34:** Contribution of consumption functions to inflation (in %)

Consumption function	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total inflation</b>	0.6	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.3
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	0.01	0.4	0.94	1.16	1.39
<b>Tobacco and narcotics</b>	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.03
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.23	0.21
<b>Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels</b>	0.13	0.05	0.21	0.38	0.23
<b>Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance</b>	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.07
<b>Health</b>	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
<b>Transport</b>	0.09	0.09	0.24	0.25	0.1
<b>Communication</b>	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
<b>Leisure and culture</b>	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
<b>Teachings</b>	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	0.06	0.13	0.4	0.17	0.11
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>	0.1	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.06

Source: INS-Cameroon

**Table 35:** Inflation rates for food product sub-groups

Inflation rate (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Breads and cereals</b>	4.9	1.7	3.8	5.7
<b>Meats</b>	-1	3.5	1.9	4.6
<b>Fish and seafood</b>	6.5	2.7	-0.5	3.3
<b>Milk, cheese and egg</b>	1.9	-0.4	2.4	0.4
<b>Oils and fats</b>	-1.4	-1.4	0.8	6.9
<b>Fruits</b>	-0.6	10	9.1	2.5
<b>Vegetables</b>	-2.4	6.7	8.5	3.8
<b>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</b>	1.3	4.2	1.3	1

Source: INS-Cameroon

**Table 36 :** Inflation rate by product origin (in %)

Origin of the product	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Local	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.2
Imported	0.4	2	2.2	2.4	3

Source: INS-Cameroon

### 3.3 Effect of the covid-19 pandemic on businesses in 2021

#### Box 4: Effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the current account

In 2020, the measures to contain the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic, notably the limitation of the movement of goods and people, had negative effects on the economic activity of countries, and more intensely for countries whose economy is extractive. Cameroon, given the structure of its economic actors, was particularly affected; its macroeconomic indicators depreciated with the implementation of these measures.

To support health and economic resilience, the Cameroonian Government has set up a Fund through Decree N°2020/3221/PM of 22 July 2020 to determine the distribution of the Special National Solidarity Fund for the fight against the coronavirus and its economic and social repercussions. MINPMEESA has been allocated an envelope of 2 billion CFA Francs for SMEs with a high potential for disaster; for SMEs (up to 1.5 billion CFA Francs) and artisans and OES manufacturing artisanal masks and hydro-alcoholic gels (up to 500 million CFA Francs). In accordance with the provisions of the Circular accompanying this Decree, MINPMEESA proceeded to the selection of SMEs, Social Economy actors and Artisans to benefit from the Fund and transmitted to the Ministry empowered for payment, including MINFI.

The payments by the Specialised Paying Office of the CAS Covid started in March 2021 and ended in July 2021. The acquisition of raw materials, equipment and production tools, the payment of salary and rent arrears have enabled the beneficiaries to relaunch their activities, safeguard jobs and create new ones. According to the data from the economic survey for the 3rd quarter of 2021, the latter represent 16.14% of all respondents. 97.56% of the latter declare that this support has enabled them to restart their activity. The turnover for 70.73% of these beneficiaries is either up or stable compared to the 2nd quarter of 2021. The provision of support and its use enabled 75.68% of them to obtain a positive net result and to record an increase in their turnover compared to the previous quarter.

Source: MINPMEESA 2021

**Table 37:** Breakdown of the number of businesses closed according to the reasons for closure

Main reasons	%
Not enough money to cover costs	48.1
Others	22.2
Insufficient demand	18.5
Problem of access to raw materials	7.4
No access to additional financial resources to cover costs	3.7

Source: INS 2021

### 3.4 Accompanying Measures

**Table 38:** Financing lines from PTFs and MINEPAT to SMESEH

PTF/MINEPAT	Objective	Amount (in billions of FCFA)	Deadlines	Sectors concerned
<b>EIB</b>	Support for SMEs and VSEs affected by Covid (Working capital support)	<b>25</b>	January 2020-2027	-
<b>BADEA (in millions of \$)</b>	Strengthen the resilience of VSMEs in the face of the negative consequences of Covid  Promoting early post-crisis recovery	<b>18.9</b>	1st quarter 2024	Agro pastoral, agri-food
<b>IDB</b>	Support for SMEs	<b>54</b>	2021-2024	Energy, mines, agriculture, health
<b>MINEPAT (Covid-CASE Fund)</b>	VSE-PE Support Fund	<b>2</b>	2020-2022	Handicrafts, agro-pastoral production, processing of agricultural and livestock products
	Support Fund for Startups and Innovative Companies	<b>1</b>	2020-2022	Startups that are part of incubator clusters and recognized and established in Cameroon
	Guarantee fund in favor of ME	<b>4</b>	2020-2022	Food processing, chemical industry and hospitality affected by Covid-19

Source: MINPMEESA

## **CHAPTER IV**

# **PRESENTATION OF SOME INDICATORS AND PROMOTIONAL EVENTS OF SMESEH IN CAMEROON**

In this chapter, it is a question of presenting for the 2021 financial year, on the one hand the evolution of the indicators of the main Operational Programs of MINPMEESA, the results of the structures attached and under supervision contributing to the achievement of the objectives of these programs, and on the other hand, promotional events in favor of SMEESEH organized at central and decentralized level.

**Box 5: Operational Programs at MINPMEESA in 2021**

**Program 511: Promotion of private initiative and improvement of the competitiveness of SMEs**

In this program, it is a question of strengthening the competitiveness of Cameroonian SMEs to improve the contribution of manufacturing industries to GDP and conquer new market shares at the national and international level. This program also allows the establishment of mechanisms to promote private initiative and improve the business climate in Cameroon. It is a question of reducing the hassles linked to the creation of businesses and improving the ranking of Cameroon in the Doing Business.

**Program 513: Promotion of Social Economy and Handicrafts**

Through this program, it is a question of developing mechanisms and strategies aimed at improving the performance of the areas of Social Economy and Handicrafts and of organizing the migration of Informal Production Units to Formal Production Units.

## 4.1 Summary of the results of the operational programs in 2021

### 4.1.1 Achievement rate of Program 511 actions

**Box 6: Achievement rate of Program 511**

**Program 511: Promotion of private initiative and improvement of the competitiveness of SMEs**

**Objective:** Densify and guarantee the competitiveness of the fabric of Cameroonian SMEs

**Indicators:**

- Growth rate of SMEs
- Proportion of SMEs supported in the upgrading process
- Growth rate of cumulative turnover of upgraded SMEs

**Table 39** : Implementation of the activities of action 1 of Program 511

<b>Action N°. 1 : IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SMEs</b>			
<b>Objective</b> : Improve the competitiveness of SMEs in Cameroon			
<b>Action indicator</b> : Number of SMEs upgraded			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<p><b>1. Technical and non-financial support for SMEs</b></p> <p><b>2. Implementation of the government's CSR policy in Cameroon</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90 entrepreneurs having benefited from COVID funds during 03 capacity building sessions</li> <li>• 54 consultants trained and 46 SMEs supported</li> <li>• Six thousand two hundred and twenty-six (6,226) young people trained in entrepreneurial awakening and rearmament, in the structuring and optimization of economic models</li> <li>• 180 SMEs profiled and 31 diagnosed;</li> <li>• 30 SMEs supported in innovation</li> <li>• 1000 project leaders and SME promoters made aware of the facilities offered to them by MINPMEESA</li> <li>• Regulatory text on CSR drawn up, validated and distributed to stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90 entrepreneurs who benefited from COVID funds had their capacities strengthened</li> <li>• 54 consultants trained and 46 SMEs supported</li> <li>• Six thousand two hundred and twenty-six (6,226) young people trained in entrepreneurial awakening and rearmament, in the structuring and optimization of economic models</li> <li>• 132 PME profiled (including 9 newly profiled and 123 reprofiled) and 10 PME were diagnosed</li> <li>• 30 SMEs supported in innovation</li> <li>• 1000 project leaders and SME promoters made aware of the facilities offered to them by MINPMEESA</li> <li>• Regulatory text on CSR prepared</li> </ul>	89.04

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

**Table 40:** Completion of Program 511 action 2 activities

<b>Action N° 2 : IMPROVING THE BUSINESS CLIMATE</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> Contribute to improving the business climate through the simplification of business creation procedures and better supervision of SMEs			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of new SMEs created in CFCEs			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Promotion of entrepreneurship among women and young people</b></li> <li>2. <b>Support for private SME management structures</b></li> <li>3. <b>Establishment of the national SME file</b></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 clubs entrepreneurs have been made aware of entrepreneurship</li> <li>• 1,000 new SMEs sensitized on CGAs in the city of Limbe with a view to their joining the Approved Management Centers (CGAs)</li> <li>• 50,000 SMEs registered in the SME file</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 186 entrepreneurship clubs have been made aware of entrepreneurship</li> <li>• 823 SME promoters were made aware of CGAs</li> <li>• 2000 SMEs recorded in the SME file</li> </ul>	70.1

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

**Table 41:** Completion of Program 511 action 3 activities

<b>Action N°3 : VALUATION OF LOCAL RAW MATERIALS</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> Contribute through the transformation of local raw materials to the increase of manufacturing added value			
<b>Indicator:</b> Cumulative number of local raw materials processing SMEs set up			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Rate of achievement of the Action</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support program for the creation and development of SMEs (PACD/SME)</li> <li>2. Accompanied by the APME</li> <li>3. Implementation of the TRANSFAGRI program</li> <li>4. Support for rural and peri-urban VSEs</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 processing units set up</li> <li>• 598 companies benefiting from DIFASE;</li> <li>• 1284 service vouchers distributed</li> <li>• 30 rural and peri-urban VSEs have benefited from subsidies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 processing units set up</li> <li>• 598 companies benefiting from DIFASE;</li> <li>• 598 service vouchers distributed</li> <li>• 18 rural and peri-urban VSEs have already benefited from subsidies</li> </ul>	59.93

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review



**Table 42:** Carrying out the activities of action 4 of Program 511

<b>Action N°. 4 : PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> to promote the spirit of enterprise among young graduates from universities and Higher Institutes			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of companies created by former residents of management structures			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<p><b>1. Support for incubation structures</b></p> <p><b>2. Promotion of NATIONAL SMEs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• architectural and geotechnical studies for the construction of the FIFINDA incubation center to be carried out</li> <li>• 18 incubated from the PNPE Accompanied</li> <li>• 01 frame of reference developed</li> <li>• the PNPE connected to the optical fiber</li> <li>• the PNPE connected to the electricity network</li> <li>• the PNPE manufacturing laboratory fitted out</li> <li>• the PNPE laboratory equipped with specific equipment</li> <li>• 01 training room to be fitted out</li> <li>• the equipped training room</li> <li>• car parks and landscaped green spaces</li> <li>• 150 SMEs and craftsmen Sensitized and supported</li> <li>• 1000 SMEs Registered in the national file</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• available architectural and geotechnical studies</li> <li>• 12 PNPE incubates are financially supported for an amount of 100,000,000</li> <li>• 01 training reference available</li> <li>• The PNPE is connected to the optical fiber</li> <li>• The PNPE is connected to the electricity network</li> <li>• The laboratory under development;</li> <li>• equipment not yet installed</li> <li>• Equipment acquired, but not yet installed</li> <li>• 01 equipped training room</li> <li>• Equipped training room</li> <li>• Car park and landscaped green spaces</li> <li>• 100 SMEs and artisans took part in the PROMOTE show;</li> <li>• 9 partnerships have been concluded</li> <li>• 500 SMEs have been registered in the national file</li> </ul>	88.88

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

### 4.1.2 Evolution of Program Action Indicators 51 3

**Box 7:** Implementation rate of Program 513 in 2021

**Program 511:** Promotion of the Social Economy and Handicrafts

Objective: Organize the Social Economy and craft sectors and improve their performance

Indicator: Number of Social Economy Organizations and artisans upgraded

Program implementation rate: 80.65% Program implementation rate: 80.65%

**Table 43:** Completion of Program 513 action 1 activities

<b>Action N°. 1 : IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF ARTISANAL PRODUCTS</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> Improve the quality of handicrafts			
<b>Indicator :</b> Number of craftsmen upgraded			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<p>1. <b>Promotion of local crafts</b></p> <p>2. <b>Improving the quality of handicrafts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the revised craft law</li> <li>• 200 artisans supported in the marketing of their products and their capacity to strengthen</li> <li>• Contribution of Cameroon to CODEPA transferred</li> <li>• 300 actors of the social economy equipped with the issues and challenges of the competitiveness of UES through the development of value chains in the light of SND-30</li> <li>• 58 artisans supported in packaging</li> <li>• 100 SMEs supported in the analysis of their products by LANACOME</li> <li>• At least 10 research results from MINERESI are transferred to PME</li> <li>• Limbe craft village connected to the internet</li> <li>• 50 artisans supported with the provision of small equipment and technical tools</li> <li>• A registration platform for craftsmen put online</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not done</li> <li>• 150 artisans are supported in the marketing of their products and their capacities are strengthened</li> <li>• Contribution of Cameroon to CODEPA transferred</li> <li>• 400 social economy actors have been equipped with the issues and challenges of the competitiveness of UES through the development of value chains in the light of SND30</li> <li>• 58 craftsmen saw their capacities strengthened in packaging</li> <li>• Not done</li> <li>• Not done</li> <li>• Limbe craft village connected to the internet</li> <li>• 50 artisans supported with the provision of small equipment and technical tools</li> <li>• The craftsmen registration platform is operational</li> </ul>	70.8

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

**Table 44:** Achievement of activities of action 2 of Program 513

<b>Action N° 2: PROMOTING COLLECTIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> Guarantee the emergence of real collective enterprises			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of SEO upgraded			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<b>1. Support for income-generating and employment-generating micro-projects in CTDs</b> <b>2. Implementation of the National Social Economy Development Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 220 municipalities benefiting from support for income-generating and job-generating micro-projects in CTDs</li> <li>• Report on the PNDES financing mechanism available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 118 municipalities benefiting from Support for income-generating and job-generating micro-projects in CTDs</li> <li>• Report on the PNDES financing mechanism available</li> </ul>	76.8

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

**Table 45:** Carrying out the activities of action 3 of Program 513

<b>Action N° 3: MARKETING OF ARTISANAL PRODUCTS AND SEO</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> improve the visibility and consumption of Cameroonian handicrafts and SEO products			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of visitors (to craft villages, fairs, exhibitions and virtual galleries)			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<b>1. Establishment of platforms for the marketing of handicrafts</b> <b>2. Establishment of craft villages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-stop shop for the marketing of handicrafts available</li> <li>• 12 craft villages built and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree establishing the one-stop shop for the marketing of handicraft products drawn up</li> <li>• 12 craft villages built and operational</li> </ul>	75

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

**Table 46:** Carrying out the activities of action 4 of Program 513

<b>Action N°. 4: IPU MIGRATION TO THE FORMAL SECTOR</b>			
<b>Objective :</b> Migrate IPUs to crafts and VSEs			
<b>Indicator :</b> Number of craftsmen registered in municipal registers			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Main Expected Outputs/Products</b>	<b>Main Outputs/ Products Obtained</b>	<b>Action completion rate</b>
<b>1. Implementation of incentives for IPU migration</b>  <b>2. Support for IPU migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10,000 craftsman business cards to produce</li> <li>• 850 support guides for actors responsible for registering craftsmen in municipal registers to be produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10,000 artisan business cards produced</li> <li>• 850 support guides for those responsible for registering craftsmen in the municipal registers produced</li> </ul>	100

**Source:** MINPMEESA / 2021 Program Review

## 4.2 New Strategic Framework of MINPMEESA

**Box 8:** Reasons for reformulating the operational programs of MINPMEESA

SND-30 was adopted in November 2020. One of the important consequences was the alignment of all CSPs (Strategic Performance Frameworks) of public administrations to this new vision through the formulation of programs and their indicators. Specifically, the elements on which the revision or reformulation of programs at the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and handicrafts are based are:

- The desire to better measure the impact of public policies implemented by the ministerial department. One of the main shortcomings of the previous framework was the formulation of results indicators to assess the impact of our actions on our targets. It is therefore a question of remedying this;
- The adoption of a new national strategic framework which gives new orientations in terms of economic policies with particular emphasis on industrialization which should be achieved through a structural change in the economy;
- The need to integrate into our strategic program framework, the SDGs in relation to the ministerial department. Indeed, the SDGs were not sufficiently taken into account in the previous framework, it is a question of correcting this shortcoming.

**Table 47:** summary of the characterization of new programs

Program	Goals	Indicators						Responsible structure
		Wording	Baseline (2020)	Three-year targets				
				2022	2023	2024	2030	
<b>Promotion of entrepreneurship</b>	Increase the number of viable SMESEH	Proportion of SMEs, social economy units and enterprises and artisans created	4.5	7	12	16	4.5	DME DAMSI OF THE
		Growth rate of SMEs, social economy units and enterprises and craftsmen supported	2.9	6.9	11.6	16.3	2.9	DME DAMSI OF THE
<b>Transformation and modernization of production units</b>	Increase the transformation and modernization of SMESEH	Proportion of SMESEH transformed and/or modernized	3	5	11	17	20	DME DAMSI OF THE
		Rate of increase in production of transformed and/or modernized SMESEH	5	10	11	12	17	DME DAMSI OF THE

Source: Strategic Performance Framework of MINPMEESA 2022-2024

### 4.3 Results of the main programs, attached structures and sub-supervision of MINPMEESA

**Table 48:** Sub-supervisory structures, programs and structures attached to MINPMEESA

Name of the structure	Kind	Creation date	Headquarters
<b>SME Promotion Agency (APME)</b>	Administrative public establishment (EPA) under supervision	2015	Yaounde Tsinga
<b>Cameroonian Bank of Small and Medium Enterprises (BC-PME)</b>	Administrative public establishment (EPA) under supervision	2015	Yaoundé- Nlongkak
<b>Subcontracting and Cameroon Partnership (BSTP6CMR)</b>	Interest group Economic (GIE) under supervision	2013	Douala-Akwa
Support Program for the Creation and Development of SMEs (PACD/SME)	Institutional program	2007	Yaoundé-Bastos
Strengthening Program Individual Capacities of Local Contractors (EMPRETEC)	Institutional program	2015	Yaoundé -- stewardship
Support program for SMEs in the KAIZEN method	Institutional program	2016	Yaounde
Regional and Special Craft Villages and the International Crafts Center of Yaoundé (CIAY)	Attached structures	2016	Yaounde (CIAY) Regional capitals (Regional VA) Mbalmayo and Fouban (special VAs)
Edéa Pilot Business Incubator		2018	Edea

**Source:** MINPMEESA

**Table 49:** Presentation of CB/PME

<b>Starting date</b>	01 June 2015
<b>Responsible</b>	Mrs. MANDENG Agnes
<b>Aimed target</b>	SMEs, SEO, HPU
<b>Purpose of Program</b>	Supporting the structural transformation of our economy as part of its missions.
<b>Expected results</b>	- Increase in the added value of the secondary sector - Creation of decent jobs
<b>Has the project changed?</b>	NOPE

Source: BC-PME

Table 50: BC-PME client portfolio

BC-PME	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
New customer	1,163	1,325	1,705	1,058	745	702	709	7,407

Source: BC/SME

Table 51: Loans granted by the BC-PME according to the branch of activity (in Thousands of CFA Francs)

Industry	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Agro-industry/Poultry	181.79	188.95	173.81	20.19	356.6	147.45	1,068.79
Others	785.18	1,040.04	1,818.29	967.25	1,295.78	8,327.35	14,233.89
BTP/MC	970.58	2,518.46	3,714.38	2,250.58	3,084.15	4,350.43	16,888.58
Cotton, textile & leather	2.66	2.6	32.58	5.9	24	50	117.74
Energy	33.14	219.29	133.98	31.09	107.38	235.43	760.32
Forest & Wood	17.68	12.75	38.11	75.98	44.71	67.81	257.03
Service; ICT & CTT	1,630.40	2,466.1	6,455.86	3,422.58	3,866.26	5,982.87	23,824.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,621.43</b>	<b>6,448.19</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>6,773.58</b>	<b>8,778.88</b>	<b>19,161.33</b>	<b>57,150.41</b>

Source: BC-PME

Table 52: Presentation of the BSTP-CMR program

<b>Starting date</b>	May 8, 2013
<b>Responsible</b>	Evariste YAMENI
<b>Aimed target</b>	SME
<b>Purpose of Program</b>	Increase the production and performance capacities of SMEs/SMIs, capture subcontracting opportunities and build international investment partnerships
<b>Expected results</b>	The BSTP-CMR currently manages a database of company profiles of more than 749 suppliers and 450 company repositories. Suppliers were matched with over 35 buyers leading to new quote requests and the creation of new business for local subcontractor suppliers
<b>Has the project changed?</b>	NOPE

Source: BSTP-CMR

**Table 53:** Outputs obtained from the BSTP-CMR

Indicators	Cumulative achievements (2012-2020)	2021
Total amount of contracts (in FCFA)	44,840,917,775	12,640,500
Total number of contracts	263	3
Total number of buyers found	30	-
Total number of contracted SMEs/SMIs	207	3
Number of connections	1,417	124
Number of SMEs/SMIs supported	464	53
Total number of jobs created	6,483	-
Number of SMEs/SMIs Bench marketed	241	10
Number of SMEs/SMIs profiled	929	132

**Source:** BSTP-CMR

**Table 54 :** Outputs obtained from the PNPE

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2
Number of applications for incubation	177	65
Number of candidates incubated	26	20
Number of companies created by incubated candidates	18	19
Other outputs		
01 pig, biogas and bio fertilizer production company incubated in extramurals		
01 Hackathon organized		
01 edition of Global Goals Jam organized (with the participation of 40 people)		

**Source:** PNPE

**Table 55:** Presentation of the KAIZEN project

Project title	Integrated SME Promotion Project Focused on Strengthening KAIZEN
Objective	The system of supplying KAIZEN and other SAEs to SMEs in Cameroon is strengthened
Nature of the project	Project resulting from the cooperation between Japan and Cameroon
Targets	SME

Source: MINPMEESA/ KAIZEN Project



**Table 56** : Results obtained from the KAIZEN project

Results achieved in 2021	
Number of basic Kaizen consultants	75
Number of Advance Kaizen Consultants	24
Number of business management consultants	24
Number of Kaizen and Business Management inspectors:	6
Number of SMEs supported IN 2021	Over 378

Source: MINPMEESA/KAIZEN Project

**Tableau 57** : Distribution of provision of Business Support Services (BSS) provided by Kaizen consultants

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BSS	82	112	255	278	411

Source: MINPMEESA/KAIZEN Project

## 4. 4 Promotional events organized by MINPMEESA

### 4.4.1. Cooperation and Partnership Days (JCP) 2021

Box 9: Some key figures of the JCP 2021

The first edition of the MINPMEESA Cooperation and Partnership Days (JCP-MINPMEESA), on the theme "Technical and Financial Partners and the development of the Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts sector was held at the Palais des Congres in Yaoundé, from July 12 to 14, 2021.

These respond to the SND30 imperative to “review, expand and improve the nature and scope of the contribution of external development partners”.

About thirty (30) technical and financial partners animated exhibition stands on the site of the Palais des Congres during the three days that the JCP-MINPMEESA lasted, in order to present the programs and services they offer to the actors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Five (5) technical and financial partners have made their experts available to facilitate the B to B meetings. These are the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Delegation of the European Union (EU), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Société Générale du Cameroun (SG Cameroun)

**Table 58:** JCP 2021 (1<sup>st</sup> edition)

<b>Period</b>	<b>12 – 14 July 2021</b>
<b>Venue</b>	Yaoundé Convention Center
<b>Theme</b>	Technical and Financial Partners and the development of the Small and Medium Enterprises, Social Economy and Crafts sector
<b>Aimed targets</b>	TPE, PE, SME, SEO, Craftsmen and associated partners
<b>Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantially improve the offer of cooperation and partnership with partners</li> <li>Review with all national and foreign actors, levers, mechanisms and instruments of cooperation and partnership in SMESEH</li> </ul>

Source: MINPMEESA

**Table 59:** Number of Actions and Projects identified in the field of SMESEH within the framework of JCPs with support needs

Component	Number of Actions/projects
SME	22
SEO	1
Arts and crafts	10
Other projects in the field of SMESEH	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: MINPMEESA

**Table 60:** Some achievements of Cooperation in the field of SMESEH

Component	Number of Actions/projects
SME	6
Arts and crafts	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: MINPMEESA

#### 4.4.2 National Days of Social Economy (JNES) 2021

##### Box 10: JNES 2021

The social economy presents itself as a vehicle for improving everyone's living conditions with a view to the well-being of all insofar as it plays an important role in the lives of populations in terms of job creation, sustainable income, foreign exchange, consumption and poverty reduction. But the contribution of this sector to the national economy and to trade is still low. It is with the aim of improving the performance of these small units in the making which generally evolve in the informal sector and allow their migration to higher standards that the Government through MINPMEESA has been organizing since 2013 the National Days of Social Economy. .

The activities selected for the three days revolved around fairs-exhibitions of the products of the units of the Social Economy, conferences-debates and information and awareness-raising activities on the opportunities offered by the programs of existing support and funding mechanisms. It was also a question of informing and sensitizing these actors on their importance as a keystone in the fight against poverty and a powerful lever for local development.

**Table 61:** Presentation of JNES 2021 (5<sup>th</sup> edition)

Period	26 – 28 October 2021
Venue	Yaounde City Hall
Theme	Competitiveness of Social Economy Units and development of territories in the light of the SND30
Aimed targets	Social Economy Units (UES) and associated partners
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight the importance of Social Economy Units (UES) in the context of the structural transformation of the economy in order to promote the development of territories</li> <li>• promote a synergy of actions between the different actors for a greater competitiveness of the UES in the territories and the different localities</li> </ul>

Source: MINPMEESA

**Table 62:** Breakdown of ESUs by branch of activity

Business sub-sector	%
Agriculture	7
Breeding/fishing	11
processing activity	80
Other activities	2

Source: MINPMEESA

#### 4.4.3 National SME Days (JNPME) 2021

##### Box 11: JNME 2021

The National Development Strategy (SND30) places SMEs/SMIs at the center of its decent employment promotion policy. Indeed, they play a key role in economic and social concerns because of the job potential they abound.

The National Days of SMEs are part of the strategic vision of MINPMEESA to support SMEs so as to help them not only to participate in the social integration of populations and especially young people, but also to become a real source of creation of riches. During these days, it is a question of making a cold and uncompromising diagnosis of the problems that prevent a real blossoming of this sector and of appropriating the restructuring tools developed by the government. Business promoters and the government come together on this occasion to find the appropriate solutions and to assess the progress made to envisage a promising future.

For three days, the various players discussed in order to find innovative solutions to deal with the financing problems of startups. Workshops and presentations on alternative sources of financing for SMEs were held for this purpose.

The 2021 edition of JNPME was marked by the celebration of the innovative capacity of our young people through the awarding of Awards for the most innovative startups.

**Table 63:** JNPME 2021 (6<sup>th</sup> edition)

<b>Period</b>	06 – 08 December 2021
<b>Venue</b>	Best Western Hotel – Douala
<b>Theme</b>	Contribution of SMEs to import-substitution: increasing the availability and improving the quality of the supply of local products made in Cameroon, issues and challenges
<b>Aimed targets</b>	SMEs and associated partners
<b>Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide SMEs with a framework for dialogue to facilitate exchanges between actors and experts on policy issues related to SMEs</li> <li>• Open a frank and sincere exchange with the Government on the quality of the support provided to them</li> </ul>

Source: MINPMEESA

#### 4.4.4 Cameroon International Handicrafts Fair (SIARC) 2021

##### Box 12: SIARC 2021

The International Crafts Fair in Cameroon (SIARC) is an international platform placed under the High Patronage of the Head of State, President of the Republic of Cameroon which highlights the craftsmanship of here and somewhere else. Handicrafts, which according to Law No. 2007/004 of July 3, 2007 governing Handicrafts in Cameroon, is defined as all activities of extraction, production, processing, maintenance, repair or service. Services essentially manual and exercised as a main activity.

The importance of craftsmanship is no longer to be demonstrated, as it occupies a large part of the active population and those who have passed the working age. Excluding periods of crisis, more than 11,000 craftsmen formalize each year in the various municipal offices of the national territory. This important part occupied by craft activities contributes to the economy and job creation.

SIARC is a biennial event which is in its 7th edition; this edition has had a date change due to the Covid-19 pandemic; it was welcomed by craftsmen from Senegal whose craftsmanship is internationally identifiable. During this event, the best works are awarded to encourage the spirit of creativity; the challenge here being to create a real framework for the promotion of artisanal products in this sector which contributes to the creation of jobs and wealth.

**Table 64 :** Presentation of the SIARC 2021 (7th edition)

<b>Period</b>	15 – 24 December 2021
<b>Venue</b>	National Museum
<b>Theme</b>	Revitalize the system of marketing handicrafts and conquer foreign markets
<b>Aimed targets</b>	Artisanal Production Units (UPA) and associated partners

Source: MINPMEESA

**Table 65:** Statistics on the market values of products exhibited at SIARC 2021.

Sector	Market value of all products sold during SIARC	
	Amount (FCFA)	%
Clothing	12,775,000	27.5
Furniture	15,693,000	33.8
Art and decoration	9,414,000	20.3
Health Service	654,000	1.4
Agrifood	6,208,500	13.4
Machinery	1,674,000	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,418,500</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MINPMEESA/SIARC 2021 survey

#### 4.4.5 Other Promotional Events by Region

**Table 66:** Promotional events in favor of SMEEH organized in regional delegations

Region	Event	Date
<b>ADAMAWA</b>	Agro-pastoral fair on the occasion of the end of year celebrations DR-MINPMEESA	<b>December 2021</b>
	Fair exhibition at the showcase of Ngaoundere on the occasion of the celebration of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition of the World Entrepreneurship Week (SME) DR-MINPMEESA	<b>November 2021</b>
<b>CENTER</b>	Cooperative and Partnership Day	<b>12 – 14 July 2021</b>
	National Day of Social Economy (JNES) 2021	<b>27 – 29 October 2021</b>
	Global Entrepreneurship Week	<b>09 – 12 November 2021</b>
	National SME Days	<b>05 – 08 December 2021</b>
	SIARC (International Craft Fair)	<b>15 – 24 December 2021</b>
<b>EAST</b>	Mini agro pastoral show with MINADER	<b>19 – 21 December 2021</b>
	Bertoua Fair	<b>December 02, 2021 to January 1, 2022</b>
	Batouri celebrates	<b>December 2021</b>

**PRESENTATION OF SOME INDICATORS AND PROMOTIONAL EVENTS OF SMEs IN CAMEROON**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>NORTH</b>	Fair exhibition sale of works of art and products of SMEs at the craft village DR-MINPMEESA/NORTH DD-MINPMEESA/BENOUE	<b>09 – 13 November 2021</b>
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	Northwest Agro pastoral Fair	<b>15 – 16 December 2021</b>
	World Entrepreneurship Day	<b>24 – 26 November 2021</b>
	scheduled training of trainers on how to start and improve business at APME	<b>October 2021</b>
	raising awareness of the affiliation of craftsmen to the CNPS	<b>March 15, 2021</b>
	Launch of an exhibition of MINPMEESA/Ministry for the Advancement of Women	<b>March 4, 2021</b>
	Cultural activities and launch of the National Youth Day by the Governor of the North-West	<b>February 7, 2021</b>
<b>SOUTH</b>	Promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit of young entrepreneurs FASA/FMBEE	<b>November 17, 2021</b>
	04 Mini-exhibitions as part of coffee tasting days and training for cocoa processors	<b>March, June, August, September 2021</b>
	Workshop on the socio-professional orientation of young graduates towards the agro-industrial and forestry professions offered by the potentialities of the region	<b>14 – 17 September 2021</b>
	Fair for the promotion of female entrepreneurship (SAPROMEF)	<b>21 – 26 June 2021</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>	Workshop with the AMC chaired by the Minister	

**Source:** MINPMEESA

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **BM** , world data indicator 2021
- **BEAC** , monetary policy report March 2022
- **IMF** , World Economic Outlook, January 2022
- **INS** , National Accounts 2020
- **INS** , Quarterly national accounts, 3rd quarter 2021
- **INS** , Panel surveys to assess the socio-economic impact of coronary in Cameroon
- **INS**, evolution of inflation in Cameroon from 2016 to 2021 ;
- **INS** , *General Business Census* (RGE-1, RGE-2);
- **MINEPAT** , National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30);
- **MINFI**, finance law 2022
- **MINPMEESA**, Annual Performance Report 2021;
- **MINPMEESA** , Survey report to SIARC 2021
- **WTO** , World Trade Report 2021
- **UNDP** , Human Development Report 2021

## APPENDICES

### **Appendix 1: Evolution of the legal framework, situation of partnership and cooperation agreements**

#### I. LIST OF TEXTS, LAWS AND CONVENTIONS ON SMEs

##### I.1 SMEs

- Law No. 2010/010 of April 13, 2010 on the promotion of SMEs in Cameroon;
- Law No. 2015/010 of July 16, 2015 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Law No. 2010/010 of April 13, 2010 on the promotion of SMEs in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2013/092 of April 3, 2013 on the organization and operation of the SME Promotion Agency;
- Decree No. 2000/002/PM of January 6, 2000 on the organization of Approved Management Centers (CGA), amended and supplemented by Decree No. 2007/0456/PM of March 29, 2007 and finally recently amended by Decree No. 2011 /1137/PM of 12 May 2011 organizing the activities of the Management Centers and setting all the tax benefits granted to members of said centres;
- Order No. 090/CAB/PM of October 29, 2013 on the organization of the National File of Small and Medium Enterprises;
- Interministerial Circular No. 001/MINJUSTICE/MINPMEESA/MINFI of 30 May 2012 relating to the procedure before the Business Creation Formalities Centers (CFCE);
- Circular No. 002/PM of February 15, 2012 containing instructions relating to the methods of promoting Subcontracting in terms of partnership contracts and contracts negotiated within the framework of the application of other investment incentive schemes;
- Instruction No. <sup>001</sup>/CAB/PM of March 18, 2010, amended and supplemented by Instruction No. 004/CAB/PM of May 25, 2012 relating to administrative formalities for setting up businesses in Cameroon.



### I.2. The Social Economy

- Law No. 93/015 of December 22, 1993 relating to Economic Interest Groups;
- Law No. 92/006 of August 14, 1992 relating to cooperative societies and common initiative groups and its implementing decree No. 92/455/PM of November 23, 1992;
- The OHADA Uniform Act on the law of cooperative societies (2010);
- Law No. 90/053 of December 19, 1990 on freedom of association;
- Decree No. 2006/0762/PM of June 9, 2006 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Decree No. 92/455/PM of November 23, 1992 setting the terms of application of Law No. 92/006 of August 14, 1992 relating cooperative societies and common initiative groups;
- Decree No. 2001/023/PM of January 29, 2001 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Decree No. 98/300/PM of September 9, 1998 setting the terms and conditions for carrying out the activities of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (COOPEC) ;
- Decree No. 98/300/PM of September 9, 1998 establishing the procedures for carrying out the activities of savings and credit cooperatives.

### I.3 Craftsmanship

- Law No. 2007/004 of July 3, 2007 governing crafts in Cameroon;
- Decree No. 2011/0003/PM of January 13, 2011 setting the procedures for exercising certain powers transferred by the State to municipalities in terms of promoting artisanal production activities of municipal interest;
- Decree No. 2010/2996/PM of November 3, 2010 setting the terms of application of Law No. 2007/004 of July 3, 2007 governing crafts;
- Decree No. 2013/0009/PM of January 7, 2013 establishing craft villages;
- Decree No. 2016/128 of March 21, 2016 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Decree 2013/169 of May 27, 2013 on the organization of the Ministry of SMEs, social economy and crafts (linking craft villages to MINPMEESA);

- Order No. 0003/A/MINPMEESA of March 15, 2011 on specifications specifying the technical terms and conditions for exercising the powers transferred to municipalities in the organization of craft fairs;
- Decision No. 0077/CAB/MINPMEESA of July 11, 2012 publishing the list of craft trades;

## II. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ACTS SIGNED DURING THE YEAR 2021

N°	Legislative and regulatory acts	Object	Date of signature
1°	Law N° 2021/023 governing interprofessional organisations in Cameroon	Governing interprofessional organisations in Cameroon	Signed on 16 December 2021 by the President of the Republic
2°	Order n° 00003/MINPMEESA specifying the form, the elements of the content of the act of approval of private incubation structures and the conditions of its renewal	Specifying the form, the elements of the content of the act of approval of private incubation structures and the conditions of its renewal	Signed on 13 July 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
3°	Order n° 00004/MINPMEESA specifying the content of partnership agreements between the Ministry in charge of SMEs and public incubation structures, and the related specifications	Specifying the content of the partnership agreements between the Ministry in charge of SMEs and the public incubation structures, and the related terms of reference	Signed on 13 July 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
4°	Order n° 00005/MINPMEESA setting the composition and operating rules of the validation committee for support systems and training modules in incubation structures	Fixing the composition and operating rules of the validation committee for support systems and training modules in incubation structures	Signed on 13 July 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
5°	Circular n°21/00351/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ on the creation and compliance of private incubation structures	Creation and compliance of private incubation structures	Signed on 24 November 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts

6°	Circular n°21/00352/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ on the formalisation of public incubation structures	Formalisation of public incubation structures	Signed on 24 November 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
7°	Circular n°21/00353/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ on the formalisation of public incubation structures supported by the CTD and other public entities	Formalisation of public incubation structures supported by the CTDs and other public entities	Signed on 24 November 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
8°	Decision n°21/00063/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ on the creation, organisation and functioning of the selection committee for the projects of incubated students from the first cohort of PNPE learners eligible for the State grant	Creation, organisation and functioning of the Selection Committee for the projects of the incubated students from the first cohort of PNPE learners eligible for the state grant	Signed on 9 August 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
9°	Decision No. 21/00064/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ establishing the list of documents required for the constitution of applications for validation of training modules and support mechanisms for incubation structures	Fixing the list of documents required for the constitution of applications for the validation of training modules and support systems for incubation structures	Signed on 17 August 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
10°	Decision No 21/00126/D/MINPMEESA publishing the list of craft trades	Publication of the list of craft trades	Signed on 30 November 2021 by the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
11°	Communiqué N°21/00014/C/MINPMEESA/SG/DAJ on the publication of the list of incubated projects of the Edéa PNPE eligible for the State subsidy	Publication of the list of incubated projects of the Edéa PNPE eligible for the State grant	Signed on 03 November 2021 the Minister of Small and Medium- sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts

Source: MINPMEESA

## III. SITUATION OF PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS 2021

No.	Nature of the act	Activity area	Object	Duration of the agreement	Authorities
1	Framework agreement partnership MINPMEESA-MINRESI	Entrepreneurship	Promote the creation and development of SMEs based on the results of scientific research and innovation.	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-MINRESI
2	Partnership agreement MINPMEESA-FEICOM	Arts and crafts	Collaborate in order to support and supervise municipalities and their groups in the promotion and production of activities crafts of communal interest.	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-FEICOM
3	Partnership agreement between MINPMEESA-LANACOME	Entrepreneurship Pharmaceutical	These are the activities related to the guiding principle for the strengthening and development of the quality control system for pharmaceutical products and related inventory management activities in SENAME.	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-LANACOME
4	Partnership agreement MINPMEESA-ANOR	Arts and crafts	Standardize artisanal products and Cameroonian SMEs for greater competitiveness.	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-ANOR
5	Partnership agreement between MINPMEESA-JECz	Entrepreneurship	Design and carry out business promotion activities	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-JEC
6	Collaboration agreement between the MINPMEESA-ABS-ABC	Entrepreneurship	Set the framework for collaboration between the parties for the support, development and promotion of SMEs as well as events dedicated to them, with a view to their influence both nationally and internationally	02 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-ABS-ABC

7	Framework agreement for collaboration between MINPMEESA-MINESUP relating to the financing of business incubators and certain public institutions of higher education.	Entrepreneurship	Define the rights and obligations of the parties within the framework of the collaboration, with a view to financing business incubators within certain Institutions of higher education	05 years renewable at the request of the parties on the basis of the results obtained.	MINPMEESA - MINESUP
8	Partnership Agreement between MINPMEESA and SOS WOMEN	Social Economy	Put in place specific, favorable, modern and appropriate provisions for the management of SEOs.	05 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-SOS WOMEN
9	Partnership agreement MINPMEESA-RESCAM	Social Economy	Develop initiatives and promote the Social Economy	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-RESCAM
10	Partnership Agreement MINPMEESA- PFAC	Social Economy	Implement, monitor and evaluate throughout the national territory the structuring of Social Economy units within the Local Economy Networks Social and Solidarity.	05 years renewable by express renewal	MINPMEESA-PFAC
11	Partnership agreement MINPMEESA-Digital Transformation Alliance (DTA)	Digital entrepreneurship	Develop the partnership between the Parties within the framework of the technological, industrial and educational innovation centers called InnoTechLab, their operation and their development; incubation structures.	05 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-DTA

12	Partnership Agreement between MINPMEESA and the World Association and Happiness Cameroon	Social Economy	Establish a partnership between Parties within the framework of the fight against poverty through the promotion and development of Social Economy	Indeterminate	MINPMEESA-ASSOCIATION WORLD AND HAPPINESS CAMEROON
13	Partnership agreement in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) between the MINPMEESA and the Institute CSR Africa (IARSE)	Entrepreneurship	Fix the partnership framework between the MINPMEESA and the Africa CSR Institute (IARSE) in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility Companies	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA-IARSE
14	Partnership Agreement MINPMEESA (for the PACD/PME account) and FOOD ADVENTURE	Entrepreneurship	Supporting creators of creation and/or development projects VSEs, PEs and MEs in trades in the value chain of products of plant and/or animal origin.	05 years renewable	MINPMEESA-PACD/SME AND FOOD ADVENTURE
15	Partnership agreement between MINPMEESA and JEC .	Entrepreneurship	Design and carry out business promotion activities	03 years renewable by tacit agreement	MINPMEESA/JEC

Source: MINPMEESA

## Appendix 2: Social Accounting Matrix Account

Manufacturing (3)	Production factors (2)	Institutional agents (19)	Equity (2)	Taxes (4)
Primary	Capital	Households (14)	Investment	Direct taxes
Secondary	Work	NPISH	Saving	Indirect taxes
Tertiary		Companies (2)		Import taxes or customs duties
		Public administration		Export taxes
		Rest of the world		

## Appendix 3: Standard Matrix of the Cameroonian Economy in 2019 (Macro-SAM) and in billions of FCFA.

USE \ RESOURCES		Branches of activity	Branch products	Production factors	Resident institutional units	Capital	Rest of the world	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Branches of activity	1		36,157,675					36,157,675
Branch products	2	15,215,875			18,849,100	5,245,500	4,574,900	43,885,375
Production factors	3	20,941,800						20,941,800
Institutional units Residents	4		1,827,500	20,905,587	3,378,349		472,397	26,583,833
Capital	5				3,721,531		1,523,969	5,245,500
Rest of the world	6		5,900,200	36,213	634,853			6,571,266
Total		36,157,675	43,885,375	20,941,800	26,583,833	5,245,500	6,571,266	

## Appendix 4: Variables used in the MEGC model

Variables	Designation
$X_i$	Production of good i
$L^d_i$	Labor demand
$K^d_i$	Capital Factor Demand
$W$	Price of the labor factor
$r_i$	Capital factor price
$Q_i$	Demand for domestic goods of the branches, exclusively intended for the markets of the country
$pcq_i$	Price of the composite good
$Say_-$	Demand of the local good
$IM_i$	Application for the imported good
$pd_i$	Local property price
$pe_i$	Domestic price of the export good
$pm_i$	Domestic prices of the imported good
$EX_i$	Export of good i
$D_i^d$	Demand for good i in the domestic market
$pmc_i$	Household marginal propensity to consume
$YD_h$	Household income
$CFQ_i^h$	Household final consumption expenditure on composite goods
$CFQ_i^g$	Final consumption expenditure on composite goods by general government
$W_i^g$	Distribution key for the volume of final consumption expenditure on composite goods by public administrations
$\overline{CFQ}^g$	State's overall level of consumption
$CIQ_i$	Intermediate demand in volume
$IQ_i$	Branch investment requests
$I$	Overall level of investment
$Yg_-$	Government Revenue
$Y_{agn}$	Income of non-governmental domestic agents
$YD_{agn}$	Disposable income of non-governmental domestic workers
$s$	Saving
$pva_i$	Value added price
$px_i$	Producer price
$pcq_j$	Intermediate consumption prices
$pcq_j$	Prices of composite products



## Appendix 5 : Equations of the MEGC model

### Factor production and demand

- Deduction of the demand for the labor factor according to the constrained maximization of profit  $X_i =$

$$A_i^p [\alpha_i^p (L_i^d)^{-\mu_i^p} + (1 - \alpha_i^p) \overline{K_i^d}^{-\mu_i^p}]^{-\frac{1}{\mu_i^p}} \quad (1)$$

- Optimal quantity of factor demand (labor, capital) according to the minimization program:  $\frac{L_i^d}{K_i^d} = \left[ \frac{\alpha_i^p}{1 - \alpha_i^p} X \frac{r_i}{w} \right]^{\sigma_i^p}$  (2)

### Demand for goods and services

- Demand for compound goods:  $Q_i = A_i^q [\alpha_i^q (IM_i)^{-\mu_i^q} + (1 - \alpha_i^q) (D_i^s)^{-\mu_i^q}]^{-\frac{1}{\mu_i^q}}$  (3)

- Optimum quantity of demand for imported goods according to the minimization program, given a quantity  $Q_i$  of the compound

$$\text{goods: } \frac{IM_i}{D_i^s} = \left[ \frac{\alpha_i^q}{1 - \alpha_i^q} X \frac{pd_i}{pm_i} \right]^{\sigma_i^q} \quad (4)$$

- Production of good  $i$  according to exports and its demand on the local market:  $X_i = A_i^t [\alpha_i^t (EX_i)^{-\mu_i^t} + (1 - \alpha_i^q) (D_i^d)^{-\mu_i^t}]^{-\frac{1}{\mu_i^t}}$  (5)

- Optimal volume of exports by solving the maximization program:  $\frac{EX_i}{D_i^d} = \left[ \frac{\alpha_i^t}{1 - \alpha_i^t} X \frac{pd_i}{pe_i} \right]^{\sigma_i^t}$  (6)

- Household final consumption expenditure on composite goods ( $CFQ_i^h$ ):

$$pcq_i \cdot CFQ_i^h = c \min_j^h \cdot pcq_j + pmc_i^h [YD_h - \sum_j c \min_j^h \cdot pcq_j] \text{ or } j \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (7)$$

- Final consumption expenditure on composite goods by public administration ( $CFQ_i^g$ )

$$CFQ_i^g = w_i^g \overline{CFQ}^g \text{ or } i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (8)$$

- Intermediate demand in volume:  $CIQ_i = \sum_j a_{ij} X_j$  où  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  (9)

- Investment requests from the branches:  $pcq_i \cdot IQ_i = \beta_i I$  or  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  (10)

### Origins and destination of agent income

- Income of non-governmental domestic agents:  $Y_{agn} = l_{agn} \sum_i w L_i^d + k_{agn} \sum_i r_i K_i^d + \sum_{ag'} \overline{transf_{agn}^{ag'}}$  (11)

- Disposable income of domestic workers after tax payment:  $YD_{agn} = (1 - ty_{agn}) Y_{agn}$  (12)

- Government revenue:  $Y_g = l_g \sum_i w L_i^d + k_g \sum_i r_i K_i^d + \sum_{ag'} \overline{transf_g^{ag'}} + \sum_{agn} \overline{tax_{agn}^{direct}} + \sum_i \overline{tax_i^{indirect}}$  (13)

- Rest of the world income:  $Y_{row} = e \sum_i pm_i IM_i + k_{row} \sum_i r_i K_i^d + \sum_{agd} \overline{transf_{row}^{agd}}$  (14)

### Agents' capital account

- Agent savings  $S_h = psi_h YD_h$  (15)

$$S_f = YD_f - \sum_{ag'} \overline{transf_{ag'}^f} \quad (16)$$

$$S_{isblsm} = YD_{isblsm} - \sum_{ag'} \overline{transf_{ag'}^{isblsm}} \quad (17)$$

$$S_g = Y_g - \sum_i CFQ_i^g - \sum_{ag'} \overline{transf_{ag'}^g} \quad (18)$$

$$S_{row} = Y_{row} - e \sum_i pe_i EX_i - \sum_{agd} \overline{transf_{agd}^{row}} \quad (19)$$

$$\text{Total saving: } S = \sum_h S_h + \sum_f S_f + S_{isblsm} + S_g + S_{row} \quad (20)$$

$$I = S \quad (21)$$

### Price system

- Producer price and composite product price

$$pva_i = px_i (1 - \overline{tx}_i) - \sum_j a_{ij} pcq_j \quad (22)$$

$$px_i X_i = pd_i D_i^d + pe_i EX_i \quad (23)$$

$$pcq_i Q_i = pd_i D_i^s + pm_i IM_i \quad (24)$$

### Market equilibrium conditions

- Real salary is flexible and economy at full employment:  $\overline{L^s} = \sum_i L_i^d$  (25)

$$\overline{K^s} = K_i^d \quad (26)$$

- Supply=demand on domestic goods and services:  $D_i^s = D_i^d$  (27)

- Balance on the market for goods and services:  $Q_i = \sum_{agn} CFQ_i^{agn} + CFQ_i^g + CIQ_i + IQ_i$  (28)

**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**  
***PEACE - WORK - FATHERLAND***  
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**MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-  
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**REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN**  
***PAIX - TRAVAIL – PATRIE***  
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**MINISTERE DES PETITES ET MOYENNES  
ENTREPRISES DE L'ECONOMIE  
SOCIALE ET DE L'ARTISANAT**  
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COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL DATA IN THE TEN REGIONS OF CAMEROON FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE 2021  
STATISTICAL YEARBOOK ON SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS

**Regional Delegation:** \_\_\_\_\_

I. Creation of SMEs in 2021

Month	SMEs created	Sex		Legal status				Typology			Activity area			Declared jobs	Nationality of promoter		Promoter age range				
		Masc	women	SA	SARL	ETS	Others	TPE	PE	ME	Prime	Dry	Ter		CMR	Foreign	Under 30	[30 ; 39]	[40; 49]	[50; 59]	Over 60
January																					
February																					
March																					
April																					
May																					
June																					
July																					
August																					
September																					
October																					
November																					
December																					

## II. Forecast Turnover and Jobs

			2021
<b>Turnover at check-in</b>	<b>TPE</b>		
	<b>PE</b>		
	<b>ME</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		
<b>Provisional employment</b>	<b>TPE</b>	<b>Man</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>PE</b>	<b>Man</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>ME</b>	<b>Man</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	

## III. Closure of SMEs in 2021

Number of closed SMEs	Year 2021
<b>Tax services</b>	
<b>Transplant services</b>	
<b>CNPS</b>	
<b>Governor's Office</b>	

## IV. Creation of SEOs

Number of OES created		2021	
Activity area	Primary		
	Secondary		
	Tertiary		
	<b>Total</b>		
Branches of activity	Agriculture		
	Breeding		
	Sin		
	processing activity		
	microfinance		
	Other activites		
	<b>Total</b>		
cooperative card	cooperatives	CO-OP	
		SACCO	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	Unions	GIC	
		CO-OP	
		<b>Total</b>	
	Federations	GIC	
		CO-OP	
		<b>Total</b>	
	Confederations	GIC	
		CO-OP	
		<b>Total</b>	

## V. Registration of UPAs in 2021

			2021
Type of craft	Art	Man	
		<b>Total</b>	
	Production	Man	
		<b>Total</b>	
	Services	Man	
		<b>Total</b>	
Sector of activity	Wood, Metals, Leather and Skin, Stone		
	Health		
	Fashion and Beauty		
	Construction of Buildings and Public Works		
	Environment and Sustainable Development		
	Wood, Metals, Leather and Skin, Stone		
	Livestock, Agriculture		
	Other Sectors		

## VI. Promotional Event

Organizational structure	Name of the event	Period

**Appendix 6:** Editorial team

<b>General supervision</b>	<b>General coordination</b>	<b>Technical coordinator</b>	<b>Technical writing team</b>
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		Mrs. TCHANA Sylvie	Mrs. DJIKI Huguette
			Mr. MOUTOMBI Bakal
			Ms. NGAFFO Manuela
			Ms. JOUBAIDA ALI
			Mrs. IHOULI Francine
			Mr. MBAZOA Donel
			Mr. NONGNI Abednego
			Mr. NGAMENI Lionel



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