

Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI)

Henri Kouam Foundation

Annual Report 2024



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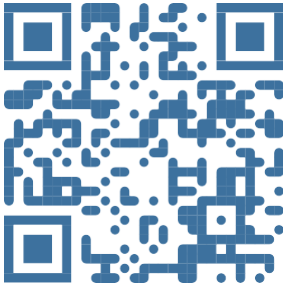
@Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI)



Leading Policy Research On The Cameroonian Economy

The Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI) is dedicated to strengthening prosperity and entrepreneurship through fact-based research, people-centered policy advocacy and events to promote free market ideals and entrepreneurship in Cameroon.

Founded in 2023 and led since by President Henri Kouam, the Institute anticipates emerging issues and provides rigorous, evidence-based policy recommendations with a team of the leading economists and policy experts. It creates freely available content in a variety of accessible formats to inform and shape public debate, reaching an audience that includes government officials and legislators, business and NGO leaders, international and research organizations, universities, and the media.



“

CEPI is bringing together a range of actors to actively debate how Cameroon can actively benefit from free trade agreements. Free research and training are a valuable resource for policymakers.

”

— Ngomo Julie, Gender Expert , Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM)

“

CEPI’s work deserves to be supported as they consider the challenges facing women, bringing about inclusive economic development. ”

Dr. Faustine Kede, Trade Expert, African Development Bank (ADB)



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Letter from the president

We are in an era of growing conflict internationally and domestically. Perceptions of relative economic decline are driving domestic divisions and geopolitical tensions around the world, while the reality is one of surprising economic resilience and recovery from the COVID pandemic and inflation. Strategic competition increasingly has an economic component and incurs economic blowback. Freedoms to trade, invest, migrate, and exchange technology across borders are increasingly constrained just when demographics, fiscal pressures, and climate change require greater international cooperation. Pragmatic, constructive, evidence-based policies are needed now more than ever in Cameroon.

In 2024 the Anglophone Crisis continued unabated and the Boko Haram incursions in the extreme North eased. The staff of the Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI) continued to provide nonpartisan research- grounded analysis of macroeconomic dynamics in Cameroon, while correcting misinformation and confusion about trade, finance, and many other aspects of globalization. We do not wish to be the only voice doing so, but we will keep speaking the truth, alone at times if we must, because peace and human welfare depend on getting policies right. We will try to prevent the mismanagement and corrosion of the **“development debate”**, and, where we cannot, we will point out their costs. We will make plans for how to continuously generate buy-in for our policy recommendations. In 2023-24, we advocated and bought about a reduction of VAT on rice Pasta, eggs and essential products to address rising poverty rates. We also successfully bought about a suspension in new taxes for newly registered businesses for a period of three years.

I am proud and honored to present CEPI’s annual review of our scholars’ work and our public outreach addressing the policy issues confronting trade, energy, fiscal policy, taxes and property rights to name a few.

Critical policy issues where the Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI) made a difference to public debate and policy outcomes in 2024 included:

- *Understanding the benefits of market-friendly reforms on the budget, pointing out their short-comings and proposing actionable recommendations for policy makers.*
- *Debating the future of inflation targeting in Cameroon and explicitly calling for the central bank to adopt inflation targeting instead of currency stability as its primary objectives.*
- *Creating influential fresh perspectives on developments in free trade in tandem with the deep detailed analysis of developments in public and private finance there.*
- *Simultaneously conducting prescient real-time analysis of important policy issues and laws from capital controls, taxation, fuel price hikes etc. while undertaking a rigorous post-mortem on their economic implications.*
- *Influencing the transition from climate goals to practical action with respect to sensitizing and actively advocating for private sector finance in relevant and profitable projects.*

Looking forward to the rest of 2025, we have underway a powerful ongoing agenda of research, convening, and public outreach, continuing on these themes but also addressing:

- The impact of further barriers to trade and investment proposed by the presumptive US presidential nominees and the implementation of the AfCFTA protocols.
- The costs of greater decoupling between China and the United States, including through channels of retaliation, economic diversion, and productivity.
- The declining role of manufacturing in providing inclusive growth either in the United States or in the developing world amid an industrial policy arms race.
- The wisest sequencing of climate change policies given the political economy of structural adjustment between and within countries.

As always, I wish to express our gratitude to our stakeholders and supporters—including philanthropic individuals, private-sector corporations, foundations, and government institutions—without whom we simply could not do our independent policy-relevant evidence-based work. Your support allows us to speak freely and go where the research takes us, making us not only able but proudly willing to stick to our convictions. We hope to broaden support for our mission to maintain and improve global economic integration to lasting human benefit.

Sincerely,
Henri Kouam
President | Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI)

Year at a glance

Cameroon grappled with high inflation, high but falling debt levels, a pick-up in industrial activity and security crisis in the north West, South West and Extreme Northern parts of the country. Renewed emphasis on its 2030 development strategy was accompanied by business-friendly reforms in taxation, administrative procedures and infrastructure development.



Achievements



Research
publications



Op-eds



Research
publications



Media mentions



CEPI
Charts



Trade Talks
podcast episodes



Media Articles



Events



CEPI continues to be a trusted source for policymakers, receiving over

10

Citations/Comments/Retweets from mid-to-senior Policymakers



We continued growing our outreach.



#2

Most quoted think tank with 45 media mentions in 2024



28%

More LinkedIn followers



2%

More YouTube subscribers



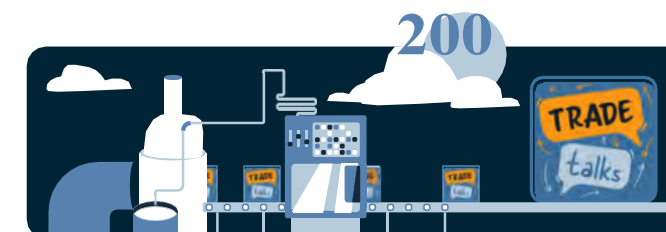
15%

More *CEPI Insider* newsletter subscribers



32%

More event attendees on average



20

Trade-related Interviews



Our achievements were possible thanks to the support of our generous donors and the entire CEPI staff.

3
Events

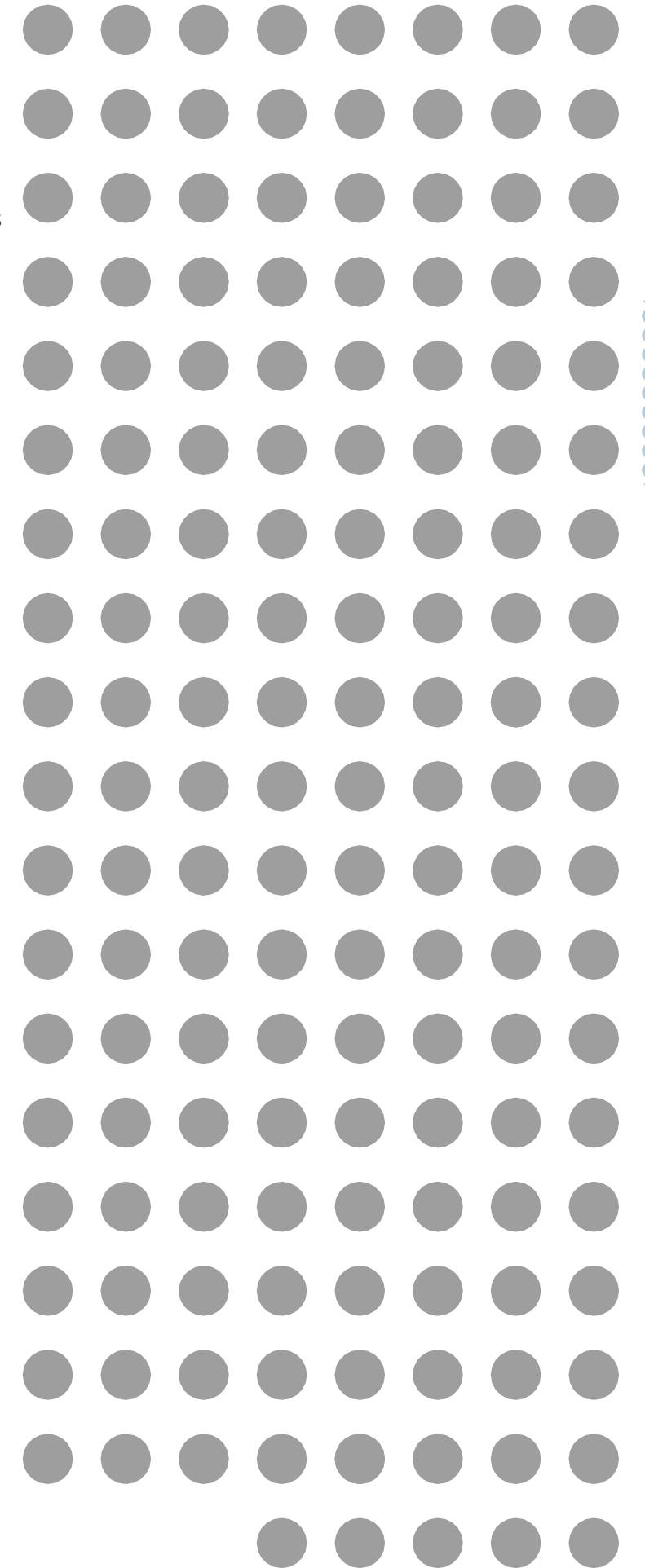
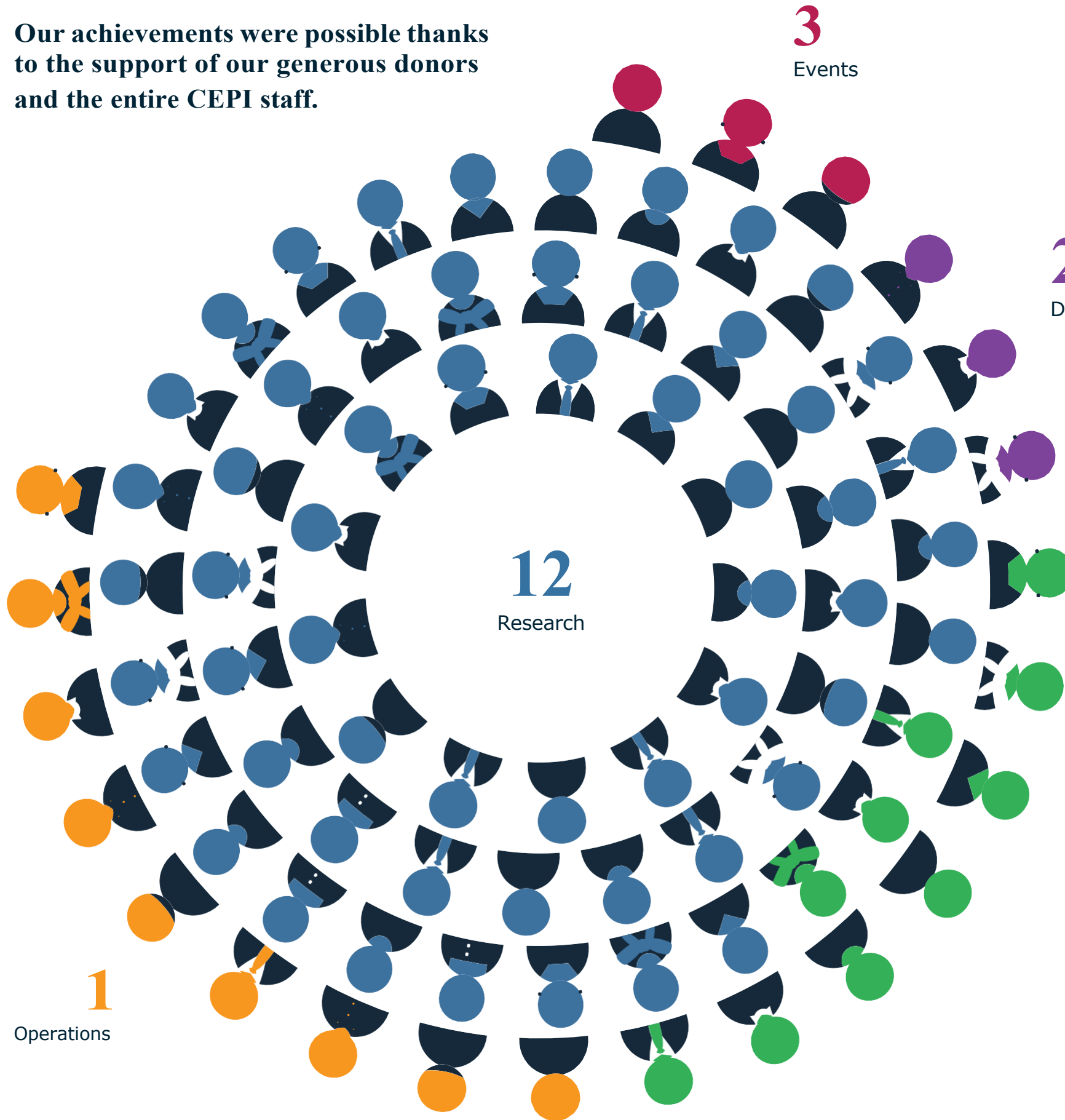
8
Supporters

2
Development

12
Research

2
Communications

1
Operations



Research: Key areas of impact

1. African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

M. Henri Kouam, Dr. Tii Nchofoung, Mr. Haiwang Djamo and Dr. Rodrigue Tchoffo analyzed the impact of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) on the Cameroonian economy. This empirical report confirmed over 10 policy briefs, which indicate a positive correlation between free trade agreements and employment growth, advocating for market-oriented reforms to maximize benefits. We took on free trade in China and the EU global gateway, while illustrating avenues for better cooperation to reduce the externalities on jobs, incomes and industry. Overall, we are advocating for freer trading to boost inclusive prosperity for all.

2. Supporting Local manufacturing and Job Creation

In 2023 and 2024, we continued to advocate for two simple reforms. Cut the value-added tax rate for vital products to ensure that 40% of citizens living below the poverty line the poverty line and suspend all tax payment for newly registered businesses for a period of three years. Policy briefs alone can impact policy, but does not change it. In addition to all our policy briefs, articles and media engagement, we held working sessions with policy makers and decision makers in the private and public sector.

- Promoting Free Enterprise & entrepreneurship as a solution to economic development after President Youth Day Speech
- Free enterprise and limited government have helped the cocoa sector (Competition)
- Free Enterprise, Entrepreneurship and Free Trade are the long-term remedies to inflation
- Media Mention - Cameroon news Agency

3. Fiscal Policy – Cut Taxes for Businesses

CEPI's research highlights the critical importance of effective fiscal policy in promoting sustainable economic growth in

Cameroon. The collective recommendations from these articles advocate for a comprehensive approach that includes broadening the tax base, enhancing transparency and governance, aligning public expenditure with development goals, and leveraging trade agreements to boost economic resilience. By addressing these key areas, CEPI aims to contribute to a robust fiscal framework that supports long-term development objectives for Cameroon. The institute's commitment to informed dialogue around fiscal policy is essential as policymakers navigate the complexities of economic governance in an increasingly challenging environment. Mr. Dang Attouh (Research Fellow) and Mr. Haiwang Djamo (National Coordinator) made the case that Cameroon must borrow – but improve governance and public finance management. Our authors called for targeted and verifiable investments in energy, internet connectivity and governance to ensue regular reporting and engagement with civil society. CEPI is laying the foundations for other organizations to contribute to fiscal policy. We proposed three-year tax payment suspension for newly registered businesses both in 2023 and 2024.

- *Economic Implications of Cameroon’s Tax Policy on SMEs.* (October 2024 – Budget consultation period)
- *The Economic Implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on Employment in Cameroon.* (June 2024)

This was accompanied by our advocacy across various radio stations. This was essential to get civil society support before making a case with policy makers. Remember that **CEPI is a popularizer** and needs to vulgarize and make policies accessible to everyone. That’s how “Freedom” wins”.

4. Climate Change = Finance + Action

The EU deforestation regulations took effect in 2024 and Mme. Sonia Kouam, CEPI Fellow and Administrator at the Supreme State Audit for the Cameroonian government explained to 1500 readers on how to adhere to the regulation and advocated

for a 2-year phase-in period for developing countries like Cameroon. We equally dissected [climate policy](#) over the [last ten years](#), implications for the private sector and green policies in the budget to combat pollution and improve both resilience and adaptation. Mr. Kouam organized several working sessions with civil society and began shifting the debate to ensure greater buy-in and participation from the private sector. Rather than weaponize the climate debate, Mr. Henri Kouam showed the interplay of institutions, [financing](#) with clear implications for [economic development](#) in Cameroon.

5. Property Rights

In 2024, we did not seek to change laws, but rather “**Inform**”, “**Educate**” and “**Sensitize**” citizens on the benefits of property rights for women. We held a webinar to discuss this with members of civil society and equally published two media articles, led by [Mme. Sonia Kouam](#). In 2025, we want to go further and illustrate the process for declaring and registering your property and suggest process improvements. We will also be working toads a women conference to sensitize at least.

6. International Economics

“Cameroon does not operate in a silo and any think tank that localizes all issues fails to appreciate the broader implications of a globalized world” Mr. Henri Kouam outlined the implications of the [Federal Reserve Rate Cuts](#) for an increasingly dollarized economy where the central bank holds 3-4 months’ worth of FX Reserves. Is it time to diversify trade invoicing and FX reserve holdings? Dr. Nchofoung Tii looked at the wage implications of the Economic Partnership Agreement and called for better labor regulations. Mr. Kouam provided an explainer on why central banks are cutting rates, outlined the impact of the wars in Ukraine on fertilizer and impot prices, discussed the implications of the Israel - Ukraine war for multilateral reform.

Policy Win: Reduction and suspension of VAT

The Government Lowered Value-Added Tax for Vital Products

The [2025 Finance law](#) saw the government lower value-added tax for vital products to enable more consumers living below the poverty line afford basic food and vital products. In 2023 and 2024, we advocated for the government to lower and eventually remove VAT for vital products like pasta, rice and eggs.

In a [series](#) of [policy briefs](#), [two newspaper articles](#), over five media interviews and two working sessions with largest [business lobby group](#) and [Hon. Fru Nestus Nji, parliamentarian for Mezam North](#).

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CEPI RESEARCH TEAM
Henri Kouam, CEPI
Civil Administration, Supreme State Audit
KONKRETO

Free Trade Can Reduce Inflation For Consumer Products

Introduction
Inflation is the general increase in the price level of goods and services in an economy over time. In 2023, inflation in Cameroon rose to 10.3% and is set to rise further in 2024. In 2023, inflation averaged 6.3 per cent and is set to reach 10.3 per cent this year. This is higher than the 5.5% threshold of 2 per cent inflation, which is designed to ensure governments and central banks work towards limiting the increase in the price of goods and services. The decision to increase the price of gasoline and diesel will increase the cost of production for most companies, leading to higher prices for food, services, and consumer products.

Free Trade will Reduce the Cost of Inputs
Cameroon's import dependence for many essential goods and services, such as food, medicine, and machinery, makes it vulnerable to price fluctuations. Free trade agreements can help reduce the cost of these inputs, leading to lower production costs and, ultimately, lower prices for consumers.

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Across the press, CEPI experts argue fervently for the government to continue implementing free trade agreements and not use VAT to choke off international competition. Our experts argue that affordable products will reduce food insecurity and address poverty, currently high at “40%” of the population. We published in leading French and English Newspapers across the country with a reach of over 500,000 Cameroonians.

“Our Media Advocacy proposes cuts to VAT for food like pasta and rice to support local consumers, boost demand for locally-produced products and reduce the negative impact of



“Through these, we successfully made the case for the government to lower and remove value-added tax for vital products from 19% to 5% in 2024 and 0% in 2025”.

The working sessions allowed us to make a case of the progressive removal of Vat taxes with the largest business lobby. They advocated for a broad-based 0% VAT on most consumer products, but we realized the government cannot forgo [FCFA 3000 – FCFA 3,600 billion in taxes](#).

La hausse des prix du carburant et son impact sur les consommateurs

Par Ferdinand Haiwang Djamo, analyste de Recherche et Henri Kouam, fondateur CEPI

INTRODUCTION

Depuis la hausse des prix du carburant intervenue en février 2023, le gouvernement camerounais enregistre une nouvelle hausse de 15% du prix à la pompe du super et du gasoil, alors qu'il sortait à peine d'une grande pénurie du carburant super qui a été en grande partie imputée aux retards dans la livraison et qui a négativement impacté sur l'économie. Désormais, le prix du litre du super qui coûtait auparavant 750 FCFA est passé à 850 FCFA dans les stations-services soit une augmentation de 130 FCFA. Le litre du gasoil quant à lui est passé à 828 FCFA contre 725 FCFA auparavant, soit une hausse de 103 FCFA. Cette hausse est justifiée entre autre par le nécessaire de réajuster les contraintes budgétaires croissantes auxquelles l'Etat est confronté et d'éviter les tensions dans l'approvisionnement du marché national en produits pétroliers. Afin de tempérer les conséquences de cette décision sur les consommateurs, le gouvernement a annoncé la mise en œuvre à bref délai des mesures d'accompagnement. Il s'agit entre autres de la revalorisation de 5% du salaire de base des agents publics, l'ouverture du dialogue avec le secteur privé, l'allègement de certaines charges fiscales et douanières dans le secteur du transport routier. Cependant, ces mesures, quoique justifiées par le gouvernement et malgré les mesures d'accompagnement, ne seront pas sans conséquences sur les consommateurs.

LA HAUSSE DES PRIX DU CARBURANT IMPACTE FORTEMENT SUR LE BUDGET DES MÉNAGES

Les impacts d'une hausse des prix du carburant se répercutent directement sur le budget transport des ménages. Au regard du très faible pouvoir d'achat des ménages camerounais, une telle augmentation sur l'envoie des prix aggrave les conditions de vie des populations. Ainsi, du fait d'une mobilité accrue des ménages, due à l'allongement des distances et la multiplication des trajets, la hausse des prix du carburant impacte fortement les dépenses des ménages. Certains ménages seront contraints de réduire leurs activités. Ce qui remet en question l'accès à l'éducation et à la santé. Les mesures du gouvernement ont été capotées d'indemniser les pauvres tout en maintenant des incitations et réduire la consommation d'énergie. Au Ghana, l'augmentation du prix des carburants pour le transport s'est accompagnée de programmes visant à éliminer les frais de transport dans les écoles primaires et secondaires inférieures et d'un programme visant à améliorer les transports en commun. En Indonésie (2005 et 2008), quatre programmes ciblés ont été mis en œuvre pour réduire les dépenses des ménages et la majeure partie des secteurs d'activités ont été touchés. Cela peut entraîner une inflation plus élevée. Le gouvernement camerounais devrait prendre des mesures appropriées pour atténuer les conséquences. Nous proposons une suspension de la TVA sur les produits importés tels que les pâtes et le riz pour supporter les ménages. Nous conseillons un investissement dans le raffinage du pétrole pour réduire la dépendance vis-à-vis des pays internationaux...

LA MAJEURE PARTIE DES SECTEURS D'ACTIVITÉS DOIVENT FAIRE FACE À UNE AUGMENTATION DES COÛTS

En effet, la hausse actuelle des prix du carburant peut accroître les charges de certaines entreprises et réduire les coûts des activités en cours d'exécution. Les prestataires de transport d'abord, tels que les agences de voyage, subissent directement l'augmentation et doivent l'inclure dans leurs charges. Mais aussi les entreprises qui expédient les marchandises, qu'elles disposent de leurs propres moyens de transport ou qu'elles passent par un prestataire logistique. Sans oublier les petites et moyennes entreprises pour qui les déplacements sont essentiels et indispensables à leurs activités. Les entreprises peuvent répercuter ces frais supplémentaires sur les prix des produits et services pour maintenir leurs marges bénéficiaires. Dans certains cas, les entreprises peuvent décider de rogner sur certains autres maillons de la chaîne logistique pour pouvoir assumer les dépenses de transport.

CONCLUSION / RECOMMANDATIONS

La hausse des prix du carburant aura sans doute des conséquences négatives sur les consommateurs. Elle pourrait fortement impacter sur le budget des ménages et la majeure partie des secteurs d'activités ont été touchés. Cela peut entraîner une inflation plus élevée. Le gouvernement camerounais devrait prendre des mesures appropriées pour atténuer les conséquences. Nous proposons une suspension de la TVA sur les produits importés tels que les pâtes et le riz pour supporter les ménages. Nous conseillons un investissement dans le raffinage du pétrole pour réduire la dépendance vis-à-vis des pays internationaux. Ceci devrait suivre le rapide développement des sites SONARA et l'usage des fonds spéciaux à cet égard.

Subventions énergétiques : quelles politiques en faveur des pauvres ?

Par Henri KOUAM, Directeur exécutif Cameroon Economic Policy Institute (CEPI)

INTRODUCTION

Le Cameroun subit des pressions du FMI en raison de la subvention pour le carburant en 2022, qui a été considérablement plus élevée que prévu et reportée à 2023. Une partie importante de la subvention devrait également être reportée de 2023 à 2024. Les subventions vont être réduites, mais le gouvernement peut réduire les coûts pour les ménages. Voyons ce qui a été fait en Asie et en Afrique pour combler les effets négatifs des réductions des subventions.

Dans plusieurs expériences de réforme, les pays ont choisi d'adopter des transferts en nature pour amortir les impacts directs et indirects de la hausse des prix. Il s'agit, par exemple, des mesures fiscales compensatoires pour les biens consommés intensivement par les pauvres (telles que l'abrogation ou la réduction des taxes sur la valeur ajoutée des aliments).

AUTRES PRESTATIONS EN NATURE - JORDANIE, MALAISIE, GHANA ET INDONÉSIE

La Jordanie, après une réforme entamée en 2008, a mis en œuvre des exonérations fiscales pour 13 produits alimentaires de base destinés aux groupes à faible revenu, tandis que le Kenya, en mai 2011, a supprimé les taxes sur le maïs et le blé (en plus d'élimer toutes les taxes sur le kérosène). Parce que la réduction de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée peut être une action politique controversée et politiquement sensible, il est difficile à limiter à une période spécifique, les mesures qui en dépendent peuvent être particulièrement problématiques. D'autres taxes, telles que les taxes à l'importation, peuvent être plus faciles à modifier. Au Cameroun, le gouvernement devrait réduire les taxes d'importation pour des aliments jugés nécessaires pour les ménages pour un minimum de 3 mois par an. En Malaisie, après d'importantes augmentations des prix de l'essence et du diesel en 2008, les taxes nationales annuelles ont été réduites. Dans certains cas, en ciblant des éléments tels que l'alimentation, l'éducation de base et la santé. Les mesures du gouvernement ont été capotées d'indemniser les pauvres tout en maintenant des incitations et réduire la consommation d'énergie. Au Ghana, l'augmentation du prix des carburants pour le transport s'est accompagnée de programmes visant à éliminer les frais de transport dans les écoles primaires et secondaires inférieures et d'un programme visant à améliorer les transports en commun. En Indonésie (2005 et 2008), quatre programmes ciblés ont été mis en œuvre pour réduire les dépenses des ménages et la majeure partie des secteurs d'activités ont été touchés. Cela peut entraîner une inflation plus élevée. Le gouvernement camerounais devrait prendre des mesures appropriées pour atténuer les conséquences. Nous proposons une suspension de la TVA sur les produits importés tels que les pâtes et le riz pour supporter les ménages. Nous conseillons un investissement dans le raffinage du pétrole pour réduire la dépendance vis-à-vis des pays internationaux. Ceci devrait suivre le rapide développement des sites SONARA et l'usage des fonds spéciaux à cet égard.

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En effet, la hausse actuelle des prix du carburant peut accroître les charges de certaines entreprises et réduire les coûts des activités en cours d'exécution. Les prestataires de transport d'abord, tels que les agences de voyage, subissent directement l'augmentation et doivent l'inclure dans leurs charges. Mais aussi les entreprises qui expédient les marchandises, qu'elles disposent de leurs propres moyens de transport ou qu'elles passent par un prestataire logistique. Sans oublier les petites et moyennes entreprises pour qui les déplacements sont essentiels et indispensables à leurs activités. Les entreprises peuvent répercuter ces frais supplémentaires sur les prix des produits et services pour maintenir leurs marges bénéficiaires. Dans certains cas, les entreprises peuvent décider de rogner sur certains autres maillons de la chaîne logistique pour pouvoir assumer les dépenses de transport.

CONCLUSION / RECOMMANDATIONS

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CONCLUSION / RECOMMANDATIONS

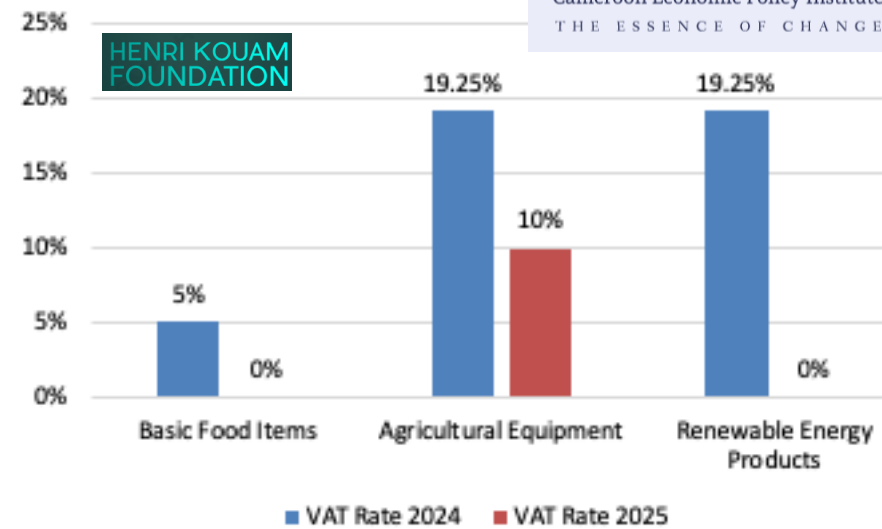
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Cameroon Economic Policy Institute
THE ESSENCE OF CHANGE



higher fuel prices.”

Policy Maker Engagement

Findings, Events, Working Sessions to Make the Case for Lower Taxes

Writing alone is not enough to influence policy in Cameroon. Getting buy-in from policy makers at all levels is vital to ensuring that our reforms are adopted. As a result, we attended and presented at briefings, presented individually to policy makers and had a crucial working session with the Executive Director of the Largest Business Lobby in Cameroon.

“Reducing the tax burden will stimulate employment, support business growth and increase government tax revenues over the long run”. *Tchoupe Fossi, Research Analyst*



Presentation at FEICOM: CEPI experts shared research and findings on local poverty in Cameroon, showing the direct linkages between food prices and multidimensional poverty. Illustrating the problem alone wasn't enough and they illustrated why and how entrepreneurship, a good business environment and lower VAT rates can create a virtuous circle of employment, higher wages and lower rates of poverty.

“In a context of high inflation across Cameroon and the CEMAC region, it is imperative for policy makers to consider lower or Zero Vat rates to support local consumption and entrepreneurs”



We went to Royal FM “Plein Phars” with Yannick Ngellewi with over 300,000 daily listeners. With listeners, we shared policies that can lead to improved standards of living and made a case for lower VAT rates for particular food items. We developed networks of entrepreneurs and experts who signed up to our policy recommendations, potentially reaching over 3.5 million in 2024.

Radio Advocacy is vital as 40 – 45% of Cameroonians do not own a smartphone and rely on the TV and radio for news.





Policy Win: Lower taxes on Dividends and higher withdrawals for banks bad debts to encourage lending

Reducing TAXES and Higher Deductions for Banks

Cameroon maintains a relatively high corporate tax rate of 30%, with an additional 10% council surtax, resulting in an effective corporate income tax rate of 33% for most companies. However, recent reforms have introduced a reduced corporate tax rate of 25% (effectively 27.5%) for companies with annual revenues not exceeding XAF 3 billion (approximately \$5 million) as of January 2023¹⁴. We used prescient analysis not to cut taxes and prevent the government from raising revenues to invest in social and digital infrastructure, but rather made the case after speaking to our network of businesses who find the current tax regime punitive.

Our National Coordinator , Mr. Djamo Haiwang and Mr. Henri Kouam argued that fee trade will improve employment, but businesses need incentives to develop the right tools and skills to remain competitive against their foreign peers.



PIIE AN

GECAM – the largest business lobby wanted lower VAT to support local manufacturers and we call for an end to double taxation for founders.

1

2

Compromise: We argued that we should both advocate for suspending taxes for new businesses for 3 instead of 5 years and the 2025 was changed to reflect that.

3

We got buy in from partners in academia and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications who did not successfully oppose a Mobile Money Tax.

4

“60% of SMEs pay their employees using Mobile Money”

In 2025, we will advocate of suspending the mobile money tax that has been raised over the last two

1

Becoming a Go-to venue for policymakers

CEPI hosted 2 panel discussions with mid-level policymakers to debate issues of trade and sustainable development. We distributed a total of 200 copies of policy documents comprised of policy briefs on the agriculture energy, trade and business environment.

PIIE’s “Trade for You” program featured the Director of Finance Operations at the Ministry of Trade and Mr. Hyacinth Mboh Director for sustainable Development.

2

Trade for You

We engaged over 150 participants on trade-related issues and have become an increasingly sought-after voice on trade issues.

We work closely with policymakers at the Ministry of Commerce, specifically the Director of Internal Trade and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications regarding electronic mobile payments.

Free Trade Events

- Panel Discussion: Can Free Trade Reduce Food Prices
- Free Trade Agreements will Boost Standards of Living
- Unlocking Trade Finance for the Implementation of the AfCFTA
- Free Trade can Boost Employment in Cameroon
- Impact of Free Trade Agreements on Wages
- Press conference and Panel Impact of AfCFTA and EPA on the Cameroonian Economy
- Unlocking Export Procedures in Cameroon
- Impact of Free Trade on Sustainable Development

Entrepreneurship Trainings

- Training Digital Marketing 101
- Getting started with Hashtags

Event Reports

How to write business plans

Events & Working Session Climate Policy

Impact of Climate Change on

Farmers

Boosting Farmer Outputs: Private Vs. Public Policies



Most Read Articles

Section 1: Free Trade

- [The Impact of One-Stop Border Posts on Trade in Central Africa.](#)
- [The Economic Implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\) on Employment in Cameroon.](#)
- [Impact of the Economic Partnership Agreement \(EPA\) on Local Wages in Cameroon.](#)
- [Trade Ministers Chart a Path for Digital Trade at the 12th AfCFTA Ministers' Council](#)
- [Implications of the EU Deforestation Regulation for SMEs.](#)
- [Impact of the African Continental Free Trade Area on the Prices of Agricultural Products.](#)
- [The impact of the African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\) on Food Products in Cameroon](#)

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- [How to improve access to educational Technology in Rural Areas.](#)

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- [Unlocking Access to Finance for Women in Cameroon](#)
- [Economic Implications of Cameroon's Tax Policy on SMEs.](#)
- [The Impact of Energy Access on Entrepreneurship Development in Cameroon](#)

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Achievements, Challenges, and Future Prospects.

- [Economic Implications of the Economic Partnership Agreement \(EPA\) and the African Continental Free Trade Area \(AfCFTA\) on the Cameroonian Economy.](#)

Section 5: Fiscal and Monetary Policy

[Can Capital Controls Reduce Macroeconomic Vulnerabilities in the CEMAC region ?](#)
[Should the Bank of Central African States switch to Inflation Targeting ?](#)

Section 6: Climate Finance

- [Assessing the Financing Mechanisms for Local](#)

Governments in Cameroon.

- [Progress, Challenges and Prospects for Climate Policy in Cameroon.](#)
- [Implications of Climate Policies Over the Past Ten Years in Cameroon.](#)
- [Impact of Climate Change on the Economic Development in Cameroon](#)
- [Impact of Climate Change on Female Farmers in Cameroon](#)

Section 7: Property Rights

- [There is No Economic Development Without Women's Property Rights.](#)





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