



Unlocking Investment Opportunities in Cameroon: A Strategic Investment Destination for UK Capital



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ABOUT BEKO CAPITAL ADVISORY



Beko Capital Advisory S.A. is licensed and regulated by COSUMAF as a broker under the reference "COSUMAF-SDB-03/2021" and operates at the interface of local project origination and international capital mobilization. The platform focuses on transaction structuring, investment preparation, and targeted investor engagement across priority sectors in Cameroon and the wider region. Beko Capital Advisory brings institutional process discipline to the preparation of complex projects and works with public authorities, development finance institutions, and private investors to progress opportunities from concept to financial close.

Products & Services

Brokerage & Placement

Financial & Green Advisory

Custody & Dematerialization
of securities

Financial & Green Advisory

Structured finance & project finance

Advising businesses and governments on the structuring of financing for infrastructure and other strategic projects

Green financial advisory

Experts in financing and structuring Green Economy deals in Africa.

Fundraising

Mobilization of financing (debt or equity) from local and international investors on behalf of our clients.

Strategic advisory

Assisting entrepreneurs in developing business plans and supporting firms in designing and rolling out restructuring plans that require both experience in financial engineering and analysis.

Credentials



XAF 100 Billion
Bond Issue EOTD 2022
Co-lead Arranger
CHAD
Closed



XAF 442.1 Billion
Treasury Bonds
Broker
Money Market - CEMAC
Closed



XAF 2,256 Billion
Bond Issues EOG 2024
Placement Agent
GABON
Closed



USD 200 million
Eurobond
Ghana Telecom
Analyst
Ghana Telecom
Closed



XAF 16 billion
CUD Finance bond issue
Analyst
CUD FINANCE
Closed



XAF 20 billion
Bond issue International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group)
Project Manager
International Finance Corporation
Closed



XOF 64 Milliards
BOUAKE STADIUM - AFCON 2023
EPC+F
Arranger/Financial Advisor
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Closed



EUR 60 Million
GAROUA STADIUM – AFCON 2019
EPC+F
Arranger / Financial Advisor
CAMEROON
Closed



XOF 30 Billion
Waste Management Unit
PPP
Arranger & Financial Advisor
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Closed



XAF 84 billion
XAF 57.6 billion
XAF 26.6 billion
Bond issue
Project Manager
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
Closed



Acquisition IBIS Hotel Douala
Sell-side Financial Advisor
Commercial Real Estate
CAMEROON
Closed

Ongoing projects:
~ 2,000 billion CFA francs for infrastructure, healthcare, and financial institutions (FIG)



Executive Summary

- Cameroon presents a diversified pipeline across infrastructure, energy, agribusiness, industry, digital economy, and natural resources. The binding constraint is limited transaction preparation capacity rather than the availability of projects. Many initiatives stall at pre-feasibility or negotiation stage due to gaps in financial structuring, risk allocation, documentation quality, and investor targeting.
- Experience across emerging markets shows that specialized transaction platforms that combine local execution capability with international standards are effective in converting opportunities into bankable transactions.
- United Kingdom (UK) institutions including UK Export Finance and British International Investment have already supported material operations in Cameroon through export credit, guarantees, and long-term capital. Scaling impact requires a stronger transaction delivery architecture that pairs these instruments with high quality preparation.
- Priority sectors for near term investment include power generation and transmission, renewable energy and climate resilient infrastructure, urban development and logistics, agro-industrial transformation, water and sanitation, and digital infrastructure.
- UK investors and Cameroonian companies are encouraged to move beyond isolated transactions and actively participate in structured investment platforms that prioritize high-quality transaction preparation, effective risk allocation, and scalable programmatic pipelines. Leveraging blended finance instruments, guarantees, and well-structured public–private partnership frameworks will be critical to de-risking entry and accelerating capital deployment. Early engagement with credible transaction preparation partners can significantly enhance bankability and reduce time to financial close.
- Expected outcomes include reduced execution risk, shorter time to close, greater mobilization of private capital, and measurable contributions to industrialization, diversification, and regional integration.



Section I. Introduction

Context and Recent Dynamics

The economic relationship between Cameroon and the United Kingdom (UK) has demonstrated resilience and steady evolution over recent decades. What began primarily as a trade-centered partnership has matured into a broader and more diversified engagement encompassing corporate investment, infrastructure finance, and development-oriented capital mobilization. Today, bilateral ties are underpinned not only by trade flows, but also by sustained private sector presence and project-based investments in priority sectors aligned with Cameroon's structural transformation agenda.

This engagement is reinforced by Cameroon's strong macroeconomic and regional positioning. With projected GDP growth of approximately 4.1 percent, the country remains one of the more stable and diversified economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Cameroon is the largest economy within the CEMAC zone, representing roughly 45 percent of total regional GDP, and plays a pivotal role in regional trade and financial stability within the CFA franc monetary area. Its membership in the Commonwealth further enhances its connectivity to UK and wider Commonwealth markets, while its dual Anglophone and Francophone heritage provides a unique bridge between English-speaking and Francophone business environments.

Strategically located with direct access to the Atlantic coastline, Cameroon serves as a natural maritime gateway to landlocked Central African countries and as a commercial interface between Central and West Africa. Its shared border with Nigeria, Africa's largest economy and one of its most dynamic consumer markets, creates significant cross-border trade and supply chain opportunities. The country is endowed with substantial natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals, timber, and high-value agricultural commodities such as cocoa, coffee, cotton, maize, and cassava. Combined with a youthful and expanding labor force, these fundamentals position Cameroon as both a production base and a regional export platform.

Against this backdrop, UK–Cameroon cooperation is increasingly oriented toward leveraging Cameroon's regional gateway role, resource base, and demographic dividend to unlock scalable, commercially viable investments capable of generating long-term economic value and regional integration benefits.

The UK-Cameroon Economic Partnership Agreement

Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, the UK-Cameroon Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force in 2021 as the principal framework governing bilateral trade. The agreement maintains duty free and quota free access for eligible Cameroonian exports to the United Kingdom and provides for a progressive and asymmetric tariff liberalization schedule on imports into Cameroon. It includes cumulation provisions that facilitate integration into regional and global value chains and serves as a signal of policy predictability and institutional continuity for investors.

Trade and Investment Snapshot

At its post-COVID peak, bilateral trade between the United Kingdom and Cameroon reached one billion pounds (**GBP 1,000,000,000**) in 2022, according to the British High Commission in Yaoundé. In the four quarters ending the second quarter of 2025, total trade in goods and services between the United Kingdom and Cameroon was approximately three hundred million pounds (**GBP 300,000,000**), representing a year-on-year decline of 11.5 percent. United Kingdom exports to Cameroon were about one hundred twenty million pounds (**GBP 120,000,000**) and imports from Cameroon were about one hundred eighty million pounds (**GBP 180,000,000**). United Kingdom goods trade shows a deficit with Cameroon while services trade shows a surplus for the United Kingdom. Cameroon exports primary commodities, while the UK exports a combination of capital goods, manufactured products, and services.

The stock of United Kingdom foreign direct investment in Cameroon was approximately eighty-eight million pounds (**GBP 88,000,000**) at the end of 2023.

Composition of Cameroonian Exports to the UK

- Crude petroleum and refined oil products
- Sawn wood, timber, and related wood products
- Bananas and other fruits and vegetables
- Cocoa, coffee, and tea
- Other agricultural commodities and selected rubber-related products

Composition of UK Exports to Cameroon

- Mechanical power generators, industrial machinery, and equipment
- Vehicles and transport equipment
- Pharmaceuticals and medical products
- Processed food, beverages, and selected consumer goods
- Industrial inputs and chemical products



Selected United Kingdom Corporate and DFI Engagements in Cameroon

1- Guinness Cameroon established a brewery in 1969 with production beginning in 1970. At its peak, the operation directly employed more than 300 workers and supported upstream agricultural linkages, notably through the local sourcing of sorghum valued at over £500,000 annually. Beyond direct employment, the brewery contributed to skills development in industrial processing, distribution logistics, and quality control systems, while also stimulating domestic agricultural markets and import substitution in the beverage sector.

In 2023, Diageo completed the sale of Guinness Cameroon S.A. to the French Castel Group for approximately £389 million. Under the terms of the transaction, Castel assumed responsibility for production and nationwide distribution of Guinness products, while Diageo retained responsibility for brand marketing through a licensing arrangement designed to optimize capacity and operational efficiency. The transaction reflects both the maturity of Cameroon's consumer market and the attractiveness of its fast-moving consumer goods sector to international strategic investors, while illustrating the evolving models of foreign corporate engagement in the country.



2- British American Tobacco has been among the longest-standing British investors in Cameroon, with operations dating back to the 1980s in cigarette manufacturing and distribution. In 2019, the company discontinued local manufacturing operations in response to evolving regulatory conditions and cost structures, shifting to an import-based supply model while maintaining a commercial presence. Despite this transition, BAT remains a significant economic actor: local disclosures indicate revenues of approximately CFAF 15 billion in 2023 and cumulative tax and duty payments exceeding CFAF 100 billion over the five years to 2024. The company's broader value chain is estimated to support approximately 16,000 livelihoods nationwide, including direct employees, distributors, wholesalers, and retail partners, underscoring its continued fiscal and employment footprint.

3- Actis, a UK-based private equity investor focused on infrastructure and real assets in emerging markets, has been one of the most significant UK private capital investors in Cameroon over the past decade. In 2014, Actis acquired a 56 percent stake in ENEO Cameroon, the country's vertically integrated electricity distribution and supply company, and subsequently supported a multi-year investment program totaling over USD 220 million aimed at network rehabilitation, loss reduction, and service quality improvements. In November 2025, the Government of Cameroon repurchased Actis' shareholding in ENEO for approximately CFAF 78 billion, marking the conclusion of a decade-long private equity investment cycle centered on operational turnaround and capital deepening in a strategic public utility. In parallel, **Actis** led the development and financing of the Douala Grand Mall, with an investment of approximately USD 200 million. The project represents the largest modern retail and mixed-use commercial development in Central Africa and has generated more than 2,000 direct and indirect jobs while contributing to the formalization and modernization of the retail and services sector.



4- Globeleq, a pan-African power generation platform whose Cameroon subsidiary was wholly owned by Actis until 2014 and subsequently acquired in 2015 by British International Investment (70 percent) and Norfund (30 percent), has played a significant role in expanding Cameroon's electricity generation capacity and strengthening overall power system reliability. The company has developed and operates a portfolio of thermal and hydroelectric power plants in the country with combined installed capacity exceeding 300 MW. These investments have contributed materially to reducing supply deficits, improving grid stability, and expanding electricity access—estimated to have increased national access rates by approximately 20 percent—while also supporting the modernization of the country's power generation mix and operational standards.

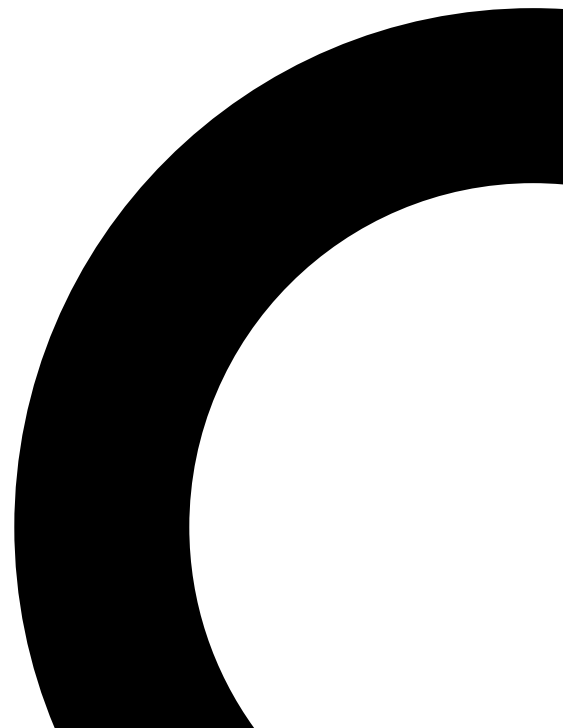
5- UK Export Finance supported the upgrade of the Douala East Entrance Corridor, a critical gateway connecting the Port of Douala to national and regional transport networks, with one hundred thirteen million pounds (**GBP 113,000,000**) of export credit. Additional support has been directed towards restoring 15,000 hectares of degraded pastureland in northern Cameroon (**GBP 60 million**), building 5,300 social housing units in Douala to address urban housing shortages, and finance the Ebo-lowa–Akom II–Kribi road corridor to strengthen domestic market integration and export logistics (**USD 220 million**).

6- British International Investment committed ninety million euros (**GBP 90,000,000**) to the Nachtigal Hydropower Project which will add significant baseload generation capacity and improve supply reliability. Through the Africa Renewable Energy Fund Two, further private capital is being deployed into medium scale renewable projects including Dibombe Hydro and Mungo Falls.



Section II. Sectoral Investment Opportunities and Institutional Framework

Beyond trade facilitation, the EPA is strategically aligned with Cameroon’s medium-term development priorities outlined in Cameroon’s National Development Strategy 2020–2030 (NDS30) and explicitly supports sectors with high potential for productivity gains, structural transformation, and employment creation.



Sector

Strategic & Market Overview

Lead Institutions

1 Renewable Energy

Cameroon's renewable energy sector is transitioning from fragmented pilot projects to a coordinated national expansion, guided by the National Energy Compact under Mission 300. Private capital mobilization is targeted at USD 6.5bn for generation, transmission, and rural electrification, representing roughly half of total sector needs (USD 12.5bn). The sector's pipeline includes small hydro, solar mini-grids, and low-capacity hydropower projects, with recent commissioning of solar plants and planned hydropower expansions. Capacity growth has been substantial: grid-connected solar increased from 0 MW in 2015 to 63 MW in 2024; off-grid solar capacity reached 27 MW. Hydropower capacity expanded from 732 MW to 814 MW over the same period. Key constraints include financing gaps, limited grid reach in rural areas, and high import duties on equipment, creating investment opportunities in distributed generation, storage, mini-grid deployment, and EPC/operations partnerships linked to PPAs or blended finance structures.

Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE); Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency (ARSEL); Rural Electrification Agency (AER); Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)

2 Water, Sanitation & Recycling

Access to basic water services remains limited, with coverage at 64% in rural areas and 87% in urban centers; sanitation coverage is 43%. The sector faces a significant infrastructure gap, high capital intensity, and operational challenges. Ongoing investments include the World Bank-supported USD 950m multi-phase water and sanitation program (2025–2036). Opportunities exist in decentralized water treatment, modular waste-management solutions, O&M services, and projects integrating concessional or grant-based financing. Successful entry requires structured financing models and technical capacity to ensure sustainable service delivery

Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE); Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED); National Water and Sanitation Committee

3 Forestry & Wood Processing

The forestry sector contributes significantly to national exports (CFA 314.8bn in 2022, ~9% of total exports) and domestic revenues (industrial roundwood production 5.4m m³, CFA 940.9bn). Regulatory reforms favor local processing and sustainable management, but enforcement gaps, illegal logging, and concession allocation disputes increase operational risk. Investment opportunities include vertically integrated timber processing, plantation management, pulp and paper, and compliance/traceability services (GIS tracking, certification audits). Requires adherence to governance and sustainability standards, and alignment with FSC or equivalent certification.

Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF); National Agency for Forest Development (ANAFOR)

Sector

Strategic & Market Overview

Lead Institutions

4 Infrastructure & Public Works

Construction and civil engineering are key growth drivers, underpinned by NDS30 priorities. The sector is projected to grow >6% annually (2025–2028), driven by road network expansion, bridge rehabilitation, urban infrastructure, and regional integration corridors. Public investment is complemented by development-partner financing and PPP arrangements. Key investment areas include EPC contracts, project management, materials supply, and urban planning solutions. Operational risks include permitting delays, budget execution gaps, and logistics constraints.

Ministry of Public Works (MINTP); Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDHU)

5 Pharma- ceuticals, Chemicals Cosmetics

The pharmaceutical market is largely import-dependent (>90% of drugs), with local manufacturing covering ~5% of national demand. Regulatory tightening against counterfeit products enhances the market for compliant, high-quality producers. Investment opportunities include local manufacturing, distribution networks, and quality-control services. Tax and customs incentives are available under Law No. 2013/004 for projects generating employment, achieving export targets, or using local inputs. Entry requires strict adherence to health regulations and investment law compliance.

Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE)

6 Digital Economy

Mobile penetration is near-universal (~87.5% of the population) with 83–88% broadband-capable connections. Digital adoption is growing, but only ~17–18% of the population are social media users, indicating potential for app-based services, fintech, digital content, and enterprise solutions. Infrastructure and regulatory reforms (fiber networks, data governance, spectrum allocation) provide opportunities for scalable investment, particularly in platforms, cloud services, and digital inclusion initiatives.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL); Telecommunications Regulatory Agency (ART); The National Agency for Information and Communication Technologies (ANTIC); Cameroon Telecommunications (CAMTEL)

Sector

Strategic & Market Overview

Lead Institutions

7 Mining

Contributes <1% of GDP but significant untapped potential in iron ore, bauxite, gold, cobalt, and other minerals. Notable deposits: Lobé-Kribi iron ore (632 Mt at 33% grade), Akom II iron ore (147 Mt at 30%), extensive gold deposits in eastern regions. Infrastructure, including Kribi Port's mineral terminal, supports potential export growth. Investment opportunities include exploration, mine development, beneficiation, and ancillary services (geology, logistics, environmental compliance).

Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT); Institute of Geological and Mining Research (IRGM)

8 Agro- Industry

Agriculture is a primary economic driver (~USD 10bn in 2025, growth 4–5%). Key crops include cocoa, coffee, palm oil, cotton, rubber, cereals, and horticulture. Value-added processing, logistics, and branding remain underdeveloped. Strategic clusters exist in Southwest, Littoral, and Centre regions. Investment opportunities include processing facilities, cold-chain logistics, agro-inputs, and regional export platforms. Success requires integration with regional trade networks and adherence to quality standards.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER); Ministry of Trade (MINCOMMERCE); Cameroon Standards and Quality Agency (ANOR);

9 Livestock & Fisheries

Domestic production is insufficient to meet demand, particularly in fish and poultry, leading to persistent import dependency. The sector is projected to grow at 7–8% CAGR (2025–2030). Investment opportunities include commercial aquaculture, poultry and pork production, cold-chain logistics, value-added processing, and feed inputs. Market entry requires attention to quality standards, regulatory compliance, and scaling capacity to meet urban demand.

Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA); Directorate of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Fishing Industries (DPAIH); Standards and Quality Agency (ANOR)

10 Trading & Commerce

Cameroon's trading and commerce sector is a core pillar of macroeconomic stability, fiscal revenues, and foreign-exchange generation. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the country recorded a sharp improvement in its trade balance in Q1 2025, with the deficit narrowing to CFAF 32.7 billion from CFAF 273 billion in Q1 2024 (-88%). This adjustment was driven primarily by a strong increase in export revenues (+35.3%), which more than offset a moderate rise in imports (+4.7%). Export receipts reached CFAF 1,118 billion in Q1 2025, exceeding the CFAF 1,000 billion threshold for the first time in recent years. However, this performance remains largely price-driven rather than volume-driven, highlighting Cameroon's continued exposure to commodity price volatility. Cocoa remains the dominant export (44.8% of export revenues), followed by crude oil and LNG. Imports are concentrated in hydrocarbons, cereals, and capital goods. The structure of trade underscores the strategic opportunity for investments in commodity trading platforms, logistics and warehousing, structured trade finance, agro-commodity aggregation, and export-oriented processing and distribution infrastructure.

Ministry of Trade (MIN-COMMERCE); National Institute of Statistics (INS); Customs Administration (DGD); Port Authorities (PAD, PAK)

11 Textiles, Leather & Light Manufacturing

The textile, leather and light manufacturing sector represents one of Cameroon's most under-exploited industrial value chains, despite the country being a major cotton producer in Central Africa. While cotton production reached approximately 395,000 tons in the 2023–2024 season, only about 5% of locally produced fibers are processed domestically. The domestic market for textiles and garments is overwhelmingly import-dependent: around 88% of the pagne (traditional fabric) market is supplied by imports, primarily from Asia. Imports of second-hand clothing (friperie) remain structurally high, with Cameroon accounting for approximately 35% of total CEMAC friperie imports, at a regional cost estimated at CFAF 80 billion annually. Authorities estimate that a revitalized local textile and leather industry could save over CFAF 100 billion per year in foreign exchange. Ongoing policy initiatives aim to structure inter-professional bodies and industrial clusters to support local transformation, value addition, and export-oriented manufacturing. For investors, the sector offers a scalable import-substitution and regional-export platform across spinning, weaving, garment manufacturing, leather processing, and industrial zones linked to cotton basins.

Ministry of Trade (MIN-COMMERCE); Cotton Development Corporation (SODECOTON); Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT); Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)

12 Human Capital

Cameroon presents a compelling entry opportunity for UK professional services SMEs, driven by a structural gap between demand and the availability of internationally qualified professionals. Expertise in areas such as accounting, legal advisory, corporate finance, compliance, and management consulting remains limited relative to the needs of a growing and diversifying economy. UK-qualified professionals benefit from strong credibility in the market and can command premium pricing, particularly in sectors such as energy, infrastructure, financial services, and cross-border transactions.

Demand for advanced professional services is rising as Cameroon modernizes its regulatory and financial frameworks, including the digitalization of tax administration, the adoption of international financial reporting standards, and increasing alignment with global tax and transparency initiatives. As the largest economy in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), Cameroon also provides access to a broader regional market for firms seeking to scale across Central Africa.

For UK firms with teams of 30–150 professionals, market entry typically requires an initial investment of approximately GBP 250,000–350,000 to cover registration, office setup, systems, insurance, and working capital. Lower operating costs relative to the UK, combined with premium billing rates for internationally qualified professionals, can generate projected annual returns exceeding 130 percent, with an estimated payback period of 15–18 months. This makes professional services a capital-efficient and scalable strategy for establishing a presence in Central Africa.

Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (MINFOPRA); Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA); Cameroon Investment Promotion Agency (API);



Section III. From Strategy to Execution: Strengthening the Transaction Delivery Architecture

The central constraint to capital mobilization in Cameroon is the limited capacity to prepare transactions that meet institutional standards. Many initiatives stall at pre-feasibility or negotiation because financial structures are incomplete, risk allocation is unclear, documentation is below standard, and investor engagement begins too late. International practice shows that specialized transaction platforms that combine local execution capability, institutional structuring standards, and access to global capital provide the most effective remedy. These platforms intermediate between project sponsors, public authorities, development partners, and investors, and they manage the progression from concept to financial close within predictable timelines. In Cameroon, platforms such as Beko Capital Advisory perform this role by focusing on rigorous structuring, investment documentation, and targeted investor engagement to transform fragmented opportunities into a coherent and investable pipeline.





Section IV. Call to Action and Next Steps

For United Kingdom Development Finance Institutions and Government Agencies

- Pair export credit and DFI capital with systematic transaction preparation support delivered through credible local platforms.
- Deploy guarantees and blended finance to correct specific market failures including off taker risk, construction risk, and foreign exchange risk.
- Promote programmatic approaches that build repeatable pipelines in power, logistics, agro-processing, and urban development rather than isolated projects.
- Coordinate instruments and mandates across agencies to reduce transaction costs for sponsors and to improve execution certainty.

For United Kingdom and International Investors

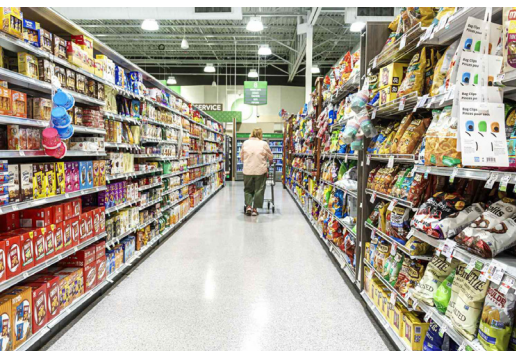
- Form joint ventures with credible local partners to strengthen regulatory navigation, procurement execution, and supply chains.
- Prioritize sectors with strong development alignment and access to blended finance including renewable energy, water and sanitation, agro processing, and digital infrastructure.
- Focus on value added manufacturing and vertical integration where feasible to reduce import dependence and increase resilience.
- Integrate environmental, social, and governance standards from the outset to mitigate operational and reputational risk.

For Government of Cameroon

- Streamline permitting, licensing, and approvals to reduce delays and enhance predictability.
- Strengthen PPP policy and model contracts with clear risk allocation, standardized documentation, and transparent selection processes.
- Improve infrastructure in transport, power, and digital networks to reduce costs and support industrial activity.
- Target incentives to renewable energy, green manufacturing, and export-oriented agro processing while maintaining fiscal prudence.

For Local Sponsors and Operators

- Engage transaction platforms early to raise preparation quality and to align with investor requirements.
- Invest in modernization, digital systems, and process efficiency to raise competitiveness and bankability.
- Adopt international standards for technical, environmental, and social performance to reduce due diligence friction.
- Pursue partnerships that bring technology, operational expertise, and access to markets.



Conclusion

The United Kingdom and Cameroon relationship can scale if transaction preparation capacity improves. Policy reforms and sector strategies are necessary but not sufficient without a strong transaction delivery architecture. By reinforcing credible local platforms, pairing them with United Kingdom instruments, and pursuing programmatic investment approaches, stakeholders can reduce risk, accelerate deployment, and deliver measurable development impact. This shift will support industrialization, economic diversification, and regional integration while creating commercially viable opportunities for United Kingdom investors.

Annex I. Selected Strategic Investment Projects from CARPA

Sector	Project	Description	Estimated Cost (FCFA)	Status	Financing / Duration
Agro-pastoral and Fisheries Production	PATIPALACE	Land development and support for agricultural producers	351 billion	In preparation	
Agro-pastoral and Fisheries Production	Agro-industrial Complex in Kaélé	Agro-food transformation and production	858 billion	In preparation	
Agro-pastoral and Fisheries Production	Ntem Valley Agro-industrial Park (PAC)	Agricultural and agro-industrial development	72 billion	In preparation	
Agro-industry	Refined Palm Oil and Soap Factory	Local production of palm oil and soap	N/A	In preparation	
Agro-industry	Mintom Sugar Complex	Sugar production and processing	71 billion	In preparation	
Agro-industry	GEAIFEC Agro-industrial Technopole	Agro-industrial technology park	361.6 billion	Study phase	PPP preferred
Energy	Menchum Hydropower Plant	75 MW hydroelectric power station	170 billion	In preparation	48 months / PPP preferred
Energy	Chollet Hydro-power Plant	600 MW hydroelectric power station	1,200 billion	In preparation	60 months / PPP preferred
Energy	Ndokayo & Colomines Hydropower	21 MW hydroelectric power stations	N/A	In preparation	
Energy	Reconstruction of SONARA	Rehabilitation of the national refinery	250 billion	Preliminary studies	

Forestry	Pulp and Paper Industrial Complex	Pulp and paper production in Edéa	900 billion	Study phase	
Textile / Leather	CICAM Modernisation	Restructuring of the national textile industry	N/A	Study phase	
Metallurgy	ALUCAM Extension	Expansion of aluminium production	660 billion	In preparation	
Chemicals / Pharmaceuticals	Fertiliser Plant	Production of chemical fertilisers for agriculture	N/A	In preparation	
Construction / Housing	Massoumbou Urban Development (Douala)	Social housing development	N/A	In preparation	
Construction / Transport	Yaoundé Bypass Road	Construction of an expressway	N/A	In preparation	

Annex II. Sector Investment Reference Matrix

Sector	Market Size / Key Metrics	Growth & Trends	Key Investment Opportunities	Principal Risks / Constraints	Lead Institutions
Renewable Energy	USD 6.5bn mobilization target under National Energy Compact; solar 63 MW (grid), 27 MW off-grid (2024); hydropower 814 MW	High growth in decentralized solar and mini-grids; hydropower base expanding moderately	Distributed solar + storage, mini-grids, EPC/Operations, PPAs, blended finance structures	Financing gaps, rural grid coverage, import duties on equipment	MINEE; ARSEL; AER
Water, Sanitation & Recycling	Coverage: 64% rural, 87% urban	Strong donor and DFI interest;	Decentralized treatment, O&M, waste-	Capital intensity, operational	MINEPDED; National Water &

	(water); 43% total population (sanitation); USD 950m World Bank program (2025–36)	modular systems scaling	to-value, integrated PPP contracts	sustainability, slow policy implementation	Sanitation Committee
Forestry & Wood Processing	Industrial roundwood 5.4m m ³ (2021), CFA 941bn revenue; wood exports CFA 315bn (~9% of total exports)	Increasing local processing; sustainability focus rising	Vertically integrated processing, plantations, pulp & paper, certification & traceability	Regulatory volatility, illegal logging, concession disputes	MINFOF; ANAFOR
Infrastructure & Public Works	Road and urban infra investment >90% of MINTP 2026 budget; projected construction growth >6% p.a. (2025–28)	Urban expansion, transport corridors, PPPs	EPC contracts, project management, urban planning, materials supply	Budget execution, permitting delays, logistics bottlenecks	MINTP; MINDHU
Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals & Cosmetics	Market largely import-dependent (>90%); local production ~5%	Growing demand from population growth & urbanization	Local manufacturing, wholesale distribution, quality control services	Regulatory compliance, counterfeits, market entry barriers	MINSANTE
Digital Economy	Mobile penetration 87.5%, 83–88% broadband-capable; social media users ~5m (2024)	Rising demand for fintech, app-based services, govtech, data services	Platforms, cloud, enterprise solutions, digital financial services	Limited digital literacy in rural areas, infrastructure gaps, regulatory uncertainty	MINPOSTEL; ART; ANTIC; CAMTEL

Mining	Iron ore: Lobé-Kribi 632 Mt (33%), Akom II 147 Mt (30%); <1% of GDP	Exploration and development pipelines expanding; Kribi Port mineral terminal	Mine development, beneficiation, exploration, support services	Infrastructure gaps, regulatory complexity, environmental compliance	MINMIDT; IRGM; Cadastre Minier
Agro-Industry	Market USD 10bn (2025), growth 4–5%; cocoa, coffee, palm, cereals, horticulture	Clustered in Southwest, Littoral, Centre; value-added processing underdeveloped	Processing facilities, logistics, cold-chain, export platforms	Supply chain fragmentation, input quality, market access	MINADER; ANOR; MIN-COMMERCE
Livestock & Fisheries	Structural import dependence; domestic demand growing 7–8% CAGR (2025–2030)	Urban demand rising, production gap widening	Commercial aquaculture, poultry, pork, cold-chain, value-added processing	Feed supply, scale, regulatory compliance	MINEPIA; DPAIH; ANOR
Trading & Commerce	Exports: CFAF 1,118 bn in Q1 2025; imports: CFAF 1,150 bn; trade deficit reduced by 88% YoY. Exports dominated by cocoa, oil & LNG.	Export values rising strongly, driven mainly by global prices; volumes relatively stable. Gradual improvement in trade balance and logistics flows.	Commodity trading, export aggregation, warehousing & logistics, structured trade finance, port & corridor services.	High commodity price volatility, weak diversification, logistics bottlenecks, customs and port inefficiencies	MINCOMMERCE; Customs; Port Authorities; National Institute of Statistics
Textiles, Leather & Light Manufacturing	Cotton: ~395,000 tons/year; only ~5% locally processed. ~35% of	Strong policy push for import substitution and local value addition;	Garment manufacturing, textile processing, leather goods, import substitution,	High production costs, competition from low-cost imports, infrastructure	MINMIDT ; MINEPAT ; MINCOMMERCE ; SODE-COTON

	CEMAC second-hand clothing imports. Imports cost > CFAF 38 bn/year for Cameroon	gradual sector restructuring	regional export platforms.	gaps, skills constraints.	
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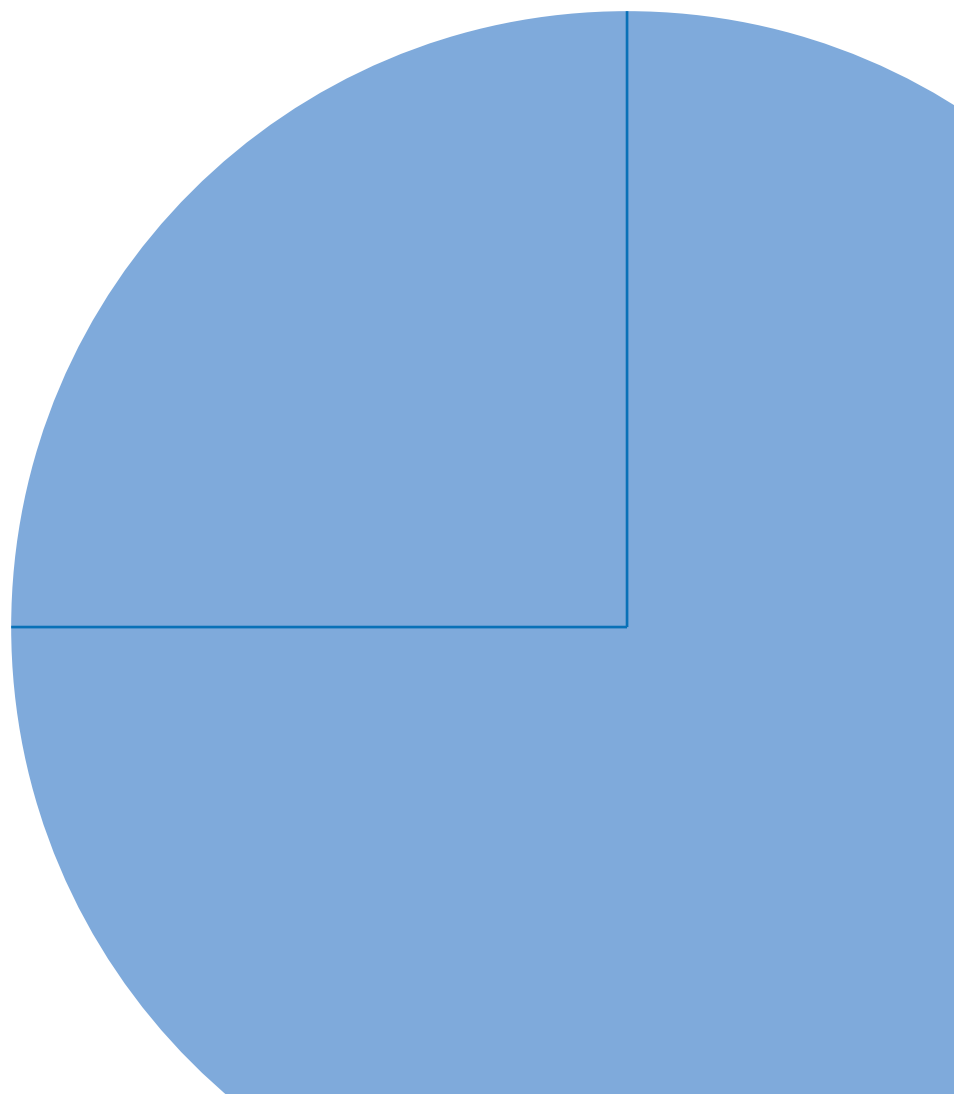
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