

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail – Patrie

Présidence de la République

Commission Nationale
Anti-corruption
(CONAC)

Tél : 22 20 37 32
Fax : 22 20 37 30
B.P : 33 200 Yaoundé



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

Presidency of the Republic

National Anti-Corruption Commission
(NACC)

URL: [//www.conac.cm](http://www.conac.cm)
Mail: info@conac.cm

CAMEROON'S 2014 ANTI-CORRUPTION STATUS REPORT

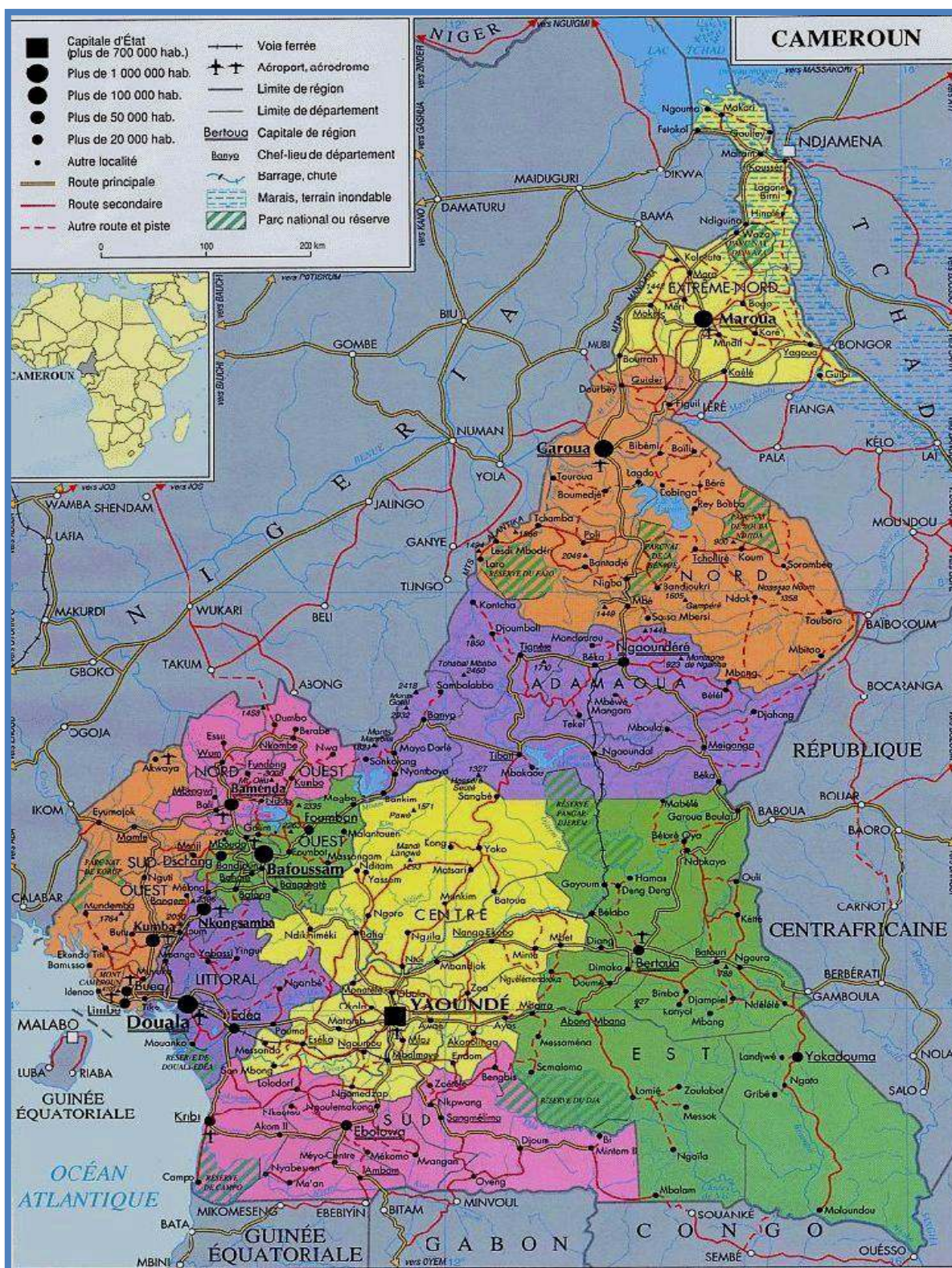


**His Excellency Paul BIYA,
President of the Republic of Cameroon**

“Though attached to our communities of origin - which does not prevent us from being fervent patriots whenever national honour is at stake - we are an individualistic people, more concerned with personal success than general interest. Our administration remains susceptible to private interest, which is most often in conflict with national interest. Such trends must not be tolerated in a modern State.”

(Extract from the New Year Message to the Nation, 31 December, 2013)

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF CAMEROON



FOREWORD

Forging ahead with the anti-corruption drive through consolidation of achievements

Resolutely, Cameroon had fully taken up the anti-corruption crusade prior to the mobilization of the international community to overcome the scourge. Political authorities have taken up this course as part of a universal struggle. In the same line, the President of the Republic, Head of State, His Excellency Paul Biya inscribed the anti-corruption crusade as one of the pillars of his policy hitherto his accession to the Supreme Magistracy, on 6 November, 1982.

This determination of the Head of State was further asserted at the 3rd Ordinary Congress of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, held in Yaounde on 16 September 2011, in his opening and General Policy speech when he said: "I am fully determined to eliminate this scourge and to step up the fight against corruption, without complacency, discrimination and irrespective of the social status or political leaning of those found guilty. Nobody will consider himself or herself to be above the law."

In order to eradicate this scourge in our country, this policy has, since then, remained constant and is perceptible in the creation of new institutions or capacity-building of existing structures involved in the anti-corruption crusade.

The resolve to fight against this scourge has been reinforced through Cameroon's adherence to several international conventions in this domain, as well as in its steady internalization of the provisions contained in the UN Convention Against Corruption signed in Merida in December 2003, ratified by Cameroon on 18 May 2004 and entered into force in February 2006.

The 2014 Anti-Corruption Status Report is anchored on the provisions of Section 6(1b) of that Convention which states: "Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies, as appropriate, that prevent corruption by such means as increasing and disseminating knowledge about the *prevention of corruption*." This requirement is reaffirmed in Section 24(3, 4) of decree n°. 2006/008 of 11 March 2006 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, which states that: "*The Commission shall submit to the President of the Republic an annual report on the anti-corruption drive. Such annual report shall be published.*"

This document therefore presents activities carried out in line with the anti-corruption drive and especially the efforts made by our country to prevent, and where necessary, punish various public wealth mismanagement acts. Cameroon's efforts are real, visible and palpable, as national and international communities continue to recognize and testify. A number of fundamental changes made since the creation of CONAC in March 2006 have led to several achievements, some of which are: the drawing up and implementation of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy, the drafting of a National Programme for Education to Integrity, the setting up of a National Anti-Corruption Coalition, the creation of a Rapid Interventions Unit, the involvement of other public administrations and institutions, the private sector and civil society in corruption eradication efforts, as well as the global rise of public awareness on the need and urgency to combat this scourge.

In maintaining the course therefore, there is need to consolidate these achievements and relentlessly pursue the fight against this plague which ruins Government efforts and the nation as a whole.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A2C	Action Against Corruption
ACC	Administrative Coordination Committee
ACEP	Agence de Crédit pour l'Entreprise Privée au Cameroun
AIR	Rapid Interventions Unit
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism
ANTIC	National Agency of Information and Communication Technologies
ARMP	Public Contracts Regulatory Agency
ARSEL	Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency
ART	Telecommunications Regulatory Agency
BACC	Baccalauréat
BCAC	Business Coalition Against Corruption
BDCRF	Divisional Brigade for Forest Revenue Control
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BEPC	Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle (Secondary School Leaving Certificate)
BFDC	Budgetary and Financial Disciplinary Council
BGFT	Land Freight Management Bureau
BTS	Bureau for Technical Studies
CAA	Autonomous Sinking Fund
CAMDIAGNOSTIX	AIDS Screening Test Production Centre
CAMPOST	Cameroon Postal Services
CAMTEL	Cameroon Telecommunications Company
CAMWATER	Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation
CAON-FED	Cellule d'Appui à l'Ordonnateur National du Fonds Européen pour le Développement (Support Unit for the National Authorising Officer of the European Development Fund)
CAPIEMP	Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle d'Institution de l'Enseignement Maternelle et Primaire
CBC	Commercial Bank-Cameroun
CCAA	Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority
CCB	Cacao and Coffee Board
CCC	Counter-Check Commission
CEMAC	Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community
CEP	Certificat d'Etudes Primaires (First School Leaving Certificate)
CERRA	Regional Centre for Agricultural Research
CETIC	Government Technical, Industrial and Commercial College
CFCE	Formalities Centre for the Establishment of Enterprises
CFPA	Audio-visual Vocational Training Centre
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CLCC	Anti-Corruption Unit
CM	Control Mission
CMC	Chantier Moderne du Cameroun
CMCA	CRTV Marketing and Communication Agency
CML	Forensic Certificate
CMLCC	Anti-Corruption Units in Ministries
CNLCC	National Anti-Corruption Coalition
COBAC	Banking Commission Of Central Africa

CONAC	National Anti-Corruption Commission
CONSUPE	Supreme State Audit Office
COSCO	Corruption-free Competitive Examination Project
CPFF	Centre for Women Empowerment and Family
CPFP	Private Centre for Vocational Training
CPM	Contracts Award Commission
CRRANK	Regional Centre for Agricultural Research, Nkolbisson
CRTV	Cameroon Radio Television Corporation
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAAFRH	Directorate of Administrative, Financial Affairs and Human Resources
DGSN	General Delegation for National Security
DGTCM	General Directorate of Treasury, Financial and Monetary Cooperation
DPM	Delegated Project Manager
EDC	Electricity Development Corporation
EDF	European Development Fund
ENAM	National School of Administration and Magistracy
ENM	Ecole Nationale de Magistrature (National School of Magistracy)
ENSPT	Advanced School of Post and Telecommunication
EPIC	Industrial and Commercial Public Establishment
FAC	Fight Against Corruption
FECAFOOT	Cameroon Football Federation
FEICOM	Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance
FENASSCO	Federation of National School Games
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FLO	Forces of Law and Order
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
FTMD	Formal Notice Technical Forms
GCE O/A	General Certificate of Education Ordinary/Advanced Level
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GICAM	Interprofessional Group of Cameroon
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Cooperation)
GMI	Mobile Intervention Battalion
HGY	General Hospital, Yaounde
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HT	Without Tax
IAACA	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
IACD	International Anti-Corruption Day
IAEB	Basic Education Amortization Inspectorate
ICU	International Cyclist Union
IGS	General Inspectorate of Services
IO	Independent Observer
IRAD	Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
IT	Invitations to Tender
JPO	Judicial Police Officer
KACC	Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission
LC	Land Certificate
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MINAC	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINDCAF	Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE	Ministry of Water Resources and Energy
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINEPAT	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPDED	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINFOPRA	Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform
MINHDU	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MINJEC	Ministry of Youth and Civic Education
MINJUSTICE	Ministry of Justice
MINMAP	Ministry of Public Contracts
MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINTOUL	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport
MINTSS	Ministry of Employment and Social Security
MIPROMALO	Local Materials Promotion Authority
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NAFI	National Agency for Financial Investigation
NCC	National Communication Council
NCC	Nouveau Crédit du Cameroun
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPEI	National Programme for Education to Integrity
OCC	Operational Coordination Committee
OG	Official Gazette
ONECCA	National Order of Chartered Accountants of Cameroon
ONEFOP	National Observatory for Employment and Vocational Training
PACDDU	Programme d'Appui aux Capacités Décentralisées de Urban Development Support Programme for Local and Decentralised Authorities
PAD	Douala Ports Authority
PAE	Public Administrative Establishment
PASU	Pedagogic Actions Support Unit

PCCC	Tank trucks Loading Service
PIAASI	Integrated Support Programme for Informal Sector Stakeholders
PIB	Public Investment Budget
PILCC	Integrated Project for the Fight Against Corruption
PM	Project Manager
PRECIS	Prevention-Education-Condition-Incentive-Sanction
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RDJP	Regional Delegation of Judicial Police
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RIGC	Renforcement des Initiatives pour la Gestion Communautaire des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques
RLA	Regional and Local Authorities
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
SAC	Sports Arbitration Court
SCAO	Sub-Commission for the Analysis of Bids
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SCCEC	Sub-Commission for Crop Verification and Assessment
SCDP	National Petroleum Storage Company
SCI	Supreme Control Institutions
SCPC	Service Central de Prévention de la Corruption (Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption in France)
SR	Suspicion Report
SIC	National Housing Corporation
SMC	Sub-divisional Medical Centre
SO	Service Order
SONARA	National Refining Company
TF	Tender File
TOR	Terms of Reference

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Cameroon's fourth anti-corruption status report published in 2014, following Section 24(4) of decree n°. 2006/088 of 11 March 2006 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of CONAC, was written amidst the evaluation of regional anti-corruption action plans drafted following the provisions of the **National Anti-Corruption Strategy** document.

In this report, pride of place has been given to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy pursued through the Rapid Results Initiatives, now experimented in most Ministries, Administrative Public Establishments and some development projects.

One of the innovative aspects in this report is the presentation of flagrant acts investigated by CONAC and transmitted to competent courts in accordance with Section 22(3) of the aforementioned decree. Similarly, for the first time, the report presents Supreme Court judgments following appeals on cases of corruption and similar offences, most of which emanated from the Special Criminal Court.

Methodologically, the 2014 report adopts the inclusive and participatory approach based on eradication of corruption through the involvement of all, as approved since the first edition published in 2011. As a result, several Administrations and structures were contacted to contribute to its drafting, although CONAC deplores the fact that some of these public administrations, religious organizations and interprofessional groups, except the Business Coalition Against Corruption (BCAC), have not always responded positively to its requests. One would also have hoped that civil society, whose role is crucial in the fight against corruption, should be better represented.

Cameroon's **2014 Anti-Corruption Status Report** is divided into three parts:

- Part I: Anti-corruption drive in Control Institutions.
- Part II: Anti-corruption drive in Ministries and Regulatory Institutions.
- Part III: Anti-corruption drive in the Private Section and Civil Society.

PART I

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN CONTROL INSTITUTIONS

Specialized Institutions involved in the fight against corruption can be classified into two main categories.

Firstly, non-judicial bodies, like the National Anti-Corruption Commission (Chapter 1), the Supreme State Audit Office (Chapter 2) and the National Agency for Financial Investigation (Chapter 3), and secondly, judicial bodies with general or specific competence (Chapter 4).

Each of these institutions conducted various anti-corruption activities in 2014, according to their specific missions.

CHAPTER 1

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

The implementation of CONAC's 2014 action programme comprised prevention and communication activities (Section 1), audits and investigations (Section 2), court proceedings following cases of flagrant offences (Section 3), establishment of financial charges against acts of bad governance and finally, cooperation activities (Section 5).

Section 1. PREVENTION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Prevention (§1) and communication (§2) activities were carried out simultaneously.

§1. Prevention activities

They comprised the implementation of the Regional anti-corruption Action Plans (A), the Rapid Results Initiatives (B) and participation in FENASSCO and University Games (C).

A. Regional Action Plans of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

The National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS), adopted by the Government and Technical and Financial Partners on 08 February 2011, was first implemented in March 2011. CONAC adopted a double approach in order to fully implement it throughout the national territory, firstly, through a wide dissemination and popularization of recommended control methods, and secondly through monitoring of actions and results obtained thereof.

Also, capacity-building workshops were organized and trainings granted to institutions responsible for the implementation of NACS techniques, among which are:

- Rapid Results Initiatives (RRI);
- Action Plans;
- "Corruption-free Competitive Examinations (COSCO) projects and;
- Pillars of integrity".

Most Ministries are now involved in the RRI implementation, thus making it important to organize workshops to ensure that Regions are not side-lined in this movement.

The objectives of these regional workshops were three-fold:

- to sensitize senior officials in regions for better mastery of the provisions of NACS as a guarantee for optimal implementation;
- to provide them with copies of the NACS document;
- to draft Regional Action Plans for 2012 and 2013.

These Regional Action Plans were monitored by CONAC, but for reasons of timing and budget constraints, only the Action Plans for Adamawa and North Regions were evaluated in 2013.

1. Methodology

Workshops were attended by the following regional actors:

- Regional and Divisional Delegates;
- Political Party leaders;

- Political, Administrative and Municipal Authorities;
- Religious and Traditional leaders;
- Forces of Law Enforcement;
- Economic Operators and;
- Civil Society Organisations.

Participants were grouped according to the PRECIS (Prevention, Education, Conditions, Incentives and Sanctions¹) and required to review the 2012 Action Plan activities and to make observations on each strategic axis under focus. The question was whether these activities were successfully realised. If so, at what percentage and results? If not, why? Stakeholders were also required to make suggestions to improve the performance level for 2014 and 2015.

The findings of group concertations were then presented, discussed and adopted in plenary.

The second part of the workshop was devoted to the drafting and adoption of the Action Plans for 2014 and 2015.

2. Results obtained

a). On the 2012 Action Plan implementation

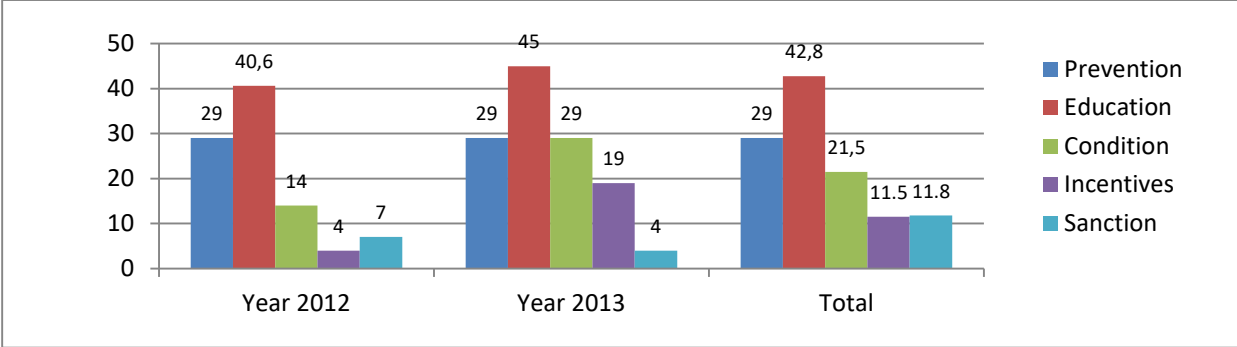
➤ Adamawa Region (2012 and 2013)

Table 1: Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan for the Adamawa Region (2012 - 2013)

Strategic axes	Execution rate	
	2012	2013
Prevention	29%	29%
Education	40.6%	45%
Conditions	14%	29%
Incentives	4%	19%
Sanctions	7%	11.8%
Overall execution rate for the Adamawa Region		23.32%

¹ PRECIS, in a systemic approach, is an acronym that guides on anti-corruption methods in a given sector: PREVENTION concerns the methods and techniques to predict, guarantee or prevent a behaviour; EDUCATION refers to knowledge, attitudes, lessons to acquire, adopt or master; CONDITIONS are an embodiment of environmental, psychological, material, infrastructural, financial and technical means to put in place; INCENTIVES are the methods of encouragement and motivation to implement; SANCTIONS may be positive or negative and involve repressive measures (punishment by fines, imprisonment, disciplinary and administrative measures, etc.) and acknowledgements or devotion to job (congratulations, bonuses, encouragements).

Figure 1. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the Adamawa Region

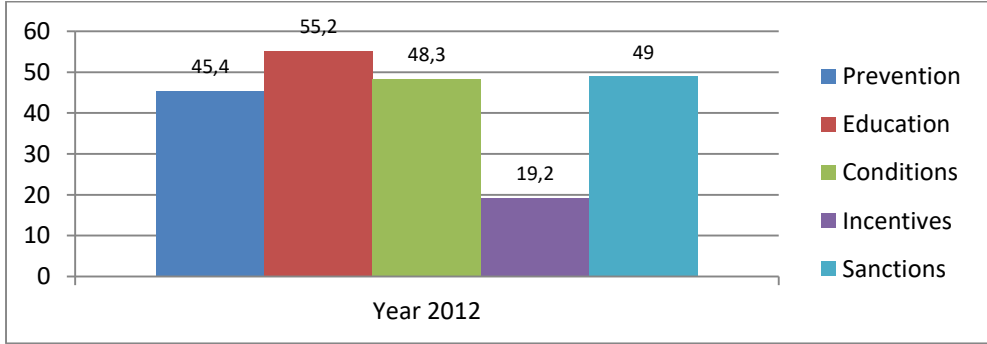
More emphasis has been laid on prevention and education activities in the region, while probity-incitement and repressive actions are very low with implementation rate of about 11%. Repression rate actually decreased from 7% in 2012 to 4% in 2013.

➤ Centre Region (2012).

Table 2: Implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan for the Centre Region

Strategic axes	Execution rate
Prevention	45.4%
Education	55.2%
Conditions	48.3%
Incentives	19.2%
Sanctions	49%
Overall execution rate for the Centre Region	43.42%

Figure 2: Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the Centre Region

The Centre Region, seat of institutions of the Republic, ranks 2nd with 43.42% in the implementation rate of Regional Action Plans. The Region benefits from the activities of audit institutions due to its proximity to them.

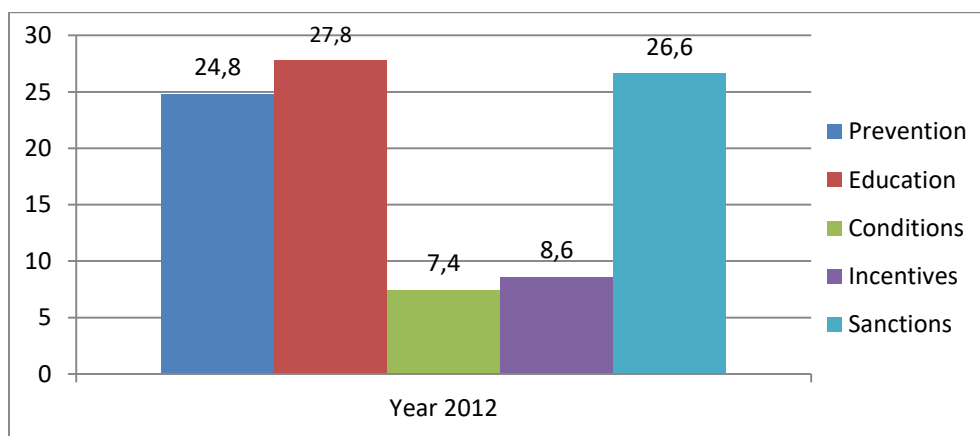
However, the evaluations did not identify the activities initiated and implemented by the officials of the region.

➤ **East Region (2012)**

Table 3: Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan for the East Region.

Strategic Axes	Execution Rate
Prevention	24.8%
Education	27.8%
Conditions	7.4%
Incentives	8.6%
Sanctions	26.6%
Overall execution rate for the East Region	19.04%

Figure 3. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-Corruption Plan for the East Region

No PRECIS axis was implemented at up to 30% in this region.

The high repression rate in 2012 was largely thanks to the Divisional Delegate of Basic Education for Lom and Djerem who meted out appropriate sanctions against PTAs, corrupt school directors and unruly teachers.

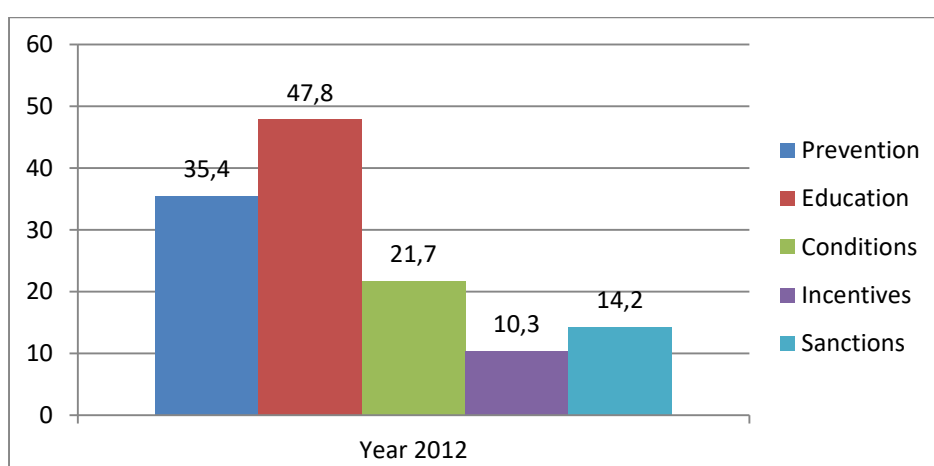
Furthermore, and in the same year, FLO (Police and Gendarme officers) were particularly noted for their discipline instigated by the fear of sanctions that were almost systematically meted out by their regional bosses at the time, even though this situation of discipline did not last due to the transfer of these senior officials to other Regions.

➤ **Far North Region (2012)**

Table 4: Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan for the Far North Region

Strategic Axes	Execution rate
Prevention	35.4%
Education	47.82%
Conditions	21.7 %
Incentives	10.3 %
Sanctions	14.2%
Overall execution rate for the Far North region	25.88 %

Figure 4. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the Far North Region

The Far North Region focused on two strategic axes, namely: Prevention and Education, respectively implemented at 35.4% and 47.8%. Conversely, incentive efforts to probity and repression of acts of corruption remained generally inadequate.

➤ **Littoral Region (2012)**

Table 5: Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan for the Littoral Region

Strategic Axes	Execution rate
Prevention	25.6%
Education	15.6%
Conditions	18.8%
Incentives	5.4%
Sanctions	11.6%
Overall execution rate for the Littoral Region	15.4%

Figure 5. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the Littoral Region

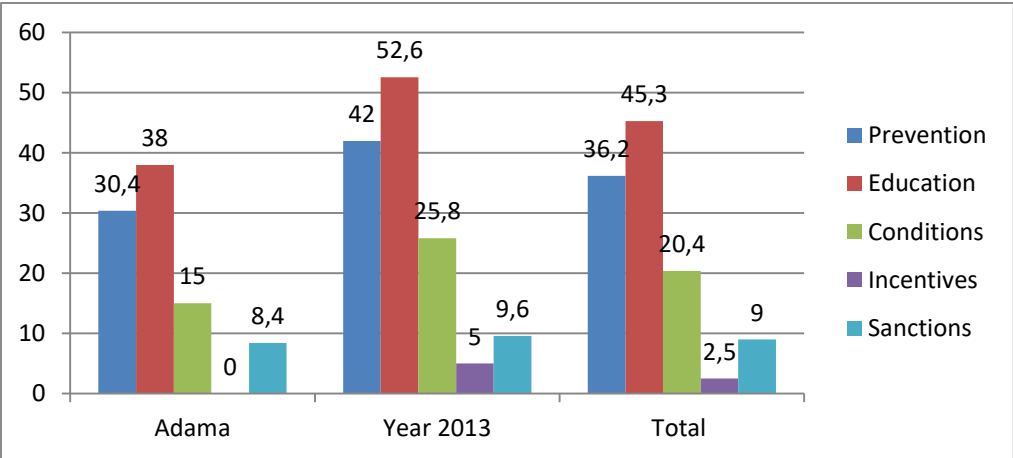
The Littoral Region had the lowest implementation rate in Cameroon (15.4%). Indeed, many of the activities earmarked were not implemented because of lack of interest by public officials responsible for boosting the activities.

➤ **North Region (2012 and 2013)**

Table 6: Implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan for the North Region

Strategic axes	Execution rate	
	2012	2013
Prevention	30.4%	42%
Education	38%	52.6%
Conditions	15%	25.8%
Incentives	0%	05%
Sanctions	8.4%	9.6%
Overall execution rate for the North Region		21.88%

Figure 6. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the North Region

During a workshop in 2013, CONAC evaluated the Action Plan that was drafted and adopted in 2012, and assessed as well as adopted another for 2013. Both action plans identified an increase in the implementation rate of all the PRECIS axes in this Region.

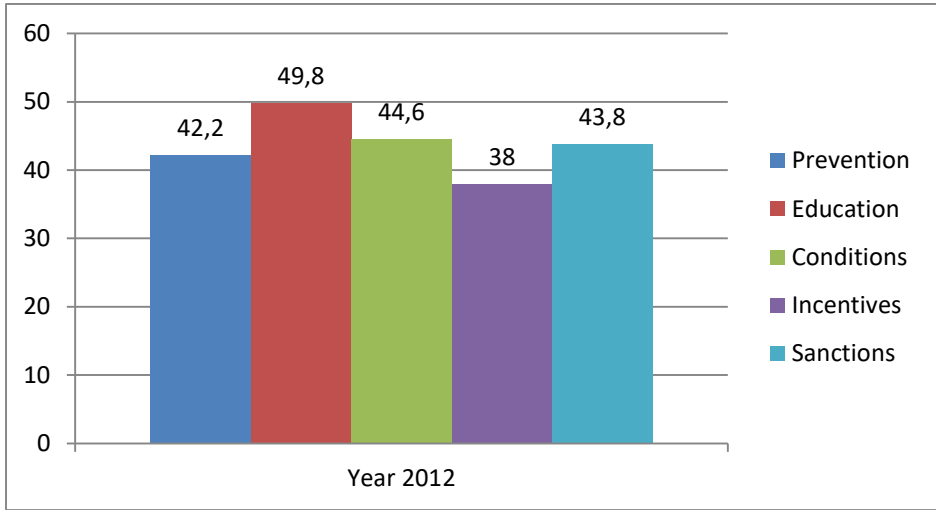
However, in 2013, activities on Education were actually carried out by both public administrations and civil society organizations which are very active in the region.

➤ **North West Region (2012)**

Table 7: Implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan for the North West Region

Strategic axes	Execution rate
Prevention	42.2%
Education	49.8%
Conditions	44.6%
Incentives	38%
Sanctions	43.8%
Overall execution rate for the North West Region	43.68%

Figure 7. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the North West Region

The Northwest Region is noted for the highest implementation rate in Cameroon. However, the activities planned were carried out at an average rate of over 40% compared to other regions.

This is justified by the overt manifestation of interest by the people of this region in the management of public affairs and their quick attitude to denounce management deviances.

➤ West Region (2012)

Table 8: Implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan for the West Regional

Strategic Axes	Execution rate
Prevention	49%
Education	43.8%
Conditions	42%
Incentives	7.6%
Sanctions	30.2%
Overall execution rate for the West Region	34.52%

Figure 8. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the West Region.

The West region occupies the 3rd position in the implementation of regional action plans with 34.52%.

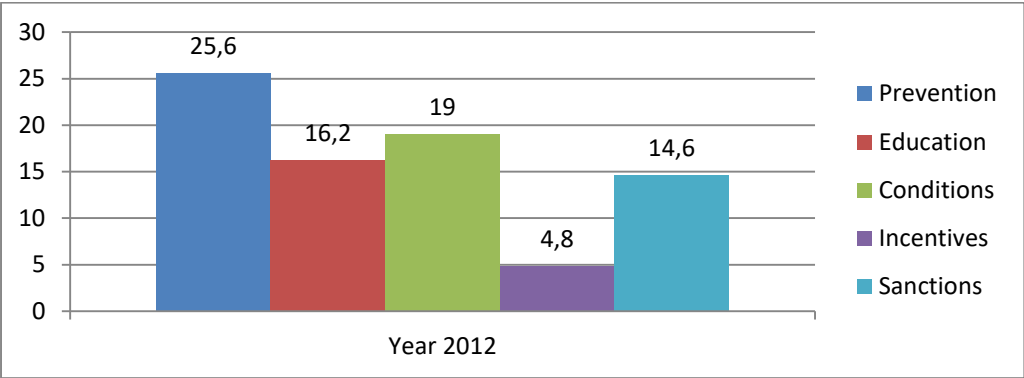
Two major reasons explain this: the abnormally low levels in inciting probity (7.6%), and a quite high rate of repression of acts of corruption (30.2%). These results show that the officials are more prone to penalizing than to encouraging workers in the region.

➤ South Region (2012)

Table 9: Implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan for the South Region.

Strategic Axes	Execution rate
Prevention	25.6%
Education	16.2%
Conditions	19%
Incentives	4.8%
Sanctions	14.6%
Overall execution rate for the South Region	16.04%

Figure 9. : Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the South Region

The South region occupies the penultimate position, with 16.04%, in the implementation of Regional Action Plans.

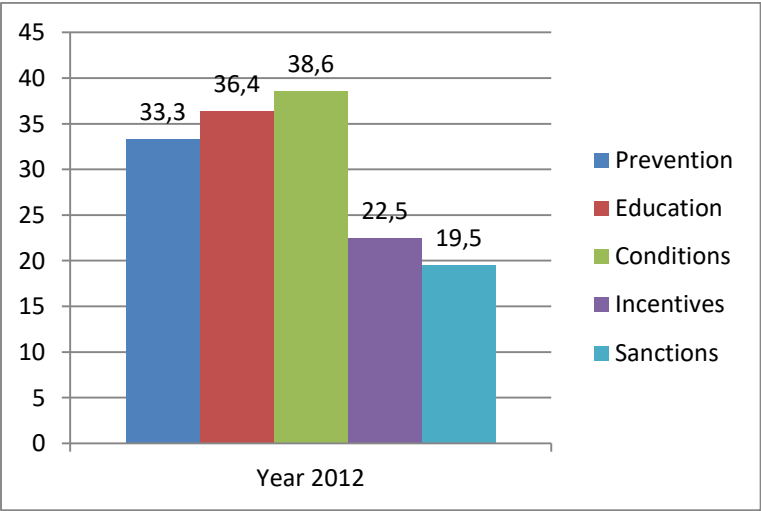
This resulted from failure to carry out most of the activities planned and very poor implementation of those which were actually executed.

➤ **South West Region (2012)**

Table 10: Implementation rate of the South West Regional Plan

Strategic axes	Execution rate
Prevention	33.3%
Education	36.4%
Conditions	38.6%
Incentives	22.5%
Sanctions	19.5%
Overall execution rate for the South West Region	30.06%

Figure 10. Graphic illustration



Implementation rate analysis of the Anti-corruption Plan for the South West Region

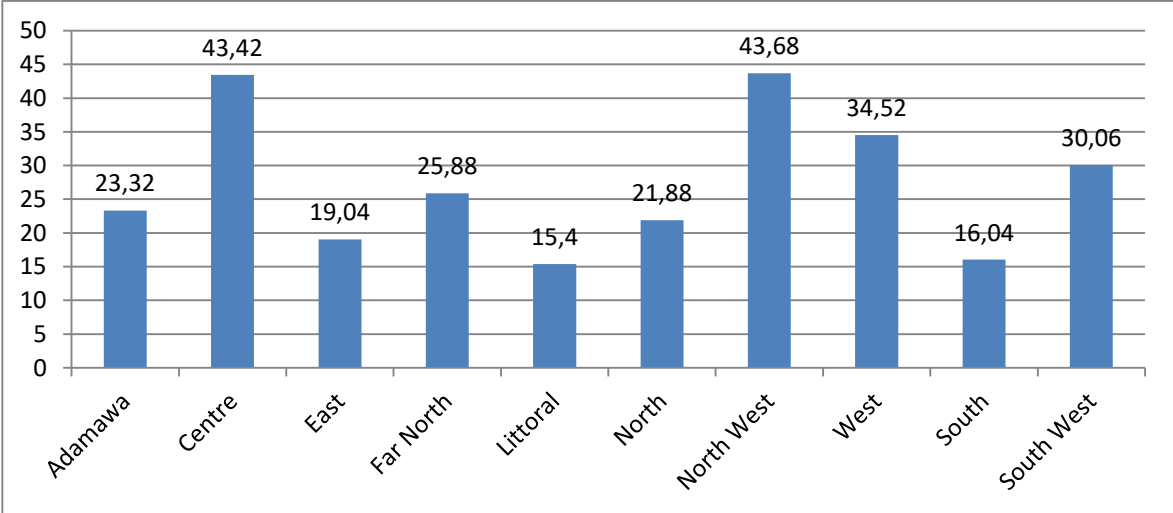
With 30.06%, the South West Region ranks 4th in the implementation rate of annual Regional Action Plans.

These results are mainly due to the implementation of measures to reduce the vulnerability of public officials to corruption. (38.6%).

Table 11: Summary table on the implementation rate of 2012 Regional Action Plans

Region	Level of implementation	National ranking
North West	43.68%	1 st
Centre	43.42%	2 nd
West	34.52%	3 rd
South West	30.06%	4 th
Far North	25.88 %	5 th
Adamawa	23.32 %	6 th
North	21.88 %	7 th
East	19.04%	8 th
South	16.04%	9 th
Littoral	15.4%	10 th
National implementation rate		27.30%

Figure 11. Overview table of the implementation rate of 2012 Regional Action Plans



b) On the drafting of the 2013, 2014 and 2015 Action Plans

Workshop activities resulted in drawing up and adopting Action Plans for each Region for 2014 and 2015. Just like in 2012, priority was given to activities that could be carried out without financial and additional resources.

As a result, regional and divisional officials were enjoined to make optimal use of budgets allocated to them.

At the end of each regional workshop, participants were reminded of the principle of accountability and requested to be more involved in the anti-corruption crusade.

3. Findings

Workshop discussions and results led to the following observations:

a) Generally:

- lack of or low involvement of local government officials;
- very high transfer rate of regional public officials;
- low mastery of matters concerning the fight against corruption by Regional Inspection officials;
- individual commitment of some regional officials as a determining factor in the fight against corruption.

b. Technically:

- no CONAC branches in Regions;
- no anti-corruption units in Regions;
- prevalence of mentalities that are more susceptible to sanction than to accept and valorise in good governance practices;
- preference given to actions of prevention and education;
- implementation rate of Regional Action Plans below average in all Regions.

4. Analyses

The national implementation rate of Regional Action Plans for 2012 stood at 27.30%.

This is partly justified by:

- institution of implementation and follow-up mechanisms;
- low mastery of intricacies involved in the fight against corruption by General Inspection officials in Regional Services;
- no CONAC branches in Regions.

Finally, one of the goals of the Regional Action Plans, namely, to enthrone involvement in the anti-corruption crusade at the grassroots level, was attained. A concrete indicator of this is the sharp increase in the number of referrals from Regions to CONAC.

B. Rapid Results Initiatives Implementation

The goal of the Rapid Results Initiatives is to reduce corruption in key targeted areas, using specific cost-effective techniques that can provide both qualitative and quantitative results within a short period (100 days on average).

The RRI, which was launched on 8 April 2011, are now being experimented with satisfactory results in most public administrations and some public and semi-public enterprises.

In 2014, the RRI were implemented in the following 11 Ministries, 08 public institutions or public and semi-public enterprises and 02 development projects:

- Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE);
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP);
- Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reforms (MINFOPRA);
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINHDU);
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS);
- Ministry of Secondary Education (MINESEC);
- Ministry of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA);
- Ministry of Transport (MINTRANSPORTS);
- Ministry of Commerce (MINCOMMERCE);
- Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB);
- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI).

Public or semi-public establishments:

- Rural Electrification Agency (REA);
- Public Contracts Regulatory Agency (ARMP);
- Electricity Sector Regulatory Board (ARSEL);
- Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation (CAMWATER);
- Camerounianaise des Eaux (CDE);
- Electricity Development Corporation (EDC);
- National Petroleum Storage Company (SCDP);
- National Refining Company (SONARA).

Development projects:

- Mekin Hydroelectric Development Corporation (HYDRO Mekin);
- MEMVE'ELE Project.

The following table summarizes the RRI achieved in 2014

Table 12: Summary of the implementation of RRIs in 2014

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
1.	REA (Rural Electrification Agency)	In 100 days, improve by 60% the execution quality of rural electrification projects sponsored by REA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs of execution, follow-up and project control, at the level of the service providers and the AER, are reduced. - Increased vigilance of Sub-Committees for Analysis of compliance with execution deadlines. - Follow-up and control costs paid to ENEO Cameroon. - Schedule of on-the-spot checks drawn up. - Unqualified service providers sanctioned. 	75%
2.	ARMP	Reduce by 75% irregularities which are a source of corruption in the processing of tenders within Central, Regional and Divisional Commissions in the East and the Mefou and Afamba; within Tender Boards placed under PAEs in the North West, and RLAs in the South; as well as within subcommittees set up for the opening of Tenders by the above-mentioned Commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 123 Integrity Pacts signed by stakeholders of the Public Contract sector in target Regions. - 217 stakeholders of the Public Contracts sector involved in the 10 Regions of Cameroon. - More than 3 000 staff and stakeholders of the Public Contracts sector sensitized on the negative effects of corruption in the central and external services in the 10 Regions. - More than 100 projects, 46 Tender Boards and subcommittees placed under high follow-up measures put in place in the 10 Regions. - More than 40 ARMP Control Assistants mobilized to prevent corrupt practices within the targeted Tender Boards and their subcommittees throughout the territory. - 01 Procedures manual relating to the security of tenders drafted and implemented in the 10 ARMP Centres. - Regulatory provisions on the opening and analysis of tenders disseminated. - A toll-free number distributed in each ARMP Centre. - Lists of sanctioned stakeholders published on the ARMP website. - Debt owed to IOs, Tender Boards and subcommittees members has been cleared. - An evaluation outline of various stakeholders of the Public Contract sector developed. - The best performing stakeholders identified in all 10 Regions throughout the RRI implementation. 	79%

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
3.	ARSEL	In 100 days, increase by 50% the fiscal, financial and accounting governance in the Administrative, Financial and Human Resources Department of ARSEL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traceability and task execution deadlines improved. - ARSEL's fiscal governance improved. - Capacities of stakeholders of the expenditure chain in setting up, monitoring and implementing the budget programme strengthened. - Appropriate IT tools for budget preparation put at the disposal of actors in the expenditure chain. - Procedures for selecting service providers requesting authorisation and control during reception of works, disseminated and respected. - The administrative, financial and accounting procedures, as well as provisions of the circular on the implementation of the budget applied - Budgetary commitments implemented by relevant departments. 	100%
4.	CAMWATER	In 100 days, increase by 50% the management of financial, human and material resources by reducing fraud practices in CAMWATER.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAMWATER Internal Audit is operational. - A monitoring and evaluation sheet is implemented. - Code of Ethics drafted and available. - Payroll processing restructured. 	88,70%
5.	CDE	In 100 days, improve by 25% the quality of service delivery at the Sales Department in order to meet performance targets and enhance CDE's public image.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sales agents in Douala are trained and well acquainted with business procedures. - Subscribers informed of the existence of Regulations relating to the Water sector Leasing Service. - The Kribi Agency, previously managed in non-real time has been computerized. - Monthly checks on the implementation of business procedures introduced. - Means of mobility put at the disposal of field agents in various Agencies to eradicate customer's extortion. 	80%
6.	EDC	In 100 days, reduce by 50% dysfunctions in the Public Procurement system of EDC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities of stakeholders in the public procurement sector strengthened. - Advocacy campaign engaged towards Tender Boards members concerning EDC's values. - Multidisciplinary ad hoc Technical Committee responsible for the review and validation of Tender Files established. - Public Procurement plan approved by MINMAP is popularized internally. - Availability of Public Contracts documents ensured and statutory deadlines now respected. - Awarding and performance of contracts increasingly controlled (deadlines, preparation of tender files, etc.). 	100%

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
7.	HYDRO MEKIN	In 100 days, increase by 60% the capacities of SDAP officials in human resources and payroll management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDAP officials trained in Human Resources and Payroll Management. - Appropriate work tools put at the disposal of SDAP officials. - Officials trained in administrative writing and professional ethics. - A Procedures Manual developed and popularized. 	86%
8.	MINAS	Improve transparency by reducing by 60% the dysfunctions in the mentoring of children in need in 10 public and private pilot institutions in the Centre and Littoral Regions.	<p>06 new registers established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Register for Reception, Security and Temporary Placement of children-in-need in State authorised public and private institutions; 2) Cash Inflows/Outflows Register; 3) Children Daily Monitoring Register in Institutions; 4) Daily Register; 5) Register for food supply 6) Durable Goods Register. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Social Protection of Children-in-need Charter signed by 45 Founders and Managers of private community services and distributed as follows: Far North 01, East 03, North West 11, Centre 04 and Littoral 26. - Quarterly evaluation sheet of data collection institutions on the situation developed. - Gifts now under proper control. - Improvement of the financial and material resources control. 	75%
9.	MINCOM- MERCE	In 100 days, reduce by 80% the number of Formal Order Technical Forms (FTMD) resulting in the non-payment of fines at the Regional and Divisional Fraud Prevention and Elinination Brigades.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control procedures now followed. - Effective file monitoring. - Securing of revenue ensured. - CFA 24 517 250 francs collected at the national level and safeguarded. - Sensitization of traders on trade legislation and regulations as well as permanent control procedures. - Restored trust between staff and traders. - Technical and professional skills of staff strengthened. - Informal file-follow-up circuit significantly reduced. - Probity and moral integrity restored within Regional and Divisional Brigades. - The abuse of FTMDs significantly reduced. 	100%
10.	MINEDUB	Reduce by 80% the payment of illegal fees in about 5 892 Government primary schools in the 360 Subdivisions, from 02 July to 15 October 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong commitment of all school head teachers, administrative authorities, Mayors, PTA presidents and school board chairpersons. - 10 Regional Delegates, 58 Divisional Delegates, 360 IAEBs, representing 100% of relay actors, and 5 260 school head teachers, that is 87.93% of targeted recipients, were involved. - 9 000 posters on free education posted in schools. 	31,10%

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
11.	MINEE	In 100 days, increase by 70% revenue related to liquid sanitation taxes, water collection royalties and fines in the Centre Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map drawn up. - Two inspection missions on water quality in the Centre Region executed. - Procedures for estimating payable taxes, fees and fines now updated. - Bonuses owed to certified inspectors and their associated personnel paid. - CFA 23 852 670 francs collected during the RRI implementation period as against none in 2013 on the same activity. - Corrupt practices effectively sanctioned. 	71%
12.	MINEFOP	Reduce by 60% the number of clandestine structures and corruption opportunities in the issuance of approvals to create vocational training centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eighty-seven (87) vocational training centres visited by members of the RRI team with the following findings: 29 authorised (33.33%), 32 with expired approvals (36.78%), 15 under suspension (17.64%), 11 not localized (12.64%). - 19 formal notice letters sent to private vocational training centres (CPFP) which do not comply with rules and regulations out of a total of 45 that should have been notified. - A commission in charge of reviewing approvals and reopening applications created. - Approvals and reopening authorizations now granted on the basis of objective criteria. - Performance evaluation grid of private vocational training centres developed and made available. 	100%
13.	MINESEC	After 100 days, increase from 2000 to 3000 the number advancement decisions issued per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The previous indefinite time allocated for file processing is now set at a maximum of three months. - MINESEC personnel files now cleaned up through the setting up of a single channel for the transmission of career advancement files from schools to the Ministry (hierarchical channel). - Some users now aware of the new procedure. - Duplications during the processing of files reduced. - Career records processing now well defined. - 6639 files already treated. - 2643 advancement decisions with financial situations reviewed in conformity with the ANTILOPE budget line and proportions granted by the Ministry of Finance. 	92%

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
14.	MINFOPRA	Extend RRIs (reduce processing deadlines of public officials' salary files.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in productivity (reduction of processing deadlines). - Increase in the number of files processed: of the 984 complete applications received, 892 integration decisions were signed (90, 65%), 740 administrative numbers generated in a month, 678 salary files treated (91.62%), 383 signed and transmitted to the competent authorities (51.75%) - Procedure and working methods improved through testing of a new processing chain. - The behaviour of agents involved in the processing chain has positively changed. - Reduction of opportunities for corruption. 	90%
15.	MINHDU	In 100 days, reduce by 50% the number of complacent monitoring missions (CCM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 engineering firms (BET) responsible for the monitoring of contracts sensitized. - Unannounced technical audits carried out. - Environmental monitoring carried out in construction sites. - Permanent presence of the engineer in charge of the follow-up. - Key equipment listed in the tender file actually deployed. - Warning letters sent to reluctant engineering firms. 	100%
16.	MINPMEESA	In 100 days, reduce by 80% the payment of illegal fees in business creation procedures in the Douala and Yaounde CFCEs (Business Creation Centres).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of ethics and professional conduct for CFCEs staff developed and popularized. - Integrity Pact for all stakeholders in the chain of entrepreneurship in Cameroon developed and popularized. - Control tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the regulatory framework for business creation developed. - CFCEs staff and users trained on business regulation and creation procedures and the fight against corruption in Douala and Yaounde. - Working methods improved in the Douala and Yaounde CFCEs. - The notion of team spirit reinforced at all levels of the business creation process among staff of all the administrations involved in CFCEs. - The result-oriented culture introduced in the formalization chain. - Staff assigned to CFCEs involved through intensive participating. 	95%

N°	Institutions	Performance Target	Achieved Results	Implementation Rate
17.	MINRESI	<p>In 100 days, reduce by 50% dysfunctions in the management of public spending in 04 research centres under MINRESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Institute of Cartography (NIC) ; - Regional Agricultural Research Centre (CRRANK) of IRAD (Nkolbisson) ; - CAMDIAGNOSTIC of the IMPM ; - The MINPROMALO Semi-Industrial Plant for the Production of Baked Bricks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A questionnaire entitled Survey Guide for the Diagnosis of Existing Practices in the Public Expenditure Chain carried out on stakeholders in the expenditure circuit of the targeted research structures. - Existing documents on public expenditure practices in these structures collected, exploited and a diagnosis of the baseline carried out. - Group surveys carried out in each of the research institutions. - Stakeholders in the drafting of the Standard Procedure identified and the Manual entitled RRI/MINRESI 2014 Guide: Actors, Public Expenditure Document and Expenditure Records Handling Procedure produced and validated. - Training seminars held for all involved structures and the Standard Procedure handed over to heads of Relay-Teams to be multiplied and popularized. - Incentive, motivation and sanction mechanisms examined. 	
18.	MEMVE'ELE Hydroelectric Project	<p>In 100 days, improve by 50% the performance of the MEMVE'ELE Project Operational Unit by proposing a draft Procedures Manual.</p>	<p>The RRI team integrated the working modalities. Drafting procedures skills of members of the RRI team strengthened. Procedures identified and validated. Procedures Manual Drafter's Guide developed. Identified procedures drafted.</p>	95%
19.	SCDP	<p>In 100 days, reduce by 30% loss of resources due to insufficient control of SCDP's assets management system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication between the various services improved. - Assets management procedure developed. - Safety instructions reviewed and enforced. - Inventory of movable property carried out. - Equipment sheets produced for each office. - Eligibility criteria for rewards and sanctions determined. 	95%
20.	SONARA	<p>In 100 days, reduce waiting time of tankers at the PCCC to 24 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tankers filing procedure harmonized (all procedures). - Staff work organized and the bills validation process controlled and respected. - Petroleum products now available at the PCCC (loading sector). - All procedures and related activities now observed. - Handling of the computer application secured. 	82%

C. Participation in FENASSCO and University Games

In 2010, CONAC, in collaboration with the entire national education community, NGOs and Civil Society, drew up a National Programme on Education to Integrity (NPEI) as a corruption prevention tool aiming at morally and ethically equipping citizens and future generations in Cameroon. The NPEI, whose insertion in school, university and vocational training curricula, is intended to instil change of attitudes, habits and behaviours and fill in a real gap in our education system in the teaching of morality and ethics.

Some elements of this programme, like CONAC's participation in the FENASSCO and University games, are part of the implementation of the NPEI.

1. The National Federation of School Sports Finals

The National Anti-Corruption Commission participated in the FENASSCO Leagues A and B games organised in Mbalmayo and Ngaoundere.

a) League A FENASSCO Games in Mbalmayo

The games were held from 6 to 12 April 2014. The objectives of CONAC's mission were to:

- educate, test and improve the mastery of concepts of Integrity Education among youths;
- instil the concepts of citizenship and patriotism in youths;
- train secondary school students to effectively oppose corruption;
- educate youths on the benefits of fighting corruption.

The CONAC team carried out two major activities:

- distribution of brochures;
- Organization of the National Integrity Contest on 8 April 2014.

The National Integrity Contest brought together 20 candidates (two per Region) shortlisted by Regional Delegates. The corrections were made immediately after the contest and the results proclaimed the same day at 5pm.

Integrity diplomas and medals were subsequently awarded to the winners at a ceremony attended by the Regional Delegates of Secondary Education.

Laureates were rewarded as follows:

- Bronze Medal: Fonyuy Clodette BONGFEN, North West Region;
- Silver Medal: LELE NKOAGNE Idriss José, West Region;
- Gold Medal: KALTOKAYA Irene, Far North Region.

b) League B FENASSCO Games in Ngaoundere

These Games, held from 12 to 18 April 2014 had identical objectives to those of the Mbalmayo Games.

The CONAC team distributed information and sensitization leaflets and organized an integrity contest, after which Integrity diplomas signed by the Chairman of CONAC were distributed to the winners at a ceremony chaired by the Secretary of State for Basic Education.

The winners were rewarded as follows:

- Bronze Medal: Miss Aline POKAROU, Adamawa Region;
- Silver Medal: Mr. Yvan Lionel Ndebi, Littoral Region;
- Gold medal: Miss Chanelle LAINO DJOLBO, East Region.

The National Integrity Contest was the first of its kind and aroused a satisfaction in the Secondary Education community.

2. The 2014 Douala University Games

From 3 to 10 May 2014, CONAC took part in the 17th edition of the University Games held in Douala. The focus was on sensitizing students, youths and the general public on the importance of integrity in the university, the university sports and even in everyday life for an effective fight against corruption.

Sensitization activities were carried out principally in CONAC's stand as well as at the "Games Premises" with the distribution of brochures, copies of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Cameroon's anti-corruption status reports, in French and English with the support of the Vice-Rector in charge of Internal Control and Evaluation at the University of Douala.

The CONAC Mission sensitized students of most institutions of higher education of our country and people from the hinterlands who came to watch the games. Visitors expressed satisfaction for increasing their knowledge on integrity at the University as well as in everyday life and also on the fight against corruption and promised to share the knowledge acquired through CONAC with their relatives back in the Regions.

§2. COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

In 2014, CONAC continued the broadcast of the "Espace CONAC" programme in its English and French versions.

05 television programmes on the following themes were produced in the English version:

- corruption in the issuance of land certificates; this programme following a field trip by the Rapid Interventions Unit of CONAC to Nkongsamba on 11,12 and 13 March 2014;
- corruption in the private sector; this programme focused on a forum held in Douala from 9 to 11 April 2014 on the matter;
- fake CONAC workers; the programme followed the arrest of 03 fake CONAC agents in Bertoua;

- asset recovery; the programme made an inventory of the money recovered through CONAC investigations, those being recovered and those CONAC prevented the State from losing;
- CONAC's participation at the 2014 edition of FENASSCO Leagues A and B Games in Mbalmayo and Ngaoundere.

The French version of "Espace CONAC" was produced for both radio and television.

- * For the radio, 33 programmes were produced and broadcast every Saturday at 9:45am on the CRTV National Station. The aim is to popularize what is being done in the anti-corruption drive and raise awareness on the best practices of integrity. In addition to the media coverage of the activities of CONAC, columns or information notes were developed on the following topics:

- fraud in the issuance of driving licenses;
- referrals and the working methods of CONAC;
- fake CONAC workers;
- management errors;
- corruption in national and multinational companies;
- the practice of scam by MINFI officials;
- cheating in the marketing of domestic gas;
- governance and management of projects in Bakassi;
- corrupt practices in MINJEC;
- clandestine transportation;
- corrupt practices by Customs agents in Kousseri;
- Presidential pardon;
- corruption within BGFT;
- the press and corruption;
- the rise in fuel prices and governance in the domain of petroleum products;
- corruption in the domain of land tenure;
- RRI implementation;
- stolen assets recovery;
- corruption in the marketing of cocoa;
- corruption in recruitment and enrolment in schools.

- * For the television, 07 programmes produced in the form of documentary films or of news magazines were broadcast on the airwaves of CANAL 2 INTERNATIONAL.

The programmes focused on the following themes:

- ethics and anti-corruption drive in national and multinational companies;
- corruption in the issuance of driving licenses;
- corruption-free cocoa season campaign;
- fake CONAC agents;
- corruption in the issuance of land certificates in the Mungo Division;
- corruption-free back-to-school and academic year campaign.

Section 2: AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

In 2014, CONAC carried out a number of audits (§1) and investigations (§2), some of which were conducted by the Rapid Intervention Unit (§3).

§1. AUDITS

These involved on-the-spot and financial controls of projects financed by public funds, monitoring the execution of the State Budget and assessing public contracts award conditions.

A. On-the-spot and financial control of poorly executed or abandoned projects in the South West Region

After receiving several complaints on badly executed or abandoned projects, misappropriation of public funds and other corrupt practices in the Lebialem Division, CONAC set out a team of investigators to verify the allegations.

1. Issues highlighted in the denunciations

- Non-completion of construction work on the District Medical Centre (DMC) in M'muock Ngie village in the Fossimondi Chiefdom, Alou District, worth CFA 91 million francs;
- Unfinished construction of a CMA on-call lodging in M'muock Ngie, worth CFA 35 million francs;
- Poor execution of maintenance work on the Three Corners Foto - M'muock Ngie High School road in the M'muock Ngie chiefdom, for an amount of CFA 185 million francs allocated in 2009;
- Embezzlement of CFA 150 million francs allocated for the construction of part of the M'muock Ngie High School - West Limit road which had to pass through the Awut-Mbelenka market;
- The minutes of provisional reception of project;
- Overvaluation of work maintenance cost on the M'muock Ngie-Attru-Bessali road in 2012 by Mr. T.P., the then Secretary General of MINEPAT;
- Embezzlement in 2010 of part of the CFA 150 million francs allocated for the acquisition of engineering equipment for Alou Council;
- Embezzlement of CFA 600 million francs alleged to have been allocated in 2011 for the maintenance of the Bakebe-Fontem-Dschang road.

2. The Mission's findings

The following observations were made by the mission:

- The construction works of the District Medical Centre and on-call lodging of M'muock Ngie are not completed;
- The terms of the provisional reception report of the abovementioned projects do not match the work done in the field;
- The itinerary of the Three Corners Foto - M'muock Ngie High School Road was not respected during maintenance work in 2009 as the entrepreneur took a shortcut for personal illicit gain; the official itinerary is 23.5 km long while the maintained distance is 13.9 km. thus, 9.4 kilometres shorter.

The mission could not assess the quality of work on the M'muock Ngie - Attra - Bessali and M'muock Ngie - West Limit High School roads because of the time lapse between their execution, the referral to CONAC and its field trip, especially as the earth roads deteriorate with each rainy season.

Moreover, the Mission had difficulty in accessing the necessary documents for its investigations as the former Mayor, Mr. M.P.M., had been keeping them in his residence since 17 October 2013, the handing over date to the incoming Mayor.

3. Recommendations of the Mission

The gravity of the offense committed by the signatories of the fake provisional reception minutes of the on-call lodging of the M'muock Ngie Sub-divisional Medical Centre enabled the Mission to make the recommendations hereinafter:

- the Minister of Finance should issue refund orders against the public officials who signed the provisional reception minutes of the on-call lodging of the Centre;
- the Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Public Contracts should be seized for TADCAM company, beneficiary of Contract No.010/CF/G41/LTB/ 2010 of 21 May 2010, to pay finds for late execution of the contract, in accordance with the provisions of Article 89 of the Public Contracts Code;
- legal and administrative sanctions should be taken against TADCAM Company and its management as well as against public officials who were signatories to the aforementioned fake provisional reception minutes.

B. On-the-spot and financial control of the road-tarring project of the Ndabassie junction - Njimban Nursery School - Kweka Borne fontaine in Fouban

Cameroon's 2012 anti-corruption status report pointed out irregularities in the execution of some public contracts as unveiled by members of the National Anti-Corruption Coalition. As follow up, CONAC assigned a team for on-the-spot and financial control of the Ndabassie junction - Njimban Nursery School - Kweka Borne fontaine road-tarring project in Fouban (lots 1 and 2). In September 2012 when the complaint was lodged, this particular project had already been abandoned for thirty months.

The CONAC's investigations focused first of all on reconstitution of the phases of the project and site visits, followed by an estimation of executed work and finally, attribution of responsibilities.

1. Site visit

Information cross-check on documents received enabled the Mission to reconstitute the phases of the Ndabassie junction - Njimban Nursery School - Kweka Borne fontaine road-tarring project.

This contract was published on 29 May 2007 in Cameroon Tribune newspaper following Call for Tender No. 2007/002/AONO/PACDDU/MINEFI/ON/CSM-FED/CUB. In a letter from the Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, National Authorising Officer of the European Development Fund dated 02 November 2007, Chantier Moderne du Cameroun Company (CMC), was notified as the successful bidder of this contract for a pre-tax value of

CFA 692,417,967 (six hundred and ninety-two million four hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty seven) francs, signed by Mr. L.M.L., the CMC General Manager, on 19 December 2007 under number PACDDU-DP3A/ES/T/01/1207/FBAN.

The Service Order (SO) for work commencement transmitted to the CMC General Manager on 7 February 2008, specified that the contract had to begin on 6 February 2008 and be executed within six months. The General Manager of CMC forwarded the project execution plan with a pre-tax revised estimate of CFA 821 945 363 (eight hundred and twenty-one million nine hundred and forty five thousand three hundred and sixty three) francs to MINEPAT. A modification amounting to CFA 70 960 830 (seventy million nine hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred thirty) francs excluding taxes was granted on a date that was not specified on any of the documents given to the Mission.

The Loan Agreement by which FEICOM grants a cash advance of CFA 103 862 695 (one hundred and three million eight hundred and sixty two thousand six hundred ninety-five) francs to Fouban Urban Council to finance its own share of 15% of “the road-tarring project of the Nursery School - Kweka Borne fontaine road” was signed on 14 April 2008. The amendment to this Agreement amounting to CFA 10 644 125 (ten million six hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred twenty five) francs was signed on 18 February 2008. Payment Orders, the PACDDU account history from Afriland First Bank, transfer slips issued by Afriland First Bank and contract account details all attest to actual payment of these funds.

During the execution of the project, several reminder letters and warnings were sent to the General Manager of CMC by the Control Engineer, Mr. K.K. Also, a warning letter which the CONAC control team could not lay hands on was addressed to the abovementioned company by MINEPAT. In response to this correspondence, on 3 November 2009, the General Manager of this company requested for clemency from MINEPAT. In reaction to this, in a letter dated 10 December 2009, the control engineer recommended sanctions on CMC under the laws in force.

On 8 November 2010, CAON-FED drew the attention of the Mayor of Fouban Urban Council to letter No. 3193/MINEPAT/CAON/10 of 8 July 2010 from MINEPAT which terminated the Carrefour Ndabassie – Nursery School Njimban – Borne Fontaine Kweka road-tarring project and reminded that the remaining sums paid by FEICOM as contribution from the Council, that is CFA 12 512 168 (twelve million five hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and sixty eight) francs had been paid back into the account of the Fouban Urban Council.

The following observations were made by the Mission after its site visits:

- the construction panel repaired by local residents reports no provision for an independent Control Authority although the project cost is above CFA 500 million francs; it is rather a PACDDU engineer, the Delegated Project Owner, who assumes the role of the Control Authority, thus becoming at the same time judge and jury;
- the tarred section from PK0 + 000 to PK2 + 950 is littered with many potholes or standing water puddles, indicating inadequate compaction of different layers;
- CMC abandoned a truck and three caterpillars on the road under construction;
- the CMC base installed near Nursery School Njimban and 02 stationed tanks were also abandoned in the bush;
- a board indicates that the completion on construction works on the bridge on river Tanchouo connecting Njimban and Borne Fontaine neighbourhoods was done by the Noun Divisional Delegation of Public Works;

- the bridge was well built; however, the connection pads at both ends of the road present serious erosion threats.

In addition, several evidences of basic contract modification clauses are noticeable on the site:

- the roadwork was done on a two-layer surface dressing instead of the contractual three-layer dressing;
- triangular stonework ditches were built to replace the contractual trapezoidal gutters;
- a 12 metre long semi-permanent bridge was built at PK4 + 140.

2. The estimate of work actually carried

This table presented by the Mission indicates effective construction work on the Carrefour Ndabassie – Nursery School Njimban – Kweka Borne Fontaine road as follows:

N°	Project Consistency	Amount (FCFA)
1.	Drainage of rain water	120.506.200
2.	Displacement of networks	2.402.000
3.	Bridge repairs by MINTP	45.097.400
4.	Earthworks	32.073.600
5.	Preliminary work - clearing of way	5.870.000
6.	Preparatory work	29.336.087
7.	Roadways	146.676.950
	Total without VAT (THVAT)	381.962.236
	VAT (19.25%)	74.482.636
	Total including all taxes (TTC)	456.444.872

CMC Company was paid CFA 501 million francs for this work, hence an overpayment of CFA 44 555 128 francs.

3. Attribution of responsibilities

Irregularities in the award and execution of the tarring of the Carrefour Ndabassie – Nursery School Njimban – Kweka Borne Fontaine road is blamed on several stakeholders.

- MINEPAT, National Authorising Officer of the European Development Fund (EDF), which awarded the contract to a company with unproven expertise, and without reliable preliminary studies conducted: again, MINEPAT takes the blame for the numerous shortcomings observed at the levels of project funding and monitoring;
- the Fouban Urban Council which, as Project Owner and beneficiary should ensure better monitoring of the project both on the technical and financial domains;
- FEICOM which made all disbursements on behalf of Fouban Urban Council despite the irregularities recorded in the project;
- CMC Company, successful project bidder, which was unfit in executing the project as attested to by the Control Engineer: despite these shortcomings, CMC received an overpayment of CFA120 million francs in terms of work actually done; that sum would have enabled it to complete construction of the bridge over river Tanchou where local inhabitants report serious accidents: the bridge-construction work was completed and financed by the Noun Divisional Delegation of Public Works at CFA 29 757 019 (twenty

nine million seven hundred and fifty seven thousand and nineteen) francs; the total financial loss by the State caused by this company is CFA 149 757 019 (one hundred and forty-nine million seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand and nineteen) francs.

4. Conclusion and recommendations

Cameroon has achieved a lot through **the Decentralized Capacity Support Programme for Urban Development** (PACDDU).

However, the road construction project of the Ndebassie Roundabout – Nursery School Njimban – Borne fontaine Kweka in Fouban revealed glitches at the levels of feasibility studies, project financing and monitoring which should be corrected in the future. The Mission therefore made the following general and specific recommendations at the end of its investigations.

Generally, the Mission recommends referral to the competent administrations for the following measures:

- complete preliminary technical studies;
- contract award to deserving companies;
- involvement of beneficiary organizations of such funding in the thorough management of projects;
- regular maintenance works by beneficiaries of such funding immediately after their final reception so as to sustain and prevent massive and belated interventions requiring huge resources that are often not available.

Specifically, the Mission made the following recommendations regarding the Carrefour Ndebassie – Nursery School Njimban – Kweka Borne Fontaine road-tarring project:

- a call to order by ARMP addressed to PACDDU project managers in accordance with Article 106, paragraph g, k and o of the Public Contracts Code, relating to:
 - * certification and validation of expenditure without execution of works, provision of services or supply of commodities;
 - * failure to observe the provisions governing the award, execution and control of public contracts;
 - * contract award to companies with inadequate financial, economic and technical security;
- suspension of CMC Company by ARMP from participation in public contracts for a period proportionate to the irregularities committed;
- attribution to the company of all financial losses caused to the State of Cameroon to the tune of CFA 149 757 019 (one hundred and forty-nine million, seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand and nineteen) francs;
- refund to Fouban Urban Council the sum of CFA 178 473 030 (one hundred seventy-eight million four hundred and seventy-three thousand and thirty) francs representing the excess of 5.31% paid as Fouban Urban Council/ FEICOM share (CFA 26 597 906 francs), amounts deducted by PACDDU on payments to CMC company as guarantee deductions (CFA 67 854 750 francs), late payments (CFA 7 682 494 francs) and financial guarantee of final completion of works required to CMC at the commencement of work (CFA 76 337 880 francs);

- repeat of the remaining untarred section from the PK2+950 to 040 + PK6 (Njimban Nursery School – Kweka Borne Fontaine) to bring down tensions in the form of political intrigues;
- inclusion of this project in the PIB.

§2. SURVEYS

CONAC conducted four surveys in 2014 following denunciations received.

A. The management of funds collected from the issuance of certificates of success and contracts on the issuance of diplomas in the Ministry of Basic Education.

The objective of this investigation was to assess the management of funds derived from certificates of success issued and the regularity of contracts thereof.

1. The collection of funds for the establishment of certificates of achievement

The Mission justifies the collection of CFA 500 francs before issuing out certificates of success on:

- decree No 96/016/PM of 13 February 1996 to lay down application procedures for Article 11 of Law No. 95/010 of 1 July 1995 of Finance Law for the 1995-1996 fiscal year;
- Joint Order of the Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of National Education No. 20/B1/1464/MINEFI/MINEDUC/CAB of 18 May 1996 to clarify certain provisions of the above-mentioned article.

Before assessing the money derived from issuing certificates of success, the Mission first ensured the legality of collecting CFA 500 francs for each certificate of success issued at the Certificat d'Etudes Primaires (CEP), First School Living Certificate (FSLC) and the Certificat d'Aptitude à Professionnel d'Instituteur de l'Enseignement Maternel et Primaire (CAPIEMP). This money was collected at the gate of the Ministry by police officers and ANSCAM security guards with no receipt issued to applicants who rather received a receipt confirming submission of application signed by Mr. E.E.M., Acting Chief of Service of Diplomas, Archives and Statistics.

The Mission observed that safeguarding methods of these funds varied from 2005 to 2014. From 2005 to 2007, the funds collected were handed over to Mr. A.A.R., senior staff at the Sub-Directorate of Examinations. Payment records for this period were not handed to the mission. From 24 January 2008 to 06 January 2012, these funds were handed over to Mr. L. M., senior staff of the Sub-Directorate of Examinations, who kept them in an unsecured drawer. The payment records for that period were handed to the Mission.

Funds collected for the third period, from 09 January 2012 to 24 February 2014, were handed over to Mr. L.M. who in turn transferred them at the end of each week to Mr. B.O.P.C, Head of the Private Secretariat of the Secretary of State to the Minister of Basic Education, against receipt, as evidenced by the documents handed to the Mission.

Accordingly, the Mission considers Messrs. A.A.R., L. M. and B.O.P.C. as de facto cashiers for these funds over the three periods mentioned above. The Mission limited itself to the last two periods because there were no documents indicating collection of such funds during the

first period. The total amount of revenue collected during these two periods stood at CFA 125 150 495 (one hundred twenty-five million one hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and ninety-five) francs.

From 24 January 2008 to 06 January 2012, Mr. L. M. collected CFA 98 635 590 (ninety-eight million six hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety) francs. According to records submitted to the Mission, Mr. B.O.P.C. collected the sum of CFA 26 514 905 (twenty-six million five hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and five) francs from 09 January 2012 to 24 February 2014.

The Mission notes that the manner of collecting these funds do not comply with the provisions of the Prime Minister's decree and the joint order of MINEFI and MINEDUC mentioned above which provide that such funds be collected by a Revenue Collection Service which at the time these texts were signed, was lodged at the Directorate of Financial Resources and Projects. Now aware of this, the Minister of Basic Education wrote to the Minister of Finance to this effect on 10 February 2012 but the money collected was spent even before the response to this letter or before the letter was written. This brings to question regularity of the expenditure.

2. The regularity of expenditure on the certificates of success funds

Article 9(3) of Decree No. 96/016/PM of 13 February 1996 to lay down the application procedures of Article 11 of Law No. 95/010 of 1 July 1995 on the Finance Law for 1995-1996 provides that income on the issuance of certificates of success and transcripts are deposited by the Finance Clerk in a bank account held by the Ministry in charge of National Education. Such funds are assigned mainly to supporting and promoting education as jointly determined by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Education.

After analysing the documents provided to the Mission and the statements of the officials interviewed it was clear that these texts were not respected.

From 24 January 2008 to 24 February 2014, the following irregularities were noted in the management of the funds concerned:

- funds were kept in an unsecured drawer by Mr. L. M. or in the safe in Mr. B.O.P.C's office.
- prescription by Messrs M.E.A. and N.S.B. former and current MINEDUB Secretary of State without having been formally appointed to do so, the payment of these funds on the basis of statements prepared by Messrs. T. J. and B.O.P.C.
- failure to observe public contracts award rules, to the extent that all purchases were made without Purchase Order.
- the functioning of the Directorate of Nursery, Primary and Vocational Education and the Office of the Secretary of State to the Minister of Basic Education, was mostly on these funds.
- expenditures, like local repairs on the "Attestations of Success Funds" by Mr. M.E.A. were not supposed to be effected by the Directorate of Nursery, Primary and Vocational Education, but rather by the Financial and Material Resources Directorate according to Decree No. 2005/140 of 25 April 2005 to organize the Ministry of Basic Education.
- use for personal purposes by Messrs. T.J., M.E.A. and N.S.B. of funds collected under "Attestations of Success Funds." CFA 9 841 000 (nine million eight hundred and forty-one thousand) francs from this fund was spent by Mr. M.E.A on aid granted to others,

organisation of private ceremonies or health assistance, and CFA 1 207 500 (one million two hundred and seven thousand five hundred) francs, by Mr. N.S.B.

- illegal payment of bonuses by Messrs. M.E.A. and N.S.B. to non-MINEDUB personnel, for taking part in the issuance of certificates of success and other minor work. Persons whose names appear on the payment sheets of the office of the current Secretary of State did not present themselves to the Mission, even though they were convened twice. Moreover, the existing list of personnel of MINEDUB Central Services forwarded to the Mission on 04 June 2014 by the Director of Human Resources do not carry the names of these persons. The total amount of bonuses paid by Mr. M.E.A. stand at CFA 51 796 560 (fifty one million seven hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and sixty) francs while that of Mr. N.S.B is CFA 14 900 000 (fourteen million nine hundred thousand) francs.

For all these reasons, expenditures in that fund which do not respect procedural rules should be declared null and void. This financial loss by the State should be evaluated and imputed on those guilty.

Documents provided to the Mission by Mr. L.M indicate that the total expenditure on the “Attestations of Success Fund” from 24 January 2008 to 6 January 2012 is CFA 95 017 966 (ninety-five million seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty-six) francs.

According to justifying documents submitted by Mr. B.O.P.C., expenditures on the fund from 09 January 2012 to 24 February 2014 stood at CFA 24 634 000 (twenty four million six hundred and thirty-four thousand) francs.

The Mission notes misappropriation of public funds in the management of the “Attestation of Success Fund” in the days when Mr. M.E.A. was Secretary of State in MINEDUB and since the arrival of Mr. N.S.B.

In addition to the general reason mentioned above resulting in the nullity of expenditures, other irregularities should be noted, like:

- double payments;
- inappropriate expenditures;
- payment of unjustified bonuses.

The total amount of double payments stands at CFA 8 190 740 (eight million one hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and forty) francs for the period managed by Mr. M.E.A., and CFA 8 526 500 (eight million five hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred) francs for that of Mr. N.S.B.

The mission considered many expenses as inappropriate because they neither respect the letter nor the provisions of the decree of 13 February 1996. Article 9(3b) of this text states that “... priority is given to supporting the promotion of Education according to the procedures jointly *laid down by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education.*”

These inappropriate expenditures amounted globally to CFA 25 475 266 (twenty million four hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred sixty-six) francs, during the management of Mr. MEA and CFA 1 207 500 (one million two hundred and seven thousand five hundred) francs for the management of Mr. N.S.B.

On its part, a number of observations were made relating to the payment of irregular bonuses.

The funds collected for issuing certificates to success at MINEDUB were used on several occasions for the payment of research allowances, issuing of these documents and other manual jobs. Documents attesting to the legal basis of this expenditure were not provided to the Mission. Similarly, the Mission could not confirm that all beneficiaries of these bonuses are personal MINEDUB.

When Mr. N.S.B. was asked to explain the conformity of the expenditure with the regulations in force, he, in letter dated 13 May 2014, declared that he found this practice at his arrival and that the current Minister of Basic Education, Mrs. Y.H.A, justified this practice during one of her speeches in the National Assembly. According to the Mission, those arguments are legally inadmissible.

The total amount of bonuses is CFA 51 796 560 (fifty one million seven hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and sixty) francs under the management of Mr. M.E.A. and CFA 14 900 000 (fourteen million nine hundred thousand) francs under the management of Mr. N.S.B.

Worth noting also is the unacceptable evidence. The Mission notes that, in fact, some documents produced to justify the expenditure ordered by Mr. M.E.A. are unacceptable because they were illegible or contained incomplete information. The cumulative expenditure on those documents stood at CFA 3 463 000 (three million four hundred and sixty-three thousand) francs.

Altogether, the sum of CFA 95 017 966 (ninety-five million seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty six) francs was illegally spent in the “Certificates of Success fund” during the period managed by Mr. M.E.A, and CFA 24 634 000 (twenty four million six hundred and thirty four thousand) francs for that of Mr. N.S.B.

According to the Mission, expenditures on “Certifications of Success Fund” from 24 January 2008 to 24 February 2014 are illegal, so people who benefited should repay all amounts received. Messrs. T. J., B.O.P.C. and L. M. and other beneficiaries of amounts disbursed stated during the hearings that they were not aware that the authorizing officer did not respect expenditure procedures. This argument was repeated by Mr. L.M. in a letter he addressed to the Head of Mission on 25 March 2014. Given the status of officials concerned and after making sure they were in possession of the texts regulating the management of these funds, the Mission believes that the above-mentioned argument is inadmissible.

3. Contracts on the issuance of diplomas

The table summarizing the number of degrees edited per session and Region presented to the Mission by the former Interim Deputy Director of Examinations revealed that from 2007 to 2011, MINEDUB produced 1 313 841 CEP, FSLC and CAPIEMP diplomas which were officially handed over to the Regional Delegates of this Ministry at a ceremony held on 19 October 2012 at the Yaounde Conference Centre. The Mission further noted that the diplomas for the 2012 and 2013 sessions have already been produced and are stored in sealed boxes in the MINEDUB basement, pending transmission to the owners.

Basing on the documents made available and the statements of the officials involved in this activity, the Mission found that the production of diplomas at MINEDUB is financed on the budget line of article 29 00 00 paragraph 6111 lodged in the operating expenses of the Office of the Minister. The amount allocated to this line is CFA 1 000 000 000 (one billion) francs each financial year.

Diploma production at MINEDUB is hinged on contracts worth CFA 900 000 000 (nine hundred million) francs every financial year awarded by private treaty with the French company OBERTHUR TECHNOLOGIES, on the authorization of the Prime Minister, Authority in charge of public contracts at the time. The Mission noted that the diplomas are mounted, printed and personalized in France by the successful tenderer to which the Ministry forwards all digital data about the laureates. The role of the officials involved in this activity is limited to affixing the stamps and appending signatures on the diplomas.

Nevertheless, considering that confidentiality can be guaranteed, one wonders whether it would not be less expensive for the State if these forms were produced and personalized in Cameroon.

It should be noted that the Directorate of Examinations and Certification of the Ministry of Secondary Education has taken a significant step towards customization of these diploma forms provided by the same company.

4. Proposals, conclusion and recommendations

a) Before the arrival of the CONAC Mission, revenue from the issuance of certificates of success at MINEDUB were kept in an unsecured drawer by Mr. L.M. or in a safe by Mr. B.O.P.C, in violation of Article 9(3) of the Decree of 13 February 1996 which at the time required opening a bank account for the deposit of such funds.

With evolving regulations, today, it is required that a Treasury account be opened. For this reason, the Mission proposed to the Chairman of CONAC who addressed a letter on 26 March 2014 to MINEDUB on securing such funds, among others.

Pursuant to that proposal, Treasury account No. 450200 TGY 341 titled “*Attestations of Success at the Certificat d’Etudes Primaires and First School Living Certificate*” was opened. The account balance as on 13 May 2014 was CFA 1 633 000 (one million six hundred and thirty-three thousand) francs.

Similarly, a receipt is now being issued to persons requesting such testimonials.

b) The CONAC Mission at MINEDUB found serious mismanagement of funds collected in the issuance of testimonials of success at the CEP, FSLC and CAPIEMP.

The sums received herein constitute public funds and had to be taken into account in the State budget.

The Minister of Basic Education at the time of the CONAC Mission had signed two delegation of signature orders (Order No.081/B2/153566/MINEDUB/CAB of 5 January 2012 and Order No.142/B1/1464/MINEDUB/CAB of 10 October 2012) granted to Mr. N.S.B., for him to sign all certificates resulting from examinations supervised by this Ministry. These texts

do not confer on him the function of Authorising Officer of such funds. His predecessor, Mr. M.E.A., did not submit any such document to the Mission.

The investigations of the CONAC Mission revealed that the above-mentioned above officials declared themselves “De facto Authorising Officers” and appointed “De facto Cashiers” and basically used these funds to pay bonuses to their employees, most of whom were not identified by the Mission. During Mr. M.E.A.’s period, these bonuses represented 52.52% of the total revenue generated by this activity. For Mr. N.S.B.’s period, bonuses represented 56.55% of the total revenue collected. Concerning Mr. M.E.A. in particular, the Mission noted that he received a total of CFA 3 200 000 (three million two hundred thousand) francs as bonuses.

The collection of CFA 500 francs for the issuance of each certificate of success is legal, however, the procedure set up by the two Secretaries of State mentioned above is illegal. It should be noted that on 10 February 2012, the Minister of Basic Education wrote to the Ministry of Finance to propose appointment of a revenue collector for this activity. All the Mission knows is that nothing has been done to this effect. Upon instigation by the CONAC Mission, a reminder letter was sent to MINFI for this purpose on 9 April 2014.

c) Recommendations of the Team on Mission

- Steps should be taken so that the beneficiaries of the expenditures on the “Certificates of success Fund” be forced to pay back the sums illegally received;
- Administrative measures and/or legal action should be taken against officials involved in the mismanagement of these funds, that the de facto authorising officers, Messrs M.E.A. and N.S.B., on the one hand and also the de facto revenue collectors, Messrs. L. M., T. J. and B.O.P.C .;
- Subsequent to MINEDUB, a letter should be addressed to MINFI, requesting the creation of a Revenue Collector Service for “Certifications of success” attached to Directorate of Material and Financial Resources of MINEDUB and appoint officials thereof;
- A correspondence should be addressed to MINEDUB in order to suggest that studies be carried out for the production of diplomas in Cameroon.

B. Management of the construction of the hydroelectric dam Memve'ele

The populations of Mvae West and Boucle cantons of Ntem I denounced against embezzlement in the assessment of buildings and crops, and misappropriation of public funds in the construction of the Memve'ele hydroelectric dam. This made CONAC to commit a team for on-the-spot verification.

1. Assessment of buildings

The Mission examined Order No. 00832/Y.15.1/MINUH/D000 of 20 November 1987 to lay down the bases for calculating the commercial value of buildings affected by expropriation for public use. This text is intended to make cost estimate of the building at the time of its construction, the depreciated obsolescence factor.

Pursuant to Article 2 of the above-mentioned text, the CONAC Mission assessed 438 buildings identified, at the value of CFA 312 573 930 francs while the Divisional Commission

of property verification and assessment had estimated their value at CFA 494 999 216 francs, thus making the State to lose CFA 182 425 286 francs.

2. Assessment of crops

Although the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Assessment (SCCEC) had identified 675 cases that were due compensation, the Counter Expertise Commission (CCE) eliminated fictitious plantations, plantations belonging to public establishments and community plantations left by the colonial settlers from this first list.

Finally, 605 cases were validated and approved by Decree No. 2011/3037/PM of 13 September 2011 to compensate victims of destroyed property during the construction of the Memve'ele hydroelectric dam in Ma'an District of the Ntem Valley Division.

From the compensation order, the CONAC Mission identified three types of case:

- Compensation exceeding ten million francs;
- Cases that were denounced;
- Some people on the site requested the Mission's arbitration.

On the whole, the Mission, whose role was not to review the work done for over a month by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation, visited and evaluated about 76 farms with particular concern on cocoa plantations that were overvalued for compensation. Rather, the Mission had to assess the age of cocoa plantations and their surface areas, which was impossible to determine due to the advanced state of neglect of most of the farms concerned.

It should be recalled that the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation worked in 2009, thus 05 years ago, indicating that the appraisals are no more the same. Annual crops identified at that time are no longer visible and cocoa, the main perennial crop that has been abandoned in the bush after the compensation, making it difficult for the Missions to accomplish revaluation mission.

The methodology used by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation, constituting of estimating the number of cocoa trees per hectare and in some cases, systematically counting the trees and estimating the total area of cocoa plantations cannot be questioned.

However, members of the Sub-Commission of Corp Verification and Evaluation did not respect the provisions of Decree No. 2003/418/PM of 25 February 2003 to set compensation rates to victims of crop destruction for public interest.

As a matter of fact, the text states that cocoa is compensated as follows:

- young cocoa tree (below 3 years old)5.000 FCFA/tree.
- adult cocoa tree (3 to 25 years old)25.000 FCFA/tree;
- adult cocoa tree (over 25 years old) 2,000 FCFA/tree.

Almost all cocoa plantations visited by the Mission were over 25 years old, except the plantation belonging to Mr. M.J.D. who, at the time of the evaluation, was between 3 and 25 years old. The records of the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation indicated a clear distinction of the young cocoa plants identified.

The Mission was very attentive to and responded to the concerns of everyone, as well as cases of absence or death.

According to the Mission, the State lost approximately CFA 1 609 974 333 (one billion six hundred and nine million nine hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three) francs due to the poor implementation of Decree N° 2003/418/PM of 25 February 2003 mentioned above. The thirteen villages that benefited from this amount were: Abem, Abiete, Alen II, Alen Hamlet II Mone Bekoué, Melen I, Ndjo'o Yop I, Nkol Essong, Nlozock, Nnemeyong, Nsebito, Ntebezok, Nyabessang Centre and Oding.

3. Responsibilities

Several cases of proven fraud that resulted in compensation were recorded.

- abnormal payment of CFA 32 555 700 francs to Mrs. A.A.M. from Melen I village who was compensated to the tune of CFA 36 173 000 francs whereas her properties were valued at CFA 3 617 300 F by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation (SCCEC).
- abnormal payment of CFA 11 949 333 francs to Mr. N.E.C. from Abem village who was compensated in the decree, whereas he had no plantation in the village concerned.
- fraudulent disbursement of CFA 38 318 500 francs to compensate Mr. E.A.M. from Nnemeyong village should be charged on SCCEC.
- fraudulent disbursement of CFA 7 140 000 francs to compensate Mr. N. S. of Nnemeyong village is charged on the Sub-Commission for Crop Assessment.
- fraudulent disbursement of CFA 32 780 900 is charged on the Prime Minister's Office or the Counter-Expertise Commission which increased tenfold the compensation amount to Mrs. A.A.M. of Melen I village. The perpetrators of this crime should be identified.
- Mrs. N.P., supposed acting Head of the Human Resources Department in the Prime Minister's Office, whose involvement was reported by the South administrative authorities during the payment exercise is suspected to be the brain behind the irregularities attributed to the Prime Minister's Office.
- overpayment of Mrs. N. E. of Melen I village, valued at CFA 540 000 francs is charged on the Sub-Commission for Crop Assessment.
- the compensation of Mr. M.E.I. of Alen II village, whose real amount is supposed to be CFA 1 400 000 and not CFA 10 600 000 was overvalued by the Counter Expertise Commission.
- the situation of family N.M.J.M. of Alen II village is to be clarified with the help of the MEMVE'ELE Director of Project who should state whether the property of the family are out of or in the dam area.
- The balance of CFA 3 000 000 (three million) francs belonging to Mr. N.E.M. of Abiete village, is to be charged on the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation which misapplied the rules in force.
- the loss of CFA 46 196 000 francs by Cameroon State is to be borne by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation (SCCEC) which did not cross the river but considered the supposedly fictitious plantation of Mr. A.E.G., of Ntebezok village.
- miscalculations with a difference of about CFA 4.5 million francs on the compensation amount of Mr. N.P. of Ntebezok village and the disbursement from the Treasury, through the compensation order, of CFA 24 250 000 million francs, should be borne by Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Assessment.

- the disbursement of CFA 11 949 333 francs from state coffers is a fictitious compensation paid to Mr N.E.C. of Abiete village, whose name was included on the list of the Abem village. This case is blamed on the Prime Minister's Office or, to a lesser extent, on the Counter Expertise Commission.
- the disbursement of CFA 16 873 333 francs from the Public Treasury to fraudulently compensate Mr. N.A.S.J. of Abiete village is to be borne by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Assessment.
- the Counter-expertise Commission should justify the compensation amount of CFA 22 613 333 francs paid to Mr. A.O.R. of Abiete village.
- Mr. A.O.R. from Abem village, who has visibly exploited his land should receive CFA 4 156 000 francs as compensation, in accordance with the regulations in force.
- the disbursement of CFA 4 920 000 francs from the Public Treasury is to be borne by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation which consciously distorted calculations to allocate CFA 5 385 000 francs to Mr. O.E.D. of Oding village instead of CFA 3 255 000 francs, whereas the actual amount of compensation is CFA 465 000 francs if the commission had applied the regulations in force.
- the fraudulent disbursement of CFA 10 381 000 francs as compensation to family M.M. represented by Mr E.M.M. of Nyabessang centre, is to be borne by the Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation.
- the fraudulent disbursement of CFA 21 800 000 francs is to be borne by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation which consciously apportioned the wrong compensation amount of CFA 24 670 000 francs to family M.M. of Nyabessang Centre.

The total loss incurred by the State of Cameroon is **CFA 1 609 974 333 (one billion six hundred and nine million nine hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three)** francs, and should be borne by the Sub-Commission of Crop Verification and Evaluation (SCCEC), the Counter-Expertise Commission (CCE) and the Prime Minister's Office.

4. Conclusion and recommendations

The loss suffered by the State of Cameroon as compensation on buildings, on the one hand, and on crops, on the other stands respectively at **CFA 182 425 286** (One hundred and eighty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-six) francs, or 37% of the total compensation amount allocated, and **CFA 1 609 974 333** (One billion six hundred and nine million nine hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three) francs, or approximately 70% of the total compensation amount.

The total damage caused to the State therefore amounts to **CFA 1 792 399 619** (one billion seven hundred and ninety-two million three hundred and ninety-nine thousand six hundred and nineteen) francs representing 64% of the total compensation amount.

Those responsible for these malpractices are diverse and are found at all levels of the compensation chain – from the Prime Minister's Office, through the Counter-Expertise Commission, the Memve'ele hydroelectric Dam Site Security Commission, the Sub-Commission of Verification and Evaluation of Structures and Crop, right down to the local population who are accomplices. The Project Management team is not left out as it was in charge of cash payments.

The CONAC Mission made the following recommendations geared towards avoiding future manipulations and fraud:

- a review of the obsolete texts currently in force, with a view to adapting them to economic and socio-cultural realities of Cameroon;
- strict application of texts by various commissions set up under compensation procedures;
- creation of a resettlement area for evicted persons prior to compensation payments;
- review of the compensation amounts for victims of undervalued damages;
- opening of a judicial inquiry to determine the exact levels of responsibility and involvement of each stakeholder identified so that everyone may be held accountable for their actions before the competent courts.

C. Allegations of misappropriation of public funds in the Cameroon Customs services in Douala

On 18 February 2014, a complaint was lodged with CONAC denouncing activities of hacking on the Customs computer system dubbed “SYDONIA”, meaning “Computerised Customs System”, set up by the Minister of Finance as part of reform and modernization policies of the Cameroon Customs Administration. “SYDONIA” is based in Douala and is an important work tool for customs, freighters, licensed customs brokers, etc.

The organization and design of “SYDONIA” prompted a computer network based on the customer/server principle wherein various computers connected to a central server are workstations for various stakeholders in the chain. Thus, the Customs Inspector, Freight Forwarder, Customs Clearing Agents or Customs Revenue Collectors each have a personal access code to the application within the limits of their competence.

Besides the “SYDONIA” application, another computer platform is the Electronic One-Stop Shop named “e-GUCE” with virtual connection capacity of various foreign trade actors. E-GUCE ensures real time transactions traceability, financial transaction security and revenue improvement. The Treasury, Douala Autonomous Port, Banks, among others, are connected to the e-GUCE telecommunication network.

Therefore, at any time, the Treasury can know the amount collected by banks on behalf of the Customs Administration.

Mr. G.F.B.N., the main accused, is a computer network administrator whose mission is to ensure network access for all “SYDONIA” users.

Following that denunciation, CONAC committed investigative missions to Douala in order to comprehend the different stages in the clearance procedure, discuss with some officials and customs sector operators, and hear the embezzlement suspects and anyone who could provide useful information relating to such malpractices.

Several irregularities were equally uncovered, the most glaring that attracted the attention of the CONAC Mission being differences between revenue entered by the e-GUCE software and revenue recorded by “SYDONIA”. It is worth mentioning that the revenue recorded by the “SYDONIA” software results from receipts issued by the Customs Revenue Collector.

The issuance of a receipt means that the economic operator has paid the Customs duties and taxes charged to have the imported goods released.

Revenue recorded by the e-GUCE system result from all receipts made by banks registered on the platform as partners in the customs revenue security plan. Until now, almost all banks in Cameroon are connected to the e-GUCE platform and constantly transfer to the Customs Revenue Collector's office all payments made to the Treasury by economic operators.

According to accounting logic, income classified by the "SYDONIA" software should coincide perfectly with those recorded by the e-GUCE system. However, the CONAC mission identified a significant difference between the two amounts for the months of November and December 2013.

The documents sent to the Mission indicate that as of November 2013, "SYDONIA" recorded CFA 57 407 818 220 francs as revenue, while "e-GUCE" recorded CFA 59 083 854 330 francs, making a difference of 1 676 036 110 francs to the advantage of "e-GUCE".

For December 2013, SYDONIA recorded CFA 51 537 524 567, francs while e-GUCE recorded CFA 53 443 761 864 francs, making a difference of CFA 1 906 237 297 francs in favour of e-GUCE.

The revenues recorded by banks are higher than those of SYDONIA. This is not logical.

The total difference recorded for the two months mentioned above amounts to more than CFA 3.5 billion francs. This could be about twenty billion if calculated over a period of one year and should be charged on the SYDONIA computer scientists and their accomplices (Customs Inspectors and Clearing Agents, importers, etc.).

The case of IT agent G.F.B.N. and the Customs Clearing Agent N.B., all accused persons in the denunciation received at CONAC, is not isolated. On the contrary, the practices alleged against them abound.

The mission made the following recommendations:

- constant change of IT specialists at the Division of Information Technology for Customs;
- re-examination by the Directorate General of Customs of the declaration tariffs contained in the report produced by the CONAC team.

D. Management of the compensation fund for Nsam disaster victims

On 14 February 1998, a serious fire accident broke at the Nsam railway station resulting from an explosion of petroleum products spilled after the derailment of a train carrying them. The disaster consumed 250 lives and wounded many people who came around to freely collect the spilled fuel. It also caused serious material damage. A compensation fund was consequently set up to compensate victims and carry out security and modernization work on the site.

CONAC constituted a commission of inquiry to investigate the management of that fund that came from three sources:

- a subsidy derived from revenue from the right of passage of petroleum products at SCDP;
- part of the public investment budget of the ministries concerned (MINMEE, MINUH, MINVILLE, MINEPAT);
- loans.

By 31 December 2013, all money received under the right of passage of petroleum products at SCDP amounted to CFA 31 280 956 153 (thirty-one billion two hundred and eighty million nine hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-three) francs. Contributions from Public Administrations at the same date amounted to CFA 6 072 608 531 (six billion seventy-two million six hundred and eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one) francs and CFA 5,000,000,000 (five billion) francs as loan from financial institutions.

Thus, the total allocation for this fund was CFA 42 353 564 684 (forty-two billion three hundred and fifty-three million five hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-four) francs.

The SCDP was in charge of managing “right of passage” funds and the loan both amounting to CFA 36 280 956 153 (thirty-six billion two hundred and eighty million nine hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-three) francs, while contributions from Public Administrations amounting to CFA 6 072 608 531 (six billion seventy-two million six hundred and eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one) francs were managed by the CAA (Autonomous Sinking Fund).

The Mission noted abnormalities and suspicions on both the CAA and SCDP funds management.

Irregularities noted by the Mission concerning CAA involve compensations amounting to CFA 77 920 601 (seventy-seven million nine hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and one) francs which were not justified by experts' statements drawn by the Divisional Commission of Verification and Evaluation of property. The Mission also casts doubts on the CFA 50 000 000 (fifty million) francs which CAA claims to have spent to organise the ceremony to hand over cheques to disaster victims.

As for SCDP, the irregularities noted by the Mission include:

- SCDP Nsam staff salaries paid on the project’s fund for an amount of CFA 118 942 349 (one hundred and eighteen million nine hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-nine) francs;
- expenditure not linked to the project, amounting to CFA 11 220 510 (eleven million two hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and ten) francs;
- abusive electricity consumption expenses amounting to CFA 90 478 855 (ninety million four hundred and seventy eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five) francs between 2008 and 2013;
- suspicions in the execution of public contracts, 64 security and modernization contracts for a total amount of CFA 5 650 199 856 (five billion six hundred and fifty million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-six) francs representing 27% of the overall amount for all contracts.

In addition, the CONAC Mission noted that SCDP had paid CFA 2 859 099 169 (two billion eight hundred and fifty-nine million ninety-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-nine) francs in the Treasury as VAT on Nsam project. For the Mission, this payment is abnormal as the compensation paid to Nsam disaster victims is not a commercial activity subject to VAT. Therefore, the amounts paid to the Treasury should be refunded to SCDP for Nsam disaster victims exclusively.

At the end of the mission, information request letters were addressed to the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office and the SCDP General Manager to obtain additional information on the irregularities noted.

In conclusion:

- Expenditures made by CAA to organise a ceremony to hand over cheques to disaster victims were unjustified;
- The Technical Operations Follow-up Committee for Safeguarding (CTSOS) petroleum storage centres forwarded a list of compensated persons to the tune of CFA 77 920 601 francs to the CONAC Mission, although it did not feature on the expertise report drawn up by the Divisional Commission of verification and evaluation;
- Concerning cash withdrawals from the Project's bank accounts to the tune of CFA 646 336 374 francs between 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2013, a contradictory verification of banking records rather indicated a cash withdrawal for that period amounting to CFA 587 937 125 francs with 326 084 740 to beef up Project funds and CFA 261 852 385 francs lodged in a blocked account pending provision of evidence by the beneficiaries, as stated by the SCDP General Manager; a list of beneficiaries of this money was handed to the Mission;
- As regards expenses to the tune of CFA 11 220 510 francs unrelated to the Nsam project and the justification of CFA 2 351 493 598 francs representing the difference between the amounts collected by SCDP and expenditures made, the General Manager confirmed that these expenditures were made by SCDP as part of a set of SCDP expenses paid on behalf of the Project for a total of CFA 649 321 921 francs, following the temporary suspension of transactions on SCDP bank accounts. Since then, the money in question was deposited in the project's account through three transfer orders;
- About the CFA 2 351 493 598 francs difference between the amounts collected by SCDP and expenditures made, the clarification provided had no relevant details as they accounted only for expenditures incurred between 2002 and 2005, a period during which a lot of confusion reigned between SCDP and Project accounts;
- Supporting documents of the sum of CFA 90 478 855 francs paid to AES/SONEL for electricity consumption by the project indicated a total amount of CFA 87 945 939 francs of which CFA 68 125 289 francs include supply, dismantling and subscription in medium/low voltage within the framework of modernization of the new Nsam storage centre. Consumption invoices amounted to CFA 24 820 650 francs from 2008 to 2013 and rather carry the name of SCDP instead of that of the project. Doubt persists on this amount that initially appears linked to the consumption of electricity by SCDP;
- About the compensation of Société Centre Sud Equipment to the tune of CFA 100 million francs to repair the damage arising from the wrongful termination of its contract by SCDP, Project Owner of the contract in question, the damage seems

justified due to the unilateral termination of the contract; Nevertheless, the amount of damages is disproportionate;

- The Nsam Project Manager was not able to produce all records of provisional or final reception of the supposed completed projects; out of 27 contracts to secure the Nsam storage centre, 16 of them worth CFA 990 584 728 francs have no reception records and of the 37 modernization contracts, 27 for a total amount of CFA 346 061 050 francs still have no reception record. This makes a total of CFA 3 336 645 778 francs for all contracts to secure and modernize that zone.

It should be noted that most of the unavailable records concern contracts that were awarded and executed between 2002 and 2008 under the supervision of Mr. N.E.J-B, former SCDP General Manager currently on detention for embezzlement. He is to blame for any of the irregularities that are clearly inscribed in this report.

The CONAC Mission also identified other unjustified travel expenses amounting to CFA 15 194 219 francs which should be repaid by the SCDP Nsam Project.

Given all the additional information provided by the SCDP GM to justify the irregularities noted by the CONAC Mission, a review of the losses incurred by the State is **CFA 8 billion 840 million 339 thousand 816 francs** distributed follows:

N°	Headings	Damage Assessment
1.	Fictitious cost of cheque deposits to disaster victims	50.000.000
2.	Unjustified variation between amounts collected by SCDP and expenditures made	2.351.493.598
3.	SCDP electricity bills incorrectly charged on the project	24.820.650
4.	SCDP personnel costs wrongly charged on the project by the CAC Firm	118.942.349
5.	Unexecuted public contracts	3.336.645.778
6.	Undue payment of mission costs to SCDP staff	36.338.272
7.	Illegally paid bonuses to Steering Committee members	63.000.000
8.	VAT paid unduly from Project Funds	2.859.099.169
9.	Total	8.840.339.816

The losses are blamed on:

- The former SCDP General Manager concerning the public contracts awarded, executed and received between 2002 and 2008;
- SCDP for unjustified differences between amounts collected by SCDP and payments made;
- SCDP for expenditures wrongly made on the Project's account for staff costs wrongly charged on the project's account by CAC Firm, wrongly paid bonuses to Steering Committee members since 2008 on project funds and mission expenses;
- SCDP for the Nsam Project electricity consumption expenditure.

The mission recommended that:

- the end of the Nsam Project be officially declared as from end 2012 and that each stakeholder (Administrations and companies) continue to shoulder the financial implications of its legal and regulatory obligations;

- the “right of passage” levy on petroleum products by SCDP be brought to an end;
- SCDP pay CFA 5 902 843 920 francs to the Treasury representing money collected as “right of passage” since the end of the project, that is from 2013 till date;
- SCDP be invited to secure on its own cost all facilities likely to be dangerous, unhealthy or offensive;
- the sum of CFA 2 859 099 169 francs of overpaid VAT be paid back into the Nsam Project for subsequent redistribution to the disaster victims;
- each of the identified members of the various committees be forced to pay back their respective unduly collected sums totalling CFA 325 600 000 francs;
- the Special Criminal Court be seized for irregularities in the management of the Nsam Project;
- a letter be sent to the Secretary General of the Prime Minister’s Office on improper spending made by SCDP on the Nsam Project account so that they may be considered in the settlement of reciprocal debts between the State and SCDP according to the Nsam Project management Convention of 17 June 2008.

§3. INVESTIGATIONS BY RAPID INTERVENTION UNIT (AIR)

In 2014, CONAC’s Rapid Intervention Unit conducted 22 investigations. This report presents two in detail and includes the others in the summary table displaying the AIR activities.

A. The 2014-2015 Corruption-free Cocoa Campaign

From 10 to 23 November 2014, a CONAC mission was sent to major cocoa production areas within the “2014-2015 Corruption-free Cocoa Campaign”. This Mission travelled to Abong-Mbang, Ntui, Obala, Ebolowa, Ambam, Mbanga, Mamba, Nkongsamba, Kumba and Muyuka in order to monitor periodic markets, sensitize stakeholders to respect the regulations in force in the marketing of cocoa and collect any denunciations thereof.

In all the stages, the CONAC team was assisted by local officials of the Ministry of Commerce and the National Cocoa and Coffee Board (NCCB). During these field trips, the Mission found out that periodic markets were not organized in all areas visited, in violation of the regulations in force, and that the NCCB and the Ministry of Commerce do not have adequate resources to carry out checks and punish offenders.

The Mission recommended that:

- a corruption-free coffee campaign be organized, like the campaign on the marketing of cocoa;
- the Minister of Commerce be seized in order to invite farmers' organizations to sell their products in periodic markets;
- stakeholders of the cocoa marketing process should strictly comply with the regulations in force.

B. Driving license tests in the Douala, Edea and Eseka examination centres

The Rapid Interventions Mission to Douala, Edea and Eseka aimed at ensuring the effective presence of candidates at the theoretical and practical sessions of the driving license examination.

a) Findings

The Mission that the test were well organised and conducted in the Douala examination centre and Edea Sub-Centre. However, in the Eseka Sub-Centre, the Mission noted:

- fraudulent insertion of 384 names on the list of candidates admitted to the final driving license examination by Mr. N.A.W, Divisional Delegate of Transport for Nyong and Kelle, who moreover, was on retirement, with the complicity of Mr. A.M, the incoming Divisional Delegate;
- non-concealment of candidates' names on answer sheets;
- whimsical allocation of marks to candidates at the theoretical session, as no answer sheet was marked.

b). Recommendations

In order to eradicate fraud in driving license examinations, the Mission proposes:

- harmonization of the starting time of the theory session in all the examination centres;
- organization of unannounced field visits by officials from the Ministry of Transport during driving license exam sessions to control its progress;
- cancellation of the driving license examination session of 25 October 2014 at the Eseka Sub-Centre;
- prosecution against Mr. N.A.W. and Mr. A.M., incoming Divisional Delegate of Transport for Nyong and Kelle;
- reduction of the number of candidates in some centres;
- verification of the use of stamp fees for driving licenses.

C. Other investigations by the Rapid Interventions Unit (AIR)

They are outlined in the following table:

Table 13: Other AIR investigations

N°	Date	Place	Service concerned	Subject matter	Accused persons	Findings of the Mission	Measures taken	Recommendations
1.	16 – 18 January 2014	Douala	Douala 5 th District Council office	Fake CONAC agents	Mrs F.F. Mayor of Douala 5 Council, Mr. M., Bailiff	Two fake CONAC agents claiming to act on behalf of Mrs. F.F., Mayor of Douala 5 were arrested, placed at the disposal of the 12th Police Office, Bonamoussadi, before being released by the Commissioner on instructions from the Mayor.	Referral to the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic, the Attorney General at the Littoral Court of Appeal and the Regional Delegate for National Security, Littoral	
2.	17 – 21 February 2014	Yaounde, Douala, Dschang.	- Social Insurance Centre, Dschang. - Menua Divisional Delegation of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure.	Fake CONAC agents	Mr. B. J. J	Existence of a fake CONAC agent	- Arrest of fake agent - Referral of fake agent to court.	
3.	19 February 2014	Yaounde	Government School Biyem-Assi, Group III	Student scam by a teacher who demands CFA 1,000 per student for the reunification of Cameroon Jubilee celebration	Teacher concerned	The Mission visited the said school. However, the informant did not cooperate in the ambush organized to catch the suspect red-handed.		

N°	Date	Place	Service concerned	Subject matter	Accused persons	Findings of the Mission	Measures taken	Recommendations
4.	11 – 13 March 2014	Nkongsamba	Registry of Landed Property	Blocking several Land Certificate application files on condition of being bribed.		The accused person is the former Land Registrar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadcast on ESPACE CONAC micro programme - Referral to the Minister of State Property, Survey and Land tenure. 	
5.	28 March 2014	Yaounde	Yaounde 4 Sub-Divisional Office	Scam on users (Requirement of CFA 56,000 francs prior to the establishment of the land sale certificate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme C. wife of Mr. C., Chief of the Administrative, Judicial and Political Bureau - Mr. L. M. M., Sub-D.O of Yaounde IV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for CFA 56,000 francs for the establishment of land sales certificate. - Involvement of the Sub-D.O. in the sale of land. 	Referral to the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization for sanction of the accused.	
6.	12 – 15 May 2014	Douala	Littoral Regional Delegation of Transport	Scam on users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mme P.C., - Mr. M. S., Senior Contract Officer - Mme F née T. F., Contract Officer - Mme P. épouse A. B. A. N., Regional Delegate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of retired officers and non-service staff. - Proven extortion on users. - Creation of conditions for bribery for express issuance of car licences. - Non-compliance with regulatory deadlines for issuing car documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Placing Mme P. C., Mrs F née T .F. and Mr. M.S at the disposal of the Central Police office No 1 of Douala. - Referral to MINTRANSPORTS 	

N°	Date	Place	Service concerned	Subject matter	Accused persons	Findings of the Mission	Measures taken	Recommendations
7.	23 – 26 July 2014	Douala	Littoral Regional Judicial Police Division	- Forgery and use of fake documents. - Escape of criminals	- Mrs. Z. M. - Police officers serving at the 3 rd Mobile Intervention Battalion. - The Head of the Littoral DRPJ	- proof of forgery and use - confirmed escape of Mrs Z. M.	Referral to DGNS, the Attorney General of the Wouri High Court and Attorney General of the Littoral Court of Appeal	
8.	26 August 2014	Yaounde	Efoulan Gendarmerie Brigade	Exigence of CFA 30.000 francs for the issuance of a certified accident report.	Chief Warrant Officer M.B.I J. M., Deputy Commander of the Brigade	Denunciation founded	- Referral to the SED in charge of the Gendarmerie; - Accident report issued free of char.	
9.	14 August 2014	Yaounde	Groupement Actif des Douanes du Centre (Centre Region Operational Customs Office)	Request of CFA 50,000 F from a whistle-blower of Gabonese nationality to extend the Pass of his vehicle under repairs in a garage in Yaounde	- The Customs Commander N. G. E. ; - His Secretary, Mrs N. épse M.S. P. S., Contract Officer.	Denunciation founded	- Pass extended free of charge. -Referral to the General Manager of Customs	
10.	23 August 2014	Yaounde, Mfou, Ngoumou, Mbalmayo	Divisional Delegations of Transport	Insertion of fake candidates		Lack of signature of some candidates on attendance lists	Referral to MINTRANSPORTS	

N°	Date	Place	Service concerned	Subject matter	Accused persons	Findings of the Mission	Measures taken	Recommendations
11.	23 – 24 September 2014	Yaounde	Government High School Nkol-Eton	Request of CFA 260 000 francs from a parent for the registration of 03 students	Principal of the school Mr. O. E. V.	Registration Conditions not posted in public		
12.	27 October 2014	Yaounde	SIGIPES Unit of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education	Request of CFA 50 000 francs to validate salary files of newly recruited civil servants	B.A. S., Treasury Agent serving with the SIGIPES unit of the said Ministry	- Denunciation founded. - Suspect caught red-handed and admitted committing the crime	Referral to MINJEC who redeployed him to MINFI	
13.	26 November 2014	Yaounde	University of Yaounde 2	Verification of the authenticity of the “ <i>Capacité En Droit</i> ” Diploma used By Mr O. for his recruitment into the Public Service	Mr O. J. N., Contract Officer, Matriculation No 671 395-M	Fake Capacité en Droit diploma	Referral to the Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform	
14.	16 December 2014	Yaounde	Mokolo Market	Scam on merchants by workers of the Ministry of Commerce	Workers of the National Brigade of Control and Fraud Repression of the Ministry of Commerce	Non-display of price lists in shops of traders that claim to be victims	Sensitization of traders	Organization of an awareness campaign for traders to respect existing regulations in order to eliminate scam and corruption in the business environment

Section 3. PROCEEDINGS CARRIED OUT BY CONAC AND TRANSMITTED TO COMPETENT COURTS

Article 22(3) of Decree n°2006/088 of 11 March 2006 relating to the setting up, organization and functioning of CONAC states that the Commission's Chairperson shall request the services of the competent State services in order to establish a case of flagrante delicto following denunciation.

It is on the basis of this text that CONAC has identified several cases of flagrant corruption and similar offences and seized such competent judicial authorities.

Cases seized by CONAC and forwarded to courts by competent authorities should be added to this list.

In 2014, fourteen proceedings, as summarized in the following table, were therefore initiated, some of which were treated while others are still being examined.

Table 14: Cases transmitted to courts in 2014 by CONAC

N°	Case	Offence	Judicial Police Officer seized	Court seized	Remark
1	The People and State of Cameroon V/ K.T.S. and others	Embezzlement of public funds in the RIGC Project	The Specialised Corps of JPO of the Special Criminal Court	Special Criminal Court	Case pending before the Examining Magistrate
2	Case on the construction of the Ayos-Bonis road	Embezzlement of public funds	The Specialised Corps of JPO of the Special Criminal Court	Special Criminal Court	Case pending before the Examining Magistrate
3	The People and State of Cameroon (MINADER) V/ S.P. and others	Embezzlement of public funds in the Maize Project	The Specialised Corps of JPO of the Special Criminal Court	Special Criminal Court	Case pending before the Examining Magistrate
4	The People of Cameroon V/ M.J.J. and A.T.	- Forgery and use of fake documents, - Public funds embezzlement	Head of Regional Judicial Police Division for the Centre	Mfoundi High Court	Case pending before the Examining Magistrate
5	The People of Cameroon and Samiris V/ E.M.A.	- Forgery of public and authentic documents. - Forgery and use of fake documents. - Usurpation of qualification.	Director of the Judicial Police	Mfoundi High Court	/
6	The People of Cameroon V/ N.R. and others (fake CONAC agents)	- Aggravated scam. - Forgery of public and authentic documents - Usurpation of qualification - Usurpation of function	Gendarmerie Legion Commander for the East	Bertoua High Court	-By Decision No 86 / CRIM of 17 September 2013, the main accused N. R. was convicted - In repression, the Court sentenced him to 2 years imprisonment and a 100,000 CFA francs fine -The other defendants were acquitted for lack of criminal intent - The prosecution has appealed this decision September 19, 2013
7	The People of Cameroon V/ M.F.S.	Corruption in the competitive entrance examination into ENAM	Gendarmerie Legion Commander for Centre	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	/

N°	Case	Offence	Judicial Police Officer seized	Court seized	Remark
8	The People of Cameroon V/ N.J.B.	Open corruption at the General Directorate of CNPS	Head of Regional Judicial Police Division for the Centre	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	- The defendant was convicted of corruption by judgment No. 795 of 13 March 2013 - For repressive purposes, the court sentenced him to 03 months imprisonment and to pay the legal costs of 25,650 CFA
9	The People of Cameroon and PIAASI V/ N.B.L.D.	Forgery and use of fake documents	Commissioner of Public Security of Yaounde 8th District	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	Case heard (decision n° 1446a of 05 June 2014)
10	The People of Cameroon V/ N.E.M.V.	Open corruption and extortion of funds	Head of Regional Judicial Police Division for the Centre	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	/
11	The People of Cameroon V/ M.K.B. (fake CONAC agent)	Usurpation of qualification and attempted swindling	Head of Regional Judicial Police Division for the Centre	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	Case pending
12	The People of Cameroon V/ Y.E., L., C.Z. and others	Scam on the sale of communal stamp at the Bonamoussadi Sub-treasury in Douala	Commissioner of Public Security of Douala 12th District	Court of First Instance Douala-Ndokoti	/
13	The People of Cameroon V/ P.C., M.S. and F.F.	Open corruption and usurpation of qualification at the Littoral Regional Delegation of Transport	Commissioner n°1 of Douala Centre	Court of First Instance, Bonanjo - Douala	/
14	The People of Cameroon V/ N.A.W.	Blatant forgery and attempted bribery at the 25 October 2014 driving test session in the Eseka Sub-Centre	Commissioner of Public Security, Eseka	Court of First Instance, Eseka	Case pending

Court decisions in 2014 show that CONAC triggered the condemnation of 03 persons for corruption or similar offences to imprisonment terms ranging from 03 months to 02 years, besides 06 acquitted cases. Furthermore, imposed fines in favour of the State amounted to CFA 200 000 francs.

Section 4. FINANCIAL CHARGES FOLLOWING CONAC CONTROL ACTIVITIES ON CORRUPT PRACTICES IN 2014

CONAC made several complaints within the framework of its on-the-spot financial controls, audits and monitoring activities on losses incurred by the State due to bad governance on State-funded projects.

The charges made by CONAC Missions from investigations conducted in 2014, as presented in the table below, amounted to **CFA 21 billion 364 million 963 thousand 899 francs**.

Table 15: Summary statement of charges on control activities carried out in 2014

N°	Sector	Financial charges (in CFA francs)	Remark
1	Poorly executed or abandoned projects	876.000.000	This amount could be higher if the overvaluation of the maintenance cost of the M'muock - Ngie road with overall budget of 150 million had been considered
2	Tarring of the Ndabassie intersection - Nursery School Njimban - Kweka Borne fontaine at Fouban	328.230.049	
3	Management of funds on the issuance of attestations of success and contracts on the issuance of diplomas at MINEDUB	125.150.495	
4	Memve'ele hydroelectricity dam construction project	1.792.399.619	
5	Embezzlement of public funds in Cameroon Customs Services in Douala	3.500.000.000	This figure was got following a 2-month period of investigations on money paid by Customs Services into banks. It could be 20 billion or more if the calculation were performed on a period of 1 year.
6	Irregularities in the management of compensation funds to Nsam disaster victims in Yaounde	14.743.183.736	On this figure, should be added dues on passage rights of petroleum products which SCDP erroneously continues collecting although the Nsam project was scheduled to end in late 2012.
TOTAL		21.364.963.899	

Section 5. COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Beyond CONAC personnel capacity building abroad, this institution participated in several international meetings in Africa, Europe and America.

A. Participation in international meetings in Africa

Such meetings include the Conference of Heads of Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Agencies and the Executive Committee meeting of the Association of African Anti-Corruption Institutions held in Burundi.

1. The Conference of Heads of Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Agencies held in Accra (Ghana)

A team from CONAC participated in the Fourth Regional Conference of Heads of Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Agencies, from 26 to 30 May 2014, in Accra, Ghana. The theme of this forum, organized by the Commonwealth General Secretariat, the Human Rights and Administrative Justice Commission and the Office for the Fight against Economic and Organized Crimes of Ghana, was “Coordination of Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Agencies.”

Participants in this innovation-presentation and experience-sharing conference came from Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Mauritius Islands, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia.

The recommendations were that each institution could choose possible actions to be implemented from the lessons learned. Moreover, AAACA member agencies were reminded to pay their annual fees which are used to run the Gaborone Commonwealth Centre. Finally, anti-corruption agencies were recommended to work with Transparency International to make its rankings more objective.

The presentations by resource persons and the innovations introduced by the Heads of African Anti-Corruption Agencies testify that the fight against corruption can be won through collective efforts and coordination of actions.

The Conference highlighted the following:

- the political will of governments and lawmakers in the anti-corruption drive is crucial;
- corruption complexity requires Anti-Corruption Agencies to apply the most innovative tools using New Technologies;
- collaboration between Agencies and States is required;
- the credibility of Anti-Corruption Agencies is essential to win the trust of citizens;
- organic texts of the Anti-Corruption Agencies should be drawn in a way as to increase their powers;
- States should establish strong democratic institutions, a multifaceted opposition and a broad-spectrum auditor with full powers;
- asset declaration is recommended;
- partnership between Anti-Corruption Agencies, the Media and Civil Society Organisations is strongly recommended;

- the training of citizens in the Fight against Corruption is important.

2. The Executive Committee meeting of the Association of African Anti-Corruption Institutions in Burundi

CONAC attended the first Executive Committee meeting of the Association of African Anti-Corruption Institutions, held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 31 March to 1 April 2014. On the agenda of this meeting featured the appointment of the Secretary General of the Association, the validating of its statutes, review and adoption of the Association's strategic plan and the work plan for 2014. Issues relating to the payment of the annual fee of 2 500 dollars, the admission of honorary members, the holding of the next meeting and the choice of the Association's acronym were also discussed.

B. Participation in international meetings in Europe

CONAC participated in several international meetings in 2014.

1. The annual session of Crans Montana Forum

From 19 to 22 March 2014, a CONAC mission took part in the annual session of Crans Montana Forum organised in Brussels, Belgium, under the theme "South-South cooperation and the emergent role of Africa". The session brought together representatives from State governments, anti-corruption institutions, sea port authorities and women's associations who came to discuss on:

- industrialisation and business in Africa;
- the increasing risk of bankruptcy to which Chinese investments may expose the African industrial fabric;
- financing of development by banks.

The March 2014 session of Crans Montana Forum resulted in the launch of the Crans Montana Women's Forum, an initiative presented by Mr. Jean-Paul Carteron, Founder Chairperson Forum, as an avenue for deliberations, reflection and information sharing for all women in the continent. It is a platform where the means to enable African women to play a full role in the continent's development process will be discussed, evaluated and defined. Finally, the Crans Montana Women's Forum is meant to be a window of reference for the African society.

CONAC's participation in the annual session of Crans Montana Forum in March 2014 in Brussels offered an opportunity for this institution to reaffirm Cameroon's determination to fight against corruption, under the leadership of the President the Republic, His Excellency Paul BIYA.

2. The International summit on global security, the situation in Africa, Sahara, Iraq and the Middle East held in Geneva

Responding to an invitation from Mr. Jean-Paul Carteron, Founding Chairman of Crans Montana Forum, a CONAC mission attended an international meeting on Global Security, the situation in Africa, Sahara, Iraq and the Middle East organised in Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 to 17 October 2014 to attend.

Deliberations at the Forum centred on insecurity characterized by rise in terrorism, anti-corruption drive and the management of the Ebola epidemic. Regarding the terrorist threat encouraged by rampant insecurity, participants resolved to develop local entrepreneurship, reduce idleness, poverty and unemployment that serve as causes of terrorism.

In order to eradicate corruption which undermines economic and social development efforts, awareness and educational integrity campaigns should be implemented.

The need to develop scientific research, strengthen hygiene rules, as well as improve regional and international cooperation were noted as necessary factors to eradicate the Ebola epidemic.

3. Participation in the training session of the National School of Magistracy (ENM) in Paris

Some senior CONAC officials participated in the training session on the theme “Corruption: detection, prevention, repression” from 24 to 28 November 2014 at the ENM among 75 other participants from thirty countries who benefited from this training that was jointly organized by the Central Service for Corruption Prevention (SCPC) in France and the ENM.

21 exposés were presented by university, Judiciary, Police, Gendarmerie, Private Sector, Civil Society and International Organizations experts. The phenomenon of corruption was discussed in both theoretical and practical terms.

Three themes were exploited: prevention, detection and repression.

Presentations in the area of prevention were:

- financial transparency of public management;
- good territorial governance principles;
- corruption prevention in enterprises;
- the views of non-governmental organizations;
- corruption prevention;
- Ethics and economic justifications.

Presentations on corruption detection and suppression dwelled on SRs and treatment, investigations and asset recovery. The training enabled participants to have an overall view of the fight against corruption through detection, prevention and repression. It also provided an opportunity for participants to be acquainted with the French know-how and experience in the domain and incited discussions between members of the various delegations each of whom a Certificate of Training was awarded.

C. Participation in international meetings in America and Asia

CONAC took part in the international conference on foreign corruption organised in Washington and the seminar of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Institutions held in China.

1. The International Conference on foreign corruption held in Washington

From 27 to 31 October 2014, a delegation from CONAC attended the Conference organized in WASHINGTON by the United States of America on Foreign Corruption. This was in response to an invitation from the “United States Securities and Exchange Commission”.

More than 200 delegates representing fifty countries, financial institutions and anti-corruption organizations participated in the conference which deliberated on the following themes during its plenary sessions:

- the importance of the fight against corruption;
- the characteristics of foreign bribery;
- the fight against corruption in Poland and Brazil;
- detection of foreign bribery and the conduct of investigations;
- information technology in investigations;
- recovery of proceeds of corruption and international cooperation;
- international cooperation in collecting evidence;
- financial institutions and international organizations as Anti-Corruption partners;
- amicable settlements.

The participation of CONAC in this conference revealed that on the international level, the United States plays a significant role in the fight against foreign corruption. The conference demonstrated that international cooperation is essential for an effective anti-corruption drive and that through its Vice Presidency in charge of Integrity, the World Bank monitors the use of funds it disburses in various countries in the world.

2. The seminar organised by the International Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies (IAACA)

CONAC took part in the 2nd Session of the 6th seminar of the International Association Anti-Corruption Agencies (IAACA) in 2014. This session, held from 15 to 17 July, 2014 in Beijing, China, came after the first, held in June of the same year.

The theme of the seminar was: “rule of law and the fight against corruption: challenges and opportunities”. The seminar, attended by 48 delegates from 21 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and America, took place in 02 sessions, in Beijing and Tianjin respectively.

The Beijing session was a workshop held on 16 July 2014 with 08 presentations on the following sub-themes:

- anti-corruption institutions in a changing world: independence, accountability and transparency.
- fighting tigers as well as flies: a non-selective application of anti-corruption laws.
- the key to prevention strategies: determination expressed at the top, political reform and public participation.
- the contribution of the private sector in the fight against corruption, especially in the prevention of corruption and investigations.

Each presentation anchored on the experience of the presenter’s country. Thus, participants were enlightened and discussed on:

- the functioning of the Central Committee of Vigilance in India, presented as a model independent anti-corruption institution;
- Norway and its income declaration system;
- measures taken by China to combat the tigers and flies, that is, to eradicate grand and petty corruption;
- non-selective application of the anti-corruption law in Sri Lanka;
- the contribution of the private sector in the Fight Against Corruption in Brazil;
- the law on the declaration of assets in Romania;
- the new legal framework for the Fight Against Corruption in France;
- reforms in the Fight against Corruption in Morocco.

Two exposés were made in the Tianjin session held on 17 July 2014. The first was presented by the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate and the second was on the procedures for combatting corruption and related offenses by this Institution.

In conclusion, the 6th IAACA seminar ensured reinforcement of discussions and cooperation ties between anti-corruption institutions and the countries represented as well as participants' capacities in the fight against Corruption.

CHAPTER 2

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL OF THE SUPREME STATE AUDIT OFFICE

Organized by Decree No.2008/028 of 17/01/2008, the Budgetary and Financial Disciplinary Council (CDBF) is a body that brings together officials from various Ministries and chaired by the Minister Delegate in charge of Supreme State Audit (CONSUPE). It is made up of representatives of the Presidency of the Republic and various Administrations. Hinged on the missions assigned it by its constituting text (§1), the CDBF issued several decisions (§2) on cases it was acquainted with in 2014.

§1. The missions of the CDBF

The CDBF is a semi-administrative and semi-judicial Institution responsible for taking sanctions against certified or de facto public officials guilty of irregularities and mismanagement that affects public interest in the exercise of their duties and which have.

In that capacity, it punishes misdeeds and mismanagement committed by:

- authorizing officers and managers of State funds to Regional and Local Authorities, enterprises and public and semi-public organizations, as well as any third party acting in that capacity;
- public officials performing other functions as their main, but occasionally or alternatively acting as authorizing officers or managers of State funds;
- auditors, adjudicators and State valuers in public enterprises, and any person acting as such.

The administrative and technical management of cases by the CDBF is done by a permanent secretariat attached to CONSUPE and headed by a Permanent Secretary. The CDBF rules on matters when the facts are considered as crimes or offences such as fraud. In that case, the CDBF Chairperson sends the file to court accompanied by the administrative sanctions pronounced by the Council.

§2. Rulings of the CDBF

In 2014, the Budgetary and Financial Disciplinary Council made 35 decisions on cases involving officials of the following Administrations and Structures:

- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization;
- Ministry of Higher Education ;
- Ministry of Secondary Education;
- Minister of Public Health ;
- Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure;
- Ministry of Public Works;
- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation;
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training; and
- Moloundou council of (East Region).

From all of these, CFA 70 000 000 (seventy million) francs was imposed as fines on the officials in question on a 05 year forfeiture period with a cumulative debit of balance due of CFA 3 203 819 733 (three billion two hundred and three million eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three) francs.

The above-mentioned decisions are shown on the table below:

Table 16: Summary of decisions taken by the CDBF in 2014

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
1	Mr. B. E. B.	Former Rector of the University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00036/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	2 422 926 236	5 years	University of Douala
2	E. G. E.	Former Vice-Rector in charge of Inspection, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00018/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	2 065 335		University of Douala
3	Mr. K. B. H. D.	Dean, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00026/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	1 893.893		University of Douala
4	A. O. L. M.	Director, University Institute of Technology (IUT), University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00001/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	91 898 480		University of Douala
5	E. F.	Head of Service of Finance, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00005/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	2 442 350		University of Douala

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
6	E. M. P.	Former Bursar of Higher Technical Teacher Training School (ENSET) University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00007/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	533 391		University of Douala
7	Mme N. née E. N. M.	Former Director of Infrastructure, Planning and Development, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00009/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	26 791 323		University of Douala
8	Mme N. K. née K. H.	Director of Student Union Centre, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n° 00010/D/PR/SG /CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	-		University of Douala
9	N. L. N.	Former Head of Division of Budget and Financial Affairs, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00012/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	120 346 615		University of Douala

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
10	D. T.	Accountant, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00014/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	67 994 358		University of Douala
11	N. E. R.	Interim Dean Faculty of Industrial Engineering, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00016/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	-		University of Douala
12	M. A. C.	Chief of Information and Communication Service, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00020/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	550 000		University of Douala
13	E. J.	Vice-Dean, Faculty of Sciences, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00022/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	719 800		University of Douala
14	B. née L. T.	Former Specialised Finance Controller, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n° 00024/D/PR/SG /CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BS AS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	-		University of Douala

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
15	O. O. M.	Former Head of Administrative Affairs and Personnel Division, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00028/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	12 131 270		University of Douala
16	P. J. M.	Main Bursar of Douala University Restaurants	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00031/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	76 681 198		University of Douala
17	M. A. M.	Former Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs, University of Douala	MINESUP	University of Douala	Decision n°00033/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 22 January 2014	22 January 2014	2 000 000	24 949 405		University of Douala
18	O. J. J.	Mayor of Moloundou Council	MINATD	Moloundou Council	Decision n°00038/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	308 079 548		Moloundou Council
19	H. J. V.	Director, Institute of Geological and Mining Research (IRGM)	MINRESI	IRGM	Decision n°00040/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	-		MINFI

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
20	D. R.	Former Director of Multipurpose Centre for Youth Enhancement (CMPJ), Maroua	MINJEC		Decision n°00042/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	1 145 000		MINFI
21	S.	Director of Multipurpose Centre for Youth Enhancement (CMPJ), Maroua	MINJEC		Decision n°00046/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	114 925		MINFI
22	A.V. de P.	Former Chief of Medical Centre, Campo District	MINSANTE		Decision n°00044/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	771 550		MINFI
23	N. S.	Former Principal of Government Technical High School, Fouban	MINESEC		Decision n°00048/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/CD BF/SGSAS/BSAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	283 910		MINFI
24	N. F.	Former Principal of Government Technical High School, Bandjoun	MINESEC		Decision n°00054/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	151 667		MINFI

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
25	A. S.	Principal of Government Technical High School, Bétaré Oya	MINESEC		Decision n°00058/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	900 000		MINFI
26	M. M. E. B.	Former Sub Divisional Public works Delegate, Haut Nyong	MINTP		Decision n°00050/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	3 589 565		MINFI
27	A. J. J.	Former Sub Divisional Public works Delegate, Bétaré Oya	MINTP		Decision n°00056/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2 000 000	4 411 691		MINFI
28	F. K.	Former Monitoring and Control Chief of the ex-Provincial Delegation of Domains and Land Tenure, North, Garoua	MINDCAF		Decision n°00052/D/PR/S G/CONSUPE/C DBF/SGSAS/B SAS of 07 July 2014	07 July 2014	2.000.000	13 994 912		MINFI

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
29	N. K.	Former SDO for Moungo and Sanaga Maritime	MINATD		64	07 October 2014	2 000 000	3 317 400		MINFI
30	A. B.	Former SDO for Wouri	MINATD		62	07 October 2014	2 000 000	-		MINFI
31	N. P.	Former Legal and Finance Adviser to the Governor of the former North West Province	MINATD		74	07 October 2014	2 000 000	1 113 571		MINFI
32	N. J. C.	Former Chief of the Mfoundi Divisional Service of State Property			60	07 October 2014	2 000 000	10 048 073		MINFI
33	T. N. B.	Former Accountant to the Ex-Provincial Delegation of MINEFOP, North West	MINEFOP		66	07 October 2014	2 000 000	1 113 571		MINFI
34		Former Engineer in charge of Follow-up of the Ocean Divisional Delegation of Public works	MINTP		70	07 October 2014	2 000 000	1 255 000		MINFI

N°	Implicated person	Function	Ministry	Structure	Decision reference	Decision date	Fine (in CFA francs)	Balance due (in CFA francs)	Forfeitures	Executing authority
35	B. A.	Former Ocean Divisional Delegate of the ex-Ministry of Domains and Land Tenure (MINDAF)			68	07 October 2014	2 000 000	1 605 696		MINFI

CHAPTER 3

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION (NAFI)

The National Agency for Financial Investigation, which became a national public service by Decree No.2055/187 of 31 May 2005, is the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Cameroon, established by Law No.01/03-CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 4 April 2003 adopted by Cameroon to prevent and suppress money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Central Africa.

The duties of ANIF shall be:

- to receive, process and, if need be, forward to the competent judicial authorities all information to help establish the origin of sums of money or the nature of the transaction mentioned in the suspicion report relating to the anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing drive;
- to constitute a databank containing all useful information concerning the suspicion report provided for by the Regulation, transactions carried out as well as the persons who carried them out, directly or through a third party;
- to obtain from judicial authorities and authorities monitoring liable persons information relevant to its duties.

The 2014 operational activities of NAFI are mirrored by the results achieved under its statutory duties (Section 1) which triggered the operational activities since 2006 (Section 2).

SECTION 1 – RESULTS OBTAINED IN 2014

The operational activities of NAFI were intensified as compared to those of the previous years, resulting in both an increase in the number of suspicion reports received (§1) and the number of cases referred to court (§2).

§1 - SUSPICION REPORTS RECEIVED

From 1 January to 31 December 2014, NAFI recorded 521 Suspicion Reports (SR) transmitted by affiliate professions, against 315 in 2013, showing an increase of 65.40%.

For NAFI, since 2006, banks have remained the main providers of these reports whose quality has improved remarkably over the years due to numerous training and sensitization sessions organized by NAFI for these affiliates.

Although, in terms of number of submitted SRs, the results of the microfinance sector have still been still varied, they improved between 2013 and 2014. As usual however, the sector remains one of the main weak areas in the Cameroon's fight against money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (LAB/CFT).

Insurance companies and their intermediaries have remained the least cooperative financial institutions in Cameroon on LAB/CFT, despite the existing risks of money laundering in this sector, especially with regard to life products.

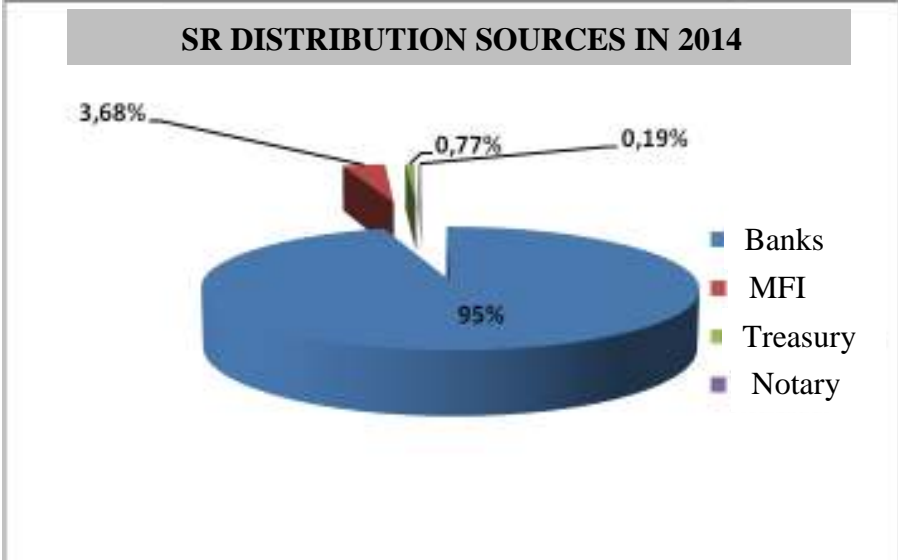
Moreover, as in the past, despite all the measures initiated by NAFI to sensitize affiliates from the non-financial sector on their obligations, they are still not cooperative. Only one suspicious transaction report signed by a notary was received from this sector.

The table and graph below show the trend of suspicion reports recorded in 2014 as per source.

Table 17: SR distribution in 2014

Affiliate professions	Number of SRs
Banks	493
MFI	19
Notary	1
Treasury	4
Total	517

Figure 12: Distribution of DS received in 2014



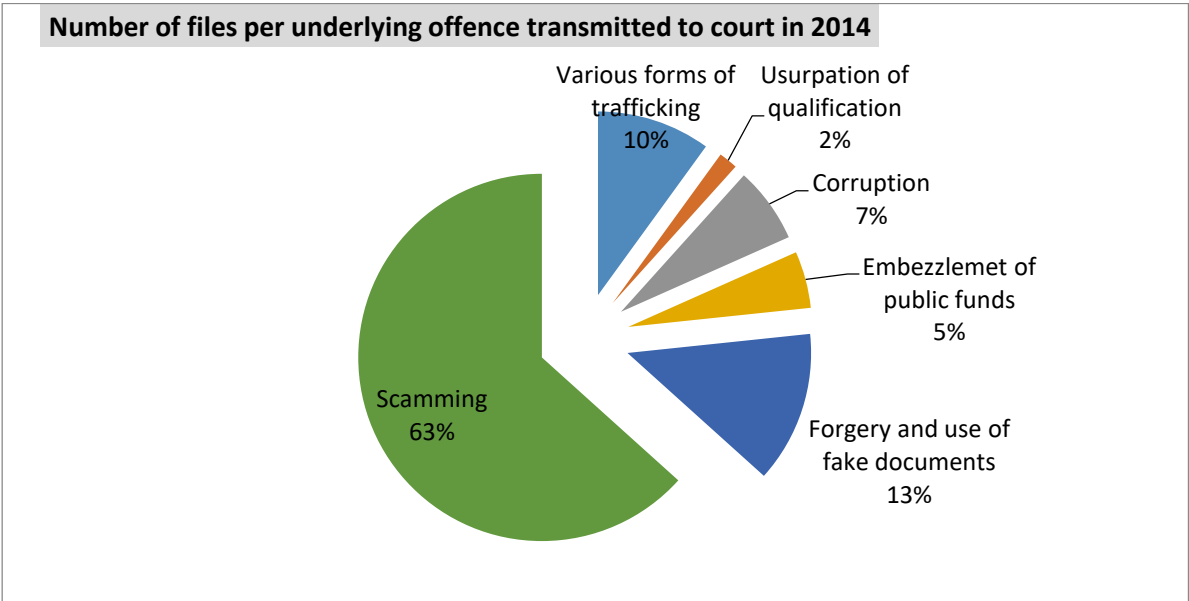
2 – SR ANALYSIS

From 1 January to 31 December 2014, sixty cases were referred to the competent courts (State Prosecutors and Procureur General at the Special Criminal Court), after exploitation and completion of the declaration, against 45 in 2013.

Various underlying cases of money laundering offences were detected by NAFI.

The graph below provides the number of cases referred to court in 2014 per predicate offence:

Figure 13: Number of files per underlying offense transmitted to court in 2014



Once again, as it has been since 2012, "scamming" (Internet fraud) is by far the first in terms of number of cases referred to court by NAFI in 2014.

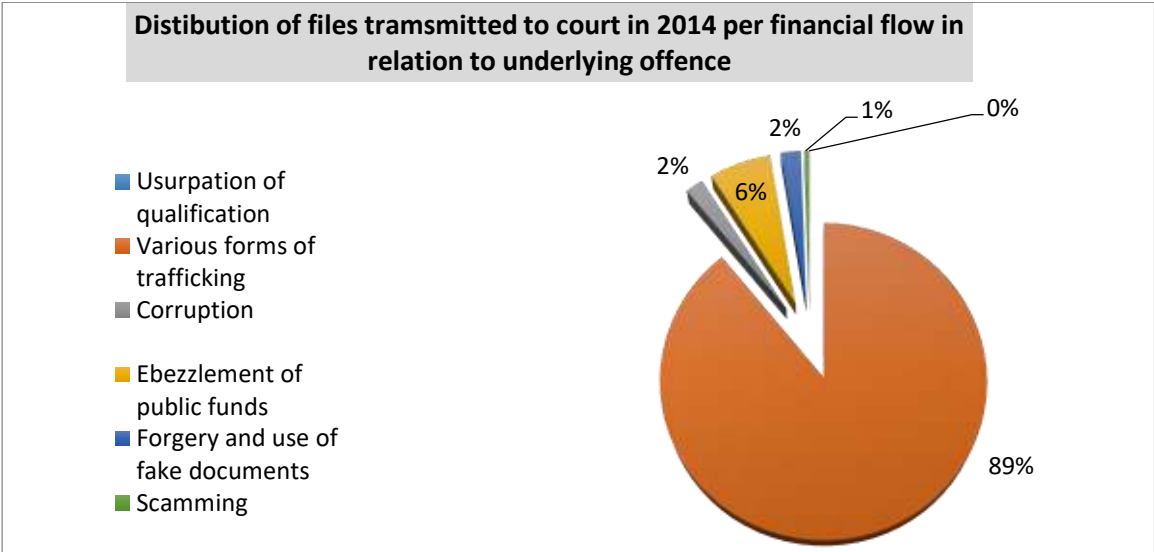
From the 60 files submitted to court in the 2014 financial year, financial flows identified by NAFI are estimated at CFA 128 315 890 255 (one hundred and twenty eight billion three hundred and fifteen million eight hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-five) francs.

The table and graph below present the breakdown of cases referred to court in 2014 and the volume of financial flows identified by NAFI per underlying offence.

Table 18: Number of cases submitted in 2014 and volume of financial flow identified by NAFI per underlying offence

Underlying offences	Identified financial flow (in CFA francs)	Number of cases
Corruption	2.419.821.000	4
Embezzlement of public funds	8.225.000.000	3
Forgery and use of fake documents	2.636.219.000	8
Scamming	694.294.324	38
Various forms of trafficking	114.317.655.931	6
Usurpation of qualification	22.900.000	1
Total	128.315.890.255	60

Figure 14: Distribution of number of files transmitted in 2014 and volume of financial flows identified by NAFI per underlying offence



The following observations can be deduced from these charts:

- cybercrime cases, which are the most recorded in terms of number, do not represent a significant part of financial flows identified by NAFI;
- again, as in 2013 and 2012, “various trafficking” ranks first in terms of financial flows identified by NAFI, far above cases of “public funds embezzlement”. This underlying offence refers to suspected cases of money laundering and terrorism financing through transnational networks of currency trafficking (illegal exchange operations).

Section 2 - GENERAL SITUATION SINCE 2006

The general presentation of statistics on NAFI activities enables one to determine its increasing involvement since 2006.

Through its multidimensional actions, the machinery put in place to fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in Cameroon has become fully operational, in accordance with international standards. All related professions have been drilled and sensitized on their tasks in the field of AML/CFT.

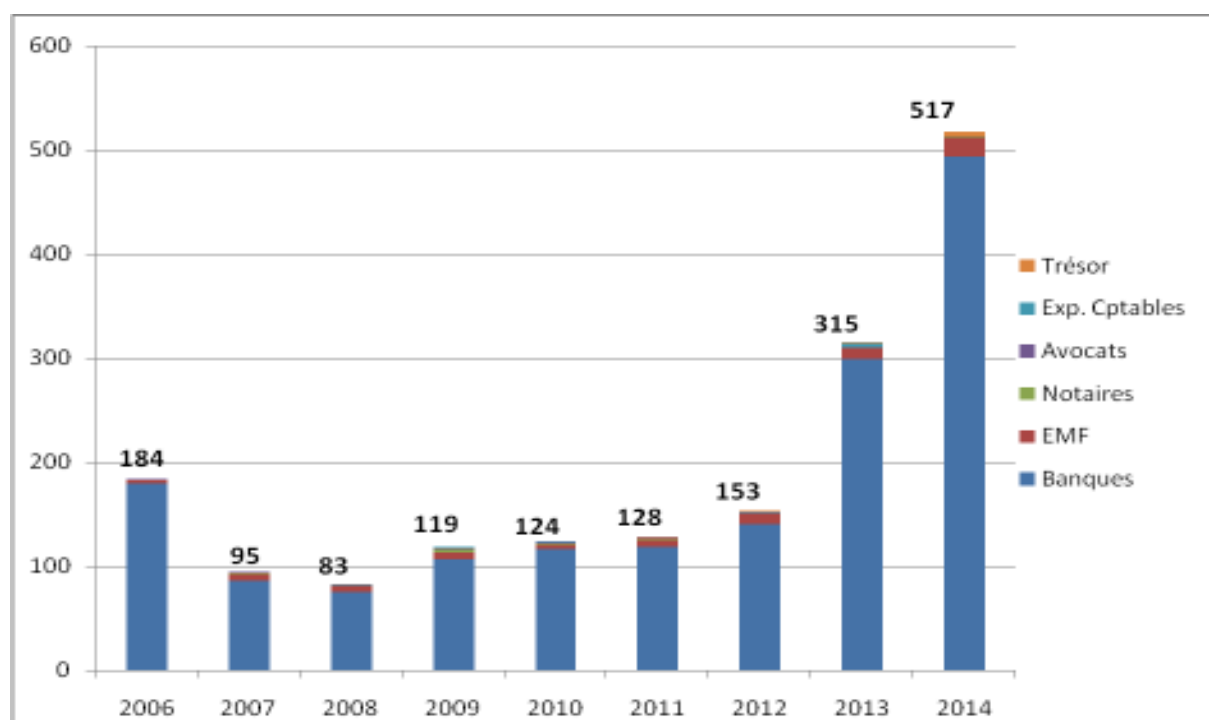
Thanks to the various workshops organized with the support of development partners like the World Bank, prosecuting authorities have been drilled in money laundering issues and the financing of terrorism.

§1 - SUSPECION REPORTS

Between January 2006 and December 2014, NAFI registered 1718 (one thousand seven hundred and eighteen) Suspicion Reports introduced by affiliate professions.

The following graphs present the annually and quarterly trends in suspicion reports since 2006.

Figure 15: SR trend received from 2006 to 2014



Liabe persons that actually participated in the AML/CFT in Cameroon are banks, MFIs, Notaries, Lawyers, Certified Accountants and the Treasury, as shown on the table below:

Table 19: Trend of received SR from 2006 to 2014

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Lawyers	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Banks	179	86	75	106	116	118	140	299	493	1612
MFIs	4	7	6	7	5	7	11	11	19	77
Certified Accountants	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	0	9
Notaries	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	7
Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	7
Total	184	95	83	119	124	128	153	315	517	1718

§1 – TREATMENT OF FILES

NAFI lodged 338 (three hundred and thirty-eight) confirmed suspicion report cases of money laundering and its predicate offences and financing of terrorist networks with the competent judicial authorities between January 2006 and December 2014.

The following table shows the annual increase in the number of cases transmitted to court based on the underlying offences.

Table 20: Annual distribution of cases transmitted to court per underlying offence

Year Underlying offence	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Social amenities abuse	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Corruption	2	7	7	5	8	5	1	2	4	41
Embezzlement of public funds	9	10	6	11	10	13	7	7	3	76
Swindling	2	2	0	5	8	4	0	1	0	22
Forgery and use of fake documents	2	7	0	0	0	1	2	3	8	23
Various frauds	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	9
Scamming	0	0	0	8	0	12	25	29	38	112
Various trafficking	10	8	11	0	6	3	1	3	6	48
Usurpation of qualification	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Total	25	34	28	29	34	39	44	45	60	338

Cyber fraud (scamming) is the most representative underlying offense in terms of number of cases sent to court, with a steady increase year after year.

The 338 cases of financial flows identified by NAFI and sent to courts between 2006 and 2014 amounted to CFA 680 881 397 725 (six hundred and eighty billion eight hundred and eighty-ne million three hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-five) francs distributed as follows, according to predicate offences:

Table 21: Number of files per underlying offense and financial flows identified (2006-2014)

Underlying offence	Financial flows (in CFA francs)	Number of cases
Social amenities abuse	1.626.098.214	3
Corruption	15.636.967.373	14
Embezzlement of public funds	324.087.010.062	76
Swindling	5.220.021.744	22
Forgery and use of fake documents	8.939.777.130	23
Various frauds	7.250.697.270	9
Scamming	1.321.390.288	112
Various trafficking	313.309.534.613	48
Usurpation of qualification	3.489.901.031	4
Total	680.881.397.725	338

The chart below shows the distribution of the overall volume of financial flows per underlying offence identified by NAFI and forwarded to court.

Table 22: Files on financial flows per underlying offence transmitted to court (2006-2014)

Underlying offence	Number of cases
Social amenities abuse	0.24 %
Corruption	2.30 %
Embezzlement of public funds	47.60 %
Swindling	0.77 %
Forgery and use of fake documents	1.31 %
Various frauds	1.06 %
Scamming	0.19 %
Various trafficking	46.02 %
Usurpation of qualification	0.51 %

This table shows:

- that the volume of financial flows related to cases of misappropriation of public funds between 2006 and 2014 are still the highest, representing 47.60% of total flows identified by NAFI;
- a significant rise in the volume of identified financial flows related to “various forms of trafficking”, which is second compared to misappropriation of public funds; this involves masses of large wealth recorded in currency trafficking networks;
- that scamming, which represents the largest number of cases transmitted to court by 31 December 2014, is the least in predicate offences in terms of financial flows identified, with 0.19% of total financial flows.

Distribution of files per court

The 338 reports which NAFI drew on proven suspicions of money laundering and/or its predicate offences and terrorism financing were sent to 31 different administrations and courts throughout the national territory.

Reports regarding judges and Judicial Police Officers were sent directly to the Minister of Justice.

Since 2012, files relating to cases of embezzlement for over CFA 50 million francs are transmitted to the Special Criminal Court.

The table below presents the courts and Administrations seized and the proportion of cases transmitted as compared to the total number of files transmitted by NAFI.

Table 23: Courts seized with the proportion of cases referred to the total records scattered by NAFI

N°	Courts and Administrative services	Towns	Number of files transmitted	% of transmitted files
1	Mfoundi High Court	Yaounde	92	27.22%
2	Wouri High Court	Douala	72	21.30%
3	Fako High Court	Buea	29	8.58%
4	Bamenda Court of First Instance	Bamenda	28	8.28%
5	Buea Court of First Instance	Buea	24	7.10%
6	Mezam High Court	Bamenda	20	5.92%
7	Special Criminal Court	Yaounde	12	3.55%
8	Limbe Court of First Instance	Limbe	9	2.66%
9	Court of First Instance, Douala- Bonanjo	Douala	7	2.07%
10	Ministry of Justice	Yaounde	5	1.48%
11	Mifi High Court	Bafoussam	5	1.48%
12	Lom and Djerem High Court	Bertoua	4	1.18%
13	Court of First Instance of Yaounde Administrative Centre	Yaounde	3	0.89%
14	High Court of Ocean Division	Kribi	3	0.89%
15	High Court of Noun	Foumban	2	0.59%
16	Logone et Chari High Court	Kousseri	2	0.59%
17	Sanaga Maritime High Court	Edea	2	0.59%
18	Court of First Instance, Tiko	Tiko	2	0.59%
19	Menoua High Court	Dschang	2	0.59%
20	Diamaré High Court	Maroua	2	0.59%
21	Dja and Lobo Court	Sangmelima	2	0.59%
22	Momo High Court	Mbengwi	2	0.59%
23	Yaounde Military Tribunal	Yaounde	1	0.30%
24	Moungo High Court	Nkongsamba	1	0.30%
25	Mvila High Court	Ebolowa	1	0.30%
26	Manyu High Court	Mamfe	1	0.30%
27	Haut-Nkam High Court	Bafang	1	0.30%
28	Kadey High Court	Batouri	1	0.30%
29	Kumba Court of First Instance	Kumba	1	0.30%
30	Court of First Instance, Mbanga	Mbanga	1	0.30%
31	General Directorate of External Research	Yaounde	1	0.30%
	Total		388	

In general, NAFI mostly seized Yaounde courts on issues relating to proceeds of misappropriation of public funds and corruption.

Those of Douala are second after Yaounde and deal received recurrent cases of swindling, abuse of trust, various trafficking and frauds. Since 2012 however, courts in the North West and South West Regions were regularly seized for cases of “scamming”.

CHAPTER 4

ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-CORRUPTION COURTS

The most wide-spread corruption-related offence in Cameroon, considering initiated legal proceedings, is public funds embezzlement. In order to suppress this pandemic, the Special Criminal Court (SCC) was set up in 2011 to rule on embezzlement cases above or equal to CFA 50 000 000 francs with the other cases still being judged by High Courts.

In 2014, the SCC rendered very important judgements on cases of embezzlement (Section 1). Some of these judgements delivered by this Court the same year or years after had diverse outcome following appeals which led to other Supreme Court judgements (Section 2).

Section 1: DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT

In 2014, the Special Criminal Court delivered 29 judgements related to embezzlement, complicity in embezzlement, attempted corruption, falsification and use of falsified public authentic documents, counterfeiting, usurpation of qualification, and attempted evasion.

The State of Cameroon was defendant in all these cases through the Ministry of Finance (MINFI), the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT), the Hydrocarbons Price Stabilization Fund (CSPH), the National Petroleum Storage Company (SCDP), the National Loan Housing Fund (CFC), the Cameroon Radio television (CRTV), Cameroon telecommunications (CAMTEL), Cameroon postal services (CAMPOST), Cameroon Airlines Company (CAMAIR-CO), Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA), l'Office Céréalière du Cameroun (National Cereal Board), Yaounde General Hospital (YGH), Touboro Council, le Projet de Renforcement des Initiatives pour la Gestion Communautaire des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques (RIGC), the former ONCPB (National produce Marketing Board) and former CELLUCAM.

Two remarks concerning persons and property can be made from the analysis of these Judgements.

a) On persons

- 46 suspected persons were condemned for 5 years or life imprisonment terms;
- 29 acquittals were pronounced, for want of facts or non-constituted offences;
- 03 persons who paid back the entire embezzled amount benefitted from stay of proceedings against them;
- 04 deceased persons benefitted from stay of legal proceedings.

b) On properties

- The total amount to be paid to the treasury by condemned persons as costs of damages and interests is CFA 7 142 411 151 (seven billion one hundred and forty-two million four hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-one) francs;
- Several fixed and mobile assets were confiscated.

It should be mentioned however that out of the 29 judgements delivered by the SCC, the table which is presented hereinafter, 20 were appealed either by the Public Prosecutor or by the head of other parties in Court.

Tableau 24: Judgements delivered by the SCC in 2014

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
1.	Judgement n° 001/CRIM/TCS	12 February 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (Yaounde General Hospital) V/ S. F. X.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rejection of want of competence of the SCC and the request for second expert report. - S. F. X. declared not guilty of public funds embezzlement charges. - Acquittal of S. F. X. for non-established facts. - Yaounde General Hospital condemned to pay the costs assessed amounting to CFA 150 300 francs. 	Appeal to Supreme Court
2.	Judgement n° 002/ADD/CRIM/TCS	18 February 2014	The People and State of Cameroon/ Capacity-building Project on the Community Management of Forestry Resources Initiatives (RIGC) V/ K. T. S. B., K. P., D. K. O., D. J., F. D. G. G., F. P., H. L., N. H. S., D. A.	Public funds embezzlement and attempted evasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return of file for enquiry procedure at the request of the President of the SCC for the case to be examined following the Preliminary Judgement (ADD) n°002/ADD/CRIM/TCS of 29 November 2012 of SCC, relating to the litigious account opened at Afriland First Bank in which funds for the RIGC project are presumed to be deposited and its various renewals, security and execution. - Costs reserved at conclusion of procedure. - Audience sent forward to 17 March 2014 at 09 am preliminary judgement. 	
3.	Judgement n° 003/CRIM/TCS	19 February 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finances) V/ T. N. S. T.	Public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The list of witnesses produced by the accused T. N. S. T. declared inadmissible because it was produced after the opening of the audience. - Requests for legal transport and expertise costs declared unfounded. - The accused T. N. S. T. declared guilty of public funds embezzlement. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonsuit on mitigating circumstance of referential fear. - Benefit of mitigating circumstances admitted in favour of T.N.S.T. considered as first-time offender. - T.N.S.T. condemned to 20 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrant issued against him. - Le Ministry of Finance constitution as civil party declared founded. - The accused T.N.S.T condemned to pay CFA 2 121 673 982 francs to the Ministry of Finances. - Imprisonment warrant issued. - the accused T.N.S.T condemned to pay all the costs assessed amounting to CFA 106 177 699 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years. - Imprisonment warrant issued. - Forfeitures in Article 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against the accused. - Publication of Judgement in a journal of legal announcements. 	
4.	Judgment n° 004/CRIM/TCS	06 March 2014	<p>The People and State of Cameroon, Cameroon Telecommunications (CAMTEL)</p> <p>V/ S. M.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public funds embezzlement, reconsidered as attempted violation of ban on exportation of old iron and metallic wastes; - Attempted corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want of competence expressed by counsel of the accused rejected as unfounded. - Public funds embezzlement acts in Articles 74 and 184 of the Penal Code reconstituted as attempted violation on ban on the exportation of old iron and metallic wastes of Articles 74, 94 of the Penal Code and 9 and 11 of Order n°0023/ MINMIDT/CAB of 19 July 2008 to set modalities for collection, transformation and exportation of old iron. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - S.M. declared guilty of reconstituted acts and attempted corruption of Articles 74, 94 and 134(a) of the Penal Code. - Accused condemned to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of CFA one million francs. - Imprisonment warrant issued against accused. - CAMTEL's request to constitute civil party not founded. - S. M. condemned to pay all costs assessed amounting to CFA 649 954 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 10 months. - Imprisonment warrant issued against accused 	
N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
5.	Judgement n° 005/CRIM/TCS	18 March 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (CFPA-CRTV) V/ B. née M. B.	Public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accused declared not guilty of prevention acts. - Accused acquitted for unfounded accusations against him. - Assessed costs set at CFA 164 900 francs borne to the Treasury. 	Appeal to Supreme Court
6.	Judgement n° 007/CRIM/TCS	21 March 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finances (former ONCPB) V/N.I.	Public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. I. declared guilty of embezzling CFA 96 562 176 F francs, CFA 715 355 149 francs, totalling CFA 811 917 325 francs following Articles 74 and 184 of the Penal Code. - Accused condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against accused. - Former ONCPB admitted as civil party. - Former ONCPB partially justified as civil party. - N.I. condemned to pay the total of CFA 1 687 422 194 francs to former ONCPB; 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nonsuit for former ONCPB in addition to rejection of its claim; - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months and imprisonment warrant issued to this effect, concerning pecuniary sentence as punishment in the interest of the State in accordance with Article 558(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. - Accused condemned to pay all costs assessed amounting to CFA 84 539 709 francs. - Duration of the imprisonment in default of payment set at 05 years. - Imprisonment warrant issued ; - Forfeitures of Article 30 of the Penal Code pronounced for ten years following Article 184(4) of the Penal Code. - Nonsuit pronounced on confiscation for want of proof of existing asset. - Publication of the Judgement in the national daily newspaper at the expense of the accused. 	
N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
7.	Judgement n° 008/CRIM/TCS	24 March 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finances) V/Y. M. H. B.	Public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay of proceedings against Y.M.H.B. with all legal consequences, including suspension of his commitment order for complete refund of the corpus delicti of CFA 56 696 967 francs. - Forfeitures under Article 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code pronounced against him for 05 years with inscription in the criminal record. - Costs at the expense of the Treasury. 	

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
8.	Judgement n° 009/CRIM/TCS	25 March 2014	The People of Cameroon and Cameroon Postal Services (CAMPOST) V/T. A. C.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - T.A.C. declared guilty of embezzlement of public funds pursuant to and punishable by Articles 74 et 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - Accused condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against him. - Nonsuit on confiscation as no asset of the accused was seized. - CAMPOST accepted as plaintiff. - CAMPOST justified as plaintiff. - T.A.C. condemned to pay to CAMPOST CFA 160 986 402 9 francs as damages-interests. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment added to pecuniary sentence in favour of CAMPOST set at 02 years 06 months and imprisonment warrant issued against T.A.C. - Accused ordered to pay all determined costs to the tune of CFA 8 197 420 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment where necessary to implement set at 05 years. - Imprisonment warrant issued. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and expense of the condemned person. 	
9.	Judgement n° 010/CRIM/TCS	27 March 2014	The People of Cameroon and (CAMTEL) V/ S. H. A. Alias B. and B.	Embezzlement and complicity in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial expertise committed to determine the value of the cable which the accused is alleged to have embezzled. - Mr. S. S., certified Finance Expert at the Far North Court of Appeal in Maroua assigned for this expertise. 	

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A one-month period as from the date of notification given to the expert to submit his findings. - Costs reserved at the end of the procedure. - Trial adjourned to 7 May 2014 at 09 am for Preliminary Judgement. 	
10.	Judgement n° 011/CRIM/TCS	02 April 2014	The People of Cameroon and Cameroon Postal Services (CAMPOST) V/ A. M.	Public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A. M. declared guilty of public funds embezzlement provided for and punished in Articles 74 and 184 (1) a) of the Penal Code. - A. M. condemned to life imprisonment ; - Arrest warrant issued against him. - Life forfeitures ordered against him pursuant to Articles 184(4), 30 and 31(1) of the Penal Code; - Nonsuit ruled on confiscation as no asset of the accused was seized. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and expense of the condemned person 	
11.	Judgement n° 012/CRIM/TCS	14 April 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance C/ M. R. and A. A. P.	Complicity in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. R. and A. A. P. declared not guilty of complicity in embezzlement of public funds. - M. R. and A. A. P. acquitted for unestablished facts with all legal consequences. - All determined costs amounting to CFA 9 210 francs borne on the Treasury. 	Appeal to Supreme Court
12.	Judgement n° 015/CRIM/TCS	13 May 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance V/ A. A., M. S. C., F. A. S. and M. M. R. G.	Involvement in public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A. A., M. S. C., F. A. S. and M. M. R. G. declared guilty of involvement in public funds embezzlement, provided for and punished in Articles 74, 96 and 184(1) of the Penal Code. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mitigating circumstances accorded to A. A. A., M. S. C. and M. M. R. G. considered as first-time offenders. - F. A. S. condemned to life imprisonment. - A. A. A., M. S. C. and M. M. R. G. condemned to ten (10) years imprisonment each. - Arrest warrant issued against F. A. S. - Imprisonment warrant issued against A. A. A., M. S. C. and M. M. R. G. for the execution of their sentence. -Life forfeitures against F. A. S. forfeitures for ten (10) years ruled against A. A. A., M. S. C and M. M. R. G., pursuant to Articles 184 (4), 30 and 31 of the Penal Code. - Nonsuit ruled on confiscation as no movable or immovable asset was seized. - The State of Cameroon, represented by the Ministry of Finance, received as civil party. - The State of Cameroon partially justified as civil party. - CFA 82 554 636 francs granted to the State of Cameroon as material loss compensation. - The State of Cameroon's rejection as main financial victim declared as not founded. - Above-mentioned accused persons collectively condemned to pay the amount above. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment relating to the financial penalty pronounced in favour of the State (Ministry of Finance) set, in case of need, to 2 years 6 months, and imprisonment warrants issued against the accused ; - Accused ordered to pay all assted sums amounting to CFA 4 631 376 francs. 	
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N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
13.	Judgement n° 017/CRIM/TCS	16 July 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance V/ O. F. C., E. T. and E. N. J.	Embezzlement and participation in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 2 years, where necessary ; - Imprisonment warrants issued thereof. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and expense of the condemned person. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prosecution declared extinct concerning the accused O.F.C. - The accused E.N.J. declared not guilty of attempted embezzlement, E. N.J. acquitted for non-established facts. - E.T. declared guilty for involvement in public funds embezzlement. - E.T. condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against him. - Pronouncement of forfeitures provided for in Articles 30 and 31 of the Penal Code. - O.F.C. and E.T. jointly condemned to pay The State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finance) CFA 888 801 028 francs as damages-interests ; - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months, pursuant to Article 564(1) Criminal Procedure Code concerning E.T. - Imprisonment warrant issued against E.T. pursuant to Article 558(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code. - Confiscation of assets seized and placed under justice control belonging to O.F.C. and E.T. ordered. - E.T. condemned to pay all assessed costs amounting to CFA 44 972 278 francs. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment fixed at 05 where applicable. - Imprisonment warrant issued against E.T. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and expense of the condemned person 	
14.	Judgement n° 018/CRIM/TCS	06 August 2014	The People of Cameroon and Afriland First Bank (AFB), Hydrocarbons Price Stabilisation Fund (CSPH) V/ E. J. M.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -E. J.M. declared guilty of embezzling CFA 112 000 000 francs following Sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code. - E.J.M. condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against accused. - CSPH and AFB admitted as civil party. - CSPH and AFB partially justified as civil party. - E.J.M. condemned to pay CFA 19 856 000 francs to CSPH. - Nonsuit for surplus to CSPH. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof concerning the recovery of the pecuniary sentence in favour of the State, pursuant to Section 558 of the Criminal Procedure Code. - E. J. M. condemned to pay CFA 117 000 000 francs to AFB. - Nonsuit for surplus to AFB. - E.J.M. condemned to pay all assessed costs amounting to CFA 7 210 000 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof ; - Forfeitures in Section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced for 10 years, pursuant to Section 184(4) of the Penal Code. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonsuit to confiscation of assets for want of proof. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and expense of the condemned person. 	
15.	Judgement n° 019/CRIM/TCS	12 August 2014	The People of Cameroon and Cameroon Telecommunications (CAMTEL) V/ S. H. A. Alias B. and T. Y.	Embezzlement and involvement in public funds embezzlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Want of competence raised by the public Prosecutor rejected as not founded. - the accused S.H.A. and T.Y. declared individually guilty of embezzlement and complicity in embezzlement of public funds, as provided for and punished in Section 74, 97 and 184 of the Penal Code. - Accused persons condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrants issued against them. - Forfeitures in Sections 30 and 31(1) of the Penal Code pronounced against them. - CAMTEL admitted as civil party. - CAMTEL partially justified as civil party. - Accused persons jointly condemned to pay to it CFA 100 703 190 francs. - Nonsuit for CAMTEL request for surplus. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months as applicable. - Imprisonment warrants issued thereof against condemned persons. - Accused jointly sentenced to pay all assessed costs amounting to CFA 7 810 659 francs ; - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 05 years. - Imprisonment warrants issued against them ; 	

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
16.	Judgement n° 020/CRIM/TCS/2014	14 August 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority) V/ I. N. T.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor. - The accused I. N. T. declared guilty of embezzling CFA 125 099 897 francs, offence punishable in Sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code. - Accused admitted due to mitigating circumstances as primary offender. - I.N.T. condemned to 15 years imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against her ; - Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA) received as civil party. - CCAA justified as civil party. - CFA 125 099 897 francs as capital and CFA 10 000 000 francs as financial losses granted her. - CCAA unjustified of all surplus charges. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 years. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof concerning the recovery of pecuniary sentence in favour of the State pursuant to Section 558(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code. - I. N. T. condemned to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 6 875 849 85 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 where necessary. - Imprisonment warrant issued in case of non-payment. - Forfeitures in section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced for 10 years. - Nonsuit concerning confiscation of assets for want of proof of confiscation. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark
17.	Judgement n° 021/CRIM/TCS/14	26 September 2014	The people and State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finance) V/ Y. E. L. épse L., A. A. P., E. H., B. M. C. and N. H.	Coaction and complicity in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, with charges borne on offender. - Public action against E. H. declared extinct. - Accused persons B.M.C. and A.A.P. declared not guilty; B.M.C. and A.A.P. acquitted for non-established facts. - Accused persons Y.E.L. and N.H. individually declared guilty of embezzlement and complicity in embezzlement of public funds, reprimanded in Sections 74, 97 and 184 of the Penal Code. - N. H. condemned to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against him. - Life forfeitures pronounced against him - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months where necessary. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof against Y.E.L. and N.H. in case of non-payment. - Confiscation ordered on seized assets belonging to Y.E.L, N.H and E.H. and placed under judicial control pursuant to Section 35 of the Penal Code. - Y.E.L., N.H. and E.H. condemned jointly to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 57 935 949 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 05 years where necessary. - Imprisonment warrant issued against Y.E.L. and N.H. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor. 	Appeal to Supreme Court
N°	Judgement reference	Audience date	Names des parties	Nature of case	SCC Judgement	Remark

18.	Judgement n° 022/CRIM/TCS	1 st October 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (CAMTEL) C/ T. I.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exceptions raised by the counsel for the defence rejected as unfounded. - The accused T. I. declared guilty of embezzling CFA 114 430 600 francs pursuant to Sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code. - Benefit if mitigating circumstances granted to T.I. as primary offender and his good comportment before the judge. - The accused T.I. condemned to 12 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrant issued against him; - CAMTEL accepted as civil party; CAMTEL partially justified as civil party. - T.I. condemned to pay CFA 144.430.600 francs to CAMTEL. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months. - Imprisonment warrant issued for pecuniary sentence in favour of the State pursuant to section 558(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. - T. I. condemned to pay all assessed costs amounting to CFA 5 902 130 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 and imprisonment warrant issued. - Forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced for 10 years; nonsuit for confiscation of property for want of proof of confiscation. - Publication of judgement in Cameroon Tribune and cost borne on offender. 	Appeal to Supreme Court
19.	Judgement n° 023/CRIM/TCS	08 October 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finance) V/ S. E., L. Y. F. T.	Involvement in embezzlement of public funds, forgery and use of forged official acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accused persons declared guilty of embezzlement of public funds, forgery and use of forged official acts punished under sections 74, 96, 184 and 205 of the Penal Code. - Benefit of mitigating circumstances granted to S.E. at L.Y.F.T. as primary offenders. - Each condemned to 15 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrants issued against them. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against them for 10 years. - Nonsuit on confiscation for absence of property seized and placed under judicial control. - The Ministry of Finance accepted as civil party. - The Ministry of Finance partially justifies as civil party. - Accused persons jointly sentenced to pay the Ministry of Finance CFA 181 383 000 francs as compensation for damages. - The Ministry of Finance rejected on plea for surplus concerning financial damages. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months, where necessary, and imprisonment warrants issued thereof against offenders. - Accused persons jointly sentenced to pay all assessed costs of CFA 9 328 550 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years and imprisonment warrants issued thereof against offenders. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune at the behest of the Public Prosecutor. 	
20.	Judgement n° 024/CRIM/TCS	09 October 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (SCDP) V/ N. E. J. B. of S., O. A. J., A. J.	Involvement in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rejection of exception of incompetence raised by N. E. J. B. of S. and his counsel. - N. E. J. B. of S. and O. A. J. declared not of count of involvement in embezzlement of public funds pursuant to sections 74, 96 and 184 of the Penal Code. - N. E. J. B. of S. and O. A. J. acquitted for non-constituted facts. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay of proceedings against A. J. for refund of CFA 30 792 902 francs, the corpus delicti. - Assessed costs of CFA 206 900 francs borne on the Treasury. 	
21.	Judgement n° 25/CRIM/TCS	13 October 2014	The People of Cameroon and SCDP V/ D. Z., N. D., K. E., E. B. F., O. O. B. L., N. P. C.	Involvement and complicity in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stay of proceedings against E. B. F. ; - Extinction of prosecution against K. E. deceased. - N. P., D. Z., N. D. and O. O. L. declared guilty of involvement in embezzlement of public funds constituted of 720 000 litres of fuel at SCDP evaluated at CFA 322 375 800 francs, offence reprimanded under sections 74, 96 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - N. P. sentenced to life imprisonment; arrest warrant issued. - D. Z., N. D. and O. O. L. granted mitigating circumstances as primary offenders. - O. O. L. sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against him. - D. Z. and N. D. sentenced to 10 years each of imprisonment with imprisonment warrant issued. - No forfeitures pronounced against E. B. F., restitution corpus delicti having been paid before case was opened in court. - Forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against N. P., D. Z., N. D. and O. O. L. for 10 years. - Nonsuit on confiscation, as no property was seized and placed under judicial custody ; - SCDP granted as civil party. - SCDP partially justified as civil party. - N. P., D. Z., N. D. and O. O. L. jointly sentenced to pay CFA 386 734 800 francs. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCDP rejected as plea for surplus is considered unjustified. - N. P., D. Z., N. D. and O. O. L. jointly sentenced to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 19 676 270 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years where necessary; - Imprisonment warrants issued to offenders. - Publication of judgement in Cameroon Tribune at the behest of the Public Prosecutor. 	
22.	Judgement n° 026/CRIM/TCS	15 October 2014	<p>The People and State of Cameroon (Ministry of Finance)</p> <p>V/ M. A., N. G. L., N. O. J. B., O. O. A., N. A., N. N. épouse N., A. M. R., M. J. C., E. E. C., E. G. T., E. M. J. G., S. J., N. S. B. épouse E.</p>	Involvement in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accused persons S. J., N. N. épouse N., N. A., O. O. A., N. G. L., M. J. C. and A. M. R. declared not guilty and acquitted. - E. G. T., E. M., E. E. C., N. S. B. épouse E., N. O. J. B. and M. A. declared guilty of involvement in embezzlement of public funds, as reprimanded in sections 74, 96 and 184 al. 1 (a) of the Penal Code. - E. E. C., N. S. B. épouse E. and M. A. sentenced to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrants issued against them. - Forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code for 10 years pronounced against them. - Mitigating circumstances granted to E. G. T., E. M. J. G. and N. O. J. B. ; - E. G. T. and N. O. J. B. sentenced individually to 20 years imprisonment. - E. M. J. sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. - Arrest warrant issued against them ; - Forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against them for 10 years. - Nonsuit on confiscation as no property was seized and placed under judicial control in this case. - The Ministry of Finance granted as civil party. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Finance justified as civil party. - E. G., E. M., E. E. C., N. S., N. O. and M. A. jointly sentenced to pay CFA 810 050 917 francs to the Ministry of Finance. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 30 months where necessary. - Imprisonment warrants issued thereof against offenders in case of non-payment. - E. G., E. M., E. E. C., N. S., N. O. and M. A. further jointly sentenced to pay all assessed costs of CFA 40 944 253 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years. - Imprisonment warrants issued thereof against offenders. - F. declared civilly responsible for N. O. and M. A, its employees sentenced. - S. and F. acquitted. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at behest of the Public Prosecutor. 	
23.	Judgement n° 027/CRIM/TCS	21 October 2014	The People and State of Cameroon (CAMAIR-CO) V/ S. M. S., M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., Z. B. G. G., M. M. W., F. B., E. S. P., K. N. E., D. S.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objection to jurisdiction raised of this Court rejected as not founded. - S. M. S. declared not guilty of embezzlement of public funds. - S. M. S. acquitted for lack of evidence. - M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., Z. B. G. G., M. M. W. A., F. B., E. S. P., K. N. E. and D. D. S declared guilty of embezzling CFA 288 332 160 francs, total cost of fraudulently acquired online plane ticket at the expense of CAMAIR-CO, company in which the State is a majority shareholder. - Z. B. G. G., F. B. and D. D. S. sentenced to life imprisonment. - Arrest warrants issued against offenders. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigating circumstances granted to M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., M. M. W. A., E. S. P. and K. N. E. as primary offenders and age minority. - M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., M. M. W. A., E. S. P. and K. N. E. each sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrants issued to each of them. - 5 year forfeitures pursuant to section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against them. - Nonsuit on confiscation pursuant to section 30 of the Penal Code, as no property was seized. - CAMAIR-CO granted as civil party. - CAMAIR-CO partially justified as civil party. - M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., Z. B. G. G., M. M. W. A., F. B., E. S. P., K. N. E. and D. D. S. sentenced to jointly pay CFA 288 332 160 francs, CAMAIR-CO rejected for plea of surplus . - M. Y., M. B., L. A. A., Z. B. G. G., M. M. W. A., F. B., E. S. P., K. N. E. and D. D. S. sentenced to jointly pay all assessed costs of CFA 14 731 358 francs ; - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years where necessary. - Imprisonment warrants issued to offenders. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune. 	
24.	Judgement n° 028/CRIM/TCS	28 October 2014	The People of Cameroon and the Cameroon Cereal Board V/ A. B. I.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The accused A. B. I. declared guilty of embezzlement of public funds as reprimanded under sections 74 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - Mitigating circumstances granted as primary offender for good conduct before the Court. - A. B. I. sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrant issued against him. 	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 year forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against him as primary offender. - Nonsuit on confiscation, as no property was seized. - Cereal Board accepted in her request for criminal compensation. - Cereal Board partially justified in her request for criminal compensation. - A. B. I. sentenced to pay the Cereal Board CFA 62 576 478 francs as damages-interest. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment relating to pecuniary sentence set, where necessary, at 2 years 6 months in favour of the Cereal Board. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof against offender. - A. B. I. sentenced to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 2 931 131 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 2 years where necessary. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof ; - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune. 	
25.	Judgement n° 029/CRIM/TCS	6 November 2014	The People of Cameroon and Cameroon Housing Loan Fund (CFC) V/ M. N. S. A., M. J. F., N. J. R.	Involvement in embezzlement of public fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M. N. S. A., M. J. F. and N. J. R. found guilty of involvement in embezzlement of public funds reprimanded under sections 74, 96 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - M. N. S. A., M. J. F. and N. J. R. sentenced to life imprisonment each. - Arrest warrants issued against them. - Life forfeitures pronounced against them, pursuant to section 184(4), 30 and 31 of the Penal Code. - Nonsuit on confiscation as no property was seized. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFC accepted in her application for criminal compensation. - CFC partially justified in her application for criminal compensation. - M. N. S. A., M. J. F. and N. J. R. sentenced to jointly pay CFA 658 577 487 francs as damages-interest. - CFC rejected in her demand for surplus. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment relating to pecuniary penalty in favour of CFC set, where necessary, at 2 years and 6 months. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof against M. N. S. A., M. J. F. and N. J. R. - Offenders sentences jointly to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 33 756 836 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years where necessary. - Imprisonment warrants issued thereof ; - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and costs borne on aforementioned offenders. 	
26.	Judgement n° 030/CRIM/TCS	11 November 2014	The people of Cameroon and Touboro Council (MINFI) V/ G. S.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - G. S. found guilty of embezzlement charges punished under sections 74 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - Mitigating circumstances granted him as primary offender, due to his good conduct before the judge and family responsibilities. - G. S. sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. - Imprisonment warrant issued against him for execution of sentence. - 10 years forfeitures pronounced against him pursuant to sections 184(4), 30 and 31 of the Penal Code. - Nonsuit on confiscation as no fixed or mobile asset belonging to the offender was seized. 	Appeal to Supreme court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The People of Cameroon, represented by Touboro Council, accepted in her application for criminal compensation. - The People of Cameroon partially justified in her application for criminal compensation. - G. S. sentenced to pay CFA 63 828 379 francs as damages-interest on the main charge (embezzled amount). - The People of Cameroon rejected on the count of her application for compensation for financial damages not founded. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment relating to this pecuniary sentence in favour of the State set at 2 years 6 months, where necessary; Imprisonment warrant issued against offender. - G. S. sentenced to pay all assessed costs worth CFA 3 352 253 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 2 years where necessary. - Imprisonment warrant issued thereof ; - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and cost borne on the offender. 	
27.	Judgement n° 031/CRIM/TCS	27 November 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance V/ B. M., T. N. S., T. K. S., M. D., M. G. D., A. B., L. A., Z. T. S.	Embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extinction of prosecution against A. B. dead on 15 September 2014, pursuant to section 62 (1a) of the criminal Procedure Code. - The accused Z. T. S. found not guilty of involvement in the embezzlement of public funds. - Z. T. S. acquitted for want of evidence ; - His release ordered in case of no other case against him. - Accused persons M. D. and M. G. D. found not guilty of involvement and complicity in embezzlement of public funds. - M. D. and M. G. D. acquitted for want of evidence. - Their release ordered in case of no other case against them. 	Appeal to Supreme Court

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accused persons L. A. and B. M. found guilty of involvement in embezzling CFA 148 400 000 francs as reprimanded under sections 74, 96 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - Benefit of mitigating circumstances granted them as primary offenders and their good conduct before the Judge. - L. A. and B. M. sentenced to 15 years imprisonment each. - Accused persons T. K. S. and T. N. S. P. found guilty of complicity and involvement in embezzling public funds as reprimanded under sections 74, 96, 97 and 184(1a) of the Penal Code. - Benefit of mitigating circumstances granted them as primary offenders and their good conduct before the Judge. - T. K. S. and T. N. S. P. sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each ; - Imprisonment warrants issued against offenders T. K. S. and T. N. S. P. ; - 10 year forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code pronounced against them. - Nonsuit on confiscation as no property of the offender was seized. - Ministry of Finance accepted in her application for criminal compensation. - Ministry of Finance partially justified in her application for criminal compensation. - Accused persons A. B., L. A., B. M., T. K. S. and T. N. S. P. jointly sentenced to pay her CFA 148 400 000 francs as damages-interest. - Application for surplus by civil party rejected as not justified. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment relating to pecuniary sentences in favour of the State set at 2 years 6 months, where necessary and imprisonment warrants issued against accused sentenced persons except A. B. deceased. 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L. A., B. M., T. K. S. and T. N. S. P. jointly sentenced to pay all assessed costs amounting to CFA 7 781 400 francs. - Duration of imprisonment in default of payment set at 5 years for each of the accused sentenced persons where necessary. - Imprisonment warrants issued against them. - Publication of Judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor and costs borne on offenders. 	
28.	Judgement n° 032/CRIM/TCS	2 December 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance (ex-CELLUCAM), Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development V/ E. S., B. A., N. C., N. J. P., B. B. E., T. J., S. E. P., L. F.	Complicity and involvement in embezzlement of public funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accused persons E. S., L. F., B. A., N. C., N. J. P., B. B. E., S. E. P., M. A. and T. J. declared not guilty of embezzlement of public funds, involvement in embezzlement of public funds, complicity in involvement in embezzlement of public funds, respectively charged on them. - E. S., L. F., B. A., N. C., N. J. P., B. B. E., S. E. P., M. A. and T. J. acquitted for non-constituted facts. - Costs borne on the Treasury. - Publication of judgement in Cameroon Tribune, at the behest of the Public Prosecutor. 	
29.	Judgement n° 033/CRIM/TCS	09 December 2014	The People of Cameroon and Ministry of Finance V/ A. F. E., C. F. E., T. A.	Involvement in embezzlement of public funds, complicity in embezzlement of public funds, counterfeiting, usurpation of qualification (opposition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objection rejected in application to section 11 of law n° 2011/028 of 14 December 2011 to set up the Special Criminal Court amended and supplemented by law n° 2012/011 of 16 July 2012. - The accused T. A. dismissed for application for withdrawal of detention warrant. - Assessed costs amounting to CFA 53 000 francs borne on the Treasury. 	

SECTION 2: THE RULINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT

It is necessary to highlight herein cases of appeals on corruption and embezzlement related issues that featured in *Cameroon's 2013 anti-corruption* status report addressed to the Supreme Court. Appeals on cases tried at the SCC and High Courts (§1) multiplied in 2014 (§1).

§1. Rulings of 2013

The six rulings in 2013 concern the:

- Ministry of Finance,
- National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS),
- Cameroon housing Loan Fund (CFC), and
- Special council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM).

Added to these are:

- 01 appeal declared inadmissible,
- 05 plaintiffs were not allowed to appeal for lack of or late submission substantiated memorandum,
- 02 claims were rejected in substance,
- 01 case was returned to the SCC,
- 01 ruling was annulled,
- 03 rulings were partially quashed.

Concerning cases whose judgements were quashed and partially annulled, the Supreme Court, because of death, ordered for extinction of prosecution of the accused. Furthermore, that Court pronounced 35 acquittals and sentenced 13 persons for between 05 and 35 years.

For the FEICOM case especially, the Supreme Court ordered confiscation of seized property including CFA 134 434 146 (one hundred and thirty-four million four hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and forty-six) francs, 08 vehicles, 19 buildings and landed properties, and the payment of CFA 10 815 417 230 (ten billion eight hundred and fifteen million four hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and thirty) francs as damages-interests to FEICOM.

The following table summarizes the judgements mentioned above:

Table 25: Supreme Court rulings in 2013

N°	Judgement reference number	Date of trial	Appeal reference number	Names and parties	Judgement contents
	N°07/SSP/CS	23 July 2013	N°19 and 25/Rep/012 of 18 July 2013	The people of Cameroon and CNPS V/ Djima Dieudonné and Bossadi Eningoue Thomas.	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals ; - upholds the desistance of Djima Dieudonné which takes effect as from the date of expiration of the appeal ; - declares inadmissible the appeal of the prosecuting lawyer ; - partially squashes and annuls judgement n° 337/Crim. passed on 17 July 2012 by the Wouri High Court ; - in hearing and ruling; - orders the confiscation of the assets of Djima Dieudonné and Bossadi Eningoue Thomas equivalent to the amount embezzled ; - confirms surpluses ; - condemns them to pay all assessed costs ; - Orders that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the Judicial Bench of the Supreme Court, this judgement be transmitted to the State Counsel of the Wouri High Court and another to the Chief Registrar of the said Court.
	N° 012/SSP/CS	29 October 2013	N°020/SSP/2013 of 05 April 2013	Abah Abah Polycarpe V/ - The People of Cameroon ; - The State of Cameroon (Cameroon Housing Loan Fund) ; - Evina Sylvie épse AVOCEY. ; - Manga Pascal ; - Mewoulou Oyono épse. Mbala; - Edou Joseph ; - Meke Raphaël	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upholds the desistance of Abah Abah Polycarpe, the plaintiff; - Refers the case and parties back to the SCC for a decision on the merits ; - Sentences them to pay all assessed costs ; - orders that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the Procureur General of the SCC, the parties or their Counsels ; - further orders that the judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Mfoundi High Court Registry and that a note be made in the margin or at the end of the contested decision.

	N° 014/SSP/CS	26 November 2013	N° 067/SSP/2013 of 23 September 2013	<p>Marafa Hamidou Yaya</p> <p>V/ - The People of Cameroon ; - State of Cameroon</p>	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares the application for withdrawal of the imprisonment warrant of Marafa Hamidou Yaya - admissible in the form ; - unjustified in substance, and rejected consequently; - sentences the plaintiff to pay all assessed costs ; - orders that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the State Counsel of the Mfoundi High Court, the parties or their Counsels ; - further orders that the judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Mfoundi High Court Registry and that a note be made in the margin or at the end of the contested decision.
	N° 015/SSP/CS	27 November 2013	N° 27/RP/012 of 8 August 2012	<p>- Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis; - Fruh Salah James</p> <p>V/ - The People and State of Cameroon (MINFI, Douala Main Treasury) - T. M. I.</p>	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals ; - rejects the appeal of Fruh Salah James for late submission of the substantiated memorandum ; - condemns Fruh Salah James to pay all assessed costs ; - Mindful of section 55(2) of law n° 2006/016 of 29 December 2006 to lay down the organisation and functioning of the Supreme Court, jointly sentences Lawyers Achu Julius et Fon Dikoum Kouotchop Gabriel., to pay a civil fine of CFA 50.000 francs ; - partially squashes and annuls the judgement of Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis. ; - in hearing and ruling, - declares not guilty of participation in public fund embezzlement and consequently acquits him for non-established facts ; - upholds the sentence for surplus ; - condemns F. S. J. to pay all assessed costs ; - orders that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the President and State Counsel of the Mfoundi High Court, the parties or their Counsels ; - further orders that the judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Mfoundi High Court Registry and that a note be made in the margin or at the end of the contested decision.

	N° 016/SSP/CS	17 December 2013	N° 018/SSP/2013	<p>- Titus Edzoa ; - Atangana Abega Michel Thierry. ; - Njiemoun Isaac</p> <p>V/ -The People of Cameroon, The State of Cameroon and Mapouna</p>	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals presented by Titus Edzoa, Atangana Abega Michel Thierry and Njiemoun Isaac ; - rejects them in substance ; - sentences the plaintiffs to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the President and State Counsel of the Wouri High Court, the parties or their Counsels ; - further orders that the judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Wouri High Court Registry and that a note be made in the margin or at the end of the contested decision.
1.	N° 017/SSP/CS	17 December 2013	N° 013/SSP/2013	<p>Procureur General of the Centre region court of Appeal, Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM), Ondo Ndong Emmanuel and Others</p> <p>V/ The same parties</p>	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rejects the appeals of Omballa née Noviava Ablavie Koffi and Ze Abel Ruben for late submission of the substantiated memorandum and Olinga Mvogo for lack of substantiated memorandum ; - Mindful of section 55(2) of law n°2006/016 du 29 December 2006 to lay down the organisation and functioning of the SC, - condemns Lawyers Bell Hagbe Just John., Mballa Manassé and Ntédé to pay a civil fine of CFA 50 000 francs each ; - partially squashes and annuls judgement n° 25/CRIM passed on 16 April 2008 the Court of Appeal of the Centre Region for the accused, except Omballa née Noviava Ablavie Koffi, Ze Abel Ruben and Olinga Mvogo, rejected for appeal ; - in hearing and ruling, - annuls judgement n°371/CRIM passed on 27 June 2007 by the Mfoundi Court of First Instance ; - declares prosecution against Ndjomo Nomo Wenceslas, Onana Janvier., Kaltjob Aaron and Abessolo Eyi René. Extinct for reason of death ; - upholds the State Prosecutor for withdrawal of all charges against Evina Bidoung Georges, Ekomesses Luc Albert, Ndode Jeremiah Ebong and Ngotchoh Nyamsi Angèle épse Ndangfeu ; - consequently acquits them; - uphold the Public Prosecutor for withdrawing part of the charges against the accused persons : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mbela Moïse, for withdrawals totalling CFA 306 577 474 francs ;

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Edjang Marie Carine, for embezzling CFA 13 955 400 francs ; ○ Olinga Mvogo, for embezzling CFA 88 696 611 francs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acquits them of these charges ; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard not guilty of embezzling CFA 107 943 618 francs destined for publicity inserts ; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard and Mbela Moïse not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 20 348 513 794 francs relating to Additional Municipal Taxes ; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Edjang Marie Carine and Elessa Soppo Suzanne Grâce not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 196 391 593 francs relating to reformed vehicles; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard and Elessa Soppo Suzanne Grâce not guilty of embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 259 000 000 francs relating to vehicle collection procedures ; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard and Mibe Célestin not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 115 510 000 FCFA concerning the Assandjick Health Centre; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Bessala Nsana Jean and Ngo Bayanack Laurentine not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 127 929 277 francs on contracts to put up curtains ; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel. Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné and Ndoukan not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 70 000 000 francs concerning contracts awarded to H. B. Company; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard and Elessa Soppo Suzanne Grâce not guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 70 000 000 francs concerning reformed vehicles; - acquits them for non-established facts ; - declares Mbela Moïse not guilty of embezzling CFA 1 413 029 422 francs ; - acquits him of the accusations ; - declares Etoga Marie Gabrielle épse Koua Medjo not guilty for embezzling CFA 56 329 683 francs ; - acquits her of unfounded accusations ; - declares Bessala Nsana Jean not guilty of embezzling CFA 6 662 369 987 francs ; - acquits him of unfounded accusations;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Tchuenté Namtchueng Dieudonné not guilty of embezzling CFA 216 362 596 francs as revenue collected but not deposited in the Treasury ; - acquits him of unfounded accusations ; - declares Mibe Célestin Jean not guilty of embezzling CFA 149 384 358 francs related to the construction of the Kye Ossi market; - acquits him of unfounded accusations; - declares Mme Nicol née Koh Berthe Josette Florine not guilty of embezzling CFA 7 591 017 francs on Additional Council Taxes (CAC) not deposited ; - acquits him of unfounded accusations; <p>On the contrary,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard guilty of embezzlement of public funds reprimanded under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code amounting to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o CFA 43 050 000 francs related to retroactive advantages ; o CFA 112 000 000 francs related to special bonuses ; o CFA 10 825 000 francs on special gratifications ; o CFA 70 760 000 francs of attorney fees ; o CFA 104 000 000 francs as part payments to K. ; o CFA 46 390 400 francs for property not bought for the residence of the General Manager; making a total of CFA 301 025 400 francs. - declares him guilty of forgery in personal or commercial documents, pursuant to sections 74 and 314 of the Penal Code; - declares Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Mbela Moïse, and Ketchami Charles guilty of participation in embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 6 662 395 987 francs concerning aides and fictitious missions, punishable under sections 74, 96, 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Edjang Marie Carine guilty of forgery in public authentic acts pursuant to sections 74 and 205 of the Penal Code; - declares Ketchami Charles guilty of embezzling CFA 92 855 166 francs, amount received by cheque and not deposited, offence punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Bessala Nsana Jean guilty of interest in an act, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 135 of the Penal Code; - declares Bite Bi Ebanga Roselyne Bertille épouse Ela guilty of embezzling CFA 270 262 194 francs through unjustified collection, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Zeh Zeh Justin guilty of embezzling CFA 1 106 130 802 francs on Additional Council Taxes and CFA 84 261 807 francs relating to unexecuted contracts concerning the acquisition of materials in FEICOM, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Angue Léonie Carine guilty of embezzling CFA 140 844 000 francs relating to the stocking up of the advance cash imprest and to diverse expenses, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Monembam Eto Alain Florent guilty of embezzling CFA 116 000 000 francs relating to aides and fictitious missions, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code ; - declares Medjo Edmond guilty of embezzling CFA 699 569 606 francs on not deposited Additional Council Taxes, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Ndema Assoumou Bonaventure guilty of embezzling CFA 37 289 418 francs on not deposited Additional Council Taxes, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - declares Peh VI Daniel Guathier guilty of embezzling CFA 853 301 575 francs on unexecuted contracts and CFA 448 991 275 francs on contracted awarded and paid for, offence provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - admits the mitigating circumstances of the accused persons declared guilty of embezzlement of public funds ; - Condemns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard to 30 years imprisonment ; o Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Ketchami Charles and Mbela Moïse to 25 years imprisonment ; o Bitye Bi Ebanga Roselyne Bertille épouse Ela, Angue Léonie Carine, Monembam Eto Alain Florent and Ndema Assoumou Bonaventure to 20 years imprisonment each ; o Zeh Zeh Justin and Peh VI Daniel Guathier to 35 years imprisonment each ; o Medjo Edmond to 10 imprisonment ; - Equally sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Edjang Marie Carine to 06 years imprisonment and a fine of CFA 2 000 000 francs;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bessala Nsana Jean to 05 years imprisonment and a fine of CFA 2 000 000 francs. - Issues imprisonment warrants against Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Mbela Moïse, Ketchami Charles, Biteye Bi Ebanga Roselyne Bertille épouse Ela, Bessala Nsana Jean, Edjang Marie Carine, Medjo Edmond ; - Issues arrest warrants against Angue Léonie Carine, Monembam Eto Alain Forent, Ndema Assoumou Bonaventure, Peh VI Daniel Gauthier, Zeh Zeh Justin ; - Orders confiscation of seized property, proceeds of embezzlement involving : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bag containing CFA 1 344 500 francs ; - an S 320 Mercedes BENZ; - a model W 1661 TOYOTA HILUX; - a PEUGEOT 607 ; - CFA 6 489 691 francs lodged in a BICEC account ; - CFA 31 133 919 francs lodged in an account with BNP PARIBAS PRIVATE BANK MONACO ; - a TOYOTA LAND CRUISER type PRADO KZJ 212001-GKM ; - a TOYOTA LAND CRUISER type PRADO KZL 21L ; - an MP 380 E 37 H IVECO 10-tyre truck; - landed property in SIMBOCK, Yaounde of 7 365m² ; - a juxtaposed three-apartment fenced building situated at BIYEM-ASSI, Yaoundé ; - a fenced duplex with an out-building to lodge the Ondo Ndong children situated at NGOUSSO in Yaounde ; - duplex for secondary residence in quartier FOU DA ; - a commercial complex at AMBAM consisting of a carpentry workshop, an exposition room, a TOTAL fuel station, shops ; - a group of buildings called HOTEL DE LA COURONNE at AMBAM centre town ; - a students' residence of 40 rooms at SOA ; - a fenced residence, with a garden at NTOUNGOU MAETUR GOLF in Yaounde ;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a three storey-building with ground-floor at MBALLA 1 DRAGAGES in Yaounde ; - a big palace-type residence at ASSANDJICK and furniture shops in AMBAM ; - a jewellery box containing, among others, necklaces, earrings, rings, bracelets, wrist watches ; - a restructured and renovated residence in AMBAM ; <p>2) Mbela Moïse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A box containing 173 new men's shirts; - One thousand CFA 500 francs bank notes, that is CFA 500 000 francs ; - CFA 5 425 150 francs in an account in CCEI BANK ; - CFA 290 223 francs in an account in BICEC ; - a TOYOTA ECHO ; - landed property of 652 m² situated at ESSOS ; - landed property of 10 125 m² at EKOUMDOUM ; - a building (student's residence) in SOA ; - a four storey-building with ground floor with apartments for rents at MFANDENA OMNISPORT in Yaounde ; - a residence located at EKOUNOU BASTOS ; <p>3) Ndema Ondo Dieudonné</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A building at PK 10 ODZA in Yaounde consisting of a duplex built on 1 100 m² land; <p>4) Ketchami Charles Landed property of 761 m² at MIMBOMAN ;</p> <p>5) Bitye Bi Ebanga Roselyne Bertille épouse Ela.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFA 1 500 000 francs seized at her residence ; - CFA 659 091 francs frozen in an BICEC account following a bank requisition; - CFA 87 091 572 francs frozen in a STANDARD CHARTERED BANK BICEC account following a bank requisition;
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a BMW car ; - a building at ODZA TERMINUS ; <p>6) Zeh Zeh Justin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a residential duplex at GOLF, BASTOS built on 2 000 m² ; - a villa located at NYLON BASTOS; - a bank account in BICEC Yaounde; <p>7) Angue Léonie Carine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a duplex at MIMBOMAN Yaounde ; - a villa with ground floor located at MEKONGO-AMBAM ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - orders confiscation of property, crime proceeds belonging to Monembam Eto Alain Florent, Peh VI Daniel Gauthier, Ndema Assoumou Bonaventure, Medjo Edmond E. ; - pronounces 10 years forfeitures under section 30 of the Penal Code against the accused persons sentenced for embezzlement of public funds; - rules that the following be resituated to Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a small duplex at MIMBOMAN ; o a renovated residence at ASSANDJICK in AMBAM ; o a restructured residence at AMBAM town, as these properties are not proceeds of public funds embezzlement ; - orders restitution to Ndema Ondo Dieudonné a residential building located at NSESSOUM, as this property is not a proceed of public funds embezzlement; - orders the publication of this judgement in journals for legal announcements ; - declares FEICOM admissible as civil party; - condemns to pay damages-interest to FEICOM as follows : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard alone CFA 301 025 400 francs ; 2) Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, Ndema Ondo Dieudonné, Mbela Moïse, Ketchami Charles. : CFA 6 662 395 987 francs ; 3) Ketchami Charles : CFA 92 855 166 francs; 4) Bitye Bi Ebanga Roselyne Bertille épouse Ella : CFA 270 262 194 francs ; 5) Zeh Zeh Justin : CFA 1 190 992 609 francs ; 6) Angue Léonie Carine: CFA 140 844 000 francs ; 7) Medjo Edmond. : CFA 699 569 606 francs ; 8) Peh VI Daniel Gauthier : CFA 1 302 282 850 francs ; 9) Monembam Eto Alain Florent : CFA 116 000 000 francs ; 10) Ndema Assoumou Bonaventure: CFA 37 289 418 francs ;
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					<p>Making a total of CFA 10 812 917 230 francs ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equally condemns Edjang Marie Carine and Bessala Nsana Jean to pay each CFA 1 000 000 francs and CFA 1 500 000 francs to FEICOM as damages-interests ; - condemns all the accused persons declared guilty to jointly pay CFA 100 000 000 francs as legal fees ; - further jointly sentences them to pay all assessed costs ; - sets the duration of imprisonment in default of payment at 05 years where necessary except for Ondo Ndong Emmanuel Gérard, who is above 60 years old ; - rules that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the SC, this judgement be immediately notified to the Procureur General of same Court, the President of the Centre Court of Appeal, the Procureur General of same Court, the parties and their Counsels ; - further orders that the judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Registry and the prosecutor's office of the Court of Appeal for the Centre.
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§2 – JUDGEMENTS PASSED IN 2014

The Supreme Court passed 19 judgements on appeal cases on corruption and public funds embezzlement concerning the following institutions and Administrations:

- Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (MINFOPRA),
- Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE),
- Ministry of Finance (MINFI),
- Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE),
- Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA),
- Douala Autonomous Ports Authority (PAD),
- Crédit Agricole du Cameroun (CA),
- National Produce Marketing Board (ONCPB),
- National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH),
- National Autonomous Sinking Fund Company (CAA),
- National Hydrocarbons Price Stabilisation Fund (CSPH).

Through these judgements, the Supreme Court:

- upheld the withdrawals of 03 plaintiffs,
- declared 04 appeals as inadmissible,
- rejected the appeals of 02 plaintiffs for want of substantiated memorandum or late submission of same,
- rejected 04 appeals in substance,
- declared 01 judgement admissible and founded,
- squashed and annulled 04 judgements,
- ordered stay of proceedings against 02 accused persons for death,
- pronounced 07 acquittals for non-established facts,
- sentenced 05 offenders to prison terms ranging from 12 to 25 years.

For cases involving PAD and MINJUSTICE, the Supreme Court ruled on the payment of a total of CFA 3 255 811 032 francs as damages-interest to the Treasury.

A summary of the 19 cases mentioned above is presented in the table below.

Table 26: Judgements passed by the Supreme Court in 2014

N°	Judgement reference	Trail date	Appeal reference	Names and parties	Judgement contents
1.	N°001/SSP/CS	1 st April 2014	N° 077/SSP/2013 of 17 May 2013	Fomekong Josué V/ -The People of Cameroon -The State of Cameroon (MINFOPRA)	The Court, declares the petition of M. Fomekong Josué admissible in form, - rejects it in substance ; - sentences him to pay all assessed costs ; - rules that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the SC, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of same Court, the President of the SCC, the Procureur General of same Court, the parties and their Counsels ; - further that this judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the SCC Registry and mention made in the margin or at the end of the contested judgement.
2.	N°002/SSP/CS	1 st April 2014	N° 078/SSP/2013 of 17 May 2013	Hamboa Benjamin V/ - The People of Cameroon -The State of Cameroon (MINFOPRA)	The Court, declares the petition of M. Hamboa Benjamin admissible in form, - rejects it in substance ; - sentences him to pay all assessed costs ; - rules that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the SC, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of same Court, the President of the SCC, the Procureur General of same Court, the parties and their Counsels ; - further rules that this judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the SCC Registry and mention made in the margin or at the end of the contested judgement.
3.	N°003/SSP/CS	1 st April 2014	N° 001/SSP/2014	Fanta Elisabeth épse Tikela Kemone V/ - The Ministry of Justice and State of Cameroon (MINJUSTICE)	The Court, - upholds the withdrawal of SCPA Taptue-Mambok and Associates; - sentences him to pay all assessed costs ; - rules that at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the SC, this judgement be notified to the Procureur General of same Court, the State Counsel of the Mfoundi High Court, the Procureur General of the Special Criminal Court, the parties and their Counsels;

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further rules that this judgement be printed and transmitted for inscription in the records of the Mfoundi High Court Registry and mention made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgement.
4.	N° 004/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N° 012/SSP/2013 of 1 st February 2013	Ntongo Onguéné Roger V/ The People and State of Cameroon (Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority - CCAA)	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - squashes and annuls judgement n° 002/Crim/SCC passed on 31 January 2013 by the SCC, because it failed to indicate the full names of the witnesses of the prosecution and civil party Ndzana Evelyne and Allabira Mamadou and those of the defence Ntongo Onguéné Roger and Onguéné Eyabe, who previously took the oath in accordance with sections 328 and 330 of the Criminal Procedure Code; - referring and ruling; rejects the objection raised by the Lawyers of Ntongo Onguéné Roger; - upholds the decision to the Procureur General of the SCC to stay proceedings against Yves Michel Fotso; - declares Roger Ntongo Onguéné guilty of misappropriation of public funds amounting to CFA 316 570 708 francs, provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - recognizes the mitigating circumstances as first offender; - sentences him to 12 years imprisonment, pronounces 10 years with inscription in the criminal record forfeitures against Ntongo Onguéné Roger and Yves Michel Fotso pursuant to section 30 of the Penal Code; - accepts Cameroon Civil Authority as civil party; - sentences Ntongo Onguéné to pay to it CFA 316 570 708 and 30 000 000 francs in compensation for the financial loss; - sentences him to pay all assessed costs; - issues an imprisonment warrant against him; - orders at the behest of the Chief Registrar of the SC, that this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the President of SCC, the Procureur General of same Court, the parties or their Counsels;

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further orders that the judgement be printed and sent to be entered in the records of the SCC Registry and that mention be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested decision.
5.	N°005/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N°006/SSP/013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siyam Siwe Alphonse, - Etonde Ekoto Edouard Nathanaël, - Siewe Nitcheu François Marie, - Ewodo Noah Simon Pierre, - Zibi François Martin Théodore, - Babila Tita Eric, - Dingana Faustin, - Tchekamg Civiane épse Ntchatcho, - Wensitcheu Mouga Jean-Paul, 	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals; - squashes and annuls judgment no.38/Crim delivered on 11 June 2009 by the Littoral Court of Appeal; - referring and ruling; - rejects the objection raised by the prosecution and the civil party; - declares the appeals admissible; - partially rejects the appealed judgment: <p>Regarding the embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 400 million francs under end of service premiums,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Etonde Ekoto Edward Nathanael not guilty; - acquits him for want of evidence; - however, declares Alphonse Siyam Siwe guilty of misappropriation of public funds amounting to CFA 365 million francs, crime provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code. <p>Concerning Ewodo Noah Simon Peter,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares him not guilty of misappropriation of public funds totalling CFA 18 million francs; - acquits him accordingly for want of evidence. <p>Concerning the embezzlement CFA 8 241 058 010 francs and 2 697 000 000 francs, totalling CFA 10 938 058 010 francs relating to the modernization of the PAD container terminal,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Alphonse Siyam Siwe and François Marie Siewe Nitcheu not guilty; - acquits them of these accusations for unproven facts.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abessolo Etienne, - Teguel Maurice <p>V/ The People of Cameroon and Douala Autonomous Port Authority (PAD)</p>	<p>Concerning the embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 500 million francs paid to Company A,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares Alphonse Siyam Siwe and Etonde Ekoto Edward Nathaniel not guilty; - acquits them of these unproven accusations. <p>Concerning Teguel Mauritius,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extinct prosecution because of his death; - confirms their convictions in other provisions on prosecution. <p>Concerning the sentence,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - condemns Alphonse Siyam Siwe to 25 years imprisonment and François Marie Siewe Nitcheu to 20 years imprisonment; - confirms the confiscations against Alphonse Siyam Siwe and Siewe Nitcheu François Marie; - orders restitution to Alphonse Siyam Siwe of the building located in Etoug-Ebe, Yaoundé and to Etonde Ekoto Edward Nathaniel and Ewodo Noah Simon Pierre all seized accounts and assets; - pronounces 10 years forfeitures against offenders under section 30 of the Penal Code; - condemns them to pay all assessed costs; - issues an imprisonment warrant against Siewe Nitcheu François Marie where imprisonment in default of payment is required; - confirms judgment on restitution of seized vehicles and property at PAD as well as the discharge of Alphonse Siyam Siwe in the payment of their equivalent value. <p>On civil claims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receives PAD as civil party; - declares it partially founded; - condemns thereof to pay as follows:
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alphonse Siyam Siwe : CFA 365 000 000 and CFA 580 108 000 francs; - Alphonse Siyam Siwe and François Marie Siewe Nitcheu: CFA 116 231 044 francs; <p>Making a total of CFA 1 061 339 044 francs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - jointly condemns them to pay CFA 300 000 000 FCFA in damages; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified without delay to the Procureur General of said court, the President of the Littoral Court of Appeal, the Procureur General of said court, the parties or their Counsels; - further orders that the judgment be printed and transmitted for inscription in the registers of the Registry and the Littoral Appeal Court Procureur General's office.
6.	N° 006/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N° 019/SSP/2013	Ongodo Léopold V/ The People and State of Cameroon (Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority - CCAA)	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares the appeal inadmissible; - orders the appellant to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the President of Mfoundi High Court, the Procureur General at said court, the parties or their counsels ; - further orders that same judgment be printed and sent to be entered in the registers of the Mfoundi Registry and mention made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgement.
7.	N° 007/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N° 033/SSP/CS/2013	-Ntongo Onguéné; -Ndongo Sylvestre; -Bengono Christophe Désiré V/ - The People of Cameroon, Cameroon Airport Authority (ADC), Mbengono	<p>The Court ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals; - declares them inadmissible; - condemns them to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the President of Mfoundi High Court, the Procureur General of same, the SCC Procureur General, the parties or their counsels;

				Mefoulou. Arlette and Nfere Jean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further orders that the judgment be printed and sent for inscription in the Mfoundi High Court Registry and that mention be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
8.	N° 008/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N°045/SSP/2013	The People of Cameroon and Ekandé Frédéric C/ The State of Cameroon (Liquidation of Crédit Agricole du Cameroun S. A)	<p>The Court ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upholds the withdrawal of Ekandé Frederick; - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of same, the President of Mfoundi High Court, the Procureur General of same, the SCC Procureur General, the parties or their counsels; - further orders that the judgment be printed and sent for inscription in the Mfoundi High Court Registry and that mention be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
9.	N° 009/SSP/CS	29 April 2014	N°065/SSP/013	Fanta Elisabeth. épouse Tikela Kemone. V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINJUSTICE)	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - squashes and annuls judgment No.007/crim/TCS of 5 April, 2013 passed by the SCC on the prosecution against the embezzlement of public funds amounting to CFA 486 562 236 francs. - hearing and ruling again, - declares Mme Elisabeth Marie Fanta épouse Tikela Kemone guilty of embezzling public funds amounting to CFA 486 562 236 francs, provided for and punishable under sections 74 and 184 of the Penal Code; - admits the mitigating circumstances as first offender; - condemns her to 25 years imprisonment; - issues arrest warrant against her; - pronounces 05 years forfeitures against her pursuant to section 30 of the Penal Code; - condemns her to pay the State of Cameroon (Ministry of Justice) the sum of CFA 486 562 236 francs as damages; - condemns her to pay all assessed costs; - issues an imprisonment warrant against her imprisonment where imprisonment in default of payment is necessary; - orders publication of the judgment in the certified legal journals; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be immediately notified to the Procureur General of

					<p>same, the President of the SCC, the Procureur General of same, the parties or their counsels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - further order that the judgment be printed and sent for inscription in the registers of the Registry and Procureur General's office of SCC.
10.	N° 010/SSP/CS	30 September 2014	N° 017/SSP/2013	Njaba Martin V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINFI)	<p>The Court ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upholds the withdrawal of Njaba Martin of 15 February 2013, when he appealed against judgment No.03/CRIM/SCC delivered on 14 February 2013 through SCC; - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of same, the President of the SCC, the Procureur General of same, the Registrar-in-Chief of same for mention to be made in the respective registers, as well as to the parties or their counsels;
11.	N° 011/SSP/CS	30 September 2014	N° 028/SSP/2012	Nana Isaïe. V/ Ex-Cameroun National Ports Authority (ONPC) and the People of Cameroon	<p>The Court ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rejects the appeal filed in by Nana Isaiah against judgment No.196/Crim of 26 April 2012 by the Wouri High Court in Douala; - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of said Court, the President of the Wouri High Court, the Procureur General of said Court, the Procureur General of the SCC, the parties or their Counsels; - further orders that the judgment be printed and transmitted for inscription in the Wouri Registry and mention made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgement.
12.	N° 012/SSP/CS	30 September 2014	N° 014/SSP/2014	Onambélé Omgba Hervé V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINSANTE)	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares inadmissible the appeal filed by Onambele Omgba Hervé against interlocutory judgment No.41/ADD/Crim/TCS passed on 27 December, 2013 by the SCC; - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of said Court, the President of the SCC, the Procureur General of said Court,

					Registrar-in Chief of same Court for registration, as well as to the parties or their Counsels;
13.	N° 013/SSP/CS	25 November 2014	N° 07/SSP/2012	Fruh Salah James V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINFI, Douala Main Treasury)	The Court , - receives the request of Fruh Salah James; - orders the reduction of forfeitures concerning F. S. J. contained in the appeal judgment No.015/PHC/CHC issued on 27November 2013 by the Specialised Section of the SC; - reserves payment of all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the parties or their counsel; - further orders that the judgment be printed and entered in the records of the SC Registry, Specialist Section and that mention be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
14.	N° 014/SSP/CS	25 November 2014	N° 025/SSP/2014	Ndoumou Jean Dieudonné and others V/ The People of Cameroon and The National Hydrocarbons Company (SNH)	The Court , - declares inadmissible the application for release of Ndoumou Jean Dieudonné, - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the said Court, the President of the Ocean High Court, the Public Prosecutor at same Court, the parties or their counsels; - further orders that the judgment be printed and sent to be entered in the records of the Ocean High Court Registry and that mention be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
15.	N° 015/SSP/2014	25 November 2014	N° 013/SSP/2014 of 18 March 2011	Pagbe Ndouga Albert V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINFI), Autonomous Sinking Fund (CAA)	The Court , - rejects the release request for Pagbe Ndouga Albert; - condemns him to pay all assessed costs; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the Supreme Court, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the SC, the parties or their counsel.

N°	Judgement reference	Trail date	Appeal reference	Names and parties	Judgement contents
16.	N° 016/SSP/CS	25 November 2014	N° 066/SSP/2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ngué Nlend Flaubert Stève - Hydrocarbons Price Stabilisation Fund (CSPH) - Procureur General of the SCC <p>V/ Same</p>	<p>The Court ,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encloses the appeals; - rejects the CSPH appeal for late filing of the substantiated memorandum of submission; - condemns Lawyer Bediang. B. Germain Junior to a civil fine of CFA 50000 francs; - upholds the withdrawal of N. N. F. S. which takes effect as of 8 March 2013 same date of appeal notification against decision No.005/Crim/SCC of 7 March 2013 by the SCC; - rejects the appeal of the Procureur General of the SCC; - condemns Steve Flaubert Ngué Nlend to pay all assessed costs; - issues an imprisonment warrant against him; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, this judgment be notified to the Procureur General of the said Court, the President of SCC, the Procureur General the said Court, the parties or their counsels, - further orders that this judgment be printed and sent for inscription in the records of the SCC Registry and that note of it be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
17.	N° 017/SSP/CSC	25 November 2014	N°068/SSP/2013	<p>The State of Cameroon (Ministry of Justice) Appellants and Tambang Victor Mbanga Menji.</p> <p>vs/ The Procureur General of the Special Criminal Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two appeals have been joined; - The state of Cameroon has defaulted to file a supplementary memorandum of submissions and consequently the appeal is declared inadmissible; - The appeal of Tambang Victor Mbanga Menji is dismissed; - Tambang Victor Mbanga Menji shall bear the cost; - An imprisonment warrant is issued against Tambang Victor Mbanga Menji - The Court orders the Registrar-in-chief of the Supreme Court to serve copies of this judgment to the Procureur General of the said court, and to the parties and their Counsel; - The Court also orders that a copy of this judgment be typed and forwarded for transcription in Registry of the Special Criminal Court and for note of it to be made on the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.

N°	Judgement reference	Trail date	Appeal reference	Names and parties	Judgement contents
18.	N° 018/SSP/CS	25 November 2014	N° 026/SSP/2014	Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis V/ The People and State of Cameroon (Douala Main Treasury)	<p>The Court,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - declares admissible and founded the appeal of Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis; - consequently, following Judgment No. 015/PHC/SC issued on 27 November 2013 by the SC; <p>Instead of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Squashes and partially annuls the appealed judgment regarding Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis; - “ referring and hearing; - “Declares him not guilty of participation in embezzlement”; - “Acquits him accordingly for lack of evidence; - “Confirms the judgment for the surplus”; <p>Rather read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - squashes and partially annuls the appealed judgment regarding Edou Olo'o Jean-Louis; - referring and hearing; - declares him not guilty of participation in misappropriation of public funds, acquits him accordingly for lack of evidence; - order the restitution of his seized assets confiscated by judgment No.468/Crim passed on 7 August 2012 by the Wouri High Court, and the release of all the precautionary measures previously taken against the appellant in this case; - confirms the judgment as to the remainder; - declares that costs be borne by the Treasury; - orders that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, the present judgment be sent to the Procureur General of the said Court, the President of Wouri High Court, the State Counsel of that Court, the parties or their Counsels; - further orders that the judgment be printed and sent inscription in the records of the Wouri High Court Registry and that note of

					it be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.
19.	N° 19/SSP/CS	25 November 2014	N° 07 of 30 March 2012	Pagbe Ndouga Albert V/ The People and State of Cameroon (MINFI) Autonomous Sinking Fund (CAA)	The Court, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - squashes and annuls judgment N°29/Crim. delivered on 15 March 2011 by the Centre Court of Appeal; - referring and hearing; - reverses judgment No.115/Crim. delivered on 16 March 2010 by the Mfoundi High Court; - declares P. N. A. not guilty of misappropriation and attempted misappropriation of public funds; - acquits him accordingly for lack of evidence; - rejects CAA and the State of Cameroon (MINFI) in their applications for compensation on damages as unfounded; - orders that all assessed costs be borne by the Treasury; - order that at the behest of the Registrar-in-Chief of the SC, the present judgment be sent to the Procureur General of the said Court, the President and Attorney General of the Centre Court of Appeal, the parties or their Counsels; - further orders that copies of the judgment be printed and sent to for inscription in the records of the Centre Appeal Court Registry and that note of it be made in the margin or at the bottom of the contested judgment.

PART II

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS AND REGULATORY INSTITUTIONS

In 2014, in addition to their specific missions, ministerial departments (Part II-1) and regulatory institutions (Part II-2) conducted activities to combat corruption.

PART II-I

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS

This section identifies governance activities carried out by Ministries through their Anti-Corruption Units (ACU) or their General Inspectorates of Services.

The said Ministries are classified into 03 groups:

- Ministries of sovereignty (Chapter 1);
- Ministries in charge of the economy and finance (Chapter 2);
- Ministries in charge of the education, social and cultural sectors (Chapter 3).

CHAPTER I

MINISTRIES OF SOVEREIGNTY

This category includes MINATD, MINFOPRA and MINDEF. No report was submitted by MINJUSTICE, and MINREX did not record any corruption case nor conducted any activity related to corruption in 2014.

Section 1: ACTIVITIES OF MINATD

Anti-corruption activities of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization mainly focused on the review of denunciations against some officials and agents of the central and external services.

Section 2: ACTIVITIES OF MINFOPRA

Activities of MINFOPRA Anti-Corruption Unit were organized around four axes, namely: exploitation of suggestion boxes, commissioning of a toll-free number, popularization of some career decisions processing procedures and execution of evaluation missions in decentralized services.

1. Exploitation of suggestion boxes

Contracts notifications; loss of career records, rapid salary payment and advances salaries were among the numerous grievances and suggestions raised by the 25,000 young people recruited some years ago.

2. Commissioning of a toll-free number

Discussions initiated with CAMTEL since 2012, to commission a toll-free number aiming at broadening corrupt practices gathering channels are still ongoing. To date, a first listing has been transmitted to MINFOPRA and the idea to install a common server, in conjunction with the DSI, currently carrying out a similar project with the same operator, was suggested.

3. Production of MINFOPRA's Anti-Corruption Booklet

At the end of 2014, the proofreading of the Anti-Corruption Booklet was completed. The first validation approach was redirected, for effectiveness and efficiency purposes, towards elements consistent with written contributions from heads of structures. Since then, some amendments have been made, consolidated and integrated into the final version pre-validated within the ACU.

4. Popularization of some careers decisions processing procedures

With the assistance of competent structures specialized in career management and recruitment, the ACU, together with MINFOPRA's Communication Cell, undertook the preparation, programming and dissemination of information to users in the above-mentioned fields, to enable them to avoid falling into ignorance.

Section 3: ACTIVITIES OF MINDEF

During the year 2014, activities of MINDEF Anti- Corruption Unit consisted, among others things, in undertaking unannounced inspections in Gendarmerie Brigades and road checkpoints on the Yaounde-Douala-Edea-Limbe and Buea highways in both ways.

The following checks were undertaken:

- regularity of administrative detentions in holding cells registers and Brigades daily registers;
- schedule of road checks and routes;
- follow-up of road check operations;
- number plates of elements on duty;
- compliance of checkpoints with instructions of the Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Defence, prohibiting the installation of checkpoints in the middle of the road so as to avoid destroying road shoulders.

Other actions included:

- acquisition of a mailbox;
- acquisition of a telephone line;
- visit to recruitment and examination centres mainly during the internship and recruitment period;
- supervision of recruitment commissions and trainees selection in order to prevent acts of corruption very frequent during these operations;
- visits to several departments of the Ministry to eliminate artificial steps and bottlenecks that generate corruption and bureaucratic delays;
- sensitization of staffs and citizens on the importance of probity and good governance in the management of state affairs;
- designing of posters denouncing corrupt practices;
- production and distribution of posters in different military training units.

Throughout the year 2014, the Anti-Corruption Unit intensified its sensitization and control campaigns. Several officials have been dismissed for non-compliant behaviours.

CHAPTER 2

MINISTRIES IN CHARGE OF THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE

This chapter highlights activities undertaken by Administrations in charge the production, importation and distribution of goods and services (Section 1), Administrations in charge of funds search and financing (Section 2).

Section 1: ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE PRODUCTION, IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

§1. ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

This section includes the following sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Forests; Mines; Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries; Tourism; Water and Energy; Public Works; Small and Medium Enterprises, Crafts.

Ministerial departments in charge of these sectors actually sent their reports to CONAC, with the exception of MINADER.

A. Activities of MINFOF

In addition to investigative missions, following numerous denunciations, the ACU of MINFOF continued the implementation of the PILCC (Integrated Project for the Fight against Corruption) through the RRI approach validated by CONAC.

1. Investigative missions

a. Denunciations

Denunciations that were given special attention mainly focused on:

- illegal logging ;
- extortion
- scam
- abuse of office
- conflicts of competence over the management of forest revenues.

Respondents were mostly found among MINFOF agents, economic operators, local people (elites and village chiefs).

To sum up, in 2014, the Anti-Corruption Unit recorded:

- 32 denunciations;
- 27 investigative missions;
- 20 sanctions have been applied to agents and officials of the ministerial department involved in corrupt practices and illegal exploitation.

b. Achieved results

On the whole, the following achievements have been noticed in 2014:

- the corruption perception index recorded is at 5.89, representing a decrease of corruption in the forest/fauna subsector;
- the performance target of the PILCC has been achieved and gives an average of 78% of non-extorted trucks on targeted roads, compared to the baseline of 100% on the said highways in 2012. This indicates a significant decline in the practice of road racket by MINFOF agents;

- a significant number of educational and preventive materials was popularized among 50 users and 150 control clerks;
- a database on check points and MINFOF control agents was designed;
- a critical mass of actors involved in the fight against corruption has been mobilized.

2. The Integrated Project for the Fight against Corruption (PILCC)

To fulfil its mission, the Anti-Corruption Unit set the following objectives in 2014:

- expand and perpetuate the application of "best practices" learned from the 2012 RRI, to all checkpoints along the Bertoua-Ngaoundere highway;
- popularize the "Probity Agent Guide" and the "Forestry Controller Guide" among control agents on targeted roads;
- proceed with the signing of solemn declarations of commitment to probity;
- consensually develop and adopt the Integrity Pact between MINFOF and all actors involved in the exploitation of community forests resources;
- develop and implement a whistleblowing policy within MINFOF.

2.1. Implementation of "best practices" at MINFOF road checkpoints and popularization of the Probity Agent and Forestry Controller Guides

The performance target was set at 61% of non-extortion. Compared to the baseline (100%), the level of implementation shows a significant decline in extortion practices by MINFOF agents. This was confirmed by an opinion poll conducted among CSOs, transporters, traders and members of some community forests.

Within the framework of a monitoring mission, the Probity Agent Guide was distributed to agents followed by a sensitization session; 176 copies were distributed and 120 solemn declarations of commitment to probity were signed.

The Forestry Controller Guide on its part defines a set of technical standards that MINFOF agents must know and observe on the field. It indicates:

- all documents required during control procedures ;
- the effective and legal control procedure.

As part of a PILCC monitoring mission, 198 copies of the Guide were distributed to control agents, regional and divisional delegates, heads of forest checkpoints; 91 copies distributed at different MINFOF checkpoints situated on targeted highways in the eight regions covered by the project.

2.2. Implementation of the whistleblowing policy

The integrity pact is a contract between MINFOF and its users on a set of principles and practices. Both parties undertake to respect users, promote integrity and transparency.

With the technical assistance of consultants from the GIZ, a whistleblowing policy was developed, aiming at enhancing user's confidence, informing them of remedies in case of abuse, and setting up an efficient and reliable operational system of processing denunciations.

B. Activities of MINMIDT

The two main activities of MINMIDT Anti-Corruption Unit in 2014 included the following:

- participation in the final evaluation of the 6th RRIs series;
- adoption and validation of studies carried out in 2013.

1. Participation in the final evaluation of the 6th RRIs series

On 14 February 2014, MINMIDT took part in the final evaluation ceremony of the 6th RRIs series at the CONAC headquarters. Results obtained from the implementation of this activity are:

- development and institutionalization of a financial commitment monitoring form;
- setting up and popularization of the financial commitment processing circuit;
- installation of an information board concerning files forwarded to MINFI.

2. Adoption and validation of reports

The ACU conducted two studies related to the industry sector, a post-census survey on the perception of corruption in the awarding of titles, licenses and approvals in the Mefou and Afamba Division and the second one on the perception of corruption in the awarding of licenses and approvals in the Mfoundi Division. The major achievement of these studies is a drop in the number of victims of corruption in both Divisions, from 28.1% to 19.6%, representing a decrease of 8.5 points in one year.

C. ACTIVITIES OF MINEPIA

MINEPIA initiated an anti-corruption process scheduled to take several years, with the drafting and publication of a **User Guide** in June 2013.

1. Actions led by MINEPIA:

- printing of the User Guide in large number. This document informs citizens on services provided and conditions to be fulfilled. It also indicates normative timelines that the user is entitled to expect for each procedure. The Guide has been translated into English, posted on the Ministry website and distributed to users and heads of Central and Decentralized Services;
- reactivation of Files circulation sheets with visas from the service head at every processing level;
- publication of secure documents: licenses, permits, fishery products landing certificates;
- organization of awareness campaigns against corruption in the central and decentralized services, as well as in institutions under MINEPIA.

2. Prospects:

- continuation of the User Guide distribution in electronic format.
- monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of central and decentralized services, companies, public and semi-public institutions under supervision, as well as related organizations and projects.

D. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY MINTOUL

MINTOUL Anti-Corruption Unit geared its activities around the following two areas of intervention:

- evaluation of RRI results
- corruption prevention

1. Evaluation of RRI results

The paying of bribes for the issuing of tourism and leisure establishments authorizations has been identified as MINTOUL's major challenge in two target Regions: the Centre and the Littoral. The performance objective was to improve transparency by halving bribery practices in the two targets delegations.

The following results emerged from the exploitation of phone calls received by the Unit (676 38 03 80), activity reports from Regional and Divisional Delegations and suggestion boxes:

- better service quality ;
- timeliness in files processing;
- Regional Delegate willingness to resolve issues;
- availability of procedures related to the law governing building conditions of tourism and accommodation structures;
- improvement of communication and more information on the Procedures Manual provisions ;
- identification of clandestine structures (57 in the Centre and 350 in the Littoral);
- reduction in the number of denunciations;
- increase in the number of operators committed to regularizing their structures.

Moreover, the outcome indicates a number of obstacles, including:

- lack of adequate training on professional ethics among the staff;
- the procedure for issuing tourism and leisure establishment authorizations is considered by some agents as a source of income.

Proposed solutions are:

- raise awareness among all stakeholders
- expand the RRI programme to all ten Regions ;
- build capacities of new agents on legal provisions governing tourism activities and professional ethics;
- decentralization of the licensing commission.

2. Corruption prevention

MINTOUR took part in the training seminar on "Ethics and the fight against corruption in multinational and national companies" on 9 April 2014, at the Sawa Hotel (Douala), jointly organized by CONAC and the SCPC (Central Service of Corruption Prevention – France).

Still within the framework of corruption prevention, the ACU produced two banners in French and English with the following message: "The public service is free of charge in the

Ministry of Tourism and Leisure" These were placed at the entrance hall of MINTOUL's main building.

E. ACTIVITIES OF MINEE

In 2014, the following three main activities were undertaken:

- working sessions
- processing of corruption cases
- implementation of the RRI

1. Working sessions

The Anti-Corruption Unit held 02 meetings and several other restricted sessions to discuss on specific issues identified during the processing of cases and monitor the implementation of the RRI.

2. Processing of suspected corruption cases

In 2014, the ACU received 11 alleged cases of corruption summarized in the following table.

Table 27: Summary of alleged cases of corruption handled by the ACU

N°	Subject	Date of receipt	Sending institution	Description	Current situation
1.	Illegal occupation of Mr. S building by AES-SONEL	12/12/2012	CONAC	The complainant reports the illegal occupation of his plot by AES-SONEL	AES-SONEL has been notified and the response is awaited
2.	Denunciation filed by Mr. M. B.M. about extortion and corrupt practices perpetrated by some AES Sonel agents	04/01/2013	CONAC	Recurrent issue requiring in-depth examination	
3.	Flat rate billing of water consumption by CDE agents, Ndokoti Agency	15/02/2013	CONAC	Mrs. N.E (complainant), a client of CDE, is experiencing difficulties with her water meter since April 2012. Instead of repairing it, she is rather required to pay contentious bills.	Case sent to CDE, for competence
4.	Misappropriation of special funds allocated to finance rural electrification and the construction of two water boreholes in Apouh.	03/04/2013	CONAC	The complainant denounces the non-achievement of the said projects, while funds have been released and the order letter signed.	Competence of MINEPAT (granting authority)
5.	Electrification of the Mbeve I village in Mbouda	03/04/2013	CONAC	The DD/MINEE for the Bamboutos is alleged to have misappropriated FCFA 2,630,134, in complicity with the E.C.M Executive Director and the Division Financial Controller.	RD/MINEE/WEST notified of this case for in-depth examination.
6.	Electrification of the road section Ombessa Centre Guientsing-Bogondo-Carrefour Kassa, in the Ombessa Subdivision	03/04/2013	CONAC	People from the Mbam and Inoubou complain that they have been defrauded by the successful tenderer responsible for the electrification of their community, work that the latter is claimed to have subsequently vandalized.	The DD/MINEE for the Mbam and Inoubou notified for field investigation and the related report forwarded to CONAC.

7.	Misappropriation of public funds by the Dja and Lobo DD/MINEE in the locality of OVENG YEMVACK	15/04/2013	CONAC	The Dja and Lobo DD/MINEE accused by a local NGO of having misappropriated funds allocated for the construction of a water borehole at the Oveng YEMVACK (Sangmélima) reception and training centre for vulnerable people.	The South RD notified for field investigation and the related report forwarded to CONAC.
N°	Subject	Date of receipt	Sending institution	Description	Current situation
8.	Incomplete execution of a rural electrification project in the Barguing village (Doukoula Datcheka highway, KAR-HAY Sub-Division, Mayo-Danay Division, Far North Region).	06/05/2013	CONAC	The complainant claimed that the locality of Barguing benefited from an electrification project in the 2009 PIB which was not achieved at 100%. The locality is still in darkness.	Correspondence sent to the RD/MINEE/Far North for clarification
9.	Abandonment of electrification works at Fonge village, in the South West Region.	27/05/2013	CONSUPE	Investigations conducted by the Department of Electricity indicate that works had already been carried out. Only the receipt and commissioning of the project remain to be completed.	
10.	Suspicion of illegal transactions, complicity and corruption concerning an exploitation, and storage of petroleum products in tanks since 2010 in the full residential area of Diboum I, Douala III (blocks 4, 5 and 6).	04/06/2013	CONAC	A group of residents of these blocks sent a complaint to CONAC, to help clear out this fraudulent exploitation, source of corruption and environmental pollution.	A correspondence was addressed to RD/MINEE/Littoral for identification and application of penalties provided for by the rules in force.
11.	Complaint from Mr. T.E.E against Chief E. E. for poor management.	18/09/2013	CONAC	According to the complainant, the DD/MINEE/BOYO is alleged to have embezzled the sum of 35 million FCFA dedicated to the construction of a potable water supply while in office in Fundong (Manyu Division).	A letter was sent to the RD/MINEE/Littoral for investigations and a new one by the General Inspectorate of Services for clarification.

3. Implementation of the Rapid Results Initiative

MINEE theme reads as follows: "In 100 days, reduce corruption within 10 structures under MINEE tutelage through effective operationalization of their anti-corruption organs". This 6th launch phase was intended to reinforce appropriation of the Water and Energy section of the SNLCC by the MINEE personnel, projects underway (Memve'ele) and structures under tutelage (AER, SCDP, CDE, CAMWATER, ARSEL, EDC, SONARA, HYDRO Mekin).

Following implementation of the RRI, the various anti-corruption organs were officially installed. These organs have conducted the following activities: awareness sessions in their respective structures, drafting of codes of ethics, setting up of denunciations boxes, posting of posters with anti-corruption messages in crowded places, and finally surveys among staff and consumers.

F. ACTIVITIES OF MINTP

Apart from the daily processing and exploitation of denunciations made by users, the Anti-Corruption Unit of MINTP carried out the following two main activities:

- regularization of loads control in weighing stations;
- processing of statements.

1. Regularization of loads control in weighing stations

As part of road maintenance, the protection of road infrastructures proved to be the key point of this policy. The rise of corruption during weighing operations tended to undermine strategies of transparency, simplification of procedures and rigorous management put in place.

In response, a strong set of measures has been adopted by the Unit, including:

- unannounced on-the-spot checks in weighing stations;
- mobility of staff working in weighing stations;
- improvement of duty agents' working conditions.

As a consequence of this regularization, positive results have been noted:

- denunciations have significantly decreased;
- offloading is increasingly practiced;
- the number of overloaded vehicles has decreased.

The table below illustrates progress made over the last 06 years.

Table 28: Regularization of loads control in weighing stations (2009-2014)

Year	Number of stations	Weighed Vehicles	Overloaded vehicles	Percentage of Overloaded vehicles	Percentage of Overloaded vehicles exceeding 1 (one) tonne	Percentage of Overloaded vehicles exceeding 20 (twenty) tonnes	Amount of fines in billion (FCFA)
2009	13	486 769	58 769	12.09	98.34	81	1.745
2010	14	606 574	74 381	12.30	98.10	36	2.059
2011	17	1 178 821	152 483	12.94	98.81	64	3.517
2012	17	1 544 218	142 882	09.25	99.05	17	3.459
2013	17	1 944 978	132 217	06.80	98.98	59	3.004
2014	17	1 848 332	109 479	05.92	98.57	41	2.355

2. The processing of statements

Significant opportunities for corruption are found in the statements processing chain. Many annoyances like deliberate bureaucratic delays in processing such **statements** and fanciful rejections had been noticed. In response, in addition to the Circular letter No.856/LC MINTP/IGS/CEA3 on procedures and guidelines for the treatment of **statements** in the year 2014, the General Inspectorate of Services intensified controls in central and decentralized services.

Expected and observed outcomes:

- **statements** processing timeline has been reduced to less than 10 days in the various units;
- a monthly report is now sent to the General Inspectorate of Services.

G. ACTIVITIES OF MINPMEESA

1. Activities and results achieved by the Anti-Corruption Unit

The MINPMEESA ACU led for the first time a RRI driven by CONAC in the Douala and Yaoundé Business Creation Centres. The goal was to reduce by 80% illegal payments during business creation procedures in the Douala and Yaounde CFCEs, after 100 days.

Implementation of this RRI by MINPMEESA produced tangible results both quantitatively and qualitatively.

a. Quantitatively:

- Drafting of a Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for staff serving in CFCEs ;
- Popularization of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for staff serving in CFCEs ;

- Drafting of the Integrity Pact for all stakeholders in the business creation chain in Cameroon ;
- Distribution of the Integrity Pact to the entire personnel from sectoral administrations operating in CFCEs;
- Development of tools and control mechanisms of the implementation of the business creation regulatory framework;
- Sensitization of CFCEs' staff on the anti-corruption drive ;
- Organization of the toll-free number display campaign;
- Organization of a field visit to get the perception of users and staff on the implementation of RRI related reforms;
- Reduction of illegal payments by 100%.

b. Qualitatively:

- Improvement of the working methods: more transparent and better organization.
- Strengthening of the team spirit at all levels of the business creation process among staff of administrations working in CFCEs.
- Improvement of the results-oriented culture throughout the formalizing chain.
- Involvement and active participation of all CFCEs staff.
- It is however important to insist on the fact that this appropriation must be sustainable and extended to all CFCEs.

2. The General Inspectorate of Services

As part of the implementation of its 2014 action plan, the General Inspectorate of MINPMEESA's Services conducted a series of missions in the decentralized services of the Centre, Littoral, West, Northwest and Southwest Regions, at the Support Programme for the Creation and Development of SMEs specialized in the Processing and Conservation of Mass-Consumption Local Products (PACD/PME).

The following recommendations were made:

- organization of regular meetings or periodic training on administrative and professional ethics;
- sound bookkeeping;
- respect of good governance rules ;
- involvement of heads of decentralized services in the drafting of public contracts.

§2. ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Only the activities of the Ministry of Commerce (MINCOMMERCE) and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MINPOSTEL) have been taken into account in this section. The Ministry of Transports (MINTRANSPORTS) did not submit any report to CONAC for the year 2014.

A. ACTIVITIES OF MINCOMMERCE

In 2014, MINCOMMERCE drew on the PRECIS tool (Prevention, Education, Conditions, Incentives, Sanctions) recommended by the SNLCC to carry its anti-corruption activities.

1. Prevention and Education

Prevention and education activities consisted of the following:

- Organization of awareness seminars and outreach sessions on control procedures for officials and staff of Regional Delegations;
- overhaul of the commercial law;
- finalization of the drafting and distribution of MINCOMMERCE User Guide;
- drafting of MINCOMMERCE Procedures Manual (ongoing);
- installation of suggestion boxes in central and decentralized services and in certain markets;
- production and display of sensitization messages on the Fight against Corruption for the staff, economic operators and consumers;
- dissemination of information on MINCOMMERCE website;
- advocacy campaign towards economic operators, consumer organizations and the general public through the "Made in Cameroon" radio programme on CRTV.

2. Conditions and incentives

- monitoring of Regional and Divisional Brigades activities by the National Brigade for Fraud Prevention and Control;
- monitoring of all the Brigades by the General Inspectorate in association with the ACU;
- recruitment and training of officials in the Price, Weights and Measures sector;
- regular staff transfers;
- budgeting and payment of mission allowances, bonuses and premiums to staff;
- implementation, in partnership with CONAC, of the 5th series of RRI in the various **Brigades for Fraud Prevention and Control** (National, Regional, Divisional).

3. Sanctions

The Anti-Corruption Unit examined the following complaints from users:

- Complaint from Mr. O.B., trader in Doualaré-Maroua, against MINCOMMERCE Regional Delegate for the Far North and the Divisional Delegate for the Diamaré, for threats, money extortion, fraud and abuse of office, followed by a correspondence from the accused Regional Delegate denouncing slanderous accusations. It was not possible to conduct field investigations due to the security situation prevailing in that Region;
- Denunciation of money extortion from traders of the Kouyape village, in the Far North, against Price Controllers in Mora, transmitted by the President of CONAC. Field investigations did not take place due to the above mentioned reasons;
- Denunciation against some control agents of the Mfoundi Divisional Delegation by the Director of the Ekoudou-Bastos Educational Centre. The ACU noted that this issue had already been investigated in 2013, and facts had not been established.

B. ACTIVITIES OF MINPOSTEL

In 2014, the MINPOSTEL Anti-Corruption Unit included a number of activities in its action plan. These activities are worth recalling, as well as the methodology used to achieve them and assess the results obtained.

1. Summary of the 2014 Action Plan

Activities included in the 2014 Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Unit were:

Table 29: Summary of the 2014 Action Plan of MINPOSTEL's Anti-Corruption Unit

N°	Strategic actions	Activities	Objective	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (Dec. 2014)	Tasks
1.	Education	Assessment of the implementation of the education program on corruption and good governance validated and transmitted by MINPOSTEL to ENSPT.	Make sure that the subject on the Fight against Corruption and Good Governance is actually delivered in ENSPT	Assessment results available	0	1	Refer the issue again to the Director of ENSTP and review his reply
2.	Conditions	Preparation of a corruption risk-mapping survey in the Posts and Telecommunications sector	Prepare TOR and the corruption risk-mapping survey draft budget	TOR and draft budget available	0	1	- Refer the issue to INS. - Prepare the draft budget and TOR
3.		Preparation of the 2015 draft action plan	Have an action plan in place	2015 draft action plan available	0	1	- Identification of unexecuted activities in 2014 for their renewal in 2015. Identification of new activities for 2015 - Action plan design.
4.		Preparation of the draft budget	Have a draft budget	2015 draft budget available	0	1	Evaluation of the cost of activities to finance in 2015
5.	Incentives	Creation of an Integrity Committee	Propose to the Head of the Department the setting up of a committee to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - honour deserving officers; - encourage initiatives that promote probity and sound public management. 	Draft document adopted by the Anti-Corruption Unit	0	1	Drafting and adoption of the draft document establishing the ACU Integrity Committee

N°	Strategic actions	Activities	Objective	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target (Dec. 2014)	Tasks
6.	Prevention	Updating of the ACU sub-site	Inform, educate and sensitize on corruption	ACU sub-site updated	0	1	Scanning and online posting of documents.
7.	Education	Preparation of an awareness campaign on the Fight against Corruption in 2015	Provide the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the 2015 campaign.	-Messages and TOR available	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conception of messages and spots. - Drafting of TOR. - Preparation of the awareness campaign draft budget, in association with focal points of structures under tutelage.
8.	Prevention Education Conditions	Continuation and strengthening of dialogue with the ACU partners	-Develop partnerships with institutions and organizations involved in the fight against corruption	-Partners informed -regular meetings.	2	4	Identification and follow-up of partnerships

2. Methodology used

The ACU held several sessions during which records prepared during the intersessional period were examined. Most specifically, the Unit ensured the preparation of the draft text establishing the Post and Telecommunications Integrity Committee, field missions for the collection of data necessary for the assessment of RRIs' initiatives, and the hearing of Mr. M.F.X., alleged victim of an act of corruption during the entrance examination into ENSPT in 2012. For the sake of efficiency, responsibilities have been divided among staff members in charge of carrying out activities

3. Level of implementation of activities

The table below shows the level of implementation of activities.

Table 30: Level of implementation of activities - MINPOSTEL

N°	Strategic actions	Activities	Objective	Indicators	Tasks	Level of implementation
1	Education	Assessment of the implementation of the education program on corruption and good governance validated and transmitted by MINPOSTEL to ENSPT.	Make sure that the subject on the Fight against Corruption and Good Governance is actually delivered in ENSPT	Assessment results available	Refer the issue again to the Director of ENSTP and review his reply	- Correspondence sent to D/ENSPT. - D/ENSPT's reply awaited (50%).
2	Conditions	Preparation of a corruption risk-mapping survey in the Posts and Telecommunications sector	Prepare TOR and the corruption risk-mapping survey draft budget	TOR and draft budget available	- Refer the issue to INS. - Prepare the draft budget and TOR	Unexecuted task (0%)
3		Preparation of the 2015 draft action plan	Have an action plan in place	2015 draft action plan available	- Identification of unexecuted activities in 2014 for their renewal in 2015. Identification of new activities for 2015 - Action plan design	Executed task (100%)
4		Preparation of the 2015 draft budget	Have a draft budget	Draft budget available	Evaluation of the cost of activities to finance in 2015	Executed task (100%)
5	Incentives	Creation of an Integrity Committee	Propose to the Head of the Department the setting up of a committee to:	Draft document adopted by the Anti-Corruption Unit	Drafting and adoption of the draft document establishing the ACU Integrity Committee	Executed task (100%)

			-honour deserving officers; -encourage initiatives that promote probity and sound public management.			
6	Prevention Education	Updating of the ACU sub-site	Inform, educate and sensitize on corruption	ACU sub-site updated	Scanning and online posting of documents	Unexecuted task (0%)
7	Prevention Education	Preparation of an awareness campaign on the Fight against Corruption in 2015	Provide the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the 2015 campaign.	-Messages and TOR available	- Conception of messages and spots. - Drafting of TOR. - Preparation of the awareness campaign draft budget, in association with focal points of structures under tutelage.	Executed task 50%
8	Prevention Education Conditions	Continuation and strengthening of dialogue with the ACU partners	-Develop partnerships with institutions and organizations involved in the fight against corruption	-Partners informed -regular meetings	Identification and follow-up of partnerships	Permanent activity (100%)
Average level						62.5%

SECTION 2: ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF FUNDS SEARCH AND FINANCING

This section will be focused on MINEPAT activities; the other administrations (MINFI and MINMAP) did not submit their 2014 report to CONAC.

In addition to ordinary meetings, the Anti-Corruption Unit of MINEPAT conducted the following activities:

- a training seminar for members of the ACU
- investigations based on denunciations ;
- monitoring of the RRI implementation;
- an open-day.

A. Training seminar for members of the ACU

Members of the ACU attended a training seminar which allowed them to become familiar with their duties. The seminar enabled the adoption of recommendations to fight effectively against corruption in MINEPAT. The level of implementation of these recommendations in all central services departments was assessed by an inspection mission.

B. Investigations conducted

Table 31: Investigations conducted by the Anti-Corruption Unit of MINEPAT in 2014

N°	Service	Respondents	Subject of the complaint	Sanctions	Observations
1.	SIGIPES Unit	SIGIPES Unit officials	Allegations of corruption within the Unit		Machines were not working during investigations
2.	Mifi Divisional Delegation	Mr. N. and the Divisional Delegate	- Mismanagement -Illegal collection of mission expenses	-Letter of observation sent to the Divisional Delegate - Request for explanations sent to Mr. N.	The Divisional Delegate was punished for mismanagement and Mr. N. for having collected the money without executing the mission.
3.	Regional Delegation for the Centre	Mr. B., Support Staff at the Regional Delegation	Insubordination	Disciplinary assignment in central services	The ACU is against the lack of professional ethics and respect demonstrated by Mr N.
4.	Regional Delegation for the South West	Service provider	Violation of the specifications	Legal proceedings initiated against the provider	The provider provided 09 computers instead of 10.

C. Monitoring of the RRI implementation

The purpose of MINEPAT's second RRI of was to reduce from 50 to 20%, the various irregularities that constitute opportunities for corruption in the processing of tender files after 100 days. A working group was set up comprising officials of MINEPAT and the General Directorates of Customs and Taxation.

D. Open day ceremony of the Anti-Corruption Unit

On 09 December 2014, the ACU joined the national and international community to celebrate the International Anti-Corruption Day. The aim of the open day ceremony was to educate and sensitize all MINEPAT and other administrations staff, as well the general public on the negative impact of corruption on the national economy.

Chapter 3:

ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SECTORS

This chapter will present anti-corruption activities conducted in 2014 by administrations in charge of the education, social and cultural sectors.

SECTION 1: ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION SECTOR

- Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) ;
- Ministry of Secondary Education (MINESEC) ;
- Ministry of Higher Education (MINESUP) ;
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP) ;
- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI).

§1. ACTIVITIES OF MINEDUB

Anti-corruption activities in 2014 mainly focused on the following:

- implementation of the Rapid Results Initiative;
- field investigations by the Anti-Corruption Brigade;
- review of complaints

As part of the 7th RRI series, MINEDUB conducted a RRI with the performance objective to “reduce by 80% the payment of illegal fees in about 5982 public primary schools of the 360 subdivisions, from 02 July to 15 October 2014”.

Furthermore, from 8 to 19 September 2014, as part of the Anti-Corruption Brigade activities, 36 officials from the central services were sent on the field; it appears from the inspections carried out in 1,861 public primary schools that no headmaster has been sanctioned for illegal collection of fees.

Regarding the review of complaints, 11 cases were investigated in 2014 and the results break down as follows:

Table 32: Review of complaints and results of investigations concerning some MINEDUB officials

N°	Regions	Location	Allegations	Results of investigations	Sanctions
1.	Adamawa	IAEB Banyo	Embezzlement of performance bonuses by the IAEB	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report
2.		Bilingual Primary School – Madagascar, Yaoundé	Misappropriation of public funds and manipulation of parents by the headmaster	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report

3.	Centre	Public Primary School - Ngoussou I B, Yaoundé	Illegal collection of fees by a female teacher	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report	
4.		Public Primary School - Gendarmerie Mobile, Yaoundé	Corruption	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report	
5.		Public Primary School - Bokito	Complaint against Mr G.A. for misappropriation of PTA's fees.	Proven allegations against the headmaster of E.P. Bokito, Mr G.A., and the Sub divisional Inspector , Mrs A.	Removed from their respective offices	
6.		Divisional Delegation of Basic Education - Mefou and Akono	Embezzlement of public primary schools operating expenses	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report	
7.		Public Primary Schools - SA'A	Misappropriation of PTA's fees	Proven allegations against 07 (seven) headmasters : Mr. O.M., E.P. Sa'a I B ; Mr. O. O. S., E.P. Nkolmvak ; Mr. A. M. J. P., E.P. Nkolang B ; Mr. B. P., E.P. Nkol-Mgbana ; Mr. A. A., E.P. Polo ; Mr. A. N. A., E.P. Nkolo ;Mrs L. M. F., E.M. Elig-Zogo)	Removed from offices	
8.		IEAB Ebebda	Unorthodox practices and abuses	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report	
9.		Littoral	E.P. Dizangue	Extortion of money from parents for the delivery of school attendance certificate needed for CNPS records	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report
10.		West	Divisional Delegation of Basic Education - Haut-Nkam	Complaint against N. N., former-DDEB Haut-Nkam and DDEB Khoung-Ki, for embezzlement	Proven allegations	Removed from office

11.	South	IAEB Meyomessala	Forgery and counterfeiting Misappropriation of E.P Koum funds	Unproven allegations, lack of evidence	Nothing to report
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§2. MINESEC ACTIVITIES

The General Inspectorate of Services, in close collaboration with the ACU, conducted the implementation of the RRI for the 4th consecutive year; two flagship events were held in May and September 2014.

The purpose of the first event was to increase the number of career promotions and advancements at the Directorate of Human Resources, and the second to generalize the struggle against fake admissions into public high schools (6è), as well as in Technical High Schools (Première année and Seconde) throughout the country, with the exception of the East and Far North.

Concerning career promotions, the performance objective achieved is currently at 66%. Moreover, this RRI has helped to undertake an adjustment of procedures, reduce processing timelines and increase users' awareness.

Also, capacities of assistant directors of General Affairs in Regional Delegations, Divisional Delegates and some secondary schools principals have been reinforced on the prevention of fake admissions into schools.

The table below summarizes measures taken concerning Incentives and Sanctions:

Table 33: Measures taken concerning Incentives and Sanctions in MINESEC

N°	Structures	Name	Position	Charges	Measures taken
1.	G.S - Nkilzock	M.P.	Principal	Poor financial and administrative management	Letter of observation
2.		O.E.S.	Bursar	Embezzlement	Letter of observation
3.	G.H.S Tsinga	A.H.M.	Principal	Embezzlement	- Letter of observation - Repayment of CFA 2,113,010 to the state treasury on behalf of the school budget
4.	Divisional Delegation, Hauts-Plateaux	F.P.	DDES	Poor financial management	Warning letter
5.	G.H.S Awae	O.H.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
6.	G.H.S Lebamzip	N.C.A.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
7.	G.T.S. Mekomo	B.E.	Principal	Non-payment of premiums	Letter of observation
8.	G.H.S Obala	Y.B.G.	Vice Principal	False testimony in the awarding of a contract for the construction of a fence.	Warning letter
9.		E.M.N.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
10.	G.S Elig Ambassa	N.A.J.M.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
11.	G.H.S Ngan-Ha	D.E.	School guidance counsellor	Guilty relationships with students	-Letter of observation Transfer out of the school milieu
12.	G.H.S Bondjock	N.J.	Principal	Collection of illegal fees	- Letter of observation - Summoned to reimburse all fees collected
13.	G.B.H.S. Bafia	K. à D.	Bursar	Interference in the management of PTA's levies	Letter of observation
14.		B. G.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
15.	G.S Ombessa	N.K.J.E.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
16.	G.T.H.S. Douala Akwa	N.M.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
17.	G.T.H.S. Mokolo	S.A.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
18.	G.B.H.S. Deido	B.P.	Principal	Poor financial management and collection of illegal fees	Letter of observation

19.	G.H.S. Maroua Domayo	N.P.	Principal	Collection of illegal fees	- Letter of observation - Transfer
20.	G.T.S. Mandingring	M.O.	Principal	Poor financial management	Letter of observation
21.	G.H.S.Vogzom	D.D.	Bursar	Embezzlement of public funds	Letter of observation
22.	G.T.H.S. Touboro	S.J.	Principal	Embezzlement of public funds	
23.	G.H.S. Yanli	D.K.	Former Bursar	Misappropriation of public funds and irregular occupation of the position of bursar	Letter of observation
24.		B.N.	Principal	Misappropriation of public funds and irregular occupation of the position of bursar	- Letter of observation - Transfer
25.	G.H.S. Mandingring	K.A.	Principal	Collection of illegal fees	- Letter of observation - Transfer
26.	G.H.S. Nylon-Brazzaville	N.B.C.Epse H.	Principal	Poor financial management	Warning Letter
27.	R.D.S.E Adamawa	H.D.	R.D.S.E.	Active participation in the campaign against fake admissions into schools	Letter of congratulations
28.	G.B.H.S. Malang	A.S.	Principal	Active participation in the campaign against fake admissions into schools	Letter of congratulations
29.	Government High School Buea Town	E.G.S	Principal	Active participation in the campaign against fake admissions into schools	Letter of congratulations
30.	G.H.S. Ngaoundéré	A.D.	Principal	Active participation in the campaign against fake admissions into schools	Letter of congratulations
31.	G.B.H.S. Ebolowa	O.B.	Principal	Non-compliance with regulations governing admissions into general and technical high schools (6è, Première and Seconde)	Letter of observation
32.	Government High School of Buea	M.H.E.	Principal	Non-compliance with regulations governing admissions into general and technical high schools (6è, Première and Seconde)	Letter of observation
33.	CAAP	N.F.M.L.	Support staff	Unauthorized absence	Letter of observation
34.	G.T.S. Olanguina	K.R.	Principal	Mismanagement that led to the departure of all students	
35.	G.T.S. Mbangassina	A.A.R.	Principal	Poor financial management	

36.	DDSE Nyong and So'o	A.N.T.M.	DDSE	Poor quality of service and misappropriation of public funds	- Warning Letter - Summoned to reimburse the sum of FCFA 700.000
37.	G.H.S. Bafoussam Ndiengdam	N.M.	Principal	Non-compliance with regulations governing admissions into general and technical high schools (6è, Première and Seconde)	Letter of observation
38.	G.H.S. Maroua Kakatare	T.B.	Principal	Non-compliance with regulations governing admissions into general and technical high schools (6è, Première and Seconde)	Letter of observation
39.	G.T.H.S. Garoua Marouaré	W.H.T.	Bursar	Embezzlement of public funds	Repayment of embezzled funds

§ 3. ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIÉS IN MINESUP

The Central Unit for the Fight against Corruption and the Promotion of Ethics undertook the following activities in 2014:

- participation in the awareness campaign organized by CONAC on the occasion of the Douala University Games;
- reduction of opportunities for corruption during the competitive entrance examination into the Advanced Teachers Training College, within the framework of the COSCO Project set up by CONAC;
- processing of fraud cases during examination sessions in State Universities, about 190 students have been sanctioned;
- monitoring of local Units' activities (Yaounde I and Ngaoundere).

§4. ACTIVITIES OF MINEFOP AND MINRESI

MINEFOP and MINRESI implemented a RRI whose results are shown in **Table 12**.

SECTION 2: ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR

- Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) ;
- Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) ;
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINTSS) ;
- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family (MINPROFF) ;
- Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MINHDU) ;
- Ministry of Sports and Physical Education (MINSEP).

§1. ACTIVITIÉS OF MINSANTE

In 2014, the Anti-Corruption Unit developed a draft Code of Ethics for health personnel currently awaiting finalization and adoption. Furthermore, investigative missions were carried out, following denunciations. The ACU chairwoman manages complaints and supervises Regional Committees assisted by some focal points and collaborators.

RRIs implemented in some hospitals in 2011, 2012 and 2013 have been extended to more hospitals around the following issue: "the amount of revenue collected from hospitals does not reflect their volume of services due to the misappropriation and ransoming of patients." Given the positive results obtained in most of these pilot hospitals, strong guidelines applicable to all hospitals have been adopted by the Ministry of Health; their implementation is assessed regularly by the ACU and sometimes during inspection missions carried out by the 03 General Inspectorates of the Ministry.

Table 34: Cases received and handled by MINSANTE in 2014

N°	Hospital	Respondents	Position/ Service	Charges	Sanctions	Observations
ADAMA WA REGION						
1.	Ngaoundéré Regional Hospital	Mr. B.à.D.V.	State Nurse (IDE)	Illegal sale of drugs and extortion of FCFA 5000 to a woman in labour	- Letter of observation - 01 month suspension of premiums	
2.		Mrs M.C.E.	Team Manager	Extortion of money from a woman in labour while on duty	- Letter of observation - 02-month suspension of premiums	
3.		Mrs R.M.	Caregiver (AS)	Complicity in extortion from a woman in labour.	02-month suspension of premiums	
4.		Mrs M.M.T.	AS	Complicity in extortion from a woman in labour while on duty	02-month suspension of premiums	
CENTRE REGION						
5.	Yaounde University Hospital (CHU)	Mr. E.N.G.		- Repeated thefts in the service - Use of double biller at the pharmacy		Brought before the disciplinary board
6.		Mr. D.K.		Absence and other repeated offences	- Written warning - 1-month suspension of premiums	
7.		Mr. Z.M.T		Frequent absences from work that led to the demobilization of agents in charge of securing revenue.	- Written warning - 01 month suspension of premiums	
8.		Mr. N.H.		Abandonment of seriously ill patients		Sanction pending before the Ex. Dir
9.		M. A.E.M.		Abandonment of seriously ill patients		Sanction pending before the Ex. Dir

10.		Mrs E.M.N.		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning for failing to answer to the request for explanations	Sanction pending before the Ex. Dir
11.		Mr.A.G.		Frequent absences from work that led to the demobilization of agents in charge of securing revenue.		Sanction pending before the Ex. Dir
12.		Mr.M.A.		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning	
13.		Mr. B.R.		Unauthorized absence from work	- Written warning - Suspension of performance bonuses	
14.		Mr .M .Z		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning	
15.		Mr.E.R.		Unjustified absence	- Written warning - Suspension of performance bonuses	
16.		Mr. N.E.F.A.		Absence from night duty	- 3 days layoff - Suspension of performance bonuses	
17.		Mrs A.S.		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning	
18.		Mrs K.A. born N		Absence from work following annual leave	- Written warning - 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses.	
19.		Mrs N.C.		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning	
20.		Mr. E.G.		Unauthorized absence from work	Written warning	
21.		Mrs E.K.		Serious professional misconduct	Written warning	
22.		Mrs N.F.B.		Unauthorized absence	- Suspension of bonuses - Suspension of other advantages	
23.		Mr.Y.M.		Unauthorized absence from work	- Written warning - 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
24.		Mrs T.T.P.		Unauthorized absence from work	- Written warning	

					- 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
25.		Mr. E.F.		Unauthorized absence from work	- Written warning - 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
26.		Mr.O.B.		Abandonment of office	- Reprimand. - 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
27.		Mr.M.M.M		Unauthorized absence from work	- Written warning - 1 month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
28.		Mr. F.S.		Use of fake drug tickets at the pharmacy		Brought before the disciplinary board
29.		Mr.B.B		Sale of doubtful drugs		Brought before the disciplinary board
30.		Mrs E.B.J.		Concealment of names and amounts of drugs on sales receipts at the pharmacy		Brought before the disciplinary board
31.		Mrs M.M.C.		- Unauthorized absence from work - insubordination	- Two written requests for explanation	
32.		Mrs N.N.		- Unauthorized absence from work - insubordination	- Two written requests for explanation	
33.		Mr.E.N.		Unauthorized absence from work	- Two written requests for explanation	
34.		Mrs N.N.		Unauthorized absence from work	Two written requests for explanation	
35.		Mrs H.L.		Unauthorized absence from work	Two written requests for explanation	

36.		Mr.N.T.B.		Absence from work following annual leave	Two written requests for explanation	
37.	Jamot Hospital (Yaoundé)	Mr.E.G.	Mortuary agent	Extortion of money from users		Brought before the disciplinary board
38.		Mrs B.	Biology Laboratory	Falsification of laboratory results	Matter transferred to the General Supervisor	Brought before the disciplinary board
39.		Mrs M.D.	Psychiatry	Parallel and illegal sale of drugs	- Matter transferred to the General Supervisor - 03-month suspension of premiums	Brought before the disciplinary board
40.		Dr N. and Dr N.	Pulmonology	Parallel and illegal sale of drugs	- Transferred - 03-month suspension of performance bonuses	
LITTORAL REGION						
41.	Nylon District Hospital	Mr.Y.B.D.		Illegal sale of ARVs and introduction of hospital waste in the community	- Written blame. - One month suspension of performance bonuses.	
42.		Mrs D.P.V.		Extortion of money from patients	One month suspension of premiums and performance bonuses	
43.	Bonassama District Hospital	Mr.M.M.	Operating Room Supervisor	Extortion of money from a woman who gave birth by caesarean section	- 21-day suspension of activities - One month suspension of all premiums and bonuses	
44.		Dr B. M. M.	Medical doctor	Attempted extortion of FCFA100,000 for the establishment of a CML	- 45-day suspension of activities - 03-month suspension of all premiums and bonuses	
45.		Mr. E.A.S.		Fraudulent practice during medical examinations	- 30-day suspension of activities - One month suspension of all premiums	

46.	Logbaba District Hospital	Mr. B.N. and Mrs B.M.E.		Extortion of money from women in labour	Warning	
47.		Mr. A.O.V.V.		Loss of 1430 PTME tests		Sanction to be determined
48.		Mrs M born E.D.M.L.		Extortion of money from women in labour	Warning	
49.		Mrs N.A.F. born Y. and Mr. Y.Y.M.H.		Parallel sale of medical equipment and consumables	Warning	
50.	Ndogpassi III Rural Medical Dispensary	Mr.T.		- Parallel sale of drugs - Overbilling - Misappropriation of laboratory fees - Extortion		Sanction to be determined
51.		Mrs N.P.		- Parallel sale of drugs - Overbilling		Sanction to be determined
52.	Bonamoussadi Medical Dispensary	Mrs N. born N.E.C.	State Nurse (IDE)	- Extortion of CFA 20,000 from a patient - Extortion of CFA 10,000 from a victim of a road accident while on duty	- 1 month suspension of performance bonuses - Warning	Brought before the disciplinary board
53.		Mrs S.M.C born B.M.	State Nurse (IDE)	- Harassment of patients - Diversion of patients - Attempted intimidation	Warning	
54.	Bonadiwoto Medical Dispensary	2 staffs members	Pharmacy clerks	overbilling of drugs	3-month suspension of premiums	
SOUTH WEST REGION						
55.		Mr.N.F.	Security staff	Extortion of money from users at the car park	Letter of observation	
56.	Limbe Regional Hospital	Mr.N.A.	Security staff	Extortion of money from users at the car park	Letter of observation	
57.		Mrs I.J	Cleaning agent	- Absence from work - Insubordination	Letter of observation	
58.		Mrs T.A.	Cleaning agent	Departure from office before time	Letter of observation	

59.		Mrs E.E.	Cleaning agent	Departure from office before time	Letter of observation	
60.		Mr.M.A.	Security staff	Extortion of money from users at the car park	1 month suspension of performance bonuses	
61.		Mr.N.S.	Security staff	- Absence from work - Insubordination - Corrupt practices	6-month suspension of premiums	
62.		Mr.M.R.	Security staff	- Absence from work - Insubordination - Corrupt practices on	8-month suspension of premiums	
63.		Mr.N.E.	Electrician	- Absence from work - Insubordination	2-month suspension of premiums	
64.		Mr.T.M.	Security staff	Extortion of money from users at the car park	2-month suspension of performance bonuses	
65.		Mr.L.M.	Security staff	- Absenteeism - Insubordination	- 6-month suspension of performance bonuses - Letter of observation	
66.		Mr.N.H.	Emergency Department	Collection of fees without issuing receipts	1- month suspension of premiums	
67.		Mr.A.R.	Radiography	Notorious absenteeism	Letter of observation	

§2. ACTIVITIÉS OF MINAS

In addition to the implementation of RRI, whose results are presented in Table 12, monitoring missions have been carried out at the Douala CAO-CEREMB and Home-Ateliers.

1. Monitoring Mission at the Douala CAO-CEREMB

From 14 to 18 May 2014, the General Inspectorate carried out an investigation mission at the CAO-CEREMB, to verify the veracity of allegations of misappropriation of over 7.375 million FCFA in 2013, by Mr. B.E.J., treasurer of the Centre.

Having established responsibilities, the mission recommended the following measures:

- send requests for explanations to unruly CAO staff;
- take a preventive action against Mr. B.E.J., as the suspension from duty;
- punish unruly and delinquent officials.

2. Control Mission at the Douala Home-Ateliers

From 21 to 24 May 2014, the General Inspectorate conducted a financial audit mission at the Douala Home-Ateliers to verify reports of revenue misappropriation by some officials, as well as the existence of several dysfunctions in the financial resources management system.

After the mission, the following recommendations were made:

- repay monthly revenue into the structure's account;
- specify an amount to be paid quarterly by each Head of Atelier;
- rehabilitate the electrical circuit;
- purchase computer equipment for the computer room.

§3. ACTIVITIES OF MINTSS

The following table summarizes activities carried out by this Ministry in 2014.

Table 35: Activities carried out by MINTSS in 2014

Quarter	Cases examined	Problems identified	Suggestions submitted to MINTSS	Measures taken	References
1st Quarter	Denunciation submitted by the Executive Director of Ets JoBella & Cie SARL against the personnel of the Professional Relations Department (DRP).	Lack of transparency and obstruction to free competition in the awarding of the contract for the provision of Long-Service Awards badges	Redeployment of the accused staff in the decentralized services to disintegrate the network suspected of forgery and services haggling.	Transfers signed by the MINTSS.	Memorandum No. 0052/MINTSS/CAB of 18 March 2015 transferring some MINTSS personnel
	Review of the Divisional Delegate for the Ndonga-Mantung's charge against the DRP's Secretary	Denunciation against the DRP and his secretary for scam and money extortion, including the sum of FCFA 5,000, for the processing of Long-Service Awards records (after investigations, Mr. M. and colleagues have been proved guilty).	Replacement of the DRP personnel by more conscientious officers	Transfers signed by the MINTSS.	Memorandum No. 0052/MINTSS/CAB of 18 March 2015 transferring some MINTSS personnel

2 nd Quarter	Anonymous denunciation of some personnel of the Public Contracts Service	-Anonymous denunciation of Mr. M.M.S.C., Chief of the Public Contracts Service and one of his collaborators, for service haggling amounting to 4,000,000 FCFA, from a shady provider.	The ACU proposed to the Minister who approved it, their transfer or suspension on the one hand, and the disqualification of the accused provider for a period of one year by the competent services, on the other.	- Replacement of the Chief of Service; - Transfer of the offending agent.	-Order No. 0477/MINTSS of 12 June 2015, appointing officials in MINTSS central services
	-Anonymous denunciation of corrupt practices perpetrated by Mr. L, at door No 212 of MINTSS.	M. L, agent at the Mails and Records Service, is suspected of corruption in the management of Long-Service Awards Diplomas and continues to collect special work premiums while he has reached the retirement age limit.	The ACU proposed the transmission of an exhaustive list of such personnel for the drafting of a circular prescribing their retirement.	M. L. was sent on retirement as well as other staff on the proposed list.	The person concerned was notified to assert his pension rights on 15 March 2014
3 rd Quarter	Denunciation by Mr. T. C., chairman of Cameroon's National Union of Minibuses Drivers (SNCMBC), and the application for support purpose of the August 7, 2014 letter	Denunciation against the Inspector No. 5 at the Littoral Regional Delegation of Labour and Social Security, for obstruction of proceedings in the labour dispute between Mr K., gear driver, and his employer.	The Unit proposed an investigation mission in the Littoral Regional Delegation	Abandonment of charges for lack of evidence	See the ACU's progress report for the 3 rd quarter
4 th Quarter	Nothing to report	Nothing to report	Nothing to report	Nothing to report	Nothing to report

§4. ACTIVITIÉS OF MINPROFF

The Anti-Corruption Unit of MINPROFF, in collaboration with the General Inspectorate, focused its activities on the education of leaders and women's groups on the fight against corruption. A case of corruption at the Ngoumou Centre for the Promotion of Women and the Family (CPFF) was also reviewed.

1. Sensitization on the fight against corruption

This activity took place from 15 to 18 July in Batouri, from 23 to 26 September in Bafoussam and from 11 to 14 August 2014 in Limbe. These various sessions brought together all the Regional and Divisional Delegates, as well as all CPFFs' Directors of the concerned localities.

The overall objective was to present the RRI as an activity that can give more visibility to services and generalize the transparent management and traceability of financial transactions involving revenue generated. The funds generated should contribute to the improvement of working conditions and the quality of services offered.

2. Review of a corruption case at the Ngoumou CPFF

At the request of CONAC, an investigation mission was carried out on 07 and 08 October 2014 at the Ngoumou CPFF, following a request transmitted by a former HIPC trainer on duty in that structure. The former trainer accused the CPFF Director of embezzling the 2013 wages allocated to teachers. Following investigations, it was found that the said resources had been used to pay volunteers recruited by the CPFF.

§5. ACTIVITIES OF MINHDU

MINHDU activities consisted of the implementation of a RRI whose results are presented in Table 12 on Page 16.

§6. ACTIVITIES OF MINSEP

Activities of the Anti-Corruption Unit were performed around three main areas: monitoring and evaluation of the RRI launched in 2012/2013, authentication of degrees presented by the successful candidates during their entry into the Bamenda, Bertoua, Dschang and Garoua CENAJES, and into INJS-Yaounde for the 2013 session, and the visit of Mr. Michael Pedersen, International Expert in sports governance.

1. Monitoring and evaluation of RRIs

The first RRI launched by MINSEP aimed to reduce processing delays with a view to reducing opportunities for corruption. The assessment and control mission conducted on 19 June 2014 identified that, from 1 January to 19 June 2014, 24 applications for accreditation have been registered, 15 decisions have been notified to interested parties, 05 decisions have been taken in compliance with RRI's delays (1 month), 04 information letters have been sent to users whose files were incomplete.

The second RRI aimed to improve transparency by reducing by 80% the dysfunctions in the organization of Elective General Meetings in 41 national sports federations in 100 days. The control and evaluation mission found the misuse of false proxies and the existence of several unapproved leagues at the Cameroon Weightlifting Federation. Their elections were

cancelled. At the Cameroon Cycling Federation, the non-compliance with texts approved by the International Cycling Union (UCI) was identified; the specific case of FECAFOOT is under scrutiny at the level of international bodies, including the CAS and FIFA.

2. Authentication of diplomas/degrees

The authentication of diplomas was done in two stages:

- collection and transmission of documents to the General Inspectorate;
- transmission of data to structures responsible for issuing diplomas.

Statistics on CENAJES diplomas passed for authentication are the following:

Table 36: Statistics on CENAJES diplomas passed for authentication

CENAJES	Sports and Physical Education Teachers	Sports and Physical Education Teachers - Principals
BAMENDA	23	18
BERTOUA	28	16
DSCHANG	24	18
GAROUA	30	17
TOTAL	105	69

Results of the authentication process are still awaited. The ACU suggested that the diplomas verification process should start before the publication of final results.

3. Michael PEDERSEN's visit in Cameroon

Mr. PEDERSEN, International Expert in sports governance, visited Cameroon from 28 to 31 October 2014 at the invitation of the Minister of Sports and Physical Education. Several working sessions were held during his stay to strengthen the Cameroonian sports movement on the fundamental principles of good governance in view of the success of the organization of the 2016 and 2019 African Cup of Nations (CAN).

SECTION 3: ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE CULTURAL SECTOR

Two ministerial departments are involved: the Ministry of Arts and Culture (MINAC) and the Ministry of Youth and Civic Education (MINJEC).

§1. ACTIVITIES OF MINAC

As part of its missions, the General Inspectorate of MINAC conducted the following field visits in the central and decentralized services:

- training and awareness missions on discipline and observance of ethical and professional rules, the dangers of corruption, the need for a change in attitudes and behavior;
- fact-finding missions commissioned to shed light on dysfunctions observed or reported, or for the development of an inventory of human resources and technical infrastructure;
- internal audit and control missions aimed at assessing the performance of services and improve the management of financial resources allocated by the state to MINAC central and decentralized services.

§2. ACTIVITIES OF MINJEC

To accomplish its mission, the ACU has set itself the objective to promote good governance and the culture of integrity among youth. To this end, activities have been organized around the prevention of corruption and exploitation of suggestion boxes.

PART II-2

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN REGULATORY INSTITUTIONS

In 2014, the following two regulatory institutions have taken part in the fight against corruption in their respective areas of competence.

- the Public Contracts Regulatory Board (Chapter 1) ;
- the National Communication Council (Chapter 2).

Chapter 1:

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS REGULATORY BOARD (ARMP)

The regulation, monitoring and evaluation of the Cameroonian Government procurement system are among the tasks entrusted to ARMP.

To carry out its duties in relation to the fight against corruption, ARMP conducts audits, investigations and surveys in order to punish potential acts against the principles of equal access to public procurement, equal treatment of bidders and transparency in procedures, as enshrined in Article 2 of the Public Contracts Code.

Dysfunctions observed in the procurement system are sometimes caused by some shady ARMP's agents (§1), but especially by the various stakeholders in the procurement process (§2).

§1. SANCTIONS APPLIED AGAINST SHADY ARMP AGENTS

In 2014, as illustrated in the table below, the ARMP Disciplinary Board sanctioned six of its agents for various unethical behaviors:

Table 37: Sanctions applied to ARMP corrupt personnel in 2014

No.	ARMP personnel concerned	Reference	Corruption charges	Regulatory provisions	Recommended sanctions	Region/Place	Observations
1.	Mr. A. M., Executive staff, West Regional Branch Head	ARMP Disciplinary Council's report of the 3 - 4 April 2014, following the denunciation of a group of contractors of the West Region	Racketeering of contractors of the West Region for the cancellation of delay penalties, production of FAKE PUBLIC CONTRACT GUARANTEES, etc.	Serious offence provided for in Article 40 of the ARMP staff regulations and violation of the obligation of loyalty and integrity to which the concerned must abide as an ARMP staff.	Dismissal	Deconcentrated services/ West	Sanction enforced
2.	Mr. M.J.P., Supervisory Officer working with the ARMP West Regional Branch.	ARMP Disciplinary Council's report of the 3 - 4 April 2014, following the denunciation of a group of contractors of the West Region	Intermediation, negotiation and recovery of funds extorted from contractors of the West Region in collusion with the Branch Head	Serious offence provided for in Article 40 of the ARMP staff regulations and violation of the obligation of loyalty and integrity to which the concerned must abide as an ARMP staff.	Dismissal	Deconcentrated services/ West	Sanction enforced
3.	Mr. M.O., Supervisory Officer, in the ARMP central Services	ARMP Disciplinary Council report of the 3 - 4 April 2014, following a complaint for wheeling and dealing as well as fraud forwarded by a bailiff in April 2013	Swindle, insider dealing, fraud and influence peddling to three complainants relating to public contract procedures	Pursuant to articles 40 (3) and 14 relating to ARMP interests to preserve ARMP staff from professional independence at all times and selflessly	Dismissal	Central services	Sanction enforced
4.	Mrs. B.A.M., Executive Staff, Service Head of Public Contracts Monitoring and Implementation at the ARMP Littoral Regional Centre	Disciplinary Council report of the 29 - 30 December 2014, following irregularities observed in a CAMAIR-CO public procurement procedure	Strong presumption of disciplinary offences and misconduct as part of the award of contract No.02/14 at CAMAIR-CO	Breach of service instructions that greatly tarnish the image of the Agency and the ethical conduct defended by the ARMP staff regulations	- 8 days suspension - Loss of the post of Service Head occupied Punitive transfer	Deconcentrated services/ Littoral	Sanction enforced

No.	ARMP personnel concerned	Reference	Corruption charges	Regulatory provisions	Recommended sanctions	Region/Place	Observations
5.	Mr. O.O.L., Executive Staff, Research Officer in the ARMP Central Services	Disciplinary Council report of the 29 - 30 December 2014, following irregularities observed in the public procurement procedures in MINADER denounced by the CIPM Chairperson	Strong presumption of disciplinary offences and misconduct as part of the award of contract No.34/14 in MINADER	Breach of service instructions, misconduct and offences relating to honour against the backdrop of influence peddling on behalf of the Regulator defended by the ARMP staff regulations	- 8 days suspension - Loss of the post of Research Officer occupied Punitive transfer	Central services	Sanction enforced
6.	Mr. O.A.M., Assistant Research Officer, in the ARMP Central Services	Disciplinary Council report of the 29 - 30 December 2014, following the denunciation of a contractor cheated in the public procurement procedures of the North Region when he worked in Garoua.	- Great involvement in the public contract award in the North Region - Racketeering of a contractor as part of public procurement procedure (Quotation request)	Direct involvement in public procurement activities affecting the conduct of the Officer contrary to the proposals in the ARMP Staff Regulations	- 8 days suspension - Loss of post of Assistant Research Officer occupied - Deduction at source, as repayment to contractor of CFAF 1,500,000	Central services	Sanction enforced

§2. REGULATORY MEASURES

In such cases, the public procurement tenderer generally notifies the ARMP if the former thinks the rules of the Public Contracts code have been violated.

In 2014, ARMP recorded cases of public procurement system dysfunctions. However, only those that have led to regulatory measures feature here.

Table 38: Cases of the public procurement system dysfunctions that led to regulatory measures in 2014

No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region
1.	Electrification of the Amvan-Oveng-Aboulou section, Dja and Lobo Division	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
2.	Construction of two boreholes in two lots in the Meyomessi Subdivision	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
3.	Construction of two mini-water supply points in two lots at Efoulap 1 in Adjap, Akom 2 Subdivision (lot 1) and at Mintyne 1, Mvangan (lot 2)	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
4.	Electrification of Bassolobakoa village in Bokito	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

5.	Construction of a potable water supply point at Ekombitie-Nkolondom 2, Nkolessong and construction of a water tank at NkolIndobo with an autonomous system at G.H.S. Nkolondom and at Nkolondom Hospital	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
6.	Construction of a water distribution system at Mbanga-Mpongo	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.594 of 04/03/2014	MINEPAT	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Fifteen (15) days were given to tenderers to prepare their tender files	CENTRE
7.	Construction a two-classroom block at G.S.S Likok and G.S.S. Beka Ngaoumokone	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.593 of 25/02/2014	DD/MINMA P/ VINA	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Thirteen (13) days were given to tenderers to submit their tender files	ADAMAWA
8.	Construction a two-classroom block at G.H.S Wack and G.T.H.S. Mbe	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.593 of 25/02/2014	DD/MINMA P/ VINA	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Thirteen (13) days were given to tenderers to submit their tender files	ADAMAWA
9.	Construction a two-classroom block at ENIET Ngaoundere and G.H.S. Tourningal	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	JDM No.593 of 25/02/2014	DD/MINMA P/ VINA	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Thirteen (13) days were given to tenderers to submit their tender files	ADAMAWA
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

10.	Provision of a VSAT Internet connection to CNSC	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	CT of 10/03/2014	Director-General of CNSC	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Eleven (11) days were given to tenderers to submit their tender files	LITTORAL
11.	General technical assistance to the operation of the Oracle e-Business integrated management software package	Limitation of deadlines for submitting tender files (likely to favour some tenderers)	CT of 25/03/2014	DG/CAMAI R-CO	Art 21(1) and (2) of the Public Contracts Code	Thirteen (08) days were given to tenderers to submit their tender files	LITTORAL
12.	Call for tenders No.0255/AONO/MINMAP/CCPM-BEC/2013 to build modern latrines in schools as part of the Basic Education Quality Improvement project (PAQUEB) spread across the Adamawa, Far north, Littoral, North, North West and South regions	Elimination of GFO SARL's tender file for omission of prices 304 and 403, though absent in the tender document copies sold to the appellant and forwarded to ARMP	GFO Sarl's appeal	MINMAP	Articles 2 (transparent procedures and equal treatment of tenderers) and 33 (1) a (award of contract to the lowest responsible bidder that fulfils the technical and financial conditions)	Given the disparities observed in the tender documents sold to tenderers (different price definitions), the award of this contract should be reviewed based on the tender files forwarded to ARMP	
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

13.	Call for tenders No.009/MINMAP/CCPM-AI/13 of 9 April 2013 to select an EPPCS as part of phase II of the SONARA Refinery Master plan Expansion Project	Report of the Sub-commission of Bias analysis	Appeal of RRP/EIL group of 16 January 2014	CCPM_AI	Articles 2 of the Public Contracts Code (transparent procedures and equal treatment of tenderers)	Complaint to MINMAP to instruct a review of tender analysis by a new sub-commission	
14.	Call for tender No. 211/AONO/PR/MINMAP/CCPM-AG/2013 to supply 71 430 LLINs to the National Malaria Control Programme	Non-respect of the lowest evaluated tender that fulfils technical and financial conditions	Appeal of ABK & Cie of 27 January 2014 for lot 2	CCPM_AG	Article 33 (1) a (award of contract to the lowest evaluated bidder that fulfils the technical and financial conditions)	Appeal could not be considered as the successful tenderer had been notified	
15.	Call for tender No. 022/AONO/MINMAP/CCPM-BEC/2014 for the construction of collective housing at the Cité Verte in Yaounde	Introduction of a new eliminatory criterion during analysis to eliminate DIK'S Business Group and extension of the implementation deadline for SNC (proposed during contract award) from 9 to 12 months	Appeal of DIK'S Business Group	CCPM_BEC	Provisions of RPAO (article 16)	Cancellation of award decision and new analysis by a new sub-commission	
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

16.	Call for tenders No.034/AONO/MINADER/ CPM/2014 (Renovation of the DESA building as part of the General Census of Agriculture and livestock)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manipulation of tenders - Absence of compulsory entries in the tender opening report - Designation of an uncertified SCA expert by MINMAP - Biased analysis of tender files - Contract amount higher than the one in the award communiqué 	Reports of OI GAPINC No. 696 and 702	CPM_MINA DER	Articles 105 (2) (embezzlement of public funds) and 106 k) non-respect of the provisions governing the award of public contracts)	Corrections and proposal of sanctions	CENTRE
17.	Call for tender No.010/AOIO/MINMAP/ CPM-AI/2014 of 10 January 2014 (Recruitment of a consulting firm for the supervision and control of work for the implementation of the National Broadband Network Programme)	Favouritism attitude of CCPM-AI towards tenderer, ST2I/ SOTETEL/ CERT, (administrative documents completed long after the analysis of technical offers and taken into account in its financial proposal under the heading which MINMAP had previously rejected before the submission of tender files)	Appeal	CCPM-AI and MINMAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point I.1 of circular No. 2/CAB/ PM of 31 January 2011 relating to the improvement of the Public Contracts System (48 hours maximum deadline to ensure the validity of administrative documents). - Framework of Priced Bill of Quantities (PBQ) 	Cancellation of award decision and new analysis by a new sub-commission respecting call for tenders' provisions	All Regions
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

18.	Call for tenders No.69/AOIO/MINMAP/CCPM-AI/2014 of 8 May 2014 Recruitment of a consultant to control and supervise works for the supply of potable water in four cities of Cameroon	Abusive elimination of SAFEGE/SAFEGE Central Africa's tender file for insufficient administrative file though in conformity with the RPAO after a diktat of the Commission	Appeal	CCPM-AI	RPAO and article 2 of the Public Contracts code (equal treatment of tenderers)	Report the award decision and revisit the diktat of the Commission which required the elimination of this tender despite its primacy at the technical level	
19.	AONO No.105/AOIO/PR/MINMAP/CCPM-AG/14 of 10 July 2014 (supply and installation of a scanner at the Yaounde Central Hospital)	Elimination LABO-TECH MEDICAL/ SIEMENS Group's tender file for non-compliance of its association agreement whereas it has a comparative advantage of CFAF 100,000,000, at the opening	Appeal	CCPM-AG	RPAO in its article 12 simply required "an association agreement where necessary"	Revisit the tender file disqualification decision of LABO-TECH MEDICAL/ SIEMENS for non-compliance of its association agreement	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

20.	Call for tenders No.16/ADC/CIPM/14 to install street lights using the photovoltaic solar system at the Douala International Airport	Call for tenders was declared unsuccessful whereas regarding the tender purchase price of CFAF 100,000, at least one among the technically qualified tenders is in the budget of CFAF 99,394,875	Appeal	DG-ADC	Article 35 of the Public Contracts Code	- Report the decision to declare this process unsuccessful - Commence negotiations in accordance with article 35 (3) of the Public Contracts Code If necessary, source for additional financing as part of the 2015 budget.	LITTORAL
21.	Order Letter 010/LC/PR/MINMAP/SG/DRE/D DHN/CPM/2013 relating to construction of a building and construction workshop at G.T.C Doume	Refusal to sign an acceptance report and various statements	Letter of 13/11/2014 by ETS NDEMBOYE ET FILS to the DG of ARMP	- Contracts Service Head - Director of G.T.C Doume	Article 67 (3) of CCAG	Send a detailed report of this project to the ARMP headquarters	EAST
22.	4/AONO/CPM/KB/2012 of 02/03/2012 build an Integrated Health Centre at Efofoufou in the Kobdombo council area	Refusal to order payment whereas contract has been completely executed	Letter 1/FGS/DG/AG/20 14 of 17/03/2014 by ETS FGS NEGOCE to MINMAP	the mayor of KOBDOMBO O Council	Article 76 (2) of CCAG	Make payment for services provided by ETS FGS	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

23.	3/AONO/CPM/KB/2012 of 02/03/2013 for the construction of an Integrated health Centre at Yenassa in the Kobdombo council area	Payment for an uncompleted contract	Letter 1/FGS/DG/AG/2014 of 17/03/2014 by ETS FGS NEGOCE to MINMAP	Mayor of Kobdombo Council		Send a technical-financial implementation report within a week to ARMP	CENTRE
24.	Order Letter No.17/LC/DDMAP-NS/2014 of 01/07/2014 to sink a borehole with manually operated pump at Kat, in the place called Mbanga in the Dzeng council area	Poor execution and temporary acceptance of borehole before work completion	Letter of 07/10/2014 by ETS LA COURONNE to the DG of ARMP	Division Delegate of Water and Energy for the Nyong and So'o		- Correct all the defects observed on the project - the Contracts Service Head should ensure the temporary acceptance of the work after the correction of defects; - the contracting authority should only release the holdback after defects have been corrected	CENTRE
25.	Call for tenders No. 215/M/MINMAP/CCPM-AI/2012 to conduct land surveys of the project for the Construction Land Reserves for the Ago-industry in Cameroon	Abusive termination of contract	Letter No.125/14/Compet/E of 24/09/2014 by BET LE COMPETING to the DG of ARMP	MINDCAF	Article 87 of the Public Contracts Code	Invalidate OS	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

26.	081/AONO/DRMAP-CE/2013 of 01/10/2013, lot 1 to build the Toutouli Integrated Health Centre	Abusive replacement of the successful tenderer with another tenderer	Letter No.119/B/2013/Y AO/RC of 24/12/2013 of SOGERES ENCABAP to the DRMINMAP for the Centre	Not specified		Return to the Regional Centre for investigation	CENTRE
27.	Call for tender No.5/AEPH/BC/TRAV/AEP/11 construct a potable water system of Nkoteng village	Abusive termination of contract shared between the Mayor and the Contracting party	Letter No.4993/L/PR/MINMAP/DGCMP/BCCMI/CTRA 18 of 15/09/2014 of MINMAP to the DRMP for the Centre	The Mayor of Nkoteng and LACPEs Enterprise	Article 89 of the Public Contracts Code	Send a statement of sanctions for delay of in the execution of the contract to ARMP	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

28.	Quotation request No.21/DC/MINMAP/DR-OU/DD-BTOS/CDPM/13 to equip the Bamboutos Divisional Delegation of MINEPAT	Contestation of decision No.1369/D/PR/MINMAP /DR-OU/DD-BTOS/SP of 25/11/2013 awarding the contract relating to the sub-heading quotation request to Ets W.F.L replacing Ets AGLOCAM which had commenced work without cancelling the first contract award decision	Ets AGLOCAM's complaint dated 19/12/2013	Bamboutos Divisional Delegate of Public Contracts	Article 105 of the Public Contracts Code	The Agency urged the ARMP Regional Branch Head to conduct investigation and forward a detailed report with appropriate measures within a fortnight	WEST
29.	Quotation request No.5/DC/MINMAP/DR-OU/DD-NOUN/CDPMPN-AG/2013 to supply pedagogic and school material (Minimum package) to some councils of the Noun Division	Refusal to accept the minimum package by the Mayor of Massangam, Noun Division	Ets AGLOCAM's complaint dated 4 March 2014	Mayor of Massangam Council	Article 67 (3) of CCAG	The Agency recommended that the Mayor of Massangam should forward a detailed report on the management of this project as soon as possible	WEST
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

30.	Painting of the Garoua Presidential Palace and VIP Lounge (Sub-contracting)	Non-payment for subcontracting services delivered	Ets D.W.M's complaint of 31 July 2014	BATI SERVICE Enterprise		Request to forward the technical-financial implementation state of the project from the indicted company	FAR NORTH
31.	OL No.43/LC/PR/MINMAP/SG/DR/ES/CRPM/2013 awarded by mutual agreement with Ets BOCHORO to rehabilitate the Abong-Mbang Agricultural School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acceptance of uncompleted works on 30 December 2013, that is, four (4) days after OSD notification and fifty-six (56) days before the end of the contractual deadline (26 February 2014). - Signing of the lone statement (triggering the payment procedure) on 28 January 2014. - Delay in the implementation of the order letter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARMP East field report - Photos of the real progress state of works on 28 February 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the works acceptance commission - ETS BOCHORO. Contracts Service Head Contract Engineer MINMAP representative 		Call for MINMAP to sanction all the indicted stakeholders concerning their involvement in such bad practice	EAST
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

32.	MN° 017/SPE/CPM/DG/2007 to renovate the SOPECAM restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial execution of contract at the level of plumbing - Poor electricity works and deliberate violation of contractual clauses notably regarding the type of material used 	Complaint copy	SOPECAM	Article 76 (1d and 1e) of the Public Contracts Code	Report to MINMAP to know what SOPECAM should do in this case, on the one hand, and the opinion of MINMAP on the ETS ETDI & TP's complaint, on the other hand	CENTRE
33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Extension, maintenance and securing of the Internet network of the central services of MINTP 2- Construction of a fence round the central services of MINTP, located at DRMINTP-Centre 	The decision to award such contracts were cancelled more than two months after, on grounds that JEG sarl (successful tenderer of the two contracts) is suspended from public procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - File documents - ARMP file on the enterprises suspended from public procurement 	SOCIETE GROUPE JEG	NTR	Notification of JEG to let it understand that its claim on the cancellation of award decisions as well as its claim are unfounded	CENTRE
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

34.	LC N°17/LC/DDMAP-NS/CDPM/2014 to sink a borehole with manually operated pump at Kat, located Mbanga in the Dzeng council area, Nyong and So'o Division	- Poor execution of work - Clandestine acceptance of project even though work is not completed.	Denunciations and photos of the project	Ets LA COURONNE; DDMINEE- NYONG ET SO'O	Article 76 (1d and 1e) of the Public Contracts Code	Establishment of an investigation team	CENTRE
35.	Tarring of the Borne fontaine Emana (Yaounde I) -Garage Jean Pierre road section	Poor tarring of a road section linking the EMANA neighbourhood in the Yaounde I Subdivision to Parcours Vita in the Yaounde II Subdivision	Denunciations	MINHDU	Article 76 (1d and 1e) of the Public Contracts Code	Notification of MINHDU to get the physical and financial situation of various works carried out on this road section since 2005	CENTRE
36.	MN°433/M/MINMAP/CCPM-TBEC/2013 awarded after AO N°82/AONO/MINMAP/CCPM-TBEC/2012 to rehabilitate some building of the University Institute of technology of the University of Douala. Lot No.3	No decision of the temporary acceptance of project despite request made to the contracting party and despite the technical pre-acceptance made by the supervisory engineer.	Complaint	DG IUT- DOUALA	Article 67 (3) of CCAG	The ARMP Regional Centre Head for the Littoral was appointed to investigate this procedure	LITTORAL
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

37.	MN°005/M/J1201/CPM/2012 to cut down, clean and open up roads in the retail park at Ngoumou, phase 1, lot 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing the subcontracting contract on all works provided for in the basic contract. - Encouraging municipal councillors to bid for contracts in their council area 	Mission report and investigation meeting.	- Mayor of Ngoumou Council - ETS THOM'S CAMEROUN.	Article 54 (4) of CCAG- Works; section 59 Law No.2009/011/ of 10 July 2009 on the Financial Regime of local and regional authorities	Call on the indicted persons to respect the regulations in the future, subject to sanctions provided for such behaviours	CENTRE
38.	call for tenders No.40/AONR/PR/MINMAP/CCP M-SPI/2012 to draw up the school map of the Ministry of Basic Education	Refusal to sign the related order letter by the Contracting party; No notification of such letter to the successful tenderer.	Complaint copy	MINEDUB	Art 38 (1 and 2) of the Public Contracts Code	Notification of MINMAP for opinion on this complaint	CENTRE
39.	Call for tenders No.12/CPM/C-BIBEY/2011 to extend the electricity network to some villages of the Bibey council area	Mayor's refusal to sign the statements and related attachments asking for ten percent of the contract budget excluding taxes from the contractor	Complaint	Mayor of Bibey Council	Article 30 of CCAG - Works	Injunction to this Mayor to forward the financial situation of this project, notably the payment status of deductions to the Agency within a fortnight	CENTRE
No	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

40.	Call for tenders No.47/AONO/DRMPS/CRMP/2013 of 18 July 2013 to build a semi-permanent bridge on the Woro River in the Olamze Subdivision "in an emergency procedure"	Award of contract without resorting to the re-examination of the PCC and non-respect of regulatory provisions in the event of disagreement between MO and PCC	SCA's report OI's report - Communiqué on results attribution. - Investigation mission report	The DR/MINMAP	Articles 126 of PCC and 30(2) of Decree No.2012/074 of 8 March 2012 to lay down the establishment, organization and functioning of public contracts commissions	Suspension of the indicted enterprise from public procurement, warning letter to DR/MINMAP for non-respect of provisions and to the Research Officer No.1 of DMTR/MINMAP for biased technical opinion (file put on hold because it has already been treated at BCEI)	SOUTH
41.	N°013/AONO/CIPM/SIC/2014 to carry out preliminary works and renovate the external painting of some buildings of the real estate property of the Cameroon Real Estate Corporation (SIC) in Yaounde and Douala (ETS NAC)	Accusation of insufficient transparency and favouritism for some tenderers (registration of tenders after submission deadline)	OI's report	Messrs B.P.M., Chairperson of SIC Internal Contracts Commission and Technical Adviser at MINMAP	Tender prescriptions	Collective regulatory measure: rejection of tenders received after deadline against the rules	CENTRE
No .	Reference	Dysfunctions observed or bad practices	Source of denunciation	Person indicted	Regulatory provisions breached	Measures recommended by the Agency	Region

42.	Call for tenders No.1/AONO/CUE/CIPM/14 to build the Ebolowa town hall	Interest in the measure of Analysis Sub-commission (SCA) Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis Sub-commission Report - Text of appointment of Mr. M.E.H.L to MINMAP. - Vehicle hiring contract 	Mr. E.N.H.L., Controller No.1 at the Control Brigade of the South Regional Delegation of Public Contracts	Article 161 (1) of PCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of DEL/MINMAP at the Ebolowa Urban Council to urge him to delay the procedure; - notification of P/CIPM to urge him to invalidate the conclusions of the report, disqualify the ETS MULTISERVICES PLUS tender and designate a new Analysis Sub-commission. 	
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Chapter 2

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATION COUNCIL (NCC)

The National Communication Council is the body regulating the communication sector in Cameroon. It ensures compliance with professional and ethical rules by the various media organs. To fulfil its missions in 2014, the CNC took preventive (§1) and regulatory (§2) actions.

§1. PREVENTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE NCC

These actions include:

- 01 sub-regional seminar bringing together Central African media regulators, members of REFRAM, under the theme "Harmonization of complaints processing and regulatory *procedures for Central Africa's media regulatory bodies*"; the seminar was held in collaboration with the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) in Yaoundé, from 12 to 14 May 2014;
- 02 regional sensitization seminars for media professionals on 25 and 26 August in Bafoussam, and 27 and 28 August 2014 in Bamenda;
- 01 strategic seminar for members and officials in charge of the administration of the Council on 30 October 2014, with a view to developing the 2015 roadmap.

§2. REGULATORY ACTIONS

Regulatory actions have been taken in accordance with the procedure developed and adopted by the NCC.

From March 2013 to December 2014, the NCC recorded 162 petitions that is, 88 in 2013 and 74 in 2014. In 2013, 13 of these petitions were initiated by citizens, 20 by public authorities, 07 by professional associations, plus 48 self-referrals.

In 2014, 06 petitions were initiated by citizens, 20 by public authorities, 07 by professional associations, in addition to 41 self-referrals, as shown in Table 40.

Table 39: Petitions recorded by the NCC in 2013-2014

Senders	Years	2013	2014	TOTAL
Professional associations		07	07	14
Public authorities		20	20	40
Citizens		13	06	19
NCC		48	41	89
TOTAL		88	74	162

Following the above mentioned cases, the Council issued:

- 04 press releases warning media on the advertising of medicines despite the formal prohibition by the law regulating advertising in Cameroon, and various cases of professional ethics violations;
- 05 general press releases of pedagogical character to all media;
- 23 formal notices to media companies' owners, based on observed cases of abuse.

Table 40: Summary of press releases and formal notices of pedagogical character in 2013-2014

MEANS USED \ YEAR	2013	2014	TOTAL
Press releases warning media on the advertising of medicines	02	02	04
General press releases	02	03	05
Formal notices	00	23	23
TOTAL	04	28	32

On this basis, several educational resources have been used by the NCC. Thus, in 2013, the NCC took 12 decisions including 04 warnings, 07 temporary suspensions for a period not exceeding 06 months, and one permanent ban.

In 2014, the Council took 11 decisions including 03 warnings and 08 temporary suspensions for a period not exceeding 06 months.

Table 41: Summary of regulatory measures taken by the NCC in 2013-2014

REGULATORY MEASURES \ YEAR	2013	2014	Total
Warnings	04	03	07
Permanent ban	01	00	01
Temporary suspensions for a period not exceeding 06 months	07	8	15
Total	12	11	23

Decisions taken by the NCC were each time backed on a particular motivation in compliance with forms and appropriate procedures, including the respondents' rights of defence.

In 2014, 06 complaints were formally brought against the Council before the competent judicial authorities, pursuant to the January 23, 2012 Decree to reorganize the NCC, which specifies in Article 6 (3) that: "*the Council's sanctions are subject to appeal in terms and conditions established by the rules and regulations in force.*" This includes actions for annulment brought by press and communication organs such as: "La Scene" "La Nouvelle" and "Vision 4", following decisions temporarily suspending the above mentioned structures and some of their employees, for violation of professional ethics in social communication.

The procedure of the newspaper "La Scene" was dismissed before the Administrative Court for the Centre due to procedural error. All the other procedures are still ongoing.

PART III

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE CIVIL SOCIETY

The Private Sector and the Civil Society have not been very active in the anti-corruption crusade throughout the year 2014.

Yet, under Articles 12 and 13 of the UN Convention against Corruption, the non-governmental sector should be more involved in this fight by:

- developing good accounting and auditing standards, while providing penalties for non-compliance;
- providing support to state bodies in this crusade through prevention and public awareness.

Thus, among the various private companies and organizations, only the BCAC sent a progress report to CONAC (Chapter 1). For its part, civil society participated in the fight against corruption through some organizations (Chapter 2).

Chapter 1

ACTIVITIES OF THE BCAC

In 2014, the Business Coalition against Corruption, which aims to assist the Government in improving the business climate, led some specific actions in the fight against corruption.

The BCAC's activities focused on 03 strategic targets summarized as follows:

I.Strategic Target 1: Training/Strategic Partnerships

- 11 seminars were held and 116 managers were sensitized;
- managers of 116 companies were trained on the need to develop a culture of integrity;
- a partnership agreement was signed in November 2014 with GICAM, a 450-member association.

II. Strategic Target 2: Integrity Programme

- 01 network of 10 coaches selected from among large companies' staff was formed;
- eight companies have initiated a process to review, draft and prepare a Code of Conduct;
- 01 "Ethical Moment" was organized between coaches and new member companies to share experiences and difficulties encountered in the establishment of a culture of integrity within their companies.

III. Strategic Target 3: Communication

- a participatory play on corruption was executed;
- the launch of the BCAC's website was highly publicized;
- a sports march was organized on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2014;
- BCAC's leaflets were distributed on the occasion of the PROMOTE 2014 International Trade Fair.

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Chapter 2

CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

In 2014, 04 civil society organizations transmitted their progress reports to CONAC.

Section 1: ACTIVITIES OF A2C (ACTION CONTRE LA CORRUPTION)

A2C devoted a significant part of its activities to raise public awareness on the need to fight against corruption in several sectors. Various means of intervention were used for this purpose including the media, social networks, mails, posters, and flyers, working sessions, conferences and round tables. These activities are presented in the following table:

Table 42: Activities of A2C in 2014

N°	Period	Location	Activities carried out	Observations
1.	January 2014	Madagascar neighbourhood, Yaoundé	Working session with traders, victims of abuses by crooked MINCOMMERCE agents	Complaints collected were forwarded to CONAC and MINCOMMERCE. Appropriate disciplinary measures have been taken against the accused.
2.	March 2014	Radio Tiemeni Siantou, Yaounde	Intervention of the National Coordinator of A2C on the radio show "4S" on the theme: "Corruption and embezzlement in Cameroon : the role of the executive, judicial and legislative authorities "	Awareness of listeners on the role of each authority and the need for every citizen to get involved in the fight against corruption
3.	08-11 September 2014	Biyem-Assi Camp SIC 1 Public Primary School, Yaoundé 6	Participation in the "Corruption Free School Reopening" campaign	Teachers and parents sensitized through discussions and leaflets on the need to respect MINEDUB circular prohibiting the payment of tuition fees and the sale of school supplies.
	09 December 2014	Mfoundi Divisional Office, Yaoundé and	Participation in a sports march on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day - Participation in cultural activities organized within the framework of the	The public was sensitized on the values that should characterize every public procurement commission's official.

		MINPROFF Regional Delegation for the Centre	International Anti- Corruption Day (a BCAC's movie was screened)	
4.	December 2014	Court of First Instance - Yaounde Administrative Centre)	Intervention of A2C before the Yaoundé Court of First Instance, following the request of N. N. P. for corrupt practices against youth	Arrest and arraignment of the accused, Mr. K. D. B.
5.	December 2014	Yaoundé Court of First Instance- Centre administrative)	Intervention of A2C before the Yaoundé Court of First Instance, following the request of Mr. C. for corruption and breach of trust	Ongoing proceeding

Section 2: ACTIVITIES OF DMJ (DYNAMIQUE MONDIALE DES JEUNES)

In 2014, DMJ was officially designated member of the Council PIB Monitoring Committees in the Mefou and Akono (SDO's Decision No. 003 / DP/J12/SAEF of 5 March 2014) and Mfoundi Divisions (SDO's Decision No. 053/DP/J06/BAE of 21 March 2014). The Association was thus able to increase its action on the "accountability" of rulers, but also on the participation of citizens in local governance, in order for them to be able to denounce or prevent possible acts of corruption. More specific activities were carried out.

§1. CITIZENS' AWARENESS ON THE CONSTANT POSSESSION OF THEIR NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (NIC)

It is recognized that forces of law enforcement and other state services use the non-possession of the NIC as an opportunity for corruption; DMJ requires that all those involved in its activities should have their NIC. The Association's website scrolls a message about it to the attention of visitors and constantly reminds it to participants during meetings.

§2. Monitoring of PIB Projects

Reports submitted by DMJ now serve as alternative source of information for PIB Monitoring Committees. These independent reports are compared with information provided by control engineers and credit managers. Therefore, each stakeholder is now called on to work with integrity, for fear of being denounced in the DMJ report.

§3. AWARENESS RAISING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF POPULATIONS

Over 100 young people from 10 councils of the Centre, South and East Regions ensure that works carried out in their council are in compliance with standards, and denounce the observed defects, forcing each stakeholder to properly fulfil his duty. DMJ has regularly been called to explain how to deal with the observed defects by multiplying and distributing excerpts of the Journal of Projects to populations of the target communities.

This activity aiming at improving communication between citizens and administrative authorities has resulted in increased exchanges between populations and public institutions, and a growing interest of populations in strategies to raise awareness and address their priority needs. This action has the direct impact of reducing the number of projects presented by the elites as the result of their personal commitment. Another visible impact is the youth participation in budget sessions, thus facilitating people's access to information concerning them. The Ngoumou council is a case in point.

§4. SUPPORT TO TARGET GROUPS IN FORMULATING THEIR PETITIONS

Three individuals and two local associations submitted written petitions to Administrations directly concerned with their priority needs or demands. This is mainly the case with the Ebakoa Youth Association, the Ekoptende Women Development Association in the Mefou and Akono, Mr. E. S. B. in Sangmélima who believes that financial supports granted to him by the Government have been misappropriated, and that some institutions manage to prevent MINADER's officials from being aware of efforts undertaken to promote agriculture. In this perspective, DMJ popularized CONAC contacts, encouraging populations to always report objectionable practices.

§5. CREATION OF CONSULTATION FRAMEWORKS BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

This activity helped to dispel people negative perception of managers of support programs in favour of young people (PAJER-U, FNE, etc.), to the extent that over 200 young people have received the assurance of free access to FNE services, and the authorities' willingness to mentor and advise them. In November 2014 in Ebolowa, PAJER-U and FNE managers received contacts of youth organizations to integrate them into their databases.

§6. Advocacy for transparency in extractive industries

As a member of the EITI Monitoring Committee and the Cameroonian coalition "Publish What You Pay", DMJ disclosed data contained in the conciliation reports, while helping populations to understand how they can use these reports to hold political leaders accountable. Youth from the Mfoundi, some divisional officials and members of the National Youth Council were trained on issues and scope of this initiative. An official declaration was produced for the proper use of revenue derived from the exploitation of our country's natural resources.

Section 3. ACTIVITIES OF ASSEDIC (*ASSOCIATION POUR L'EDUCATION A L'INTÉGRITÉ DU CAMEROUN*)

In 2014, ASSEDIC supervised school recruitments during the "Corruption Free School Reopening" campaign, and contributed to the monitoring of official examinations (GCE O and A Level, BEPC, Probatoire and Baccalauréat).

ASSEDIC also conducted the following activities:

§1. MONITORING OF A FEW POORLY EXECUTED PROJECTS

Following the failure of their advocacy to resume construction works of the new Mbengwi City Hall during sessions of the Regional Commission for Projects Monitoring, ASSEDIC officials met with the Mayor who undertook to do it himself.

ASSEDIC also carried out an investigative work concerning the construction of some primary schools where problems had been identified in 2013, following an assessment of the 2009 Public Investment Budget implementation in the Basic Education sector. Some entrepreneurs voluntarily committed to resume work, while others certified to have done so but when teams went on the field, they found that nothing had changed. Another group of entrepreneurs purchased building materials in the presence of the ASSEDIC teams but never came on construction sites.

§2. WORKSHOP ON ETHICS IN OFFICIAL EXAMINATIONS

As part of the "Community with Integrity" project, some stakeholders in the education sector invited ASSEDIC, as resource person, at a national workshop on ethics in examinations entitled "Exams Ethics Marshals", organized by the promoter of Complexe Scolaire Horizon in Douala with the help of a Nigerian partner. ASSEDIC's intervention focused on the implementation of the Rapid Results Initiative.

§3. PARTICIPATION IN A WORKSHOP ORGANIZED BY RECCU-CAM

RECCU-CAM, a Bamenda-based association, organized a workshop on the fight against corruption in the finance sector, during which ASSEDIC was invited to present CONAC's activities in this sector.

Section 4. ACTIVITIES OF ONARES (ORGANISATION POUR LA REINSERTION SOCIALE)

From 5 to 10 May 2014, ONARES conducted a film production on corruption in our society, in Yaoundé, with a view to educating young people about the consequences of this scourge.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

On the foundation stone-laying ceremony of the Kribi deep Sea port on 8 October 2011, His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon, declared: “I pledge to you today to pursue and intensify the ruthless fight against corruption which is slowing down our growth and depriving the entire Cameroonian community of the resources required for its full development”.

This Report restates the determination of the powers that be in echoing good governance promotion actions taken at the local level. In 2012 and 2013, this strategic stance was initiated with the drawing up of the first Regional Anti-corruption Plans which, in 2014, regrettably showed an average implementation rate evaluated below 50% in all the regions of the country. The implementation of the PRECISE tool (Prevention, Education, Conditions, Incentives, and Sanctions) developed as part of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms has indubitably become a valuable asset in decentralization.

It should also be noted that the Rapid Results Initiatives launched and mainly implemented in Ministries since March 2011, were extended to other administrations in 2014 and should be intensified. In addition, *Cameroon's* 2014 Anti-corruption Status Report presents intensive activities carried out in various law courts to prevent acts of corruption and restore the losses incurred by the State. The hastening of appeal procedures on corruption-related offences in High Courts shows a Judiciary fully determined to play its role as pillar of integrity.

CONAC, in view of the findings contained in this 2013 Report, reiterates the following recommendations:

1. Unremitting implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption which started with the adoption of Law No. 2004/010 of 21 April 2004 to authorize the President of the Republic to ratify this Convention adopted on 31 October 2003 and Decree No 2004/124 of 18 May 2004 to ratify the same specifically on the mastery of the provisions pertaining to corruption and related offences;
2. Continue the ratification process of the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption which began with the adoption of Law No. 2011/023 of 14 December 2011 to authorize the President of the Republic to ratify the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption;
3. Creation of an Institution to manage public property resituated both in cash and in kind, regardless of the Administration or the Court which recovered them;
4. Creation of anti-corruption units in all Ministries, Administrative Public Institutions, public companies, joint venture companies, private companies and the Regional and Local Authorities. Such creation should be accompanied by adequate allocation of human and material resources;
5. Creation of at least Rapid Intervention Units, in the absence of CONAC branches, in all Regions;
6. Intensification of the anti-corruption crusade in the private sector, especially through the adoption of Codes of Conduct and Ethics.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN 2014

I - BREAKDOWN BY SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Table 43: Overview table on complaints received by CONAC in 2013

N°	Subject of complaint	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Abuse of office and authority	72	2.35
2.	Harassment and threats	11	0.36
3.	Unlawful activities (commerce, forestry and industrial operations)	48	1.57
4.	Phone scam	6	0.20
5.	Extortion on highways	36	1.17
6.	Murder and attempted murder	11	0.36
7.	Debt clearance certificate	17	0.55
8.	Promotion of staff	19	0.62
9.	Perception of funds without receipt	11	0.36
10.	Competitive entrance examinations into higher schools of learning	13	0.42
11.	Corruption and extortion of taxpayers	52	1.70
12.	Issuance of certificates/diplomas	17	0.55
13.	Corrupt practices in the electricity sector	39	1.27
14.	Appointment of traditional rulers	59	1.93
15.	Use of fake diplomas	22	0.72
16.	Embezzlement	172	5.61
17.	Diversion of projects	32	1.04
18.	Ethnic and tribal discrimination	6	0.20
19.	Issuance and use of forged documents	45	1.47
20.	Kidnapping or misappropriation of assets	4	0.13
21.	Illicit enrichment	66	2.15

22.	Extortion de funds	20	0.65
23.	Solidarity Fund for the Promotion of Education	7	0.23
24.	Transport allowance	20	0.65
25.	Customs Fraud	18	0.59
26.	Fraud and tax evasion	12	0.39
27.	Management of public companies, public projects and programmes	42	1.37
28.	Management of microfinance institutions	10	0.33
29.	Management of telecommunications companies and funds	2	0.07
30.	Management of PTA levies and school resources	140	4.57
31.	Management of tollgates	4	0.13
32.	Management of resources allocated to organizations	195	6.36
33.	Management of resources allocated to sports organizations	9	0.29
34.	Management of municipal council resources	75	2.45
35.	Management of hospital resources	13	0.42
36.	Management of weighing stations	5	0.16
37.	Management of compensations for victims and displaced persons due to development projects	51	1.66
38.	Dismissal of staff	37	1.21
39.	Estate liquidation settlement	47	1.53
40.	Land dispute	392	12.79
41.	Public contracts	213	6.95
42.	Death threats	10	0.33
43.	Parliamentary micro-projects	1	0.03
44.	Bribery to obtain administrative documents	65	2.12
45.	Bribery at entrance examination	30	0.98
46.	Bribery for transfers and recruitments	41	1.34
47.	Bribery for services of Forces of Law and Order	16	0.52
48.	Bribery at the judiciary	72	2.35
49.	Bribery for medical services	9	0.29
50.	Medical negligence	1	0.03
51.	Organization of refresher courses and holiday classes	1	0.03
52.	Debt settlement	29	0.95
53.	Payment of mission allowances	15	0.49
54.	Payment of bonuses	26	0.85
55.	Payment of salaries and allowances	73	2.38
56.	Payment of due to ex-employees of privatized state companies	32	1.04
57.	Undue reception of salaries and other benefits	34	1.11
58.	Strike notice	1	0.03
59.	Electoral process	5	0.16
60.	Criminal protection and evasion	49	1.60
61.	Ransoming of public service users	29	0.95
62.	Career reclassification and reconstitution	17	0.55
63.	Recruitment of students into public schools	10	0.33
64.	Forest taxes	6	0.20
65.	Bill settlement	32	1.04
66.	Infrastructure rehabilitation	19	0.62
67.	Repayment of funds	17	0.55
68.	Withholding of property	87	2.84
69.	Repayment of funds to beneficiaries	11	0.36
70.	Physical abuses	6	0.20
71.	Impersonation and substitution of people on lists	8	0.26
72.	Overbilling of purchases and services	17	0.55
73.	Influence peddling	5	0.16
74.	Smuggling	17	0.55

75.	Treatment of career files (recruitment, payment of salary, pension)	145	4.73
76.	Altering of marks	11	0.36
77.	Fake identity and title	47	1.53
	Total	3 064	100

II – BREAKDOWN BY REGION

Table 44: Overview table on complaints received per Region in 2014, in absolute values.

N°	Region of origin	occurrences	Percentage
1.	Adamawa	71	2.32
2.	Centre	1588	51.83
3.	East	164	5.35
4.	Far North	73	2.38
5.	Littoral	428	13.97
6.	North	63	2.06
7.	North-West	157	5.12
8.	West	170	5.55
9.	South	109	3.56
10.	South-West	113	3.69
11.	Other locations*	128	4.18
Total		3064	100

1588 complaints from the Centre Region were registered as against **428** from the Littoral, representing respectively **51.83%** and **13.97%** of the total number of complaints.

SUMMARY CHART INDICATING THE PERCENTAGE OF DENUNCIATIONS PER REGION

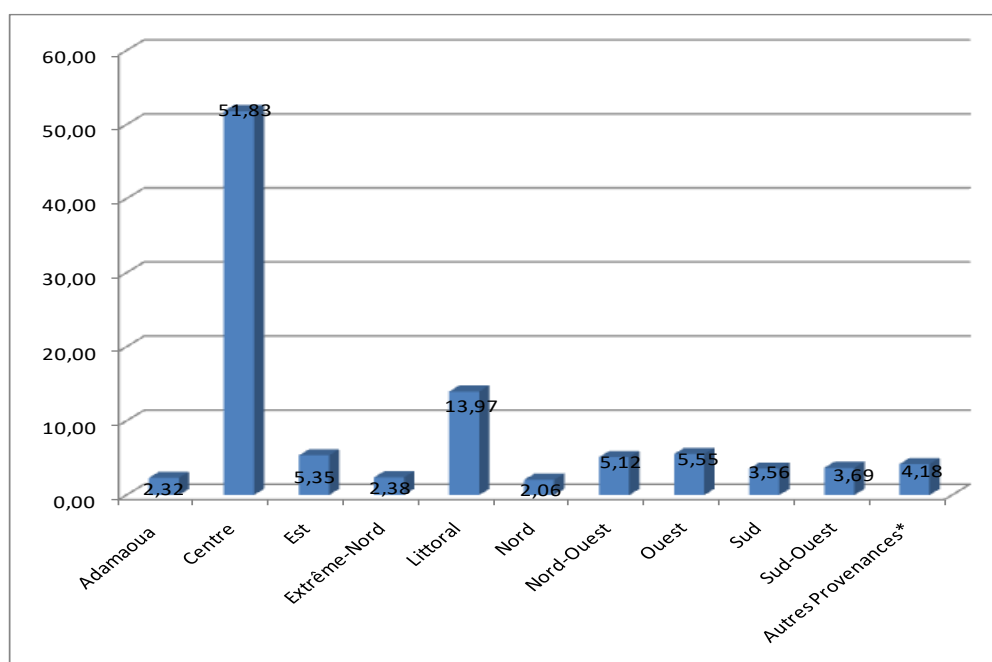


Figure 16: Overview table on complaints received per Region in 2014

* Other locations: complaints received from abroad and those unallocated

III – BREAKDOWN BY LOCALITY

Tableau 45: Overview table on complaints received per locality in 2014, in relative values.

ADAMA WA REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Bankim	5	7.04
2.	Banyo	6	8.45
3.	Doualaye/Tignère	3	4.23
4.	Laopanga/Nyambaka	3	4.23
5.	Malarba 2/Tibati	1	1.41
6.	Martap	4	5.63
7.	Mayo Darlé	3	4.23
8.	Ngaoundal	2	2.82
9.	Ngaoundéré	39	54.93
10.	Tello/Belel	1	1.41
11.	Tibati	1	1.41
12.	Waden/Ngaoundal	3	4.23
Total		71	100

CENTRE REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Abang-Nang/Ebebda	1	0.06
2.	Abili/Bikok	1	0.06
3.	Afanloum	1	0.06
4.	Akak/Awaé	1	0.06
5.	Akak/Soa	4	0.25
6.	Akono	5	0.31
7.	Akonolinga	17	1.07
8.	Awaé	6	0.38
9.	Avae-Nkoabang	1	0.06
10.	Ayos	3	0.19
11.	Bafia	22	1.39
12.	Bangara/Ngoro	1	0.06
13.	Batschenga	5	0.31
14.	Benebalot	1	0.06
15.	Bibey	1	0.06
16.	Bikok	4	0.25
17.	Binguela 1	3	0.19
18.	Biyouha	1	0.06
19.	Bokito	5	0.31
20.	Dibang	1	0.06
21.	Dzeng	2	0.13
22.	Ebebda	4	0.25
23.	Ebolmedjom/Nkolafamba	1	0.06
24.	Ekabita Nkolmedouga/Obala	1	0.06
25.	Elig Mfomo	1	0.06
26.	Endom	6	0.38
27.	Endoum/Mfou	1	0.06
28.	Eséka	22	1.39

29.	Evindisi/Bikok	2	0.13
30.	Evodoula	4	0.25
31.	Ezegang-Mendoum	2	0.13
32.	Hegba	1	0.06
33.	Kiiki	1	0.06
34.	Komo-Ngobo/Evoudoula	1	0.06
35.	Leboudi 2/ Okola	5	0.31
36.	Leka/Ebebda	2	0.13
37.	Lékié	3	0.19
38.	Lembe Yezoum	1	0.06
39.	Libellingoï-Sud	1	0.06
40.	Lihong/Nguibassal	4	0.25
41.	Limai/Ngog Mapubi	1	0.06
42.	Lobo	3	0.19
43.	Makai	1	0.06
44.	Makak	6	0.38
45.	Makondo	1	0.06
46.	Mbalmayo	16	1.01
47.	Mbalngong/Mbankomo	1	0.06
48.	Mbandjock	9	0.57
49.	Mbangassina	5	0.31
50.	Mbankomo	4	0.25
51.	Mbemndjock	1	0.06
52.	Mekom/Dzeng	1	0.06
53.	Meloko/Ntui	1	0.06
54.	Mengang	3	0.19
55.	Megong	6	0.38
56.	Mengueme	2	0.13
57.	Messondo	4	0.25
58.	Metack/Okola	1	0.06
59.	Mfida/ngoumou	1	0.06
60.	Mfomakap/Obala	1	0.06
61.	Mfou	17	1.07
62.	Minta	1	0.06
63.	Monabo	1	0.06
64.	Monatéle	13	0.82
65.	Nanga-Eboko	9	0.57
66.	Ndanko/Mfou	1	0.06
67.	Ndikinimeki	1	0.06
68.	Ndimi/Ntui	3	0.19
69.	Ndoupé/Dibang	1	0.06
70.	Ngambé-Tikar	1	0.06
71.	Ngodi-si/Eséka	1	0.06
72.	Ngog Mapubi	1	0.06
73.	Ngomedzap	1	0.06
74.	Ngoumou	9	0.57
75.	Ngoya 1/ Okola	1	0.06
76.	Nkoayos	2	0.13
77.	Nkol Metet	1	0.06
78.	Nkolassa/Evoudoula	1	0.06
79.	Nkol-Ebassimbi/Sa'a	1	0.06
80.	Nkolkougda	1	0.06
81.	Nkolméki/Sa'a	1	0.06
82.	Nkolmeyang	1	0.06
83.	Nkolnda	1	0.06
84.	Nkolndzomo/Sa'a	1	0.06

85.	Nkolondom/Yaoundé	2	0.13
86.	Nkol-Zomo/Sa'a	3	0.19
87.	Nkom 1/Ebebda	1	0.06
88.	Nkombassi/Nkoabang	1	0.06
89.	Nkombiban 2/Monatélé	1	0.06
90.	Nkometou	1	0.06
91.	Nkom-Ndamba/ Obala	1	0.06
92.	Nkong-Bimvial	1	0.06
93.	Nkoteng	2	0.13
94.	Ntui	9	0.57
95.	Obala	15	0.94
96.	Okola	5	0.31
97.	Ombéssa	2	0.13
98.	Ongot	1	0.06
99.	Sa'a	14	0.88
100.	Soa	16	1.01
101.	Song Ntoume/Messondo	1	0.06
102.	Soumayob/Menguémé	1	0.06
103.	Tchamoungou/Mbangassina	1	0.06
104.	Tchèkanè-Djem Biabesseyi/Bafia	1	0.06
105.	Yambassa	1	0.06
106.	Yaoundé	1219	7.76
107.	Yemessoa	1	0.06
Total		1.588	100

EAST REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Abong-Mbang	17	10.37
2.	Adjala/Moloundou	2	1.22
3.	Angossas	1	0.61
4.	Ankoung / Abong-Mbang	1	0.61
5.	Batouri	32	19.51
6.	Béla/Salapoumbé	1	0.61
7.	Bélabo	4	2.4.
8.	Bertoua	45	27.4
9.	Bétaré Oya	1	0.61
10.	Dimako	3	1.83
11.	Doumaintang	2	1.22
12.	Kambélé/Batouri	3	1.83
13.	Kanga/Massok	1	0.61
14.	Ketté	1	0.61
15.	Lokomo	1	0.61
16.	Lomié	1	0.61
17.	Mandjou/Bertoua	1	0.61
18.	Mboma	1	0.61
19.	Messamena	5	3.05
20.	Mimbo-Minbo/Yokadouma	1	0.61
21.	Mindourou	3	1.83
22.	Moloundou	6	3.66
23.	Motcheboum	3	1.83
24.	Ndélélé	2	1.22
25.	Ndjibé / Abong-Mbang	1	0.61
26.	Ngoyla	1	0.61
27.	Ngulili /Moloundou	1	0.61
28.	Nkolmbomo/Batouri	1	0.61

29.	Ntiou / Yokadouma	2	1.22
30.	Salapoumbé	1	0.61
31.	Socambo/Moloundou	3	1.83
32.	Yokadouma	15	9.15
33.	Zima/Obala	1	0.61
Total		164	100

FAR NORTH REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Bizili / Kaélé	1	1.37
2.	Darak	1	1.37
3.	Djidoma / Kaélé	1	1.37
4.	Guéré /Yagoua	1	1.37
5.	Houtfiré/Moulvoudaye	1	1.37
6.	Kaélé	1	1.37
7.	Kolléré	1	1.37
8.	Kossehone / Mokolo	1	1.37
9.	Kousséri	9	12.33
10.	Maroua	44	60.27
11.	Moulvoudaye	1	1.37
12.	Mourla/Maga	1	1.37
13.	Tokombéré	4	5.48
14.	Yagoua	6	8.22
Total		73	100

LITTORAL REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Babong	1	0.23
2.	Bakwat/Nlonako	1	0.23
3.	Bekoko	1	0.23
4.	Bessoungkang	5	1.17
5.	Bomono Ba Mbengué	1	0.23
6.	Dibamba	1	0.23
7.	Dizangué	3	0.70
8.	Djeng/Yabassi	1	0.23
9.	Douala	314	7.36
10.	Eboné	1	0.23
11.	Edéa	21	4.91
12.	Kompina	1	0.23
13.	Loum	6	1.40
14.	Manoka	1	0.23
15.	Mapoubi/ Ngwei	1	0.23
16.	Mbanga	6	1.40
17.	Mbouroukou	1	0.23
18.	Mombo/Mbanga	3	0.70
19.	Mouanko	1	0.23
20.	Moukounda / Yabassi	6	1.40
21.	Muangwekan/Melong	1	0.23
22.	Mwanyambe	2	0.47
23.	Ndom	3	0.70
24.	Ngambé	3	0.70
25.	Nkapa	2	0.47
26.	Nkondjock	4	0.93

27.	Nkonga/Pouma	1	0.23
28.	Nkongsamba	7	1.64
29.	Pouma	9	2.10
30.	Sikoum/Edéa	1	0.23
31.	Songm-bengue	7	1.64
32.	Yabassi	11	2.57
33.	Yingui	1	0.23
Total		428	100

NORTH REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Béka	1	1.59
2.	Figuil	1	1.59
3.	Garoua	46	73.02
4.	Gobo	1	1.59
5.	Guidiguis	1	1.59
6.	Guider	3	4.76
7.	Lagdo	1	1.59
8.	Mbaiboum	1	1.59
9.	Souron Dembo	1	1.59
10.	Tcholliré	5	7.94
11.	Touboro	1	1.59
12.	Yapéré et Djarengol	1	1.59
Total		63	100

NORTH-WEST REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Andek	1	0.64
2.	Baligham/Santa	1	0.64
3.	Bambalang/Ndop	1	0.64
4.	Bambili	1	0.64
5.	Bambui	1	0.64
6.	Bamenda	70	44.59
7.	Bamunka	1	0.64
8.	Bamusso	1	0.64
9.	Banwa	4	2.55
10.	Belo	1	0.64
11.	Bessi Awum/ Batibo	1	0.64
12.	Elak Oku	1	0.64
13.	Funam Bome / Mbengwi	1	0.64
14.	Fundong	4	2.55
15.	Jakiri	1	0.64
16.	Joguru/ Balikumbat	1	0.64
17.	Kumbo	9	5.73
18.	Magha/Wum	1	0.64
19.	Mankon/Bamenda	1	0.64
20.	Mbengwi	10	6.37
21.	Mbockevu/Oku	1	0.64
22.	Ndop	3	1.91
23.	Ndu	4	2.55
24.	Njinikom	5	3.18
25.	Nkambe	6	3.82
26.	Nkor	3	1.91

27.	Ntem/Nwa	1	0.64
28.	Ntumbaw/Ndu	1	0.64
29.	Nwa	3	1.91
30.	Obang/Bafut	1	0.64
31.	Olorunti/Widikum	4	2.55
32.	Santa	6	3.82
33.	Tubah	3	1.91
34.	Wakwa	1	0.64
35.	Weh/Wum	1	0.64
36.	Widikum	1	0.64
37.	Wum	1	0.64
Total		157	100

WEST REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Babadjou	1	0.59
2.	Badoumka	1	0.59
3.	Bafang	11	6.47
4.	Bafoussam	51	3.00
5.	Baham	3	1.76
6.	Baleng	1	0.59
7.	Bamendjou	1	0.59
8.	Bamessingue/Mbouda	1	0.59
9.	Bana	1	0.59
10.	Bandja	1	0.59
11.	Bandjoun	9	5.29
12.	Banganté	12	7.06
13.	Bangou	1	0.59
14.	Banka	1	0.59
15.	Batcham	6	3.53
16.	Bati/Galim	1	0.59
17.	Batoufam	3	1.76
18.	Batougondak/Banka	1	0.59
19.	Bayangam	1	0.59
20.	Dschang	15	8.82
21.	Fongo-Tongo	1	0.59
22.	Fotouni	3	1.76
23.	Foumban	4	2.35
24.	Foumbot	8	4.71
25.	Galim	1	0.59
26.	Kékem	3	1.76
27.	Komako/Bakou	1	0.59
28.	Koundja	1	0.59
29.	Kouoptamo	1	0.59
30.	Koutaba	1	0.59
31.	Mapuayam	1	0.59
32.	Mbessa	1	0.59
33.	Mbeve	1	0.59
34.	Mbouda	5	2.94
35.			
36.	Minka	1	0.59
37.	Nyang II	1	0.59
38.	Santchou	7	4.12
39.	Tonga	7	4.12
Total		170	100

SOUTH REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Akom 2	1	0.92
2.	Ambam	4	3.67
3.	Bengbis	4	3.67
4.	Biwong-Bané	1	0.92
5.	Dehane / Lokoundjé	3	2.75
6.	Djourn	4	3.67
7.	Ebolowa	34	31.19
8.	Ebonji	1	0.92
9.	Ebouyié / Kribi	1	0.92
10.	Efoulan	1	0.92
11.	Endam/Meyomessala	1	0.92
12.	Kribi	15	13.76
13.	Kyé-Ossi	4	3.67
14.	Lokoundjé	1	0.92
15.	Lolodorf	1	0.92
16.	Londji/ Kribi	1	0.92
17.	Ma'an	1	0.92
18.	Medoumou	1	0.92
19.	Meyomessala	2	1.83
20.	Mindjomo	1	0.92
21.	Mintom	1	0.92
22.	Mvangane	2	1.83
23.	Mvengue	1	0.92
24.	Ndonko/ Meyomessala	1	0.92
25.	Niété	2	1.83
26.	Nkoumadjap 1 /Mvila	1	0.92
27.	Nyabidi	1	0.92
28.	Olamzé	4	3.67
29.	Oveng	1	0.92
30.	Sangmélima	12	11.01
31.	Zoétélé	1	0.92
Total		109	100

SOUTH-WEST REGION

N°	Locality	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Akwaya	1	0.88
2.	Ayukaba	1	0.88
3.	Bangem	1	0.88
4.	Benakuma	4	3.54
5.	Besong Abang/Mamfe	1	0.88
6.	Bojongo/ Kumba	1	0.88
7.	Bombangi/Tiko	1	0.88
8.	Bona	1	0.88
9.	Buéa	33	29.20
10.	Ekona	1	0.88
11.	Ekondo Titi	2	1.77
12.	Ewili/Limbé	1	0.88
13.	Fontem	1	0.88
14.	Idabato	1	0.88
15.	Kumba	18	15.93

16.	Likomba Tiko	1	0.88
17.	Limbé	20	17.70
18.	Matangu / Muyuka	3	2.65
19.	Mbonge	1	0.88
20.	Menji	2	1.77
21.	Missak / Tiko	1	0.88
22.	Muanyet/Bangem	1	0.88
23.	Muea	1	0.88
24.	Mukonje/Kumba	1	0.88
25.	Mundemba	3	2.65
26.	Muyuka	1	0.88
27.	Tiko	5	4.42
28.	Tombel	4	3.54
29.	Upper Banyang	1	0.88
Total		113	100

OTHER LOCATIONS

Table 46: Overview table on complaints received from other locations in 2014

N°	Location	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Angola	1	0.78
2.	Burkina Faso	1	0.78
3.	France	5	3.91
4.	Gabon	1	0.78
5.	Namibie	1	0.78
6.	Nigeria	1	0.78
7.	Sénégal	1	0.78
8.	Suède	1	0.78
9.	Suisse	2	1.56
10.	USA	1	0.78
11.	Undetermined location	63	49.22
12.	E-mail	50	39.06
Total		128	100
GENERAL TOTAL		3 064	

NB: Percentages are calculated per Region

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