

In addition, the country produces some 15 agro-industrial commodities which are totally or partially exported, and 14 edible grains, tubers, oilseeds and leguminous plants.

Cameroon has achieved a relative degree of self-sufficiency in food and its agricultural production is growing more rapidly than its population. On the other hand, wheat imports amount to more than 200 000 tonnes per year and grain supply is still an unresolved problem.

Livestock-raising statistics indicate that each person in the country is provided with 9.28 kg of meat per year. The last census, in 1983-84, showed that there were approximately 4 040 000 cattle, 3 700 000 sheep, 988 000 pigs and 11 000 000 fowl.

Cameroon's fisheries sector is currently in crisis as the coastal fishing industry is noticeably declining. Fish imports as a result, are very high.

Foreign Trade

Cameroon is suffering a trade balance deficit because of the increase of foreign trade over the past few years.

Some of the characteristics of the country's foreign trade are:

- a low volume of exports;
- the predominance of primary products as exports making the trade balance very sensitive to climatic conditions, instability in the international market (especially the oil market) and the deterioration of the terms of trade; and
- the concentration of foreign trade on a few products (in 1983, 72.6 per cent of export revenue came from coffee, cacao and crude oil) and a few countries (the European Economic Community takes 46.4 per cent of Cameroon's exports and supplies 63.6 per cent of its imports).

According to *La Direction de la statistique du Cameroun*, the principal suppliers to Cameroon in 1984 were France, the U.S., other EEC countries and Gabon. In 1987, the principal export markets were other EEC countries, France, the U.S., Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU), Spain and the Ivory Coast.